

THE
DAILY MAIL
YEAR BOOK

FOR

1935

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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EDITED BY

DAVID WILLIAMSON

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TO THE READER

FOR the thirty-fifth year the DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK presents a comprehensive survey of the world's events and personalities.

One thousand biographies are, as usual, a leading feature of which readers express constantly their appreciation.

His Majesty the King's Silver Jubilee is duly noted, and a full-page portrait of the King is given. Prince George and his bride, Princess Marina, have also a photograph.

Labour is analysed by the Rt. Hon. Geo. N. Barnes, with statistics as to unemployment. Major Attlee, M.P., writes on Labour events on the Continent.

The abnormal Drought is the subject of a special article.

The renewed popularity of the Theatres is described by S. R. Littlewood. Music events are recorded by Edwin Evans, the well-known critic.

Miss Thelma Cazalet, M.P., contributes an article on "The Houses We Want."

Sir Malcolm Campbell writes on "Motors and Motoring," expressing his views on traffic control.

The launch of Queen Mary draws attention to the condition of British shipping, on which Sir Archibald Hurd writes with authority.

Major Braithwaite, M.P., discusses War Debts.

The Australians' visit has enlivened the cricket season, which is surveyed by H. A. H. Carson.

Harry Harper writes on Airmanship and its new developments, and a list of air records is given.

The Navy, Army, and Air Force are of paramount importance, and the position of Great Britain and the countries of the world is described with full details by H. W. Wilson with his customary thoroughness.

Sir Percy Hurd, M.P., writes on Canada and the reactions on its commerce.

Post-war views of a young man will evoke comment by their candid expression. Great Britain's achievements in recovery are the subject of proper pride.

Lady Hosie tells of the latest developments in the tangled history of China; and another article deals with Japan and its policy.

Lawn Tennis has had a brilliant year for Great Britain, as recorded by A. Wallis Myers, C.B.E., the expert on the game.

The Stock Exchange and the movements of stocks and shares are dealt with by the City Editor of THE DAILY MAIL.

Racing, Football, Boxing, Badminton, Motor-cycling, Billiards, Speedway Racing, Gliding, Greyhound Racing and other recreations are discussed.

Parliament has many pages devoted to its members in both Houses. The Judicial Bench, the Government, Prime Ministers of other lands, Imperial Representatives, Ambassadors and other officials are given for easy reference.

Insurance, the Cinema, the Public Trustee, Broadcasting, and a host of other topics, each find their place.

Scotland has a section to itself with useful information as to trade and officials.

Athletics are of universal interest. The records are constantly consulted and discussed. Dr. Adolphe Abrahams writes on the year's leading events. Results of the Empire Games are given.

Fashions, with illustrations, show the chief changes of the seasons. Shirts in Politics gives details as to Blackshirts, etc. The Collector's Year is of interest to connoisseurs.

Rt. Hon. C. Addison, M.P., writes on the Empire Marketing Boards and their achievements. Events in the railway world are recorded.

Income Tax details, a Guide for Householders, a list of London theatres, and many other matters for constant reference will be found in the book.

The views expressed in THE DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK are not necessarily those of THE DAILY MAIL.

The Editor thanks very cordially correspondents in all parts of the world who have made suggestions or pointed out corrections.

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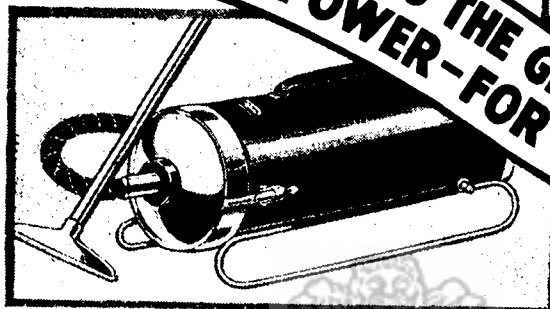
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Air Mails.—See Air mail leaflet, obtainable free at any Post Office.

Newspapers.—(Registered at the G.P.O.) Not exceeding 6 oz. (per copy), 1d. For every additional 6 oz. up to 2 lb., 4d. With the exception of Canada and Newfoundland, newspapers for countries abroad go at printed paper rate. Newspapers for Canada and Newfoundland may be sent by Magazine Post, the rate varying from 1d. per 6 oz. up to 5d. per 5 lb. packet, regardless of the number of copies enclosed.

Inland Sample Post.—Rate: Not exceeding 4 oz., 1d. (min.); between 4 oz. and 6 oz., 14d.; between 6 oz. and 8 oz., 2d. (max.). The limits of size and weight are: 8 oz., 12 inches in length, 8 inches in width and 4 inches in depth. The rate is intended solely for the transmission of specimens of goods for sale. Packets must be open to inspection, must be clearly marked "SAMPLE," and must have the name and address of the sender printed or conspicuously hand-stamped on the outside.

Business Reply Cards and Envelopes.—Under this service business firms may issue with their circulars cards or envelopes for their clients' replies without pre-payment of postage, the postage (in addition to a charge of 4d.) being paid by the firm only on the replies which reach them. The scheme applies only to letters or cards circulating within the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland), and the main conditions are the distributing firm must (1) obtain a licence from the Post Office and make a payment in advance to cover the postage and charges on letters and cards likely to be returned during a reasonable period; and (2) provide, for the use of their clients, cards or envelopes of special design and printed strictly in accordance with the form approved by the Post Office.

"Postage Forward" Parcel Service.—This service is an extension to parcels of the Business Reply Card and Envelope scheme, and is available to firms which are prepared to receive parcels unstamped from customers and pay the appropriate parcel postage plus an additional charge of 4d. per parcel. Special arrangements must be made with the Post Office beforehand. For further details, see the Post Office Guide.

"Railex" Service.—Under this service the Post Office undertakes the entire transmission of a Railway Letter. For an inclusive charge

of 2s. 6d. any Post Office which transacts Express Delivery business will accept a letter not exceeding 2 oz. in weight, convey it to the appropriate Railway Station, dispatch it by train to a station in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, arrange for a messenger to meet the train and deliver the letter at its address.

Business Reply Telegrams.—Registration fee 4s. per annum, payable in advance. Special forms supplied at 4s. 1s. for 10,000 or at 2s. 6d. 1,000. Accounts are rendered monthly. Full information can be obtained from any Head or Branch Post Office.

Night Telegraph Letters.—Night Telegraph Letters may be sent to any address in the town postal delivery area of any mainland Head Post Office in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, and to Cork, Dublin, and Queenstown in the Irish Free State. They may be dictated over the telephone or handed in over the counter of any Post Office which is open after 9 p.m. If handed in at any time up to midnight, they will be delivered the next day (or, if handed in on Saturday, on the Monday), either by first post or by special messenger as soon after as possible. Full postal addresses must be used. The charge is 1s. (1s. 6d. for an address in the Irish Free State) for 36 words or less, and 1d. for every 3 words beyond 36. The usual additional fee of 6d. is charged on Sundays, etc.

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Parcel Rate.—Inland: Not exceeding 2 lb., 6d.; exceeding 2 lb. but not exceeding 5 lb., 9d.; exceeding 5 lb. but not exceeding 11 lb., 1s.; exceeding 11 lb. but not exceeding 14 lb., 1s. 3d. Imperial and Foreign: To U.S.A., 3 lb., 2s.; 7 lb., 3s. 9d.; 11 lb., 5s. 9d.; 22 lb., 9s. 9d. To other places, see Post Office Guide.

Postcards.—Inland, 1d. Picture postcards with not more than 5 conventional words, 4d. Foreign, 14d.

Registered Letters, etc.—Inland, 3d. for 4s. 4d. for 4s. 1d. extra for every 4s. to 440s.

Telegrams.—First 12 words, 1s. For Irish Free State, 1s. 6d. For every additional word, 1d. Telegrams on Sundays, Good Fridays and Christmas Day, 6d. extra. In Scotland the 6d. extra is payable on Sundays only. Portage outside free delivery area, 6d. per mile. Reply-paid telegrams of 12 words, 2s. Fee for recording instructions for official re-direction, 4s. 1s. a year.

Overseas Telegrams.

European System.—Charges, 24d. to 94d. per word. Minimum charge, 1s. 3d. Urgent (double rate) service available to all countries. Picture and facsimile services and letter telegram (E.L.T.) service to certain countries.

Extra-European System.—Full rate telegrams to all countries. Urgent, deferred and daily, night and post letter telegrams to many destinations. For rates and conditions, see Post Office Guide.

Radiotelegrams to Ships at Sea.—Radiotelegrams may be handed in at any Postal Telegraph Office or, if the sender is a telephone

Weak from want of nourishment

*—yet she has
no appetite!*

As you get on in years you need, more than ever, to keep up your strength. Meals may not be appetising, but to go on day after day, feeling weaker every minute, is laying yourself open to the attacks of germs and disease. For over half a century doctors have recommended Wincarnis as an infallible remedy for under-nourished systems. This delicious tonic wine stimulates and sustains as nothing else can. If you are run down, if you have been ill, had a fall or an accident, start taking Wincarnis. A glass two or three times a day, and you'll feel fresh vigour stealing through your veins. You'll sleep soundly and decide that life's worth living after all.



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Money Orders.—Inland, not exceeding £3, 4d.; exceeding £3, but not exceeding £10, 6d.; exceeding £10, but not exceeding £20, 8d.; exceeding £20, but not exceeding £30, 10d.; exceeding £30, but not exceeding £40, 1s.

Registered Abbreviated Addresses.—£2 a year.

Bill Stamps.—Not exceeding £10, 2d.; not exceeding £25, 3d.; not exceeding £50, 6d.; £75, 9d.; £100, 1s. For every additional £100 or part of £100, 1s. extra.

TELEPHONE INFORMATION

	Quarterly	Monthly
Exclusive lines within 2 miles of exchange		
London (within 10 miles of Oxford Circus):	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To business premises	1 18 0	13 0
Auxiliary line to same premises ..	1 13 0	11 0
To private residence	1 6 0	9 0
Auxiliary line to same premises ..	1 3 6	7 10
Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester:		
To business premises	1 15 0	12 0
Auxiliary line to same premises ..	1 10 0	10 0
To private residence	1 3 0	8 0
Auxiliary line to same premises ..	1 0 6	6 10
Rest of Country:		
To business premises	1 12 0	11 0
Auxiliary line to same premises ..	1 7 0	9 0
To private residence	1 0 0	7 0
Auxiliary line to same premises ..	17 6	5 10

For the use of the small business subscriber a cheaper service is available, viz., business (small user) service. The rent is 6s. a quarter, or 2s. a month less than the ordinary business rate; but calls at 1d., 2d., 3d. and 4d. up to a total of 12s. a quarter (or 4s. a month) are increased by 50 per cent. Thereafter the normal charges apply.

A less expensive form of service is available to both business and residence subscribers, viz., Group Service. Under this service 4 to 8 subscribers share the use of a line, but secrecy is afforded. The rents are 12s. a quarter (4s. a month) less than the business rate shown in the above table, and 6s. a quarter (2s. a month) less than the residence rate. Calls for which an exclusive line subscriber pays 1d., 2d., 3d. and 4d. are charged for at 2d., 3d., 4d. and 5d.

Local Call Fee 1d. and **Call Office Fee** 2d. both in London and Provinces.

Trunk Calls:

Miles	Trunk Charges—3 minutes		
	9 a.m. to 2 p.m.	2 p.m. to 7 p.m.	7 p.m. to 5 a.m.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
7½–10	3	3	3†
10–12½	4	3	3
12½–15	5	4	3
15–20	7	5	4
20–25	9	7	5
25–35	1 0	9	6
35–50	1 6	1 0	9
50–75	2 0	1 6	1 0
75–125	2 6	2 0	1 0
125–200	3 0	2 6	1 0
200–300	3 6	3 0	1 0
Over 300	4 0	3 6	1 0

† This charge covers 6 minutes' conversation.

International Services: Telephone communication is obtainable with all countries in Europe except Albania; with Australia, Egypt, India, New Zealand, North, South and Central America, Palestine, South Africa, and several other countries abroad, as well as with certain ships at sea. A list of these services is given.

CONTINENTAL SERVICES

Austria	Latvia
Belgium	Lithuania
Bulgaria (Sofia only)	Luxemburg
Czechoslovakia	Norway
Danzig	Poland
Denmark	Portugal
Estonia	Roumania
Finland	Russia (Moscow and Leningrad only)
France (including Corsica)	Sarr: Territory
Germany	Spain (including Balearic Islands & Ceuta)
Gibraltar	Sweden
Greece (Salonica, Athens, and Piræus only)	Switzerland
Holland	Turkey (Istanbul-Constantinople only)
Hungary	Vatican State
Italy (including Sardinia)	Yugoslavia

OVERSEAS SERVICES

Algeria
Argentine Republic
Australia (all parts of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, S. Australia, and Perth, W. Australia)
Bahamas (Nassau only)
Belgian Congo
Bermuda
Brazil (States of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, etc.)
Canada
Canary Islands
Chile
Colombia (Republic of) (Bogota and principal places only)
Costa Rica (San José only)
Cuba
Dutch East Indies (Java, Sumatra, etc.)
Egypt (most of principal places, including Cairo, Alexandria, Assuan, Luxor, and Port Said)

WHY REMAIN GREY?

How Society men and women guard against the social and business handicap of Grey Hair is revealed in a dainty little Boudoir Book just published.

It discloses the secret by which you can grow abundant and silken hair, and—most important of all—preserve it from the greying and disfiguring touch of time.

Remarkable results follow this method.

Right from the first your hair becomes less and less grey.

No matter how long the greyness has existed, the lost colour is restored.

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Dyes and artificial hair paints are, of course, strictly tabooed by men and women of refinement. This is not only good taste, but good sense as well. Dyed

hair is always conspicuous. It literally shouts the embarrassing information that its colour came out of a bottle. Further, dye ruins the hair's structure and health, rots it away and causes it to fall out.

There is only one satisfactory method of curing greyness and hair loss of colour. This is to re-create, naturally, your hair's real colour from root to tip. You will find how to do this between the gold and ivory covers of the book mentioned.

BOOK OF HAIR-HEALTH AND BEAUTY FREE.

Should you be troubled with white, grey, greying, faded or otherwise discoloured hair you should write to-day to the **Facktative Co. (Suite 94)**, 66, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, for a copy of their book describing how to cure grey or faded hair without the use of dyes or stains.

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a cold
use



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Sells

French Indo-China (Saigon, Cholon, and Pnom-Penh)
 Guatemala (Guatemala City only)
 Hawaiian (Sandwich) Islands
 India (Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Poona, etc.)
 Mexico
 Morocco (French)
 New Zealand
 Nicaragua (Managua only)
 Palestine (Bethlehem, Gaza, Haifa, Jaffa, Jericho, Jerusalem, and Tel-Aviv only)
 Panama (including Canal Zone)
 Peru (Lima, etc.)
 Philippine Islands
 Rhodesia, Northern (Broken Hill, Livingstone, etc.)
 Rhodesia, Southern (Bulawayo, Salisbury, etc.)
 Siam (Bangkok only)
 South Africa (Cape Town, Johannesburg, etc.)
 Syria (Beyrouth only)
 Tangier
 Tunis
 United States of America
 Uruguay
 Venezuela (Caracas, Maracay, etc.)

SHIPS TELEPHONE SERVICE

Cunard Liners: Aquitania and Berengaria
 Anchor Liner: Caledonia
 White Star Liners: Majestic, Olympic, Homeric
 Canadian Pacific Liner: Empress of Britain
 Norddeutscher Lloyd Liners: Bremen and Europa
 Hamburg-Amerika Liners: Albert-Ballin, Deutschland, and New York
 Italia Liners: Rex, Conte Rosso, Conte di Savoia, Conte Verde Duilio and Giulio Cesare.
 United States Liner: Leviathan

Personal Calls: Any telephone call, both in the Inland and Continental services, can, if desired, be booked for a specified person at a small additional charge. The caller may also, if he wishes, name a substitute for the person wanted, or alternatively may give the numbers of two telephone stations in the same locality where the person wanted may be found.

All calls to places in the "overseas services" list above, and to ships at sea, should normally be booked as personal calls. No additional charge is involved except in the case of Algeria, French Morocco, Tangier, and Tunis, where a personal fee is payable.

BOAT RACE RESULTS

The following are the results of the University Boat Race since 1906:

Year	Date	Winner	Time	Won by
1906	April 7	Cam.	19m. 25s.	3½ lengths
1907	Mar. 16	Cam.	20m. 26s.	4½ lengths
1908	April 4	Cam.	20m. 20s.	2½ lengths
1909	April 3	Oxford	19m. 50s.	3½ lengths
1910	Mar. 23	Oxford	20m. 14s.	2½ lengths
1911	April 1	Oxford	18m. 29s.	2½ lengths
1912	April 1	Oxford	22m. 5s.	3 lengths*
1913	Mar. 13	Oxford	20m. 53s.	½ length
1914	Mar. 28	Cam.	20m. 23s.	4½ lengths
1920	Mar. 27	Cam.	21m. 11s.	4 lengths
1921	Mar. 30	Cam.	19m. 45s.	1 length
1922	April 1	Cam.	19m. 27s.	4½ lengths
1923	Mar. 24	Oxford	20m. 54s.	½ length
1924	April 5	Cam.	18m. 41s.	4½ lengths
1925	Mar. 28	Cam.	21m. 50s.	a distance
1926	Mar. 27	Cam.	19m. 29s.	5 lengths
1927	April 2	Cam.	20m. 14s.	2½ lengths
1928	Mar. 31	Cam.	20m. 25s.	10 lengths
1929	Mar. 23	Cam.	19m. 24s.	7 lengths
1930	April 12	Cam.	19m. 9s.	2 lengths
1931	Mar. 21	Cam.	19m. 26s.	2½ lengths
1932	Mar. 19	Cam.	19m. 26s.	5 lengths
1933	April 1	Cam.	20m. 57s.	2½ lengths
1934	Mar. 24	Cam.	18m. 3s.	4½ lengths

*An attempt was made to row the race on Mar. 30, but both crews sank, and although Oxford re-embarked and completed the course the umpire decided that it was "no race."

The first race, in 1829, was rowed at Henley; in 1836-9, 1840-1-2 the course was from Westminster to Putney; in 1846, 1856, and 1863 the course was from Mortlake to Putney; all the other races have been rowed from Putney to Mortlake.

Oxford has won 40 races. Cambridge 45.

CHANNEL SWIMMING

Name	Date	Time h. m.
Capt. Matthew Webb	Aug. 24, 25, 1875	21 45
Thos. Burgess	Sept. 5, 6, 1911	22 35
H. Sullivan (U.S.A.)	Aug. 6, 1923	27 23
S. Tiraboschi	Aug. 11, 1923	16 23
C. Toth	Sept. 8, 1923	16 64
Gertrude Ederle	Aug. 6, 1926	14 39
Mrs. C. Corson (U.S.A.)	Aug. 28, 29, 1926	15 20
Hans Wierkotter	Aug. 30, 1926	12 30
G. Michel	Sept. 10, 1926	11 5
N. L. Derham	Sept. 17, 1926	13 55
E. H. Temme	Aug. 5, 1927	14 29
Miss M. Gleitze	Oct. 7, 1927	15 15
Mrs. Gill	Oct. 13, 1927	15 9
Miss Ivy Hawke	Aug. 13, 1928	19 16
Miss Hilda Sharp	Aug. 24, 1928	14 58
I. Helmy	Sept. 1, 1928	23 40
Miss P. Duncan	Sept. 10, 1930	16 17
Miss S. Lowry	Aug. 29, 1933	15 39
E. H. Temme	Aug. 19, 1934	15 54

SCULLING

Sculling Championship of the World.

1924. J. Paddon beat A. Felton.
1924. J. Paddon beat Major Goodsell.
1925. Major Goodsell beat W. McDevitt.
1925. Major Goodsell beat J. P. Hannan.
1925. Major Goodsell beat J. Paddon.
1926. Major Goodsell beat T. Saul.
1927. Major Goodsell beat H. A. Barry.
- 1927 (Dec.) H. A. Barry beat M. Goodsell.
1930. E. A. Phelps beat H. A. Barry.
1932. E. A. Phelps beat M. Goodsell.
1934. H. R. Pearce beat W. C. Miller.

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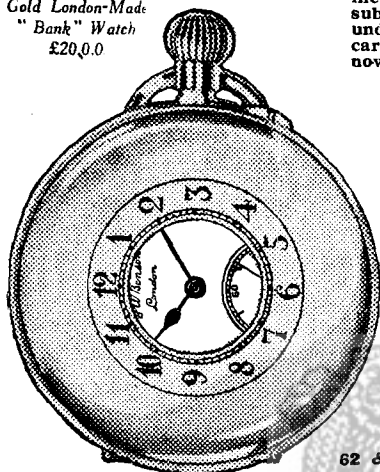


OBITUARY

- Abercromby, Lord (83).
 Aberdeen and Temair, Marquess of (86).
 Afghanistan, King of.
 Annesley, Earl (73).
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 Barthou, M.
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 Renkin, Jules, an ex-Premier of Belgium (72).
 Revelstoke, Lord (69).
 Ripon, Dr. Burroughs, Bishop of (52).
 St. Albans, 11th Duke of (64).
 Samuel, Samuel, M.P. (79).
 Sanders, Rt. Hon. J. S. (81).
 Sands, Lord (76).
 Satoh, Jiro, lawn tennis champion.
 Scrutton, Lord Justice (77).
 Sempill, Lord (70).
 Shams, Rev. Dr. J. M., ex-M.P. (79).
 Simpson, Prof. J. Y. (60).
 Singer, Washington.
 Sixtus, Prince, of Bourbon Parma (47).
 Sloan, Tod (51).
 Snell, Rev. Bernard (77).
 Spain, Don Gonzalo of (19).
 Spicer, Lady (Albert).
 Stafford, Dr. Crawford, Bishop of (70).
 Strabolgi, Lord (80).
 Sumner, Viscount (75).
 Swansea, Bishop of (72).
 Talbot, Rt. Rev. E. S. (89).
 Thibet, Dalai Lama of.
 Thorne, G. R., ex-M.P. (80).
 Togo, Admiral Marquis (87).
 Tredegar, Lord (67).
 Tweed, John, sculptor.
 Wallhead, R. C., M.P. (65).
 Wallington, Sir Edward (79).
 Waterford, Marquis of (31).
 Watson, Geo. Spencer, R.A. (65).
 Wellington, Duke of (85).
 Westmeath, Earl of (63).
 Wharton, Lord (57).
 White, Very Rev. H. J. (74).
 Wild, Sir Ernest (65).
 Zaro, Agha, world's oldest man (cir. 120).

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CALENDAR FOR 1935

JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL							
S	6	13	20	27	S	3	10	17	24	S	3	10	17	24	31	S	7	14	21	28		
M	7	14	21	28	M	4	11	18	25	M	4	11	18	25		M	1	8	15	22	29	
Tu	1	8	15	22	29	Tu	5	12	19	26	Tu	5	12	19	26	Tu	2	9	16	23	30	
W	2	9	16	23	30	W	6	13	20	27	W	6	13	20	27	W	3	10	17	24		
Th	3	10	17	24	31	Th	7	14	21	28	Th	7	14	21	28	Th	4	11	18	25		
F	4	11	18	25		F	1	8	15	22	F	1	8	15	22	F	5	12	19	26		
S	5	12	19	26		S	2	9	16	23	S	2	9	16	23	S	6	13	20	27		
MAY					JUNE					JULY					AUGUST							
S	5	12	19	26	S	2	9	16	23	30	S	7	14	21	28	S	4	11	18	25		
M	6	13	20	27	M	3	10	17	24		M	1	8	15	22	M	5	12	19	26		
Tu	7	14	21	28	Tu	4	11	18	25		Tu	2	9	16	23	Tu	6	13	20	27		
W	1	8	15	22	29	W	5	12	19	26	W	3	10	17	24	W	7	14	21	28		
Th	2	9	16	23	30	Th	6	13	20	27	Th	4	11	18	25	Th	1	8	15	22	29	
F	3	10	17	24	31	F	7	14	21	28	F	5	12	19	26	F	2	9	16	23	30	
S	4	11	18	25		S	1	8	15	22	29	S	6	13	20	27	S	3	10	17	24	31
SEPTEMBER					OCTOBER					NOVEMBER					DECEMBER							
S	1	8	15	22	29	S	6	13	20	27	S	3	10	17	24	S	1	8	15	22	29	
M	2	9	16	23	30	M	7	14	21	28	M	4	11	18	25	M	2	9	16	23	30	
Tu	3	10	17	24		Tu	1	8	15	22	29	Tu	5	12	19	26	Tu	3	10	17	24	31
W	4	11	18	25		W	2	9	16	23	30	W	6	13	20	27	W	4	11	18	25	
Th	5	12	19	26		Th	3	10	17	24	31	Th	7	14	21	28	Th	5	12	19	26	
F	6	13	20	27		F	4	11	18	25		F	1	8	15	22	F	6	13	20	27	
S	7	14	21	28		S	5	12	19	26		S	2	9	16	23	S	7	14	21	28	

Ash Wednesday ..	March 6th.
Good Friday ..	April 19th.
Easter Day ..	April 21st.
Whit Sunday ..	June 9th.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

St. Patrick, March 18th (Ireland only)	
Good Friday ..	April 19th.
Easter Monday ..	April 22nd.
Whit Monday ..	June 10th.
Monday ..	August 5th.
Christmas Day ..	December 25th.
Boxing Day ..	December 26th.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND

New Year's Day ..	January 1st.
Good Friday ..	April 19th.
Monday ..	May 6th.
Monday ..	August 5th.
Boxing Day ..	December 26th.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS

Lady Day ..	March 25th.
Midsummer Day ..	June 24th.
Michaelmas Day ..	September 29th.
Christmas Day ..	December 25th.

SCOTCH QUARTER DAYS

Candlemas ..	February 2nd.
Whitsun ..	May 15th.
Lammas ..	August 1st.
Martinmas ..	November 11th.

SUN RISE AND SUN SET (London)	
January 1, 1935 ..	8.6 4.1
February 1 ..	7.40 4.48
March 1 ..	6.47 5.39
April 1 ..	5.38 6.31
May 1 ..	5.34 8.21
June 1 ..	4.49 9.6
July 1 ..	4.46 9.20
August 1 ..	5.22 8.50
September 1 ..	6.11 7.49
October 1 ..	6.59 6.40
November 1 ..	6.52 4.35
December 1 ..	7.42 3.55

NEW MOONS 1935

January 5	June 30
February 3	July 30
March 5	August 29
April 3	September 27
May 2	October 27
June 1	November 26
	December 25

LAW SITTINGS

Hilary ..	Jan. 11 to Apr. 17
Easter ..	Apr. 30 to June 7
Trinity ..	June 18 to July 31
Michaelmas ..	Oct. 12 to Dec. 21



HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V

*who will celebrate the 25th anniversary of
his accession to the Throne on May 6, 1935.*

"DAILY MAIL" YEAR BOOK FOR 1935

THE KING'S SILVER JUBILEE

ON May 6, 1935, his Majesty King George attains the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne. Preparations have been already made, and will be supplemented by other arrangements, for celebrating this Silver Jubilee in all parts of the British Empire.

The reign of King George has been full of historic events affecting the whole world, notably the Great War which began four years after he ascended the throne. During the four terrible years of the war his Majesty gained not only the admiration of his subjects, but their affection by his many personal acts of courage and sympathy.

In his reign of a quarter of a century he has seen many European dynasties end in republics, and in three important countries the constitution changed into a dictatorship. The first Labour Government came into being, and its members have stated in public how considerably they were treated by the King. The formation of a National Government at a time of crisis owed much to the King's wise counsel.

The King has identified himself with his subjects overseas by his visits to almost every part of the Empire, and his knowledge of these great lands and their problems is complete. His sons have each of them travelled widely over the world and added to the loyal affection with which the throne is held all over the Empire.

The King has had by his side the gracious and gifted Queen Mary who has been unwearied in the discharge of

duties far more numerous and exacting than those which have fallen to any queen. The suffering patients in our hospitals, the children in orphanages, the wounded soldiers, and every other form of philanthropy have engaged her Majesty's practical and sympathetic attention. At the time of the King's serious illness the Queen did her utmost, not only in State duties, but also in countless acts of thoughtful kindness, to fill the place of the invalid King. In their Majesties' home life such events as the Prince of Wales's investiture in Wales, the marriage of their daughter, the Princess Royal, and of the Duke of York, the birth of their grandchildren, have elicited the heartfelt interest of the nation.

The King has shown a profound concern in the disasters and sorrows that have befallen the nation. No one who witnessed his visits to the Front, or his many investitures at Buckingham Palace when gallant men and women received well-earned distinctions, will ever forget the obvious sincerity with which he carried out these duties.

Every form of sport has found support in the King, and his presence at the Derby, the Cup Final, Test matches and Wimbledon championships—to name only a few of many events—has always been greeted with tremendous enthusiasm.

In the year of his Jubilee as a sovereign the King will be acclaimed by all his subjects, and he will receive many tokens of their affection and respect.

God Save the King!

SILVER JUBILEE PROGRAMME

Accession Day, May 6, 1935, is to be proclaimed a public holiday in the United Kingdom. A Service of Thanksgiving, attended by the King and Queen, will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on that day. The Prime

Ministers of most of the Dominions will come to London for the celebrations, which will last until May 18. By his Majesty's wish, the celebration of the Silver Jubilee will be, so far as possible, local.

THE HOUSES WE NEED

By Miss Thelma Cazalet, M.P.

THE houses we want! Simply as a statement of fact, **we need at least 834,000** new houses, so that each family unit may have its own separate dwelling, which we—as a community based on the family idea—must recognise as our primary object. In the ordinary life of a thriving industrial nation the need should be met by the working of the law of supply and demand; yet—although

successive Acts of Parliament, left with their housing wants unsatisfied.

Our problem is further accentuated by the fact that many of those houses—often ill-constructed and nearly always by our modern standards inadequate—which sprang up to meet the first rush of industrial development in Victorian England, are now falling into final dissolution.

There have been many estimates as to **the number of houses required annually** for the next 10 years to meet the need; but 150,000 dwellings to let at 10s. a week, or less, seems to be a widely accepted minimum. The National Government does not believe that to make building on this scale a direct Government activity would be effective. For this reason no new authority has been created, and the guarantee—given in the 1933 Housing Bill—on Building Society loans is relied upon to draw the speculative builder.

Under the conditions of the guarantee, rents are not to exceed 10s. a week. Builders, therefore, must look for their profits to reduction of costs and, wherever possible, to large-scale buying of materials. The report recently issued by the Council for Housing Construction gives remarkable estimates for the application of mass production, both by the use of steel-framing with its attendant advantages of increased working-face and by adherence to strict time schedule; **tenements are recommended** as minimising high ground rents, providing more open space, and simplifying building units.

Slum clearance and overcrowding remain. The first has been accelerated in recent months; and the second is to be dealt with by legislation as yet undivulged, but which, the Minister of Health has promised, will establish a standard of accommodation for wage earners' houses beyond which overcrowding will be illegal. Local Authorities will be required to make up the shortage, and financial help will be given where necessary.



Miss Thelma Cazalet, M.P.

nearly 2½ million houses have been built in the 14 years from March, 1919, to March, 1933—various factors have rendered this apparently satisfactory contribution inadequate.

On the one hand, combined with a drift of population southwards, we have had a percentage increase of separate families nearly equal to the percentage increase in houses. On the other hand, the high cost of building after the war restricted development almost entirely to houses for sale and houses to let at rents far above the paying capacity of our poorer industrial and agricultural workers, who were, in spite of subsidised building under

A YOUNG MAN'S VIEW OF THE POST-WAR WORLD

By John Dugdale

The writer was Special Correspondent for "The Times" on the Yangtze River, 1927/28, and was attached to the British Legation in Peking, 1926/27. He has been a lecturer in U.S.A. on the Youth Question

THERE are various definitions of a young man, but for the purpose of this article I will stick rigidly to one: "**A young man is one who was a child in the Great War.**" I was going to say: "One to whom the Great War meant nothing," but that would not do for my article, for the Great War meant a lot to me, as it did to every young man. It is impossible to have been brought up in the "war atmosphere," to see one's parents behaving as no parents have ever behaved before or since, to hear of men being killed in thousands every day, to think in terms of death, and in many cases to see death actually being brought to one's doorstep in an air raid, and then to say that the War meant nothing to us. It is impossible to say, too, that the Peace which decided the future of Europe meant nothing to us. The War and the Peace Treaties, in fact, actually made our world for us. In this sense they mean more to us than they do to older people. But only in this sense.

The War as a fact means all this to us, but the causes of the War mean nothing. For it was not our war. It was fought by our parents for reasons which to them seem good enough, but to many of us to-day seem utterly unreal. The Empire, for instance, that meant so much to our fathers that they were willing to die for it now scarcely raises a cheer among the younger generation.

Is it that we are less patriotic? I think not. It is rather a different way of looking at patriotism. The new patriot says, "There are many terrible things that I might try and do to my country, but there is nothing more terrible than to plunge it into war. The traitor who betrays his country is not more wicked than the statesman who sends his countrymen to death." The older man says "Yes, but what about your country's

honour?" The answer I would give is that we must be quite certain that our honour is really involved, and that we are not going to war out of false pride. We must have a sense of what I might call "international honour," something that transcends all else, and makes us fight, if fight we must, to preserve civilisation rather than to preserve ourselves. **For the younger generation is far more internationally-minded than ever its parents were.** It is partly because we have seen the results of a too narrow patriotism that does not think of the rest of the world, and partly, too, because we have been brought up in a world where the air is the dominant factor and countries have been brought together physically in a way that our fathers never dreamt possible.

YOUTH HAS AN AIR-MIND

Everyone knows that air transport has shortened the distance between countries. But while the older generation still cannot help thinking in terms of ships and trains, **youth of to-day thinks and feels in terms of the air.** This means that we do actually think of the Rhine as our frontier in a way that Mr. Baldwin, for all his eloquence, can never really do. We feel that to plunge our country into a war under these new conditions, with every man, woman and child exposed to enemy bombs, is something for which we at least would not be responsible.

I have devoted a lot of space to the war question, but I make no apology, for it is after all the one outstanding question of the day. But I would not like readers to go away with the idea that I think the patriotism of the post-war generation is purely negative. We have, in our own way, a very positive and, we think, far more effective and useful patriotism than the patriotism of pre-war days. For,

after all what did that pre-war patriotism produce? It gave us the Empire—true enough, but it gave us, too, the slums. We believe that before we thought of extending our Empire we should have made sure that every bit of England was as fine as we could make it. And to-day it is certainly not.

There are parts of England that are as fine as any country in the world. I remember a few years ago I came back to England after a two years' journey round the world. I arrived in Plymouth just at the end of May, and, going up in the train to London, I could scarcely believe that the scene before my eyes was real. I thought, "This must surely be the most beautiful country in the world." And then I thought of Manchester, Sheffield, and the Black Country. I thought, too, of the thirty thousand back-to-back houses in Leeds, and of the slums of London, and I wondered if it would not have been better if the pre-war generation had spent a little less time in building up the Empire, and a little more in building the finest industrial cities in the world.

There is another difference in the outlook of the older and younger generations, but this time I think, myself, that the older are perhaps right. The generation that saw the advent of women's suffrage puts very naturally its faith in democracy, and above all in freedom.

The post-war generation is not so sure. It is anxious above all for action, very often almost any action, provided that something is done. This is a feeling of despair, and still more a lack of faith, that the pre-war generation can really "deliver the goods" in the form of getting people back to work. We are told that if only things get back to what they were in the "good old days" before the war, everything will be all right. We who never knew those "good old days" are apt to be a bit sceptical, and to think that this is only an excuse for inaction. The delight among the younger generation at the decision to build a new Waterloo Bridge was not due to any interest in bridges as such, but rather to a feeling that here were some people who really were going to do something. The danger of this feeling is that the younger generation might be only too ready to give up all their liberties to anyone who promises action. It is a danger that those of us who realise it have got to guard against.

A spirit of healthy scepticism, an intense longing for peace, and a demand for action would seem to be at least three of the leading characteristics of the post-War generation. There are plenty of others, but if only the older generation would understand these three there would be far more hope of their getting our confidence.

BRITAIN'S FINE RECORD

WE British people have a passion for self-depreciation. If it were merely a trait of modesty, it would be admirable. But a national habit of talking as though business, politics, the Press, morals, and the general state of affairs have been all on the downgrade since the War becomes extremely dangerous. It is taken seriously abroad, and our credit is affected injuriously. It lowers that temperature of optimism which ought to pervade national life. And, most important of all, this pessimism is founded on untruth.

Alone among all the nations of the world, Great Britain has borne the tremendous burden of the highest taxation with complete success. To-day our

financial position is healthier than that of any other country. British Budgets have been balanced in each of the last 20 years, and stupendous taxation has been met cheerfully by the nation.

Great Britain has provided vast sums for the benefit of those who fought in the War or who suffered through the death of combatants. The State has become the greatest philanthropic institution in the world. What Old Age Pensions, to mention only one form of relief, means in comfort and relief from anxiety to millions of citizens can never be computed. It has also meant the circulation of practically the whole of the money in town and village trade.

How has Great Britain met the world-wide problem of Unemployment? It has set aside enormous sums for those who have been unable to obtain work. It has established machinery for coping with the demand and need for employment. It has put in hand great schemes which have helped to reduce the total of the unemployed substantially. By steady and sane finance, British trade has at last weathered the storm, which shipwrecked the commerce of many a country. Compare the position of Great Britain to-day with that of the United States, and surely the greatest pessimist alive cannot withhold admiration and gratitude for the healthier position of our country.

FINANCE AND POLITICS

Our Banking system has been criticised, but there is no comparison between the rock-like strength of our leading banks and the tragic failure of hundreds of banks in the U.S.A. and on the Continent. They stood the strain of the outbreak of the greatest War in history, and their cautious policy has justified itself in their stability and strength.

As to the political situation, Great Britain has set an example to the world by adapting its party system to new demands for unity of purpose. While a neighbouring country has had a dozen changes of Ministry within the last five years, our *Ship of State* has sailed with tranquillity and safety through stormy waters. Lord John Russell's quip that "some people persist in spelling Evolution with a capital R" applies to our country as well as to others. Evolution, with its new consequences, need not become Revolution, if statesmen are alert to study and meet the new outlook of ideas.

It is the fashion of disgruntled and ignorant people to disparage the newspapers. But Great Britain can claim proudly and truthfully that its journals are the most accurate, the best written, and the fairest in the world. They have grown enormously in circulation, and their effective leadership was never higher. London journals which, 40 years ago, looked on 100,000 copies as a big daily circulation, regard millions as normal. Every human interest—science,

literature, art, music, sport, religion, and a host of other subjects—is served adequately and honestly by the British Press.

As to national morals, every age has had its doleful prophets and castigators. There is admittedly cause for watchfulness lest new freedom and fresh standards of conduct should degrade the rising generation. But were there ever so many healthy, athletic, energetic young people in Great Britain as there are to-day? Open-air sport, hiking, swimming pools, cricket, football, and lawn-tennis—all these are bringing health and happiness to young people. Houses of business provide sports grounds as a matter of course—a striking contrast to the long hours and miseries of "living-in" which used to be the condition of tens of thousands.

MORE SECURITY

In spite of all the uncertainties of the last few years, it is safe to say **there is more security** for workers than was the case before the War. Hundreds of millions of pounds have been set aside as savings and as investments in house-property. Insurance against illness is the rule. The Friendly Societies are in a sound condition.

Children to-day are receiving a national education infinitely superior to that of a previous generation. Public libraries and technical schools all over the land are opening the door of opportunity to youth, and every year the barriers are being removed from professions which formerly only well-to-do young men and women could hope to enter.

With courage and faith, Great Britain has come through the hurricane that swept through the world. Let us be thankful.

"Time, and the Ocean, and some fostering star,
In high cabal have made us what we are."

Younger hands than ours must wield responsibility in the future. Changes must surely come—many for the better. Without "the craven fear of being great," we must march with unity of purpose towards an even greater destiny.

THE YEAR IN THE SALE ROOM

By Iolo A. Williams

THE year 1934 was not, on the whole, a sensational one, so far as auction sales of literary and artistic property are concerned. Prices, it is true, showed some recovery, though naturally the heights of the unhealthy boom period of four or five years ago were not reached. Some things—silver plate and autograph manuscripts, for example—came plentifully upon the market and sold well; but in many departments there was a shortage of really interesting items. **Not more than one picture of the first rank was offered**, and the book sales have been less important than for many years past. In contrast, the stamp-auctions have had the most remarkable season they have ever known.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS

A good literary sale was that of part of the library of a Swiss collector, the Comte de Suzannet, at Sotheby's in March. Here a copy of Orme's Collection of British Field Sports Illustrated, 1807, sold for £700. The hero of the sale, however, was **Thackeray**, for 52 lots of his autograph letters and first editions brought in a total of £2,465; most notable among these was a letter from the famous novelist praising Jane Eyre and speculating upon its authorship. It fetched £600. A freakish price paid at Sotheby's, in May, was £520 given for a modern manuscript of only secondary importance—that of "F. Anstey's" Vice Versa. Among book-sales at Hodgson's, one recalls the strongly personal character of the library of the late Augustine Birrell—a great book-lover, but scarcely a collector in the limited sense of the word. It did well to sell for about £1,400. In the same rooms was sold the collection of the late H. T. Butler, which was remarkable for the splendid condition of most of the books. An interesting copy of the first edition of Wordsworth and Coleridge's Lyrical Ballads, 1798, fetched £460, the highest individual price in a total of £9,000. In this connection it may be noted that Mr. A. G. Longman (a descendant of the original publisher), sold the author's "copy" of the 1800 edition of this book at Sotheby's on

June 19. It brought £1,100. In the field of Illuminated Manuscripts a 15th-century Burgundian manuscript of the *Roman de la Rose*, which fetched £1,300 at Sotheby's, was perhaps the most remarkable item sold.

Undoubtedly, the chief art sale of the year was that of the pictures of the late **Leopold and Henry Hirsch**. These were sold at Christie's on May 11, and brought in over £61,000. The highest price was £11,025 for Raeburn's "The Allen Brothers," painted in 1790. In the same sale another Raeburn, "Lt.-Col. Morrison," fetched £4,620, whereas in 1894 it had made no more than 105 guineas. A similar increase in value was shown by a Mabuse, which rose from 48 guineas in 1887 to £3,150 in this sale. Another Hirsch picture was Romney's "Mrs. Thomas Raikes" (£4,935), and there were good examples of Morland, Jan Steen and Hals. Other pictures sold at Christie's during the season included Perugino's "Court of Apollo" (£2,257 ros.) and Sir William Beechey's "Master James Hatch" (£1,449).

INTERESTING PICTURES

Of picture-sales at Sotheby's, the most notable was that of the late **Lord Faringdon's Collection**, sold on June 13. Here we saw an interesting contrast in the fates of two pictures in the sale-room. An appealing portrait of a child, "Master William Russell," by Hoppner, measuring about 2½ feet by 2, sold for £3,400, whereas in 1895 it had cost only £1,050. By chance, another picture in this collection, a large Murillo, "The Church Triumphant," had also passed through the rooms in 1895—for £2,467. Now it fetched no more than £840, for modern conditions are definitely against the large picture. Lord Faringdon's collection was particularly strong in Pre-Raphaelite and other 19th-century masters. Of these, Burne-Jones's "The Six Angels of Creation" fetched £860, and G. F. Watts's "Sir Galahad" £820. The latter was the highest price given for a Watts picture for many years. Other pictures sold at Sotheby's on various dates were: A Romney oil-sketch of two boys, the sons of the Earl of Warwick, £3,700; and an exceptionally charming small example of Zoffany.

Many other beautiful or curious things might be mentioned, amongst the former rare furniture and tapestry. Unusual sales have included a collection of old drinking glasses, and one of *objets d'art* by the Russian Court Jeweller, Carl Fabergé (1846-1929), both at Christie's. An alchemist's furnace, for transmuting base metals to gold, was another curious item, which was surely cheap at the £100 for which it was sold at Sotheby's.

The last word, however, must be given to the sale of a portion of the **Hind collection of postage stamps**, at Harmer's, during the spring and early summer. The most notable date was June 12, when the world's highest total for a single day's sale of stamps—some £33,000—was reached. The chief rarities were the early Mauritius issues. The only known letter bearing both the 1d. and 2d. values of 1847 brought a bid of no less than £5,000.

NOTABLES OF THE DAY

DR. VON SCHUSCHNIGG

Chancellor of Austria

FOLLOWING the murder of Dr. Dollfuss, the Chancellorship of Austria was placed in the hands of Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, a statesman who was unfamiliar to most European politicians.



Dr. Schuschnigg

The son of General Artur Edler von Schuschnigg, he was born 37 years ago in Riva, on Lake Garda. He received his education at Feldkirch College and the University of Innsbruck. On active service in the war from 1915 almost to the end, he distinguished himself on several occasions. He was captured by Italian troops shortly before the Armistice.

He entered the Austrian Parliament in 1927, having already been appointed President of the Catholic National Association for Tyrol. He has always been a moderate in politics and was generally popular. He was Minister of Education in the Dollfuss Cabinet. He became the commander of 40,000 Ostmark Storm Troops, and the late Dr. Dollfuss held an honorary command of them. He was Minister of Justice in the Buresch Cabinet of 1932.

Dr. von Schuschnigg is a traditional Monarchist. He is an excellent speaker and made an eloquent address at the graveside of his friend, Dr. Dollfuss.

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT

THE Rt. Hon. Leslie Hore-Belisha, M.P., Minister of Transport, is 36 years of age, and is recognised as one of the "coming men" in Parliament. He made a reputation at Clifton School as a debater—a legend exists that he spoke six times in one debate! He studied at the Sorbonne and Heidelberg University, and is a good linguist. At Oxford he won scholastic distinctions and was the first President of the Union after the war.



Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, M.P.
Minister of Transport

From Oxford he entered the political arena and was elected M.P. for Devonport in the Liberal interest. In the same year (1923) he was called to the Bar. He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade and was so assiduous that he surrendered his Christmas holiday in 1931 in order to see for himself what was happening in the iron

and steel trades. In the next summer vacation he spent most of his holiday in Lancashire so that he might understand the position and difficulties of the cotton trade. He was next given the important post of Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

His appointment in 1934 as Minister of Transport synchronised with a determined effort to reduce the heavy toll of accidents. On August Bank Holiday the Minister was all day travelling in various districts to see for himself the traffic conditions.

NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

ENGLAND'S leading geologist, Professor W. W. Watts, F.R.S., will be President of the British Association next September. He is a Shropshire man, born in 1860, and educated at Denstone and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He turned his attention from chemistry to geology accidentally in his Tripos examination when discovering that he preferred the geology questions printed on the back of the chemistry paper. He rose to be a lecturer in geology and

ingham under Prof. Lapworth, and subsequently wrote his book "Geology for Beginners." Appointed Professor at the Royal College of Science and the Royal School of Mines in 1906, he elevated the school of geology to a high place. He was President of the Geological Society in 1915. He retired in 1930 from his Professorship.

THE NEW DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S

IN succession to Dr. W. R. Inge, who has been Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral since 1911, the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews has been appointed to this influential and dignified office.

Dr. Walter Robert Matthews is the son of Mr. P. W. Matthews, Chief Inspector of the Bankers' Clearing House. He



Prof. W. W. Watts

Deputy Professor in Oxford and Leeds Universities. Joining the Geological Survey, he next went to study in Birm-



Very Rev. W. R. Matthews
New Dean of St. Paul's

was born in 1881. He was educated at Wilson's Grammar School, Camberwell. Addressing last June the members of the staff of the Westminster Bank at their service in the City, he gave this biographical statement: "At the age of 16 I entered the service of the London and Westminster Bank. The probability of addressing such a congregation as this would have seemed fantastic beyond words had it ever suggested itself." After he was 20 years old, he entered on

a theological course at King's College, London, and gained three college prizes and his B.A. degree with First Class honours. He was ordained in 1907 as a curate at St. Mary Abbots Church, Kensington. Next year, however, King's College asked him to become Lecturer in Philosophy, and, in 1909, Lecturer in Dogmatic Theology. He was Vicar of Christ Church, Crouch End, for two years.

In 1918 Mr. Matthews was appointed Dean of the Theological Faculty of King's College, and under his leadership it became the largest school for training clergy of the Church of England. He took his D.D. degree in 1922, and was Boyle Lecturer, White Lecturer, Noble Lecturer, and a busy preacher and author. In 1920 he was appointed Chaplain to Gray's Inn, and in 1923 a Chaplain to the King. In 1931, after a brief period as a Canon of Liverpool Cathedral, he was appointed Dean of Exeter. In all these busy years Dr. Matthews has justified fully the hopes of all who knew his outstanding ability. London welcomes him back as a son and citizen and Dean of its august cathedral.

NEW SECRETARY OF THE ZOO

Mr. Julian S. Huxley

TO succeed Sir Peter Chalmers Mitchell, whose secretariat of the Zoological Society has synchronised with remarkable progress, Mr. Julian Sorell Huxley takes office next April. Sir Peter has been secretary for 31 years, and has introduced many new ideas into the Society's work. The Zoo at Whipsnade is one of the latest additions.

Julian Huxley is eldest son of the late Leonard Huxley, editor of "Cornhill Magazine," and author of outstanding books, and a grandson of Prof. Huxley, the eminent Victorian scientist. The Huxley family shares with the Darwin family the distinction of generations of genius and ability.

Julian Huxley is forty-seven years old, and was educated at Eton and Balliol. He won the Newdigate Prize in 1908. Making biology his master interest he has been Lecturer in Zoology in Oxford and at King's College, London. His books have secured the attention of a wide circle of readers. A side-line of his

activities was a visit to East Africa in 1929 to advise on the problem of native education. He has written poetry, given interesting wireless talks, and contributed frequently to the Press. He



Prof. Julian Huxley

has expressed his ideas as to what he would do with the world "If I were Dictator" in a volume published this year.

FREDERICK J. PERRY

Singles Champion of Lawn Tennis

THE splendid victory of F. J. Perry on July 6, 1934, regained for England at Wimbledon the Singles Championship for the first time since A. W. Gore won it in 1909. The enthusiasm with which F. J. Perry's triumph over J. H. Crawford was received by 16,000 people in the centre court was a tribute to the consistent sequence of his successes since he gained the U.S.A. Singles Championship in 1933. His fine play had been the chief factor in Great Britain's winning of the Davis Cup in 1933.

Born 25 years ago in Stockport, Frederick J. Perry is the son of Mr. S. F. Perry, who was Labour M.P. for Kettering from 1929 to 1931. Having displayed a remarkable proficiency in lawn tennis and having won the Middlesex Junior Doubles in 1928, he was selected to

GREATEST TENNIS PLAYER

represent London versus Paris in Paris, and Great Britain versus Australia at Bournemouth. In 1930 he was in the last sixteen at Wimbledon. Next year he beat S. B. Wood and Jean Borotra in the Davis Cup matches in Paris. In 1932 he was, with G. P. Hughes, in the final of the Doubles at Wimbledon. He won the British Hard Court Championship. In 1933 he was in the victorious British team that won the Davis Cup.



F. J. Perry

Perry's pathway to the Singles final in 1934 was by defeating R. N. Williams, the veteran captain of the U.S.A. Davis Cup team; Roderick Menzel, the Czecho-Slovakian, in a well-contested match of five sets; A. K. Quist, of Australia, in three sets; G. M. Lott, of U.S.A., in four sets; and S. B. Wood, Wimbledon Singles champion in 1931, in five sets. In the final, against J. H. Crawford, the exciting match was decided in Perry's favour in three sets: 6-3, 6-0, 7-5. On the following day he was congratulated by the King and Queen.

F. J. Perry's aptitude for swift play is also exemplified by his becoming the World Champion at Table Tennis.

He has travelled far and wide, winning in Australia the Singles Championship. A young man of splendid physique, F. J.

Perry is undoubtedly the finest lawn-tennis player in the world to-day. He published this year an interesting autobiography.

NEW GENERAL OF THE SALVATION ARMY

General Evangeline Booth

ELECTED General after six days' consideration by the High Council of the Salvation Army, assembled in London from all parts of the world, Evangeline Booth comes from the U.S.A. to fill the great office held first by her late father, General Booth, founder of the Army. She has a winsome charm which is a contrast to the somewhat brusque manner of her father and the reserve of her brother, the late General Bramwell Booth. From early childhood she played at conducting services, and when a schoolgirl, preached in the street, standing on a chair. She was made a captain in the Salvation Army before she was twenty. Gifted with the natural eloquence of her mother, and with more fluency than any of her brothers and sisters, Eva Booth soon attracted large audiences. She rose to be Field Commissioner. Then she was sent to Canada, and when the rush for gold in Klondyke began she organised missionaries and



General Evangeline Booth

nurses and personally shared the hardships of those strange years.

In 1905 she was appointed to the national leadership of the Army in the U.S.A. as Commander, and there for the next 29 years she has laboured with energy and resourcefulness.

In the War Commander Booth organised alleviation for the soldiers, and received the Distinguished Service Medal from the President of the U.S.A.

Her personal tastes are simple. She has loved music—the inspiration of so much of the Army's work—all her life. She plays the pianoforte and harp, and sang beautifully in bygone years. She has composed many hymns. She is a strong swimmer and rides well.

GODFREY L. RAMPLING

IN 1931 G. L. Rampling won the A.A.A. 440 yards Championship in 48½ seconds, a victory which earned him the "Jackson" Memorial Cup for the best performance by a British athlete at the Championships.

At that time Rampling was hailed rightly as a possible victor at the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles, and his subsequent performance at Cologne Stadium, when he gave Metzner (Germany) five or six yards start over 400 metres and beat him, more than confirmed this opinion.

But fate was against Rampling, and in 1932 he was never really fit. He was an absentee in the Championships, and, while he was sent to Los Angeles, lack of training and competition told their tale and he failed to reach the final. In 1933, illness attacked him again, and he decided most wisely to abandon the track for the season in the hope of returning to real form in 1934.

In the early months of 1934 he ran well but not brilliantly. He won the A.A.A. event in 49½ seconds, and the International 400 metres at Colombes Stadium in 48½ seconds. But to the expert eye something was lacking, and it was not until the Empire Games in August that he was pronounced 100% fit, and those who had believed that he would return to his 1931 form were justified in their hopes.

His 49½ seconds in his heat and 49½ seconds in the semi-final, both with consummate ease, prepared the way for something inside 49 seconds in the final. But no one expected that he would return 48 seconds, a time which set up a new British record, beating the record made in 1908 by ½ second. He ran to perfection from start to finish, and beat



G. L. Rampling

a fine field by 5 yards. Rampling must be regarded as a real hope for the 1936 Olympic Games.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR

The members of the exclusive group of Companions of Honour number 38. They include General Smuts, Viscount Dillon, Right Rev. A. C. Headlam, Sir Henry Newbolt, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, P.C., M.P., Rev. Prebendary Carlile, Rt. Hon. John Davidson, M.P., Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, Rev. Dr. J. D. Jones, Prof. J. S. Haldane, Dr. Thos. Jones, Mr. Albert Mansbridge, Mr. B. Seeborn Rowntree, Mr. E. V. Lucas, Mr. L. Binyon, Dr. Scott Lidgett, and Rev. P. T. Clayton. They are entitled to the letters C.H. after their names, and the honour is reserved for those who have given special service to the State and community.

THE MUSIC SEASON

By Edwin Evans

(Music Critic of "The DAILY MAIL")

Many Symphony Concerts

EARLY in the year it became known that Covent Garden Theatre, so long threatened with demolition, was to be not only resited, but to a great extent reconditioned, particularly in the matter of technical equipment.

Under these favourable conditions, an international season of seven weeks took place in the summer, opening with Beethoven's "Fidelio," which had not been heard for some time. Two particularly fine cycles of the Ring were given under Sir Thomas Beecham, and two operas new to London were presented: Weinberger's "Schwanda" and Strauss's "Arabella." The boisterous character of the former gave rise to different opinions, some welcoming it as a relaxation, others deprecating it as unsuited to the dignity of grand opera. "Arabella" proved, on the whole, disappointing. The Italian part of the season concluded with a revival of Rossini's "La Cenerentola" (Cinderella), which was a triumph, thanks mostly to the singing and personality of Conchita Supervia.

A SUSSEX ENTERPRISE

Meanwhile, at Glyndebourne, in Sussex, Mr. John Christie had inaugurated a small but beautifully equipped opera-house with a fortnight of Mozart, presenting "Le Nozze di Figaro" and "Così fan Tutte" with great artistic success. Other operatic activities of the year include the production of Lawrence Collingwood's "Macbeth," by the Vic-Wells Opera; an integral concert performance of Alban Berg's "Wozzeck" by the B.B.C.; Wolf's "Der Corregidor," presented by students at the R.A.M., and Delius's "A Village Romeo and Juliet," at the R.C.M.—the latter a remarkable feat of theatrecraft for a teaching institution.

At Covent Garden the opera was succeeded by Col. de Busil's Ballets Russes

Monte Carlo, which held the stage for eight weeks. Since the company appeared at the Alhambra in 1933, some English

friends had presented it with the material of the Diaghileff productions, which they had purchased in Paris. This enabled it to revive many of the most successful ballets of the Diaghileff régime, such as "La Boutique Fantasque," "The Three-Cornered Hat," "The Fire-Bird," and "Children's Tales," in addition to which it produced two new ballets: "Union Pacific" and "Les Imaginaires." The Vic-Wells Ballet has produced among other works Tchaikovsky's "Casse-Noisette" (in its entirety), and a new ballet by Geoffrey Toye entitled "The Haunted Room."

SEVERAL SYMPHONY CONCERTS

The 1933-34 Symphony concert season was the busiest we have had for many years. The B.B.C. and the Royal Philharmonic Society gave each 18 symphony concerts, supplemented by the former with six concerts of British music in January, and six Festival concerts in May, by the latter with twelve Sunday concerts bringing the total to 30 each. In addition, the London Symphony Orchestra gave 10; and the (Courtauld-Sargent) Concert Club six, each of which was repeated. There were also several by other organizations: by the Berlin and Vienna Philharmonic Orchestras, respectively under Furtwängler and Bruno Walter; by the Finnish National Orchestra; and by visiting conductors. Though the standard of performance was high, and the programmes full of interest, long before the summer misgivings were expressed whether there had not been too much of a good thing. The announcement that for 1934-35 the B.B.C. and Royal Philharmonic had decided to reduce their respective series to 12 concerts each was therefore received without surprise. But other announcements showed no diminution in the plethora of winter concerts of all kinds. Numerically, they may still be fewer than was the average in pre-war seasons, but in those years,

which now seem so remote, the list was swollen by a large number of concerts of small public interest. To-day these are kept within bounds by the economic conditions, and the list contains very few concerts that are not justified by their musical interest.

The most important orchestral novelty of the year was Arnold Bax's Fifth Symphony. The same composer also produced a 'cello Concerto, a short poem, "The Tale the Pine Trees Knew," and a Sonatina for 'cello and piano. In the sphere of chamber music the most interesting novelty was a violin sonata by Frank Bridge. The B.B.C. was the most active organization in introducing new works from abroad, among which should be mentioned Bartok's "Cantata Profana." An interesting event of the year was the visit of Ernst Bloch, who gave two concerts of his own compositions, one consisting of orchestral, the other of chamber works.

Choral music has been normally active. In Holy Week Bach's settings of the Passion according to St. Matthew and St. John were given, the former by the Bach Society, and the latter by the B.B.C. The London Symphony Orchestra included Verdi's "Requiem" in its activities, and the Royal Philharmonic the Berlioz "Te Deum." The concerts of the Royal Choral Society included performances of "Elijah" and "The Dream of Gerontius."

There has been special activity in the giving of concerts devoted to Lieder.

Among international celebrities who have visited us were Galli-Curci, D'Alvarez, Szigeti, Schnabel, Heifetz, Kreisler, Horowitz, Lily Pons (her first appearance in London), Chaliapine, and Gigli. The year has proved a tragic one for British music, which has suffered the loss of Sir Edward Elgar, Frederick Delius, and Gustav Holst, three of our greatest composers; and of Sir George Henschel.

DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA

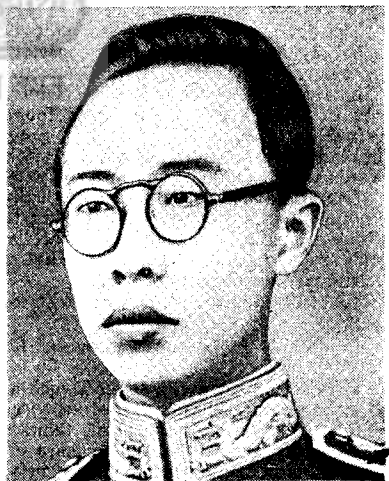
By Lady Hosie

(Author of "Two Gentlemen of China")

CHINA has had a year of varied happenings in 1934: but also much development. An event in May which brought her literally nearer to the West than ever before was the broadcast from London, on the same evening of the day, when P'u-yi, ex-Emperor of China and now chief executive in Manchukuo, kneeling on the open altar at dawn, in recitative announced to Heaven and his ancestors his reassumption of their throne. He holds no easy office. Bandits, despite Japanese troops, are active: even in the neighbourhood of his city of Hsinking (erstwhile Changchun), which means "New Capital."

There is recurrent disagreement amounting to threats of air-raids between Russia, which built the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Japan, who has constituted herself its guardian. Japan's offer to buy has so far been rejected by the Soviet as insufficient. Peace of a kind exists between China and Japan on the Manchurian frontier since Chinese statesmen signed the Tangku Armistice, to the regret of indignant Chinese patriots. In

April, however, Japan disturbed the world by a *démarche*, in which she set



The Emperor of Manchukuo

forth a species of Monroe Doctrine for Asia. She objects to Western nations, especially under the League of Nations, sending advisors or making loans to China, for the better development of China's resources.

In Central China, **Chiang Kai-shek** has not yet overcome the large Communist group ruling south of Nanchang. They are well supplied with wireless, know his movements beforehand, and keep his army at bay. The Communists seem to rule within their own borders with rough justice and some efficiency, though with cruelty. In the South, the two Kuang provinces have an independent government, lead by Hu Han-min, a Rightist of the old Kuomintang, who believes that Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei at Nanking are no longer following the tenets of Sun Yat-sen or the Party. In the spring, other southern malcontents seized Foochow city and set up a Provisional Government, with Eugene Chen, the Trinidad Chinese who worked with Borodin at Hankow in 1927, as "Foreign minister." These were only put down by sharp military force.

Mr. T. V. Soong and Dr. H. H. Kung have worked wonders with the Budget; but, as Mr. Chang, Director of the Bank of China, pointed out, last year's receipts of the Central Government amounted to \$680,000,000, while the expenditure was \$140,000,000 over that.

The death of the Dalai Lama brought Tibet again into the Chinese purview, as many Chinese are Buddhists, and Tibetans count as one of the five Chinese races. Though the Dalai Lama found refuge in Peking during the Young-husband expedition to Lhasa, he afterwards went in much friendship to India.

Long-distance telephones are gradually linking up the greater cities, Peking to Nanking, etc. Much of this material was ordered in Gt. Britain. Wireless telegraphy develops fast.

In 1929 500,000 words were sent for \$200,000.

In 1933 2,500,000 words were sent for \$3,000,000.

Highways grow apace: some, such as that between Canton and Swatow, carry regular bus services: and some temples have been turned into bus garages. But China is in great economic poverty, and these roads are little used for heavy

traffic: for man is still the chief beast of burden. Sir Arthur Salter suggests that foot-peddalling delivery vans might be a useful medium. In busy Hongkong, safety first notices in Chinese read: "Roads are like tigers' mouths. Do not run into the middle of them."

Large subsidies have been made to various air-lines, such as the Eurasia Aviation Co., sponsored in Germany. An air-line with air-ports is developing between Shanghai and Canton, but a bad accident has tempered enthusiasm. Mlle Maryze is the first woman to fly from France to Tokyo, and had a great reception in Shanghai en route. **Sir Miles Lampson**, the British minister, was a habitual flier in China. He left China Dec., 1933, after 7 years' service which helped materially to rekindle the traditional kindness between China and Britain. His successor, Sir Alexander Cadogan, who has gone to China with a distinguished record of work in Geneva, will have the benefit of restored rail service in these more settled times. Mr. Lo Wen-kan, representing Nanking, flew to Hami on the edge of the Gobi Desert, to enquire into the Mohammedan revolt which had worked havoc in Sinkiang; and was able thus to report at first-hand. He also enquired into conditions of migration into China's Far North-West, since Manchuria is lost ground at present. Even there, however, Japanese patrols are to be seen. China owns 300 military aeroplanes, but encourages other kinds of flight. It is instructive to find that the agent of the Bible Society flew from Chungking on the Yangtze to Chengtu, the capital of China's Farthest West, in two hours instead of taking ten days by road as of old.

Realising the danger to an ancient nation through all this modernity, Chiang Kai-shek in spring launched the **New Life Movement**, which has been broadcast with much speech-making and well received by Chinese crowds. Its aims are the cultivation of courtesy and brotherliness, the diminution of luxury, and the cleaning up of dirt. Art, literature, the drama—all show change and vitality. **Sport has taken hold of Young China.** The huge stadium at Nanking may be a white elephant, but 4,000 spectators watched the Peiping (Peking) soccer team defeat the visiting Koreans.

LABOUR ON THE CONTINENT

By Major Attlee, M.P.

Under-Secretary of State for War, 1922-24, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1924, Postmaster-General 1930-31, and Deputy Leader of the Labour Party

THE position of Labour on the Continent of Europe during the year 1934 has deteriorated, except in a few countries. The continuance of the world depression has given little opportunity for the workers to improve their conditions by industrial action, and the



Major C. R. Attlee, M.P.

standard of life in most European countries has continued to fall. On the political side, the destruction of democratic constitutions has continued in Central and Eastern Europe with inevitable repercussions on the activities of organised Labour.

The outstanding event has been the crushing of the Austrian Labour Movement. The Austrian Social Democratic Party had been one of the strongest and best organised of all the Continental parties. In particular, its hold on the great city of Vienna had enabled it to carry out far-reaching social experiments. In January the Dollfuss Government destroyed the representative character of

the Chambers of Labour, and in February further attacks led to armed resistance, culminating in pitched battles in Vienna and other towns. The Labour forces were defeated, and a complete dictatorship established. The events in Austria evoked widespread sympathy in the ranks of Labour. In some countries there were sympathetic strikes, and in many others large sums were collected for the relief of the distressed. The Labour movement in Austria is, however, still a force to be reckoned with. Although the Trade Unions and other organisations have been broken up, the situation in Austria, especially since the murder of Dr. Dollfuss, is such that it is likely that Austrian Social Democracy will rise again sooner than might have been expected.

THE POSITION IN GERMANY

In Germany, where for so many years the Social Democratic Party had been politically and economically in the forefront of organised Labour, conditions have altered little since last year. With most of their leaders dead, in prison or in exile, the Social Democrats and the Communists can only carry on illegal activities at great risk. On the other hand, the result of the Reichstag Fire Trial, and the events connected with the killing of Herr Röhm and others, have affected the prestige of the Hitler regime. This is shown by the considerable minority that had the temerity to vote against Hitlerism at the plebiscite in August. Industrialists are finding it difficult to carry on the day-to-day negotiations necessary in an advanced industrial society without the aid of the skilled trade union officials, and this may cause some alteration in the organisation of the Labour Front, which is the official body for dealing with Labour questions.

In the other States which arose after the fall of the Central Empires, with the exception of Czechoslovakia, the year 1934 has seen an intensification of dictatorship. In Poland, Latvia, Lithuania

and Esthonia, the Governments have taken complete control, and there is at most but a shadow of democratic institutions. Consequently, in those countries the Labour movements have little chance of influencing policy. The same applies to Italy, Hungary, Roumania, and, to a lesser extent, Yugoslavia.

In Scandinavia, on the other hand, the year has seen continuous progress. In Sweden the Labour Government has maintained its position, while in Denmark Labour forms part of the Government and has survived a period of political tension. In Norway the Labour Party, which forms the Opposition, is the largest party. In these countries strong action has been taken against Fascism by the prohibition of the wearing of political uniforms. In the elections in Finland the Labour vote increased. In Iceland the Socialists form part of the Government.

IN SWITZERLAND AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In Czechoslovakia the Socialist parties continue to form part of the Government, and, owing to events in Germany, the relationship between the German and Czech workers in that country has been much strengthened. In Switzerland the Labour vote has increased, and Labour is in power in the canton of Geneva. In Holland and Belgium the Labour Parties are strong and form the Oppositions in the Parliaments.

In France the political Labour forces have been split on the question of supporting the Government in a deflationary policy. A minority of the French Socialist Party, led by M. Renaudel, decided that, in view of the Fascist menace, it was necessary to support the

Government. The group is now known as the Neo-Socialists. The majority of the Party, led by M. Blum, has taken a more radical attitude, on the ground of the need for preserving the independence of the Party. In July, a new alignment of forces had taken place by the agreement of the Majority Socialists and Communists to form a united front against Fascist tendencies. In particular, this will mean that the two parties will support each others' candidates in the second ballots at the elections.

In Spain the division between Left and Right parties has deepened. The Labour movement has become more revolutionary in view of the Fascist tendencies which are showing themselves. Socialists, Communists, and Anarchists—the last of whom have always been strong in Catalonia—are tending to form a common front.

A factor of considerable importance to the future of Labour on the Continent is the entry of Soviet Russia into the League of Nations. This will necessarily have its effects on the relationship between the Socialist and Communist wings of the Labour forces abroad, the division between which has had much to do with the setback to Labour. With the new policy it is probable that greater co-operation will be possible.

At the meeting of the International Labour Organisation several useful conventions were carried, but the outstanding event was the consideration of the proposal for a 40-hours' week. This was supported by the workers' sides and a few Governments, but failed to obtain the requisite support owing to the opposition of the employers and the abstention or opposition of a majority of the Governments.

WAR DEBTS AND THE UNITED STATES

By Major A. N. Braithwaite, D.S.O., M.P.

ON June 4th Sir Ronald Lindsay, our ambassador in Washington, handed to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary to the United States Treasury, an Official Note setting out Great Britain's inability to meet in full the War Debt payments owing to America, due on June 15th.

Previous payments, in the nature of token payments, had been accepted by

the United States, but Mr. Roosevelt's interpretation of the Johnson Act, passed through the United States legislature last year, did not exonerate countries making such payments from the responsibility of default.

The public press on the 5th of June in the United States was full of the situation. In the Hearst press a very vicious attack

THE U.S.A. AND WAR DEBTS

on the honesty and character of Great Britain was made, and without a detailed examination of the causes, the New York American paper published the most denouncing statements. Other portions of the U.S. press realised that the difficult position of the world had made it urgently necessary for a reconstruction of these huge sums, if world trade were ever to improve.

America still clings to the words of Calvin Coolidge, a late president, who, discussing the position of America and War Debts, made a statement to the American people that "we hired them the money."

The United States is, of course, a vast place and is really not one country but a combination of 48 countries, each having its own legislation and only coming under central control in a very modified way. The distances are so great and the differences of opinion so wide that to get any common agreement on foreign, or often even domestic, policy is very difficult.

The attitude of the average American holding War Loan can, of course, be readily understood. He lent his money not to his State Department but to the Federal Department of the United States Government, and the Federal Government in turn loaned these moneys to the Allies. Now the individual lender requires his loan to be repaid on the terms on which it was borrowed, and, on account of the general lack of information, the ordinary individual cannot readily understand the difficulties of the rest of the world in relation to finance and exchange. Many people, however, are beginning to realise that these huge payments are in some way interfering with general trade, but so many do not realise that we, as a country, are not recovering from our debtors the obligations they contracted with us.

Further, the Press of America have made much of our trade recovery and the subject of the surplus in our last Budget was a matter for general comment, but in Government circles and in business circles I was pleased to find a really sympathetic desire to understand the full significance of the Note sent on June 4th. Its frankness made a great appeal, and many expressed the view that a real effort should now be made to put these large burdens on to a practical basis. I found a general desire for closer co-operation between America and Great Britain.

All these events culminated with America in the throes of her greatest domestic difficulty.

Millions of unemployed—acute depression on all sides—a maze of new legislation and a Government pouring out money—made it extremely difficult for a clear perspective to be taken by the ordinary citizen. It was difficult to understand that with obligations aggregating a thousand million pounds from Great Britain, that we had paid nearly five hundred million pounds and still owed more than our original debt. These figures will take time to sink in, but I am sure that there is in America a feeling of appreciation for the great efforts that this country has made.



Major A. N. Braithwaite, M.P.,
who has returned recently from the U.S.A.

Whilst America was still prosperous, they could not see the slow destruction of the exchange on account of these vast burdens, but I believe that their sympathy will be the stronger inasmuch as they have had to face some of the difficulties that Europe had seen.

On one point I am satisfied—the world will be more informed that it is impossible to carry on an ordered international community if transfers of money from one country to another, outside the ordinary trading routine, are allowed to become so very large. Surely War Debts and Reparations have, in the incidence of their severity, brought more distress and anxiety and worry than even the war itself.

I have no doubt, from what I have seen in America this year, that they will, at some not too distant date, make such a gesture to the world on these matters as will give it a substantial measure of relief, and just as they came into the war at a late date, so will they join at a late date in the peace, to help stabilise and restore that volume of international trade as will ensure for the world a measure of peaceful prosperity.

FASHION REVIEW OF THE YEAR

By Evelyn Irons

THE movement tending towards a more feminine outline and a greater intricacy in the dress-making art continued to gain ground in the fashions of 1934.

Skirt lengths remained unaltered. For sports, they were short, between knee and calf; for street wear, 11 to 12 inches from the ground; cocktail and dinner gowns were ankle or ground length; and for "grande tenue" there were fish-tail trains.

The Directoire influence which crept in during the spring and was going strong by the autumn, led to narrow skirts for day or evening that were slashed almost to the knee to give freedom of movement.

A tentative attempt was made to revive the uneven hemline that made the fashions of 1928-9 so hideous. In the autumn collections in Paris some of the afternoon dresses had hemlines that were 2 inches deeper at the back than in front.

Slim, straight skirts predominated for day wear, but for the evening there were two alternatives—the bustle line, with considerable back importance, and a full-skirted effect like a Cossack coat.

It was, however, above the waist that the most significant influence was felt. The square shoulder line was "dropped" in more senses of the word than one, shoulders being dropped to give more fullness under the arms and more importance to the bust. Sometimes the shoulders sloped so as to give a Victorian bottle-neck effect. Necks for day wear were throat-high, as a rule, throughout the year, while tremendously décolleté backs were seen in the evening. At the same time the slenderness of the waist was stressed by the use of basques, and belts became wider and wider as the year went on.

Sleeves were full, loose, or bell-shaped, and, for the first half of the year, at least, often of that unbecoming length that reaches just below the elbows.

Everything possible was done during the year to get away from the flat outline. First, there was the "blown forward"

silhouette, with revers, ruffles, and other accents jutting out in front to give a frontwise emphasis. Then came a similar concentration on the back, its most exaggerated form being the fish-fins attached to the back of her evening gowns by a leading Paris dressmaker. You could see examples of everything, coats as well as dresses, made to fasten up the back.

Never in my experience has there been such an orgy of "borrowings" from all kinds of dress sources. Dressmakers searched from west to east, from Tudor to Victorian times, in their search for ideas.

Eastern modes, introduced in the spring collections, had an important effect, and the Chinese coolie outline, with short, loose coat and conical hat, was seen about a good deal in the spring and early summer. The Japanese obi sash, tied at the back, was a "stayer" all the year round.

INFLUENCE OF FILMS

It was a great year for period films, and this tendency reacted just as chaotically on the fashions as it did on the minds of the cinema magnates. "The Private Life of Henry VIII" was responsible for looped, slashed, and padded sleeves, and for one of the main hat crazes of the early part of the year—the halo or Tudor style, usually in velvet. Another spring hat was a shallow-crowned boater, with streamers at the back, inspired by "Little Women," in which famous tale Miss Katharine Hepburn was starred. The "Little Women" influence cropped up again in the autumn in a quaint evening outline with Victorian full-skirted coat and wide skirt. The Empire modes of "The House of Rothschild" came to back up a feeling that was already strong, and the hairdressing of the 'eighties swept into favour in the spring with an added flip from the much-heralded Anna Sten in the period film, "Lady of the Boulevards." This hairdressing, with the bust importance of the autumn collections, produced an effect not unlike Manet's famous picture, "The Bar at the Folies-Bergères."

Hairdressing, by the way, was en-



Fur will be used lavishly in the winter of 1934-5. Here are some of the favourite ways of placing it. Besides the Directoire line for evening gowns, there were many models which were either full-skirted, as shown on the left, or draped to the back in the style of the 'eighties, as shown on the right.

hanced by the continued vogue of wearing diadems of mirror glass, lacquered hair, gilt or other material with evening dress.

In the autumn, to add to this confusion, there was a revival of interest in the Cossack line, and narrow skirts were accompanied by full-skirted coats and high papacha hats of fur.

Fur, by the way, was used with extreme lavishment in the autumn collections: short fur capes, giving added emphasis to the upper part of the silhouette, were seen everywhere, and fur was used to edge the hems of three-quarter coats and stress the back of evening gowns.

A pleasant fashion was the wearing of three-quarter length taffeta coats in light, gay colours, both by day and evening.

As usual, the year saw a series of **hat crazes**. The Breton sailor had a good run, following that of the Tudor-with-halo mode, which, revealing the forehead as it did, became rather trying when sunny days arrived. Crowns dwindled until some hats were almost like pancakes. These flat-crowned models, tilted precariously over one eye, were secured to the head by ribbons or elastic passing round the back of the head, and in most cases by the good old-fashioned hatpin.

A craze that passed almost as soon as it arrived was the **huge floppy beret** of July, which was seen very little after a gusty day at Goodwood revealed its impractical nature. Someone aptly compared its shape to a poached egg. Autumn brought further editions of the flat, tip-tilted hat and a rival which was high-

crowned and shaped like a flowerpot. Hats for formal wear were trimmed importantly with flowers or feathers.

In this connection I must mention an interesting 1934 development which affected Paris more than London—the habit of going to dinner-dances wearing a really dressy ensemble of ankle or calf-length dress, cut very low in front, and accompanied by an important hat. Men escorts wore dinner jackets, and even “tails.”

Beach wear ran largely to skirts, with shorts second, and long trousers a bad third. A Tahitian vogue, the *pareo*—comprising shorts, brassière, and a sketchily-draped skirt—was much seen at the Riviera resorts, where a barbaric appearance was elaborately cultivated. Sandals worn with lacquered toe-nails were again the leading vogue for summer dances as well as for beach wear.

The craze for **knitting and crochet** reached a climax in the autumn, when the *DAILY MAIL* held the second of its 1934 Knitting Contests, with a record prize list totalling £1,000.

Materials were unusually interesting. The autumn vogue for tunics offered a chance of using rich lamés. A new uncrushable velvet made its appearance in the autumn collections, and the elastic weave was introduced into every kind of fabric, from tweeds to chiffon and lace.

Blue—usually two shades allied in one ensemble—dominated the early part of the year as far as colour was concerned. Later the rich, plummy shades predominated, grape purple, and purplish red being two of the leading colours.

WOMEN'S ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1934

Mrs. Dod Procter, wife of Mr. Ernest Procter, A.R.A., was elected A.R.A. in April, 1934.

Dr. Helen Mackay was elected F.R.C.P., a distinction which had not been conferred on a woman for 400 years.

Miss Aurora Lamplough was the first woman awarded the degree of B.Sc. (Estate Management) established by the University of London in 1922.

Miss Jean Batten flew from England to Australia in 14 days, 23 hrs., 25 mins., creating a new record.

Dr. Dorothy S. Russell, of the London Hospital, was awarded the John Hunter Gold Medal and triennial prize by the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Mayoralities of Oxford and Brighton were held by women—Miss Tawney and Miss Margaret Hardy respectively.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cadbury received the D.B.E. on the King's birthday.

Miss Dorothy Spicer was the first woman to have the Air Ministry B certificate for ground engineers.

U.S.A. team won the Wightman Cup at Wimbledon on June 15 by 5 matches to 2.

Mrs. Embleton was the first woman elected as President of the Independent Methodist Churches of England.

Miss Dorothy Round won the Singles Championship at Wimbledon—the first Englishwoman to achieve this since 1926.

Miss Pamela Barton, aged 17, won France's Women's Open Golf Championship on July 12, 1934.

Commander Evangeline Booth was elected General of the Salvation Army the first woman to hold that office.



Three phases of 1934 millinery are shown here. At the lower right is the Tudor halo type, which had a big success; and on the left is the Chinese coolie ensemble with the hat in character. The high-crown "Homburg" that arrived with the autumn is sketched in the centre, with other leading details of the autumn and winter mode.

LAWN TENNIS

The Triumph of England in Davis Cup and Singles

By A. Wallis Myers, C.B.E.

ON July 6, 1934, seventeen thousand spectators at Wimbledon witnessed "a sight to make an old man young." In other words, they saw the men's singles championship regained by an Englishman after a period of twenty-five years. The triumph of Frederick J. Perry, aged 25, was not unexpected—he had won the championships of America and Australia since the last Wimbledon, beating Crawford in the final of each—but Perry was threatened in three of his seven matches. He was required to show his best hand throughout the fortnight.

Only in the first round did Perry meet an Englishman. His victims included the Czechoslovakian champion (R. Menzel), three Americans (R. N. Williams, G. M. Lott, and S. B. Wood) and two Australians (A. K. Quist and J. H. Crawford). Menzel, Lott, and Wood provided his toughest fights. He had to go the full course against Menzel and Wood; he only beat Lott after a grueling four-set match—perhaps his most searching encounter. These three, his most dangerous adversaries, all used their service and volleying arms; it was Perry's supreme steadiness off the ground and his fine physique, the fruit of rigorous training, that survived each crisis. He defeated his aggressors, as Doherty had done three decades earlier and Lacoste in the last decade, through all-court reliability. He was, in fact, the complete player.

PERRY'S VICTORY

Perry defeated Crawford in the final 6—3, 6—0, 7—5, having a run of twelve games (equivalent to two love sets) after the Australian led 3—1 in the first set. The winner of 1933 was not at his best physically—he was a victim like several other competitors of a mysterious malaise, described as "Wimbledon Throat," which incidentally swept the country after the long drought had broken—but the British victory was unqualified by any fluke.

Since Perry had beaten Crawford in the final of the American championship at Forest Hills in September, 1933, these two had met five times, and only once—in the first Test Match in Australia—had Crawford won. Perry had knocked out Crawford in the final of the Australian championship at Melbourne and in the final of the British hard court championship at Bournemouth in three sets; he did the same at Wimbledon. In all these matches the Englishman showed a marked improvement on his backhand drive and on his service. Just as Crawford himself in the previous year, by opposing Vines several times in his own country, had increased his service strength, thereby discounting that of the American, so Perry, by continuous practice against Crawford, had removed his only weakness—to the detriment of the man who had helped him unconsciously. Lawn tennis offers many other examples in the past of this transmission.

MISS DOROTHY ROUND WINS THE SINGLES

Through Miss Dorothy Round, of Dudley, Worcestershire, England also won the women's singles championship—for the first time since 1926. Thus the renaissance of British lawn tennis at the top was registered. The tooth of time had gnawed slowly; it required a generation to produce a twin pair of champions.

Mrs. Moody did not defend her title, although she was a spectator of Miss Round's triumph. But Miss Round played such fine tennis in the final—she was much steadier and more resourceful than in the final of the previous year, when she had threatened Mrs. Moody's supremacy—that the American holder might well have been beaten. Miss Round lost a set to Mrs. King in the fourth round, and another set to Mme. Mathieu in the semi-final; she defeated Miss Helen Jacobs in the last round 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

The English girl was favoured by the fast and sun-baked court; it ministered to her superior driving length and exposed the limitations of the American forehand chop against a low and speedy drive, clipping the lines and flowing through the corners. When Miss Jacobs and Miss Round had met in the Wightman Cup match three weeks earlier, the turf was new and untrodden. It was a slower and more impressionable surface; the slice of the invader was more insidious. Miss Round was the complete player: to beautiful ground shots she added well-placed smashes and firm drop-volleys. She even used the half-volley to win critical points under pressure.

Miss M. C. Scriven, England's No. 2, after narrowly escaping defeat from Miss C. Babcock (U.S.A.), was beaten in the fifth round by Miss Joan Hartigan, champion of Australia. The winner, making her debut at Wimbledon, had previously dismissed Mrs. Sperling, formerly Fri. Krahwinkel, the finalist of 1931. Only one other Australian player, the late Mrs. Cozens (Miss Daphne Akhurst) in 1928, had reached the semi-final.

In singles England was unbeaten; in doubles she was unrepresented in the finals of the men's and women's events. America won the men's doubles through G. M. Lott and L. R. Stofen, who defeated the holders J. Borotra and J. Brugnon in the final (6-2, 6-3, 6-4), without losing a single service game. I. G. Collins and F. H. D. Wilde, a new British combination that had won the Beckenham and Queen's Club tournaments, reached the semi-final, but F. J. Perry and G. P. Hughes were beaten in the second round by H. C. Hopman and D. Prenn. The women's doubles had the curious development of a final between two Franco-American pairs. Miss E. Ryan and Mme. Matheu beat Mrs. D. Andrus and Mme. Henrotin, 6-3, 6-3. In the final of the mixed doubles R. Miki (Japan) and Miss Round beat H. W. Austin and Mrs. Shepherd Barron, 3-6, 6-4, 6-0.

THE DAVIS CUP

The Davis Cup challenge round was decided for the first time in England since 1913, when the non-playing captains of 1934, H. Roper Barrett (England) and R. N. Williams (U.S.A.) were

both competitors. On that occasion America defeated the British holders after being within one stroke of defeat. In 1934 England defeated America and retained the Cup by four matches to one—a conclusive triumph and the first challenge round won on home courts for twenty-eight years.

Australia, after narrow victories over France in Paris and Czechoslovakia in Prague, won the European zone and met America in the inter-zone contest at Wimbledon. This struggle yielded a dramatic turn of fortune after F. X. Shields and S. B. Wood had gone down to J. H. Crawford and V. B. McGrath respectively on the first day. Lott and Stofen defeated Crawford and Quist by three sets to one in the Doubles on the second day. On the third day rain stopped play after Wood had won the first two sets against Crawford. Crawford "came back" gallantly on the fourth day and squared the match, but Wood won the fifth set at 6-2. The match was a classic in its stroke artistry and thrilling rallies. In the final match Shields, rampant all through, overwhelmed McGrath.

AUSTIN AND PERRY

England made a splendid start in the challenge round, Austin defeating Shields in three sets (6-4, 6-4, 6-1), and Perry beating Wood (6-1, 4-6, 5-7, 6-0, 6-3). Austin's ball control, in spite of a stiff breeze, was exemplary; the ground shots of Shields were always too uncertain. Wood raised American hopes by leading two sets to one against Perry. After the interval the champion was irresistible and took eleven of the next twelve games. Wood rallied to win two games, but Perry, as in the championship, outstayed and outplayed him.

Two up and three to play, England could afford to rest Perry in the doubles match. H. G. N. Lee was brought in to partner Hughes, and the pair put up a heartening fight against Lott and Stofen, who were nearly involved in a five-set match. The Americans won 7-5, 6-0, 4-6, 9-7. On the third day Shields made an heroic effort to save the American cause. His match against Perry, if the tennis was uneven and not always of the highest quality, yielded a fourth set of twenty-eight games—only four games shorter than the memorable

set between McLoughlin and Brookes in New York in 1914. Perry's victory, which made the Cup safe, was thoroughly deserved. The score (6—4, 4—6, 6—2, 15—13) reveals its fluctuating character; it cannot convey its spectacular thrills. When the issue was decided, Austin beat Wood (6—4, 6—0, 6—8, 6—3). Wood was outplayed by a wonderfully fit and accurate opponent, but he was doubtless reacting after the result of the last match. England thus won all four singles, confirming the Doherty axiom, so long in abeyance, that all-court competence can



Miss Dorothy Round

defeat the specialised attack founded on aggressive service.

America retained the **Wightman Cup** at Wimbledon, her women players defeating the British by five matches to two. Miss Jacobs and Miss Sarah Palfrey each won two singles; together they won a double match. Miss Jacobs did not lose a set against Miss Round and Miss Scriven; Miss Palfrey beat both after a dramatic finish. She was twice within a point of losing the final set to Miss Scriven at 6—1. Two service aces saved the vital seventh game; she played beautiful tennis to run out at

8—6. Miss N. M. Lyle and Miss E. M. Dearman, subsequently to winning the German doubles championship at Hamburg, captured one point for England on their first appearance in the centre court, while Miss B. Nuthall beat Miss Babcock.

VON CRAMM'S CHAMPIONSHIPS

Baron Gottfried Von Cramm, of Germany, became the first player to hold the French and German titles in the same year. In Paris he triumphed in a field that included Perry, Austin, Crawford, Menzel and Boussus, defeating Crawford in the final after the Australian was within a stroke of victory (6—4, 7—9, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3). Perry was beaten by G. de Stefani, champion of Italy, the Englishman damaging his ankle in the fourth set, while Austin fell to Boussus, who gave an inspired display. Borotra and Brugnon won the French doubles.

Miss M. C. Scriven kept her French title—her only major success of the year. She defeated Miss Jacobs in the final 7—5, 4—6, 6—1, revealing a stubborn fighting spirit in spite of fading light which handicapped her opponent.

F. J. Perry was unthreatened in the British hard court championship at Bournemouth. He beat Crawford in the final 8—6, 7—5, 6—1. Austin did not compete. Miss Round made a dramatic recovery in the final of the women's singles against Miss Scriven, who in the final set led 5—2, and had five match balls. There was an all-Australian doubles final for the second successive year. Crawford and McGrath beat Quist and Turnbull 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3.

THE U.S.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

By winning the American Championship at Forest Hills, F. J. Perry became the only Englishman to secure this title in two successive years. He also equalled the record of H. L. Doherty, Vines and Tilden, who had won the Wimbledon and United States championships in one and the same year.

Perry did not lose a set at Forest Hills until he met V. G. Kirby in the semi-final. In the final he opposed Wilmer A. Allison, who had beaten L. R. Stoeften and S. B. Wood, and won 6—4, 6—3, 3—6, 1—6, 8—6. Slipping on wet turf, the holder had injured his ankle the previous day; he slowed down in the third set,

A ROYAL WEDDING

recovering to lead 5-2 in the fifth set.

Miss Helen Jacobs won the American women's championship for the third successive year, defeating Miss Sarah Palfrey in the final 6-1, 6-4. Miss Nut-hall was defeated in the second round by Baroness Levi, and the two other English invaders, Miss F. James and Miss K. Stammers, were beaten in the fourth round by Miss Palfrey and Miss Babcock respectively. Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey won the doubles championship, defeating Miss Babcock and Mrs. Andrus in the final, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

The International Club retained their

unbeaten record in Paris by defeating the French I.C. by nine matches to eight.

England had a memorable year. She won the Davis Cup and the two singles championships, thereby regaining her lost prestige. History does not, however, admit that 1934 was her greatest lawn tennis year, since there were past years when her supremacy was more comprehensive at home and abroad. Countries must be judged by the relative strength of their nationals. The gap between Perry and Austin and the other English players is still too wide, and the lack of really strong doubles pairs is a weakness.

THE DUKE OF KENT'S MARRIAGE

THE welcome announcement in the "Court Circular" of Aug. 28, 1934, of the betrothal of H.R.H. Prince George, 4th son of the King and Queen, gave the greatest satisfaction to the nation. The bride was Princess Marina, third of the three daughters of Prince and Princess Nicolas of Greece. Her father is a brother of the late King Constantine, and her mother was the Grand Duchess Hélène of Russia. Her grandfather was the late King George of Greece, brother of the late Queen Alexandra. The Princess's sisters are Princess Paul of Yugoslavia and Princess Elizabeth.

Princess Marina was born in Athens on Nov. 30, 1906. She was educated in Paris, and has paid fairly frequent visits to London. The engagement took place on Prince George's holiday spent with Prince and Princess Paul. Princess Marina received an enthusiastic welcome



H.R.H. Prince George and Princess Marina

on arriving with her parents in London, en route for Balmoral, on Sept. 16. The King and Queen gave her an affectionate greeting next day at Balmoral Castle, where she and her parents remained until Sept. 23.

The date of the wedding was fixed for Nov. 29, in Westminster Abbey.

THE CRICKET SEASON

By H. A. H. Carson

THE cricket season of 1934 will always be remembered for its long-continued fine weather and the visit of the Australians, led for the last time by that most excellent of skippers, W. M. Woodfull.

Though the weather seemed more favourable for cricket than we have had in any year since 1921, it was curious to see that no batsman scored more than 3,000 runs in the season, and that no bowler took more than 200 wickets. This is remarkable because, since 1928 there has always been one batsman with an aggregate of over 3,000 runs, and at least one bowler who has taken nearer 300 than 200 wickets.

THE TEST MATCHES

So far as English cricket was concerned, the season was not a success. Two of the five Test Matches were lost, the County Championship was completely overshadowed by the international games, and there was no marked run of young men eager to take the places of those older cricketers who are anxious to retire from the stress of big cricket.

The Australians brought over what was on paper a strong batting side, a moderate bowling side, and a fair fielding side. When, after the first match at Worcester, D. G. Bradman seemed to be playing more for his own amusement than for additional records, it was believed widely that England might hold her own in the series of Test Matches and it was something of a shock to find, in the first match at Trent Bridge, that Australia led on the first innings by 106 and beat us in the end by 238 runs.

In the next match at Lord's England won easily, owing largely to being able to make Australia follow-on on a wicket made for Hedley Verity's bowling. In the two innings Verity took 15 wickets for 104 runs, one of the greatest achievements in the history of Test Match cricket. The third Test Match was drawn, due in some measure to dropped catches. England, on an easy wicket at Old Trafford, made the huge score of 627 before

declaring for 9 wickets, but thanks to an amazing stand for the last two wickets by Chipperfield, O'Reilly, and Wall, the



W. R. Hammond

Australians avoided the follow-on and subsequently saved the match.

The fourth Test Match at Leeds was remarkable for a batting failure by the whole of the England side, and a remarkable partnership between D. G. Bradman and W. H. Ponsford, who took the score from 39 for 3 to 427 for 4. England, in a hopeless position on the fourth day, was saved by a veritable cloud-burst that left the wicket at one end a squish of liquid mud.

SEASON'S BEST ACHIEVEMENTS

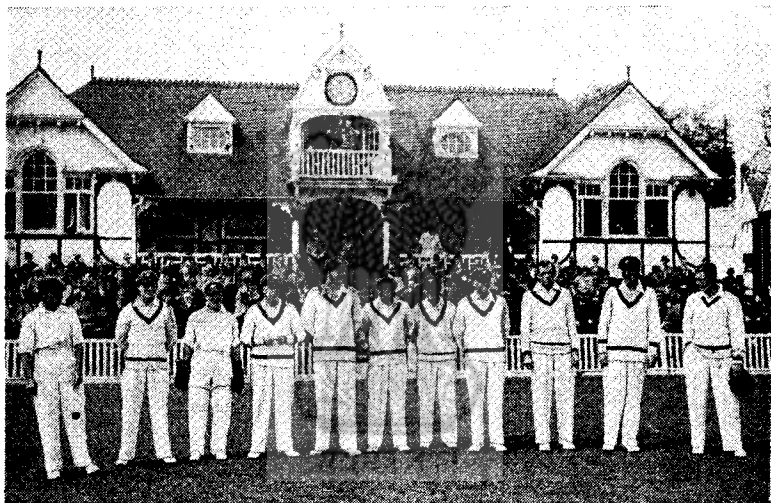
In the fifth and final match at the Oval, **Australia won handsomely**. Bradman and Ponsford again had a huge partnership in the first innings, raising the score from 21 for one wicket to 472 for 2, and won by 562 runs.

SUPERIORITY OF THE AUSTRALIANS

That the three Selectors—Sir Stanley Jackson, Mr. P. A. Perrin, and Mr. T. A. Higson—did their best to get together a good English team was obvious, but the task proved to be too great. It seemed impossible to secure a team with any balance. The best batting side

probability, would have shown the superiority of the Australian Team over anything England could provide at the moment.

The **County Championship** ended in a victory for Lancashire, who were able to play a team throughout the season without any undue interference by the English Selection committee. Lancashire owe their high position to the batting of **Ernest Tyldesley** and **Iddon**, both of whom made over 2,000 runs, and to the all-round ability of **Hopwood**, who not only made more than 1,500 runs, but took 110 wickets for the com-



The Australian Team at their first match at Worcester

left the bowling weak, while any attempt to strengthen the bowling broke up the fielding; and on the field these deficiencies became more pronounced.

Generally, it was the batting that failed, sometimes it was the bowling; and in the fifth and final game at the Oval England neither batted, bowled, nor fielded so well as an ordinary county side.

It was suggested that, after the game at Leeds, where England was quite outplayed, a new team should have been chosen to represent England in the last Test Match; but whatever eleven was put into the field, the result, in all

paratively small cost of 17·89 runs apiece. The good work of these three men, backed up by fine **fielding and safe catching**, won Lancashire **an amazing number** of matches.

During the greater part of the season, **Sussex** appeared likely to gain the Championship, but during the last month a cautious spirit seemed to influence both Lancashire and Sussex. Lancashire did not suffer by it, but Sussex did.

One of the features of the Championship was the high position taken by Warwickshire, despite the continued absence of **R. E. S. Wyatt**, whose work

THE AVERAGES

in connection with the Test Matches left him little spare time. Yorkshire fell to a lower position in the table than we can remember in recent years, but, as four regular members of the team, Sutcliffe, Leyland, Verity, and Bowes, spent much of the season in attendance at the various Test Matches, it is surprising that Yorkshire won so many games. The supply of young cricketers was scarcely equal to the demand. Many veterans were playing for their counties because it was impossible to find younger men who could take their places. Such players as Philip Mead, Jack Hobbs, "Patsy" Hendren, and Frank Woolley, though the youngest of them was forty-five, were still amongst the best half-dozen batsmen in England.

Here and there a youngster came into prominence. In Yorkshire a boy of 18, named Hutton, showed great promise as a batsman, while at the Universities, J. H. Human and J. G. W. Davies, of Cambridge, showed good all-round cricket and the best off-side fielding of the year. F. G. H. Chalk and N. S.

Mitchell-Innes, of Oxford University, made excellent scores throughout the season, both for Oxford and their respective counties.

In batting Hammond, of Gloucestershire, had a great season, having the amazing average of over 126 runs per innings for his county. Bowling honours went to Paine, of Warwickshire, and Verity, of Yorkshire, though J. Smith, playing his first season for Middlesex, deserves special praise for the advance he made in his bowling in a few months. In wicket-keeping, Elliot, of Derbyshire, was remarkably good, though Ames was so useful a batsman that there could be no question of anyone else but the Kent man keeping wicket in the Test Matches.

The best fieldsmen in the country were W. R. Hammond and John Langridge at first slip; Mitchell, of Yorkshire, in any position; Human and Davies, of Cambridge University, at cover-point and extra cover; and Keeton, of Notts, in the long field.

CRICKET AVERAGES

BATTING

		Highest		Times	Aver.			Highest		Times	Aver.
		Inns.	Runs	not out				Inns.	Runs	not out	
The Nawab of											
Pataudi	15	945	214*	3	78.75	Ashdown	51	2,030	332	2	41.42
Hammond (W. R.)	35	2,366	302*	5	76.32	Culmore	54	1,876	135	8	40.78
Tyldesley	51	2,487	239	8	57.83	C. H. Knott	13	366	118	4	40.66
Ames	43	2,113	202*	6	57.10	Paynter	45	1,051	157	8	40.56
O'Connor	49	2,350	248	7	55.95	Hardstaff	50	1,817	153	5	40.37
Cook	45	2,132	220	6	54.66	Watson	46	1,857	178	0	40.36
J. H. Human	29	1,399	146*	3	53.80	Barber	49	1,927	248	1	40.14
Leyland	44	2,142	182	4	53.65	M. J. Turnbull	40	1,422	123	4	39.50
Mead	46	2,011	198	8	52.92	Croom	41	1,453	211	4	39.27
Iddon	51	2,381	200*	6	52.91	D. R. Wilcox	16	626	119	0	39.12
Todd	52	1,897	130	16	52.69	Lee (F. S.)	48	1,636	140	6	38.95
Gibbons	57	2,654	157	6	52.03	Storer	27	968	113	2	38.72
Gregory	49	2,379	180	3	51.71	Harris	51	1,891	153	2	38.69
F. C. de Saram	23	1,119	208	1	50.86	N.S. Mitchell-Innes	42	1,376	171	6	38.22
R. E. S. Wyatt	42	1,776	161*	7	50.74	Hopwood	47	1,672	220	3	38.00
B. H. Lyon	24	1,089	189	2	49.50	Duckfield	37	1,199	165	5	37.48
Sutcliffe	44	2,023	203	3	49.34	Davies (E.)	46	1,595	127	3	37.09
Langridge (John)	52	2,256	232*	6	49.04	Smart (C.)	42	1,335	128	6	37.08
Arnold	52	2,261	160	5	48.10	Baring	46	1,588	176	3	36.93
Woolley	56	2,643	176	1	48.05	Hobbs	18	624	116	1	36.70
Parks (J.)	34	1,488	181	3	48.00	I. Akers-Douglas	10	365	100	0	36.60
Lee (H. W.)	10	426	119	1	47.33	Dyson	44	1,496	191	3	36.48
C. F. Walters	48	2,048	178	4	46.54	J. C. White	21	685	115	2	36.05
Mitchell (A.)	47	1,986	181	4	46.18	A. W. Allen	31	1,078	142	1	35.93
Hendren	55	2,213	135	6	45.16	Hearne	35	1,145	172	3	35.78
Parks (H.)	41	1,435	100*	9	44.84	Squires	52	1,763	119	3	35.77
Keeton	46	2,006	201	0	43.60	J. W. Seamer	28	858	194	4	35.75
Barnett	58	2,348	194	4	43.48	Sandham	46	1,635	219	0	36.64
A. Melville	38	1,504	109	3	42.97	Kilner	40	1,311	153	3	36.43
R. de W. K. Winlaw	37	1,330	161*	6	42.90	Langridge (James)	40	1,297	140	8	36.05
Armstrong (N. F.)	44	1,701	159	4	42.52	Hulme	38	1,258	132	2	34.94
						Berry	46	1,464	145	4	34.85

BADMINTON. CRUISING

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	W's	Aver.
Paine ..	1,235.5	463	2,664	156	17-07
Larwood ..	512.2	103	1,415	82	17-25
Verity ..	1,282.1	500	2,645	150	17-63
J. C. Clay ..	863	258	1,829	103	17-75
Copson ..	697.2	169	1,648	91	18-10
Smith (J.) ..	1,398	346	3,248	172	18-88
Mitchell (T. B.) ..	986.1	202	3,064	159	19-27
Geary ..	682.3	212	1,293	67	19-29
Bowes ..	1,141.4	301	2,860	147	19-45
Tate ..	1,475.2	461	2,796	142	19-69
Pope (A. V.) ..	486.3	123	1,022	51	20-03
Mayer ..	853.3	234	1,791	89	20-12
Smalles ..	825.3	207	2,135	105	20-33
Hopwood ..	1,155.3	402	2,297	111	20-69
Hargreaves ..	216	48	564	27	20-88
L. A. R. Peebles ..	362.4	63	975	46	21-19
Pollard ..	379.4	104	859	40	21-47
K. Farnes ..	451.3	101	1,333	62	21-50
Voce ..	1,044	214	2,822	128	22-04
H. D. Read ..	411.2	68	1,529	69	22-15
Townsend					
(L. F.) ..	746.2	189	1,787	80	22-33
A. D. Baxter ..	171.5	31	559	25	22-36
F. King ..	181	41	426	19	22-42
Smith (H. A.) ..	127.5	271	2,730	121	22-56
Eastman ..	118.3	281	1,940	85	22-82
Phillipson ..	161.3	27	436	19	22-91
Sibbles ..	806	235	1,677	73	22-97
Pope (G. H.) ..	146	28	391	17	23-00
Freeman ..	1,744.4	440	4,753	205	23-18
Hollies ..	849.4	273	2,035	87	23-39
Sinfield ..	1,271.2	361	2,856	122	23-40
Macaulay ..	607.4	193	1,289	65	23-43
Booth ..	973.2	211	2,370	101	23-46
Wensley ..	626.2	162	1,554	66	23-54
A. G. Pelham ..	351.1	95	829	35	23-68
Goddard ..	1,185.2	314	3,031	125	24-05
Matthews					
(A. D.) ..	772.1	173	1,939	79	24-54
C. S. Marriott ..	514.3	192	983	40	24-57
Gover ..	1,108.2	222	3,359	132	25-44

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

	P.	W.	L.	W.	First Inns.	No Pts.	Pts.	Per- cent- age
Lancashire	30	13	3	10	4	0	450	257 57-11
Sussex	30	12	2	7	8	1	450	243 54-00
Derbyshire	28	12	6	6	3	1	429	223 53-09
Warwick	24	10	4	4	2	3	360	190 52-77
Kent	30	12	7	6	5	0	450	225 50-00
Yorkshire	30	12	7	5	4	2	450	225 50-00
Gloucester	30	12	10	2	4	2	450	210 46-66
Essex	28	9	4	5	9	1	420	191 45-47
Nottingham	28	8	7	7	6	0	420	173 41-19
Middlesex	28	8	9	7	2	2	420	169 40-23
Surrey	26	6	8	9	3	0	390	144 36-92
Leicester	24	6	9	3	6	0	360	123 34-16
Glamorgan	24	3	8	5	5	3	360	97 26-94
Hampshire	28	3	11	8	5	1	420	104 24-76
Somerset	24	3	10	0	11	0	360	78 21-66
Worcester	28	3	12	3	9	1	420	91 21-66
Northants	24	2	17	3	2	0	360	51 14-16

BADMINTON

The game of Badminton increases in popularity and in the development of skill. The All-England Championships held in March, 1934, attracted large gatherings at the Royal Horticultural Hall. Mr. R. C. F. Nichols won the Singles championship. Miss Leoni Kingsbury contested the Women's Singles against her sister, winning by 11-4, 11-6. The Doubles were won again by D. C. Hume and R. M. White. The Women's Doubles were won by Mrs. Henderson and Miss T. Kingsbury, the holders. The Mixed Doubles were held by D. C. Hume and Mrs. H. S. Uber.

England beat Scotland by 9 matches to 0, thus maintaining an unbeaten record in the international matches.

Mr. S. M. Massey, an expert on the game on which he wrote in the YEAR BOOK, died in 1934.

AMATEUR BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Amateur Championship was won in 1934 by Sydney Lee.

WINNERS FROM 1917.

1917—J. Graham	1924—W. P. Macleod
Symes	1925—S. H. Fry
1918—J. Graham	1926—J. Earlam
Symes	1927—L. Steeples
1919—S. H. Fry	1928—A. Wardle
1920—S. H. Fry	1929—H. F. E. Coles
1921—S. H. Fry	1930—L. Steeples
1922—J. Graham	1931—Sydney Lee
Symes	1932—Sydney Lee
1923—W. P. Macleod	1933—Sydney Lee
	1934—Sydney Lee

CRUISING IN 1934

It was estimated that nearly 250,000 people paid between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 in fares alone on cruising holidays during the six months from April to September. The returns of many of the liner companies show an advance on last year in both the number of passengers carried and the fares paid. Other companies which, owing to a policy of more extended cruises, have carried fewer passengers have been more than compensated for that decrease by the increased receipts from fares.

Cunard liners, which so far as the 1934 summer cruising season is concerned, may be considered apart from the White Star fleet with which they are now merged, made 24 cruises during the six months—four more than April-September last year. Approximately 14,400 passengers were carried, and £360,000 was paid in fares, compared with some 12,000 passengers and £300,000 in fares last year.

The White Star Line, on the other hand, ran only 19 cruises during the summer, compared with more than 30 last summer, and yet no falling-off was shown in the receipts.

POPULARITY OF BOWLS

Continued Progress of the Game

By E. J. Linney

Bowls had another boom year in 1934, thanks to the fine weather and increase in entries for the championships, the open tournament, and the presence of the British Empire events.

There has been a fly in the ointment, however, in the restriction imposed by the water authorities on the free use of water, and the result is likely to affect seriously the finances of many private clubs, whose greens have been burnt up by the sun, necessitating the expenditure of many hundreds of pounds in the purchase of new turf. Some clubs have bored into the earth and have found water just in time to save their greens. With a constant supply, superior to tap water, they have no fear of the future, and will cease to buy from the authorities.

In the DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK of 1934, I made mention of the outstanding success of two bowlers who in 1933 carried off the lion's share of the open tournaments; but in the year just over they have failed, and there has been a wider distribution of the prizes.

There is a greater public interest in the game, due to the increasing number of players, who have brought a following to witness the important games. At the tournaments, championships, and British Empire games, large attendances of the public were the rule—not the exception.

EMPIRE CHAMPIONSHIPS

First in importance, because there were 70 players from all parts of the Empire, were the British Empire Championships. In 1930, the English players won the three events, but in August last their sequence was broken, R. Sprot (Wishaw), the Scotch champion, winning the singles undefeated. T. C. Hills and G. W. A. Wright, who won the pairs in 1930, were selected to defend their title, and they did so most successfully. The Single Rink was also won again by England, in the final match of the series, when the Irish team was beaten. The winning rink was R. Slater, E. F. Gudgeon, P. D. Tomlinson and F. Biggin.

At Paddington, the English Championships were again played. The Pairs title-holders again won through, R. Slater and W. W. Buckell (Callenders) beating J. F. Thomas and T. Tickle (Park Inst., Reading) by 29-14. Worthing won the Rink Championship from Southbourne by 23-13, and the singles was won by A. K. Cochrane (Southampton) by 21-7 from M. D. Burdon (Durham).

Northamptonshire, for the second time, won

the English County Championship, beating Hampshire in the final. Hampshire was in the final for the second year in succession, and the players in that county have done well in winning the E.B.A. Singles and running-up in the Rink, which they won in 1932 and 1933.

Belfast was the venue of the Annual International matches, and Wales again showed the way to the winning post. The Principality players beat Scotland by 85-84; they beat England by 116 to 95, and Ireland by 111 to 88, thus retaining the title and trophy. This year, 1935, the matches are to be played in England.

Interesting visits were made to the South of England during the season by a team from Northumberland and one from the Irish B.A., the latter being entertained by the Paddington B.C., who arranged a series of matches with the E.B.A., Essex, Middlesex, and London and S.C. Associations, and the Royal Household Club.

THE GOLD BADGE

One of the most coveted prizes in the game is the Gold Badge of the London and S.C.B.A. The final was played at Croydon, and won by a young Oxford bowler, A. R. Allen, who beat H. Mann (Springfield, Acton) in a good uphill fight. Another important event is the championship for the Gold Trophy presented by the Earl of Lonsdale. This was won by the famous footballer, Andrew Wilson (Parson's Green), who beat R. W. Pickering (Herts).

Although there are many youngish men in the game, showing ambition and an anxiety to get to the top, the old school are still able to show the way, and this was exemplified in the Hastings Tournament finals, the singles being won by T. Toms (Wales) against Fred Curtis, an Essex veteran; the pairs going to J. G. Pillbrow and J. G. Carruthers, the latter winning the first E.B.A. Championship, held in 1905; and W. J. Jones, London Parks' champion in 1909, skipping the winning rink.

Bowlers are now able to play all the year round in many localities, 26 winter clubs being affiliated to the E.B.A. Indoor section, and the first competition for these clubs, a double rink championship, was instituted during the winter of 1934-35. This branch is healthy and is growing.

Women are taking to the game all over the Empire. They have their own associations, championships, and open tournaments, and are excellent players of a high standard.

THE SAAR

A plebiscite will be taken in January, 1935, as to the future of the Saar, a German region with valuable iron works and coal mines which was handed over to France after the War as reparation for destruction of French mines and

factories. There are 800,000 inhabitants of the Saar. It has been governed since the War by a Commission appointed under the Treaty of Versailles. A protest was made against German propaganda in September, 1934.

THE DROUGHT IN EUROPE

By Arthur Woods

THE drought of 1933-4 will go down to history as the worst experienced in England for nearly two centuries. In order to find two successive years of at all notable dryness it is necessary to go back to 1905-6, and, not since the keeping of reliable weather records was undertaken, have there been two years so deficient in rainfall as those just ended. Working back through English weather history, it is probably safe to say that the years 1933-4 need fear no comparison in this respect until the great eighteenth century drought of 1740-3. The first of those three years has never since been equalled for drought conditions, and shortage of water was unparalleled during the period as a whole.

THE WIDESPREAD AREA

The area covered by the recent drought has been as remarkable as its duration. Places for which rainfall for the twelve months up to the end of July failed to reach three-quarters of the normal ranged from Valentia, on the extreme west of Ireland, to Helsingfors, nearly fourteen hundred miles away at the head of the Baltic. If we take account also of the intense drought in America, it becomes evident that the greater part of the northern hemisphere was to a greater or less extent affected.

Taking standard rather than "freak" records for the British Isles, Kew was short of more than 8·4 inches of normal rainfall for the twelve months up to the end of July, 1934, while, by the end of the month, the arrears of rainfall had swollen to 8·9 inches. Liverpool, at the end of July, was short of more than 12 inches of rain, although in the following month the deficiency was slightly reduced. Among other important Air Ministry stations, Holyhead was also notably dry, one or other of these three stations having the worst record at most stages of the drought. The most important dry area, however, was that extending east from the Thames Valley, across the south Midlands to East Anglia. Early in June, the Metropolitan

Water Board announced that London had in effect lost the water from a river 6,600 miles long, 250 feet wide and 10 feet deep; and, by the end of the summer, a very much longer river would have been needed to make good the deficiency.

To appreciate the full significance of the drought it is, however, necessary to cover a somewhat longer period. If we begin our record in November, 1932, when the dry period started, we find that Kew's rainfall was by the end of August more than six months in arrears; while at the same date the arrears at Liverpool amounted to less than seven and a half months' normal rainfall. The average deficiency for England and Wales was then about four months' normal rainfall. Such a deficiency could hardly be made good under nine months at the best, for even the wettest six months on record (from May to October, 1903) only yielded a surplus above the normal equivalent to an extra three months' rainfall.

WATER SHORTAGE

It was these big arrears of rainfall, as much as the intensity of the drought during 1934, which was responsible for serious effects on both water supplies and agriculture. The level in all deep-seated sources became progressively lower—that of Croydon's wells, for example, reaching the lowest level ever recorded. The result, combined with greatly reduced river flows, was that a large proportion of both towns and villages suffered serious inconvenience, supplies in many cases being curtailed drastically. In London, although there was no general curtailment of supplies, the difficulties of the Metropolitan Water Board were reflected in successive orders reducing the water which the Board must leave in the Thames at Teddington below the statutory limit of 170 million gallons' daily flow. This limit was first reduced to 100 million gallons, and then to 50 million gallons, an emergency measure without precedent in the history of the Board.

Before the end of the preceding year, the Government had undertaken to devote a million pounds of public money to the promotion of permanent improvement schemes for rural water supplies. This promise was fulfilled with the passing of the Rural Water Supplies Act early in the year, while the Water Shortage Act, which passed into law in May, provided special emergency powers for the improvement of supplies. By the beginning of August,

applications had been received for grants under the former Act from 154 rural district councils, the total cost of the proposed schemes being £2,299,000. There was also evident a growing demand for a national survey of water resources, this subject being discussed at the British Association's meeting at Aberdeen in September.

On the farm, root crops suffered particularly badly, and, together with two successive short crops of hay, must result in an unprecedented shortage of winter feeding of cattle during the winter of 1933-4. The grain harvest was, however, once again excellent.

Over large areas of Europe rainfall deficiency was equally marked. Of the more important meteorological stations, that at Stuttgart in Germany reported a rainfall 38 per cent. below

normal for the twelve months ended on July 31. At Prague, in Czechoslovakia, the deficiency for the same period was almost as big, 34 per cent., while that at Jena, also in Germany, was 32 per cent. Other important centres where rainfall totalled less than three-quarters of the normal included Aix-la-Chapelle, and Copenhagen in Denmark. Paris received 81 per cent. of its usual rainfall, and Warsaw only attained to the comparatively respectable total of 90 per cent. of the normal as the result of exceptionally heavy rains during July, which resulted in severe flooding of the Vistula. Further north, however, for example at Aberdeen and at Oslo and Bergen, in Norway, rainfall was above normal. By a curious weather freak the same was also true of Berlin.

ESTATE DUTY IN LAST 21 YEARS

"The following table," writes Mr. George Browning, "shows the amount paid in Estate Duty and Succession Duty for the past 21 years:

ESTATE DUTY AND SUCCESSION DUTY FROM 1913 TO 1933 INCLUSIVE.

	Estate Duty £	Succession Duty £
1913	20,046,347	5,323,403
1914	21,648,595	5,449,482
1915	22,367,871	6,146,705
1916	24,363,378	6,550,617
1917	25,097,630	6,074,147
1918	25,742,554	5,904,800
1919	25,143,567	5,587,671
1920	36,637,709	6,057,701
1921	40,613,627	6,509,894
1922	45,145,726	7,300,355
1923	48,463,487	7,956,069
1924	49,804,961	7,677,761
1925	50,514,243	8,356,024
1926	52,861,205	8,262,188
1927	59,086,239	8,271,260
1928	68,621,348	8,363,066
1929	72,231,490	8,703,153
1930	69,548,208	9,557,719
1931	73,704,452	9,301,051
1932	56,079,351	8,460,312
1933	67,382,804	8,872,394
	£955,104,792	£154,685,632
Total		£1,109,790,424

EUROPEAN WAR DEBTS TO U.S.A.

The Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. Hore-Belisha, gave in June, 1934, the information printed below regarding European War Debts to the United States.

The information is taken from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the United States Treasury for the year ended June 30, 1933, and the combined Annual Reports of the World War Foreign Debt Commission, published in 1926. Post-War advances to Austria, the Baltic States, Finland, Hungary, and Poland are omitted; and account is taken of the payments made by certain Governments on December 15, 1933.

	Cash Advances	Total Pay- ments	Net principal outstanding (excluding accrued interest)
	(Dollars millions)	(Dollars millions)	(Dollars millions)
United King.	4,277.0	2,024.8	4,368.0
France	3,404.8	486.1	3,863.6
Italy	1,648.0	100.8	2,004.9
Belgium .. .	379.0	52.2	400.7
Czechoslovakia	62.0	20.1	165.4
Yugoslavia ..	51.8	2.6	61.6
Roumania .. .	25.0	4.8	63.9
Greece	15.0	3.2	31.5
Russia	187.7	8.7	192.6
Total	10,050.3	2,703.3	11,152.2

* The figure 4,713,785,000 dollars in Command Paper 4609 includes accrued interest up to June 15, 1934.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The 66th Trades Union Congress was held at Weymouth in Sept., 1934, under the presidency of Mr. A. Conley. The total of membership was reported to be 3,294,581. This is a decrease of nearly 100,000. There were 570 delegates, representing 210 unions. Among the subjects debated at the Congress were war, the socialisation of the iron and steel industry, and the developments of Fascism.

Mr. Wm. Kean is the new Chairman.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION

At Aberdeen, in Sept., 1934, the British Association met under the presidency of Sir James Jeans. There were about 2,900 members present, and notable contributions to knowledge were made. Prof. W. W. Watts was elected president for 1935. He is one of the leading geologists in the world. A message from the King recalled the Association's previous meeting in Aberdeen.

THE YEAR'S DRAMA

Re-Birth of the Theatre

By S. R. Littlewood

THOUGH the year is unmarked—at the time of writing—by any very great or epoch-making play, there have not been since the War so many signs of the re-birth of the theatre. All over the country **an awakening has made itself felt** to the value of the flesh-and-blood stage in a machine-ridden world.

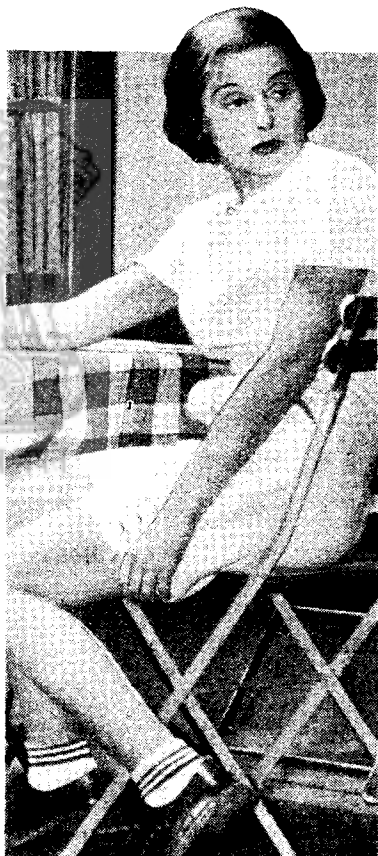
Quite apart from the trial trips of future London productions, **tours are at last proving profitable again** for small-cast comedy and unspectacular drama as well as for big musical "shows." The **repertory movement**, too, has spread from the large provincial towns to the smaller, where the theatre was supposed to have been replaced for good by the "talkies." Never has there been such a rush for books of plays and play-craft. To a growing host of young amateurs, the theatre has now the appeal of an entirely new enthusiasm. Everywhere is eager experiment. As yet, the supply of good plays—especially of a broad, simple, popular kind—falls short of the demand. But the life is there, and they should come.

BREAKING THE RECORD

Meanwhile, in the London theatres **all records have been broken**. The fifty West-End playhouses, which quite recently seemed too many, are likely soon to prove too few. Ever during the usually "dead" holiday months more than 25 theatres remained open in London—an unprecedented state of affairs. It says much for public taste that honours for the longest run in the same theatre go this year to Dr. Merton Hodge's sensitive and intelligent student-idyll, "**The Wind and the Rain**" (St. Martin's, Oct. 18, 1933). "**Ten Minute Alibi**" (Haymarket, Feb. 8, 1933) has had a second run in a kind of popular

edition at the Phoenix (April 23). Here, as in several other transferred runs, the "privilege-ticket" system of two seats for the price of one has proved remarkably successful.

The vogue of biographical plays with a modern angle still continues. Mr.



Miss Elisabeth Bergner

Alfred Sangster turned from **"The Brontës"** to **"Napoleon"** (Embassy, Sept. 3), to be swiftly followed by Mr. Emlin Williams's adaptation of Hermann Bahr's **"Josephine"** at His Majesty's (Sept. 28). **"Clive of India"** (Wyndham's, Jan. 25), by W. P. Lipscomb and R. J. Minney, had sterling qualities which fully earned its success.

The Westminster opened, under the management of Mr. Baxter Somerville, of Croydon Repertory, with **"Rose and Glove"** (Sept. 10), by Hugh Ross Williamson, a treatment of Piers Gaveston. **"Gordon Daviot"** (Miss Mackintosh) gave a portrait of Mary Stuart drawn with much feminine insight in **"Queen of Scots"** (New, June 8), though the Bothwell was less convincing. Her earlier play, **"The Laughing Woman"** (New, April 7), based on the life of Henri Gaudier, the French sculptor, had fine qualities, but failed to be popular. **"Nurse Cavell"** (Vaudeville, March 7), by C. E. Bechofer Roberts and C. S. Forrester, also deserved a longer run than it had. **"Viceroy Sarah"** (Arts, May 27), Norman Ginsbury's comedy upon the great Duchess of Marlborough, introduced a new and promising author to the stage.

Other new authors who have won notable and deserved success with first plays have been **"John Carlton"** (Major Clare-Sabben), whose **"The Private Road"** (Comedy, May 31) brought Mr. John Tilley to the "legitimate" stage, and Mr. Edward Woolf, K.C., whose **"Libel"** (Playhouse, April 2) betrayed undoubted dramatic talent in the Recorder of Carlisle.

WELL-KNOWN PLAYWRIGHTS' WORK

The new efforts of established playwrights afford a mixed bag. Mr. John Drinkwater's **"A Man's House"** (New, Sept. 12), a modernly viewed study of life in Jerusalem at the time of the Crucifixion, did not fulfil the hopes of its production at the Malvern Festival. Mr. Noel Coward's songful and fantastic vision of Regency Brighton, **"Conversation Piece"** (His Majesty's, Feb. 16), proved a brilliant, if exacting, vehicle for the talent of Mlle Yvonne Printemps. Philip and Aimée Stuart have added another charming play to their unbroken

record in **"Sixteen"** (Criterion, April 4). Miss Gertrude Jennings in **"Family Affairs"** (Ambassadors, Aug. 22) and **"C. L. Anthony"** (Miss Dodie Smith) in **"Touch Wood"** (Haymarket, May 16) have upheld the standard of the woman dramatist with a couple of bright and appealing comedies. **"The Maitlands"** (Wyndham's, July 4) has recalled the ironic genius of the late Ronald Mackenzie. Mr. J. B. Priestley has followed up his successful **"Laburnum Grove"** (Duchess, Nov. 28, 1933) by entering into joint management of that theatre for the production of his own **"Eden End"** (Sept. 13). Mr. Ivor Novello's contribution, **"Murder in Mayfair"** (Globe, Sept. 5), though a clever and daring social challenge, proved not so pleasant a memory as **"Proscenium"** or **"Fresh Fields"**. Mr. Bernard Shaw has provided two short new pieces—**"The Six of Calais"** (Open Air, July 17) and **"Village Wooing"** (Little, June 19)—both rather trivial.

The performances at Mr. Sydney Carroll's much-enlarged **Open Air Theatre** in Regent's Park, with a repertory extended to ballet and the revival of other plays besides Shakespeare's, have been an important feature of the London theatrical season. A beautiful revival of Milton's **"Comus"** (June 12), produced by Mr. Robert Atkins, will be especially remembered. Mr. Carroll has also been responsible for putting on **"The Rivals"** (Jan. 18) and **"The Country Wife"** (March 2) at the Ambassadors, and has successfully reopened the Winter Garden with a revival of the Open Air production of **"Androcles and the Lion"** (Sept. 20).

Of the season's guests, M. Albert-Lambert and members of the Comédie Française had rather a disappointing time at the Cambridge; but M. de Basil's Russian Ballet at Covent Garden (June 19) was received with such enthusiasm that the visit had to be extended. There were "capacity" audiences throughout the entire stay of Elisabeth Bergner in Margaret Kennedy's **"Escape Me Never"** (Apollo, Dec. 8, 1933). The welcome to Miss Lynn Fontanne and Mr. Alfred Lunt in Sherwood's **"Reunion in Vienna"** (Lyric, Jan. 3) might have been prolonged indefinitely but for their call elsewhere. Miss Ina Claire in **"Biography"** (Globe, April 25) was not so fortunate.

VARIED FORTUNES OF MUSICAL SHOWS

Though Mr. C. B. Cochran has made a timely hit with a new dance-and-speed revue in **"Streamline"** (Palace, Sept. 25), it has not been a great year for big musical shows. No very glorious memories cling to **"The Golden Toy"** (Coliseum, Feb. 28), with Schumann's music, or **"Three Sisters"** (Drury Lane, April 8). Better luck attended **"Yes, Madam?"** (Sept. 27), **"Mr. Whittington"** (Hippodrome, Feb. 1), **"Why Not To-night?"** (Palace, April 24), and **"Sporting Love"** (Gaiety, March 31). A revival after 32 years of Sir Edward German's simple-hearted but delightful comic opera, **"Merrie England"** (Prince's, Sept. 6), has been from every point of view a triumph.

Among British players who have won outstanding personal successes during the year have been Miss Celia Johnson and Mr. Robert Harris in "The Wind and the Rain"; Mr. Leslie Banks in "Clive of India"; Miss Jean Forbes-Robertson in "As You Desire Me"; Miss Gladys Cooper and Mr. Raymond Massey in "The Shining Hour"; Mr. Bobbie Howes and Miss Binnie Hale in "Yes, Madam?"; Miss Nancy Price in "Nurse Cavell"; Miss Antoinette Cellier in "Sixteen"; Mr. Seymour

Hicks in "Vintage Wine"; Mr. Hugh Miller in Elmer Rice's "Counsellor-at-Law"; Miss Lilian Braithwaite in "Family Affairs"; Miss Marie Ney in "Touch Wood"; Miss Dorothy Dickson in "The Private Road"; Mr. Leslie French in "Comus"; Mr. Robert Douglas and Mr. Lewis Casson in the American hospital-play, "Men in White"; Mr. John Gielgud in "The Maitlands," and Miss Enid Cruickshank and Miss Nancy Fraser in "Merrie England."

GOLF OF THE YEAR

By C. B. Macfarlane

UNLIKE the child who keeps the best sweet in the bag until last, let us, in reviewing the year's golf, go straight to the best thing that has happened in British golf for many years—the winning by an Englishman of the Open Championship. Henry Cotton was the man who performed the feat, and how brilliant he was during that week at Sandwich. In his very first round of the qualifying he scored 66. A 75 at Deal, where part of the qualifying competition was held, kept him from leading the field, a distinction that fell to Bert Gadd. But in the championship itself Cotton flashed out in all his brilliance, and with $67+65+72+79=283$ he brought the trophy home; and the only fly in the ointment was that Cotton was attached to a Belgian club. Such scoring as his 67 and 65 has never been seen in the event previously, and it gave him a nine strokes lead of the field. He could afford to ease up, and even with his "bad" round of 79 he won by a margin of five strokes from S. F. Brews, the South African champion, who endeared himself to countless people during his visit to this country. Cotton's aggregate equalled Gene Sarazen's best for the championship. That, in marked brevity, is the story of how the British Open Championship came back to England.

The old, old story was told so far as the Walker Cup match was concerned. America won again, and at St. Andrews, where, it was hoped, the British amateurs would check the series of defeats dating back to the very first encounter. With a lead of 3-1 in the foursomes, America were "sitting pretty." Rain came down on the second day, but once again, and

surely for all time, the Americans disproved the theory that they could not play in bad weather. They won the singles by $6\frac{1}{2}$ points to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Tony Torrance being the only winner for Great Britain in the singles, while Jack McLean and Eric McRuvie were the successful four-somes players. All three are Scotsmen—poor England! Remembering what happened to the English amateurs in the International Tournament at Porthcawl, it is still more a case of "poor England." They lost to Scotland and also to Ireland, and Scotland retained possession of the International championship, with Ireland worthy runners-up, England third, and Wales fourth, a position the Welshmen will not continue to occupy if the promise shown by their men is borne out.

WOMEN AND BOYS' SUCCESSES

England's women and boys did better, for England were triumphant in the International meeting at Ranelagh, and also in the Official Internationals which preceded the Ladies' Championship, while the English boys gained a great triumph in their International at Moortown beside supplying the winner of the Boys' Championship in R. S. Burles, the victor of the first all-English final for many years.

To return to some of the stroke events, scoring, as for two or three years past, continued to be brilliant. In the Penfold-Fairhaven tournament Mark Seymour and Reggie Whitcombe tied at 284, tied again over 36 holes at 142, and then Whitcombe won another replay, over 9 holes, with 34 against 36. In the Irish Open Championship, 284 was the winning return, made

by Syd Easterbrook, who, in his final round, equalled the course record of 68 first made by an amateur, Mr. J. C. Brown, Ireland's native champion, in the third round. To average something under four strokes per hole has, therefore, been common in the bigger events, and in the **Dunlop-Southport** tournament Alfred Padgham actually beat an average of 70 strokes per round with his excellent aggregate of 279 (70, 70, 68, 71), two strokes ahead of Henry Cotton, whose performance was really remarkable.

Having taken 78 for the first round, Cotton was in a poor position, but he showed his best fighting qualities by

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

The following are the winners since 1898:

Year	Winner	Where played	Scratch
1898	H. Vardon ..	Prestwick	307
1899	H. Vardon ..	Sandwich	310
1900	J. H. Taylor	St. Andrews	309
1901	J. Braid ..	Muirfield	309
1902*	A. Herd ..	Hoylake	307
1903	H. Vardon ..	Prestwick	300
1904	J. White ..	Sandwich	296
1905	J. Braid ..	St. Andrews	318
1906	J. Braid ..	Muirfield	300
1907	A. Massy ..	Hoylake	312
1908	J. Braid ..	Prestwick	291
1909	J. H. Taylor	Deal	295
1910	J. Braid ..	St. Andrews	299
1911	H. Vardon ..	Sandwich	303
(Won after tie with A. Massy)			
1912	E. Ray ..	Muirfield	295
1913	J. H. Taylor	Hoylake	304
1914	H. Vardon ..	Prestwick	306
1915-19 Not played			
1920	G. Duncan ..	Deal	303
1921	J. Hutchison	St. Andrews	296
(Won after tie with R. V. Wethered)			
1922	W. Hagen ..	Sandwich	300
1923	A. Havers ..	Troon	295
1924	W. Hagen ..	Hoylake	301
1925	J. Barnes ..	Prestwick	300
1926	R. T. (Bobby) Jones	St. Anne's	291
1927	R. T. Jones	St. Andrews	285
1928	W. Hagen ..	Sandwich	292
1929	W. Hagen ..	Muirfield	292
1930	R. T. Jones	Hoylake	291
1931	T. D. Armour	Cardonnie	296
1932	Gene Sarazen	Sandwich	283
(Prince's)			
1933	D. Shute ..	St. Andrews	292
(Won after tie with Craig Wood)			
1934	H. Cotton ..	Sandwich	283

* With rubber-cored ball from this date.

beating 70 in each of the three remaining rounds, 66, 69, 68. Some of the finest golf ever seen came about in Cotton's

second round, for he was partnered by L. B. Ayton, member of that famous Scottish family, and both men went round in 66. Ayton's putting (25 for the 18 greens) amazed every one of the fortunate hundreds who watched the round. Scoring at Southport was "hot"

AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

The following are the winners since 1898:

Year	Winner	Where Played
1898	F. G. Tait ..	Hoylake
1899	John Ball ..	Prestwick
1900	H. H. Hilton ..	Sandwich
1901	H. H. Hilton ..	St. Andrews
1902	C. Hutchins ..	Hoylake
1903	R. Maxwell ..	Muirfield
1904	W. J. Travis ..	Sandwich
1905	A. G. Barry ..	Prestwick
1906	J. Robb ..	Hoylake
1907	John Ball ..	St. Andrews
1908	E. A. Lassen ..	Sandwich
1909	R. Maxwell ..	Muirfield
1910	John Ball ..	Hoylake
1911	H. H. Hilton ..	Prestwick
1912	John Ball ..	Westward Ho
1913	H. H. Hilton ..	St. Andrews
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins	Sandwich
1915-19 (Not played)		
1920	C. J. H. Tolley	Muirfield
1921	W. I. Hunter	Hoylake
1922	Sir E. Holderness	Prestwick
1923	Roger Wethered	Deal
1924	Sir E. Holderness	St. Andrews
1925	Robt. Harris ..	Westward Ho
1926	J. Sweetser ..	Muirfield
1927	Dr. W. Tweddell	Hoylake
1928	T. P. Perkins ..	Prestwick
1929	C. J. H. Tolley	Sandwich
1930	R. T. Jones ..	St. Andrews
1931	Eric Martin Smith	Westward Ho
1932	John de Forest	Muirfield
1933	Hon. Michael Scott	Hoylake
1934	W. Lawson Little	Prestwick

from the time Reggie Whitcombe did his first qualifying round, on the Hesketh course, in 64. It was Abe Mitchell and Ernest Whitcombe who led the qualifiers, however, with 138, and the improvement in scoring is reflected by the fact that the last qualifiers had scores four strokes better than the last of twelve months earlier. Mitchell, incidentally, won the Southern professionals tournament earlier in the year. The **Roehampton tournament** ended in a triumph for Reggie Whitcombe, who beat A. J. Lacey in the final. Sam King, the 22-years-old assistant, had led the qualifiers with a score of 136 and, later in the year, he led the qualifiers for the "Daily Mirror" **Assistants' Championship**, which was eventually won by R. L. Porter (Blackpool). Naturally, course records were

shattered during the year by some of the rounds mentioned, and as this happens year after year we may be excused wondering when records will not be broken. It all goes to prove the steady progress in the standard of play by every class of golfer.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

The past year has been a somewhat notable one for our women. In the early days of the year, the team returned from a successful tour in South Africa, and as summer waned another team set out for the official matches with Canada and the United States. In between the two periods they met France at Chantilly, and were held surprisingly to a division of the honours. Just before the Women's Championship, the question of the eligibility of several competitors arose, and Miss Wilson was unable to defend her title. Then a minor storm over girls wearing flannel trousers cropped up but quickly died. The championship itself, quite apart from the brilliant win of **Mrs. A. Holm** (for Scotland, be it noted), the first married woman to gain success for 28 years, was notable for the brilliance of the youthful **Miss Pam Barton**, who put up such a gallant fight in the final, and actually led after the first round. To prove this was no "fluke," Miss Barton annexed the French Ladies' Open title shortly afterwards.

LAWSON LITTLE'S VICTORY

The **British Amateur Championship** at Prestwick must be written down as an American triumph. The Walker Cup team in its entirety played, together with several other Americans. One after another were eliminated, but so were the Britishers, and when **Lawson Little** and **George Dunlop** appeared in the semi-final people began to talk of an all-American final. **James Wallace**, an artisan from near Troon, however, spoiled that by beating Dunlop, while Little beat gallant **Leslie Garnett** at the nineteenth hole. Then followed some of the most devastating golf ever seen. Wallace played well enough in the final, but was 12 down at lunch time, and Little won by 14 and 13, with a score of 10 under fours for 23 holes. The match had started early in order that Little could catch the boat back home, and by his

hurricane golf he made certain of doing so.

THE ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP

Space forbids mention of all the happenings during the year that keep coming to mind. But we must recall the **English Championship** at Formby, where **Stanley Lunt** made such a valiant recovery to beat **Leonard Crawley** at the 37th hole, after being six down at the end of the first round; also **Padgham's** 37th hole win in the **Leeds Tournament** final against **S. F. Brews**, **Padgham** also having led the qualifiers; **Jack McLean's** third win in the **Scottish Championship** (he also led the qualifiers); **England's**

LADIES' GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

The following are the winners since 1920 :

Year	Winner	Where Played
1920 ..	Miss C. Leitch	Newcastle, Co. Down
1921 ..	Miss C. Leitch	Turnberry
1922 ..	Miss Joyce Wethered ..	Sandwich
1923 ..	Miss Doris Chambers ..	Burnham
1924 ..	Miss Joyce Wethered ..	Portrush
1925 ..	Miss Joyce Wethered ..	Troon
1926 ..	Miss C. Leitch	Harlech
1927 ..	Mlle. de la Chaume ..	Newcastle, Co. Down
1928 ..	Mlle. Le Blan	Hunstanton
1929 ..	Miss Joyce Wethered ..	St. Andrews
1930 ..	Miss D. Fishwick	Formby
1931 ..	Miss Enid Wilson	Portmarnock
1932 ..	Miss Enid Wilson	Saunton
1933 ..	Miss Enid Wilson	Gleneagles
1934 ..	Mrs. A. Holm	Porthcawl

win in the first **International** match with France, at Wentworth, by 5½ to 3½ after France had surprisingly won the four-somes; while in the first few months of the year there were those pleasant events, the **President's Putter**, **Halford Hewitt Cup**, and **Inter-Varsity Match**, won respectively by **D. H. R. Martin**, **Old Cartusians** and **Oxford**.

MATCHES ABROAD

After all the foregoing had happened—and in between times Britishers did well in championships abroad: **Brews** won the French, **Padgham** the German, and **Cotton** the Belgian—came the autumn with its several first-class events.

Miss Phyllis Wade won the **English Women's Golf Championship**.

C. B. MACFARLANE.

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY

By Hubert A. Meredith

(City Editor of "THE DAILY MAIL")

BRITAIN'S further economic recovery in 1934, achieved as it was in face of a continuance of unsettled political and financial conditions abroad, was reflected in the City in various ways.

In the first place, **Industrial shares enjoyed renewed popularity** in the Stock Exchange, stimulated by such excellent company results as Courtaulds—which showed an increase of £1,000,000 in profits—Imperial Chemicals, whose results constituted a record, as well as Dunlop Rubber, Stewarts & Lloyds, Rolls-Royce and a number of other leading concerns.

Secondly, the increase in the national revenue which resulted in a Budget surplus for 1933-34 of over £31,000,000 enabled a reduction, of 6d. in the £, in the standard rate of income tax. The Gilt-edged market remained strong in consequence, helped by the continuance of the glut of money for investment which was further emphasised by the accumulation of funds in the hands of big business concerns and the repayment by them of their redeemable debenture issues.

As the result of cheap money also further British Treasury operations were facilitated, a substantial reduction being achieved in the floating debt partly through the issue in the spring of the year of £150,000,000 of 3 per cent Funding Bonds.

Undoubtedly, however, the principal events in the City during 1934 were concerned with **the financial policy of the United States** and the currency and political uncertainties on the Continent of Europe. In the early months of the year President Roosevelt announced the **devaluation of the dollar**, by 40 per cent, by raising the U.S. Treasury's fixed price for fine gold to \$35 an ounce. By this action the dollar was depreciated in the foreign exchange markets, and the adjustment of sterling, francs and other leading currencies to the dollar's new value caused considerable instability and fluctuations in London rates of exchange.

Nor was this the only spectacular move by the United States in the international monetary field, for in the summer the President took his promised step in regard to the remonetisation of silver and nationalised the whole of the American domestic silver stocks, the U.S. Treasury taking over these supplies of the metal at the fixed price of 50·01 cents per ounce. In consequence of this, the price of silver in London showed a substantial advance, and the reactions of the U.S. policy spread to China and India, while one result of the heavy buying of the metal by the American authorities, which the silver nationalisation programme involved, was a sudden reversal of the gold flow to New York and the beginning of an outflow of gold from that centre to Paris. While the devaluation of the dollar and the new silver legislation brought problems for the London markets from America, other difficulties arose from the accentuated economic difficulties of Germany and the political unsettlement created by the tragic death of Herr Dollfuss in Austria.

In Germany the financial position took a turn for the worse, and the German authorities adopted the drastic course of declaring a moratorium on the Dawes and Young Loans. In response to this the British Government took the line that in such case it would be obliged to institute an exchange clearing arrangement by which holders of these privileged loans could be paid their interest. The outcome of the discussions was that Germany agreed to waive the moratorium and pay the Dawes and Young Loans' interest. Subsequently, for the different purpose of facilitating a continuance of trading relations, the Anglo-German exchange agreement was concluded.

Events in Austria, with their repercussions in Germany and on Italian policy, caused a tense situation. The death of President Von Hindenburg and the election of Herr Hitler as President served further to concentrate attention on the European problem.

Throughout the series of spectacular events, whether in the financial or political field, **the City displayed a calm attitude.** General confidence in the return of stability and trade recovery in this country, engendered by the consistent policy of our authorities, contributed in no small degree to the remarkable strength of the security markets and the activity which prevailed in numerous directions.

GOLD MINE SHARES

One of the outstanding features of the Stock Exchange, apart from the new high record prices established for British Government stocks, was **the sustained strength of gold mining shares.** Owing to dollar devaluation and the raising of the American gold price, the value of the precious metal enjoyed an increase in terms of sterling. Having been around 126s. an ounce in London at the beginning of the year the price of gold bullion advanced to the neighbourhood of 140s. While, in consequence, South African shares continued in popular favour, a growing interest was taken in the shares of companies owning gold mines and gold-bearing territories in West Africa.

Another particularly lively section of the markets was that for **Aircraft shares,** on the realisation of the urgent need of the country for an adequate air force. In other directions, the rapid extension of the Fixed Trust movement caused misgivings in conservative City circles, while an event which demonstrated the growth of a livelier interest in the protection of the position of Preference shareholders was the failure of the Union Cold Storage Company's interest-reduction scheme.

The completion of Australia's important series of debt conversions, and certain foreign Government Bond decisions, call for particular notice.

By the final sterling loan conversion offer in the early part of the year, the Commonwealth of Australia concluded a series of conversion operations since October, 1932, amounting to nearly £110,000,000, involving a saving of interest of nearly £2,500,000, Australian currency.

The Argentine Government attracted much attention by its £12,000,000 Debt

Conversion and Redemption Schemes and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Conversion Bonds were issued in London.

BRAZILIAN BONDS

Considerable criticism was occasioned by the treatment meted out to certain individual loans under the **Brazilian Debt scheme.** The scheme involved the cutting down of the external debt service from the full amount of about £24,000,000 to £8,000,000 per annum. Subsequent improvement in coffee prices helped to raise quotations of Brazilian Bonds. The City of Riga's long-standing default was also compromised, resulting in a recovery in the price of the Bonds.

An event which attracted widespread notice concerned financial and political conditions in the Irish Free State, and took the form of a decision by the directors of Arthur Guinness, Son & Company to start a brewery in England.

As a background to the important steps taken by various Governments during the year, and exerting great influence on financial and economic conditions, a striking rise in the prices of wheat and other grains was brought about by act of nature in the shape of the great drought in many parts of the world, and particularly in the United States of America. In consequence of the rise in wheat the position of farmers in countries not so hardly hit by the drought underwent improvement.

Elsewhere in the commodity markets **a strong recovery in rubber,** influenced by the introduction of the rubber export regulation plan, constituted an outstanding feature. The action taken by Germany, however, in restricting imports had a depressing effect on many commodities, including wool, which reacted after its rise, and copper and other base metals.

Outstanding in the Foreign Bond market was **a severe fall in the German Dawes and Young loans,** following a speech by Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, asserting the necessity for a complete transfer moratorium.

A brighter feature was the improvement in the bonds of certain of the South American agricultural countries, notably those of Argentina and Brazil, the rise in grain prices being a powerful factor in the Argentine recovery.

HEALTH OF THE NATION

At the end of 1933 there were 2,055 Infant Welfare centres controlled by Local Authorities and 765 by voluntary committees—a total of 2,820 centres. In 1932, there were 2,034 municipal and 749 voluntary centres.

Infant Mortality. The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 36,960, or approximately 3,000 less than in 1932 and the smallest number ever recorded. This yields an infant mortality rate of 64 per 1,000 births, says Sir George Newman, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, in his annual report.

As compared with last year, there has been a slight decline in the number of deaths from suicide, from 5,743 in 1932 to 5,654 in 1933, a decrease of 89, or 1·5 per cent. Accidental injury by fall accounted for 3,938 deaths and transport (mainly road accidents) 7,089 deaths, making a total for these three causes of 16,681 or 73·5 per cent. of all violent deaths.

During 1933 influenza assumed epidemic form, there being 11,308 deaths in the 188 Great Towns. The epidemic started earlier than usual. In the last two weeks of Dec., 1932, the deaths numbered 120 and 303 respectively (Table I). During the ensuing weeks the mortality increased rapidly and the maximum, 1,934 deaths, was reached in the fourth week of 1933, whereas in the 1927 and 1929 epidemics the maximum was not until the eighth and ninth week. During February the epidemic declined rapidly and by the thirteenth week the weekly deaths had fallen to 65. Since then the incidence of the disease, as measured in terms of its mortality, has been low. In the first thirteen weeks of 1934 there were 1,197 deaths in the Great Towns as compared with 10,062 during the same period in the previous year.

In 1933 the prevalence of smallpox was very much lower than in the previous year, the figures being 631 as contrasted with 2,039 in 1932. For the first time since 1921 for one week, that ending Oct. 21, no cases of smallpox were notified. The number of deaths classified to smallpox in the whole year was two. Enteric fever (typhoid and paratyphoid) has shown a large decrease: there were 1,758 cases as against 2,544 in the previous year.

The incidence of scarlet fever was wide and heavy; the number of cases was 129,528, this being the largest number since 1921. Despite the great increase in cases the fatality

rate was lower than that of last year. A rise was recorded in diphtheria, but the fatality rate was only very slightly increased, being 5·5 deaths per thousand cases as against 5·4 in 1932. An increase was also recorded in pneumonia, the numbers of notifications and deaths being the highest in the last four years. A large part of the increase was due to the influenzal epidemic in the early months of the year. Deaths from measles numbered 1,937, the lowest on record. During the last ten years the highest number of deaths was 5,379 in 1925. There was also a decrease in the number of deaths from whooping cough, which was 2,270 as compared with 2,956 in 1932.

In 1933 there were 33,259 deaths certified to be due to tuberculosis of all forms in England and Wales, as compared with 33,658 in the previous year. The crude death rates per million living in 1913, 1923 and 1933 were as follows:

Year	Tuberculosis all forms			Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1913	1563	1156	1352	1164	826	1012	399	330	340
1923	1204	932	1062	958	724	836	246	208	226
1933	968	692	824	819	571	690	149	121	134

The death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis fell substantially in 1932, and a greater decline would probably have occurred in 1933 but for the epidemic of influenza which occurred in the first quarter of the year. During 1933, however, there was a fall in the death rate.

The number of deaths recorded as due to cancer during the year was 61,572, giving a rate per million persons living of 1,526. Compared with 1932 these figures show an increase in deaths of 856 and in the rate of 16. The increase of total mortality during the year corresponds, as indicated in an earlier report (1930), with anticipation; the greater the proportion in the population of persons of higher age, the wider is the field of incidence for malignant disease owing to its special tendency to attack those over middle age. This tendency finds an explanation in the long "latent period" necessary for the evolution of the cancerous change in an organ the cells of which are already the subject of some preceding abnormal condition.

DEATHS ON THE ROAD

7,202 Killed in 1933

The figures, issued by the Home Office on March 28, 1934, for road accidents caused by vehicles and horses during 1933 show that in Great Britain 7,202 persons were killed during the year, an average of nearly 20 a day and an increase of 535 on the number for the previous year.

The number of injured was 216,328, or 9,878 more than in 1932.

The total casualties thus showed an increase of 10,413 on the year, the figure, 223,530, being the highest ever recorded.

The number of accidents also increased from 184,006 to 191,782.

Once again private cars caused the greatest havoc. They were responsible for 2,167 deaths. Motor-vans and lorries came next with 1,438, and motor-cycles without pillion passengers followed with 940 deaths. The number of pedestrians killed was 3,504.

By far the greatest number of casualties occurred in the London Metropolitan area, the number killed being 1,441, against 1,266 in 1932, and the injured 56,912, compared with 52,447.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR BRITISH SHIPPING

New Ships for Old

By Sir Archibald Hurd

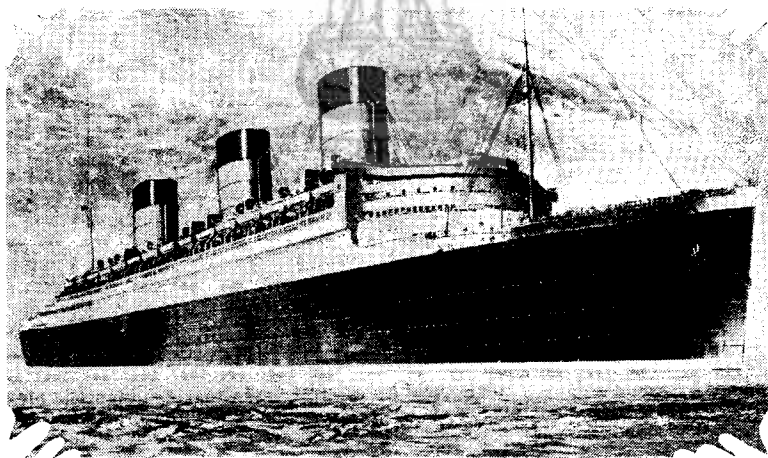
(Managing Editor of "The Shipping World")

WHEN the Chamber of Shipping reported that tramp shipping was "on the edge of bankruptcy" and that, while liners in a few trades had improved their position, "many had again been forced to pass their dividends and to draw further on their reserves," **the Government decided it was time to intervene** in defence of the essential industry of an island state.

Inquiry showed that British shipping was being sacrificed to the subsidies, estimated at £30,000,000 a year, paid by some countries, and the low running costs of others, while British vessels, generally faced with keen competition in their own waters, were shut out of the coasting trades of practically all countries. So much for foreign competition. At the

quota on imports, and, in combination, these measures had reduced the inward cargoes to British ports, while all over the world steps had been taken to limit the purchases of British manufactures and coal. British shipping had thus become inevitably the victim of the new economic policy which was adopted by the National Government in defence of British industry generally, as well as of the unfair competition of foreign ship-owners.

In these circumstances, the Government determined, very reluctantly, that a defensive policy had to be adopted. The President of the Board of Trade explained in the House of Commons on July 3 that, if the state of affairs were due to fair competition, it might be held



Queen Mary, the Cunarder, launched September 26, 1934

same time, some form of protection had been given to many British industries, either by means of a tariff duty or a

that the British Mercantile Marine ought to fight its own battles without Government aid; but this, he added, was not the

case. The efforts of the Government would be primarily directed to the **increase of international trade**, but it was necessary to give first aid to tramps, forming the most distressed section of the shipping industry, while negotiations, necessarily occupying some time, were being conducted with foreign and Dominion Governments to bring some sort of order out of the existing chaotic conditions. A fighting fund of £2,000,000, available only for 12 months, Mr. Walter Runciman stated, would be created for "vessels carrying tramp cargo under tramp conditions," provided "a real measure of organisation of tramp shipping" was carried out. Complementary to this proposal, the Treasury would provide "cheap money" on loan to owners who were prepared to build new ships in the proportion of one ton of new tonnage to three tons of old tonnage sent to the shipbreakers. The intention was to provide work in the shipyards, with half the registered workers idle, and to raise the general level of efficiency of the Merchant Navy, thus increasing its ability to compete in the freights markets. This proposal was regarded with disfavour by many owners, but a minority indicated that they would take advantage of it. Eventually a considerable number of old ships will no doubt be broken up and cargo ships of the most efficient types will be built. Though the House of Commons regarded the Government's proposals favourably, no action was taken before the adjournment for the autumn recess. Before Parliament reassembled, the Chamber of Shipping had proposed a scheme which, it was understood, was regarded by Mr. Runciman as complying with the terms imposed as a condition of State-aid.

Owing to the restrictions on world trade and, in particular, the operation of quotas, the future of the tramp ships is uncertain. In the past 20 years the amount of such tonnage under the British flag has decreased by one half, and foreign shipowners have also been steadily discarding their tramp ships. The canalisation of international trade by means of tariffs and quotas gives the cargo liner undoubted advantages over the tramp.

The decision of the Government to

encourage the breaking up of old ships has created the impression that there is an undue amount of such tonnage on the British register. That is an error. In 1914 the world owned 45,404,000 tons, of which Great Britain's share was 18,892,000 tons. On the average, over the last 20 years, Great Britain has been discarding her pre-war built tonnage at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, while foreign countries have been discarding theirs at the rate of only 2½ per cent. The heavy British losses during the war account, in some degree, for this discrepancy, but, on the other hand, it is noteworthy that a large percentage of the old tonnage now owned abroad was originally British tonnage, which was sold when new British ships were built. Probably at least 30 per cent. of it comes into that category.

The following table based on the latest issue of "Lloyd's Register" sets out the position.

Country.	10 years and under 20. Per cent.	Over 20 years. Per cent.
Great Britain	43·4	19·7
Dominions	28·9	38·8
Total British	41·3	22·5
U.S.A. (Sea)	76·1	14·3
Japan	52·5	25·4
Norway	32·6	20·3
Germany	47·3	20·0
France	46·9	27·1
Italy	38·8	32·5
Holland	44·9	16·4
Sweden	29·4	43·4
Greece	30·4	66·8
Spain	40·1	36·9
Denmark	42·3	23·9
Others	23·4	53·7
	45·5	26·3
U.S.A. (Lakes)	15·9	75·2
World totals	44·3	28·2

It will be seen that less than one fifth of all the ships under the British flag are over 20 years old, the proportion in the case of the Dominions being nearly twice as great. On the other hand, the percentage is as high as nearly 67 per cent. in the case of Greece; Sweden has over 43 per cent.; Spain comes next, and then come Italy and France.

THE YEAR IN THE U.S.A.

By Herbert W. Horwill, M.A.

THE second session of the 73rd Congress opened on Jan. 3, 1934, and closed on June 18. Like the first session, it was notable for the **extraordinary discretionary powers it conferred upon the President** in a long series of measures passed in conformity with his own recommendations in official messages. While the legislation of 1933 was mainly of an emergency character, that of 1934 was mostly intended to be permanent. Congress refused to endorse the President's policy when, in March, it overrode his veto of a new concession to ex-service men, but otherwise it followed his lead to an extent unprecedented in the history of the American Presidency.

REFORMING THE MONETARY SYSTEM

Some of the most important reforms concerned the **monetary system**. The Gold Reserve Act, in January, granted the President control over the country's credit system, and authorised him to manage American currency within certain limits. He immediately utilised this power by a proclamation which revalued the dollar in terms of gold. The Silver Purchase Act, in June, declared it to be the national policy to keep 25 per cent. of the monetary reserves in silver as against 75 per cent. in gold, and instructed the Treasury to purchase such quantities of silver as were necessary to put this policy into effect. Shortly after, an embargo was placed on the export of silver except under licence, and on Aug. 9 the President issued a proclamation **nationalising all supplies of silver** within the U.S.

On June 12, he signed a **Tariff Bill** empowering him, for a period of three years, to increase or decrease existing rates up to 50 per cent. for the purpose of negotiating reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries. It also abolished the special class of rates known as "penalty tariffs." A measure signed on June 6 established a Federal Commission to regulate various transactions on the Stock Exchanges and laid down

the general lines this regulation should take. This enactment was especially significant as it was carried in face of some of the most strenuous "lobbying" ever known in Washington. Wall Street was equally impotent in its attempt to obtain the modifications it desired in the Securities Act, 1933. A Communications Act set up a Federal Commission to regulate the operations of all telephone, telegraph, cable and radio companies. There was a sharp controversy concerning the system of air mail contracts, which was ultimately reorganised. During its last hours, Congress empowered the President to set up mediation boards for the settlement of labour disputes.

TO BENEFIT AGRICULTURE

For the benefit of agriculture, Congress passed a **Farm Mortgage Act**, preventing foreclosure of farm properties for the next five years, and Sugar and Cotton Control Acts, for the purpose of limiting crops by the allotment of quotas. The authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to regulate production was also extended in other ways. During the summer the distressed conditions of agriculture, already alarming, reached the proportions of a national disaster owing to a drought of unprecedented range and intensity. Over 60 per cent. of the agricultural sections of the country was officially tabulated as acutely drought-stricken. Before the close of its session Congress voted a large sum in relief, and in Aug. the President signed a proclamation declaring a state of emergency and directing that import duties be temporarily suspended on a number of farm commodities.

In February the N.R.A. (**National Recovery Administration**) held a public conference in Washington to give an opportunity for the discussion of its methods. Various important changes were made during the year. Early in July an executive order appointed an Industrial Emergency Committee, directed by Mr. D. Richberg, to co-ordinate the activities of the Govern-

ment agencies dealing with relief, public works, labour disputes, and so on. The N.R.A. issued orders that all voluntary codes must be completed by Aug. 12, but it relieved of the bulk of their obligations the employers in small towns who had been subject to the various retail and service codes. It also abandoned the fixing of prices in its codes, except in well-defined emergencies. It was understood that a reorganisation of the whole N.R.A. system would be carried out during the autumn.

Disputes as to the enforcement of that section of the National Recovery Act which declares the right of Labour to free collective bargaining led to several strikes. The most serious occurred in the motor industry at Detroit in March, among the employees of the Electric Autolite Co. at Toledo in May, at the San Francisco docks in July, among aluminium workers in August, and in the textile industries in Sept.

In prospect of the election of a new Congress in Nov., President Roosevelt outlined in June the legislative programme he would lay before it when it met in January. His three objectives would be security of home, security of livelihood, and security of social insurance. He foreshadowed not only a national policy of land and water development, but the innovation (a startling one for America) of a national scheme of social and industrial insurance provided by contribution rather than by an increase in general taxation. It was also in view of this election that **several prominent Democrats combined in August** with a group of equally prominent Republicans to form an "American Liberty League" in order to "combat radicalism, preserve the rights of pro-

perty, and uphold the Constitution." This movement was generally interpreted as indicating that the old political parties were disintegrating and might give way to a new alignment of political forces based upon support of, or opposition to, the "New Deal."

In international affairs one of the most important events of 1934 was the acceptance by the U.S. in August of **membership of the International Labour Organisation**. In May, following a resolution of Congress, the President issued a proclamation making unlawful any American sale of munitions to Bolivia or Paraguay. At the same time Mr. Norman Davis re-stated, at Geneva, his country's disarmament policy.

In April the Johnson Act closed the American money market to the securities of any foreign nation in default in the payment of its obligations, or any part thereof, to the U.S. An interchange of Notes between the American and British Government in May and June with respect to the British obligations was notable for an American suggestion of the possibility of payments in kind. On March 14 the St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty with Canada, though approved by 46 to 42 votes in the Senate, failed of ratification through lacking the requisite two-thirds majority. A new treaty signed with Cuba in May abandoned the right of intervention given by the "Platt amendment" of the 1903 treaty.

In March there was passed a bill providing for the independence of the Philippines after a ten-year probationary period.

In September a serious strike of textile workers and allied trades was accompanied by some alarming disturbances. It ended after the President's intervention.

U.S.A. CABINET

Secretary of State: Senator Cordell Hall.
Secretary of the Navy: Senator Swanson.
Secretary of the Treasury: Mr. Morgenthau.
Secretary of the Interior: Mr. Ickes.
Secretary of Labour: Miss Frances Perkins.
Attorney-General: Mr. Homer Cummings.
Postmaster-General: Mr. Jas. A. Farley.
Secretary of Commerce: Mr. Daniel C. Roper.
Secretary of Agriculture: Mr. Henry A. Wallace.
Secretary of War: Mr. Geo. H. Dern.

LONDON TELEPHONES

The growth of the telephone service in London is illustrated in striking fashion in the following statistics:

	1923	1932	1933
Exchanges ..	99	232	244
Telephones ..	401,065	787,000	820,000
Call Offices ..	3,914	8,800	9,300
Total calls ..	334,706,901	745,000,000	780,000,000
Overseas calls	160,270	590,000	657,000

In 1934 there was still further progress.

BOOKS OF THE YEAR

By Frederic Whyte

Author of "The Life of W. T. Stead," "William Heinemann: A Memoir," "A Bachelor's London," etc.

A REPRESENTATIVE publisher, questioned during the first week in September as to his output for 1934—some 150 volumes, about half of them novels—declared that there was not a single one of them all for which he could have predicted success. On cross-examination, however, he admitted that there are some classes of books which hardly ever fail, among them "guide-books," commentaries on the Scriptures, books of favourite quotations, sufficiently vulgar autobiographies, and major works by masters of "whimsy," such as Beverley Nichols and A. A. Milne.

BOOKS THAT SUCCEED

There is a good deal of truth, I think, in this pronouncement. Messrs. Harrap, for instance, were running no risk whatever when they began their Kit-Bag Travel Books with "The Charm of Ireland," by Stephen Gwynn, now reprinted at 7/6 in a new format, with much additional matter and delightful new illustrations (Irish books, by the way, are in exceptional demand this year); while Messrs. Allen & Unwin seem absolutely certain of filling a felt want with their 5/- volume on "English Country Houses Open to the Public." There is certainly no need to demonstrate the accuracy of what this publisher says about "sufficiently vulgar autobiographies"; the bookshops are full of them: I have come across one recent work of this kind full of good stories, humorous reflections, and striking character sketches, but in places so disfigured by sheer nastiness that I shall refrain from naming it.

BIOGRAPHY'S FASCINATION

On the other hand, there is undeniably a quite safe market, also, for **autobiographies and biographies** of outstanding merit and distinction; for example, Dean Inge's new book; H. G. Wells' "My Experiment in Living"; Lord Snowden's first volume, and the third volume of

Mr. Garvin's Chamberlain, Mr. Winston Churchill's Marlborough, Mr. John Buchan's Cromwell, Mr. Louis Trenchard More's Isaac Newton, and Mr. Charles Williams' James I. One could make out a list of twenty or thirty. The book of reminiscences which has most attracted me is "Crowded Hours," by Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth. In it she protests incidentally that she is given credit for the utterance of many lively witticisms which have in fact been given forth by others. She instances the following, which is rather delightful. It came to her from her doctor. He and one of his patients had been discussing the virtues of President Coolidge. "Though I yield to no one in my admiration for Mr. Coolidge," remarked the latter, "I do wish he did not look as if he had been weaned on a pickle."

The gambling element in publishing is, of course, most conspicuous in fiction. **There is no certainty even about those "Best Seller" novelists**, whose works can generally command a circulation of over 30,000 copies; some brilliant newcomer—perhaps from the U.S.A.—may at any moment take the wind out of their sails (no pun intended). Look at Harvey Allen's "Anthony Adverse," for instance, from which Mr. Gollancz seems to have hoped nothing but which is now in its tenth edition; while Messrs. Rich & Cowan are proclaiming the merits of an unknown young novelist named Morris Sutherland, whose first two books have won him most flattering comparisons with John Buchan and the late Anthony Hope. Mr. Howard Spring's "Shabby Tiger" looks as though it may outrun most of its competitors this season. Among other **striking novels** by new, or relatively new, writers are "Heron," by Romilly Cavan; "God and the Rabbit," by Michael Home; "Corporal Tune," by L. A. G. Strong; "Waterfront," by John Brophy; "The Grandmother," by Margaret Masterman; "A Penang Appointment," by Norman Collins; and

"Jane Shore's Daughters," by Stephen Vincent Benét, an American. I note also that Methuen's are publishing this autumn a new novel by James Francis Dwyer, an American-Australian, entitled "Cold Eyes." Mr. Dwyer is a writer to be watched. So is Beatrice Curtis Brown, who, in "The Sandercock Sisters," gives us a most interesting story, written fastidiously, very modern in tone, and with many original touches.

FAVOURITE AUTHORS' WORK

Among established favourites whose new works continue to do them credit I may mention Mary Borden, with her beautifully written "Mary of Nazareth"; Hugh Walpole's masterly "Captain Nicholas"; Compton Mackenzie, "The Darkening Green"; H. A. Vachell, "The Old Guard Surrenders"; F. Brett Young, "This Little World"; Edgar Jepson's "An Obstinate Girl"; and Marie Belloc-Lowndes' "Another Man's Wife." P. G. Wodehouse is almost at his best in "Thank You, Jeeves!" Naomi Royde-Smith has seldom done better than in "The Queen's Wig." Sheila Kaye-Smith's large public will enjoy "Superstition Corner." The ever-increasing vogue of Elinor Mordaunt is shown by the inclusion of several of her best stories in an "omnibus" volume.

One of the books of the year evoking most controversy has been "The Old School," edited by Graham Greene, with contributions by well-known young writers. Perhaps the fairest and pleasantest of the essays is that on the co-education school, Bedale's, by Grant Watson. Methuen & Co. had a good inspiration in publishing a series of small volumes from stimulating pens under

the title of "If I Were Dictator." Perhaps the volumes by Prof. Julian Huxley and Mr. St. John Ervine have been the liveliest and cleverest.

HISTORY OF OUR DAY

By a happy chance Sir J. A. R. Marriott's "Modern England, 1885-1932," completing the History of England in 8 volumes, which Sir C. Oman has been editing for Methuen & Co., has come out simultaneously with "A Short History of Our Times," by J. A. Spender. These two historians supplement and correct each other piquantly enough.

Among other books of special interest and importance I may mention: "Road Making and Administration," by Percy Edwin Spielmann and Ernest John Elford, the first volume of the "Road Makers' Library," of which Dr. Spielmann is to be the general editor; "Coal and Man," by Harold M. Watkins; "England Takes the Lead: An Examination of the Behaviour of Money," by Harold Fisher; "The History of the English Novel: the Novel of Sentiment and the Gothic Romance," by Ernest H. Baker; J. B. Priestley's "English Journey"; Sir Philip Gibbs' "European Journey"; Aldous Huxley's "Beyond the Mexique Bay"; S. P. B. Mais' "A Modern Columbus"; Sir Norman Angell's "The Menace of Our National Defence"; Sir James Jeans' "Through Space and Time"; Helmut Klotz's "The Berlin Diaries"; Brian Lunn's "Luther"; Hugh Kingsmill's Dr. Johnson; Sir Max Pemberton's "Life of Sir Henry Royce"; J. Lewis May's Charles Lamb; and William Kent's "London for Shakespeare Lovers."

AUSTRALIAN ELECTION FIGURES

The final figures of the voting in the elections held in Sept., 1934, for a new House of Representatives in Australia are as follows: United Australia Party, 1,120,768; Country Party,

364,913; Federal Labour, 869,628; Lang Labour, 483,182; Douglas Credit Party, 132,584; Communist Party, 41,200; Independents, 27,625; and others, 35,993.

NATIONAL DEBT

For the financial year ending March 31, 1934, the approximate internal National Debt was £6,908,681,000. To this must be added

£1,036,545,000 External Debt (including £897,534,000 U.S.A. Government loan). The net total National Debt was £7,822,330,000.

SHIRTS AND POLITICS

A REMARKABLE feature of recent political history is the adoption of distinctive uniforms by various new parties, in Britain and abroad. Of these uniforms the most conspicuous article of dress is **the shirt**; thus particular organizations are called Blackshirts, Blueshirts, and so on, according to the individual colour of this garment.

It is open to argument whether this remarkable development had a common origin. The first great example may be said to have originated in Italy long before Mussolini was born. In 1859 the French under Napoleon III defeated the Austrians in the battle of Solferino, his ally being Victor Emmanuel, king of Sardinia and later of Italy. Napoleon imposed the peace of Villa Franca on enemy and ally alike. A great soldier-patriot, Giuseppe Garibaldi, incensed at the handing over of Nice to France, at once sided with the insurgents of Sicily against the Bourbon monarchy of Naples. **He gathered an army of volunteers, whose distinctive dress was a Red Shirt**, the famous Garibaldi Thousand, and, as is now history, cleared Sicily of Bourbon troops, and paved the way for a united Italy under a king. Whether sixty years later another Italian had the Garibaldi Redshirts in mind when he organized his **Blackshirts** is not known, or if extreme Socialists adopted a Red Shirt from the same example, yet the fact remains that all the new parties are distinguished by a coloured shirt.

The wearing of a red shirt is obviously derived from the use of the Red Flag as the symbol of international socialism. Red is the traditional colour of social revolutionary movements. The extremists in the French Revolution wore a distinctive red cap. Hence the expression, "the Reds," widely used to-day for revolution, arises, either in Russia or elsewhere.

THE ORIGIN OF FASCISM

The Fascisti movement was organized in Italy by Mussolini in March, 1919 to counteract Bolshevism which, following the discontent and unrest after the War, had spread to Italy and captured the Socialist party. The name Fascisti was taken from an Italian word meaning a bandage, and had been used previously for a league. Adherents came in rapidly and Italy looked to Fascism for salvation. Its rapid success was due to the excellent organisation; every male member of the movement was armed; communist meetings were attacked and strikes were broken. **The famous Black Shirt was soon the symbol of law**

and order, and, by October, 1922, Mussolini was able to assume control of the Italian nation, and twelve years later was still firmly in the saddle.

Many movements founded, or inspired by, the Italian model followed. The chief point they have in common is a desire for action, to move quicker than the older political parties, and, above all, an appeal to the younger and more vigorous members of the nation, male and female. In Britain the **Blackshirts** are members of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Union of Fascists. They wear the black shirt and give the Fascist salute in the Italian manner. The significance of the Movement lies in the fact that it is something new in the political life of Britain. Hitherto political organizations, leagues, etc., had all been hunked up with one of the three great parties, Conservative, Liberal, and Labour. The Blackshirts are outside all three. The movement was founded towards the end of 1932. Its leader has had a remarkable career, six years as Conservative M.P., and five years as Labour M.P. Its objects may be briefly stated in Sir Oswald Mosley's own words as given in public to great audiences:

"This is a day in which old loyalties and many old beliefs dissolve, because it is an age when people are searching for something new which shall unite their conception and their heart's desire of what their country should be.

"When great things have to be done, new movements and new forces arrive, gathering together, as the Blackshirt movement has to-day, the heart and soul of Britain in one mighty effort to rebuild and to re-create the land we all love."

BRITISH BLACKSHIRTS' AIM

Deriding the idea of a personal dictatorship Sir Oswald has stated: "If a mandate be conferred upon us by the people at a general election, then that is a dictatorship of the will of the people expressing for themselves what they want." Again, he said: "We will not leave Great Britain the one unarmed nation in an armed world. We will immediately mobilise every resource of the nation to give us an Air Force equal in strength to the strongest in Europe; I denounce the White Paper as organised humbug, which pretends to give freedom to the Indian masses while, in fact, it confers freedom on a few great interests to exploit the Indian masses."

The **Brownshirts** are the Storm Troops of the Nazi régime in Germany. Their origin is briefly outlined. Hitler, the ex-corporal in 1919, joined the German Workers Party in Munich, and by his magnetic personality soon became its leader. In 1920 the name was changed to the National Socialist German Workers Party; its sign was the Swastika in black, in a white circle, upon a red flag or brassard. Its aim was to smash Communism. A small bodyguard attended Hitler at his meetings to deal with disturbances. At the end of 1921 Hitler's "Police" were formed in companies, and fought many fierce battles in their leader's cause, earning the name of Sturm Abteilung or Storm Troopers, and known

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

for short as the S.A. Then they grew into a great fighting military organisation, though quite distinct from the Reichswehr or Regular Army. Hitler intended to disband part of the Storm Troops in 1934, but the plot against the Nazi régime in June changed the plan, and instead he raised the Black Guards, or S.S. men, to the position of an independent organisation for their services in helping to quell the revolt of June 30. Up till then the S.S. were nominally an offshoot of the Brownshirts.

GREY SHIRTS AND OTHER SHIRTS

Other "shirt" organizations are as follows: The **Greyshirts** are an anti-Fascist League in Britain, and hold large demonstrations. The **Red Shirts** are the Guild of Youth formed in connexion with the Independent Labour Party. A red shirt has long been worn by members of Labour Party organizations, and Communists at their demonstrations, hence the term "the Reds," but these shirts are different from those enumerated above in that they are not part of the uniform of a highly-organised force.

In Austria there are the **Green Shirt Fascists**, an organisation for combating the Nazis, generally known as the Heimwehr, of which Prince von Starhemberg is the leader. There are also the **Greyshirts**, another "private army," in Austria.

There remains yet another coloured shirt to mention—the blue. In France there are the **Blueshirts**, whose organisation is the *Soldatité Française*, and in the Irish Free

State, the **Blueshirts of General O'Duffy**, leader of an organisation opposed to De Valera's régime. Frequent clashes between his supporters and Republicans and others have taken place. The Blueshirts were originally the Young Ireland Party, whose aim was a United Ireland. In December, 1933, the Free State Government proclaimed the Party illegal, and O'Duffy replied to the challenge by dissolving it and substituting in its place the League of Youth. Later his Movement was banned by the Government, but was declared lawful by the High Court on an appeal by General O'Duffy. Referring to the ambushing, shooting and stoning of his followers, he remarked at a meeting on August 18, 1934: "There are going to be no more unavenged murders committed in the name of the Republic. Everything that is going on is being carefully noted, and those public servants who think they are on the winning side should reflect a little." On Aug. 22 it was announced that branches of the Blueshirt organization were to be formed in Northern Ireland, where the movement had been banned, as Ulster is against a United Ireland. General O'Duffy resigned in September.

Finally, there are what are known as "private armies" in various Continental countries, some of which have been noted. One of the most famous is the *Croix de Feu* in France, who are Fascists, wearing the Fascist uniform. On the twentieth anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War, 15,000 members of the *Croix de Feu* made an impressive march to the tomb of France's Unknown Warrior in Paris, where they gave the Fascist salute.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

The improved British postage stamps were on sale on Aug. 20, 1934. They are of the 1½d. value. The new stamp differs from its predecessor only in being printed, for the first time in the history of our stamps, by the photogravure process, the head of the sovereign being displayed upon a solid instead of a lined ground. The effect is to impart a richer and deeper tone to the colour, a deep, velvety brown.

All denominations up to and including 1s. will in future be printed from cylinders bearing etched reproductions of photographic originals, permitting of the introduction of light and shade and resulting in an artistic effect generally superior to that obtainable by the old surface printing method.

The 1d. and 2½d. stamps are the only ones that have undergone any actual modification of design, the oval containing the King's profile having been slightly reduced in size and the head made uniform with that shown upon the other values. The Crown is also

elaborated, while the words "Postage" and "Revenue" upon either side are curved instead of in a straight line.

The 1d. stamp in a deep shade of rose-carmine was issued in September. Remaining denominations will be released at intervals as they become ready; the existing designs have been adapted in each case. They are:—½d., Russian green; 2d., deep orange; 2½d., royal blue; 3d., purple; 4d., myrtle-green; 5d., yellow-brown; 6d., violet; 9d., sage-green; 10d., cobalt; and 1s., sepia-brown.

For the higher denominations of 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. the excellent line-engraved process of stamp printing has been retained; but although there is no alteration in the general features of the late Sir Bertram Mackennal's classic design, certain of the engraved lines have been modified and some cross hatching introduced with the object of strengthening and enriching the colours and imparting a better appearance to the stamps generally.

EXTENSION OF MARRIAGE HOURS

An Act extending the hours during which marriages can be solemnised from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. having been passed as a private member's Bill in the House of Commons, it was introduced into the House of Lords and was

passed. Introduced in Nov., 1933, it went through all stages unopposed, and received Royal Assent on May 17. It came into operation in May, 1934, but at first few persons availed themselves of its provision

THE VITAL ARM

By H. W. Wilson

THE rapid expansion of air armaments throughout the world led Lord Rothermere at the close of 1933, to urge a similar expansion in the Royal Air Force, so as to protect Great Britain and the Empire against risk of disaster. Lord Rothermere has called for a strength of not less than 5,000 aeroplanes, or about the total which France is working up to, and less than the air fleet which Germany is believed to be constructing (*see Armies article: Germany*). The need for a great effort was never more imperative

"FIFTH ON THE LIST"

The Royal Air Force was stated in March, 1933, by Sir P. Sassoon, the Under-Secretary for Air, to stand **"only fifth on the list of air Powers."** It has since lost ground seriously, because by a common impulse all the other nations have been markedly augmenting their air forces, while the additions to the British strength have been so far totally inadequate. It is certain that in July, 1934, Great Britain had fallen to sixth place, Soviet Russia having moved up ahead of her. It was also the case that Germany was far ahead of her; and, if so, the British position was only the seventh. For the whole energy of the German Government is being concentrated on the creation of a strong air force. The German commercial aeroplanes in early 1934 numbered 1,099, and in August, 1934, the possible strength of the German air fleet was placed by the French staff at something under 5,000 machines. The number of German trained pilots was very large; moreover, the German youth were being systematically instructed in flying and in working in formations.

Many, if not all, of the German commercial machines can be converted in a few hours into bombers or fighters. Of Heinkel No. 70 aeroplanes in Feb., 1934, 300 were ready at the works, minus the engines which were stored elsewhere. These aeroplanes are among the fastest built in Germany, and one of them flew from Stuttgart to Barcelona in 3½ hours,

a record journey at that date in Europe, at a speed of 200 miles an hour. Three hundred Dornier DOF machines were in hand or due for completion in 1934; these can carry two tons of bombs and a crew of two at a speed of 190 miles an hour. The German commercial Junkers machines of G 38 type were employed by the Japanese as bombers in 1933, when they carried a ton of bombs and two light guns at a speed of 150 miles an hour. A large number of these machines are in existence in Germany and would be available for military action. German air technique is of the very highest class and will stand comparison with British. Eighty of the best type of British engines were purchased in 1934 by the German Government for its new aircraft, with the permission of the British authorities.

The German capacity of output in aircraft at the close of 1933 was stated by M. Mandel in the French Chamber at 2,500 machines a month. The British capacity of output is at the most 200 a month. It was 3,500 machines a month at the date of the Armistice in 1918; but since then large works have been dismantled and thousands of expert workers have quitted the industry. The actual number of machines produced in Great Britain between January and October, 1918, reached 26,685. It is important to keep such figures in mind, as they show what can be done by any nation, though in our case years of effort and organisation during the war were requisite to work up to such a level.

GERMAN POLICY

This German concentration on the air arm is due to a definite doctrine of war as expressed by the German Staff (which still exists, notwithstanding the Treaty of Versailles). Two years ago the *Militär Wochenblatt*, the organ of the General Staff, published an article which attracted immense attention, in which it said: "The strategy of to-morrow must strive to bring into action all available forces at the very beginning of hostilities. Success must be immediate and complete. The effect of the surprise must be so crushing that the enemy will find it entirely impossible to organise his defence." The strategy of annihilation and attrition which was practised in the Great War, with such ruinous results for the victors, was thus to be replaced by a strategy which surprises the enemy and disarms him at the very outset. And though it was not stated definitely it was clearly implied in this article that the weapon of surprise must be the air arm. It can strike instantly—even before a declaration of war is delivered. It needs no slow process of mobilisation as do armies and fleets. It can

act over sea and land and can defy geography. It can reach the very heart of an adversary—his large cities and his industrial centres.

The effect of mass attacks by several hundred or perhaps even thousands of machines, delivered in this fashion, would be swift and paralysing. In the Great War the number of German machines employed in raiding London never exceeded 40, and the total of bombs dropped by them in London was only about 30 tons in the whole series of raids. The number of British machines required for defence against them was 414. Yet with the very limited German force of comparatively small and weak machines (the whole of which between them did not carry more than a few tons of bombs) a very serious impression was produced. As it was, the raids carried out by the Zeppelins in 1915 and 1916 reduced the British output of munitions by one-sixth. Had the British attacked vigorously the German munition centres with aircraft there is, in the words of Brig.-General P. R. C. Groves, in his striking book *Behind the Smoke Screen*, "no doubt whatever that no more than 500 bombers devoted solely to strategic bombardment could quickly have reduced the whole German munitions production system within reach to a state of chaos."

The appearance of the air arm has transformed the whole nature of war, as was pointed out twenty years ago in this YEAR BOOK, when the change was just beginning to be felt. It is a revolution as profound as that produced by the general introduction of gunpowder five centuries ago. Its implications have been grasped in Germany, who has airmen of great experience at the head of the Nazi organisation and in control of the German defences. General Goering, the German War Minister, was one of the leaders of the famous "Richthofen circles" in the war, which was employed for specially hard fighting in the air.

FRANCE'S STRENGTH

In France there is an equally clear recognition of the fact that the air arm comes first. One of the ablest of French staff officers has said in words that should be noted in Great Britain, "the man who does not understand that protection in the air should take precedence of every other interest, in the planning of our national defences, ought to be deprived of every shred of influence and authority." There is no other means of safety, he goes on to argue, than in superior power in bombardment and fighting. That alone will deter an enemy from attack. And he has no doubt that an inferior French aviation would render the mobilisation of the French army impossible. This applies with additional force to Great Britain, who is much more vulnerable, since not only London but all her naval bases are within easy reach of German aerodromes; and British merchant shipping is exposed to the risk of being destroyed by air attack in home waters or in British ports. The first requisite of security, then, is a strong air force capable of protecting the heart of the Empire against "a knock-out blow from the skies."

The *Air Estimates* were introduced in the House of Commons by Sir P. Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air, on March 8, 1934. He dwelt on the fact that they showed "for the first time after the sacrifices of recent years a modest

upward trend." The trend was indeed modest—an increase of £135,000 in total net expenditure of £17,561,000. In contrast with this the increase in naval expenditure for the year was close on £3,000,000, and that on the Army £1,650,000. Thus the most vital of the three services was sacrificed to the two less vital. The only excuse offered was that "the world has reached a critical point of extreme delicacy in the matter of disarmament," and that "these estimates . . . are the outcome of our desire to pursue disarmament." Yet disarmament would have been just as effectively (or ineffectively) pursued if the whole increase in expenditure of about 3½ millions had been concentrated on the Air Force. A beginning could then have been made with the creation of the strong Air Force which the Government has promised, and pace would have been kept with the rapid development of the air arm on the Continent and throughout the world. Sir P. Sassoon made this important statement, however: "H.M. Government . . . feel that we cannot any longer accept a position of continued inferiority in the air. We have made it plain that this country must, so long as air forces exist, have parity in the air. . . . If other nations will not come down to our level, our national and Imperial security demands that we shall build up towards theirs."

THE BRITISH PROGRAMME

The programme was of the most meagre description. So far back as 1923 an expert committee, after a careful examination of the problem of air defence, reported that a Home Defence Force of 52 squadrons (each nominally 12 machines strong) was the very minimum, and that it must be "created with as little delay as possible." In 1923 such a force was barely adequate, but since 1923 foreign air forces have been very largely expanded, and 52 squadrons are now far too weak for the grave task of protecting London and the home country. But in actual fact the 52 squadrons have never been completed. The Home Defence Force stood in March, 1934, at only 42 squadrons, 10 short of the minimum that had been declared to be necessary 11 years before. Moreover, of these 42 squadrons 13 were Auxiliary Air Force squadrons, and notwithstanding the utmost goodwill and courage on the part of their personnel, they were inferior to the regular squadrons in training and below strength. Thus the main burden was borne by the 29 squadrons of regulars. To these, under the estimates of 1934-5 only two were added, bringing the total force up to 44 squadrons, eight below the figure fixed 11 years before. In addition to these two squadrons, two squadrons which have hitherto been incorporated in one of the experimental establishments will be reorganised as fighting squadrons. Further, one new flying boat squadron is to be formed (for foreign service) and the equivalent of one squadron is to be added to the Fleet Air Arm. Thus under the programme of the *Air Estimates* in March six squadrons were in all to be constituted—four of them additional—bringing up the total regular strength of the Air Force to 81 squadrons plus 13 Auxiliary squadrons. The strength of a squadron varies from 9 to 12 machines, and falls in the case of

the larger flying-boats to 4 in the squadron. The exact strength can therefore not be given. It was left by the Estimates of 1934 at something under 970 regular and 150 auxiliary machines.

After many postponements, Mr. Baldwin made a statement on July 19 in which he said that the Government could not "delay any longer measures which will in the course of the next few years bring our Air Force to a level more closely approaching that of our nearest neighbours." Subject to various embarrassing qualifications, he announced "a programme covering the present and the four ensuing years, under which the Royal Air Force will be increased by 41 new squadrons, including those already announced in the 1934 programme. Of these 41 squadrons, 33 will be allotted to Home Defence, raising the existing 42 squadrons at home to a total of 75." The remaining squadrons will be for foreign service or for work in the Fleet Air Arm.

The number of men that will be required is estimated at 8,000 additional to the total voted for 1934; the extra expenditure at some £20,000,000.

This addition of something under 492 machines (or 444 if the four new squadrons voted in the estimates are deducted) is to be spread over five years, so that the annual increment is less than 100 machines, a figure which is ludicrously inadequate in view of the big foreign programmes which are in much more rapid execution. The United States alone is adding for its army 460 machines in the present year, plus a big naval programme. Our total of machines available for Home Defence will be at the end of the five-year period, in March, 1939, something under 900. By way of comparison the aeroplanes available for home defence in various foreign countries were as follows in early 1934: France, 1,280; Japan, 1,138; the United States, 1,500; Russia, 1,200; Italy, 932. The British total in 1939 will thus be weaker than that maintained by any of the leading Powers at the present time. Parity with the strongest neighbours in Europe will not be secured.

OUR INFERIORITY

While the quality of the British regular personnel stands very high—perhaps the highest in the world—in certain types of machines we were dangerously inferior to foreign Powers in 1934. Though new Short four-engined flying-boats are about to be supplied to No. 210 squadron, there were in 1934 no flying-boats in service capable of the performance of the Italian flotilla of 24 boats which crossed the Atlantic twice in 1933. There were no four-engined heavy bombers, though at least 200 are known to be in service with the Soviet air force. In the air manoeuvres over London in July, 1934, the low speed of most of the bombing machines was painfully noticeable. There was a want of aeroplanes of the fastest types, though British constructors can produce them, and are producing them for foreign countries, as it takes from two to seven years to get a new pattern into service in Great Britain. This is a repetition of what happened in the war, when it was noted that we were "always six months ahead of the enemy in design and twelve months behind him in delivery."

The number of machines engaged in these manoeuvres was 400, or practically the whole available strength of the Home Defence section of the Air Force. The squadrons protecting London were unable to give complete security, though the attacking bombers were forbidden to fly below 5,000 ft., and were thus seriously handicapped as they could not use low-lying clouds for cover. On the last day of the daylight bombing raids seven out of nine were intercepted; two got through without interception.

On July 30, 1934, Mr. Baldwin made a declaration of great importance in the House of Commons, when he said that "since the day of the air the old frontiers are gone; when you think of the defence of England you no longer think of the chalk cliffs of Dover, you think of the Rhine." The fact is that for a successful defence of London against air attack the protective organisation must extend to a radius of from 150 to 200 miles from the objective, which means that it must have observed the hostile aircraft on the further shore of the North Sea or Channel.

For a weak force, however, to attempt to meet an antagonist on the Rhine would mean its destruction. It must be repeated here that little or nothing has at yet been done to give effect to Mr. Baldwin's declarations and promises. For though in Aug., 1934, twelve 200-mile an hour bombers were ordered for the Air Force, they merely replaced existing obsolete machines in one of the squadrons.

The increase of eight squadrons, to be made in the total devoted to work abroad and in the Fleet Air Arm, will not meet requirements. In 1934 six squadrons were in Egypt, eight in India, and three at Singapore; and the strength in India was considered by good judges to be much too weak.

NO AGREEMENT AGAINST MILITARY AVIATION

The dream that military aviation can be proscribed by international agreement has faded. Military aviation cannot be proscribed unless civil aviation is barred, and this is out of the question. Attempts were made by the Allies in 1919-22 to draw up rules distinguishing between military and civil aircraft, as military aircraft were forbidden to Germany by the Treaty of Versailles while civil aircraft were permitted. These attempts failed, and in 1926 the Allies recognised that such distinction was impracticable. And the International Air Committee of the Washington Conference reported that "any limitation as to the number and character of civil and commercial aircraft which is efficacious to hinder their utility for war purposes must interfere disastrously with the national development of aeronautics for legitimate civil and commercial enterprises."

The idea that bombing can be effectively prohibited is not more easily capable of realisation. Bombing was prohibited by the Hague Convention of 1907. This forbade "the attack or bombardment by any means whatever of undefended towns, villages, dwellings or buildings." It required warning to be given by an officer in command of an attacking force "before commencing a bombardment, except in cases of assault." No attention was paid to that prohibition. Experience has shown, as Mr. Attlee, Deputy-Leader of the Socialist opposition in the House of Commons, had to

confess, "that no paper or conventional limitations will prevent the use of the weapon of the air to its fullest effect."

Before the war, the late General D. Henderson declared that "to sail an airship over London and to drop bombs here and there would be quite opposed to the ethics of warfare as we at present understand them, and therefore steps need not be taken to meet it"; but this very thing happened a few months later. If the laws of war are observed in war—and they have often been disregarded—it is largely because of the fear of reprisals. Reprisals for a sudden air attack would become impossible if the law-abiding nations were deprived of the right to possess military bombing aircraft. Mr. Attlee states that "air defence means a threat of counter-attack sufficient to deter anyone from attacking a country," and, though this is not the whole truth, the risk of retaliation is a strong deterrent.

On the constructional side, greater use is being made of stainless steel in aircraft flying over the sea, so as to eliminate danger of corrosion; and all British flying-boats are now fitted with metal hulls. For land work two new types of autogiro have been under trial, and an autogiro of experimental pattern to seat five is also about to be tested.

Numerous long-distance flights were carried out by the force in 1933. Six aircraft of No. 6 squadron flew from Egypt to Rhodesia and back, a distance of 9,000 miles; and four machines of No. 28 squadron in India flew from Ambala to Singapore and back. Four aircraft of No. 36 squadron flew from Singapore to Peshawar and back. A novel flight by three large transport aeroplanes was accomplished from Egypt to and from the West African colonies, covering a distance of 12,000 miles. Special interest attaches to the work of No. 203 Flying-Boat squadron which flew from Basra to Aden round the Arabian coast, a distance of 4,000 miles.

In civil aviation there is unfortunately no real progress to report. The British services, though remarkably safe, are criticised severely for their slowness, which is due to the smallness of the subsidy paid them. The number of private machines remains stationary at 408, while the membership of the light aeroplane clubs associated with the Royal Aero Society has fallen considerably, from 10,000 in 1932 to 7,500. The total of glider pilots is only 360, against 10,000 in Germany and 20,000 or more in Soviet Russia.

A scheme of subsidies is now, however, under consideration which may change conditions. The amount voted for civil aviation was no more than £513,000, an increase of only £23,000 in 1933-34. Provision has been made for the extension of the England-India service to

Singapore, which took place in Dec., 1933; and it was hoped that by the autumn of 1934 this service would have been continued to Australia. A scheme is under discussion for a joint British and United States weekly air service between New York and Bermuda.

Unless there is a great expansion in civil aviation, the nation's air strength will be based on weak foundations. The number of commercial aircraft working on regular British lines in 1934 was only 34. The corresponding figure for the United States was 544, for France 259, and for Germany, 178; and it is known that the total of German commercial aircraft was being very rapidly increased (to 2,500 machines according to Captain Gueist, M.P., an ex-Air Minister) under the special grant of money made in the estimates for 1934. Among the remarkable speed records made with commercial machines abroad during the year was the run of 2,609 miles from New York to Los Angeles in May, in 11 hours 31 minutes. The machine was an American Northrop Gamma with 700 horse-power air-cooled engine, and an average speed of 227 miles per hour; the highest speed attained was 260 miles per hour over part of the distance. The pilot was Jack Frye, and the machine carried 440 lb. of letters and merchandise. This is almost as fast as the record flight which was made with a racing aeroplane, carrying no cargo, in 10 hours 5 minutes 30 seconds. Thus the passage from ocean to ocean across the breadth of the United States can now be made by commercial aircraft in half a day.

THE RACE TO MELBOURNE

The race from England to Melbourne in Australia for a gold cup and a cash prize of £10,000, given by Sir Macpherson Robertson (generally known as "MacRobertson") took place in October, the start being made on Oct. 20. The distance to be covered was 11,000 miles; the first airman to reach Melbourne was to win the prize. Night flying and refuelling in the air were permitted. Among the entries were a Dutch Postjager, which had covered the flight from Holland to Batavia in 46 flying hours; an American Douglas D.C.2, operated by the Dutch K.L.M. combination, with a normal speed of 186 miles an hour carrying 14 passengers; an American Lockheed Altair, capable of over 200 miles an hour; an American Gee Bee racer of 260 miles an hour reported speed; and a special British De Havilland, credited with 220 miles an hour. Competitors had to land at five control points—Bagdad, Allahabad, Singapore, Port Darwin and Charleville. This was the severest competition that had ever been held, and made tremendous demands on the physique and endurance of the airmen and on the trustworthiness of their machines.

AMERICA CUP

The result of the races for the America Cup in Sept., 1934, is as follows:

1st race won by Mr. Sopwith's Endeavour by 2 m. 9 sec.

2nd race won by Endeavour by 51 sec.

3rd race won by Mr. Vanderbilt's Rainbow by 3 m. 26 sec.

4th race won by Rainbow by 1 m. 15 sec.

5th race won by Rainbow by 4 m. 1 sec.

6th race won by Rainbow.

The Cup therefore remained the property of the U.S.A.

CANADA AS BRITAIN'S PARTNER

By Sir Percy Hurd, M.P.

It is in many respects a new Canada with which the Mother Country has entered into economic partnership. By the Statute of Westminster of 1931, each Dominion obtained in legal form a constitutional status equal to that of the United Kingdom. Britain became "**first among equals**" under the Crown, and ever since certain political groups, notably in South Africa and the Irish Free State and in a lesser degree in Canada and Australia, have been busy trying to translate the new definition of equality of status into the hard facts of Empire life. Their efforts at times recall the mental tussles of the ecclesiastics of Stuart and Tudor days, and the familiar couplet:

"Oh, what a dusty answer gets the soul
When hot for certainty in this our life."

So much for political partnership.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

We are on surer ground when we consider the new economic partnership which was begun with the Canada-United Kingdom Trade Agreement of 1932. By it the United Kingdom gave definite and binding form for a trial period of three years to preferential treatment of Canadian goods reaching the United Kingdom. Competing food products and manufactures from foreign lands were made subject to import duties and restricting quotas, thus putting Canada and other Empire countries with their right of free entry in a **privileged position in the world's best market**.

On the other hand, Canada extended her free list for certain British goods and lowered her duties on others, not alone on the principle of the Empire before the Foreigner, but also on the new and far more difficult principle of **An Equal Competitive Chance for Empire producers in Empire countries**.

And here enters a new Canada. When Joseph Chamberlain framed his Empire trade policy in 1903-4 he looked forward, and looked in vain, to the adoption by Canada and other Dominions of a kind

of Schedule of forbidden industries. The Dominions were to pay for tariff preferences in the British market by something very like a *self-denying industrial ordinance*. Canada, for instance, would give the staple manufactures of the United Kingdom—iron and steel, cotton, woollen, electrical goods and so on—a free run in the Canadian market and confine domestic enterprise in the main to the production and export of food products and such raw materials as timber and minerals for the benefit of British industries. That was the first rough idea in the Chamberlain mind, and it quickly proved to be an impossible basis of agreement. By the cessation of the British preferences of mid-Victorian years, and by Canada's ambition to create a fully equipped national economy of her own, Canada had been led to create an **industrial system whose output exceeds in value that of her agriculture**.

GROSS VALUES OF OUTPUT

Taking what may be regarded as a more or less normal year, namely 1929, the comparison of gross values of output was as follows:

Agricultural Products—

\$1,631,000,000 or £326,000,000.

Manufactured Products—

\$4,029,000,000 or £806,000,000.

The heavy general decline which followed, still left manufactured products far ahead in 1931:

Agricultural Products—

\$815,000,000 of £163,000,000.

Manufactured Products—

\$2,698,000,000 or £540,000,000.

But though the Chamberlain dream of 1903-4 proved to be unrealisable, Canada has by the Canada-United Kingdom Agreement of 1932 gone further than seemed probable thirty years ago. Under the impulse of Empire partnership she has **set some bounds to her industrial expansion**. She undertakes (Article 10) that "production tariffs shall be afforded against United Kingdom products only to those industries which are reasonably assured of sound opportunities for

success." And furthermore (Article 11) decrees that the Canadian tariff "shall be based on the principle that protective duties shall not exceed such a level as will give United Kingdom producers full opportunity of reasonable competition on the basis of the relative cost of economical and efficient production, provided that in the application of such principle special consideration may be given to the case of industries not fully established."

TARIFF-MINDED CANADIANS

In the past half-century the great body of Canadians have become fully tariff-minded and have maintained stoutly their right to tax British as well as other imports as they please. Thus Canada's acceptance of this restriction is of momentous significance in the development of intra-Empire partnership. It is not surprising that it proves to be difficult of application by the semi-judicial Tariff Board which the Canadian Parliament has set up. Indeed, it must be as difficult of application as is the counter-obligation which the British Government has accepted—also in the cause of Empire partnership. Article 21 makes it an "express condition" that free entry to either country shall be denied to goods which "through State action on the part of any foreign country" tend to frustrate the Empire preferences now secured. The case of **Soviet Russia** was especially in mind in the framing of this Article, and it has already proved a potent means of safeguarding Canada's competitive position in the British timber market. Manifestly, conditions of partnership such as this can only operate in an atmosphere of goodwill and family feeling.

It is early days to sum up results, but both British and Canadian statesmen express satisfaction with the **trade expansion which has followed on the Agreement of 1932**. The Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Canadian Minister of Finance, reports that Empire trade is the greatest factor in the expansion of Canada's trading position.

THE YEAR'S TRADE

In the last fiscal year, 1933-4, Canada's total trade inward and outward, increased by \$132,000,000, as compared with the previous year. Of this total Empire trade accounted for \$76,000,000. Canadian exports to Empire countries rose from \$184,000,000 to \$228,000,000, while imports into the Dominion rose from \$86,000,000 to \$105,000,000.

The United Kingdom has, of course, been Canada's best Empire customer. The following table presents some idea of the stimulus which the Ottawa Agreement of 1932 has given to Canadian exports to the United Kingdom:—

Commodity.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Exports.	Exports.
Fresh apples, brls. . .	1,677,000	3,057,000
Value	\$6,930,000	\$11,400,000
Canned pears, lbs. . .	3,900,000	7,180,000
Canned salmon . . .	\$1,985,000	\$2,600,000
Bacon and ham . . .	\$3,430,000	\$12,360,000
Eggs	\$4,000	\$400,000
Butter	\$350,000	\$665,000
Fish (fresh and frozen)	\$410,000	\$790,000
Timber	\$5,066,000	\$11,950,000
Copper (primary forms)	\$4,460,000	\$6,635,000
Copper (rods, sheets, etc.)	\$1,370,000	\$3,170,000
Pig lead	\$1,810,000	\$3,280,000
Zinc and products . .	\$1,900,000	\$4,300,000
Asbestos	\$85,000	\$315,000

Canada is also buying more British goods: Thus Canadian imports from the United Kingdom increased by \$18,000,000 in 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33. The purchase of British textile goods increased by 8½ million dollars and reached 35 million dollars.

PURCHASING EMPIRE GOODS

The increase in Canada's purchases of other British and British Empire goods has also been noteworthy. Thus Empire-grown teas increased from \$1,780,000 in 1932-33 to \$3,140,000 in 1933-34; rolling mill products of iron and steel—notably sheets, wide-plate and tin-plate—increased from \$6,300,000 to \$10,000,000; steel wire from \$400,000 to \$650,000; unmanufactured leather from \$600,000 to \$880,000; non-edible vegetable oils from \$890,000 to \$1,210,000; machinery (other than agricultural) from \$1,895,000 to \$2,270,000; crude petroleum from the West Indies from 12,600,000 gallons to 19,200,000 gallons; paints and pigments from the United Kingdom from \$750,000 to \$1,100,000; vehicles from \$420,000 to \$735,000; dyeing and tanning materials from \$440,000 to \$640,000; and chemicals and allied products from \$4,580,000 to \$5,660,000.

These figures—and they might be amplified in many ways—are impressive. Many difficulties have yet to be met both by Britain and by Canada in switching over from old ways to new—in the case of Britain from unadulterated internationalism and in the case of Canada from decisive nationalism to a steadily developing intra-Empire relationship in which nationalism shall, however, have its proper place. But it can be fairly said that the **Canada-United Kingdom partnership is justifying itself amply**. It is not merely a matter of bare figures. There is evident a substantial background of understanding and of harmony among the producing and consuming elements in both countries, such as never heretofore existed; and this is expressed in pounds and tons and dollars and yards to a degree which, remembering the vested interests in old and established channels of trade, is little short of amazing. PERCY HURD.

MELBOURNE CENTENARY

Great celebrations of the centenary of Melbourne are planned for 1935. The visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester is a special compliment to the capital of Victoria. The city was named after Lord Melbourne, the Prime Minister and mentor of Queen Victoria

in the early years of her reign. There were only 13 buildings in Melbourne in 1846. It is now a magnificent centre of trade and the arts. Many eminent visitors representing British life will be present at the centenary celebrations, which extend over some weeks.

THE JAPANESE PROBLEM

ACTION taken by the Japanese Government in May, 1934, when it protested against further loans to China by Europe or America, indicated a Japanese intention to assert something like a protectorate over the Chinese Empire. At the moment when this protest was issued Anglo-Japanese trade relations were under discussion. But it was a not unnatural step on the part of the Japanese. In practical fact, nothing short of a world-wide alliance of other Powers against Japan can affect her position in the western Pacific and eastern Asia. She is politically dominant and geographically unassailable there except, perhaps, by the air. Distance protects her from naval attack, separated as she is by 4,500 miles of ocean from the United States and by 10,000 miles from Europe. A fleet which intended to act against her would have to cover these enormous distances, and, to do so, would need a very large accompanying flotilla of oil-tankers and supply ships. As was pointed out in the 1923 issue of this YEAR BOOK, moving by the Pacific, it would have to pass through or to leave on its flank the Marianne, Ladrone, and Marshall archipelagoes, all of which are in Japanese hands and afford admirable bases for submarines operating on the ocean routes. To maintain a close watch on the hundreds of small islands in these groups would be beyond the power of any navy which did not possess hundreds of light cruisers and destroyers.

A further difficulty must arise when the hostile fleet reaches Far Eastern waters. For the maintenance of its efficiency, it must have, as experience during the Great War showed, secure bases, free from the risk of submarine attack, depots with reserves of ammunition and oil fuel, and industrial establishments near at hand where the repair of vessels can be carried out and spare parts and equipment can be provided. No country except Japan has such establishments in the Far East. A fleet which includes battle-ships and battle cruisers further needs docks of the largest size; and these Japan alone possesses in Chinese and Pacific waters. The nearest American naval base equipped with a first-class dock and with moderate repair facilities is Pearl Harbour,

Honolulu, 3,445 miles distant from Japan, a distance greater than that from Liverpool to New York. The nearest British base with a large floating dock and repair facilities is Singapore, distant about 2,500 miles from the Straits of Tsushima. The United States has secondary bases at Manila in the Philippine Islands, and at Guam, which have little equipment; and Great Britain has a secondary naval base, without large docks, at Hong Kong.

JAPAN MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO

By the Treaty of Washington in 1922, the United States agreed to maintain the *status quo* then existing with regard to fortifications and naval bases, in all its island possessions in the Pacific except those adjacent to the coast of the United States, Alaska, and the Panama Canal zone; and also excepting the Hawaiian archipelago. Thus no fresh fortifications and no new docks could be constructed at Manila or Guam, or at any point outside the excepted territories. Japan similarly agreed to maintain the *status quo* in regard to the Kurile, Bonin, and Loochoo Islands, Formosa, and the Pescadores, though this does not seriously affect her, as Formosa and the Pescadores were quite adequately fortified and equipped in 1922. Great Britain agreed to the *status quo* in regard to Hong Kong and all insular possessions in the Pacific except those adjacent to Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.

In the event of war, of course, this agreement would be automatically abrogated. It has been strictly observed in the most honourable fashion by all the three Powers concerned. A point of some importance is that the Aleutian Islands, which are a United States possession and extend from Alaska for a thousand miles or more towards Kamchatka, and are 2,300 miles distant from the Straits of Tsushima via the Sea of Japan, are included in the list of American islands which may not be fortified.

If a hostile fleet should approach Japan from the west, its difficulties would be almost insuperable. It would have to force its way into the Yellow Sea and Japan Sea through waters ringed round by Japanese possessions—

among which are Formosa and the Loo Choo Islands. The vital point for Japan is the maintenance of her sea communications with Manchukuo, because of the iron, coal and food supplies which she draws from that subsidiary state. These communications run athwart the straits of Tsushima, which are at the narrowest point about 120 miles wide; but to reach them an assailant would have to take enormous risks and adventure his forces far from his bases in the teeth of the 61 very efficient Japanese destroyers and the 60 Japanese submarines, which would be supported by wholesale laying of mines.

AVIATION'S IMPORTANCE

The position of Japan has been affected seriously by the growing military importance of aviation and by the action of the Soviet in constructing a huge air force and concentrating a large part of it in the Far East. The Japanese air force, however, is of a high class, and is being rapidly strengthened. Its bases are near at hand. In the operations of 1933 for the clearance of Chinese troops from Manchukuo, the Japanese aircraft did remarkable work. At the present moment a Soviet force of 500 aircraft, many of them long-range bombing machines, is stationed at various strategic points between Irkutsk and Vladivostok. According to Russian newspapers published in Manchuria, 120 aeroplanes are stationed at Spassky, north of Vladivostok, 30 seaplanes at Vladivostok, and 20 at Ajan on the Sea of Okhotsk. The main force is at Irkutsk. Submarines are being put together at Vladivostok from parts constructed at Leningrad, and very fast motor-boats carrying torpedo tubes have arrived at the same base. The Soviet army concentrated between Irkutsk and Vladivostok is said to total 150,000 men, with 4,000 machine guns, 400 tanks, and 2,000 guns.

The Russian bombing aircraft are just out of effective operating distance so far as Tokio and Yokohama are concerned, but they could reach the cities of the west coast of Japan and could probably destroy them. These cities are extremely vulnerable, being so largely built of wood and inflammable materials. Further, Soviet aerodromes are being established in eastern Siberia and Kamchatka at points favourable for an attack on the Japanese. The Kamchatka base of Petropavlosk, however, is 1,600 miles from Tokio and 1,000 miles from Harbin, so that distance is against the Soviet.

The efficiency of the Russian air force is reported by the few people who have opportunities of witnessing it at its work, to be fair and its machines to be up to date. But whatever damage it might inflict at the outset, the overwhelming military strength of Japan, with a force of over 3,000,000 men mobilisable and 2,500 aeroplanes, would enable her very speedily to cut off Vladivostok and to isolate eastern Siberia, which is 4,000 miles distant from the real bases of Soviet power in European Russia. A movement by the Japanese in force across the Amur, which for 700 miles forms the Manchukuo frontier, would sever the Trans-Siberian Railway to Vladivostok. But the situation is such, and the risks of war are so great, that it would seem that neither Japan nor the Soviet has any particular motive for forcing on a conflict, which would involve

inevitably great sacrifices for both, though an ultimate Japanese victory seems certain.

War can be avoided if such a reasonable policy is adopted as Admiral Ballard has suggested in his work, "**The Influence of the Sea on Japan.**" "If Europe, America, and Australia," he says, "are all reserved for the interests of populations of European origin, then the interests of Japan must in common equity be allowed to prevail in Eastern Asia which is their own quarter of the earth's surface. If the Japanese were a hopelessly retrograde and incapable people, obstructing the spread of civilisation, it might be otherwise, but they are not. Japan will doubtless exercise in the course of time a beneficial influence on the coasts of the North-West Pacific, comparable to that exercised by Great Britain in India and France in North Africa, and she has every reason to claim that her political, military, and economic interests . . . should be recognised by all states as paramount throughout the Far East. Forbearance must be exercised in that direction if peace is to be maintained; and should commercial temptations prompt any other country to thwart Japanese aspirations in areas where the Japanese are more vitally concerned than anyone else, the sympathy of every right-minded man should lie with Japan."

ADMIRAL BALLARD'S CONCLUSIONS

Basing his calculations upon experience in the war, in which he was director of the British Naval Operations Division, Admiral Ballard concludes that for any attack on Japan by sea her enemy or enemies must have at their disposal a fleet about three times as powerful as that of the defence. The vital area of the Sea of Japan and the Tsushima Straits resembles the area off Heligoland, which in the war of 1914 Lord Jellicoe regarded as dangerous even for a much superior British fleet. The Russian strategists, General Golovine and Admiral Bubnov, who also have examined the problem of war in the Far East, agree that even an alliance between Great Britain and the United States would not enable their naval forces to act with decisive result against Japan. An attempt to blockade her coasts would certainly fail. A long-distance blockade might be tried, but could only produce an impression after an indefinite period of hostilities. These authorities hold that the one combination which might hope to defeat Japan is an alliance between the United States and a strong Russia. But it may well be doubted whether a Russia under the Bolshevik régime would have the necessary strength or organising power. The Soviet forces would always be liable to be tied down by German action in Europe.

The probabilities in a conflict between Great Britain and Japan have been examined by that able naval thinker, Capt. B. Acworth, R.N., in his recent study (**The Navy and the Next War**). He fears that such a conflict may be brought on by subordination of British policy to the mistakes of the League of Nations, which has in the immediate past caused severe tension between the two countries. His conclusion is that the retreat of the British China squadron to Singapore would follow immediately on the outbreak of war, and that Hong-Kong would be reduced in less than a month. British naval power would be paralysed and

Japan be left in complete control of the Far East, and able to interfere with British shipping there and on the routes across the Pacific. Capt. Acworth even goes so far as to hold that Australia would have to be abandoned. It only remains to be said that a policy hostile to Japan is directly counter to most important British interests, and, if adopted, involves gigantic naval armaments on our part, in addition to our air armaments for home defence in Europe. It is entirely irreconcilable with a policy of disarmament. Captain Acworth points out that it is not at all probable that the United States would intervene and "incur the enormous liabilities involved in war on a grand scale. . . . One thing is clear: Great Britain's position in the East is no longer tenable should she, unsupported, be challenged at sea."

Nor will the situation change for the better with the completion of Singapore. As a base of operations against Japan, Singapore is singularly defective. It is 8,000 miles from Great Britain by the Suez Canal route, and 12,000 by the Cape route. From Japan it is 2,500 miles distant, or nearly as far as is Liverpool from New York. The Japanese fleet could therefore reach it long before the British fleet from Europe could arrive. It is quite inadequately fortified and is weakly garrisoned.

so that it would probably fall very speedily if the Japanese decided to attack it. With 4,000,000 tons of steam and motor shipping they could despatch a large expedition, if they saw fit. The climate is too hot to maintain there permanently a large force of European troops, and there are small available resources for augmenting the strength of the garrison. There is no railway connection with India, so that it would be difficult to move troops from that part of the British Empire, even if at an early date India has not become a second Ireland under the Indian Congress Swarajists. The large industrial works required for the efficiency of a big fleet are lacking at Singapore. If Singapore was made the base of a fleet covering Australia, it is 4,400 miles from Sydney, and to reach that city, with its docks and magnificent harbour, our fleet would have to steam through the Torres Straits, which are difficult of navigation, dotted with islets and reefs, and admirably designed for submarine operations. It would be much wiser to base the fleet on one of the great Australian harbours, as in Australia there is a considerable white population and thousands of officers and men who served with the utmost distinction in the Great War. They could guarantee the base against attack by a landing force.

GREYHOUND RACING

By A. R. D. Cardew

Greyhound racing is now facing the most critical time in its history. Measures to restrict it in a drastic way are practically certain to become law. The Government has long felt that its growth was getting out of hand. Tracks have sprung up all over the country, and on many of them racing is carried on morning, afternoon and night on every day of the week.

Statistics given by the National Greyhound Racing Society in relation to only 58 racecourses licensed by the National Greyhound Racing Club—which prohibits Sunday racing and has limited the number of meetings to three or four a week on any of the tracks racing under its rules—show the tremendous vogue of greyhound racing, since it was first seen in this country at Manchester in the spring of 1926. The figures for these 58 tracks for the years 1928 to 1933 inclusive are:

Total paid attendance	99,198,626
Prize money distributed to owners (exclusive of trophies)	£1,877,949
Entertainment tax paid to National Exchequer	£1,091,261
Paid to local rates	£238,132

NUMBER OF GREYHOUNDS

The number of greyhounds registered with the N.G.R.C. is now about 45,000, and the number of owners is 22,500. These figures do not include those of a large number of small greyhound tracks all over the country which race independently of the N.G.R.C. or are under the control of other bodies.

With a view to bringing greyhound racing within reasonable limits, measures in the new

Betting and Lotteries Bill propose to reintroduce the totalisator on greyhound tracks on a percentage basis. This will prevent the track owners from deriving profit from the machine and limit the days when the totalisator may be operated; betting on greyhound tracks will be lawful on 104 weekdays a year. Local authorities will licence the tracks and decide upon which days of the week racing may be held in a particular area, so that where there are several tracks in one licensing area, those tracks will be forced to race on the same days.

The prospect of this legislation has brought about competitive methods of a cut-throat kind. During the second half of 1934, even the tracks licensed by the N.G.R.C. were forced to increase the number of their meetings from three or four a week to five, and sometimes six a week, in order to compete with the "unlicensed" tracks, many of which held meetings every night of the week, and on two or three afternoons as well.

THE "DERBY"

The Greyhound Derby, the most important event of the year, of which the final was run at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, W., on June 23, was won by Mr. J. Brooks's Davesland, a black dog which he bred himself at Exning, near Newmarket. Davesland also won the Gold Collar at Catford, another valuable open sweepstake race. Other important open sweepstakes, the Scurry Gold Cup at Clapton, the Greyhound Cesarewitch at West Ham, and the Laurels Stakes at Wimbledon, were won by Mr. J. A. Dearman's Brilliant Bob, an Irish bred brindled dog which only arrived in England in May.

THE YEAR'S RACING

By Eric Rickman ("Robin Goodfellow")

Racing as a sport and industry is flourishing again. Money began to circulate more freely in Great Britain in 1933, and in that year race-course attendances showed a marked improvement on those of the period of acute economic depression. **The bloodstock market revived considerably**, and these tendencies have continued during 1934. The total paid for yearlings—the raw material of the sport—at Doncaster in September, 1934, exceeded £300,000. This was half as much again as the corresponding figures of 1933, and the highest recorded since war-made wealth was lavished on yearlings at Doncaster over 10 years ago.

The racing itself has been of great interest, in spite of another year of drought. **A dry summer reduces the number of runners**, because horses with any weakness in the joints, tendons or ligaments of the legs cannot be trained or raced on hard ground without a very considerable risk of a complete breakdown. But the good horse must possess constitutional soundness as well as speed and stamina, and two consecutive years of drought have served to reveal two exceptionally brilliant animals in **Hyperion** and **Windsor Lad**. In a year of average rainfall they may or may not have been as far superior to their rivals, as each was a three-year-old, but great credit is due to them for the fact that they were consistently successful at that age in spite of the hard ground, a condition which affected the form and the training of some, at least, of their chief rivals.

In 1934 Hyperion was not quite as good as he had been as a three-year-old in the previous season. His legs stood the strain of two years' galloping on firm going, but temperamentally he may have become more sensitive to the discomfort it imposed on him. After winning two races in the Spring, he could only finish third in the race for the Ascot Gold Cup, won last June by the Aga Khan's **Felicitation**. After an unsatisfactory defeat by a moderate animal at Newmarket in July, Hyperion was withdrawn from training preparatory to beginning his stud career in 1935.

Windsor Lad has been the horse of 1934. In the previous season, as a two-year-old, his form had not been brilliant, but quite early in 1934 the Maharajah of Rajpipla, who owned him then, and his young trainer, Marcus Marsh, formed the opinion that their chance of winning the Derby with him was a good one. He was successful in that race, but when next he ran he was unluckily beaten for the Eclipse Stakes. He finished third, only a length behind the winner, King Salmon. Shortly afterwards the Maharajah of Rajpipla sold him for £50,000 to Mr. Martin Benson, for whom he duly won the **St. Leger**. Thus, for the second year in succession, the Derby winner confirmed his superiority at Doncaster. Windsor Lad will probably be raced another season before he goes to Mr. Benson's stud.

By his two victories at Ascot—the Churchill Stakes and the Gold Cup—the four-year-old **Felicitation** was regarded as the best stayer

of the season. It is a great tribute to this horse's dead sire, Colorado, that he should be responsible also for one of the best sprinters of the season, the Yorkshire-bred and Yorkshire-trained Corrado. At 10 years of age, **Brown Jack**, the most popular horse within living memory, won the Queen Alexandra Stakes—the longest flat-race at Ascot for the sixth year in succession. He won another event at Ascot the year before that sequence was begun. His racing days are now over.

A feature of the season has been the achievements of the horses trained at Fitzroy House, Newmarket, by Frank Butters, particularly those belonging to the Aga Khan. They have won an unusually large sum in stake money. The stable won one classic race—the Oaks—with Lord Durham's Light Brocade, but its strength lay chiefly in its two-year-olds, notably Bahram, Hairan, and Theft, belonging to the Aga Khan, and Maltravers, the property of Mr. T. Laut. Bahram and Hairan are likely to claim wide attention in connection with the Derby and other classic races of 1935, as is Lord Derby's Bobsleigh.

The great two-year-old of 1933, **Colombo**, proceeded to gain classic distinction by winning the Two Thousand Guineas, but he was only third to Windsor Lad and Easton in the Derby, and could not run for the St. Leger because of an accident. He was the most-discussed horse of last season.

Gordon Richards again headed the list of winning jockeys, though his total of winning rides fell far short of the record number he established the previous year. This was not due to any loss of form on his part, but chiefly to the fact that the Beckhampton stable, which has first claim on his services, was not so successful as usual. Fred Darling, the master of this famous establishment, has not for many years had such a poor lot of two-year-olds as those which he produced during the past season. F. Fox, one of the older jockeys and a freelance, was riding as well if not better than ever, and his services were in great demand. The North-country jockey W. Nevett, also had a very successful season, and Perryman finished deservedly higher in the list than in any previous year.

Among the younger riders, J. Sirett, A. Wragg, W. Rickaby and E. Smith made further progress, but not any apprentice has revealed marked promise during 1934. Some concern is felt for the supply of young jockeys to fill the gaps which must occur among the leaders before long.

Because of the special difficulties involved, some of the larger meetings have been the last to provide full Tote facilities. Epsom still lacks them but there the matter is in hand. Before very long now the Race-course Betting Control Board should make sufficient profit to distribute in some measure those benefits to racing and breeding which are the chief purpose and recommendation of Tote betting. Bookmakers on the whole, traded profitably during the year, though only to a

reasonable extent. Because the dry summer provided the consistently firm going which renders form as reliable as it can be, more backers than usual may have ended the season with a balance in their favour.

CLASSIC WINNERS AND STARTING PRICES FOR THE LAST SEVEN YEARS

One Thousand Guineas

Year	Owner	Horse	Jockey
1928	His Majesty.....	Scuttle, 15-8 ..	J. Childs
1929	M. Guthmann.....	Tai Mah, 33-1 ..	W. Sibbritt
1930	Lord Derby.....	Fair Isle, 6-4 ..	T. Weston
1931	Lord Ellesmere.....	Four Course, 100-9.....	C. Elliott
1932	M. E. de St. Alary.....	Kandy, 3-1.....	C. Elliott
1933	Mr. W. Woodward.....	Brown Betty, 8-1.....	J. Childs
1934	Sir George Bullough.....	Campanula, 5-2 ..	H. Wragg

Two Thousand Guineas

1928	Sir L. Phillips.....	Flamingo, 5-1....	C. Elliott
1929	Major McCalmont.....	Mr. Jinks, 5-2....	H. Beasley
1930	Sir Hugo Hirst.....	Diolite, 10-1 ..	F. Fox
1931	Mr. J. A. Dewar.....	Cameronian, 100-8.....	J. Childs
1932	Mr. W. M. G. Singer.....	Orwell, evens.....	R. Jones
1933	Princess de Fancigny-Lucinge.....	Rodosto, 9-1 ..	R. Bruthes
1934	Lord Glanely.....	Colombo 2-7 ..	W. Johnston

The Derby

1928	Sir H. Cunliffe- Owen.....	Felstead, 33-1....	H. Wragg
1929	Mr. W. Barnett.....	Trigo, 33-1.....	J. Marshall
1930	H. H. Aga Khan.....	Blenheim, 18-1 ..	H. Wragg
1931	Mr. J. A. Dewar.....	Cameronian, 7-2 ..	F. Fox
1932	Mr. T. Walls.....	April the Fifth, 100-6.....	F. Lane
1933	Lord Derby.....	Hyperion, 6-1 ..	T. Weston
1934	The Maharajah of Rajppla.....	Windsor Lad, 15-2 ..	C. Smirke

The Oaks

1928	Lord Derby.....	Toboggan, 100-15 ..	T. Weston
1929	Lord Astor.....	Pennycomequick, 11-10.....	T. Weston
1930	Lord Glanely.....	Rose of England, 7-1.....	H. Jelliss
1931	Lt.-Col. C. W. Birkin.....	Brulette, 7-2.....	G. Richards
1932	H. H. Aga Khan.....	Udampur, 16-1 ..	C. Elliott
1933	Mr. E. Thornton.....	Smith.....	M. Beary
1934	Lord Durham.....	Light Brocade, 7-4 ..	B. Carslake

St. Leger

1928	Lord Derby.....	Fairway, 7-4.....	T. Weston
1929	Mr. W. Barnett.....	Trigo, 5-1.....	M. Beary
1930	Lord Glanely.....	Singapore, 4-1 ..	G. Richards
1931	Lord Rosebery.....	Sandwich, 9-1 ..	H. Wragg
1932	H. H. Aga Khan.....	Pirdaussi, 20-1 ..	F. Fox
1933	Lord Derby.....	Hyperion 6-4 ..	T. Weston
1934	Mr. Martin Benson.....	Windsor Lad, 4-9 ..	C. Smirke

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN 1933

In 1933 there were 14,608 books published in Great Britain, of which 10,363 were entirely new. There were 2,056 new novels. Children's books and minor fiction numbered 1,372; educational books, 993; religious and theological books, 856; 676 memoirs and biographies; poetry and the drama, 525. In 1932 there were published 10,872 new books, of which 1,996 were new novels.

SOCCER'S POPULARITY

By Frank M. Carruthers

There have been many tactical changes in football since the alteration of the off-side law and they have not improved the game from a spectacular point of view. Owing to the severity of competition in the League there has been a marked tendency towards safety measures, notably the introduction of what is called the "stopper" as the centre-half. His work is almost entirely in defence, and, taking up a position in his own half of the field, he acts as a sort of buffer to the backs. Many authorities insist that the "stopper" has changed the character of the game most unfortunately, and they would banish him. The international selectors, in fact, have refused persistently to recognise him, and have continued to choose a player for centre-half who is able to combine attack with defence. This is only one of the expedients which have been introduced for match-winning purposes, and those who remember the old triangular wing movements, and other features which marked the game thirty years ago, would go back gladly to the old style.

The game retains its popularity. It has a greater public to-day than ever before. All records were broken during last cup competition, and, during the first month of the present season, the gates have continued to increase. It is obvious, too, that the clubs believe in the brightness of the future, for they have been ready to spend substantially on players. Aston Villa set up a new transfer fee record when they paid £11,000 for James Allen, the Portsmouth and England centre-half. Previously only in two cases had the value of a player been placed so high as £10,000. The Arsenal paid £10,755 to Bolton Wanderers for David Jack, who has now retired from the game to manage the Southend United team; and Gallacher cost Chelsea £10,000 when he was obtained from Newcastle United.

The most prosperous of all the clubs, the Arsenal, also launched on a big scale in the hope of keeping up the standard of the team and winning the championship for the third consecutive season. Shortly before the end of last season, they paid £6,000 to Southampton for Drake, the centre-forward, and in the meantime they have spent about £17,000 in obtaining Copping from Leeds United; Crayston from Bradford; and Dr. James Marshall from Glasgow Rangers. In the case of Marshall, it was arranged that while he should continue to play as a professional, receiving the maximum wage of £8 a week, he should be allowed to practise as a doctor. He is engaged as an assistant to a doctor in North London.

An international match scheme has at last been arranged which apparently satisfies the countries. Instead of insisting on all the games being played in mid-week, except in the case of that between England and Scotland, the League clubs have agreed that Wales and Ireland should have one Saturday international each year, and they have promised to lend both countries their players whenever it is possible. A condition of the agreement is that the matches should take place early in the season before the strain on the clubs in the League becomes acute.

THE YEAR'S EVENTS IN SCOTLAND

SCOTLAND'S outlook in 1934 was brighter than for some years. Gradually the stubborn unemployment figures began to relax, and Scotland seemed to be sharing, to a mild extent, in the improvement of British trade. **An excellent tourist season** contributed towards the recovery atmosphere.

Loch Ness remained very much in the news, owing to the determined but vain efforts to discover its secret. The "monster" was observed at intervals by a growing body of witnesses, and the watchers employed by Sir Edward Mountain secured photographs and films which, while they further piqued the curiosity, did not contribute towards a real solution. The Highlands were in the news also as a result of a rumour that a volcano was in eruption in the Hebrides. This story had scarcely been scotched when, in the late summer, many parts of the Highlands and North-East Scotland experienced an actual earth tremor, which caused considerable alarm but no damage.

AVIATION'S PROGRESS

Real progress was made with **civil aviation**, and in May the first inland air mail service in Britain—that between Inverness and Kirkwall, Orkney—was inaugurated by Sir Frederic Williamson, Director of Postal Services. In August Glasgow was linked up by air mail with Belfast and England.

The precarious economic position of the **herring fishing industry**, following on the losses of the Scottish fleets in the East Anglia season of 1933, was intensified during the year, principally by the failure of the German market. A Russian contract eased the situation temporarily, but the problem of the herring fishers remained acute.

A new industrial optimism was symbolised by the recommencement of work on the 73,000-tons **Cunarder**, which was launched in September from the Clydebank yard of John Brown & Co. Even after the launching considerable work was assured in the fitting out of the vessel. Clyde shipbuilding generally shared in the brighter atmosphere.

The project for a Forth road bridge at Queensferry made little progress, but Fife County Council went ahead with the scheme for a bridge farther up the Firth at Kincardine-on-Forth, to be built at an estimated cost of £327,000, with Government aid to the extent of £245,250. Meanwhile, an improved ferry service was inaugurated at Queensferry.

Work progressed on the Galloway hydro-electric scheme, and the new Glencoe road was finished.

In the first half of 1934 building operations were held up by a strike of 2,000 plasterers which lasted fifteen weeks. The aim of the strike was to secure restoration of a wage "cut" of 1d. per hour, but the men resumed at the same rate as before the stoppage—1s. 6½d. per hour.

POLITICS

The chief political event of the twelve months was the **Kilmarnock by-election** in November, 1933, won by Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, National Government candidate, with a majority of 2,653 over the Rev. James Barr, Socialist. A feature was the candidature of Sir Alexander MacEwen, the Self-Government candidate, who polled better than was expected. During the year the moderate Scottish Party engulfed the National Party of Scotland in a new organisation, the Scottish National Party. Delegates of this party visited Ulster, the Irish Free State, and the Isle of Man, to investigate conditions under self-government in the British Isles.

Sir Oswald Mosley addressed 3,000 people at Dumfries in April on the Fascist attitude to Scottish problems. In June he again visited Scotland, and addressed a large audience at the Usher Hall, Edinburgh. He received an attentive hearing, but there was a clash with opposing elements outside the hall.

ROYAL VISITS

The **Royal Family** continued to favour Scotland with many visits. In November, 1933, the Duke and Duchess of York took part in the Remembrance Day

ceremonies in Edinburgh. In July, 1934, the King and Queen, with the Duke and Duchess of York, fulfilled a number of public engagements in the capital, which was *en fête* for the occasion. In May the Prince of Wales paid a two days' visit to the country to inspect the Royal Scots Fusiliers at Ayr Barracks and see play in the British Amateur Golf Championship at Prestwick. In a one-day tour he opened the Boy Scout Exhibition in the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, and paid a visit of inspection to the as yet unfinished Cunarder.

In August and September the King and Queen, with other members of the Royal Family, were in residence at Balmoral. The Queen, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, attended the Braemar Gathering. In September, Prince George, immediately after his engagement, joined their Majesties at Balmoral, and a few days later journeyed south to bring his fiancée, Princess Marina, north to meet the King and Queen.

Their Majesties journeyed to Clydebank to be present at the launching of the Cunarder, at which the Queen performed the naming ceremony. The Prince of Wales also was present.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Two people were killed and many injured in a collision between two passenger trains near a Glasgow station on September 6. Later the death roll rose to 8. The accident was the subject of an official inquiry which followed almost immediately.

SCOTLAND'S INDUSTRIES

In the following table are given the numbers engaged in the chief industries in Scotland:

Commerce and Finance.—363,190.
Metals, Machinery, etc.—280,320.
Personal Service.—222,954.
Agriculture.—176,732.
Transport and Communications.—155,803.
Textile Manufactures.—152,374.
Public Administration and Defence.—152,284.

Mining and Quarrying.—146,397.
Building, etc.—101,742.

The following Scottish industrial groups had in 1931 the highest percentages out of work: Manufacture of metals and machines, 35·3; manufacture of bricks, pottery, glass, 24·3; mining and quarrying, 23·7; building, decorating, etc., 22·3; textile manufactures, 21·6; fishing, 18·7; wood working, 18·5.

The lowest percentages were returned by the

following: Professions, 3·8; agriculture, 4·7; public administration and defence, 7·2; paper, etc., manufacturing and printing, 9·0; commerce and finance, 9·1.

COAL.—Tonnage of saleable coal raised in Scotland (1933), 27,060,060, of which 25,596,953 tons was disposable commercially. Proceeds were £14,702,104 as against net costs of £14,726,795 (wages, £9,832,333), making the loss on the year £24,691 or 23d. per ton. Number of workpeople employed, 76,417. Output in first six months of 1934 was 15,723,400 tons, as compared with 14,624,500 for the corresponding period of 1933.

SHALE.—Output in 1933—1,397,000 tons, valued at £401,000, as compared with 1,369,000 tons valued at £363,000 in 1932. Quantity of crude oil and naphtha produced, about 30,000,000 gallons, being a slight increase on the figure for 1932.

SHIPBUILDING.—Clyde output in 1933 was lowest for 73 years and consisted of 83 vessels totalling 56,170 tons, as compared with 66 vessels and 66,636 tons in 1932. Marine engineering improved slightly with an output of 177,027 h.p. compared with 167,405 in 1932.

FISHING.—Total value of all Scottish fishing vessels in 1933, £2,502,000, and with gear £3,236,000.

Fishermen employed on Scottish vessels during year, 23,066, of whom 5,590 were crofter fishermen and 916 only partly employed in fishing. In pre-war years the total was about 34,000.

Total British catch landed in Scotland, 2,244,066 cwt., valued at £1,124,127. Foreign catch, 12,313 cwt., valued at £5,022.

The catch for 1933 was the lowest for any year since 1900 except during the war.

HOUSING in 1933—20,915 houses were erected under State-aided schemes, a record output for any year since the national housing effort began in 1919. Excellent progress was made in slum clearance, but overcrowding was still bad, and worse than in England and Wales.

SCOTLAND'S LEADING OFFICIALS

Secretary of State for Scotland: The Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Collins, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Under-Secretary of State: Mr. John Jeffrey, C.B., C.B.E.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Mr. A. Noel Skelton, M.P.

Secretary, Dept. of Health: Mr. J. E. Highton, B.L.

Chief Medical Officer: Mr. J. L. Brownlie, M.D., D.P.H.

Secretary, Dept. of Agriculture: Mr. P. R. Laird.

Secretary, Education Dept.: Mr. W. W. McKechnie, C.B.

Chairman, Fishery Board: Mr. George Hogarth.

Chief Inspector, Sea Fisheries: Mr. Wm. Keir.

Lord Justice General: Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.

Lord Advocate: Rt. Hon. W. G. Normand, K.C., M.P.

Lord Justice Clerk: Rt. Hon. Lord Aitchison.

Solicitor-General: Mr. Douglas Jamieson, K.C.

LORD PROVOSTS

Aberdeen.—Henry Alexander.
 Dundee.—William Huntley Buist.
 Edinburgh.—Sir William J. Thomson.
 Elgin.—Robert C. Hamilton.
 Glasgow.—Alexander B. Swan.
 Perth.—Thomas Hunter.

Provosts

Airdrie.—John Macfarlane.
 Alloa.—James P. Younger.
 Arbroath.—Sir William Chapel.
 Ayr.—Thomas Galloway.
 Barrhead.—George G. M'Diarmid.
 Buckhaven and Methill.—Wm. Lister.
 Clydebank.—J. M. Smart.
 Coatbridge.—Andrew Riddell.
 Dumbarton.—John Bilsland.
 Dumfries.—Provost O'Brien.
 Dunfermline.—David J. McKay.
 Falkirk.—A. G. Logan.
 Galashiels.—J. S. Hayward.
 Grangemouth.—James Gloag.
 Greenock.—John W. Bell.
 Hamilton.—A. Brown.
 Hawick.—D. Fisher.
 Inverness.—John Mackenzie.
 Irvine.—P. S. Clark.
 Johnstone.—Rev. Wm. Runciman.
 Kilmarnock.—Henry Smith.
 Kirkcaldy.—A. Kilgour.
 Kirkwall.—John M. Slater.
 Lerwick.—Robert Ollason.
 Montrose.—Thomas Lyell.
 Motherwell and Wishaw.—James M'Clurg.
 Musselburgh.—David Low.
 Paisley.—James Galt.
 Port Glasgow.—W. R. G. Wilson.
 Renfrew.—Major D. K. Michie.
 Rutherglen.—James Kirkwood.
 St. Andrews.—W. N. Boase.
 Stirling.—J. Fletcher MacIntosh.
 Wick.—John Harper.

**POPULATION OF CHIEF
SCOTTISH CITIES AND TOWNS**

Glasgow.—1,103,357.
 Edinburgh.—439,010.
 Dundee.—175,583.
 Aberdeen.—167,258.
 Paisley.—86,445.
 Greenock.—78,949.
 Motherwell and Wishaw.—74,710.
 Clydebank.—46,952.
 Kirkcaldy.—44,000.
 Coatbridge.—43,065.
 Kilmarnock.—38,100.
 Hamilton.—37,862.
 Falkirk.—36,566.
 Dunfermline.—34,954.

Perth.—34,807.
 Airdrie.—25,954.
 Rutherglen.—25,157.
 Dumfries.—22,795.
 Stirling.—22,593.
 Inverness.—22,528.
 Dumbarton.—21,546.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, GALLERIES, LEARNED SOCIETIES, Etc.**Edinburgh**

Palace of Holyroodhouse.
 City Chambers, Royal Exchange, High Street.
 Police Chambers, 1, Parliament Square.
 Edinburgh Public Library, George IV Bridge.
 Secretary of State's Office, 9, Parliament Square.
 Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street.
 G.P.O., Waterloo Place.
 Lady Stair's House, Lawnmarket.
 Royal Observatory, Blackford Hill.
 City Observatory, Calton Hill.
 National Gallery, The Mound.
 National Library, 11, Parliament Square.
 National Portrait Gallery, East End, Queen Street.
 National Museum of Antiquities, East End, Queen Street.
 Royal Scottish Academy, The Mound, Princes Street.
 Chamber of Commerce, 25, Charlotte Square.
 Merchant Company, 22, Hanover Street.
 University, South Bridge.
 Chemistry Dept., West Mains Road.
 Medical and Surgical, Teviot Row.
 Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace.
 Royal Society of Edinburgh, 22-24, George Street.

Glasgow

University, Gilmorehill.
 Royal Glasgow Institute of Fine Arts (galleries), 270, Sauchiehall Street.
 Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colours, 128, Wellington Street.
 Royal Philosophical Society of Glasgow, 207, Bath Street.
 Scottish Aeronautical Society, 219, St. Vincent Street.
 Chamber of Commerce, 7, West George Street.
 Mitchell Library, North Street.
 An Comunn Gàidhealach, 114, W. Campbell Street.
 Corporation Public Halls and Galleries, 18, Kent Road.
 Police Head Office, St. Andrews Square.
 County Buildings, Wilson Street.
 City Chambers, 40, John Street.

UNEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE BOARD

By an Act of Parliament which received Royal Assent in June, 1934, the Unemployment Assistance Board came into existence. It takes the oversight of all able-bodied workless persons who are not entitled to insurance and examines their claims. It will

administer relief of at least £50,000,000. It assumes its responsibilities on Jan. 1, 1935. The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Betterton is Chairman of the Board, having resigned his seat in the Cabinet and in Parliament to undertake this office.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENTS

By the Rt. Hon. Christopher Addison

(Former Minister of Agriculture)

THE developments which have taken place under the two chief Agricultural Marketing Acts of 1931 and 1933 have been so rapid and so various that many people have become bewildered by what they read about Reorganisation Commissions, Schemes, Boards, etc., and it may be interesting before summarising the position as it developed during 1934 to explain the procedure.

Under the Act of 1931, the home producers of an agricultural commodity, such as milk or bacon, may prepare a scheme for its marketing, or they may ask the Minister of Agriculture to appoint a special body, empowered to obtain all the expert assistance necessary to prepare one on their behalf. Such a special body is a Reorganisation Commission.

When a scheme has been prepared, whether by the producers themselves or on their behalf by a reorganisation commission, it is considered by representatives of the producers and, if they desire, may then be submitted to the Minister. If the proposed scheme is legally in order, a number of proceedings, notices, and the rest, are required for the information of producers, and for the hearing of objections, etc. Ultimately, if the scheme is approved by Parliament and by a sufficient majority of producers, it becomes operative, and a Board is elected to administer it.

The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1933 introduced some important amendments. It enabled the imports of the commodities affected by home-marketing schemes to be "regulated." It empowered the Boards operating the home schemes, under certain circumstances, to control the quantity of the home production, and it provided for development schemes connected with the utilisation and manufacture of home-produced products.

During 1934, marketing schemes for hops, milk and for pigs and bacon were

in full operation, and one for potatoes came into force early in the year.

In addition, two Reorganisation Commissions were at work. One for fat-stock, which was appointed in December, 1932, reported during the summer of 1934, but a scheme has not yet been adopted definitely. The issue is involved with proposals for large-scale abattoirs, which are still under consideration. The second Commission, on eggs and poultry, appointed in October, 1933, is expected to report in the autumn.

None of the schemes in operation are identical in their form. They differ in important respects in the ways in which the marketing of the product concerned is to be dealt with. Inasmuch as some of them affect the marketing of the product of more than 100,000 separate producers, their initiation and development involved necessarily considerable time, and it is much too soon to pass any judgment upon the relative merits of the different forms of procedure that are being adopted.

DEALING WITH HOPS

It may be interesting to give a summary of some of the chief features of the different schemes. The **Hop Marketing Board** began operations in time to market the crop of 1932, and, by the beginning of May 1933, it had sold the crop at an average price of £8 17s. a cwt., from which were to be deducted 7s. in respect of selling commissions, and 5s. for the expenses of the Board, leaving a net average return to the growers of £8 5s. per cwt. In 1933, however, the Board fixed prices at a much higher level, and within a short time the whole crop was sold at an average price of £15 per cwt.

This greatly enhanced price evoked immediately a protest from the Brewers' Society, and it also made it likely that there would be an increased acreage grown. In view of the fact that the market is limited to the requirements of brewing, such a result would soon provide

the Board with an undisposable surplus. The protest of the brewers was referred to a Special Committee of Investigation, and the growers prepared an amended scheme, whereby they would be enabled **to regulate the quantity grown.** The proposals are complicated, but, both in regard to control of quantity grown and prices paid, they represent a novel large-scale experiment.

It may be interesting in this connection to point out that under the Wheat Act of 1932 there is no restriction of the amount of wheat which may be grown, but the amount available for paying a premium on home-produced wheat is limited to a certain maximum figure, so that when the wheat produced exceeds that maximum the amount of premium payable per quarter is accordingly diminished.

EFFECT ON THE MILK TRADE

The **Milk Marketing Board** began its operations in October, 1933, and presents a remarkable illustration of concentration of the control of marketing. The Board itself is a party to the sale of all the milk marketed in England and Wales, and its transactions exceed a weekly turnover of more than £1,000,000. Buyers of milk pay the Board, and the Board itself reimburses the producers, making various regional and other deductions which are provided for in the scheme. This Board was confronted with a task of almost indescribable complexity, and was brought into being in a period that was transitional in the annual agreements relating to the sale of milk. Its chief difficulties naturally have arisen out of the conditions which brought it into existence, namely the disposal of the milk that is surplus to ordinary liquid consumption. The method of price determination worked unhappily at first under an arbitration system that ended in October, 1934. Recently, however, in consultation with distributors, a more satisfactory method is being developed. The Board has initiated a **premium system for the encouragement of the production of cleaner milk**, and is in negotiation with the authorities for the provision of milk at cheap rates to school children. Its internal management has evoked general admiration, and it is certainly true to say that, despite the enormous difficulties it had to contend

with, its first full year of operation has justified the confidence of its supporters in the possibilities of its value in the future.

The **Pig and Bacon Marketing Boards** began operations in September, 1933, and provide interesting differences from the Milk Scheme, not only in the framework of the scheme itself, and in its methods of operation, but in its relation to the powers provided under the Act of 1933 for the regulation of foreign imports. All registered producers of pigs for bacon, of which there are some 120,000, are required to sell their pigs to the factories for curing under contracts approved by the Board. Under the Bacon Scheme, the curers are required to enter into contracts on prescribed bases with the pig-producers, and to pay prices on a specified basis. The price is determined by a formula which takes account of the costs of production, of which the chief ingredient is the cost of feeding stuffs, and specified amounts are provided for the costs of the Board, for registration of contracts and for other purposes. Side by side with the operations of this Home Marketing Board, on the advice of a special committee set up under the Act of 1933 (the Markets Supply Committee), the imports of foreign bacon have been limited in various ways. The arrangements involve technicalities inappropriate for treatment in a review, and the period of their operations is too short to warrant detailed comment.

Under the **Potato Scheme**, marketing of the home product is under the direction of the Board, and prices are subjected to consultation between the Board and the National Federation of Fruit and Potato Trades Association. Coincident with the operations of this Board, as in the case of bacon, on the advice of the Markets Supply Committee, there is seasonal regulation of imports, since, except for certain early potatoes and some imports before the home-grown main crop is available, we produce sufficient supplies at home.

Hereafter as we look back upon the year 1934 it will probably be regarded as **remarkable for the crop of schemes** which, in one stage or another, were being developed, as well as for the ingenuity and variety of suggestions which accompanied them.

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN 1934

By the Right Hon. George N. Barnes, P.C., C.H.

THE statistics relating to industry in 1934 reflect considerable improvement on the previous year. On the whole, there was more activity. But the hopes which had been entertained in its early days were scarcely realised. The figures, issued from the International Labour Office, did show a marked improvement in most countries, the exceptions being France, Poland, the Irish Free State, and, during mid-summer, Gt. Britain. Compulsory idleness still remained a grim problem for the statesmen of the world. Political upheavals, especially in Germany and Austria, were a cause of industrial uncertainty. Germany, for instance, as will be found from the first table, reported a lessened unemployed list of over two millions in June, but it is a moot question as to how far these figures may be relied on for comparative purposes.

A good deal of attention was focused on the practical working out of the National Recovery Act of the United States of America. The changes have been so rapid that it has been difficult to follow them or to report them with any degree of precision. As regards unemployment, I gave no figures for last year, and I am chary of giving them this year. A report, however, submitted to the President on Aug. 27 may here be quoted. It was drawn up by the Director of the National Recovery Council by order of Mr. Roosevelt. It claims that 4,120,000 additional workers had been put in employment since the President

assumed office, 2,320,000 of them having been placed since June, 1933. The total number of workers was given as 40,180,000. It gives the increase of wages during the "new deal" as 8.5 per cent., and the rise in prices as 9.6 per cent. But, as showing that even this report of the director must be read with understanding, it should be said that it differs in certain respects from a Government statement, issued only three months earlier, and covering a longer period, in respect to manufacturing industries alone. The later statement evidently includes agriculture. I put it in here as the apparently most reliable yet issued on the other side of the Atlantic.

The entry of the United States into the International Labour organisation in June, confirmed by the President in Aug., is an event of some historical importance as bringing the States into alignment with constructive effort for labour regulation elsewhere. Indeed, the "new deal" in America had had repercussions before. The 40-hour week, for instance, had been made an issue at Geneva, and is now becoming a rallying cry for European labour generally.

On the debit side, it has to be recorded that there is much industrial unrest in the States, especially in textile industries in which there have been some hundreds of thousands on strike for higher wages. It is pretty clear that the new movement by the President has not brought contentment in its train.

The first table gives the figures of

TABLE I

	Unemployed, 1933	Unemployed, 1934	Difference
Austria	423,305	375,793	-- 47,512
Czechoslovakia .. .	726,629	619,487	-- 107,142
Danzig	33,372	18,462	-- 14,910
Denmark	100,547	77,322	-- 23,225
France	307,725	352,312	+ 44,587
Germany	5,534,761	3,394,327	-- 2,140,437
Gt. Britain	2,582,879	2,090,381	-- 492,498
Irish Free State .. .	65,296	94,420	+ 29,124
Italy	1,025,754	995,548	-- 30,206
Japan	438,780	390,243	-- 48,537
Netherlands	312,572	309,909	-- 2,663
Poland	312,752	358,056	+ 45,304
Sweden	116,843	89,660	-- 27,183
Switzerland	57,163	44,087	-- 13,076

unemployment for all large, or industrial, countries—except America, already dealt with. The table is compiled from reports issued by the countries as shown, at dates ranging from Feb. to June. An estimate issued later—in Sept.—by Mr. Butler of the I.L.O. gives **the world's unemployed** at 22,000,000, being a drop of 7,000,000 from the peak year, when the figure was 29,000,000.

HOME INDUSTRY

Coming now to a consideration of industrial conditions in Gt. Britain and

Unemployment Act has also come into operation during the year. It amends the law, so as to bring it into conformity with Insurance. And a new statutory authority has been set up to deal—in some way not very clearly defined—with the uninsured, as well as to examine the possibility of extending the Insurance Acts to some occupations at present outside of their scope. The Government also restored in July—either in whole or in part—the cuts which had been made in the wages and salaries of public employees. Insurance benefits were also

TABLE II.

Percentage Unemployed of Insured Workers.						Number of Unemployed Persons (Insured and Uninsured) Registered at employment Exchanges, etc	
Date.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.			Date.	Number.
			Wholly Unemployed and Casuals.	Temporarily stopped.	Total.		
1933							
24 July	22.7	10.9	15.5	4.	19.5		2,507,215
21 August	22.4	10.5	15.3	3.8	19.1		2,474,662
25 September ..	21.6	10.0	15.3	3.1	18.4		2,398,718
23 October	21.4	9.5	15.3	2.8	18.1		2,359,763
20 November ..	21.1	9.4	15.3	2.6	17.9		2,341,693
18 December ..	20.8	9.0	15.1	2.5	17.6		2,287,466
1934							
22 January	21.6	11.0	15.9	2.3	18.7		2,457,207
19 February ..	21.0	10.7	15.5	2.7	18.2		2,383,663
19 March	20.1	9.8	14.8	2.5	17.3		2,263,807
23 April	19.3	9.6	14.1	2.0	16.7		2,208,667
14 May	19.0	9.2	13.6	2.7	16.3		2,148,488
25 June	19.2	9.5	13.0	3.5	16.5		2,149,632
23 July	19.2	10.4	12.9	3.3	16.8		2,185,096

Northern Ireland, there is ground for a good deal of anxiety. The long-continued depression still persists in certain specially depressed areas, including Scotland, the North East Coast, South Wales, and parts of Lancashire. The Government have set up four Commissions to inquire into ways and means of alleviation and to recommend measures for dealing with the situation. They are the districts where shipbuilding, engineering, and the heavy industries generally have been wont to be carried on. The question of scarcity of skilled men to carry them on in the future is engaging attention especially by employers, and may be considered by the Commissioners.

By parliamentary enactment, a new

at the same time restored to former levels to the manual workers. On the other hand, **cost of living had increased** from 39 per cent. above pre-war levels in Aug., 1933, to 42 per cent. in Aug., 1934. The rise in food prices alone was from 19% in Aug., 1933, to 23% in Aug., 1934.

EMPLOYMENT

The tables here printed give the bare facts of the situation. Table II—which is the first in regard to United Kingdom conditions—gives the percentage of unemployed workpeople from July, 1933, month by month, to July, 1934. The percentages are based on the estimated numbers issued at the beginning of July, 1933, no allowance being

made for increase of insured population as from that date. It will be noted that the total percentage unemployed at the end of the period was 16·8 and, at the beginning, 19·5. It may be mentioned that, going back a year earlier, the unemployed stood at 22·9. That was in July, 1932.

DIVISION INTO DISTRICTS

The third table shows where the unemployed are. The figures are given for each of the main areas into which

a welcome improvement of the latter year over 1933, in which year, for the same period, nearly a million workers suffered reduction. The whole question of wages is unsatisfactory. It will be seen from the table that Engineering accounts for a beggarly total of £1,040 increase in weekly wages. The engineer, who has helped to build up by his skill the trade of the country abroad, is still paid a wage less than that of many unskilled workers in domestic occupations. It is a condition of things which ought to be rectified in

TABLE III.

Divisions.	Percentages unemployed amongst Insured Workpeople at 23 July, 1934.				Unemployed Persons on Registers of Employment Exchanges at 23 July, 1934.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—) in Total Percentages as compared with a month before.	Number.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with	
						a month before.	a year before.
London	10·1	5·2	8·5	+ 0·1	195,511	+ 992	— 56,320
South-Eastern ..	8·2	4·1	7·2	+ 0·2	73,324	+ 1,226	— 23,905
South-Western ..	13·3	6·0	11·7	+ 0·2	111,959	+ 2,977	— 19,582
Midlands	16·3	8·8	14·2	+ 0·6	264,909	+ 8,803	— 62,705
North-Eastern ..	26·2	12·9	23·2	— 0·2	496,065	— 5,656	— 52,351
North-Western ..	22·5	16·3	20·4	+ 0·4	452,925	+ 11,408	— 59,301
Scotland	26·5	14·4	23·2	+ 1·5	326,050	+ 20,321	— 28,936
Wales	34·8	10·9	32·3	— 0·9	205,517	— 6,397	— 12,815
Northern Ireland	26·1	18·3	23·2	+ 0·8	58,836	+ 1,790	— 6,204
Special Schemes ..	3·4	0·5	2·5	— 0·1	—	—	—
Total	19·2	10·4	16·8	+ 0·3	2,185,096	+ 35,464	— 322,119

the country is divided for the purposes of the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the proportion of unemployed among insured workpeople, and the number of persons (insured and uninsured) on the registers of unemployment exchanges. It will be noted that most districts show an increase of unemployment in July. Attempts have been made to explain this away by reference to seasonal fluctuations and juvenile increases, but there is little doubt in my mind but that, on the whole, it reflects what may be called a lag in the rate of progress towards a larger degree of industrial activity, due in the main to slower progress in international trade.

WAGES

Changes in wages in the first seven months up to August 1st in 1933 and 1934 are shown in Table IV. The figures show

the interests of the country as well as of the engineering operatives. The figures, on next page, show no sign of that rectification.

On August 10th, a date subsequent to the period covered in above table, an agreement was reached between the **Railway Companies and the Railway Trade Unions**, whereby the workpeople, to the number of nearly half a million, will have restored to them half the amount of the cuts made in their wages two years ago. This agreement is to take effect, as regards one half of it, in October, 1934, and as regards the other half, in January, 1935. It will increase railway workers' wages by about one shilling a week, on the average.

TRADE DISPUTES

The fifth (and last) table gives the figures relating to disputes during the

first seven months of the years 1933 and 1934. It will be noted that in neither of those years was there any outstanding dispute of magnitude. Mining was as usual the industry giving the largest figures. But of course, it is the largest industry. Taking the figures for both years, the number of days during the

1933 and 1934 (seven months) is on the next page.

SUMMARY

Considering the figures, as bearing on the conditions of labour, Table II shows that in the year under review 322,119 insured workers found employment. Table IV gives 392,050 employees as

TABLE IV.

Industry Group.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by Net		Estimated Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
			£	£
Coal Mining	24,000	100	2,100	20
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	13,200	—	1,000	—
Brick, Pottery, Glass, Chemical, etc. . .	25,800	100	2,200	10
Iron and Steel	79,300	2,250	2,900	70
Engineering	6,800	—	1,040	—
Other Metal	7,700	3,200	850	100
Textile	21,800	10,300	3,050	1,100
Clothing	5,000	8,550	450	575
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	1,500	1,700	150	205
Woodworking, Furniture, etc.	1,500	250	200	45
Paper, Printing, etc.	6,750	—	500	—
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc. .	34,500	400	3,100	40
Gas, Water, and Electricity Supply .. .	29,000	150	2,800	10
Transport	75,000	3,000	6,900	180
Public Administration Services	53,900	1,200	5,300	75
Other	5,700	4,400	300	520
Total	392,050	35,600	32,840	2,950

In the corresponding seven months of 1933, there were net increases of **£16,950** in the weekly full-time wages of **138,650** workpeople, and net decreases of **£87,900** in those of **955,500** workpeople.

progress of such disputes amounted only to less than those of a working week per year. In the year before, however, the textile trades were much disturbed and over 50,000 textile workers were involved in disputes which caused stoppage of work amounting in the aggregate to 475,000 individual days. The year 1931 was the last year, up to date, of large scale industrial disputes. In that year Coal and Cotton together accounted for stoppage of work on the part of 384,000 workpeople, and for 6,407,000 days' duration of stoppage.

On the whole, it may be said that British industry is passing through a period—which has now lasted for nearly three years—of continuing success in the use of machinery for the adjustment of disputes between Employers and Employed, the last case being that already mentioned, of the Railway Companies and the Trade Unions. The table for

having had increase in wages. Deducting the number of those whose wages had been lessened, there remains a net figure of 356,450 workers whose wages had been increased, on the average, by about one shilling and tenpence per week. Table V shows that loss of wages through industrial disputes was very small. On the debit side, it should be remembered that increased cost of living is a dead loss, without any counter advantage, to the vast majority of workers, who at any one time are employed; and that this diminished purchasing power may have repercussive effects on employment. Under existing economic conditions, it seems indeed inevitable that higher prices follow increased employment—in other words, that labour may have meat and malt in turn but never long together.

The Trades Union Congress was held as usual in September. A drop of 73,330 in the total membership was recorded, the present

NOTABLE WEDDINGS

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TABLE V.

Industry Group.	January to July, 1934.			January to July, 1933.		
	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes beginning in period.	Number of Work-people involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Coal Mining	80	38,000	181,000	65	30,200	175,000
Other Mining and Quarrying .. .	4	400	7,000	4	500	9,000
Brick, Pottery, Glass, etc. . . .	11	1,100	12,000	9	700	7,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .	35	6,700	47,000	13	7,800	22,000
Other Metal	26	6,200	47,000	31	5,100	76,000
Textile	34	8,900	63,000	24	3,400	36,000
Clothing	10	1,300	13,000	14	1,800	4,000
Woodworking, Furniture Manufacture, etc.	19	700	7,000	14	1,900	31,000
Paper, Printing, etc.	—	—	—	4	3,300	26,000
Building, Public Works, Contracting, etc.	32	6,400	163,000	11	400	7,000
Transport	23	7,000	33,000	25	24,100	257,000
Commerce, Distribution and Finance	1	800	4,000	2	100	1,000
Other	18	1,800	32,000	7	4,500	13,000
Total	203	79,300	609,000	223	82,800	694,000

number being 3,294,480. The proceeding forty-hour week and the raising of the wages were rather tame, but resolutions of school attendance age to sixteen. were adopted urging the adoption of the

GEORGE N. BARNES

NOTABLE MARRIAGES

Viscount Long and Miss L. Charteris (Nov. 14).	Mr. David McKenna and Hon. Cecilia Keppel (April 3).
Mr. V. N. Malcolm and Miss Ann Todd (Dec. 6).	Lord Eldon and Hon. Magdalen Fraser (April 10).
Mr. Thos. Talbot and Hon. Cynthia Guest (Dec. 14).	Lord Tennyson and Mrs. Donner (April 14).
Mr. H. L. Dewhurst and Hon. Irene Dewar (Jan. 10, 1934).	The Earl of Antrim and Miss Angela Sykes (May 11).
Lord Martin Cecil and Miss C. de Telegd (Jan. 17).	Viscount Ratemone and Miss Mary Foster (June 6).
Mr. Gwyn Morgan-Jones and Hon. Lorraine Berry (Jan. 18).	Lord Burgh and Miss E. R. Vincent (June 6).
Hon. Peter Aitken and Miss McNeill (Jan. 25).	Viscount Bridport and Miss Pamela Baker (July 12).
Mr. Richard Scrope and Lady Jane Egerton (Feb. 7).	Viscount Hinchinbrooke and Miss Rosemary Peto (July 28).
Lord Revelstoke and Miss F. Fernior-Hesketh (March 1).	Mr. Clawl Strickland and Lady Marguerite Bligh (Aug. 3).
Earl of Suffolk and Miss Mimi Crawford (March 7).	Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., M.P., and Mlle. Morny (Aug. 4).
Prince Sigvard of Sweden and Fri. Erica Patzsk (March 8).	Mr. J. B. Atkins and Viscountess Gormanston (Aug. 11).
Re. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P., and Miss Katharine Tennant (April 2).	Hon. John Scott-Ellis and Countess Irene Barrach (Aug. 21).
Mr. Derick Gascoigne and Hon. Mary O'Neill (April 3).	

LORDS-IN-WAITING

The Lords-in-Waiting to the King are: Gage, Earl of Munster, Viscount Hampden, Lord Colebrooke, Earl of Feversham, Viscount and Earl of Dunmore, V.C.

AGRICULTURE RATHER MORE PROSPEROUS

The returns for England and Wales made by occupiers of agricultural land in June, 1933, show that there was a **further loss in the arable area**, but the reduction was only about one half of that recorded in each of the two preceding years, and it is more than accounted for by the decrease in the area under clover and rotation grasses, the total area under other crops being appreciably larger than in 1932.

The total area returned in 1933 as **agricultural land** was 29,313,000 acres, or 46,000 acres less than in 1932, a further reduction of 0·2 per cent. At 25,120,000 acres the **area under crops and grass** showed a reduction of 86,000 acres, or 0·3 per cent, but the area returned as rough grazings was greater by 40,000 acres.

Corn crops occupied an area greater by 73,000 acres (1·7 per cent) than in 1932, the area under wheat having increased by 372,000 acres (29 per cent) to 1,660,000 acres, which is nearly equal to the pre-war figure, while the area under barley and oats was smaller by 209,000 acres, or 22 per cent., and 86,000 acres.

Notwithstanding the prolonged drought, the weather in 1933 was **favourable to all crops** except hay and roots. The weather was particularly good for the corn crops; the yield was generally above average and the quality was unusually good. The yield of **potatoes** was also above average, but the yields of roots and hay and straw were below

A GOOD WHEAT YIELD

The year 1933 stands out pre-eminently as a **wheat year**. The quality of the crop was probably unsurpassed within living memory, and with a yield about equal to the highest previously recorded, and a greatly increased acreage, the production was 468,000 tons, or 42 per cent greater than that of the previous year. The production of **barley**, owing to the reduction in acreage was 136,000 tons, or 18 per cent less than in 1932.

The yield of **potatoes** was 10 cwt. per acre above the average and, on a larger acreage than in 1932, the total production was greater by 170,000 tons than in that year, and was 469,000 tons above the ten-year average.

The estimated amount of **milk** produced in 1932-33, calculated on the average yield per cow ascertained as a result of the Census of 1930-31, was 1,349 million gallons or 46 million gallons more than in 1931-32. It is estimated that the output of milk has increased continuously each year since 1924-25, the total increase during the period having been over 230 million gallons or 21 per cent. A much larger rate of increase has been recorded in the production of **eggs** consequent on the remarkable expansion which has taken place in the poultry industry in recent years.

With the exception of cattle, which showed an increase of 4 per cent, the **numbers of live stock returned in 1933 were smaller than those returned in 1932**, sheep and horses by 2 per cent and pigs by 4 per cent. Cattle increased by 262,000, the dairy herd being more numerous by 84,000. Sheep were fewer by 406,000, but breeding ewes had increased by 134,000 (2 per cent). All classes of pigs were smaller in

numbers than in 1932, sows by 20,000 (5 per cent), boars by 2 per cent, and other pigs by 95,000 (3 per cent). The number of **horses** on agricultural holdings also showed a further reduction of 14,000, but the number of foals was greater by 2,000 (5 per cent).

All classes of **poultry** were returned in larger numbers than in 1932, fowls by 6 per cent, ducks by 2 per cent, geese by 15 per cent, and turkeys by 47 per cent.

The area planted to **sugar beet** in 1933, namely 364,068 acres, the yield 9 tons to the acre, and the factory outputs of sugar (455,540 tons, molasses (126,800 tons), and pulp (189,788 tons), were all the highest recorded in this country.

In 1933 the area mown for **hay** totalled 5,865,323 acres or 215,439 acres less than in 1932. Of this area 1,261,559 acres were under clover and rotation grasses, while the area of permanent grass from which hay was taken amounted to 4,603,764 acres.

The **hop acreage** which had declined each year since 1929 made a slight recovery in 1933, the total area returned (16,895 acres) being 364 acres more than in 1932. The increase occurred mainly in Kent, where the area under hops was greater by 389 acres. In Hereford the area was smaller by 59 acres.

There was a further increase of 2,270 acres or 1 per cent in the **area under orchard fruit** in 1933, the total acreage returned being 249,574 acres compared with 247,304 acres in 1932.

The total number of **cattle** in England and Wales as returned on June 3, 1933, was 6,620,000. This total represents an increase of 262,000 and is the highest total on record. Every county in England returned a larger number of cattle.

A smaller number of **sheep** was returned in 1933 than in the previous year, the decrease for the year being 405,500. Nevertheless the total of 18,090,000 was greater than that recorded in any year between 1911 and 1931.

The number of **horses** returned was 902,600 compared with 917,100 in the previous year.

WHEAT PRICES

This table shows the "Gazette" average price per quarter of British corn since 1910:

Year	Wheat	Year	Wheat
	s. d.		s. d.
1910	31 8	1922	47 10
1911	31 8	1923	42 2
1912	34 9	1924	49 3
1913	31 8	1925	52 2
1914	34 11	1926	53 3
1915	52 10	1927	59 1
1916	58 5	1928	42 10
1917	75 9	1929	42 2
1918	71 11	1930	34 3
1919	72 11	1931	24 8
1920	80 10	1932	25 4
1921	71 6	1933	22 10

BRITISH ATHLETICS

A great year for quarter-milers and milers

By Dr. Adolphe Abrahams

YEAR after year, evidence is forthcoming of increasing devotion to the cult of athletics, notwithstanding the pressure of distracting interests in the world of sport. Talent of high average degree is displayed consistently, even if, as is inevitable, it is accompanied by the small percentage of supreme performers which in modern competition any one nation can expect to furnish. **Schoolboys achieve records which twenty years ago would have been regarded as worthy of an Amateur Championship.** As usual, Field Events, presumably incompatible with the British athletic temperament, fail to attract; and outstanding exponents are still wanting, save in the High Jump and the High Hurdles.

The past season, during which interest has been particularly stimulated by the Empire Games and the Women's Olympiad, has been noteworthy for the wealth of mile runners, of whom fully half-a-dozen were capable of 4 mins. 15 secs.—until quite recently a class of Olympic quality. As many quarter-milers of exceptional ability could also be identified. Among these Lieut. Godfrey Rampling, returning to his form of three years ago, established a new British record when winning the Empire event. The failure of any of the recognized half-milers to develop has been a disappointment, nor did any new three-mile runner appear to displace the veterans in their good but not classic quality. In Flight-Officer A. W. Sweeney a sprinter of great promise has been discovered who almost reached European supremacy in his first year of serious athletics.

An important movement to encourage athletics generally and Field Events in particular was the establishment of a **Summer School of Training** at Loughborough at the end of August, under the auspices of the Amateur Athletic Association, when a course of lectures and practical instruction was attended by over a hundred and twenty young enthusiasts.

With very few exceptions, all the important athletic meetings took place at the White City. The **Inter-Varsity Sports** were held on March 10th, when Oxford won by seven events to four, taking the half-mile through N. P. Hallowell in 1 min. 54 1/5 sec., displacing the thirty-year-old record of K. Cornwallis; the high jump and both hurdle races which were all won for the second year in succession by C. F. Stanwood; the mile, the three miles, and the pole-vault. Cambridge won the 100 yards, quarter-mile, putting the weight, and the long jump.

The **Public Schools Sports**, on April 6th and 7th, attracted the usual fine entry. **Bedford Modern School** won the Challenge Shield. Records were established, in the quarter-mile by R. Scott, of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, in 50 4/5 secs., the discus, the weight, the three-quarter mile steeplechase, the 120 yards hurdles, and the mile walk.

On June 2nd, D. McLeod Wright won the **Polytechnic Marathon race** during the Kinnaird Cup competition, in which the Polytechnic Harriers took first place.

THE A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

As usual, the 10-miles championship and the one mile (4 × 440 yards) relay championship were held independently of the general meeting. The 10-miles race at Perry Bar, Birmingham, on April 2nd, was won by J. T. Holden. On July 7th, the Milocarian Athletic Club won the relay race at Motspur Park in 3 mins. 18 2/5 secs.: a record. The **Championships** proper at the White City, on July 13th and 14th, attracted a moderate Continental entry, but no competitor among the Overseas contingent. No fewer than ten of last year's champions failed to defend their titles. Of the 24 events, Great Britain retained 15 (England 12, Scotland 2, Northern Ireland 1). The Irish Free State took 2, and New Zealand the mile (through J. E. Lovelock, the Oxford

EMPIRE GAMES

President). Of the six championships to cross the Channel, Hungary secured 3, Poland 2, and France 1. The only track events lost by Great Britain were the 100 yards—J. Sir, of Hungary; the three miles, J. Kusocinski, of Poland, only four seconds slower than Lehtinen's record time last year; and the 440 yards (4 × 110 yards) relay by the Budapest team. M. Bodosi, the holder of the high jump, gained the other Hungarian success. Poland retained the weight-put through Z. Heljasz, and R. Paul, of France, won the long jump.

Continental competitors were absent from the other field events. Throwing the Hammer was won by P. O'Callaghan, of the Irish Free State, who, though the Olympic winner in 1928, appeared for the first time at the Championships. P. J. Bermingham, also of the Irish Free State, won the Discus throw, and C. G. Bowen, the Javelin. The Pole vault was taken by F. Phillipson; the Hop, Step, and Jump by E. Boyce. D. O. Finlay gained his third consecutive championship in the 120 yards hurdles. The 440 yards hurdles, comparatively open through the absence of Lord Burghley and L. Facelli, who have dominated it for the past eight years, went to R. K. Brown. Two ex-champions of 1931 regained their titles on the track; R. Murdoch in the furlong, G. Rampling in the quarter-mile.

Both holders of the walking races repeated their success: A. A. Cooper in the two miles, J. F. Johnson in the seven miles. The long distance champions of 1933 also retained their titles; D. McNab Robertson, the Marathon race (over a new course, starting and finishing in the Stadium), and J. T. Holden, the six miles.

The Tug-o'-War at Catch Weights was won by the Royal Ulster Constabulary, the 100-stone contest by the R.A.S.C., Feltham.

J. Kusocinski, judged the best champion of the year, was awarded the **Harvey Memorial Cup**. The C. N. Jackson Memorial Cup, which is held by the British competitor with the best championship performance, went to D. O. Finlay.

At the White City, on July 21, Oxford and Cambridge beat, rather unexpectedly, Princeton and Cornell by 7 events to 5. J. Bonthron, greatly favoured for both mile and half-mile

races, was beaten by J. E. Lovelock in the former and by J. C. Stothard in the shorter race. The English Universities also won the three miles, 120 yards hurdles, the long jump, the 220 yards, and the 220 yards hurdles. Princeton and Cornell were successful in the 100 yards, quarter-mile, high jump, pole vault, and putting the shot.

THE EMPIRE GAMES

Having regard to their records, the performances of the Overseas representatives at the Empire Games on Aug. 4, 6, 7, were distinctly disappointing. They probably suffered from insufficient recent competition. **English athletes took 10 first places**, Canada won 4, South Africa 3, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand, and British Guiana, each 1. Women's events were also held.

The greatest achievement was **Rampling's quarter-mile in 48 secs.**, a new British record. **Lovelock's mile in 4 mins. 12 4/5 secs.** was the third fastest ever run in this country, and one which among amateurs he alone has surpassed. A. W. Sweeney won both short distance events, the 100 yards and furlong. The half-mile went to P. Edwards (representing British Guiana), the great coloured runner, who was conspicuous as far back as the Olympiad at Amsterdam in 1928.

H. Webster, of Canada, beat both Robertson and McLeod Wright in the Marathon. The fourth **Women's World Games** were held at the White City on Aug. 10 and 12. Many records were established, notably the half-mile in 2 mins 12 2/5 secs. The German team scored an overwhelming victory, with Poland second and England a close third. German representatives took first place in seven of the ten events.

Only one International contest took place during the year. At Paris, on July 29, **England beat France by 66½ points to 53½**. The Frenchmen, as usual, scored heavily in the field events. On Sept. 1, the Inter-Counties Championships took place at Loughborough.

The District Championships in various parts of the country and the Junior A.A.A. Championships (for boys between 16 and 19) were also held. On May 19, London University was first in the Universities Championships at the White City.

NEW ZEALAND'S FINANCES

Thanks to a careful policy of economy, the Budget presented in the New Zealand House of Representatives on Aug. 23, 1934, by Mr. J. G. Coates, Finance Minister, showed a surplus for the first time for several years. It provided for a revenue of £24,252,000 and an expenditure of £24,244,000.

Its main features were:

A reduction of the wages tax for unemployment relief from 1s. to 10d.; a partial restoration of cuts in old-age pensions and in salaries of M.P.s and Civil Servants; and an increase of the defence vote from £250,000 to £550,000, the Air Force to have a large share of the extra money.

SOUTH AFRICA

The decision of South Africa to repay in Sept., 1934, the £8,000,000 outstanding balance of War Debt to this country furnished convincing evidence of the financial recovery of the country. The Union of South Africa never took advantage of the British Government's offer in 1931 to suspend further payments of War Debt, but its action in clearing the whole account was a welcome surprise. From the South African point of view, its Government was acting wisely in disposing of the debt when the Exchequer was filled to overflowing by the great rise in the price of gold. The last South African Budget showed a realised surplus of nearly £6,500,000. The whole of this was set apart for the payment of Debt.

THE EMPIRE GAMES OF 1934

The following are the Chief Results of the Empire Games

ATHLETICS.

100 yards: A. W. SWEENEY (England), 10 sec.
220 yards: A. W. SWEENEY (England), 21 9/10 sec.
440 yards: G. L. RAMPLING (England), 48 sec.
880 yards: P. EDWARDS (Brit. Guiana), 1 min. 54 1/5 sec.
1 mile: J. E. LOVELOCK (N.Z.), 4 min. 12 4/5 sec.
3 miles: W. J. BEAVERS (England), 14 min. 32 3/5 sec.
6 miles: A. W. PENNY (England), 31 min. 0 3/5 sec.
Marathon: H. WEBSTER (Canada), 2 hr. 40 min. 36 sec.
Steeplechase: S. C. SCARSBROOK (England), 10 min. 23 2/5 sec.
120 yards hurdles: D. O. FINLAY (England), 15 1/5 sec.
440 yards hurdles: F. A. R. HUNTER (Scotland), 55 1/5 sec.
High jump: E. T. THACKER (South Africa), 6 ft. 3 in.
Long jump: S. RICHARDSON (Canada), 23 ft. 6 1/2 in.
Hop step and jump: J. P. METCALFE (Australia), 51 ft. 3 1/2 in.
Pole vault: S. APPS (Canada), 12 ft. 6 in.
Weight: H. HART (South Africa), 48 ft. 12 in.
Discus: H. HART (South Africa), 136 ft. 3 in.
Hammer: M. C. NOKES (England), 158 ft. 3 1/2 in.
Javelin: R. DIXON (Canada), 196 ft. 11 in.
440 yards relay: England, 42 1/5 sec.
One mile relay: England, 3 min. 16 4/5 sec.

WOMEN'S EVENTS.

100 yards: E. HISCOCK (England), 11 3/10 sec.
220 yards: E. HISCOCK (England), 25 sec.
880 yards: G. LUNN (England), 2 min. 19 2/5 sec.
80 metres hurdles: M. CLARK (South Africa), 11 4/5 sec.
High jump: M. CLARK (South Africa), 5 ft. 3 in.
Long jump: P. BARTHOLOMEW (England), 17 ft. 11 1/2 in.
Javelin: G. LUNN (England), 109 ft. 7 1/2 in.

660 yards relay: Canada, 1 min. 14 2/5 sec.
440 yards relay: England, 49 2/5 sec.

SWIMMING.

MEN.

100 yards: G. BURLEIGH (Canada), 55 sec.
440 yards: N. P. RYAN (Australia), 5 min. 3 sec.
1500 yards: N. P. RYAN (Australia), 18 min. 25 2/5 sec.
100 yards back stroke: W. FRANCIS (Scotland), 65 1/5 sec.
200 yards breast stroke: N. HAMILTON (Scotland), 2 min. 41 2/5 sec.
Relay (4 x 200 yards): Canada, 8 min. 40 3/5 sec.
Medley relay: Canada, 3 min. 11 1/5 sec.
High diving: T. J. MATHER (England).
Springboard diving: J. B. RAY (England).

WOMEN.

100 yards: P. DEWAR (Canada), 63 sec.
440 yards: P. DEWAR (Canada), 5 min. 45 3/5 sec.
100 yards back stroke: P. M. HARNING (England), 1 min. 13 4/5 sec.
200 yards breast stroke: C. DENNIS (Australia), 2 min. 50 1/5 sec.
Relay (4 x 100 yards): Canada, 4 min. 21 4/5 sec.
Medley relay: Canada, 3 min. 42 sec.
High diving: E. MACREADY (England).
Springboard diving: J. MOSS (Canada).

WRESTLING.

Bantam-weight: E. MELROSE (Scotland).
Feather-weight: R. MCNAB (Canada).
Light-weight: R. GERRARD (Australia).
Welter-weight: J. SCHLEIMER (Canada).
Middle-weight: T. EVANS (Canada).
Light heavy-weight: W. H. CUBBIN (South Africa).
Heavy heavy-weight: J. L. KNIGHT (Australia).

BOXING.

Flyweight: P. PALMER (England).
Bantam: F. RYAN (England).
Feather: C. CATTERALL (South Africa).
Light: L. COOK (Australia).
Welter: D. MCCLEAVE (England).
Middle: A. S. SHAWYER (England).
Light heavy: G. J. BRENNAN (England).
Heavy: H. P. FLOYD (England).

CHAMPIONS IN SPORT

BADMINTON.—R. C. F. NICHOLS. (Lady): MISS L. KINGSBURY
BILLIARDS.—J. DAVIS. Amateur: SYDNEY LEE. Prof. Woman: MISS RUTH HARRISON.
Amateur: MISS THELMA CARPENTER.
BOWLS (England Singles).—A. K. O'CLINANE.
CHESS.—M. ALEKHINE. British: SIR GEO. THOMAS. Women: MISS GILCHRIST.
CRICKET (County).—LANCASHIRE. (Batting: THE NAWAB OF PATAUDI. (Bowling): PAINE.
CROQUET (Open Championship).—Lt.-Col. W. D. DU PRE.
Ladies: MISS D. D. STEEL.
DIVING.—C. D. TOMALIN.

DRAUGHTS (World).—SABRE (France).
British: LEONARD CLAXTON.
GOLF (Open).—HENRY COTTON.
LAWN TENNIS.—F. J. PERRY (Gt. Britain).
Ladies: MISS D. ROUND (Gt. Britain).
RACKETS (Amateur).—I. AKERS-DOUGLAS. (Professional).—DANIEL MASKELL.
SCULLING.—H. R. PEARCE (Australia).
SKATING.—Figure: KARL SCHAFER (Austria). Lady: FRK. S. HENIE (Norway).
SPEEDWAY.—TOM FARNDON.
SQUASH RACKETS.—AMR. BEY.

GERMANY'S YEAR

Unsettlement in Finance and Politics

Last year's chronicle of events in Germany ended with the dissolution of the Reichstag and the forthcoming General Election. As the result of the election, the **new Parliament** consisted of 661 deputies, all supporters of the Government, there being no Jews or women in the new Chamber. The electors were also asked whether they approved or not of the withdrawal of Germany from the Disarmament Conference. The voting was 40,601,577 in the affirmative and 2,100,181 against. Only Government candidates were put forward for the General Election. Shortly afterwards a law was promulgated giving the Nazi Party the status of a Corporation at public law, and the Storm Troopers were given power to make arrests and impose fines. Thus the Nazi Party became the State.

Germany continued her demand that she must be allowed to rearm. Hitler's three propositions being that the German regular army be increased from the 100,000 long-service men authorised by the Peace Treaty to 300,000 short-service men; authority to equip this new army with tanks and field guns; the return of the Saar Territory to Germany. France and Britain duly examined these proposals.

VERDICT ON REICHSTAG FIRE

Reference in full regarding the Reichstag fire trial was made in the last chronicle of Germany, and since then the verdicts have been given. These were: the death sentence on Van der Lubbe, the 24-year-old Dutchman; acquittal for Ernst Torgler, the German Communist leader; acquittal for Dimitroff, Tanoff, and Popoff, the Bulgarian Communists. Indignation was the note of the first Nazi reaction to the verdicts, the acquittals being unpopular. Van der Lubbe, the Dutch Communist, was guillotined at Leipzig gaol on January 10.

Early in 1934 the **German Church crisis** became more acute. From 100 pulpits of the Lutheran churches of Berlin the pastors read to their congregations a protest against the attempt of the Reichsbishop, Dr. Müller, to stop them from defending the fundamental doctrines of Christianity against the attacks of Nazi-German Christians, thus defying Dr. Müller, who was appointed by Hitler to be head of the Protestant Church in Germany. Thousands of pastors elsewhere in Germany defied Hitler's bishop.

The **rearming of Germany** was revealed in an important debate on foreign affairs in the French Senate on January 16, when it was stated that Germany had 3,000 trained air pilots, or ten times the number required for her civil needs, and that on mobilisation she could put into the field 100 divisions. France had called Germany to task on the disarmament question, and on January 19 the German Government replied to the French *aide-mémoire*. The reply was of a conciliatory character, a chief point being the desire to obtain a clearer view of the effect of acceptance

of the French suggestions for the period to elapse before Germany could have full equality in practice. France considered that a continuation of the conversations with Germany on her future military status would not lead to any useful result.

During the year Germany's **financial position** weakened and she defaulted in interest payments. As early as January it was necessary for a conference to be held in Berlin of representatives of the British and American creditors of Germany and the Reichsbank. Germany was then paying to her Swiss and Dutch creditors 100 per cent of the interest due to them on long-term and medium-term credits, but to the British, American, and other foreign creditors Germany paid only some 65 per cent, except in case of specific loans.

HERR HITLER'S SUMMARY

At the end of January, Germany warned foreign countries, and especially Great Britain, not to interfere in the **dispute between her and Austria**. This was the forerunner of the unhappy history in 1934 of the erstwhile Hapsburg realm which shook Europe. A surprise was sprung when, on January 26, the conclusion of a 10-year pact of understanding between the German and Polish Governments was announced. It removed grave fears of a conflagration concerning the "Polish Corridor." Whether this so-called Eastern Locarno will be observed remains to be seen: one result, possibly not for the good in the long run, is that, with the settlement of her Eastern frontier problem, Germany can now concentrate on the other vulnerable fronts, Austria and the Saar. On January 30 the members of the Reichstag assembled in the Kroll Theatre, when **Herr Hitler**, in a remarkable speech, summarised the results of his first year of power. He was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm. In an historic pronouncement, he declared that Germany offered no menace to French security, and suggested that the Saar problem, "the only outstanding territorial dispute between the two nations," should be settled by a treaty.

The **Church war** broke out anew early in February. Dr. Müller's aim at making the Protestant Church in Germany a purely National-Socialist institution met with bitter opposition, especially when he suspended its constitution and assumed dictatorial powers, such as suspending 50 pastors. A conference that took place in the presence of Herr Hitler and General Göring's intervention along lines of secret police information about the Opposition pastors were important developments. Then came Hitler's order to the police to refrain from making arrests and searches in the case of the rebellious pastors, this being considered a snub for Göring in his capacity as head of the secret police.

On February 1 the German Government's reply to the Austrian Note of January 17, complaining of alleged German interference in

Austria's affairs, was handed to the Austrian minister in Berlin. At the same time it was made known that Germany had given a negative reply to the French Note on disarmament, objecting that the question of numerical strength could only be decided when it became known what France proposed to do about her overseas troops, and that the suggestions about war material would defer disarmament for several years. The German reply to France also maintained its demand for an army of 300,000 men, and pointed out that, in view of the length of the frontiers, that was the minimum required for safety. The exchange of views was carried further by France's uncompromising reply to the German Note, later in the month. In March the German Government replied to another French memorandum on disarmament, indicating that the protracted correspondence in which Great Britain and Italy have participated, as well as Germany and France, should end and a decision be made. Germany declared her willingness to conclude a non-aggression pact with France, analogous to the "Eastern Locarno." Towards the end of the month Hitler's work campaign was launched in a dramatic speech from a village seven miles from Munich, which was listened to by millions of Germans by being broadcast. The following funds, he said, would be available: £50,000,000 for road construction, £12,000,000 for loans to encourage marriage, and £24,000,000 would be distributed in taxation loan certificates. At the close of March the Cabinet approved the German Budget for 1934, its most conspicuous feature being the large increase of expenditure for the armed forces of Germany and £10,000,000 for the Air Ministry.

EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS

The increase in Germany's war-like expenditure was, in the words of Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Secretary, being given "very serious consideration" by the British Cabinet, and the British Ambassador in Berlin was instructed to demand an explanation. In a Note in reply, Germany stated that the allocation of the increased sums for armament arose from the state of the disarmament negotiations, and that the increase for air transport was due to the replacement of the obsolete aeroplane material of the private German air transport company (Lufthansa), which, as in other countries, received Government subsidies. From April 19 the whole of Germany's magnificent air fleet, composed of every kind of machine, came under the sole control of the Air Minister, General Göring. It was officially revealed in London on the 27th that the British Ambassador in Berlin had told the German Government that Britain would take a grave view of any proposal to apply a transfer moratorium to the Dawes and the Young Loans. At the same time, Germany called a meeting of her foreign creditors in Berlin. Dr. Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, announced that, owing to Germany's present position, "even a partial continuation of her payments in foreign exchange is no longer possible. What the meeting must do is to find a way out of the difficulty." The British Loan warning was resented by the Germans, the Press dealing with it in sharp terms.

THE SAAR PLEBISCITE

During May, the Saar problem became acute as, after weeks of negotiation and discussion, all the attempts to reach an agreement regarding the plebiscite to be taken in that territory broke down. Earlier in the year, the League of Nations Council had appointed a commission to draw up regulations for the forthcoming vote, and the commission appointed another committee to prepare draft regulations. All these delays gave Germany the impression that the League intended so to manipulate the conditions of the plebiscite as to prevent a vote in Germany's favour. In a notable speech in the Chamber of Deputies on May 25, M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, spoke of the dangers of disarmament and the Saar problem. The French point of view, he said, was that the Saar plebiscite could not possibly be sincere unless the vote was free and secret. At Coblenz-on-Rhine on the same day 26,000 German women of all classes demonstrated and demanded the unconditional return of the Saar to Germany. The Debts Conference in Berlin ended on May 29; Germany gained her point and was granted the six months' moratorium on her transfer payments which she had demanded from the Conference. The Dawes and Young Loans were excluded from the discussions.

HEER HITLER MEETS SIGNOR MUSSOLINI

There was great relief when, in the beginning of June, France and Germany agreed on the plans for the Saar plebiscite, thus allaying the grave fears felt for one of the danger spots of Europe. The plebiscite will take place on Sunday, Jan. 13, 1935. On June 14 Germany declared a moratorium and from the six months beginning on July 1 there would be no cash transfers of interest or sinking fund charges on any German State loans. This applied to the Dawes Loan and the Young Loan to which British investors subscribed a total of £28,000,000. On June 14 Hitler had a conference with Mussolini at Venice, this being the first meeting of the two famous Dictators. It was reported that as the result of their talks they reached an agreement that Austria's independence was to be preserved and that Germany might consider returning to the League of Nations, provided her right to arm was recognised. The debt question was carried a step further, when on June 21, Dr. Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, addressing foreign journalists at the Ministry of Propaganda, said Germany would break off commercial relations with any country which introduced the "clearing house" system against her to meet her default on foreign debts. This referred to the Debts Clearing Offices and Import Reprisals Bill, the measure introduced in the British House of Commons in connection with the German default.

On June 22 the text of the British communication to the Berlin Note on the transfer moratorium was issued, and it contained a suggestion for an immediate conference in London to discuss the debts problem. German representatives came to London and negotiations began at the Treasury on June 27, Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, the Government's chief economic adviser, conducting the conversations on behalf of Britain. The

Clearing Office Bill passed the House of Commons without a division; it authorised the setting up of a clearing office to collect 20 per cent of the value of German imports, to recoup British bondholders if Germany defaulted on July 1.

A TRAGIC "CLEAN-UP"

The last day of June saw events in Germany that not only shook Europe but the whole world. The true inner history of that ominous day has never been disclosed. What is known is that **Revolutionary Nazis tried to carry out a plot to overthrow Hitler**. The plot was discovered and smashed without mercy. General Kurt von Schleicher, Chancellor of Germany two years previously, was shot dead while resisting arrest in Berlin, and Captain Roehm, Commander of the Nazi Storm Troops, and the leader of the plot, committed suicide after Hitler had deposed him. Storm Troop leaders all over Germany were arrested, some of them being shot dead, others committing suicide. Hitler's sudden and dramatic swoop and ruthless action were to forestall the rebels, whose plan was to stir up a mutiny among the Storm Troops and seize power. These famous private troops, dating from 1921, when they first assumed the form of companies, were the outcome of a band of young men formed by Hitler to preserve order at his earliest meetings. They are known as S.A. (Sturm Abteilung) or Storm Detachments. Thus Hitler's love of Germany triumphed over private friendships and fidelity to comrades who had supported him in the fight for the Fatherland's future. **Herr von Papen**, the Vice-Chancellor, who some weeks before had made a speech distinctly critical of Nazi methods, was placed under arrest, while the plot was being crushed, but was released on July 2 and informed that no charges would be brought against him. Hitler's action against the plotters was given the full approval of President von Hindenburg. To a specially summoned Reichstag on July 13, Hitler delivered a dramatic speech disclosing his version of the origin of the anti-Nazi plot. He revealed that a mysterious Herr von "A"—a "thoroughly corrupt swindler"—was an intermediary between Roehm and Von Schleicher, that most extensive preparations had been made for the revolt, and an assassin had been engaged to kill him (Herr Hitler). As the result of the Nazi "clean-up," 77 deaths resulted. Dramatic passages from Hitler's speech were: "At the hour of crisis I was responsible for the fate of the German nation. I myself was the supreme court of the German people for that 24 hours. I am willing to shoulder before history the responsibility for those 24 hours of the bitterest decisions of my life. . . . The Storm Troops are mine just as I belong to my Storm Troopers. . . . He who lifts his hand for a blow must know that death is his fate."

During the month of July the debt negotiations were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Under an agreement the German Government was to make provision for the Dawes and Young loan interest payments on Oct. 15 and Dec. 1 respectively.

On July 25 **Dr. Dollfus**, the famous Austrian Chancellor, was assassinated by Nazi rebels in Vienna. That Herr Hitler had any hand in this terrible crime can at once be dismissed, but it

is certain that the German Government up till that time tolerated the presence of Austrian Nazis in its territory, where at Munich they had their headquarters and where Nazi propaganda was continually broadcast, directed against the existing regime in Austria. **Italy's swift action** in mobilising an army on the Austrian frontier crushed any hopes that the German Nazis entertained of interfering in Austria's internal affairs at that time of crisis.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HINDENBURG

On Aug. 2 **Field-Marshal von Hindenburg**, the German President, died at his residence in East Prussia in his 82nd year, and was succeeded by **Herr Adolf Hitler**. This momentous news was made known to the German people an hour after the aged President's death. Thus Hitler, born in Austria, a naturalised German in 1932, who fought as a humble corporal in the Great War, became, at the age of 45, **the most powerful ruler in the world**. The army took the oath of allegiance to Hitler as "leader of the German Reich and supreme lord of the army." He told the German nation that he wished to be known as "Leader and Reich Chancellor." At the time of his succession it was announced that a plebiscite to confirm him in his position would be held on Aug. 18. A vigorous propaganda campaign preceded it, the whole Government forces being marshalled to induce the nation to say "Yes" at the polling booths. The result was a foregone conclusion, the figures giving Hitler a majority of 90 per cent in favour of his appointment as Reich Leader as well as Chancellor, though over 4,000,000 were against him. This was the third national vote since the accession of the Nazi Party to power. This great vote of confidence carried tremendous responsibilities for Hitler, and not Germany alone but the whole world awaited with anxiety to discover what he would make of such supreme power. Hindenburg's will, published before the referendum, in which Hitler was nominated as his successor, influenced undoubtedly the voting in favour of the new President. Following the plebiscite, Hitler issued a proclamation which indicated that he would not rest until every German accepted the idea and doctrine of National Socialism.

At Coblenz, on Aug. 26, Herr Hitler addressed a great demonstration on the question of the return of the Saar to Germany, thus inaugurating a great propaganda campaign with a view to influencing the Jan., 1935, plebiscite in Germany's favour. Europe was startled when at the end of the same month Dr. Schacht, Germany's Economic Dictator, demanded a complete debt moratorium for several years. The first week of Sept. saw another huge Nazi demonstration. This was the **sixth congress of the Nazi Party**, which began, at Nuremberg, on Sept. 4 and continued until Sept. 10. Hitler received a great ovation on the night preceding the congress, the entire city in festive dress. Important orations were delivered by Hitler and his deputy, Herr Rudolf Hess, extolling Nazi achievements. About the same time the British chairman of the Saar Governing Commission, Mr. C. G. Knox, advised the League of Nations that 16,000 young men from the Saar were being given secret military training in Germany for the purpose of influencing the plebiscite.

THE 1935 NAVAL CONFERENCE

IN 1935 a Naval Conference is to meet to consider modifications and extensions of the Treaties of Washington and London limiting naval armaments. The place of meeting has not been settled at the date of going to press, and there was no little friction about its selection. Japanese opinion was hostile to the choice of either London or Washington, on the ground that at either of these two places the British and American delegates would be likely to combine and offer a common front. The selection of Paris would have seemed to Italy a blow to Italian prestige, while the choice of Rome would have wounded French susceptibilities. Thus at a very early date difficulties began, and the question must be asked whether these international disarmament conferences are not really prejudicial to international goodwill. In July it was decided to postpone further negotiations till Oct., 1934.

Points with which the Conference will have to deal may be summarised as follows :

1. Japan's position. By the Treaty of Washington (signed 1922) the total capital ship tonnage of the leading Powers was fixed as follows :

British Empire	525,000
United States	525,000
Japan	315,000
France	175,000
Italy	175,000

Japan intends to claim a higher tonnage, though her Prime Minister, Admiral Okada, stated in July that she did not expect absolute naval parity with Great Britain and the United States. But it is the popular Japanese view that she has a right to the same treatment as was given to Germany, who was granted "equality of status" in armaments by a resolution of the Disarmament Conference in 1932. Any alteration of the figure fixed at Washington will have repercussions in every direction, and has been condemned in advance by Mr. Swanson, the Secretary of the Navy in the United States Government. It would lead almost certainly to a claim by France and Italy for a larger tonnage.

2. Japanese and United States' naval bases. There are reports that both Powers are dissatisfied with the restrictions imposed by the Treaty of Washington (*see article on the Japanese Position*) and may desire their modification. If Japan insists on a considerably increased battleship tonnage, the United States has hinted that it will require a free hand for the development of naval bases in the Pacific, in addition to the Hawaiian archipelago.

3. Type of Battleships. In the negotiations for the Treaty of London in 1930, the British Government proposed that the limits of size for capital ships (battleships and battle cruisers) should be reduced from 35,000 to 25,000 tons, and for guns from 16-in. to 12-in., and that the period of life of capital ships should be extended from 20 to 25 years. These proposals were not accepted, though the Powers agreed not to lay down any replacement battleships between 1931 and 1936. If it had not been for this agreement, Britain and the United States would each have laid down in 1931-1936 10 ships, France 3, Italy 3, and Japan 6, in place of vessels which had become obsolete under the age terms. France, even under the Treaty of London, retained the right to lay down 105,000 tons of battleships (for the replacement of the France, Jean Bast and Courbet), and Italy the right to lay down 70,000 tons (replacing the Dante and Leonardo da Vinci). In virtue of that provision France laid down the Dunkerque of 26,000 tons and eight 13.2-in. guns in 1932, and decided to begin a second ship of the same type in 1934; while a third French battleship is to be begun in 1935. Italy in 1934 was to lay down two vessels, each of 35,000 tons and nine or ten 16-in. guns. The French ships were required for a specific purpose—to give the French merchant service and oversea trade protection against the German "pocket battle-cruisers" of the Deutschland class, four of which were in hand at the end of 1934. The Italian ships were a reply to the French vessels. The appearance of these powerful armoured units on the Navy Lists has necessarily affected the position of the British Navy, which has begun no large armoured ship since 1922. It may invalidate in advance any scheme for reducing the size and armament of battleships.

The cost of the 35,000-ton post-war battleship is enormous, exceeding £6,000,000 apiece in the cases of the Nelson and Rodney. The claim, however, is put forward that Japan can build ships 20 to 25 per cent. cheaper than Great Britain or the United States.

4. Cruisers. Under the Treaty of London, British cruiser strength is limited strictly. It must not exceed on Dec. 31, 1936, 146,800 tons of A ships (armed with guns over 6.1-in.), and 192,000 tons of B ships (armed with guns of 6.1-in. and under), within the age limit which was fixed at 20 years from the date of completion of vessels laid down after Dec. 31,

1919; and 16 years if laid down before Jan. 1, 1920. A special restriction was added in the case of Great Britain that she was not to lay down in the period governed by the treaty more than 91,000 tons of new B-class ships, giving her in all not more than 50 cruisers.

The figure of 50 cruisers is regarded by British naval authorities as totally inadequate for the protection of the 86,000 miles of ocean routes which must be kept open in war, if British trade is not to be destroyed and the arrival of food and raw materials assured. Again, Japan was allotted only 108,400 tons of class A and 100,450 tons of class B, whereas she claimed parity with the United States, which was allowed 180,000 tons of class A and 143,500 of class B. Great bitterness was aroused in Japan by such limitation of her force, the strength of which she regards as inadequate for the work of protecting her communications

with Korea and Manchukuo. A further point which will be raised concerns some limitation of France and Italy's cruiser strength, which was not regulated for these two Powers by the Treaty of London.

5. Destroyers and Submarines. Here complicated restrictions were imposed by the Treaty of London which specially affect the British Navy. Great Britain and the United States advocated the abolition of submarines. Italy was willing to agree to the suppression of these craft, but France and Japan were both strongly in favour of their retention. France, indeed, has fixed for herself a standard of 126,000 tons of submarines, which will give her the largest and most modern flotilla of these craft in existence. A fresh effort to secure some limitation of submarine construction is to be made.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The past year has been one of anxiety for a great part of the world, which has meant hard work for the League of Nations, whose function it is to make adjustments required by changes in the international political situation.

While both Germany and Japan ceased to co-operate with the League, except as regards the I.L.O., there were two important accessions to the League's strength. Soviet Russia became a member in September, during the 15th Assembly, and the United States joined the I.L.O. on August 20th, while their general co-operation with the League, notably since the events in Manchuria, was closer than ever before.

NEW MEMBERS

Afghanistan and Ecuador were admitted to the League in September.

The League, jointly with the Government of Brazil, was able to settle a serious dispute between Peru and Colombia regarding the territory of Leticia. It helped to secure an agreement between France and Germany on the negotiations for the Saar plebiscite early in 1935, which prevented aggravation of a situation fraught with serious risks to Europe, and it has the second stage in these negotiations well in hand.

Though it was unable as yet to settle the Chaco dispute, over which Bolivia and Paraguay have been at war for many months, the League did secure a general consent to an embargo on arms to this area, a precedent which the future is likely to prove of real importance.

No Treaty has yet emerged from the Disarmament Conference, whose work has been much hindered by Germany's absence from the League. The obstacles in the way of success are political, the gap between the

German claim to equality of armaments status here and now, and the French demand for more security (e.g. the East European Pact.) The Conference has proved that technically a real reduction of armaments is possible. It has recently worked out the details of guarantees of a Disarmament Treaty, and agreed upon a draft Convention¹¹ for the control of private manufacture of arms.

The initiation during the year by some of the Powers of pacts of friendship, special co-operation, and non-aggression, was obviously derived from the League's peace machinery.

FINANCIAL WORK

The financial reconstruction work in Eastern Europe was continued. The Health Service gave technical assistance to China and other countries. For the first time, the quantities of drugs which each country may manufacture was settled by a Control Board at Geneva. In many other directions the League's international system of public service was being developed. The Labour Organization concluded Conventions on shifts in the sheet glass industry and on unemployment insurance, and held first discussions on work of women in underground mines and on insurance of workers who are transferred from one country to another.

The Secretariat is the permanent civil service of the League at Geneva. It is composed of nationals of nearly all member States. **Secretary-General:** M. J. A. Avenol. **Director of Labour Office:** Mr. H. B. Butler. **LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION:** 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1. **President:** Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C. **Chairman of Executive Committee:** Professor Gilbert Murray, I.L.D. **Chairman of Finance Committee:** The Rt. Hon. the Lord Queenborough, G.B.E. **General Secretary:** Dr. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., Sc.D.

CHANGING LONDON

By G. A. Leask, M.A.

"A great Englishman, Cobbett, called London a wen. If it were a wen then, what is it now?"—LORD ROSEBERY

EARLY in 1934 it was anticipated that the Season would be the most brilliant for many years, and the crowded round of social activity, beginning with the opera season at Covent Garden and continuing unabated down to the highly successful Royal Garden Party at Buckingham Palace at the end of July, well sustained that forecast.

Magnificent success attended Ascot and the Aldershot Tattoo, and brilliant scenes marked the lawn-tennis festival at Wimbledon. The usual Richmond Horse Show in June, the Test Matches at Lord's and the Oval, Henley Regatta, and the ever-popular Chelsea Flower Show, all contributed to the pageant of London's greatest social season since the war. There was scarcely a big London house which was not the scene of a series of receptions, dances, and other entertainments.

Notable among distinguished visitors were the King and Queen of Siam, who arrived in London on a State visit on the same day as the Australian Test Team, April 25; the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg; and a number of Ruling Chiefs from West Africa.

THE SOCIALISTS' VICTORY ON L.C.C.

From a civic point of view the chief event of the year was the triennial election of the London County Council, which took place early in March. As the result, the L.C.C., the biggest municipal unit in the country, will be under the control of the Socialists for the first time in its history. The final figures for the new Council were: Socialists, 69; Municipal Reformers, 55. The previous Council consisted of: 83 Municipal Reformers, 35 Socialists, and 6 Liberals. The M.R. Party had been in power for 27 years. Lord Jessel, one of the leaders of the M.R. Party, commenting on the result, said the smallness of the poll showed that the Socialists' success was

largely due to the apathy of many electors who never took the trouble to vote. Grandiose schemes of rebuilding and town-planning, regardless of cost to the ratepayers, may be put in hand during the Socialists' three years' control of the destinies of the world's greatest city.

Coming, now, to actual aspects of Changing London, it may be stated at once that London during the past year showed tremendous activity in improvements, rebuilding, and new ventures. It is difficult to estimate which was the more remarkable phenomenon—"disappearing London" or "expanding London." As regards the former, much of the older parts of inner London were being raised to the ground or altered out of all recognition, and to those who were familiar with the departed places all that may be left to memory will be new buildings bearing the old name or a tablet inscribed "Here once stood."

NEW LONDON DISTRICTS

Expanding London means the ever-outward spread, north, south, east and west, of the Metropolis. Districts until recently quietly rural are being eaten up by bricks and mortar, as in the development along the Metropolitan Railway from Baker Street, past Nonsend, through Preston Road, Northwick Park and Kenton, to Harrow, and onward to Watford. Again, Hendon, which in 1919 was little more than a village, to-day is bigger than many county towns. Similarly in the south, new estates are developing in the Bromley and Beckenham districts and farther afield. When once the gaps between Rural and Urban Districts all round London are filled with houses, one will be able to journey considerable distances in all directions from Central London without encountering a break in houses or some form of building, and soon Greater London will become Greatest London.

BROOK HOUSE FOR FLATS

The number of new buildings of note erected during the year was not large. Several important ones were completed and opened, but the changes were mostly re-building or conversion of existing houses. The famous Mayfair district continues to change. In Park Lane the most notable new landmark of the year was the soaring block of flats constructed on the site of the noble mansion, **Brook House**. Seen from Hyde Park this fine, lofty, red-brick pile dominates the skyline at the north end of the famous thoroughfare. Other blocks of flats and shops were being erected here. The

building at the corner of Down Street, in Piccadilly, last occupied by the Junior Athenaeum Club, is to come down and make way for a block of flats. No. 16, Arlington Street, an imposing mansion built in 1780, belonging first to Lord North and later to the Duke of Rutland, was acquired by the Overseas League. Other mansions that succumbed to the march of modern demand for flats were No. 3, Seamore Place, Park Lane, and 39, Hill Street, the former undergoing conversion, and the latter pulled down prior to rebuilding. Curzon House, in Curzon Street, was let on a long lease by Earl Howe to the Ladies' National Club, as head-quarters of that organization. The Lansdowne House estate, Berkeley Square, continued to be developed for flats and business premises. **Chesterfield House**, South Audley Street, off Park Lane, the former residence of the Princess Royal and Lord Harewood, was sold to Chesterfield House, Ltd., and a block of flats is to be built on the site.

NEW WHITEHALL OFFICES

Turning, now, from Mayfair to other districts, it may be appropriate to continue the story of new buildings by noting first the much-talked-of changes in London's leading official centre, Whitehall. The Office of Works decided in their preparations for the erection of a £2,000,000 block of Government offices in Whitehall that in the selection of the architect to prepare the plans and supervise the work, nobody above 55 years of age would be considered. The architect chosen was **Mr. E. Vincent Harris**, who was responsible for the Sheffield City Hall and the Leeds Civic Hall. This great new block will be on the site which now accommodates the Labour Ministry, Transport Ministry, Cabinet offices, and the like. The new buildings will be faced externally with Portland stone on all frontages.

The outstanding new building of the year was that of the **Chartered Insurance Institute**, in Aldermanbury, which was opened formally by King George on June 28. It was erected from designs by Messrs. M. E. and O. H. Collins, the eminent architects. The style has been described as a modernised version of that known as "William and Mary." In the interior, the large Conference Hall, Council Chamber, and Grand Staircase are noteworthy, as is the stained glass, there being 89 panels of glass, 59 of which symbolise the different insurance companies.

NATIONAL CENTRAL LIBRARY

Work was begun at Spitalfields, adjoining the Fruit Market, of the new £65,000 Centre for the Flower Trade, designed to relieve pressure on Covent Garden. Another noted new building opened in 1934 was the **Metropolitan Police College** at Hendon, inaugurated by the Prince of Wales on May 31. At the same time he laid the foundation-stone of the new Police School, to be known as Peel House. The inauguration of the new college marks a distinct epoch in the history of the London Police; it provides better facilities for training in their responsible work, and helps to bring their organization up-to-date. The **National Central Library**, in Market Place, Bloomsbury, was opened by the King. The library, from which loans are made to universities and public libraries at home and abroad, can accommodate one million books, the present stock exceeding

100,000. In April the new buildings of the **London Library**, in St. James's Square, were opened by the Marquess of Crewe. During the year the great new block of flats in Oxford Street, near the Marble Arch, with shops on the ground floor was completed. Known as **Mount Royal** this massive pile is one of the most imposing erections in London, and with its near neighbours the Cumberland Hotel and the British Industries House (formerly Gamage's West-End store), opposite, has transformed completely the Marble Arch area.

Farther afield, **Bush House**, in the Strand, was being completed, the vacant portion of the island site being covered with a further block of buildings. Another Strand landmark is the new London home of the world's largest Building Society, **Halifax House**. In opening it on May 1, Sir E. Hilton Young, Minister of Health, said: "The astonishing floodtide of house building continues to flow faster and faster." During the year the Royal Empire Society vacated its quarters in Northumberland Avenue, and took up temporary quarters at 17, Carlton House Terrace. The old building is to be demolished and a fine, new, six-storey building is to be erected on the site at a cost of £275,000. The new headquarters will contain a lecture hall seating 450 people and a minimum of 70 bedrooms for Fellows visiting London from the provinces or Overseas.

HOSPITALS ON NEW SITES

The famous old **Clifford's Inn**, off Fleet Street, after being threatened for many years with demolition, seemed at last to be doomed, for in March it was announced that the tenants had received letters from the landlords, giving them three months' notice to leave. The last tenant vacated his premises on August 27, and work soon started on new offices. On the site will be erected a block of buildings, which will probably include shops (on the Fetter Lane frontage), offices and residential chambers. This famous inn is 750 years old, and the noted hall dates back about 600 years. Work on the new **Imperial War Museum**, in Southwark, was begun, the present collection being at South Kensington. Early in the year it was announced that a proposal for new headquarters for the London Fire Brigade was to be recommended to the L.C.C., the plan being to give up the old headquarters in Southwark Bridge Road and to acquire a site on the Albert Embankment for new headquarters at a cost of £85,000. Reference has already been made to the removal of **Westminster Hospital**, and during the year work was begun on the new site at St. John's Gardens, Horseferry Road, S.W., the nurses' home being built first on the west side of the gardens. There were no new developments with regard to another famous hospital, that of St. George's, at Hyde Park Corner. A new Eye Hospital is to be erected at St. George's Circus, Southwark. The Royal Eye Hospital, which at present occupies the Waterloo Road corner of the Circus, has acquired 28,000 square feet of property adjoining, including the site of the old Surrey Theatre. The enlarged hospital will be the **biggest ophthalmic hospital** in London and, indeed, in England. During the early months of 1934 what was once a "Khaki town," the old Royal Army Clothing Factory, in Grosvenor Road, Pimlico, was demolished, and houses are to be erected on the site.

The Geological Museum moved from Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, to its new headquarters at South Kensington. As noted in last year's issue, the move could not be completed as the new building was required for the meetings of the abortive World Economic Conference. In June, 1934, it was announced that the **White City**, at Shepherd's Bush, was for sale for building development, and the area associated with so many exhibitions may, in the future, be transformed into a new suburb of fifty blocks of flats. The Red Lion Brewery, St. Katherine's Way, Wapping, which had stood for nearly 500 years, closed down in June, and the site of about 33 acres, including a Thames-side wharf, was for sale. In October the fine new premises of the **R.I.B.A.**, in Portland Place, were opened. The building possesses the largest bronze gates ever erected in London, the theme depicted on them being the life of London.

CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE

Although there were no important street changes, in the sense of new thoroughfares cutting across existing buildings, many streets in all parts of London were changed radically. This was due to the numerous slum-clearance schemes, and to the demolition of private houses and shops for the erection on these sites of modern up-to-date flats. The much-discussed proposals for altering Carlton House Terrace and Carlton Gardens came to the fore in April. A unanimous report by the Crown Lands Advisory Committee, appointed in 1933, as the result of a demand that the beauty of these places should be saved from the hands of commercial architecture, was issued on April 24. The committee, while it would allow the internal conversion of some of the houses into maisonettes, was opposed to the further intrusion of commercial or business premises. The committee, in its report, expressed the hope that the site would be confined to private and official residences, and clubs of good standing. The view was expressed that the present height of the buildings ought not to be exceeded. One fine new commercial block in Carlton House Terrace is the **Finch Johnson building**, towering above the adjoining premises, and the committee stated that, if practicable, it would like to see the upper storey removed; otherwise "it would be far better to leave this building in isolation, rather than that any attempt should be made to bring the height of any new building into line with it." Further developments took place in July, when, in the House of Commons, it was announced that the Commissioners of Crown Lands proposed to adopt the report of the Committee. Thus, Carlton House Terrace will be saved, a ban is placed on offices and hotels, and the two streets will be used for residential purposes only.

MORRIS HOUSE

As repeatedly stated, the modern is rapidly ousting the Victorian in Mayfair. The **Berkeley Square area** is a notable instance, and each year sees the vanishing of old buildings to be replaced by new blocks of offices and flats. A new £600,000 house is part of the development scheme of the famous forecourt site of Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square. Four floors of the Berkeley Street wing of the new building to be known as **Morris House** will be used as

showrooms and administrative offices for the distribution of Morris cars. There will be an underground garage for 150 cars, and in addition, 200 labour-saving flats. Interested in the syndicate responsible for this great scheme are Messrs. Stewart and Arden, the Morris distributors for London. In May it was announced that plans had been made for the demolition of the west side of Half Moon Street, Mayfair, and the erection of a large building of apartments on the New York lines. In and around St. James's Square new buildings were being erected, and in the adjoining Pall Mall the new model West-End office of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation was opened in May.

DEMOLISHING OLD BUILDINGS

Farther afield, a new street opposite Dean Bradley Street was begun, thus inaugurating the "new Westminster." Many old buildings in this region are to be demolished and schemes are being prepared that will extend the Millbank colony of offices and thus bring neighbouring regions into harmony with the fine new stretch overlooking the Thames. Elsewhere new developments were taking place. A picturesque relic of Victorian London disappeared with the demolition of a block of old houses in Brompton Road, opposite Harrods, upon the site of which will arise up-to-date flats with shops below. The urgent widening scheme at the **Elephant and Castle**, one of London's most tangled traffic centres, was dropped by the London County Council. During the year the Prince of Wales sold a large portion of his estates in Kennington to the L.C.C. to assist in a great scheme for slum clearance. The area sold comprised 1½ acres round the Oval. This transaction was described by a high L.C.C. official as "a great gesture to help in slum clearance." While it would be too sweeping an assertion to say that the City of London is becoming residential again, the fact that a great drapery emporium in St. Paul's Churchyard, that of James Spence & Co., is to be converted into a block of flats, is undoubtedly a sign of the times. Many business and professional men would welcome living accommodation near their City offices, especially those who have country or seaside homes.

MORE FLATS

Street changes in the suburban and central regions are briefly noted. Huge blocks of modern flats are completed almost every week. These are of various styles and status: palatial flats with high rents, middle-class with rents commencing at £100 or thereabouts, and modern workmen's dwellings. In all cases their erection has completely changed the street view. In re-housing areas whole streets disappear along with the mean houses. An interesting case in point is the Lisson Grove district, standing back from the Edgware Road, where fine new blocks of workers' flats have been run up on the site of small, two-storey dwellings. In many parts Mews dwellings are now popular, the erstwhile coachman's rooms over stables having been tastefully adapted as dainty flats. Great new blocks of flats have been erected in Paddington, in the Queen's Road, displacing old-fashioned shops. In Porchester Road, where the huge new Peter's Court is built on the site of shops and small

houses in adjacent streets. On each side of Haverstock Hill residential premises have been demolished and fine blocks of flats have taken their place. In July it was announced that a £250,000 scheme of flats in the aristocratic Grosvenor Square was proposed. This will involve the demolition of three fine Georgian houses, Nos. 35, 36 and 37, and will take in also premises in South Audley Street and Adams Mews.

LATYMER COURT

What is stated to be the largest single block of flats in Europe is Latymer Court, in the Hammersmith Road. The building, which was completed in August, has been designed in the most modern style to provide 365 flats. Holmfild Court and Allingham Court, Hampstead; Beverley Court, Chiswick; and the picturesque Tudor Close, Brixton Hill, are notable additions to London street architecture and new residences. Farther out, similar great blocks of flats have been erected at Golder's Green and Hendon.

One of London's greatest street improvements in modern times will be the re-planning of that part of South London adjoining the Thames between Waterloo Bridge and Westminster. Nothing definite had been settled at the time of writing, but plans were being considered by the L.C.C. The scheme would cost about £1,500,000, and would include price of buildings and sites to be purchased outright. The complete area will comprise that bounded by the Thames, Waterloo Road, York Road, part of Belvedere Road, the northern boundary of the India Store depot, and property on the east side of York Road. A new promenade on the south side of the river would be a notable feature of the scheme. During the year a plan was adopted aimed at safeguarding the residential squares in Bloomsbury against the invasion of factories or unsightly commercial buildings.

WATERLOO BRIDGE COMING DOWN

As regards London's river, the chief event of the year was the final decision in the protracted "battle of Waterloo." For eleven years the contest was waged furiously, details of which have been given each year. Parliament and the London County Council were at loggerheads as to whether Waterloo Bridge should be reconditioned or pulled down, and a new bridge built. The L.C.C., towards the end of 1933, passed, without a division, the plans for widening the existing bridge and contract schedules were prepared. In March, 1934, the new L.C.C., which as stated above was a Socialist body, approved a recommendation that Waterloo Bridge should be demolished and replaced by a new structure. The proposed new bridge would have not more than five arches over the river and would be wide enough to take six lines of traffic. Meantime, the opposition in the L.C.C. fought for reconditioning as against demolition. The House of Commons, which some two years before had vetoed the project of a new bridge, refusing to give a grant for any but a reconditioned four-line bridge, repeated its decision on May 30, 1934. Despite this latter decision, the L.C.C. went ahead with their scheme for a new bridge; the Highways Committee deciding on June 4 that, subject to the concurrence of the Finance

Committee, it would recommend to the Council the demolition of the existing bridge. On June 12, after a four-hours' debate, the Council decided by 76 votes to 47 to proceed with the demolition of the bridge and the construction of a new bridge to carry six lines of traffic. Soon afterwards, Waterloo Bridge was closed to traffic for the demolition, which was expected to take between eighteen months and two years to complete. Men with picks and shovels and powerful cranes were soon on the scene, and the gradual work of destruction afforded Londoners a new "sight," and before very long the Thames vista from north and south banks and from Westminster and Charing Cross Bridges was completely changed. For £1 one could purchase as souvenir one of the pillars of the famous parapet.

ON THAMES BANKS

No new bridges were erected during the year, though a proposal for a new suspension bridge at Chelsea was brought forward. The completion of the Hammersmith Bridge widening scheme may be noted. Other Thames projects were the steps suggested for protecting London from the danger of floods and from the discomforts of torrential rain. Already the raising of the banks of the Thames in various places had been put in hand. An interesting scheme was raised at a Guildhall meeting of the Court of Common Council, this being the suggested plan for the erection of an aircraft landing stage over the Thames. Finally, great new improvements on the south side of the Thames are envisaged as the result of the new Waterloo Bridge.

LONDON TRANSPORT CHANGES

The chronicle of London's transport in 1934, including bus changes, new railway and traffic developments is next briefly outlined. Actually there was little change. London Transport, the great corporation which controls the bulk of the road and rail passenger traffic of the Metropolis, gradually absorbed the independent omnibus undertakings. From July to December, 1933, no fewer than 35 undertakings were transferred to "the Pool," and in 1934 it was understood that the remaining private fleets would be absorbed. In May, 1934, the Select Committee of the House of Commons rejected the Bill to empower the London Transport Board to run trolley vehicles in certain areas, such as Bedford Square. Railway changes were unimportant on the whole. The new Knightsbridge Tube station was opened. It has a fine underground booking hall, a noted feature in all the reconstructed stations of the Piccadilly Tube. The new station is similar to those at Piccadilly, Hyde Park Corner, and Marble Arch, and there are staircase entrances from the pavements at three points, two from Sloane Street, and one from the north side of Knightsbridge. During the year Brompton Road Station was closed, thus joining other "ghost stations"—Down Street, British Museum, City Road, York Road, South Kentish Town. Progress was made on the extensions at Fenchurch Street Station. In addition to the "stop-go-stop" traffic lights which were extended all over London, a new development was the specially marked street-crossing places for pedestrians. These "safety corridors" are marked out in the road in paint

or metal. At first much confusion occurred, drivers and pedestrians being at sea as to who had the right of way. Fines of a maximum of 5s. could be imposed on pedestrians who ignored the new rules of the Ministry of Transport. Later the scheme appeared to work more smoothly. Lastly, as regards traffic, the Minister of Transport on July 3 opened the last section of the North Circular road between Harrow Road, Willesden, and Hanger Lane, Ealing. Fifteen miles long, this road has a radius of seven miles from Charing Cross.

THE LONDON PAVILION

Equally few were new developments in the amusement world of London. No new theatres arose, and the dramatic world was quiet, with the usual tale of many short runs, countered by the continued successful careers of a number of established plays. One of the outstanding events of the year was the vanishing of the famous London Pavilion. At midnight, April 7, the old popular "Pav." ceased to be a music-hall, and the work of rebuilding it as a modern luxury cinema was speedily put in hand. The cost is estimated at £50,000. It was stated that the only alterations recognisable from Piccadilly will be the widening of the massive doors by moving the big dividing buttresses. The interior of the famous variety house was rebuilt in 1909, but the front had remained unaltered since 1885. It was reopened on Sep. 5 with the film, "The Private Life of Don Juan," as its first attraction.

Early in 1934 the Victoria Palace again became a music-hall, and the Chiswick Empire returned to variety with a twice-nightly programme. In last year's issue reference was made to plans for the demolition of the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and that later a reprieve was announced. Since then a new scheme for the improvement of the building has been indicated. **New luxury cinemas** continue to arise in London as elsewhere. The Curzon, in Curzon Street, Mayfair, described as "the most modern theatre in London," was opened on Mar. 6, and about the same time a new super-luxury cinema opened its doors at Edmonton. Other new ventures were at East Ham, Camden Town, Bromley, and Wood Green. At the White City were the Rodeo Exhibition, and early in August the **British Empire Games**. The Royal Albert Hall as usual was the scene of interesting concerts, recitals and the notable Pageant of Parliament. London missed the familiar boom of **Big Ben** for two months from April 30, as the famous clock was being overhauled. In order not to disappoint their millions of listeners who daily set their clocks by Big Ben, the B.B.C. used Big Tom of St. Paul's Cathedral on the radio during the enforced silence of the former.

Few aspects of London life are more interesting than its **parks and open spaces**. On July 10, by a majority of one vote the London County Council adopted the Parks Committee's recommendation to allow league and competition games in their parks on Sunday. Hitherto, facilities had been granted for Sunday games in the parks, but not for "any league, cup, or similar competition." This was regarded as a step towards brighter parks for London, and it is expected that in the near future there will be better bathing pools, lakes for children's boating, brighter refreshment pavilions and so on. In view of the necessity for the provision

of healthy recreation for London's teeming millions, every encouragement should be given to the improvement of its parks and open spaces along these lines.

SOUTHWARK'S SPLENDID PARK

The chief event of the year was the opening of London's new park: the **Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park**, Southwark, on July 12, by Lord Snell, Chairman of the L.C.C. The site is that of the old Bethlem Royal Hospital. When the hospital was moved to Addington, Surrey, it was probable that this 14 acres situated in the midst of one of the most densely populated districts of the metropolis, between Kennington and Lambeth Roads, would be used for building purposes. The L.C.C. tried to buy a small portion, but while negotiations were going on Viscount Rothermere decided to buy the whole site and present it to London as a permanent memorial to the late Mrs. Geraldine Mary Harmsworth, his and Viscount Northcliffe's mother. Lord Rothermere, speaking at the opening ceremony, said: "I hope that the conversion of this site into a park and playground for children will bring much happiness to the young people of this part of London. It has brought much happiness to me, for I feel that there could be no more suitable memorial to my mother, whose name it bears."

FOUNDLING SITE SAVED

During the year the L.C.C. acquired a new lung for London. Described as a Hampstead Heath for south-east London, this new open space is on the southern slopes of Shooter's Hill, north of the Bexley Heath line of the Southern Railway. It comprises a stretch of forest and open land, about 220 acres in extent, and is a valuable addition to the green belt girdling the metropolis. Right in the heart of London a new playground for children was dedicated on July 23 by the Bishop of London. This was the **Tower Beach** in front of the Tower of London. It is 700 feet long, and pebbles and sand make a pleasant playground for the children of the district. More than 2,000 children can be accommodated. The full story of the campaign to save the **Foundling Hospital** site has been given year by year, and 1934 saw the final triumph, and it has now been secured to remain for ever unspoiled by the commercial builder, a playground and health centre for the children of the surrounding districts. This glad news was announced on July 2 by the Appeal Council, of which the Marquess of Crewe was president.

EMPIRE SWIMMING POOL

A fine new open-air restaurant in Kensington Gardens was opened. Built at a cost of £10,000, it is a notable one-storey building with pillared verandas. There is a "self-service" cafeteria and meals and refreshments are also served by waitresses on the surrounding lawns. The new **Empire swimming pool at Wembley**, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lord Derby on Feb. 15, was ready for use by the summer, and together with the Sports Arena, cost some £150,000. New aerodromes and airports at Redhill and Gatwick were projected. Finally, the glorious summer weather caused all London's parks to be more crowded than ever, and kept the "chairmen" busy, while thousands flocked to the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park.

NEW MEMORIALS

London statues and memorials in 1934 call for but little comment. The only important one was the fine memorial to the Earl of Meath, founder of Empire Day, which was appropriately unveiled on Empire Day, May 24, by the Duke of Connaught. Situated at Lancaster Gate, in the open space in front of Christ Church, the memorial has the figure of a boy on a stone plinth, gazing at the symbols of Empire, and there is an inscription: "To him the British Empire was a goodly heritage, to be fashioned like unto a City of God." A plaque in memory of the late **Edgar Wallace** has been put upon a building at Ludgate Circus, inscribed: "Edgar Wallace, reporter. Founder member of the Company of Newspaper Makers. He knew wealth and poverty, yet had walked with kings and kept his bearing. Of his talents he gave lavishly to authorship, but to Fleet Street he gave his heart." On this spot forty-five years before Edgar Wallace sold newspapers. During the year it was announced that the statue of King William IV in King William Street, which impedes traffic at this busy spot, was to be removed to West Ham Park. For similar reasons the Queen Victoria memorial column in Kensington High Street is to be moved to a large open site at the entrance to Warwick Gardens. The statue of Sir Robert Peel at St. Paul's Churchyard end of Cheapside is also to be moved for traffic reasons.

In concluding this survey of London for 1934, brief mention may be made of several other aspects of "changing London" that

fall outside the scope of the foregoing sections. Many important changes in the **police organization** took place or were projected. Consequent upon the growth of Outer London, a regrouping of the police divisions was carried into effect, and the area of the London police jurisdiction extends to Watford and Bushey north of the Thames, and to Epsom and Orpington in the south, and to Staines and Romford in the west and east respectively. The great new sewage scheme was being carried out with the utmost speed. The workmen engaged had drilled and dug their way through the greater part of sixty odd miles involved in the undertaking, which replaces twenty-seven separate works in West Middlesex. Also a great £10,000,000 water scheme for London is being put in hand. New reservoirs will be constructed in the Thames Valley, and the storage capacity of the Metropolitan Water Board may be increased probably by from 6,000,000,000 to 9,000,000,000 gallons.

INFORMATION ON LONDON LIFE

Early in the year the sixth volume of the "**New Survey of London Life and Labour**," by the London School of Economics, was published. This series is a valuable mine of information for all Londoners. The volume in question deals with housing, poverty, Jewish life and labour, unemployment, mental deficiency and many other social aspects of the metropolis. As regards the last mentioned, the volume reveals 38,000 defectives, 10,000 of them imbeciles or idiots.

THE JUDICIAL BENCH

Lord High Chancellor: Lord Sankey.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary: Lord Atkin, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Tomlin, Lord Thankerton, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Macmillan, and Lord Wright.

Court of Appeal: Lord Chancellor (Lord Sankey), Lord Hewart (Lord Chief Justice), The Master of the Rolls, Sir F. A. Greer, Sir Henry Slesser, Sir M. Romer, Sir F. Maugham, and Sir A. Roche.

Chancery Judges: Lord Chancellor, Justices Eve, Clauson, Luxmoore, Farwell, Bennett, and Crossman.

King's Bench Judges: The Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) and Justices Avory, Horridge, Swift, Branson, Talbot, Mackinnon, Finlay, Hawke, Humphreys, Charles, Macnaughten, Du Parcq, Goddard, Lawrence and Atkinson.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty: President: Sir Boyd Merriman; Mr. Justice Bateson; Mr. Justice Langton.

Bankruptcy: Mr. Justice Clauson, Mr. Justice Luxmoore, and Mr. Justice Farwell.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER

The highest order of knighthood in the United Kingdom is the Order of the Garter, carrying with it the prized letters "**K.G.**" The Sovereign is the head of the Order, and Queen Mary is a Lady of the Garter. Besides Royal knights, there are the following: Duke of Bedford, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Crewe, Earl of Selborne, Earl Beauchamp, Earl of Derby, Earl of Chesterfield, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Hardinge, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Bath, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Harewood, Viscount Fitz-Alan, Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Earl of Athlone, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Desborough, Lord Lonsdale, the Earl of Scarbrough, Visct. Halifax, and Earl Stanhope.

The Order was conferred on Prince Albert, the King's second son, in Dec., 1916; on Prince Henry on March 31, 1921, and on Prince George in Dec., 1923.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF AERIAL TRANSPORT

Coming of the Light-Car of the Air

By Harry Harper

(Author of "The Evolution of the Flying Machine," etc.)

B RITISH air transport has just reached another milestone in its short but remarkable history—the completion of fifteen years of regular all-weather flying on the routes between London and the Continent.

It was in August, 1919, that a pioneer air service for passengers and freight—the first of its kind—was started between London and Paris, and to summarise aerial progress in the fifteen years which have elapsed since then is to epitomise one of the most remarkable pages in the history of modern transport.

AIR-MAIL LOADS

In these first fifteen years we have seen the mileage of our British air routes grow from 250 to 16,000, while throughout the world they have increased from 3,000 to just over 200,000. Air passengers to and from London have increased from a hundred or so weekly to totals numbering thousands. Aircraft have developed from single-engined 360-h.p. machines, carrying two passengers, to four-engined air-liners of 2,200 h.p., carrying 38 or 39 passengers and a crew of four. The reliability of commercial flying has increased from, approximately, 60 per cent. to just on 100 per cent. **Air-mail loads** have grown from a few thousand letters a year to totals running into millions, while parcels sent by air to and from London have increased from a mere handful to loads which, at busy times, now amount to more than 60 tons weekly.

Figures which are now available show how air-mail loads have been growing from year to year. In 1924-25, which was the year in which British air effort was focused on the one national organisation of Imperial Airways, our aircraft carried 100,000 letters. A year later this total had increased to 200,000. By 1926-27 it was 400,000. In the following year it had jumped to, approximately,

3,000,000. Another twelve months saw an increase of, roughly, another million, and by 1929-30 the total had gone up to 5,500,000. For the two following years the increase was at the rate of, approximately, 1,000,000 letters a year. In 1932-33 the total stood at more than 8,000,000, and nowadays we are carrying letters by air at the rate of, roughly, 12,000,000 a year. During a recent period of three months there was a growth of nearly 50 per cent. in air-mail dispatches from this country to destinations in Africa, India and the East. The air-mail from London to the Continent during the same period also showed a very substantial increase. At the present time the air-mail leaving London each Saturday for India and the East is carrying, approximately, 50,000 letters, while the total outward-bound by Wednesday's service to Africa exceeds 30,000 a week, and is increasing steadily.

SWIFTER JOURNEYS

Accelerations on the air services now enable them to show still greater time-savings over surface transport. To Bagdad the air-mail now saves from three to four days, as compared with ordinary dispatch. To Khartoum the saving is from six to nine days. To Cape Town it is eight days. To Delhi it has become nine days. To Calcutta and Johannesburg it is ten days, and to Singapore fourteen days. **Big banking institutions are now expediting more and more of their correspondence by earmarking it for air-mail.** It is the same, too, with many business houses which have to keep in regular touch with similar organisations along our Empire routes. In some cases the bulk of the letter mail between certain firms is now scheduled for air dispatch.

Even before the end of the Great War the British Government realised the possibilities lying before post-war commercial aviation, and the civil Aerial Transport Committee was appointed to

survey the whole field of peace-time flying. Then, after the Armistice, a commercial department was formed at the Air Ministry, and British 'planes and pilots instituted the pioneer London-Paris air express. It cost 20 guineas at that time to fly between the two capitals in a small and noisy craft. To-day the fare is only £5 by a de-luxe service of flying Pullmans in which passengers lunch and dine while they are aloft; and as an indication of how traffic is increasing it may be mentioned that, whereas in 1919 a day's traffic on the Paris route might not comprise more than two or three passengers in each direction, nowadays in the course of a single day there are sometimes 250 travellers flying between the two capitals in British airliners, to say nothing of the many passengers flying to and from other destinations on the Continent, or those departing or arriving by the Empire routes. Often, at busy times, a total of 500 passengers fly to and fro across the Channel daily.

POSTAL AVIATION

After they had been operating for three months, the pioneer London-Paris 'planes proved so reliable that the Post Office entrusted them with the regular carriage of mails. In those days it cost half-a-crown to send a letter by air to Paris. To-day the fee is fourpence. You can send a half-ounce letter to India by air for sixpence, to Cape Town for tenpence, or to Singapore for elevenpence: while by the inland air-mail services in this country, now in their early stages, letters are being transported by air at no additional cost to the senders.

As for the dispatch of **urgent freight by air**, whereas the first charges on the London-Paris route worked out at the rate of 7s. 6d. a pound, to-day the cost is in some instances as low as threepence a pound.

It was after the four then existing British air companies had been merged in the one enterprise of **Imperial Airways** that a vigorous policy was instituted in the development of long-distance Empire air-mails. In 1926 the first 1,100 miles Empire service was established between Cairo and Basra, and 1929 saw the completion of the through route of 5,000 miles between England and India.

In 1931 came the opening of the first sections of the route between England and South Africa, and the following year saw the completion of the 8,000 miles service between London and Cape Town. Last year there were extensions of the India route to Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore, and before the end of this year (1934) further extensions eastward of Singapore will enable the goal to be reached of a complete air-mail service between England and Australia; while investigations are being continued actively with a view to operating an Atlantic air service, connecting the existing Empire routes with the air-mail system of Canada.

PROGRESS IN AIRCRAFT

In no phase, reviewing the period from 1919 to 1934, has development been more marked than in the aircraft used from year to year. Fifteen years ago the first small machine on the Paris route carried two passengers. A year later, machines were operating which carried eight; following which came aircraft carrying from 9 to 14 passengers. Then we saw the introduction of 3-engined airliners with accommodation for 19 passengers. Now to-day we have giant 4-engined machines which carry 39 passengers and a crew of four, and in which, in addition to the luxury and silence of their big saloons—in some cases larger than those of railway Pullman-cars—there is a catering equipment which provides a full service of meals and other refreshments while the aircraft are in flight.

In speed, which is the watchword of transport by air, the tale has been one of **gradual acceleration**, in which increased speeds have been accompanied by high factors of safety, reliability, and of comfort for passengers. In 1919 the first small war-converted 'planes were flying at about 80 miles an hour. From that figure, the speed increased to 90 and 100 miles an hour. Then came big multi-engined luxury machines cruising at 105 miles an hour. To-day our 4-engined air-liners of the "Atalanta" type cruise at 120 miles an hour, and are capable of a top speed of 150 miles an hour; while the newest express aircraft of the 4-engined "Diana" type cruise at 145 miles an hour, and have a maximum

speed of 175 miles an hour. A fact which cannot be too strongly emphasised is that it is impossible to schedule an air-mail service to operate week after week, in all kinds of weather, at the speed of some record-breaking high-speed flight, made under favourable conditions, and in a machine so stripped for its task that it carries no commercial load. One might as well expect a commercial motor service to run at the speed of one of Sir Malcolm Campbell's record breaking drives.

Recent increases in commercial air-speed imply a great time-saving not only in the transport of passengers and mails, but also in the dispatch of urgent freight. A consignment handed in during the evening in London is now delivered by the following morning at a point as distant as Copenhagen. Such a journey by surface transport would take approximately three days. London is now linked by air with some 60,000 miles of Continental flying routes, regular connections being provided with 150 cities throughout Europe; while 50 or more stations are dotted along the Empire routes to Africa, India, and the East.

Urgent freight from London now reaches Karachi in 5 days, as compared with approximately 20 by surface transport; while in the case of some spare parts for an engineering plant in Johannesburg, which were cabled for recently from England, a land-and-sea time of 20 days was reduced by air to 9 days. During a recent period of twelve months, British air-liners carried more than 1,500,000 lb. of urgent freight over the Continental and Empire routes.

ALL KINDS OF LOADS

A most every kind of load is handled by air nowadays. The use of multi-engined machines, with their big freight compartments, enables consignments of a size and weight to be dealt with which would have been considered impossible not long ago. Among loads which figure frequently on aerial waybills are urgently consigned fittings and spare parts for engineering plants. Many of these are rushed across to the Continent. Others go for thousands of miles along our Empire routes. Films, wireless valves, and gramophone records, and also such articles as urgently needed medicines, are often to be found among the air-borne loads. There is an increased tendency among manufacturers to send samples of goods by air. This applies not only to the Continental services, but also to the Empire routes. Samples of the tobacco and coffee crops now reach London regularly by air, while there is a growing disposition to send gold to London by the air route from some of the big mines in Africa.

Going hand-in-hand with the progress of air transport on the Continental and Empire routes is a rapid development, in this country, of **inland airways.** The prospect of commercial success, with such routes, is enhanced by the production of aircraft which, flying at speeds approaching three miles a minute, can be operated so economically that they will carry passengers at a cost of one shilling a ton mile, or the equivalent of one penny per passenger per mile. In addition to the internal air-lines

operated by individual companies, the four main railway companies, through the medium of an organisation known as Railway Air Services, are in process of linking up Britain by a system of interconnected air routes; and these will not only enable business men and others to fly swiftly to and from all parts of the country, but they will also provide accurately timed connections with air routes to the Continent and across the Empire.

FLYING CLUBS

At the same time, steady progress is being made with **flying clubs and private flying**, and also with the sport of gliding. More than 2,500 air-club members have now become qualified aeroplane pilots; and there are more than 400 privately owned aircraft in this country. The Air Ministry is interesting itself in the development of motorless gliding, and already there are about 400 qualified glider pilots in the 22 gliding clubs dotted about the country.

Keen attention is also being paid to the question of producing **cheaper types of small-engined planes**—the baby-cars of the air. It is already possible to purchase a reliable 2-seater for £450, and next spring it is expected that a simplified form of auto-giro, or revolving-wing machine, will be on the market at a figure of slightly less than £300. If an adequate demand can be created, and if quantity-production methods can be adopted, such as are used in the mass-production of cars, it is now believed that it will be possible, ultimately, to market a small 2-seater aircraft, simple to maintain and easy to fly, at a price of not more than £150.

Linked closely with such schemes for cheapening the cost of aircraft is the campaign to increase the number of **municipal air-ports and air-stations throughout the country.** There can be no big development of popular flying unless there is an adequate ground organisation at the service of aerial tourists and travellers. A very important question, also, in the business use of aircraft, and more particularly in the development of inland air-mails, is the proposal to erect big overhead landing stages right in the heart of cities, and thus save the time now spent in effecting ground connections with out-lying aerodromes. So far as London is concerned, a site now considered to offer many advantages lies between Blackfriars Bridge and London Bridge. It is proposed to raise above the surface of the Thames, at this point, an immense stage 300 feet above the surface of the river. The total cost of this scheme is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of £7,500,000. Another plan is for a big elevated stage over Waterloo Station. This, it is calculated, would cost roughly £5,000,000; while the scheme for a huge alighting platform over the railway sidings at King's Cross would, it is said, cost almost as much. Less ambitious projects entail expenditure of from £1,500,000 to £2,000,000.

In spite, however, of the cost, it is now considered essential, if high-speed air transport is to develop within this country as a real convenience to the business world, that **our big cities should have central air-stations**, just as they have central railway stations, and the whole matter is now under active investigation by the authorities in consultation with engineers and airway experts.

RECORD AEROPLANE FLIGHTS

Date	Pilot	Distance	Time	Machine
Dec. 17, 1903	Orville Wright	850 feet World's first controlled flight in power-driven aeroplane	58 secs.	12 h.p. Wright biplane
July 25, 1909	Louis Bleriot	26 miles First Cross-Channel aeroplane flight. From Les Baraques to Dover	37 mins.	25 h.p. Bleriot monoplane
April 27-28, 1910	Louis Paulhan	183 miles London-Manchester flight, with one halt en route, which won £10,000 "Daily Mail" prize	4 hrs. 12 mins.	50 h.p. Farman biplane
June, 1919	Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Whitten Brown	1,890 miles First non-stop Atlantic aeroplane flight. From St. John's, Newfoundland, to Ireland, winning "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize	16 hrs. 12 mins.	Twin-engined Vickers biplane
Nov-Dec., 1919	Sir Ross Smith and Sir Keith Smith	11,295 miles Flight in stages from England to Australia	124 flying hours [Total time from departure to arrival 27 days 20 hrs. 20 mins.]	Twin-engined Vickers biplane
Feb.-March, 1920	Col. van Ryneveld and Lt. Brand	7,500 miles First flight in stages from London to Capetown (using three machines en route)	109 flying hours (or 43 days from departure to arrival)	Vickers-Vimy biplane, Rolls-Royce engines
1924	U.S. Army airmen	27,000 miles in stages round the world	336 flying hours	Douglas biplanes
1925	Marchese de Pinedo	34,000 miles Rome-Melbourne-Tokyo-Rome in stages	360 flying hours	Savoia flying-boat
1925-26	Sir Alan Cobham	17,000 miles England to South Africa and back	175 flying hours	385 h.p. De Hav. biplane
1926	Commandante Franco	6,259 miles in stages from Spain to South America, including non-stop ocean flight of 1,500 miles	59½ hours	Dornier flying-boat
May 9th, 1926	Lt.-Com. R. E. Byrd	1,300 miles from Spitsbergen to North Pole and back	15½ hours	3-engined Fokker monoplane
June-Oct., 1926	Sir Alan Cobham	28,000 miles England to Australia and back	230 flying hours	De Havilland biplane
May 20-21, 1927	Capt. Lindbergh	3,639 miles New York to Paris non-stop. (First solo flight across Atlantic)	33½ hours	220 h.p. Ryan monoplane
Feb., 1928	Bert Hinkler	10,340 miles England to Australia	15½ days	"Avian" light aeroplane
April, 1928	Capt. Kohl, Baron von Huenefeld, Commander Fitzmaurice	2,300 miles Ireland to Labrador. (First non-stop North Atlantic aeroplane flight from east to west)	36 hours	German Bremen monoplane

RECORD AEROPLANE FLIGHTS—*Continued*

Date	Pilot	Distance	Time	Machine
May 31– June 9, 1928	Capt. Kingsford-Smith and 3 companions	7,300 miles Trans-Pacific flight in 3 stages from Oakland, California, to Sydney, Australia	79 flying hours	3-engined Fokker monoplane
April, 1929	Squad.-Ldr. Jones-Williams and Lt. N. H. Jenkins	4,130 miles England to India (non-stop)	50½ hours	Fairey-Napier monoplane
June 27– July 11, 1929	Squad.-Ldr. Kingsford-Smith, C. T. P. Uhm, W. McWilliams, H. A. Litchfield	10,500 miles Australia-England	12 days 21½ hours	Fokker monoplane
Aug. 2–9, 1929	Duchess of Bedford, Capt. C. Barnard, and R. Little	9,000 miles England-India-England	7½ days	Fokker monoplane
May, 1930	Miss Amy Johnson	9,960 miles England to Australia in stages. (First flight to Australia by a woman pilot)	19 days	Moth light aeroplane
June, 1930	Squad.-Ldr. Kingsford-Smith	1,900 miles Ireland to Newfoundland. (Second non-stop North Atlantic flight from east to west)	32 hours 12 mins.	"Southern Cross" monoplane
Sept., 1930	Capt. Costes and M. Bellonte	3,700 miles Paris to New York. (First non-stop flight from Europe to New York)	37 hours 17 minutes	Breguet biplane 750 h.p. engine
June-July, 1931	Messrs. Post and Gatty	16,500 miles Round-the-world flight in stages	8 days 15 hours 51 minutes	Lockhead Vega mon., 590 h.p. "Wasp" eng.
July, 1931	Messrs. Boardman and Polando	4,984 miles Non-stop flight from New York to Constantinople	49 hours	Bellanca monoplane, Wright engine
Aug., 1931	Mr. J. A. Mollison	10,000 miles Australia to England flight in stages	8 days 22 hours 25 minutes	De Havilland "Moth" light plane, Gipsy engine
Nov., 1931	Bert Hinkler	2,000 miles From Port Natal, Brazil, to Bathurst on African coast. (First west-to-east South Atlantic flight, and first light aeroplane Atlantic crossing)	22 hours	Puss Moth monoplane
March 24–28, 1932	Mr. J. A. Mollison	6,350 miles England to the Cape in stages	4 days 17 hours 19 minutes	D.H. Puss Moth (Gipsy III engine)
April 19–27, 1932	Mr. C. W. A. Scott	9,500 miles England to Australia in stages	8 days 20 hours 47 minutes	D.H. "Moth" Gipsy engine
May 20–21, 1932	Miss Amelia Earhart (Mrs. G. P. Putnam)	2,026 miles Newfoundland to Ireland. (First solo Atlantic flight by woman aviator)	13½ hours	Lockhead Vega mon., 420 h.p. "Wasp" eng.

RECORD AEROPLANE FLIGHTS—*Continued*

Date	Pilot	Distance	Time	Machine
Aug. 18-19, 1932	Mr. J. A. Mollison	2,600 miles Portmarnock, Ireland, to Pennfield Ridge, New Brunswick. (First solo flight across North Atlantic from east to west)	30½ hours	D.H. Puss Moth, 120 h.p. Gipsy engine
Nov., 1932	Mrs. J. A. Mollison (Miss Amy) Johnson	6,220 miles England to the Cape in stages	4 days 6 hours 54 minutes	D.H. Puss Moth, Gipsy Major engine
Feb., 1933	Squad Leader Gayford and Ft.-Lt. Nicoletts	5,309 miles (non-stop) Cranwell, Lincolnshire, to Walvis Bay, South-West Africa	57 hours 25 minutes	Fairey long-range monoplane, Napier engine
July, 1933	Mr. Wiley Post	16,500 miles Round the world in stages—New York back to New York, via Germany, Russia, and Alaska	7 days 18 hours 49 minutes	Lockhead "Vega" monoplane "Wasp" eng.
July, 1933	Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mollison	3,300 miles Trans-Atlantic flight from Pendine Sands, Carmarthenshire, to Bridgeport, 60 miles from New York	39 hours	D.H. Dragon, two Gipsy Major engines
July-Aug., 1933	Marshal Italo Balbo and 100 Italian airmen	11,770 miles Return squadron flight across Atlantic—the first of its kind—from Rome to Chicago and back	42 days from start to finish including halts en route	25 Savoia-Marchetti flying-boats started, 23 returned.
Aug., 1933	Mr. Paul Codos and M. Maurice Rossi	5,657 miles (non-stop) New York across Atlantic to Kayak, Syria	54 hours 44 minutes	Bleriot long-range monoplane (Hispano-Suiza motor)
Oct. 4-11, 1933	Sir C. Kingsford-Smith	9,550 miles England to Australia in stages	7 days 4 hours 47 minutes	Br. monoplane, Gipsy engine
Oct. 14-20, 1933	C. F. Ulm	England to Australia in stages	6 days 17 hours 56 minutes	Avro Wright, whirlwind engine
Sept. 20-28, 1934	C. J. Melrose	10,000 miles Australia to England in stages	8 days 9 hours	Puss Moth monoplane

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

This National Charity, comprising 185 separate cottages, households, and branches, has rescued more than 116,000 destitute little ones since its inauguration in 1866. Annually, about 18,000 children are dealt with: the number of girls and boys and babies always being supported is more than 8,500. Every week about 30 fresh applicants are admitted to what has long been called "the largest family in the world." In this family 1,401 babies and 441 crippled children are included. In technical schools and workshops over 1,200 girls and boys are being taught a trade or occupation to fit them for after-life.

The Charter of the Homes is "No destitute child ever refused admission." There is no red tape, no waiting list, and no voting system. Dr. Barnardo's Homes rescue the nation's destitute children, nurture and train them, and give them back to the Empire as patriotic self-supporting citizens. Over 30,500 Barnardo children have been emigrated to Canada and Australia with remarkable success. In the Great War 10,715 Barnardo boys rallied to the aid of the Empire, 677 made the supreme sacrifice.

Head offices and chief Ever-Open Door, 18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

IRELAND'S YEAR

THE return in the **Northern Ireland General Election**, held in December, 1933, showed that the Unionist party had a majority of 20 over all the 5 other parties, or a working majority of 22 on the assumption that Mr. de Valera and Mr. MacLogan, both from the Free State, and elected as Nationalists, kept their intention of not sitting in the Northern Parliament. This result was sufficient to enable Lord Craigavon, the Prime Minister, to issue a message declaring that "Ulster is again assured of five years' resolute and settled government," nor was it materially affected when, some months later, the vacancy in the British Parliament caused by the much regretted death of Mr. Joseph Devlin was filled by a Nationalist. Nationalism, so called, indeed does not seem to strengthen in the Ulster region, and Republicanism of the Southern kind has only a solitary representative in the new Parliament. Nevertheless, leaders and others in the South continue to declare their confident hopes that, despite any repelling action of their own, Ulster will eventually make part of a United and wholly independent Ireland. Of this consummation there is as little sign as ever in the Six Counties.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK IN N. IRELAND

In Northern Ireland the outlook for industry is brighter than it has been for some years. This improvement has been attributed to (1) the fiscal policy of the National Parliament which includes Northern Ireland in the British fiscal unity; and (2) to the impetus given to export trade through the favourable action of the foreign exchanges. Over a year ago the two dozen ship-building berths in Belfast were idle for the first time in the history of the port; in January, 1934, there were 9 ships on the stocks, and prospects of further building were good. Conditions in the linen industry have also improved greatly—so much so, indeed, that, as result of negotiations, the reductions in working wages made in 1931 and affecting 20,000 hands on the manufacturing side, were restored in July, 1934. According to

the Trade returns, the total linen goods exported for the 11 months ended Nov., 1933, was £5,284,959; of this total the United States took piece-goods to the value of nearly £1,500,000; and it is now declared confidently that the whole of the British export market for linens is gradually being secured by the Ulster and Scottish industry.

Agricultural prices are so high, as compared with those in the Free State, that stringent provision against border smuggling was made in the British Finance Act of 1934. At the end of July, there were 58,836 registered unemployed in the province, a decrease of 6,200 in the year. The Northern Government has accepted a novel and far-reaching scheme whereby all road transport shall be consolidated under one transport board whose receipts shall be pooled with those of the railway companies, the pool to be administered by a standing joint committee charged with various duties concerning services, fares, etc., and subject to the jurisdiction of an appeal tribunal. In this way it is hoped to control the severe competition between road and rail and rescue the railways from the peril of bankruptcy.

IRISH FREE STATE'S ACTIONS

The year 1933 has been described as the most difficult in the short history of the **Irish Free State**. Re-elected at the General Election in Jan., Mr. de Valera, with a clear majority of one in the Dail, and allied with Labour, was free to do practically as he liked. Already he had abolished the Oath of allegiance, reduced the office of Governor-General to a farce, appropriated the Land annuities due to England; in his whirlwind election campaign had promised much, including reduced taxation, more and larger bounties for farmers, alternative markets for goods kept out of England by the retaliatory import duties, and generally further weakening of "the English connection." The alternative markets were not provided. In less than two years the country's trade slumped by £27,000,000, the Government's industrial policy did something to reduce unemployment, but in Dec., 1933, there were 79,414 unemployed on the registers, and a further 143,615 persons were in receipt of public assistance; taxation remained high and a 3½ per cent loan of £6,000,000 was only half subscribed.

Early in 1934 other troubles began. By way of placating the powerful Irish Republican Army and perhaps the secret societies, **General O'Duffy**, the head of the Civic Guard, was dismissed. The General retaliated by joining the Opposition and forming the Army Comrades, whose main duty would be to protect life and freedom. Soon it changed its name

to the National Guard, was banned by the Government and proclaimed as illegal; eventually, after further changing and banning, became one of the three Constitutional parties which, with General O'Duffy as leader and Mr. Cosgrave and Mr. Frank MacDermot as auxiliary leaders, were fused into the **United Irish Party**. There were conflicts between the rival bodies, riots, shootings, house-searching, trials by a military tribunal, imprisonment. Great hopes were entertained that the Irish United Party might oppose effectually Mr. de Valera and perhaps dispossess him of power; but so far these have not been realised. His obvious failure to capture the local authorities for his party showed perhaps a certain weakening in popular appeal: on the other hand, the Budget of 1934, with its unexpected surplus of £1,355,000 and substantial reduction in taxation, has undoubtedly strengthened confidence in him and his administration. In September General O'Duffy's link with the United Irish Party was severed.

By means of legislation for amending the Constitution, such as the abolition of the Senate, the King's right of withholding assent to Bills, and the right of appeal to the Privy Council, Mr. de Valera continued his deliberate course of asserting Ireland's claim to complete independence as a Republic. On Nov. 14, Mr. Thomas said in the Commons that His Majesty's Government regarded such methods as "totally unacceptable," they, in effect, being a repudiation of the 1921 Treaty; whereupon, Mr. de Valera, on Nov. 29, asked for "a direct and unequivocal statement of the action the Government would take if the Irish people decided to sever their relations with the Commonwealth." Mr. Thomas replied that his Government did not feel called upon to say what they might do or not do in such a hypothetical case; a natural reply, it might seem, which Mr. de Valera interpreted as an "evasion" and a veiled "threat of war." And so the matter stands.

SHAN F. BULLOCK.

IRISH MINISTRIES

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Governor: His Grace the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., K.P., Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland.

The Cabinet:

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. the Viscount Craigavon of Stormont, D.L., M.P.

Minister of Finance: Rt. Hon. H. M. Pollock, D.L., M.P.

Minister of Home Affairs: Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson Bates, O.B.E., D.L., M.P.

Minister of Labour: Rt. Hon. J. M. Andrews, D.L., M.P.

Minister of Education: Rt. Hon. the Viscount Charlemont, H.M.V.L.

Minister of Agriculture: Capt. the Rt. Hon. Sir Basil Brooke, Bart., C.B.E., M.C., D.L., M.P.

Minister of Commerce: Rt. Hon. J. Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.

The Senate, Speaker of: Rt. Hon. Viscount Bangor.

The House of Commons, Speaker of: Capt. the Rt. Hon. H. G. H. Mulholland, M.P.

Secretary to the Cabinet: Sir Charles Blackmore, C.B.E.

IRISH FREE STATE

Governor-General: Mr. Donal Buckley.

President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs: Mr. Eamon de Valera.

Vice-President and Minister for Local Government and Public Health: Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly.

Minister for Lands: Senator Joseph Connolly. Minister for Industry and Commerce: Mr. Sean Lemass.

Minister for Finance: Mr. Sean McEntee.

Minister for Agriculture: Dr. James Ryan.

Minister for Defence: Mr. Frank Aiken.

Minister for Justice: Mr. Patrick J. Rutledge.

Minister for Education: Mr. T. Derrig.

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs: Mr. Gerald Boland.

SOME CENTENARIES IN 1935

Sir Julius Vogel, the statesman who was twice Premier of New Zealand, has his centenary on Feb. 24, 1935. He died in 1899.

On June 18, 1835, **William Cobbett**, the economist and author of "Rural Rides," died at Normandy, a village near Guildford. **Sir David Salomon** was elected Sheriff of London, the first Jew to hold that office—an Act being passed on June 24, 1835, legalising his election. A great fire in New York destroyed 674 buildings on Dec. 16, 1835. Mails were first conveyed overland to India in the year 1835.

It will be a century on Feb. 20, 1935, since the disastrous earthquake occurred in Chile, which destroyed Concepcion. **Sheldon Amos**, eminent jurist, was born in 1835. **Dr. Ernest Hart**, a writer on medical topics who suggested the development of the Apollinaris spring, was born June 26, 1835. That great American preacher, **Bishop Phillips Brooks**, was born on Dec. 13, 1835. Many can recall his remarkable sermons in Westminster Abbey.

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE FAILS

The Geneva Disarmament Conference, which opened on Feb. 2, 1932, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Henderson, is now moribund after talking for nearly three years. It has rather intensified than allayed international friction. Far from carrying out any world-wide scheme of disarmament it has become a re-armament conference, by reason of the resolution which it passed in 1932 sanctioning "parity of armaments" for Germany. The difficulties which it has already caused may be much aggravated this year when another conference is to meet to discuss the thorny topic of naval disarmament.

One of the results of the squabbles at the Disarmament Conference, and of the revolution in Germany which brought Herr Hitler to power, has been a rapid increase in their armaments by all the countries of the world, with the solitary exception of Great Britain, who was still in September, 1934, in the stage of talking about what she will do. Sir B. Eyres-Monsell, the First Lord of the Admiralty, on June 23, 1934, gave these astonishing figures:— "During the last eight years Italy has increased her expenditure on armaments by 93 per cent., the United States by over 10 per cent., Germany by over 12 per cent. [the huge German increase in 1934 is not apparently included], Japan by over 80 per cent., France by over 100 per cent., and Russia by over 197 per cent. England was the only country to show a decrease over that period of 16 per cent."

A STATE OF UNREST

Such is the uneasiness and such the feeling of insecurity that the United States, though remote from Europe and Asia and protected by vast distances and broad oceans, is now embarking on a great armaments programme. It is building 1,100 new aeroplanes in addition to the very large force of aircraft which it already possesses. It has adopted a five years' programme of naval construction which will involve an expenditure of about \$150,000,000, and will incidentally provide an enormous amount of work for American labour in a period of depression. Japan has announced that at this year's naval conference she will claim parity with Great Britain and the United States for her fleet, instead of the present ratio of five British or American ships to each three Japanese. She is also greatly expanding her air force and is adding to it in the next three years no fewer than 500 machines, raising its total strength to about 2,400 aeroplanes. She has now in hand a four years' naval programme the cost of which will exceed \$50,000,000, though it makes no provision for such further increase in the Japanese fleet as may be regarded as necessary if parity with the United States is to be attained.

France is reorganising her air force, expanding it greatly at a cost of nearly \$50,000,000; and she is completing a vast system of defensive fortifications on her eastern frontier which will cost at least \$43,000,000. This system is designed for the express purpose of stopping a sudden invasion by Germany. Germany herself has enormously increased her expenditure on armaments, by

a total amount in 1934 of \$27,000,000, notwithstanding the critical state of her finances, and it has been intimated that further demands on the German taxpayer for the air arm are to be expected in the near future.

Russia is concentrating on the development of an enormous air force, and is said to have at the present time over 2,000 large aeroplanes which, according to experts, are capably handled. Italy is increasing her air force at a total cost of \$16,000,000, and expanding her very efficient navy with a special grant of \$23,000,000 for naval purposes which is to be spread over six years.

The smaller states of Europe continously with Germany are anxiously taking precautions against attack. Belgium is expending \$12,000,000 on aircraft and is constructing a system of defences for her eastern frontier, which will connect with the French works, and, it is hoped, delay or prevent any such German inrush as occurred in 1914. Holland is ordering new aircraft and building new forts. Switzerland has voted a sum of about \$5,000,000 for fortifications on her German frontier and for aircraft; she is considering the advisability of increasing the term of compulsory service in her citizen army. Sweden is buying aircraft largely. Denmark, who had almost completely disarmed, is taking special defensive measures.

THE BRITISH POSITION

Such are the practical results of three years of sterile debate at Geneva. At the end of it all, Great Britain is in danger—defenceless, and so weak that her influence on the Continent has wellnigh vanished, while the risk of coalitions against her has certainly grown.

The British draft Disarmament Convention of March 16, 1933 was fully analysed in the last issue of the YEAR BOOK, and to recapitulate its proposals here would be mere waste of time as there is not the slightest prospect of its acceptance. Germany was allowed under it to rearm on a very large scale on land, though not immediately; but she was not permitted to rearm at sea or in the air. Negotiations concerning it proceeded between the Powers with so little result that on Oct. 22, 1933, Germany announced her determination to withdraw from the Conference and to resign from the League of Nations. After this blow the Bureau of the Disarmament Conference decided to suspend for a time the work of the Conference, in order to permit of diplomatic efforts to secure her return. Efforts were made to coax her back but without success.

On Jan. 1, 1934, the French Chautemps Government—which fell a few weeks later—despatched a memorandum to the German Government insisting on the need for a system of "automatic and periodic supervision" to make sure that the strength of the armed forces, as fixed by a future Disarmament Convention, were not exceeded. It also declared its insistence upon the necessity of a thorough test of such system of supervision before any large-scale disarmament was carried out. It objected strongly to a German

claim for a force of 300,000 short-service troops (instead of 105,000 long-service troops as fixed by the Treaty of Versailles) in addition to the large so-called "para-military" organisations which Germany possesses, such as the Storm Troops and Stahlhelm, the strength of which is estimated at 2,500,000 men.

On Jan. 31, 1934, a British Memorandum was issued giving the British Government's views as they had been modified during the negotiations. It stated that, for a satisfactory international agreement as to disarmament, adequate provision must be made "under the three heads of (a) security, (b) equality of rights, (c) disarmament." But under the head of security all that was proposed was that there should be a consultation of the Powers which had signed the Disarmament Convention (supposing one was concluded) in the event of a breach or the threat of a breach of the Convention. Views were to be exchanged "as to the steps to be taken for the purpose of restoring the situation and maintaining in operation" the Convention. Great Britain offered talk when France (as everyone knew) required before disarming a definite promise of British military support, backed by adequate armed forces, in the event of a breach of the Convention. "Equality of rights" was stated in the British Memorandum to be "essential"; and the only "agreement worthy of the name of a Disarmament Convention" was pronounced to be "one which contains reduction as well as limitation of armaments."

BRITISH PROPOSALS

The British Government was prepared to give way to the German claim for a short-service army of 300,000, but it wanted to prohibit "para-military" forces, "the prohibition being checked by a system of permanent and automatic supervision." The failure of such a system of supervision to secure the effective disarmament of Germany after the Treaty of Versailles was, however, notorious. The British Memorandum reiterated the Government's earlier proposal for the complete abolition of military aircraft, but admitted that this must be dependent "on the effective supervision of civil aviation to prevent its misuse for military purposes." Without such supervision, Germany would have been left supreme in the air in Europe, as her commercial air fleet is far in excess of that of any other European Power. Her unwillingness to agree to any system of control or supervision was known from the secret German "instructions of Sept., 1933, which passed into French hands. Japan and the United States, to say nothing of Soviet Russia, were equally unwilling to submit to international control of their civil aviation.

The Doumergue Ministry in France, after further fruitless negotiations with Germany, on March 19, 1934, issued a memorandum pointing out that France between 1920 and 1932 had "reduced the term of her military service by 66 per cent., the number of her divisions by 53 per cent., the total of her effectives by 25 per cent., and her budgetary credits for national defence by £30,000,000." While she was so acting "Germany had pursued for long years a programme for bringing her armaments up to a level very much above that authorised by the treaties." France could "neither understand nor admit that

exaggerated pretensions to re-armament put forward on one side should constitute an argument for asking other Powers to agree to reductions of armaments which do harm to the interests of their security." What guarantee was there "that the new Convention would not meet in the future with the fate of the military clauses of the treaties of peace?" France had learnt by experience that "every new concession leads to a new demand or to a new violation of the treaties." Two imperative conditions were laid down if France was to accept a Convention. There must be, not mere consultation between the pacific Powers if it were violated, but the pledge of common action against the violator; and Germany must return to the League of Nations.

On April 16, 1934, the German Government revealed its intentions regarding the air arm. It wanted "during the first five years of a ten-years Convention to possess 'a defensive air force of short-range machines, not including bombing machines.'" The numerical strength of these was not to exceed 50 per cent of the military aircraft possessed by France in France herself and in French North Africa (such total of French machines was in 1934 over 3,000, so that Germany would have 1,500 machines). Further, Germany was, after the five years' period, "to work up to equality of numbers with the principal air Powers," and to attain it at the end of the ten years of the Convention.

This caused alarm in France. On April 17 the French Government pointed to the large additions made by Germany to her expenditure on armaments for 1934 and declared these additions to be evidence that "the German Government intends to increase immediately on a formidable scale not only the strength of its army but also of its navy and its aviation. So far as the last is concerned, it is the less permissible for the neighbours of Germany to disregard the menace that hangs over them, in that numerous aerodromes have recently been organised in the demilitarised zone, in violation of the Treaty" (of Versailles). The British Government was reminded that "the experience of the last war—the horrors of which France had to endure more than any other country—imposes upon her the duty of showing prudence."

THE GENERAL COMMISSION MEETS

On May 29, 1934, the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference held a meeting which carried the cause of disarmament no further forward. Mr. Norman Davis, representing the United States, stated the American programme. It was one of willingness to negotiate "a universal pact of non-aggression," but with this condition that "the United States will not take part in European political negotiations and settlements, and will make no attempt whatever to use its armed forces for the settlement of any dispute anywhere." This was in effect to propose the repetition of the Kellogg Pact which had proved of very trifling value. M. Litvinov, for the Soviet, suggested that it would be "more honest and courageous to admit that international conditions, and particularly political events in some countries during recent years had prevented the Disarmament Conference from carrying out its direct task of drawing up a

disarmament convention." He proposed that the Conference should "turn its attention to security and devise a workable system of guarantees." But on the following day when the Disarmament Conference met, Sir J. Simon declared flatly against any such system of security guarantees, and in effect administered a severe lecture to the French Government because it had insisted on its inability to disarm when Germany was re-arming. M. Barthou, the French Foreign Minister, retorted by quoting a pronouncement made by Sir J. Simon on October 14, 1933, that there must be no immediate re-armament, and asked how the British Government had reconciled this with Germany's increase of 160 per cent. in her aviation expenditure and of 33 per cent. in her outlay on her army.

On June 11, 1934, the General Commission of the Disarmament Conference adjourned indefinitely. It masked its failure by appointing a number of committees to examine various questions. Thus a Security Committee was nominated with the object of facilitating "the conclusion of 'regional security agreements.'" None but European States were represented upon it. Germany held wholly aloof from it. Italy and Hungary refused to appoint members though they nominated observers, who were to watch proceedings. The British Government intimated once more that it could accept no liabilities beyond those which it had assumed in the Locarno Protocol [guaranteeing France and Germany on the Rhine frontier against aggression]. Other committees which are still talking are, one dealing with Air; another dealing with the supervision of armaments and guarantees against bad faith; and a third concerned with the manufacture of arms and the trade in them.

AN IMPOSSIBLE SITUATION

Thus an almost complete impasse has been reached. The fundamental mistake in the British policy of disarmament has been its confused thinking and its assumption that the relations between States are governed by the same principles as relations between individuals. Relations between individuals are controlled by law (in civilised States). Behind the law is force, which is for all practical purposes irresistible. The law-breaker is overpowered by the police, or by military action, if he should carry his defiance of justice to the point of ruthless bloodshed, as in the Sidney-street affair of twenty-five years ago. In international relations there is no universally accepted system of international law with irresistible force behind it. There is no international police nor is there any probability of such an organisation being created in the near future. The practical difficulties in its way are such that no one has been able to produce even a plausible scheme for overcoming them. The predatory State has therefore good hope of profiting by its wrongful deed against a weaker people; there is no means of promptly stopping it and inflicting condign punishment upon it. Proposals for the armed combination of nations against any possible aggressor are necessarily met with the questions: How shall we know who the aggressor is and how shall we be able to arrest him or destroy his fighting forces before they have dealt deadly blows? Even in such a

case as the German declarations of war in 1914 and the German violation of Belgian neutrality there are those who dispute the guilt of Germany. Pacifists who hope to eliminate war by some form of international court forget these facts. There is no international court, universally recognised and possessing the power to enforce its decisions.

Without the armed forces which pacifism would destroy, the peace of the world would be placed at the mercy of the armed criminal and gangster in civil life, or of the predatory State which believes in taking all it can from weaker neighbours. There are young men by the ten thousand on the Continent who are perfectly ready to die for their country in aggressive war, and who joyously proclaim that fact. Contempt for comfort and ease is one of the principles of Italian Fascism and is inculcated by the Nazi régime in Germany.

WHAT CAUSES WAR

It is not true that wars are caused by armaments or prevented by disarmament. One of the most terrible conflicts of the nineteenth century, the American Civil War, was fought between two sections of the American people, neither of which was armed. Their lack of armaments did not prevent them from engaging in hostilities, in which the total of deaths from battle or disease exceeded 600,000. The guarantee of international treaties did not protect Belgium against the violation of her territory in 1914 or her people against savage ill usage. The immediate cause of the war of 1914 was that the German staff believed a German victory to be certain, owing to the manner in which three-years service had been introduced in the French Army. As the German Colonel Frobenius pointed out, the French organisation would be dislocated during 1914-15.

A factor which must be taken into account is that disarmament would play into the hands of the most highly industrialised States and might tempt them into a policy of adventure and war. The nation with great steel and chemical industries could very rapidly turn out aeroplanes, tanks and poisonous gases, and could overwhelm an incautious or careless neighbour. A new source of disturbance is the immense development of the modern air arm and the terrific speed with which it can strike blows that might well prove decisive. Against such attack the only possible protection is the existence of a strong air force in the nation menaced or in the hands of allies—which could retaliate.

The assassination of King Alexander and M. Barthou at Marseilles in October will have its reactions on the already restless and unsettled state of Europe.

Disarmament as a general policy cannot be said to be in favour at the present time in Europe.

STATE AID FOR BRITISH GLIDING

By C. F. Carr

(Joint-Author of "Gliding and Motorless Flight")

British gliding should receive considerable impetus now that it is to have State aid. The provisional terms of Government assistance to the movement were announced in the House of Commons by Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary for Air. This would probably take the form, he said, of assistance towards the inauguration and maintenance of a properly organised central gliding school, which was regarded as essential to the sound development of gliding in this country, coupled with a small capitation grant to private clubs. The financial assistance would be limited to a five years period in the first instance, and subject to an overhead limit of £5,000 annually.

GERMAN GLIDING

Both forms of State aid indicated in this statement will have a far greater value for the movement than is represented by the annual total. The central gliding school will give the British clubs just what they have been waiting for since the 1930 "boom." The pre-eminence of German gliding has been due largely to its highly efficient schools of instruction, such as that at the Rhon-Rossitten, where pupils from all over the world have been trained by the most expert instructors. Up to the present, the only instructional facilities available in Britain have been provided by the various gliding clubs. The equipment of many of these clubs is somewhat limited, and none of them can rival that of the German schools, in which, by the way, many British pilots have taken "finishing" courses. If the British Central gliding school is modelled on the German pattern, as probably it will be, it will provide first-class gliding instruction at a comparatively low fee. One may take a course in Germany for as little as £20. There are several excellent

sites for the proposed school, which may be equipped with its own hostels and social amenities, as are the German schools.

Amongst gliding developments during the past twelve months have been some interesting experiments in Russia, where a glider "train" was successfully run for a considerable distance. An aeroplane towed a number of gliders, in each of which was a pilot. At agreed places the rear glider detached itself and landed with a small consignment of goods. This innovation may be developed in the future.

NEW RECORDS

The various records have been improved upon considerably. The Germans still hold most of the records, including the duration record of 36 hours. At the 1934 British national gliding competitions at Sutton Bank, near Thirsk, in Yorkshire, Mr. J. Laver, of the Dorset Gliding Club, remained in the air for over 12 hours, and thus established a new British duration record. At the same meeting Flight-Lieut. Geoffrey M. Buxton, an R.A.F. pilot whose hobby is gliding, established a new British altitude record of approximately 7,000 ft. (subject to official confirmation). The British distance record stands at about 100 miles. Much greater distances have been covered on the Continent, but in most instances the pilots have had the advantage of flying high-efficiency sailplanes of a more advanced type than most of the British clubs possess.

A British girl pilot, Miss Joan Meakin, has crossed the English Channel in a glider, towed by an aeroplane. The Alps have been crossed in a similar way. Some forms of aerobatics, such as looping the loop, have also been performed by glider pilots.

TOPICS OF THE YEAR

H.R.H. Prince George's betrothal to Princess Marina.

The death of President von Hindenburg, and the succession of Herr Adolf Hitler to the Presidency, Chancellorship, and headship of the Navy and Army of Germany.

The launch of the Queen Mary.

The murder of Dr. Dollfuss, Chancellor of Austria, and the serious unrest that preceded and followed that tragic event.

The severe and abnormal drought in Great Britain.

The visit of the Australian cricketers, and the five Test Matches, ending with the match at the Oval, London, in August.

The opening of the Mersey Tunnel, a triumph of engineering, by the King.

The retention by Great Britain of the Davis Cup, and the capture by F. J. Perry and Miss

Dorothy Round of the Singles championships at Wimbledon.

The financial experiments made in the U.S.A. to restore prosperity.

The Royal visit to Holyrood Palace in July. The position created by Great Britain's comparative weakness in air forces.

The fire-wreck of the Morro Castle.

Remarkable success of Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never."

Unusual demand for pictures at the Royal Academy.

Retirement of Dr. Inge from the Deanery of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Extension of marriage hours by new Act of Parliament.

The brilliant year of office of Sir Charles Collett as Lord Mayor of London, shadowed by his son's death.

Assassination of King Alexander.

PEOPLE OF TO-DAY

1,000 Biographies of Prominent Men and Women

ABERCORN, Duke of, K.G., Governor of Northern Ireland since Dec., 1922; a. 65. Represented Londonderry City in the House of Commons for 13 years. Served in the 1st Life Guards. Was Treasurer to his Majesty's Household, 1903-5. Created K.G., April 1928. Re-elected Governor, 1928, and in 1934. His stately home had a serious fire in Aug., 1934. His temporary home is Wilmont, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.

ABERDARE, Lord, 1, Lowndes Square, S.W.; a. 49. As C. N. Bruce won fame as a county cricketer and racket amateur champion in 1922. Winner of the M.C.C. Gold Prize in 1930. Educated at Winchester and New College. Served in the war. Succeeded his father as 3rd Lord Aberdare in 1929.

ABERDEEN and TEMAIR, Ishbel, Marchioness of, G.B.E., LL.D.; a. 78. A daughter of the first Lord Tweedmouth; married 7th Earl of Aberdeen who died in March, 1934; until recently President of International Council of Women; prominent in many woman's movements. Received Freedom of Edinburgh, Sept., 1928.

ACTON, Hon. Sir Edward; a. 68. A graduate of Wadham College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1891. Was President of Manchester Playgoers' Club for 5 years. County Court Judge for Nottingham from 1917 to his appointment as Judge of the High Court, June, 1920. Resigned Oct., 1931.

ADDISON, Rt. Hon. Christopher, P.C., Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, June, 1930-Aug., 1931, after being Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture; a. 65. Minister for Health, June, 1919, to April, 1921, after being President of the Local Government Board from Jan., 1919; after distinguished medical career he entered the House of Commons in 1910 as Liberal member for Hoxton. Appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education in 1914. Was first Minister for Munitions. Became minister without portfolio, April, 1921, but resigned in July. Defeated in General Election, Nov., 1922. Joined Labour Party, 1923, and was defeated at General Election, 1924. Elected for Swindon, May, 1929, but was defeated, 1931. Ex Chairman of Marketing Reorganisation Commission. Published his war-time recollections in 1934.

'AFGHANISTAN, King of (Mohamed Zahir Shah), who succeeded Nadir Khan; a. 20. Married in 1931 his cousin, daughter of Sirdar Ahmed Shah Khan. Came to the throne on the assassination of his father, Nov. 8, 1933.

AGA KHAN, The Rt. Hon. the (His Highness Aga Sultan Sir Mahomed Shah, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.); a. 57. The spiritual head of the Khojahs and leader of the Indian Mohammedan community; hon. LL.D.(Camb.), 1911. Accorded by the King-Emperor the rank and status of a First Class Chief of the Bombay Presidency for life. Has had striking successes on the English turf,

winning the Derby and Cesarewitch in 1930, and the Oaks and St. Leger in 1932; and Ascot Gold Cup in 1934. Married Mdlle. Carron in 1929, and a son was born on Jan. 17, 1933. Played an important part in the Round Table Conference on India, 1930-31. His mother, Lady Ali Shah, received the Order of the Crown of India, 1932. The Aga Khan was made a Privy Councillor, Jan. 1, 1934.

AINLEY, Henry, 30, Cambridge Terrace, W., actor; a. 55. Was for two and a half years in Sir Frank Benson's company. Made stage debut in 1899; appeared in "Paolo and Francesca" at St. James's Theatre with great success. Took Sir George Alexander's part in "If I Were King," and was a striking Brutus in "Julius Caesar." Other successes were in "The Great Adventure,"—which ran for 19 months—and "Quinneys." Joined the Army in 1917. Reappeared in "Reparation," 1919, "Oliver Cromwell," 1923, and "Hassan," "Macbeth," etc. Returned in July, 1929, in "The First Mrs. Fraser," which had a record run. Appeared as Hamlet at Royal Command performance, March, 1930. Played "The Anatomist," 1931, and in "Tobias and the Angel," 1932.

AITCHISON, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C., Lord Justice Clerk for Scotland, after being Lord Advocate for Scotland June 1, 1929-1933; a. 52. Educated at High School, Falkirk, and Edinburgh University. Called to the Scottish Bar, 1907. Served in the war. Appeared for Oscar Slater in his appeal in 1928, which was successful. Fought Central Glasgow in Labour interest at General Election, 1929, and was elected for Kilmarnock in Nov. Took silk in 1923. Succeeded Lord Alness, Oct., 1933.

ALBANIA, King of (King Zogu I), Ahmed Beg Zogu; former President of the Republic. Was proclaimed king on Sept. 1, 1928; a. 41. Of ancient lineage, he was appointed in 1920 Minister of the Interior, and in 1924 President. Speaks German and Albanian; a fine equestrian, and of impressive appearance.

ALEXANDER, Rt. Hon. Albert V., First Lord of the Admiralty, 1929-31; a. 49. Formerly on the staff of the Somerset County Council, Secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress. Represented, 1922-1931, the Hillsborough division of Sheffield. Was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in first Labour Government. An ardent co-operator.

ALEXANDER, Samuel, O.M., LL.D., Litt.D., 24, Brunswick Rd., Withington, Manchester, eminent British philosopher; a. 75. Born in Sydney, he gained high distinction as a student in the University of Melbourne. Scholar of Balliol College, 1878, and Fellow of Lincoln College later. Has been Gifford Lecturer and Spencer Lecturer. His writings on philosophy and Spinoza are highly esteemed. Received Order of Merit, June, 1930.

ALFONSO, King; a. 48. Born a king; married Princess Henry of Battenberg's daughter Princess Ena in 1906. Endowed with energy and courage he dominated his kingdom. A frequent welcome visitor to England. Established an admirable office for tracing prisoners of war. Received D.C.L. at Oxford, July, 1926, where a Department for the study of Spanish was founded. Was promoted Field-Marshal of the British Army, July, 1928. His mother, Queen Maria Christina, died in Feb., 1929. On the proclamation of a Republican Govt., King Alfonso suspended exercise of the Royal power and quitted Spain (Apr. 15, 1931), followed by the Queen and his family. His eldest son, renouncing Royal rank, married on June 21, 1933, Senorita Sampredo-Ocejo, a Cuban lady. His son Don Gonzalo, aged 19, died in Austria in Aug., 1934, after a motor accident.

ALINGTON, Very Rev. Cyril A., D.D., Dean of Durham, after being Headmaster of Eton; a. 62. Educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Oxford; was an assistant master at Marlborough and Eton successively, before becoming, in 1908, headmaster of Shrewsbury. Succeeded the Hon. and Rev. E. Lytton—whose half-sister he married—as headmaster of Eton, in 1916. Author of "A Schoolmaster's Apology," stories and articles, and a touching war-poem. Appointed a chaplain to the King, 1921. Appointed Dean of Durham, March, 1933.

ALLEN, Sir Hugh, K.O.V.O., Director of the Royal College of Music, Kensington; a. 65. Was organist successively at St. Asaph Cathedral, Ely, and New College, Oxford. Since 1918 has been Professor of Music in Oxford University, reviving an interest in singing which was notable. Knighted, 1920.

ALLENBY, Field-Marshal Viscount, of Megiddo, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., who commanded the cavalry expeditionary force at outbreak of war; did fine service later at the front; a. 72. Served in Bechuanaland, Zululand, and South Africa. Commanded the 4th Cavalry Brigade, 1905-10. Promoted to General in June, 1917, and appointed to command of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force. Received G.C.M.G. after capture of Jerusalem, Dec., 1917. Had brilliant success in Sept., 1918, followed by a complete victory commemorated by the G.C.B. conferred on Nov. 1. Made a Field-Marshal, July, 1919, and a Viscount, with grant of £50,000. High Commissioner for Egypt, Oct., 1919-1925. Received G.C.V.O., June, 1934.

ALNESS, Lord (Rt. Hon. R. Munro, K.C.), formerly Lord Chief Justice Clerk for Scotland, Oct., 1922-1933; Secretary for Scotland, 1916-22; a. 66. A son of the manse, he went to the Bar and became Counsel to the Inland Revenue. Elected Liberal M.P. for Wick Burghs in 1910, and three years later was appointed Lord Advocate in Mr. Asquith's Ministry and a Privy Councillor. Appointed Lord Justice Clerk in Oct., 1922, and took the title of Lord Alness. Published his reminiscences 1930. Raised to Peerage, June, 1934.

AMERY, Rt. Hon. Leopold S., M.P., 112, Eaton Sq., S.W., Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1924 and also for Dominion Affairs, July, 1925-June, 1929. First Lord

of the Admiralty, Nov., 1922-Jan., 1924, after being Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, 1921-1922, and previously Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Colonies; a. 62. On the editorial staff of "The Times," 1899-1909. Returned unopposed for S. Birmingham, 1911, and now represents Sparkbrook Division. Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet, 1917. On Staff of Supreme Council at Versailles, 1917-18. P.C., June, 1922.

AMPTHILL, Lord, Oakley House, Oakley, Bedford; a. 65. Ex-Governor of Madras; Viceroy of India pro tem. 1904; a son of the famous ambassador who was one of Bismarck's closest friends. Lord Ampthill was a famous Varsity oarsman and President of the Oxford Union.

AMULREE, Lord, 3, Stafford Mansions, S.W., Secretary of State for Air, Oct., 1930-1931; a. 73. A Scot who was called to the Bar in 1886. Was first President of the Industrial Court established in 1920. President of the Royal Commission on Licensing Laws. After being knighted, Sir William Mackenzie was raised to the peerage in 1929. Has been very busy as arbitrator and conciliator in trade disputes.

ANDERSON, Mary (Mme. de Navarro), Broadway, Worcestershire; for 12 years one of the most famous actresses, retiring finally in 1889; married A. de Navarro, who published "Causeries on English Pewter," 1912, and died in Oct., 1932. She reappeared for War Charities in 1916, 1917, and 1918.

ANNUNZIO, Gabrielle d'; a. 71. Italy's foremost poet, novelist, and dramatist; his novels were placed on the Index Expurgatorius by the Vatican in 1911; much sensation, not to say bewilderment, caused by his mystery play, "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," on its production in Paris, May, 1911. His stirring orations demanding Italy's intervention in the war had a national effect in 1915. Led an air flight to Vienna, August, 1918. Took a hostile attitude after the armistice to the propositions of the allies, and entered Fiume, resisting all opposition. Created Prince of Monte Nevoso, March, 1924.

ARLISS, George, actor. Of English birth, went to U.S.A. about 34 years ago, and won speedy recognition as an actor; a. 66. Among recent successes on the stage and the films have been his impersonations in "Disraeli," "Alexander Hamilton," "The Green Goddess," and "Old English." In 1931 the film "The Millionaire," with Mr. Arliss in the chief rôle, made a success, and "The Silent Voice" in 1932. "The House of Rothschild" was outstanding in 1934. Elected Fellow of the Society of Arts. Mrs. Arliss is a distinguished actress.

ARMAGH, Archbishop of (Most Rev. C. F. D'Arcy, D.D.), The Palace, Armagh; a. 75. After brilliant college course, ordained in 1884. Has been successively vicar and Dean of Belfast. Bishop of Clogher Bishop of Ossory, and Bishop of Down. Author of several able theological books. Was Archbishop of Dublin for one year prior to his election as Primate of All Ireland June, 1920.

ARMOUR, Thomas D., winner of the Open Golf Championship in 1931; a. 39. A native of Edinburgh who has become a naturalised American. Has been since 1925 a professional

golfer in U.S.A., and won, 1927, U.S.A. championship. Won the Open Championship at Carnoustie, on June 5, 1931, with an aggregate of 296 for 72 holes.

ASHFIELD, Lord, 43, South Street, Park Lane, W., Chairman of the London Transport Board; President of the Board of Trade, 1916-1919; Ex-Chairman and managing director of the Underground Electric Railway Company, and of the London General Omnibus Company; a. 59. A native of Derby, he was educated in U.S.A., where he was for 12 years a general manager of electric railways. Knighted in June, 1914. Resigned Presidency of the Board of Trade, May, 1919, owing to ill-health. Created a peer, Jan., 1920.

ASHWELL, Lena (Lady Simson, O.B.E.), 48, Grosvenor Sq., W., actress. "Mrs. Dane's Defence," 1900; "Leah Kleschna," 1904; "The Shulamite"; managed the Kingsway Theatre, 1907-9; made her début on music-hall stage, Oct., 1911. Appointed Officer of the Order of the British Empire for her valuable work in providing concerts at the front and at home. Her husband, the late Sir Henry Simson, the obstetric surgeon, was knighted in 1925. He died on Sept. 13, 1932.

ASKWITH, Lord, 5, Cadogan Gardens, S.W., a. 74. Chief Industrial Commissioner, 1911-1918; was counsel on the Venezuelan Arbitration, to the Commissioner of Works, for the Crown in peacetime claims; Assistant Secretary Board of Trade (Railways); Comptroller-General of the Commercial, Labour, and Statistical Departments, 1909 to 1911, and Chairman Fair Wages Advisory Committee, 1910-1919. Has settled many strikes and lockouts, including the cotton dispute of 1910, and the railway and transport workers' strikes of 1911, and for his services received the honour of Knight-Commander of the Bath, Sept., 1911. Was Chairman of Government Arbitration Committee under Munitions Acts. Raised to the Peerage, March, 1919. Lady Askwith was appointed C.B.E. in Jan., 1918, for war work.

ASTOR, Major the Hon. John, M.P., 18, Carlton House Terrace, S.W., younger son of the late 1st Viscount Astor; a. 48. Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. Joining the Life Guards, served as A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India for 3 years. Served through the war. Married the widow of late Lord Chas. Mercer-Nairne, and has three sons. His step-daughter married in 1931. Represents Dover in Conservative interest, and, with Lady Violet Astor, was made a Freeman of Dover. Chief proprietor of "The Times."

ASTOR, Viscount, 4, St. James's Sq., S.W., a. 55. Eldest son of the late Viscount Astor; educated at Eton and Oxford; M.P. (C.) Plymouth, 1910-19. Has specialised on prevalence of consumption; presided over Parliamentary Committee, whose report urged sanatoria, which feature of Insurance Act was supported warmly by him. Parliamentary Sec. to the Ministry of Food from July, 1918, until appointment as Parliamentary Secretary to Local Government Board (now Ministry of Health), Jan., 1919, which he held until April, 1921. He won the Oaks with Sunny Jane in 1917, with Pogrom, June, 1922, with Saucy Sue in 1925, with Short Story in 1926, and with

Pennycomequick in 1920; the Felipe Stakes, for the fourth time, in 1923, and the St. Leger in 1927. Owns "The Observer."

ASTOR, Viscountess, M.P., wife of Viscount Astor, whom she married in 1906; first woman elected M.P., being returned for Sutton Division of Plymouth, Nov., 1919, by 5,203 majority, and again at General Election in 1922, 1923, 1924, 1929, and 1931. Published "My Two Countries," 1923, being Virginian by birth.

ATHLONE, Rt. Hon. Earl of, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Governor-General of South Africa, 1923-30; a. 60. As Prince Alexander of Teck married Princess Alice of Albany, 1904; major 2nd Life Guards; served in South African War, winning D.S.O. His princely title was relinquished on the conferment of the Earldom of Athlone, June, 1917. His term of office in S. Africa was extended in 1924. His only son, Lord Trematon, died in April, 1923, in France, as a result of a motor accident. Created K.G., April, 1923. His silver wedding was celebrated in 1929. P.C., 1931. Received the Freedom of Edinburgh in July. Appointed Governor of Windsor Castle, Aug., 1931. His daughter, Lady May Cambridge, was married to Capt. H. Abel Smith in Oct., 1931. A daughter was born to her in July, 1932, and a son in October, 1933. Lord Athlone was elected Chancellor of the Univ. of London, Jan., 1932. Princess Alice re-visited S. Africa in 1933.

ATHOLL, Duchess of, D.B.E., M.P., Under-Secretary for the Ministry of Education, 1924-29; a. 60. Daughter of the late Sir James Ramsay, Bart.; educated at Wimbledon High School, for which she wrote the "School Song." Did valuable work in the war and in Scottish education. Elected M.P. for Kinross and W. Perth as Unionist in 1923, 1924, 1929, and in 1931. Married the Marquis of Tullibardine (now Duke of Atholl) in 1899. Her book, "Women and Politics," appeared in 1931.

ATHOLL, Duke of, K.T., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., 93, Elm Park Gdns, S.W., Lord Chamberlain, 1921-1922; a. 63. Holder of 19 titles, he is the 5th Duke of Atholl, succeeding to the title in 1917. The only nobleman entitled to maintain an "army" of his own, having now 300 Atholl Highlanders as retinue at Blair Castle. Married a daughter of the late Sir James Ramsay. Represented W. Perthshire for 7 years in House of Commons. Served in Egyptian, Boer and European Wars with distinction. G.C.V.O., 1923. Received Freedom of Edinburgh, Sept., 1923.

ATHOLSTAN, Lord, Montreal; a. 86. Founder and editor of the "Montreal Evening Star." Knighted in 1903 for his public services. Sir Hugh Graham was most zealous in connection with the despatch of the Canadian contingent in the Boer War. Delegate to the Imperial Press Conference in 1909. Raised to the Peerage as a baron of the United Kingdom, Feb. 1917. Took his seat April, 1920.

ATKIN, Lord, 4, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C., Lord of Appeal in Ordinary since February, 1928, having been Lord of Appeal since March, 1913, after being appointed in May, 1913, a judge of the King's Bench Division; a. 67. Born in Brisbane, educated in Magdalen Coll., Oxford; called to the Bar in 1915; took silk, 1906.

ATKINS, Sir Ivor, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O., College Yard, Worcester, since 1897 organist of Worcester Cathedral; a. 64. Was assistant organist at Hereford Cathedral. Conductor of the Three Choirs Festival at last ten festivals at Worcester. Knighted Jan., 1921.

ATKINSON, Sir E. Tindal, K.C.B., C.B.E., Director of Public Prosecutions; a. 56. Called to the Bar in 1902, he had a large criminal practice. Served on the Air Section at the Peace Conference, 1919. Recorder of Southend, 1919. Succeeded Sir Archibald Bodkin, March, 1930, as Director of Public Prosecutions. Knighted June, 1932.

ATKINSON, Mr. Justice (Sir Cyril Atkinson, K.C.), Judge of the King's Bench Division since May, 1933; a. 51. Called to the Bar, 1897, and took silk in 1913. Lecturer in Roman Law and Jurisprudence at Victoria University, Manchester, 1905-11, and is LL.D. of London University. Represented Altrincham division of Cheshire, 1924-1933. Appointed a Judge on the death of Sir H. McCordie.

ATTLEE, Major Clement, R., M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster May, 1930-1931, and Postmaster-General March-Aug., 1931; a. 51. Educated at Haileybury and Univ. Coll., Oxford. Called to the Bar. Served in the war. Labour M.P. for Limehouse since 1922. Under-Sec. for War in Labour Govt., 1924. Served on Royal Commission on Indian Affairs., 1929-30. Succeeded Sir Oswald Mosley as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Lees-Smith as Postmaster-General. One of the few Labour Ministers re-elected in Oct., 1931. Acted as Leader in Mr. Lansbury's absence.

AUBREY, Rev. M. E., General Secretary of the Baptist Union of Gt. Britain and Ireland; a. 49. Educated at Taunton School, the University of Wales, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered the Baptist ministry and held pastorates at Victoria Rd. Church, Leicester, and St. Andrew's, Cambridge. Appointed General Secretary of the Baptist Union in 1925. Visited U.S.A. in 1934.

AUSTIN, H. W., lawn-tennis player. Won Public Schoolboys' tournament, 1921, and 4 times the Junior Championships, 1922-1925. Won Hard Courts Championship and Cambridge Univ. Singles, 1926, captaining the Univ. team in 1928. Played for England in international match and toured Australia, etc., 1928-9. Brother of Mrs. Randolph Lycett. Wrote an interesting volume, "Lawn Tennis: Bits and Pieces," 1930. Visited India in the winter. By winning both his singles enabled Great Britain to enter final of Davis Cup in 1931, and again in 1933.

AVORY, Mr. Justice (Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Avory), Judge at the King's Bench since 1919; a. 83. Educated at King's College and Corpus Christi College. Became a barrister in 1875, and 14 years later was junior counsel to the Treasury, becoming senior counsel in 1899. Engaged in many notable cases which displayed his acumen and mastery of law. Presided over trial for murder of P.C. Gutteridge, April, 1928, and over the trial of ex-Serjt. Goddard and others, Jan., 1929. A member of Privy Council since June, 1932.

BADEN-POWELL of Gilwell, Lieut.-Gen. Lord, G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O., K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.G.S., Pax Hill, Bentley, Hants; a. 77. Chief Scout of the World, and author of standard works upon the Scout movement; held Mafeking against the Boers; afterwards organised the South African Constabulary; Inspector-General of Cavalry, 1903-7; was detailed to organise and train Territorial Forces of Northumbria. Founded Boy Scouts, and left the Army (1910) to devote himself to that organisation, which has rapidly grown into a world-wide movement; toured round the world on behalf of the movement, 1912. Created a baronet, Jan., 1921. Published a book on "Rovering," 1922. G.C.V.O., 1923; G.C.M.G., 1927. Raised to Peerage, Aug., 1929. Lady Baden-Powell received the G.B.E., June, 1932. Recovered from illness in 1934.

BAILEY, Sir Abe, Bart., millionaire sportsman and farmer. Has raced in South Africa for 46 years, and for 39 years in England. A pioneer of the Rand, and one of the founders of the Johannesburg Turf Club. Owns over 100,000 acres of land in South Africa. A member of the M.C.C. and of the Jockey Club.

BAILEY, Lady, D.B.E., wife of Sir Abe Bailey and daughter of 5th Lord Rossmore; a. 43. Distinguished for her record flights. Learning to fly in 1926, she eclipsed the world's altitude record for light 'planes, and was the first woman to fly the Irish Sea alone. Lady Bailey left Croydon on Mar. 9, 1928, in a light 'plane of only 30-80 h.p., and arrived at Cape Town on April 30. She flew back by a West Coast route, reaching Croydon on Jan. 16, 1929, completing a flight of 18,000 miles. Married Sir Abe Bailey, Bart., in 1911, and has five children. Received D.B.E. Jan. 1, 1930.

BAILLIE, Very Rev. Albert V., K.C.V.O., M.A., The Deanery, Windsor; a. 70. Educated at Marlborough and Trinity College, Cambridge. Vicar of St. Michael, Coventry, from 1912 until his appointment as Dean of Windsor in 1917. Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the King.

BAKER, Sir Herbert, K.C.I.E., R.A., architect, with Sir E. Lutyens, of New Delhi, and architect of India House, London; a. 72. Designed Groote Schuur for Cecil Rhodes and many important buildings in South Africa. One of the chief architects on Imperial War Graves Commission. Elected A.R.A. in 1922, and R.A. in 1932. Received K.C.I.E., June, 1930. South Africa House opened in London, 1933, was designed by him.

BALDWIN, Rt. Hon. Stanley, M.P., Astley Hall, nr. Stourport. Lord President of the Council and Lord Privy Seal Sept., 1932-Dec., 1933. Prime Minister and Leader of the House of Commons, Nov., 1924-June, 1929, having previously held the office of Prime Minister from May 22, 1923, until Jan., 22, 1924. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nov., 1922, to Aug., 1923; President of the Board of Trade, 1921-1922, after being Financial Secretary to the Treasury; a. 67. Unionist M.P. for Bewdley since 1908. Was a director of G.W.R. Acted as private sec. to Mr. Bonar Law prior to joining Ministry in Jan., 1917. P.C., June, 1920. On the retirement of Mr. Bonar Law from the Premiership in May, 1929, he became Prime Minister, but resigned on his Govt. being

defeated, Jan., 1924. After the General Election in Oct., 1924, a Conservative Govt. was formed with Mr. Baldwin as Premier. His speeches on industrial questions attracted special attention. A volume "On England," containing some of his speeches, was published in April, 1926. Elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, June, 1927, and a Trustee of the British Museum. Toured Canada, July and August, 1927. Member of the Privy Council of Canada, 1927. Elected Chancellor of St. Andrews University, Jan., 1929. After General Election resigned office on June 4, 1929. Joined the National Govt. in Aug., 1931, taking office of Lord President of Council, and retained that office in the new Ministry formed in Nov., 1931. Led the British Deputation at Ottawa Conference in 1932. Acted as Premier during Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's health tour, July-Sept., 1934; made statement on Govt's ear policy, July 30.

BALFOUR, Rt. Hon. Earl of, Fisher's Hill, Woking, Surrey, who succeeded the late 1st Earl of Balfour, O.M., in March, 1930, a. 81. Gerald William Balfour is 4th son of late J. Maitland Balfour, of Whittinghame. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, taking a First Class degree. Married Lady Betty Lytton in 1887. M.P. for Central Leeds from 1885 to 1906. Was private sec. to his brother 1885-6. Was successively Chief Secretary for Ireland, Pres. of Board of Trade, and President of the Local Govt. Board. Formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and is Hon. LL.D. of Cambridge. His heir is his son, Viscount Traprain.

BALFOUR, Sir Arthur, Bart., K.B.E., Riverdale Grange, Sheffield: a notable member of many Commissions; a. 61. Managing director of Messrs. Arthur Balfour & Co. Was Master Cutler of Sheffield, 1911-12. Holds many directorates yet finds time for incessant public service. Chairman of the Committee on Industry and Trade, which presented a voluminous report. Did most valuable work in the Great War. Knighted in 1923; received a baronetcy, June, 1929.

BANBURY, Lord, 41, Lowndes Street, S.W.; a. 84; was Conservative M.P. for City of London, 1906-1923, and a thoroughly representative City magnate, formerly M.P. for Peckham. Lost his son in the war. Made a Privy Councillor in 1916. Chairman of Great Northern Railway Co., April, 1917-Dec., 1922. Raised to Peerage, Jan. 1, 1924, as Lord Banbury of Southam.

BANGOR, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Howell Green, D.D.), Bishops Court, Bangor; a. 70. Son of a former vicar of Halkyns, Flintshire, he was educated at Charterhouse and at Keble College, Oxford, and was President of the Oxford Union. Appointed vicar of Aberdare. Married eldest daughter of the late Lord Merthyr. Archdeacon of Monmouth from 1914 to 1921. Appointed Bishop of Monmouth in 1921, and elected Bishop of Bangor, Sept. 25, 1928.

BANKES, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon, G.C.B., Soughton Hall, Northop, Flintshire, a Lord Justice of Appeal, Jan., 1915-1927; a. 80. Direct descendant of Sir John Bankes, who was Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Charles I's reign, and a great-grandson of Lord Chancellor Eldon. Was educated at Eton

and University Coll., Oxford. Rowed in Boat Race in 1875. Called to the Bar in 1878, became K.C. in 1901, and judge in 1910. A genial, able lawyer, worthy of his distinguished ancestry. G.C.B., Jan. 1, 1928.

BANTING, Sir Frederick, K.B.E., D.Sc., LL.D., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of the Dominion of Canada; discoverer of insulin. Prof. of Medical Research in Toronto; a. 43. Served in the War. Received the Nobel Prize in 1923. Practised in London, Ontario. A native of Alliston, Ontario. Since his beneficent discovery has received several distinctions. Received knighthood, June, 1934.

BANTOCK, Sir Granville, Mus. Doc., 157, Maida Vale, W.; a. 66. Musical composer. Won the Macfarren Scholarship at Royal Academy of Music. His works include a setting of "Omar Khayyam," "Atalanta in Calydon," "Vanity of Vanities," "Hebridean Symphony," and "The Pierrot of the Minute" overture. Since 1900 he has been Principal of Midland Institute of Music. Knighted in 1930.

BARING, Hon. Maurice, author; a. 60. A son of the 1st Lord Revelstoke, he was educated at Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Served in the Diplomatic Service until 1904. Was a war correspondent. Served in the war. Among his literary works are "Dead Letters," "The Russian People," "Poems," and at least 30 other volumes of prose and poetry. "In my end is my beginning" was published in 1931. A picture of G. K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, and himself was a feature of the Academy, 1932.

BARLOW, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., 10, Wimpole Street, W.; a. 89. Physician-Extraordinary to the King, and attended Queen Victoria and King Edward; President of the Royal Coll. of Physicians from 1910 to 1915. His diagnosis of "scruvy rickets" has led to its being known as "Barlow's disease." President over the International Medical Congress, London, in August, 1913.

BARRIE, Sir J. M., Bart., O.M., Atheneum Club; a. 74. Novelist and playwright; born at Kirriemuir ("Thrums"), made journalism a half-way house to literature; his stories and novels—notably "A Window in Thrums," "The Little Minister," "Sentimental Tommy," and its sequel—have taken rank among the finest examples of the Scotch genius in fiction; achieved immense success in the drama, especially with "The Admirable Crichton," "Peter Pan," "What Every Woman Knows," "The Twelve-Pound Look." Put "Peter Pan" into a story, 1911. Created baronet, June, 1913. Two plays, "The Adored One" and "The Will," were produced in September, 1913. A short play, "Der Tag," was given at the Coliseum in December, 1914; and two others "Rosy Rapture" and "The New World," were produced March, 1915, with moderate success. "A Kiss for Cinderella" was given in 1916, and "Dear Brutus" in 1917. Prefaced a novel by Leonard Merrick; published his own plays in book form, 1918. Lord Rector of St. Andrews, 1919-1922. A fantasy on the Russian dancers was produced, March, 1920, and was revived in August, 1926. "Mary Rose" made a success, April, 1920. On New

Year's Day, 1922, received the Order of Merit. Delivered a notable rectorial address at St. Andrews, May, 1922. Received the Freedom of Dumfries, Dec., 1924. Elected President of Incorporated Society of Authors, March, 1928. Assigned all rights in "Peter Pan" to the Children's Hospital, Gt. Ormond Street, 1929. Received Freedom of Edinburgh, July, 1929. Elected Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, 1930. Wrote play for Elisabeth Bergner in 1934.

BATESON, Mr. Justice (Sir Alexander D. Bateson, K.C.), Judge in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division since May, 1925; a. 68. Son of a Liverpool solicitor, he was educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1891, he attached himself in 1909 to the Admiralty Court, and next year took silk. Keen on farming. A Benchman of the Inner Temple.

BATH and WELLS, Bishop of (Right Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, D.D.), The Palace, Wells; a. 66. Educated at Cheltenham and St. John's College, Cambridge. Was assistant-master at the Leys School and Rugby, becoming Headmaster of Haileybury, 1905. Appointed Head of Marlboro' College in 1911, remaining until 1915, when he became Dean of Bristol. Succeeded Dr. Kennion as Bishop of Bath and Wells, Oct., 1921.

BATTEN, Jean, who made record solo flight from England to Australia in May, 1934; a. 24. Her father—now a dentist in Auckland, N.Z.—served in the war in the New Zealand Rifle Brigade. Studied flying for six years and made two unsuccessful attempts to surpass Amy Mollison's record before attaining success. Her ambition to fly was fired by Sir C. Kingsford Smith's crossing the Pacific. Obtained her "A-certificate" in 1930.

BAX, Arnold, Mus. Doc., 155, Fellows Ed., Hampstead; English composer; a. 51. Son of the late A. Ridley Bax, he studied at the Royal College of Music. His notable compositions include five symphonies, chamber music, choral pieces, and songs. He is a romantic composer with great command of harmonic and orchestral resources. Published an autobiography. Received the Philharmonic Society's Gold Medal, 1931. His fifth symphony was performed in Jan., 1934. Oxford University conferred on him the Doctorate of Music, 1934. His brother Clifford has written poetry of distinction, and is part author of "Midsummer Madness," produced in 1924.

BAYLIS, Miss Lilian, C.H., "Old Vic" Theatre, S.E., whose work at the "Old Vic" Theatre has gained her wide fame. Niece of the late Miss Emma Cons, who transformed the music-hall into a centre of healthy recreation. Made a Companion of Honour. Led the movement for creating the new Sadler's Wells Theatre.

BEATRICE, H.R.H. Princess, Carisbrook Castle, Governor of the Isle of Wight; youngest child of Queen Victoria; a. 77. Married Prince Henry, 1885; he died 1893; has one son and her daughter is Queen Ena. Her third son, Prince Maurice, laid down his life early in the war. Her son, Prince Alexander, married in July, 1917, Lady Irene Denison, daughter of the late Earl of Londesborough. Her son, Lord Leopold Mountbatten, died April, 1922.

BEATTY, Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl, O.M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; a. 63. Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, Nov., 1916-1919: one of the youngest men to become an admiral; served in the Soudan and China, distinguishing himself; formerly naval adviser to Army Council. Knighted, June, 1914. Distinguished himself greatly in the war, especially in the Battle of the North Sea in 1916. Appointed Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, June, 1916; G.C.B. in September; and Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian Order, June, 1917. Received the German Admiral surrendering ships, Nov., 1918. Promoted Admiral of the Fleet, April 2, 1919. Received the Order of Merit, June, and in August an Earldom was conferred and a grant of £100,000. First Sea Lord, Oct., 1919-1927. Appointed a member of the Privy Council, July, 1927. His son, Lord Borodale, was elected M.P. in 1931.

BEAVERBROOK, Lord, Cherkley Court, Leatherhead, Surrey; a. 55. Max Aitken, son of a Scottish minister formerly at New Brunswick; represented Ashton-under-Lyne in Unionist interest, 1910-1916: author of brilliant records of the war as official representative of the Dominion forces in France. Created a knight in 1911, a baronet in June, 1916, and a peer in Dec., 1916. Appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and head of Ministry of Information, Feb., 1918, retiring owing to ill-health, Oct., 1918. Published a volume, "Success," 1921, and another on "Politicians and the Press" in 1925. His proprietorship of the "Daily Express" and "Sunday Express" has given him great influence in journalism. His reminiscences of the war made a sensation on publication in 1928. His book, "My Case for Empire Free Trade," became a "best seller" in July, 1930. He championed the cause of Empire Free Trade in 1930 with marked success. His volume dealing with the crisis in the war appeared in 1932.

BEECHAM, Sir Thomas, Bart., famous conductor; a. 55. Son of the late Sir Joseph Beecham, Bart. Educated at Rossall and Wadham College, displaying in his youth a genius for music which soon led to his devoting his career to it. Has become one of the most brilliant conductors in the world. Spent a fortune on a series of opera enterprises in the course of which 120 different works were produced. Received a knighthood on Jan. 1, 1916, and succeeded to his late father's baronetcy in Oct., 1916. Conducted in Berlin, Feb., 1930, and in Munich in 1932.

BEERBOHM, Max, Villino Chiario, Rapallo, Italy; a. 62. A witty essayist and satirist, the most subtle and merciless of English caricaturists; succeeded G. B. S. as dramatic critic of the "Saturday Review." Married in 1910 Miss Florence Kahn, who reappeared on the stage in 1931. Published a brilliant volume of essays, 1920, entitled "And Even Now." Elected a member of the Athenaeum Club, under its special rule, Feb., 1929.

BELCHER, George, A.R.A.; a. 58. Son of Dr. Joseph Belcher, he was educated at King Edward VI School, Berkhamsted. Studied art at the School of Art, Gloucester. Has specialised in drawings of London life, and his "charwomen" are familiar to all "Punch" readers. Has done a series of

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portraits of celebrities, and of boxers at the National Sporting Club. Elected A.R.A. April, 1931.

BELGIANS, King of the, Leopold III, son of the late King Albert, whom he succeeded on Feb. 18, 1934; a. 32. Educated privately, and at Eton College, which he entered in 1915. Served in the War as a lad of 14 for six months. After Eton, studied at the University of Ghent and became an officer in the army. Married in 1926 Princess Astrid of Sweden, and has a daughter and two sons, the elder, Prince Baudouin, born on Sept. 7, 1930. The second son was born on June 6, 1934, and bears the title of Prince of Liège.

BELLOC, Hilaire, King's Land, Shipley, Horsham, and Reform Club; a. 64. Was once called one of the "three cleverest young men in London." Writes on everything and nothing. His forecast of the siege of Liège was verified remarkably. His weekly articles during the war were much discussed and his lectures were greatly appreciated. Various volumes on the war have been published by him. "Mr. Petro" and "The Cruise of the 'Nona'" appeared in 1925. "The Emerald," 1926, had drawings by G. K. Chesterton, as had "The Haunted House," 1927. "How the Reformation Happened," 1928. The Pope conferred on him the Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Gregory, May 1934. Published "Cromwell."

BENNETT, Rt. Hon. Richard B., K.C., Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and of External Affairs, Canada, since 1930; a. 64. Member for Calgary in Dominion House of Commons, 1911-17, and since 1925. Member of Legislative Assembly, Alberta, 1909-11. Admitted to the Bar 1903, and K.C. 1919. Has been Minister of Justice, Attorney-General, and Minister of Finance. Presided over Ottawa Conference in 1932. Present at World Economic Conference in London, 1933.

BENNETT, Mr. Justice (Sir Charles Alan Bennett, K.C.), a judge of the Chancery Division since Nov., 1929; a. 57. Educated at Winchester College. Called to the Bar in 1899, and took silk in 1923.

BENSON, E. F., 25, Brompton Square, S.W.; a. 67. Son of the late Archbishop. "Dodo" made him famous in 1893. It has been followed by a long series of novels, including "Dodo the Second" in 1914. "David Blaize," "Mr. Teddy," "Up and Down," "Queen Lucia," "Peter," "Colin," "Rex," "Mother," "Paying Guests," "Mapp & Lucia" are other successes. His study of the Brontë Sisters was published in 1932. Recent books are "As We Were," "As We Are," "King Edward VII," and a macabre story of rural life, 1934. Mayor of Rye.

BENSON, Sir Frank; a. 76. After Winchester and Oxford went on the stage; his famous repertory company has carried Shakespeare into every part of England, and given a start to many successful players; director of the annual Shakespeare festival at Stratford-on-Avon. Entertained to luncheon by many past and present "Bensonians" Sept., 1913. Knighted at Drury Lane Theatre in May, 1916, at Tercentenary performance of Shakespearean plays.

BERNER, Elisabeth, German actress, who made an astonishing and immediate success on the London stage in "Escape Me Never," at the Apollo Theatre (1933-34). Played in it in New York in 1934. Had attained fame in her native land by successes in "La Dame aux Camélias" and a series of dramas, including the German version of "The Constant Nymph." Sir J. M. Barrie has written a play in which she will appear in 1935. Will play Rosalind at Stratford-on-Avon Shakespeare performances. Married Dr. Paul Czinner. Made a success as Catherine the Great in a film.

BERGSON, Prof. Henri Louis, 47, Boulevard Beaumarchais, Paris; a. 75. One of the greatest of living philosophers. Held many important professorships since 1881, and was Professor at the College of France. Among his books, which have given rise to much discussion, are "Matter and Memory," "Laughter," and a noteworthy analysis of Evolution. A study of Bergson's teaching by E. Herman was published, 1912. Elected a member of the French Academy, Feb., 1914.

BERRY, Sir Gomer, Bart., Farnham Chase, Farnham Royal, Bucks; a. 51. Brother of the late Lord Buckland and of Lord Camrose, and son of the late Alderman J. M. Berry. Director of several newspapers. Chairman of the Infants' Hospital. Created a baronet, Jan. 1, 1928. Married, secondly, Mme. Dreeschhuys, in 1931.

BERRY, Rev. Dr. Sidney M., M.A., Secretary of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; a. 53. Son of the late Dr. Charles A. Berry, a notable preacher, he was educated at Tettenhall School, Clare College, Cambridge, and Mansfield College, Oxford. Held pastorates at Oxted, Manchester, and Birmingham. Elected in 1933 Moderator of the Federated Free Churches. Much esteemed as a Free Church leader.

BESSBOROUGH, Earl of, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada; a. 53. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1903. Represented Cheltenham in the House of Commons in 1910, and Dover, 1913-20. Served in the war in Gallipoli and France. Married in 1912 Mlle. Roberte de Neufville, daughter of the late Baron Jean de Neufville, and has two sons and daughter. Is much interested in the Drama. Appointed to succeed the Earl of Willington as Governor-General of Canada, in 1931, and received the G.C.M.G. Welcomed the Ottawa Conference July, 1932.

BETHLEN, Count, Hungarian Ex-Prime Minister, descendant of the famous Transylvanian, Prince Gabor Bethlen; a. 60. As a member of the Liberal Party, played a remarkable part in the pre-war Hungarian Parliament. Later, with Count Apponyi, he joined the anti-Hapsburg Independent Party. After the war he was one of the chief members of the Hungarian Peace Delegation. In the great crisis, after the first unfortunate attempted return of Emperor Charles, the nation turned to him, and he became Prime Minister, which post he held for nine years. At the second attempted return of the Emperor, he, with Admiral Horthy, opposed the Emperor and made him prisoner until he was taken to his

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Madeira exile. Afterwards he brought in a resolution for the dethronement of the Hapsburg dynasty. His great political success was the friendly Treaty which he concluded with Signor Mussolini. Visited London in 1930.

BETTERTON, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, Bart., C.B.E., Chairman of Unemployment Assistance Board after being Minister of Labour in National Government, August, 1931-June, 1934; a. 62. Educated at Rugby and Christ Church, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1896. M.P. for Rushcliffe division of Notts, 1918-1934. Parliamentary Sec. to Ministry of Labour, 1923-24 and 1924-1929. P.C., Nov., 1931.

BEVAN, Stuart James, K.C., M.P., well-known barrister. A Bencher of the Middle Temple. Called to the Bar, 1895; K.C. Was elected Conservative M.P. for Holborn in 1928. Appointed Recorder of Bristol, March, 1932.

BEVERIDGE, Sir W. H., K.C.B., Director of Employment Exchanges under the Labour Exchange Act, 1909 until 1915; a. 55. A Balliol man, he was for a time sub-warden of Toynbee Hall, and afterwards on the staff of the "Morning Post." He was a member of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London, and has published a book on "Unemployment" (1909). Performed much useful service in the war, joining the Ministry of Munitions staff. Knighted, 1919. Became Director of London School of Economics, 1919. Vice-Chancellor of University of London, 1926-28.

BINYON, Laurence, C.H., former Keeper of Prints and Drawings, British Museum, W.C.1; a. 65. Poet and art critic. Educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Oxford; won the Newdigate Prize. In the British Museum made a reputation for cultured and scholarly verse. Wrote "Attila," blank verse drama produced at His Majesty's, 1907. Wrote some memorable verse in the war. Made a Companion of Honour, June, 1932. Now C. E. Norton Prof. of Poetry at Harvard University.

BIROH, S. J. Lamorna, R.A., well known for his charming pictures of Cornish scenery; a. 65. Born at Eremont, he is associated with the Newlyn School in art. Elected A.R.A. 1926, and R.A. in 1934. Resides at Lamorna.

BIRDWOOD, Field-Marshal Sir William R., Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I., Master of Peterhouse College since March, 1931; Commander-in-Chief in India, 1925-1929, Commander of Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in the war; a. 68. Has had wide experience in South Africa and India, and was Military Secretary to Lord Kitchener in both countries. He went to the Dardanelles operations in the war and did good service. Appointed G.C.M.G. in June, 1915. Received a warm welcome on Anzac Day, 1916 in London. K.C.B. June, 1917. Received a baronetcy and a grant of £10,000, August, 1919. Appointed to Northern Command in India, 1920. G.C.B., 1923. Field-Marshal since March, 1925.

BIRKETT, Norman, K.C., well-known barrister; a. 51. A native of Ulverston, he was educated in Barrow-in-Furness and

Emmanuel College, Cambridge, graduating B.A., LL.B. Was President of the Cambridge Union in 1910, displaying great promise as a speaker. In 1913 he was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple, and took silk eleven years later. He was M.P. (L.) for E. Notts, Dec., 1923, to Oct., 1924, and 1929-31, but was defeated in Oct., 1931. As an advocate, he has come into public notice in several causes célèbres.

BIRMINGHAM, Bishop of (Right Rev. E. W. Barnes, D.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.), Bishop's Croft, Birmingham; a. 60. Educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Trinity College, Cambridge; bracketed as Second Wrangler in 1896 and 1897, and winning other distinctions. Ordained in 1902, and was Tutor at Trinity College. Elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1909. Married the only daughter of Sir Adolphus Ward. Appointed Master of the Temple in 1915 and Canon of Westminster Abbey in 1918, filling both pulpits with consummate ability. Preached fearlessly on the modern theological outlook before the British Association. He stated that "a faith which is tied to bad science has no driving force." Appointed to succeed Dr. Russell Wakefield as Bishop of Birmingham, July, 1924. Took his seat in the House of Lords, 1932.

BLAND-SUTTON, Sir John, Bart., eminent surgeon; a. 79. Trained at Middlesex Hospital, of which he was surgeon. Awarded many distinctions, and was Jacksonian Prize-man. During the war was actively engaged in R.A.M.C. Has made large gifts to hospitals. President of the Royal College of Surgeons, July, 1923-26. Received a baronetcy, June, 1925. Published in 1929 some interesting recollections of his professional career.

BLANESBURGH, Lord, Lord of Appeal since October, 1923, having been a Lord Justice of the Appeal Court since Nov., 1919; a. 73. Educated at Edinburgh Academy and Balliol College. Well known at the Chancery Bar; took silk in 1900. A sound lawyer who ought to add to the strength of the Bench. Elected Hon. Fellow of Balliol in 1916. Served on Commission respecting war pensions in 1917. Appointed G.B.E. in August, 1917. Sir E. Younger was raised to the Peerage, Nov. 1923. Succeeded Lord Bradbury as Principal British Representative on Reparations Commission, Jan., 1925, holding this position until 1931.

BLATCHFORD, Robert; a. 84 Founder and ex-editor of the "Clarion," the first successful Socialist paper in England; his books, "Merrie England," "Britain for the British," and "God and My Neighbour," have had enormous sales.

BLEDISLOE, Lord, G.O.M.G., K.B.E., Governor-General of New Zealand; a. 67. Son of Mr. Charles Bathurst, of Lydney Park, Glos. Educated at Sherborne, Eton, and University College, Oxford. A Conservative M.P. for many years. Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, 1924-28. Raised to Peerage in 1918. Appointed Governor-General of New Zealand, 1930. Has won the appreciation of farmers in New Zealand by his wide knowledge of agriculture. Presented 1,300 acres to the Government and people of New Zealand in 1932. His Governorship, concluding soon, has been very successful.

BLERIOT, Louis, a. 62. A French aviator who made history in July, 1909, by flying across the English Channel from Calais to Dover in his aeroplane. He won the "Daily Mail" £1,000 prize for the feat. A gifted engineer, he had always been fascinated by the idea of making a machine that would fly. A special display in his honour took place, June, 1934. Made a life member of the Royal Aero Club.

BLINDELL, James, M.P., a. 50; a Junior Lord of the Treasury since Oct. 1, 1932. Has represented Holland-with-Boston as a Liberal since a by-election in 1929.

BLISS, Arthur, English composer; a. 43. Born in London, he received his education at Rugby and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Served in the Great War, and was wounded and mentioned in despatches. Among his compositions, which are modernist, are "A Colour Symphony," "Morning Heroes," "Pastoral," a beautiful little work for small choir, and an oboe quintet (1932).

BLOMFIELD, Sir Reginald T., R.A., 51, Frogmal, Hampstead, N.W.; a. 78. Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy, of which he was elected A.R.A. in 1905 and R.A. in Feb., 1914. Especially successful in designing gardens and country houses. Was President of Royal Institute of British Architects, 1911. Knighted April, 1919. His design of Menin Gate Memorial was much admired in 1927. His books include volumes on "The Formal Garden," a "History of French Architecture," and "Studies in Architecture."

BLUMENFELD, Ralph O., "Daily Express" Office, E.C.4; Chairman of the Board of the "Daily Express"; a. 70. Began journalistic career on "Chicago Herald," joining later the "New York Herald." Has written two or three books. President of the Institute of Journalists, 1928. Published pages from his diary in 1930 and 1931. Master of the Company of Newspaper Makers. Unveiled Edgar Wallace Memorial, July, 1934.

BLUNDEN, Edmund, poet; a. 37. Educated at Christ's Hospital and Queen's College, Oxford. Served in the war. Awarded the Hawthornden Prize in 1922 for his poetry. Was sub-editor of "The Athenaeum." Author of "The Shepherd," "The Waggoner," "The Bonadventure," etc. His "Undertones of War" (1928) made a deep impression. Prof. of English Literature in Tokio Univ. for 4 years. Latest book is "Near and Far."

BONDFIELD, Right Hon. Margaret, 22, Tavistock Sq., W.C.; Minister of Labour, 1929-31; Parliamentary Sec. for the Ministry of Labour, Jan. to Nov., 1924; a. 61. Began her career as assistant sec. of the Shop Assistants' Union. Defeated at General Election, Oct., 1924, but elected for Wallsend, July 21, 1926, and in 1929. First woman to enter a British Cabinet, becoming Minister of Labour, June, 1929. Defeated at General Election, 1931.

BOOTH, General Evangeline, General of Salvation Army; 4th daughter of the late General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army. Born Dec. 25, 1865. After serving in the Army in London was appointed in 1904, National Commander in the United States. Elected on Sept. 3, 1934, to succeed General Higgins.

BOOTHBY, Robert J. G., M.A.; a. 34. Only son of Sir R. T. Boothby, manager of the Scottish Provident Institution, he was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. Has sat for E. Aberdeenshire since 1924, and his early promise of Parliamentary success led to his becoming, in 1926, Parly. Private Secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Churchill).

BORDEN, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L., G.C.M.G., K.C., 201, Wurttemberg Street, Ottawa; a. 80. Ex-Premier of Canada, succeeding Sir Wilfrid Laurier after his defeat on the Reciprocity Bill at the General Election in 1911. Has had a long and distinguished legal career, and led the Conservative Party after Sir Charles Tupper resigned in 1901. Visited England to consult as to the defence and other questions, 1912. His policy as to Canada's provision of battleships, advocated eloquently, was the subject of keen controversy during 1913. Created G.C.M.G., June 1914. His speeches and work in connection with Canada's share in the war were of the highest importance. Visited England in the summer of 1915, and attended a Cabinet meeting in July—an incident of wide-reaching import. Was presented with the Freedom of the City of London. Was present at the Imperial Conference in April, 1917, and in 1918. Took part in the Peace Conference. Resigned the Premiership, July, 1920. President of League of Nations Society in Canada, 1921-23, and of Red Cross Society, 1923.

BOROTRA, Jean, Lawn-tennis Singles Champion at Wimbledon in 1924 and 1926; a. 36. Since 1921 has won many French championships and the Singles at Wimbledon. Represented France in Davis Cup contest in 1925, beating Gerald L. Patterson and J. O. Anderson (Australia) at Forest Hills, U.S.A. Also won that year U.S.A. Covered Court championship. A volatile personality, very popular with the public. Decorated with the Legion of Honour, July, 1930. With J. Brugnon won Men's Doubles at Wimbledon, 1932 and 1933, but lost in 1934. Played in the Finals of the Davis Cup, July, 1933.

BOSE, Sir Jagadis, C.S.I., C.I.E., eminent Indian scientist; a. 76. Educated in Calcutta and at Christ's College, Cambridge. Author of intensely interesting volumes on plant life. Founder of the Bose Research Institute. A Fellow of the Royal Society, he has often lectured in England.

BOUGHTON, Rutland, composer of "The Immortal Hour," which had an amazing popularity; a. 37. Educated at Aylesbury Endowed School, and studied music at the Royal College of Music. Among his many works are the music-dramas "Bethlehem," the operas "Alceste," "The Queen of Cornwall," and part of a "Round Table" cycle. Founded the Glastonbury Festival, intended to be an English Bayreuth, but the endeavour failed.

BOULT, Dr. Adrian C., orchestral conductor; a. 45. Born at Chester, educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford. Studied music at Leipzig. Has been Conductor of Royal Philharmonic Society, London Symphony Orchestra, etc. A distinguished conductor, and musical director of the British Broadcasting Corp., in addition to other activities.

BOURNE, His Eminence Cardinal, Archbishop's House, Westminster, S.W.; a. 75. Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark from 1897 to 1903, when he became Archbishop of Westminster; raised to the cardinalate on Nov. 27, 1911. His portrait was hung in the Royal Academy, 1923. Taken seriously ill at Rome in Dec., 1932. Celebrated the jubilee of his entry into the priesthood, June 11, 1934.

BRABOURNE, Lord, Governor of Bombay; a. 39. Educated at Wellington College and Woolwich. Served in the war and was mentioned three times in despatches. As Captain Knatchbull represented Ashford in Conservative interest from 1931 until his succession to the Peerage in Feb., 1933. Was Parliamentary private secretary to Sir Samuel Hoare for a short time.

BRADBURY, Lord, G.C.B., formerly principal British representative on the Reparations Commission in Paris; a. 62. Was joint Permanent Secretary to the Treasury from 1913 to 1919. Previously acted as an Insurance Commissioner and a member of the National Health Insurance Joint Committee. Chairman of the Food Council 1925-9. Signed the first Treasury Notes issued.

BRADFORD, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. A. W. F. Blunt, D.D.), Bradford; a. 55. Son of Capt. F. T. Blunt, he was educated at Marlborough and Exeter College, Oxford. Ordained 1905, his first curacy was at Carrington, Nottingham, becoming two years later the vicar. Appointed vicar of St. Werburgh's, Derby, 1917, and later Rural Dean. Author of various theological books, and has lectured on Church history. His recreation is golf. Appointed Bishop of Bradford, Feb., 1931.

BRADFORD, Sir John Rose, Bart., K.C.M.G., 8, Manchester Sq., W.; a. 71. Educated at University College School and University College. Was Geo. Henry Lewes Scholar. Entering the medical profession, he holds many important posts, and is senior physician at Univ. Coll. Hospital. Created K.C.M.G. in 1911. Served with distinction in the war and was made C.B. and C.B.E. Pres. of the Royal College of Physicians, 1926-31. Created a baronet, Jan. 1, 1931.

BRADMAN, Donald G., famous Australian cricketer; a. 26. Born at Bowral, near Sydney, and played in the local team as a boy, twice scoring over 300 runs in an innings. Made a century in 1926 in Sydney, and later played for New S. Wales. Made 452 runs not out for New S. Wales. Achieved brilliant success in Test Matches in 1930, scoring 131, 254, 334, and 232 in four successive matches. Declined invitation to come to Accrington in 1931. In Test Match versus S. Africa in Feb., 1932, in Adelaide, scored 299 not out, highest made in a Test Match in Australia. The only Australian to score seven centuries in Test Matches, 1933. Had a fine welcome in 1934. Made 304 in Test Match at Leeds.

BRAGG, Sir William Henry, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S., Fullerton Professor of Chemistry; a. 72. After brilliant career at Cambridge University, went to Australia, and was Professor at Adelaide University for 22 years. Appointed Quain Professor of Physics in University of London in 1915, and Fullerton

Professor in 1923. The researches of himself and his son gained the Nobel Physics prize in 1915. He has shown how to measure the length of X-rays, and has investigated the structure of crystals. Withal, a sprightly lecturer and post-prandial speaker. Pres. of British Association, 1925. Received Order of Merit, June, 1931. Published "The Universe of Light," 1933.

BRANGWYN, Frank, R.A., Temple Lodge, Queen St., Hammersmith, W.; R.A., Milan; Société Royale, Brussels; Société Nationale, Paris. Born in Bruges of British parents; a painter of originality and distinction. Examples of his work are to be found in nearly all the leading galleries of the world. Awarded Gold Medal of the Berlin Academy, Sept., 1912. President of the Royal Society of British Artists, Dec., 1913-18. Presented several of his works to the Luxembourg in 1915. Elected R.A., April, 1919. Albert Medal of Royal Society of Arts conferred, 1932.

BRANSON, Mr. Justice (Sir Geo. Arthur H. Branson); a. 63. Rowed in the Cambridge boat in 1893; was called to the Bar in 1899, and did considerable "devilment" for Sir Rufus Isaacs, now Marquess of Reading, when the latter was Attorney-General. Junior Counsel to the Treasury, 1912-1921. Appointed a judge of the King's Bench, April, 1921. Joint author of a standard volume on Stock Exchange law.

BRIDGES, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Tom M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of Sth. Australia, 1922-1927; a. 63. Entered the Army in 1892, and was at the relief of Mafeking and Ladysmith. Won the D.S.O. in Somaliland war. In the late war his resourcefulness in inducing weary men to march inspired Newbolt's poem, "The Toy Band." Served in the British Army Mission to the Belgian Army. Was Military Member of two British Missions to U.S.A. K.C.B., Jan. 1, 1925.

BRISTOL, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Clifford S. Woodward, M.C., D.D.), The Palace, Bristol; succeeded Dr. Geo. Nickson as Bishop of Bristol, Feb., 1933. Educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and was ordained in 1902 to the Curacy of Bermondsey. Lecturer at Wycliff Hall (1910) and Chaplain of Wadham College. Rector of St. Saviour's, Southwark; Vicar of St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, 1918-1926. Canon of Westminster and Rector of St. John's from 1926. Was a Chaplain to the King.

BROWN, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E., companion of the late Sir John Alcock in first transatlantic flight, which won in June, 1919, the "Daily Mail" prize of £10,000; a. 45. Son of U.S.A. citizens, but was born in Glasgow. An engineer by profession, he took to flying and joined Flying Corps in war-time. Was wounded and taken prisoner.

BROWN, Ernest, M.C., M.P., Secretary to the Mines Dept., since Sept., 1932, after being Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health; a. 53. Has represented Leth in since 1927, latterly in National Government interest. An able speaker, who fought three unsuccessful fights before securing a seat in the House of Commons in Nov. 1923, for Rugby. Served in the Sportsmen's Battalion, and was awarded the M.C. Averted Mines Strike, Sept., 1934.

BRUCE, Sir Robert, "Glasgow Herald" office, Glasgow; editor of that newspaper since 1917, having been on its staff for many years; a. 63. Is hon. LL.D. of Glasgow University. Was knighted in 1918. An able journalist with wide influence in Scotland. President of the Institute of Journalists, 1926.

BRUCE, Rt. Hon. Stanley, C.H., High Commissioner of the Australian Commonwealth in London since Oct., 1933; ex-Prime Minister of Australia; Assistant-Treasurer of the Cabinet of Mr. Lyons since Jan., 1932; a. 51. Educated at Melbourne Grammar School, where he became "captain." Coming to England in 1902, he entered Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Was a member of the Cambridge crew in 1904 which beat Oxford; coached the Cambridge crew in 1911. Became a partner in Paterson, Laing and Bruce, soft-goods merchants. Enlisted in the war and was promoted captain; won the M.C. and was twice wounded. Entered the Australian Parliament in 1918 at a by-election. Represented the Commonwealth at the League of Nations in Geneva in 1921. Commonwealth Treasurer in Mr. Hughes's Ministry from Sept., 1921, and succeeded his leader as Premier in Feb., 1923. F.O., June, 1923. Made a Companion of Honour on the opening of the Parliament House, Canberra. Minister for External Affairs from Feb., 1923, and was also Minister of Health, 1927-8. Established a record in Feb., 1928, by being Premier of a continuous Federal Ministry for five years. Won, with a reduced majority, at the General Election, Nov., 1928. Was Premier and Minister for External Affairs and Territories when defeated by one vote in Oct., 1929. Joined the Ministry of Rt. Hon. J. Lyons, 1932. Appointed Resident Minister for the Australian Commonwealth in London, 1932. Present at World Economic Conference, 1933.

BUCHAN, Col. John, C.H., M.P., Elsfeld Manor, Oxford; author, politician, and war correspondent; a. 60. After brilliant University career, winning the Newdigate in 1898 and being President of the Oxford Union, was Private Secretary to Lord Milner in South Africa. Was a member of the firm of publishers T. Nelson & Co. Has written a luminous history of the war, having had previously a dozen books to his credit. Went as special correspondent to the front. Appointed Head of the Information Department of the Foreign Office. Published "Mr. Standfast," 1919, "The Path of the King," in 1920, and "Huntingtower" in 1922. "Midwinter" in 1923, and "The Three Hostages," in 1924. His "Life of Lord Minto" was highly praised. "John Macnab" and "The Dancing Floor" are recent novels. Was elected M.P. for Scottish Universities, April, 1927, 1929, and 1931. His maiden speech in July was a notable success. His novel "Witch Wood" appeared in 1927. "The Runagates Club" in 1928; "Courts of the Morning" in 1929; "Castle Gay," 1930; "The Blanket of the Dark," 1931. His sister writes stories as "O. Douglas." Mr. Buchan was made a Companion of Honour, 1932. Lord High Commissioner to the Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1933 and 1934. Received Perth's Freedom, Sept., 1933. His book "Gordon at Khartoum" appeared in 1934, and another on Cromwell.

BUCKLE, George Earle, 62, Oakley St., Chelsea, S.W.; a. 80. Editor of "The Times" from 1884 to 1912. After a brilliant career at Oxford, joined the editorial staff as a man of 26, and less than four years later, upon the death of Thomas Chencery, was made editor. Retired August, 1912, after holding editorship longer than any predecessor except Delane. Completed in 1920 the "Life of Lord Beaconsfield." Edited the later volumes of Queen Victoria's Letters and received thanks of the King, June, 1932. Hon. D.C.L. conferred by Oxford University.

BUCKLEY, Donal, Governor-General of the Irish Free State since Nov. 26, 1932; a. 56. Educated at Belvedere, the Jesuit College in Dublin. Owns a provision store, a cycle shop, and an inn at Maynooth. Was a member of the first and second Free State House of Commons, but was defeated in 1923 and 1931. Fought in the Irish rebellion in 1916, was arrested and deported. Appointed Governor-General on resignation of Mr. James McNeill.

BUCKMASTER, Visct., G.C.V.O., Lord Chancellor from May, 1915, to Dec., 1916. 1, Porchester Terrace, W.; a. 73. Appointed Sept., 1912, a member of the Council of the Duchy of Lancaster; former M.P. (L.) for Cambridge, later representing Keighley Division of Yorks. Appointed Solicitor-General, Oct. 20, 1913. Director of Press Bureau from Sept., 1914, to May, 1915, when he was appointed Lord Buckmaster in Coalition Ministry; created Lord Buckmaster of Cheddington June, 1915. On the resignation of Ministry in Dec., 1916, he was succeeded by Lord Finlay as Lord Chancellor. Raised to a viscounty, June 3, 1932. A volume entitled "An Orator of Justice" collected some of his memorable speeches. Oxford D.C.L. conferred, June, 1933.

BULGARIA, King Boris of, son of ex-king Ferdinand, whom he succeeded on the latter's abdication in 1918; a. 40. As a child his change of religion for political reasons from Roman Catholicism to the Orthodox Church was a controversial incident. Visited England, 1933. Married Princess Giovanna, daughter of the King of Italy. A daughter was born in Jan., 1933.

BULLOCH, J. Malcolm, LL.D., 45, Doughty Street, W.C., literary critic of "Allied Newspapers"; a. 67. Ed. of the "Graphic," 1909-1924; graduated M.A., Aberdeen Univ.; joined "The Sketch," 1893; "The Sphere," 1899; author of "History of Univ. of Aberdeen," "The Gay Gordons," etc. Saw his 3,000th play on April 18, 1929. Aberdeen Univ. conferred on him the hon. LL.D., 1921.

BULLOCK, Shan F., Irish novelist, member of the Irish Academy of Letters; Emo, York Rd., Cheam; a. 69. His stories include "The Barrys," "The Red Leaguers," and "Hetty." His entirely truthful picture of a London clerk's life—"Robert Thorne"—was very successful in 1907. Wrote biography of Thomas Andrews, designer of the Titanic, 1912. Collaborated with Hon. Emily Lawless in novel published in 1913. Issued "Mr. Ruby Jumps the Traces," in 1917. A volume of poems, "Mors et Vita," appeared in 1923, and a novel, "The Loughsiders," in 1924. "After Sixty Years" was published in 1931. Elected a member of the Irish Academy, June, 1933.

BURGIN, E. Leslie, LL.D., M.P., Parliamentary Sec. to the Board of Trade since Sept. 29, 1932; a. 47. After five unsuccessful contests was elected M.P. in 1929 for Luton. Speaks eight languages.

BURNS, Rt. Hon. John, 110, Clapham Common, S.W.; a. 76. Was a working engineer; he came to the front during the Trafalgar Square riots and the great dock strike; M.P. for Battersea, 1892-1918; powerful speaker; is a life-long abstainer. Appointed President Local Government Board, 1905; salary £2,000, raised to £5,000 (1909); the first working man to hold Cabinet rank in England; piloted Housing and Town Planning Bill through Commons in 1909, and was entertained in April, 1931, in celebration of its 21st anniversary; assisted in settling Port of London strike in 1911. Became President of the Board of Trade, Feb., 1914, but resigned in Aug. Did not stand at General Election, Dec., 1918. Lost his only son in 1922. Is well known as a discriminating collector of rare books and pamphlets, especially those relating to London and Sir Thomas More.

BUTLER, Dr. Nicholas Murray, 60, Morningside Drive, New York; a. 72. President of Columbia University, New York; editor of "Educational Review"; one of the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation; one of the most honoured leaders in the world of education. Visited London in July, 1926. Received the Nobel Prize.

BUTLER, Richard Austen, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Sec. to the India Office since Sept. 29, 1932; a. 32. Son of Sir Montagu Butler, he was a member of the Indian Franchise Committee. M.P. for Saffron Walden since 1929. Was Parly. Private Sec. to Sir Samuel Hoare and later Assistant Private Sec. to Sir Herbert Samuel.

BUTT, Dame Clara, famous contralto, Brook Lodge, North Stoke, Oxford; a. 61. A celebrated German critic said, "hers is the voice of a century." While still a student she made a debut at the Albert Hall which was the talk of London. Married in 1900 to Mr. Kennerley Rumford. Raised a large sum by concerts for war charities. Created D.B.E., 1923. Appeared in opera in 1920. A biography was issued in 1928. Her daughter married Major Cross, June, 1928. Dame Clara Butt was seriously ill in 1934.

BUTT, Sir Alfred, Bart., M.P., well-known theatrical manager; a. 56. Elected Conservative M.P. for Wandsworth in 1923, and re-elected by a majority of 10,706 in 1924, and again in 1929 and 1931. Has been connected with many leading enterprises in the amusement world. Received baronetcy, 1929. Retired from managership of Drury Lane Theatre, 1931. Won the Gimerack Stakes in 1932.

BUZZARD, Sir Farquhar, Bart., K.C.V.O., 78, Wimpole Street, W., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford and Physician in Ordinary to the King; a. 63. Son of the late Dr. T. Buzzard, he was educated at Charterhouse and Magdalen College, Oxford. Studied medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital. Played Soccer for Oxford

University and for Old Carthusians. Knighted in 1927. Attended the King in his illness, 1928-9. Created a baronet, June, 1929.

BYNG, Field-Marshal Viscount, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., ex-Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police; Governor-General of Canada, 1921-26; former competent Commander of the Canadian Corps; a. 71. Son of the Earl of Strathford, he joined the Army in 1883. Served in Soudan and South Africa. Commanded forces in Egypt until war gave him the new post of Commander of the Canadian Corps, after commanding the Cavalry Corps. Knighted, 1915. Lady Byng is the authoress of "Barriers," and other volumes. She is much interested in gardening. Promoted to General after brilliant advance towards Cambrai, Nov., 1917. Gained another success Aug., 1918. G.C.B., 1919. Raised to the peerage and received a grant of £30,000 in Aug. Retired from Army, 1919. Appointed to succeed the Duke of Devonshire in Canada, June, 1921. G.C.M.G., July, 1921. Viset., Oct., 1926. Appointed to succeed Sir W. Horwood as Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police in 1923, resigning in autumn of 1931. Made a Field-Marshal, 1932.

BYRNE, Brigadier-General Sir Joseph A., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Kenya since 1931; a. 59. Was Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland in 1916, and later was appointed Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary. Called to the Bar in 1921. Governor of the Seychelles Islands and next was Governor of Sierra Leone.

CADBURY, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E., M.A., J.P., widow of the late George Cadbury, founder of the Garden City of Bourneville and chairman of Cadbury Bros. Daughter of John Taylor, she married George Cadbury in 1888, and had three sons and three daughters. Has been President of the National Free Church Council, the National Union of Women Workers and the Midland Y.W.C.A. Chairman of Bourneville Village Trust, and shared in her late husband's many efforts for social welfare. For 5 years was a City Councillor in Birmingham. Received D.B.E., June, 1934.

CADMAN, Rev. Dr. S. Parkes, well-known preacher and broadcaster in U.S.A.; a. 70. Born in Shropshire, he was educated for the ministry at Richmond College. For the last 33 years has been minister of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn. Pays annual visits to England. Has presided over many Church conferences.

CAMBRIDGE, Marquess of, K.C.V.O., elder son of the late Marquess (formerly Duke of Teck) and brother of the Duchess of Beaufort; a. 39. Married in 1923 Miss Dorothy Hastings. His father was eldest brother of Queen Mary. His mother, the Dowager Marchioness of Cambridge, died March 27, 1929.

CAMERON, Sir David Young, R.A., one of the best known of British etchers, as well as excellent in oil paintings; a. 69. Son of Rev. Robert Cameron, he was born in Glasgow. Elected R.A. in 1916, and R.A. Jan., 1920. His etchings of North-Holland and London are particularly fine. Knighted

June, 1924. Appointed the King's Painter and Limner in Scotland, May, 1933.

CAMPBELL, Sir Edward, M.P., Amble-side, Bromley, Kent; a. 55. Represents the Bromley division, for which he was elected in 1930. After consular work abroad, entered the L.C.C. in 1922. Represented N.W. Camberwell from 1924 to 1929. Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Postmaster-General. Interested in sport. Treasurer of the National Association of Boys' Clubs.

CAMPBELL, Captain Sir Malcolm; a. 49. Broke the land speed record at Daytona in 1932. Was threatened with death in the war, being accused of being a spy. Drove round Brooklands on 2 wheels at 75 m.p.h. Searched for Inca treasure in the Pacific. Knighted on returning to England after achieving his record, Feb., 1931, and was welcomed in Westminster Hall. Joined THE DAILY MAIL as Motoring Editor in 1931. On Feb. 24, 1932, attained an average speed of 253.9 miles an hour at Daytona Beach, surpassing that record on Feb. 22, 1933, at 272.108 at Daytona Beach.

CAMPBELL, Canon R. J., M.A., D.D., The Chantry, Chichester; a. 67. Succeeded in 1903 to the pastorate of the City Temple, London, upon the death of Dr. Parker. Two books on the New Theology, published in 1907, aroused a controversy which has abated. Visited U.S.A., 1911; resigned the pastorate, Sept., 1915, and entered the Church of England. Re-ordained in Birmingham, Feb., 1916. Published "A Spiritual Pilgrimage." Obtained D.D. from Oxford Univ., May, 1919. Had a long tour in 1920. Published a Life of Christ, 1921. Was vicar of Christ Church, Victoria St., S.W., 1917-21. Was vicar of Holy Trinity, Brighton, 1921-29. Married, secondly, Miss Ethel Smith on Jan. 17, 1927. Canon of Chichester, 1930, and Chancellor.

CAMPBELL, Mrs. Patrick, actress; first appearance on the stage was in 1888 in the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool. Made her first success in "The Trumpet Call" in 1891; her Paula Tanqueray in Pinero's play gained her great fame in 1894. Among her best rôles have been Melisande, the Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith, Eliza Doolittle, Ophelia, Lady Macbeth, and George Sand. Played in "The Matriarch," 1929.

CAMROSE, Lord, formerly Sir Wm. Berry, 2, Seamore Place, W., chairman of Allied Newspapers, Ltd., Financial Times, Ltd., and other important newspaper properties; a. 55. The 2nd son of the late Alderman J. M. Berry, J.P., Merthyr Tydfil. In 1901 founded the "Advertising World." The "Sunday Times" under his leadership, has made great headway. Created a baronet in 1921. With his brother and Lord Hiffe, acquired the "Daily Telegraph" Jan., 1928. Raised to the Peerage, Jan., 1929.

CANTERBURY, Archbishop of (The Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D.); a. 69. Son of the late Principal of Aberdeen University; successively Vicar of St. Mary's, Oxford; Vicar of Portsea; Canon of St. Paul's and Bishop of Stepney; Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. His appointment in 1908 from the bishopric of Stepney to the archbishopric of York aroused widespread interest. Addressed great gatherings at various naval

centres in 1915. Visited the United States in 1918, speaking and preaching to great audiences. Addressed, March, 1921, Free Church Council at Manchester on Reunion. Appointed to succeed Dr. Davidson as Archbishop of Canterbury, on latter's resignation, in July, 1928. Presided over Lambeth Conference in July, 1930. An honorary Bencher of the Inner Temple.

CANTERBURY, Dean of (Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D.), The Deanery, Canterbury. Educated at Macclesfield, Victoria University, and Wadham College; a. 51. Ordained in 1906; Vicar of St. Margaret's, Altrincham, 1908. Canon of Chester, 1919. Dean of Manchester and rector of The Cathedral Church, 1924. Founded "The Interpreter," which he edited for several years. Appointed in March, 1931, as successor of Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard, in Canterbury. Visited China in 1932.

CAPABLANCA, J. R., former chess champion of the world; a. 46. Born at Havana, he began playing chess at youthful age of 5. Defeated Marshall in 1909 by 8 to 1, with 14 draws. Won two years later the tournament of San Sebastian. In 1914 was beaten by Dr. Lasker, world champion, by only 13 to 13. Visited United Kingdom for first time in 1919 and achieved astonishing successes at Hastings tournament and wherever he played. Is interested in art, music, and science. After several games in 1921, Dr. Lasker yielded the championship to him. In Nov., 1927, he in turn was defeated by Alekhine.

CARISBROOKE, Marquess of, G.C.B., eldest son of Princess Beatrice and grandson of Queen Victoria; a. 48. Served in Royal Navy for five years, then joined the Grenadier Guards, with whom he served in the war. Married in 1917 Lady Irene Denison, only daughter of the Earl of Londesborough. Prince Alexander of Battenberg relinquished his princely title on receiving, in June, 1917, the Marquessate of Carisbrooke. A daughter was born Jan. 13, 1920. G.C.B., 1927.

CARLILE, Rev. Prebendary W., C.H., D.D., 55, Bryanston Street, W.; a. 88. Founder of the Church Army; rector of St. Mary-at-Hill, Monument, 1892-1926; Prebendary of St. Paul's. Received hon. degree of D.D. from Oxford University in 1915. His brother is Sir Hildred Carlile, Bart. Celebrated golden wedding in 1920. Mrs. Carlile died in Jan., 1925. Was made a Companion of Honour, Jan. 1, 1926.

CARLISLE, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. H. H. Williams, D.D.), Rose Castle, Carlisle; a. 62. Son of former vicar of Poppleton, Yorks. Principal of St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, for 7 years, having been previously tutor and lecturer at Hertford College. Has contributed learned theological articles to Encyclopædia Britannica. Appointed Bishop of Carlisle, June, 1920.

CARNEGIE, Sub-Dean William H., rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Chaplain to the House of Commons, and Canon of Westminster Abbey; a. 74. Began clerical career as curate at Pudsey, then became rector of Great Witley, rector of St. Philip, Birmingham, 1903-1913. Has travelled widely, and

thinks broadly. Established the Street Children's Union. Appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons in May, 1916. Married Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, 1916.

CARSON, Lord, 5, Eaton Place, S.W.; a. 80. A Lord of Appeal, May, 1921-Oct., 1929; ex-member of the War Cabinet, after being First Lord of the Admiralty, Dec., 1916, to July, 1917, and Attorney-General with seat in Coalition Cabinet. Had two legal careers: in Ireland rose from Counsel to the Attorney-General to position of K.C. and Solicitor-General, crossed to England and became K.C. and Solicitor-General here; the record he thus holds is unique. Appointed Autumn Reader to the Inns of Court, 1912. Conducted strenuous campaign against Home Rule, and organised the Ulster Volunteers. Married in Sept., 1914, Miss Ruby Frewen. Entered Coalition Government in May, 1915, as Attorney-General, but resigned in October. Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in the new Ministry, Dec., 1916. Became member of the War Cabinet without portfolio, July, 1917. Resigned in Jan., 1918, returning to practise at the Bar in March. Declined Premiership of first Ulster Parliament, Jan., 1921. Made a Lord of Appeal, May, 1921, becoming Lord Carson of Duncalm. A biography of him was published in 1932. Was present at unveiling of his statue, July, 1933.

CASALS, Pau; a. 58. Son of Carlos Casals, an organist at Vendrell, where he was born on Dec. 29, 1876. Married Susan Metcalfe, vocalist, in 1906. Acclaimed as the greatest violinist of to-day; made English debut in 1891, says: "I envy the fortunate ones who can dispense with daily practice; for myself, I cannot." Played at London concerts, 1912, and received Philharmonic Society's gold medal. Appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1914. A street in Barcelona was named after him in 1934.

CAVAN, Field-Marshal the Earl of, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Feb., 1922-1926; ex-Lieutenant of the Tower of London; a. 69. After being A.D.C. to Governor-General of Canada, served in S. African War. Increased his military reputation by his brilliant work in the war, commanding the Guards division and doing fine service on the Piave front. Succeeded Sir H. Wilson as Chief of the I.G. Staff. Colonel of the Irish Guards since June, 1925. Married Lady Joan Mulholland, Nov., 1922. G.C.B., Jan., 1926. Retired Feb., 1926. Chief of the Staff to the Duke of York on his Australian tour and received G.B.E. on its conclusion. Is keenly interested in the Playing Fields movement. Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms since 1929. Made a Field-Marshal, Nov., 1932.

CECIL, Right Hon. Lord Hugh, M.P., 21, Arlington St., S.W.; a. 65. Son of the late Lord Salisbury, an extremely clever debater, with a fine gift of eloquence; Unionist Free Trader. Joined the Army Flying Corps, and qualified in 1915. Privy Councillor, Jan., 1918. Re-elected for Oxford University, Nov., 1922, Dec., 1923, Nov., 1924, and May, 1929 and 1931.

CECIL, Viscount, K.C., 16, South Eaton Place, S.W.1. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Nov., 1924-Aug., 1927; Lord Privy Seal

1923-24; Minister of Blockade, February to December, 1916, after being Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; a. 70. Third son of the late Lord Salisbury, Lord Robert Cecil was a brilliant Parliamentarian, who took a leading part in the Marconi Committee during 1913. Joined Coalition Government in May, 1915, as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and became P.C. in June. Specially appointed to control blockade policy in 1916, entering the Cabinet, and remained in this post on the change of Ministry. Chancellor of University of Birmingham. A persuasive advocate of the League of Nations. Entered Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet in May, 1923. Raised to the Peerage, Nov., 1923, as Viscount Cecil of Chelwood. Awarded the Wilson Peace Prize of £5,000, Dec., 1924. Joint President with late Lord Grey of League of Nations Union. Resigned Cabinet office, Aug., 1927, on question of disarmament.

CHALIAPIN, Feodor Ivanovitch, famous opera singer; a. 60. Son of a Russian peasant, early developing remarkable vocal gifts. Began singing in opera in 1890. Appeared amid great enthusiasm in London during 1914. Underwent privation during Russian revolution. Sang at Covent Garden Theatre in the Beecham opera season, 1931. Deprived of Soviet of his title of "People's artist," June, 1927. Memoirs were published in 1933.

CHALMERS, Lord, G.C.B., ex-Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge; Governor of Ceylon, 1913-1916; a. 75. Formerly Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and Auditor of the Civil List. Was chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue. Described by Lord Harcourt as "a finished scholar in the Pali language." Resumed Secretaryship of the Treasury in 1916. Appointed in 1916 Under-Secretary for Ireland, but resigned. Raised to Peerage, April, 1919. Elected in July, 1924, Master of Peterhouse, Cambridge, but resigned in 1931.

CHAMBERLAIN, Rt. Hon. Sir Austen, K.G., M.P., First Lord of the Admiralty, Aug., 1931-Nov., 1931; Foreign Sec. and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, Nov., 1924-June, 1929; a. 71. Secretary of State for India, 1915-1917; son of the late Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, M.P.; Postmaster-General, 1902-3; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1903-5; formerly Financial Secretary to Treasury and a Civil Lord of the Admiralty; greatly advanced Parliamentary reputation in debates during 1912. Elected for his late father's constituency in July, 1914. Was a chivalrous co-operator with Mr. Lloyd George in war finance, and joined the Coalition Government as Secretary for India in 1915. Remained Secretary for India in New Ministry until his resignation in July, 1917. Returned to the War Cabinet in April, 1918. Introduced the Budget, with Imperial Preference, April 30, 1919. Was Lord Privy Seal for a brief period. Elected leader of Unionists, March 21, 1921, and resigned after an adverse vote at the Carlton Club, 1922. Joined Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet in Nov., 1924. On the signing in London of the Treaty of Locarno, Dec. 1, 1925, the King conferred on him the K.G., making his wife a Dame of the Order of the British Empire at the same time. The Freedom of Birmingham was conferred, Feb., 1926, and that of the City of London, March 25,

1926. Received the Nobel Prize, Dec., 1926. Re-elected at General Election by narrow majority, 1929, and by a larger majority, 1931. Opened the former home of his father at Birmingham with a charming filial eulogy, 1934.

CHAMBERLAIN, Rt. Hon. Neville, M.P., Westbourne Edgbaston, Birmingham, Chancellor of the Exchequer since Nov., 1931, having been a member of Cabinet of National Government since Aug., 1931; Minister of Health, Nov., 1924-June, 1929; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Aug., 1923-Jan., 1924; ex-Minister of Health, after being Postmaster-General from Oct., 1922, and Paymaster-General from February, 1923, until March, 1923; ex-Director-General of National Service, younger son of the late Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain; a. 64. Became a member of Birmingham City Council in 1911, and was elected Lord Mayor of Birmingham in 1915, being re-elected in 1916. M.P. since Dec., 1918. Responsible for Pensions, Housing, and Rating legislation in 1930. Succeeded Mr. J. C. Davidson, M.P., in 1920, as Chairman of Conservative Party Organisation, resigning in 1931. Introduced the Government's Tariff measures, Feb. 4, 1932. Received the Freedom of Birmingham, May 6, 1932. Introduced his third Budget in 1934. Received Oxford D.C.L. hon. degree.

CHAPLIN, Charles, 1416, La Brea Avenue, Hollywood, Los Angeles, world-famed "film" artiste; a. 45. A Londoner by birth, though resident in U.S.A. Began career on English variety stage. Credited now with receiving £150,000 annually for his work in cinematography. Welcomed warmly in London, 1921. His film, "The Gold Rush," was very popular in 1926, and "The Circus" in 1928. A new film, "City Lights," was issued in 1931, when he visited London.

CHAPMAN, A. P. F., captain of the Kent county cricket team; a. 34. Born at Reading, educated at Uppingham and Cambridge University, representing Cambridge three times versus Oxford. In 1926 captained England in fifth Test Match, and captained the team which toured Australia, 1928-9. A splendid fielder. Has played in S. Africa.

CHAPMAN, Sir Sydney, K.C.B., one of the heads of the Import Duties' Commission; a. 63. Educated at Manchester Grammar School, Owens College, and Trinity College, Cambridge. Professor of Political Economy at Owens College, Manchester, 1901-17. Chief Economic Adviser to the Government, 1927-32. He held many positions on important committees.

CHARLES, Mr. Justice (Sir Ernest Charles), Judge of the King's Bench since Feb., 1923; a. 62. Son of the late Sir Arthur Charles, a Judge of the High Court, he was educated at Clifton and New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1896, he became K.C. in 1913. Bencher of the Inner Temple, Recorder of Bournemouth, and later of Southampton. An authority on ecclesiastical law, and was Commissary-General of the diocese of Canterbury.

CHELMSFORD, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Henry Albert Wilson, D.D.); a. 58. Of Scottish birth, his first curacy was at Christ Church, Hampstead. In 1905 he became vicar

of Norbiton, and since 1915 he has been vicar of St. Mary with St. Matthew, Cheltenham. Organised the Cheltenham Conference. Succeeded Dr. Guy Warman as Bishop of Chelmsford, Aug., 1928.

CHESTER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Geoffrey F. Fisher, M.A., D.D.), Dec Residence, Chester; a. 47. Educated at Marlborough and Exeter College, Oxford. Ordained in 1912. Assistant master at Marlborough. Headmaster of Repton School from 1914 to May, 1932, when he was appointed to succeed Dr. Paget as Bishop of Chester. Keen Rugby football player and rowed in Oxford trial eights.

CHESTERTON, G. K., LL.D., Top Meadow, Beaconsfield, Bucks; a. 60. Journalist, poet, satirist, and novelist. Writes epigrammatically on all subjects. "Types of Men," published 1912. Contributes a weekly causerie to the "Illustrated London News." His first play, "Magie," was produced in London in 1913. Was seriously ill in 1915. Two books by him appeared in 1916. Has edited "The New Witness" recently. "A Short History of England" has had success. Travelled in Palestine in 1920 and wrote "The New Jerusalem." Had a long tour of lecturing in U.S. in 1921. Became a Roman Catholic in 1922. Edinburgh University conferred the hon. LL.D. degree, July, 1925. "Everlasting Man" issued 1925. "Return of Don Quixote," 1927; "Four Faultless Felons," 1930; Chaucer, 1932. Lectured in U.S.A., 1931. Elected a member of Athenæum Club in 1934, under its rule relating to distinguished men. The Pope conferred on him the Knight Commandership of the Order of St. Gregory, May, 1934.

CHEWODE, Field-Marshal Sir Philip, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel of the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), Commander-in-Chief, India. Joined the 19th Hussars in 1889, served in Burma and S. Africa. Commanded the 5th Cavalry Brigade in the Great War, and later did distinguished work in Egypt. Was appointed Adjutant-General in 1922, and Commander-in-Chief in India in 1930.

CHEVALIER, Maurice. A French cabaret artiste sponsored by Mistinguette, he went to United States in 1923, where he came into prominence in his first talking picture, "Innocents of Paris." "The Love Parade" followed, and made him world-famous. His third picture, "The Big Pond," was an equally big success. Served in the war as a liaison officer. Received enthusiastic greeting in London, Dec., 1930.

CHICHESTER, Bishop of (Right Rev. Geo. Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D.), The Palace, Chichester; a. 53. Son of Canon J. Allen Bell, he was educated at Westminster School and Christ Church, winning the Newdigate prize. Ordained in 1907, he became resident chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1914. Select Preacher at Cambridge, 1922-3. As secretary to the Lambeth Conference he impressed many by his ability. Succeeded the late Dean Wace as Dean of Canterbury, Feb., 1924. Appointed Bishop of Chichester, March, 1929. Has written the Life of Archbishop Lord Davidson.

***CHURCHILL, Rt. Hon. Winston S., P.C., C.H., M.P.**, Chartwell Manor, Westerham, Chancery of the Exchequer, Nov., 1921–June 4, 1929; former Sec. for Colonies; Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from May to Nov., 1915; a. 60. A soldier at 19; he is to-day one of the most conspicuous figures in public life; saw the Spanish Campaign in Cuba; with the British forces through Indian Frontier wars; in the Sudan Campaign in 1898. Won distinction in the Boer War, was captured by the Boers but made a dramatic escape. In Parliament reproduced many characteristics of his father, Lord Randolph Churchill, whose life he has written. Left Conservatives and joined Liberal Party in 1904; was appointed Under-Secretary for Colonies, 1905; President of the Board of Trade, 1908, when he passed the Labour Exchange Act and the Sweated Industries Act; Home Office, 1919. Introduced prison reforms, 1910. Was much criticised for his action in employing troops to assist the police to capture the Houndsditch murderers at the "Sidney Street Siege" in Jan., 1911. Delivered notable speeches on the Irish Question during 1913–14. Introduced the highest Naval Estimates in 1914 which the kingdom has ever had. Resigned his post as First Lord of the Admiralty in May, 1915, as a result of disagreement with Lord Fisher. Became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in Coalition Cabinet. Resigned office and returned to active service as an officer in Nov., 1915. Gazetted Lieut-Col., March, 1916. Resumed political career later. Appointed Minister of Munitions, July, 1917. Secretary for War and Air, Jan., 1919, to Feb., 1921. Secretary for the Colonies, Feb., 1921. Visited Egypt in March. His mother, Lady Randolph Churchill, died June 29, 1921. Took a prominent part on conferences on Irish affairs in 1922. Defeated at General Election, Nov., 1922, and again in Dec., 1923, and March, 1924. Was adopted, Sept., 1924, as Constitutional candidate for Epping division, and was returned. Joining the Conservative party, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet in Nov., 1924. Queen's Univ., Belfast, conferred LL.D., March, 1926. Another volume, "The Aftermath," of his war history appeared in 1929. Introduced his fifth Budget on April 15, 1929. Delivered address as Lord Rector of Edin. Univ., March, 1931. Lectured in U.S.A., 1932, after a serious street accident in New York. Opposed Govt.'s Indian policy in Parlt. and on public platforms, 1933. Published "Marlborough."

CLARENDON, Earl of, G.C.M.G., Governor-General of the Union of South Africa; a. 57. Grandson of Lord Clarendon, who was a notable Foreign Secretary in the Victorian era. Educated at Eton. Succeeded his father as 6th Earl in 1914. Parly. Under-Sec. for Dominion Affairs for short period. As Chairman of the Committee for Overseas Settlement, he toured Canada. Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms, 1922–25. Chairman, 1927–1930, of the British Broadcasting Co. Succeeded the Earl of Athlone as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa in Jan., 1931.

CLARK, Sir Wm., K.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., from 1928 to 1934 High Commissioner in Canada for H.M. Govt. in Gt. Britain; a. 58. Entered Board of Trade as clerk in 1899. Served as secretary of Royal Commission

on Supply of Food in the war. Was private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George. Was member for Commerce and Industry on the Viceroy of India's Council. Comptroller-General of the Department of Overseas Trade. Appointed High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Swaziland, June, 1934.

CLAUSEN, Sir George, R.A., a. 82. Studied art at South Kensington Schools, and was in the studio of the late Edwin Long, R.A. In Paris he studied under Bouguereau and Fleury. Elected A.R.A. in 1895 and R.A. in 1908. Knighted in 1927. An artist whose pictures give pleasure invariably.

CLAUSON, Mr. Justice (Sir Charles Clauson, K.C.), Judge of the Chancery Division since Oct., 1926; a. 64. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1891; K.C., 1910. An authority on company law.

CLERK, Rt. Hon. Sir George, G.C.M.G., British Ambassador at Paris since 1934; a. 60. Entered the Foreign Office in 1899. Served on Missions to Bucharest and Budapest in 1919. Was first British Minister to Czechoslovakia. Ambassador in Turkey from 1926 to 1933, where his knowledge of the country and its language was valuable. From 1933 until his appointment to succeed Lord Tyrrell in Paris, he was British Ambassador in Brussels. Lady Clerk is a gifted artist. Sir George was made a Privy Councillor in 1926.

CLYDE, Lord (Rt. Hon. J. A. Clyde, K.C.), Lord Justice General of Scotland, 27, Moray Place, Edinburgh; a. 71. After scholastic career in Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish Bar at the age of 24. Gained speedy success by lucid powers of advocacy, and became K.C. in 1901. Was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, 1905. M.P. for West Edinburgh, 1909–1918. Appointed, March, 1920, Lord President of the Court of Session.

CLYNES, Rt. Hon. J. R., Home Secretary, June, 1929–Aug., 1931; Lord Privy Seal, Jan.–Nov., 1924; Chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party, 1921 to Nov., 1922, when he became deputy leader (1922–1931); formerly Food Controller; a. 65. Was born in Oldham, and has been secretary to the Lancashire District Gasworkers and General Labourers' Union. Has represented a division of Manchester in Labour interest since 1906. Joined the Ministry in July, 1917. P.C., June, 1918. Succeeded the late Lord Rhonda as Food Controller, July, 1918, resigning later. President of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. A member of second Socialist Cabinet. Introduced Bill to legalise Sunday entertainments in April, 1931. Defeated at General Election, 1931.

COATES, Right Hon. Joseph Gordon, Minister of Finance and of Customs since Jan., 1933; Prime Minister of New Zealand, May, 1925–Dec., 1928; a. 66. First elected to the Dominion Parliament in 1911. Served in the war from 1915, gaining rank of major and winning the M.C. Minister of Justice and Postmaster-General in the Massey Cabinet, and later had charge of the Public Works Dept. Was Minister for Railways and Minister for External Affairs. Succeeded his former chief, the late Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, in Premiership, May, 1925. Made a Privy Councillor, Jan. 1,

1926. On formation of Coalition Govt., Sept., 1931, became Minister for Public Works till 1933, Minister of Transport, and Minister for Employment.

COATES, John, The Coterie, Northwood, eminent English tenor; made his first London appearance at Savoy Theatre, 1894; first sang in Royal Opera, 1901; has sung in all principal German opera houses, in Paris and U.S.A.; and at all the musical festivals. Served through the war. Resumed professional career 1919, with striking success. Sang in U.S.A. in 1925. Celebrated in May, 1928, the 50th anniversary of his first appearance as a boy vocalist.

COBHAM, Sir Alan, K.B.E., who flew in an all-British aeroplane from London to Cape-town and back in Feb. and March, 1926; a. 39. Awarded the Royal Air Force medal for this achievement. Received the Royal Aero Club's award of the Britannia Trophy for 1925 for his flight to India and back. Author of "Skyways." Started on a flight to Australia at end of June, 1926, losing his skilled mechanic by a gunshot wound, and arriving on Aug. 5. His return to London on Oct. 1 was hailed with enthusiasm. Knighted in Oct. Flew with Lady Cobham 22,000 miles, arriving in London, June 1, 1928.

COCHRAN, Charles B., manager of the Royal Albert Hall and producer of many notable plays; a. 62. Born in Lindfield, Sussex; educated at Brighton Grammar School. At the age of 18 acted in New York and was for next 3 years in a touring company. Made a big success with "The Miracle," at Olympia. A prominent leader in modern theatre development. Author of a lively autobiography.

COLLETT, Sir Charles, Bart., former Lord Mayor of London; a. 70. Educated at the Haberdashers' Aske School. Founder of Messrs. Collett, Ltd., hosiers. Founded, and was first chairman of City of London Retail Traders' Association. Elected representative of the Ward of Bridge on the Corporation of the City of London in 1912, and Alderman in 1927. Served as Senior Sheriff, 1932-33. A man of wide interests whose progress to the position of Lord Mayor was a tribute to his ability and the esteem he has gained. Received knighthood, 1933, and a baronetcy in 1934.

COLLINS, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland since Sept. 28, 1932; a. 59. Served in the Navy, and during the war on War Office Staff. Represents Greenock in the Liberal interest. Was a Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1919-20, and Chief Liberal Whip, 1924-1926. Entered the Cabinet after the resignation of Sir Archibald Sinclair. A protagonist of national economy.

COLVILLE, Lt.-Col. D. J., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary for Overseas Trade; a. 50. Only son of the late John Colville, M.P. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Cambridge. Served in the war and was wounded. After two unsuccessful contests, elected M.P. and has represented N. Midlothian in Unionist interest since 1929.

CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, H.R.H. the Duke of; a. 84. Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada from 1911 to 1916, late Inspector-General of

the Forces and President of the Selection Board. Appointed, 1907, F.-M. Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Forces and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean—a new command with headquarters at Malta; resigned, 1909. Was travelling in East Africa, 1909-10; went to South Africa to open Union's Parliament, Nov., 1919. His eldest daughter, Princess Margaret, married, June, 1905, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Crown Prince of Sweden. She died on her father's 70th birthday, May 1, 1920. The Duchess died on March 14, 1917. Princess Patricia married Commander the Hon. Alex. Ramsay in 1919. Visited India in 1921 and urged unity and patience. Is only surviving son of Queen Victoria. His 60th anniversary of entry into the British Army was celebrated in June, 1923.

CONNAUGHT, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of, K.T., ex-Governor-General of S. Africa; a. 51. Officer in the Scots Greys; frequently entrusted with special missions to European Courts. His engagement to the Duchess of Fife, great-granddaughter of Queen Victoria, was announced on July 16, 1913. The wedding took place in Oct., 1913. His son and heir was born in August, 1914. Went to the front attached to Headquarters Staff, where his linguistic attainments were very useful. Visited Japan on Special Mission in 1918. G.C.M.G., Sept., 1918. Governor-General of South Africa, June, 1920-Jan., 1924.

CONNAUGHT, H.R.H. Princess Arthur of (Duchess of Fife), elder daughter of late Duke of Fife, whose dukedom she inherited by special remainder. Married, Oct., 1913, Prince Arthur, only son of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Her mother was the Princess Royal, eldest sister of King George V. Princess Arthur aided her husband in his Governor-Generalship of South Africa by her practical sympathy and kindness. She has one son.

"CONNOR, RALPH" (Rev. C. W. Gordon), Winnipeg; a. 74. Author of "The Sky Pilot," "Black Rock," "The Prospector," and other unconventional stories of life in the Rockies. Presbyterian minister of St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg. Came as a chaplain to Europe with a Canadian contingent, 1915. A new story, "The Major," appeared Dec., 1917, and "The Sky Pilot of No-Man's Land" in 1919.

CONWAY, Lord, of Allington, F.R.G.S., Allington Castle, Maidstone; a. 78. Traveller and explorer; has climbed Himalayas (23,000 feet); Alps from end to end; Bolivian Andes in 1898, ascending Aconcagua (23,000 feet); founded Arundel Club, 1904; Slade professor Fine Arts, Cambridge, 1901-4; has written much on art and mountaineering. M.P., Dec., 1918-Oct., 1931. Peerage conferred Nov., 1931. Published autobiography, 1932.

COOPER, A. Duff, D.S.O., M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Office; a. 44. Only son of the late Sir Alfred Cooper. Married Lady Diana Manners. Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. M.P. since 1924. Financial Sec. to War Office, 1928-9. Served in the war, gaining D.S.O. Published a masterly study of Talleyrand in 1932. Is now writing the biography of F.-M. Earl Haig.

COOPER, Gladys (Lady Pearson), *a.* 44. In 1905 toured as "Bluebell in Fairyland," afterwards appearing in George Edwardes' musical comedy at the Gaiety and Daly's. Made notable advance at Royalty in serious parts, including Ann in "The Pigeon" and Hon. Muriel in "Milestones," both in 1912. Her Dora, in a revival of "Diplomacy," Wyndham's, 1913 (and at the Adelphi, 1924, when it ran ten months), her Paula in a revival of "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Playhouse, 1922, and her Magda, 1923, showed remarkable originality and power. Her performances in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney," St. James's, 1925, and in "The Letter," Playhouse, Feb., 1927, and "Cynara," have sustained her reputation. She married on June 5, 1928, Sir Neville Pearson, Bart., and a daughter was born in 1929. Appeared in "The Painted Veil," 1931; in "Dr. Pygmalion," "Firebird," 1932, and "Rats in Norway," 1933. Played with success in New York and London in "The Shining Hour."

COPE, Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., R.A., Langton House, Kensington, well-known portrait painter; *a.* 77. After studying in Royal Academy schools and in Carey's studio, began exhibiting in 1876 at Burlington House. Has painted portraits of many eminent personages, including King Edward and King George. An adept fence and fond of yachting.

CORBIN, His Excellency M. Charles, French Ambassador in London; *a.* 53. Is a well-known diplomatist long associated with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Former French Ambassador in Brussels. Succeeded M. de Fleury in 1933.

CORTOT, Alfred, pianist; *a.* 57. A native of Nyon, studied at the Paris Conservatoire with immediate success. Was choral conductor at Bayreuth, producing Wagner's "Ring" for the first time in Paris. Since 1897 has been an eminent pianist, often appearing with Casals and Thibaud in trios.

COSGRAVE, ex-President W.T., *a.* 54. Formerly a leading member of the Corporation of Dublin. Represented Kilkenny City in Parliament from 1917, and N. Kilkenny (as a Sinn Féiner), Dec., 1918-1922. When the Cabinet of the Free State was constituted on Sept. 9, 1922, Mr. Cosgrave was elected President of the Dail Eireann and Chairman of Provisional Government. Re-elected on June 23, 1927. Visited U.S.A., Jan., 1928. Re-elected President, April, 1930. Defeated in Feb., 1932, by Mr. E. De Valera, who succeeded him.

COVENTRY, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Merwyn George Haigh, D.D.), only son of the Rev. W. E. Haigh, canon of Bristol, was educated at Clifton and New College, Oxford. Was a temporary chaplain in the war. Resident chaplain and private secretary to the late Archbishop Davidson and to his successor. Appointed Bishop of Coventry, Nov., 1930.

COWARD, Noel, 17, Gerald Rd., S.W., playwright and actor; *a.* 35. First appearance on the stage was when he played, at the age of eleven, in "The Goldfish." In his own play, "The Vortex," he made a success, and he increased his reputation as an actor by his impersonation of Lewis Dodd in "The Constant Nymph." His plays include "The Rat Trap," "Easy Virtue," "Hay Fever," "Fallen Angels," and "The Queen was in the Parlour."

Has composed light music, including that of "This Year of Grace." His "operette" entitled "Bitter-Sweet" was produced July, 1929. Another play, "Post Mortem," was published in 1931. "Cavalcade" produced on Oct. 13, 1931. "Words and Music," Sept., 1932. In Oct., 1934, "Theatre Royal" was produced.

COWEN, Sir Frederic Hymen, 79, St. John's Wood Court, N.W.; *a.* 82. Composer and conductor; succeeded Sir Charles Hallé as conductor of the Manchester and Liverpool Philharmonic Concerts; many times conductor of Handel Festival at Crystal Palace and Cardiff Festival; has published many cantatas, operas, and oratorios, piano pieces, etc.; "Coronation Ode," 1902; "Indian Rhapsody," 1903; "The Veil," 1910. Knighted, June, 1911.

COX, Harold, Old Kennards, Lyghe, near Tonbridge; *a.* 75. M.P. (L.) for Preston, 1906-10; secretary Colden Club, 1899-1904; worked as agricultural labourer in Kent and Surrey for nearly a year to study the conditions of such a life; uncompromising individualist. Editor of "Edinburgh Review," 1912-1929. Hon. Fellow of Jesus College.

CRAIG, Edward Gordon; *a.* 63. Was actor, 1889 to 1897. Began in 1900 series of theatrical mises en scènes, which aroused much attention. Published "On the Art of the Theatre" and "Towards a New Theatre," and "The Production," 1930, and a Life of Ellen Terry, 1931. Bitter antagonist of dullness and pretentiousness in the theatre.

CRAIGAVON, Viscount (formerly Sir James Craig); *a.* 63. Prime Minister of North Ireland; Fin. Sec. to the Admiralty, April, 1920-1921, after being Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry for Pensions since Jan., 1919; after serving in the South African War, entered on a political career, and was elected in 1906 as M.P. (U.) for E. Co. Down. Has taken the keenest interest in the Ulster movement, and was elected Unionist leader in North Ireland's Parliament, 1921, becoming Premier. A baronetcy was conferred on him in 1918, and on New Year's Day, 1927, he was made a viscount.

CRAIGMYLE, Lord, 9, Bolton Gardens, S.W., ex-Lord of Appeal; *a.* 84. Better known as Mr. Thomas Shaw, once Scottish Lord Advocate. Promoted to the Bench in Feb., 1909; his article in the "Nineteenth Century" advocating free universal education is said to have suggested to Mr. Carnegie his £2,000,000 gift to the Scottish Universities; a fine speaker. Published reminiscences in 1921, and a further volume in 1927. Visited U.S.A., 1922, and "The Law of the Kinsman" was published in 1923. Resigned his office as Lord of Appeal, 1929, and was created a Baron of the U.K. as Lord Craigmyle of Craigmyle. Published "Leicester: A Historic," in 1931.

CRAWFORD, Earl of, K.T., First Commissioner of Works, 1921-1922, formerly Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, after being Lord Privy Seal, 7, Audley Square, W.; *a.* 63. Trustee of National Portrait Gallery; has written upon art and sculpture. Succeeded Lord St. Audries as Chief Conservative Whip in 1911, but on succeeding to the earldom on Jan. 31, 1913, passed to the House of Lords. Ex-Chancellor of Primrose League. Enlisted in the Army, April, 1915, receiving later a commission. President of the Board of Agriculture, July-Dec., 1916. Entered the

Cabinet, April, 1922, and was Minister of Transport. Elected Chancellor of Manchester University, 1923.

CRAWFORD, John H., Singles Champion in Lawn Tennis in 1933; a. 26. First success was in S. Australia's Junior Doubles Championship at Adelaide, repeating the victory at Sydney in N.S.W. Doubles. Was in final of Victoria's Singles and won in the Doubles in 1926. Next year was Singles Champion of N.S. Wales. Has played frequently at Wimbledon and achieved there, on July 7, 1933, the triumph of winning the Singles against Ellsworth Vines. He was already champion of Australia and France. Mrs. Crawford has won several mixed doubles championships with her husband. Was defeated by F. J. Perry in Singles Championship at Wimbledon, July, 1934.

CREWE, Marquess of, K.G.; a. 76. Secretary for War, Aug.-Nov., 1931; son of Lord Houghton; married the younger daughter of the late Lord Rosebery and has a son and daughter; has been Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland; a Liberal, an art connoisseur, something of a poet, bibliophile, a sportsman, and a man of wealth; has been Colonial Secretary, Secretary for India, Lord Privy Seal, and Leader of the Upper House. Created Marquess, 1911. Lieutenant of County of London, 1912. Was President of the Board of Education in Coalition Ministry. Elected in 1917 Chairman of the London County Council. The Marchioness was the first woman to be made J.P., Dec., 1919. His heir, Lord Madeley, died March 31, 1922. British Ambassador to France, Nov., 1922-1928. Published in 1931 the biography of Lord Rosebery.

CRICHTON-BROWNE, Sir James, 45, Hans Plac. W., and Crindau, Dumfries, N.B.; a. 94. One of the most famous specialists on mental and nervous disorders and public health; contributed important data to the Froude-Carlyle controversy in 1903. His report on over-pressure in schools led to abolition of "payment by results." Advocated more fish-eating in 1910. Published racy reminiscences, 1930, and, in 1931, "Second Thoughts of a Doctor."

CRIPPS, Hon. Sir Stafford, K.C., M.P., son of Lord Parmoor. Called to the Bar, 1913; K.C., 1927. Edited legal works on Compensation and Ecclesiastical Law. Solicitor-General, Oct., 1930-Aug., 1931. Elected for E. Bristol as Labour M.P., Jan., 1931.

CROMER, Earl of, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Lord Chamberlain since Nov., 1922; a. 57. Son of the 1st Earl of Cromer, famous administrator in Egypt. After diplomatic experience became A.D.C. to Viceroy of India. Next, he served as an enquiry and assistant private secretary to the King (1916-1920). A director of Suez Canal. G.C.V.O., Jan., 1927. G.C.B., 1932.

CROOKSHANK, Captain H. F. C., M.P., Under-Sec. of the Home Dept.; a. 41. Educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. Served in the war and, later, in the Diplomatic Service. Elected M.P. for Gainsborough in 1924.

CROOM-JOHNSON, Reginald P., K.C., M.P., Recorder of Bath; a. 55. Educated at Bristol and Univ. of London. Called to

the Bar, 1907; K.C., 1927. His chief recreation is postage-stamp collecting.

CROSSMAN, Mr. Justice (Sir Stafford Crossman), a judge of the Chancery Division since Jan., 1934; a. 63. Son of a doctor, he was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. He won the Hertford Scholarship in 1890. Called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1897. Junior Counsel to the Treasury in the Chancery Division prior to his elevation to the Bench. Was one of the General Council of the Bar.

CUNLIFFE-LISTER, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip, G.B.E., M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies since Nov., 1931, having been President of the Board of Trade in National Govt. since Aug., 1931, and from Oct., 1922, to Jan., 1924, and previously Director of the Department of Overseas Trade, April, 1921-22, after serving as Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade; a. 50. Served in the war, and then became Joint Sec. to the Ministry of National Service in 1917. Sir Philip Lloyd-Graeme was chairman of the War Cabinet Priorities Committee in 1918, and entered Parliament as Coalition Unionist M.P. for Hendon Division. Served on two select Committees. Entered Mr. Bonar Law's Cabinet, Oct., 1922, retaining the post in Mr. Baldwin's Ministry, and became President of the Board of Trade in the Ministry formed Nov., 1924. Assumed the surname of Cunliffe-Lister, Dec., 1924, on his wife's inheriting property. G.B.E., June, 1929.

CUNNINGHAME-GRAHAM, Robert B., 79a, Elizabeth St., S.W.1; a. 82. A picturesque figure in politics and literature. Was M.P. for N.W. Lanarkshire for six years. Writes travel sketches and stories with a distinctive style, albeit with an illegibility which distresses printers. Took part in the P.E.N. Congress, June, 1934.

CURTIS-BENNETT, Sir Henry, K.C., Recorder of Colchester; a. 55. Eldest son of the late Sir H. Curtis-Bennett, who was Chief Metropolitan Magistrate for many years. Educated at Radley and Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar, 1902. Represented Chelmsford, 1924-6, in Conservative interest. Knighted in 1922.

D'ABERNON, Rt. Hon. Visct., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 20, St. James's Place, S.W., British Ambassador in Berlin, 1920-6; a. 77. As Sir Edgar Vincent, did good service in Turkey and Egypt, entering Parliament in 1899. Wrote a grammar of Modern Greek. Was very busy in war-time as Chairman of the Board of Liquor Traffic Control. Created a peer in 1914 and G.C.M.G. in June, 1917. Raised to a viscountcy on Jan. 1, 1926, as Viscount D'Abernon of Stoke D'Abernon. A keen supporter of international lawn tennis, and was President of the L.T.A., 1927-32. Published in 1929 his memoirs of war and post-war events.

DARK, Sidney, editor of "The Church Times"; a. 60. Started journalism on the "Daily Mail" in 1899. Was joint editor of "John o' London's Weekly" for 5 years. Author of numerous volumes as various as a biography of W. S. Gilbert, "Mainly About Other People," and "The Prayer Book." Editor of "The Church Times" since 1924.

DARLING, Lord, 81, Albert Hall Mansions, S.W.; a. 85. M.P. for Deptford nine years. Judge of the King's Bench, 1897-1923. Was the wittiest judge on the Bench; wrote "*Schiltiae Juris*," and much lively verse. Received in Dec., 1917, the special honour of a Privy Councillorship. Chairman of a Committee to inquire into Army courts-martial. Retired from the Bench, Nov. 13, 1923, and was raised to the peerage, Jan. 1, 1924, as Lord Darling. Rendered help on the Bench during 1924, presiding at the "Mr. A." case amongst others; and again in 1931. His son, Major Darling, died in Feb., 1933.

DAVIDSON, Rt. Hon. John C., C.H., M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; a. 45. Only son of the late Sir Jas. M. Davidson. Educated at Westminster and Pembroke College, Cambridge. Married a daughter of the present Lord Dickinson. Was Private Secretary to Lord Crewe, Mr. Bonar Law, and Mr. Baldwin successively. Chancellor of the Duchy, 1923-24; Parly. Sec. to the Admiralty, 1924-27. Chairman of the Unionist Party from 1927 to 1930.

DAVIES, Dr. Ben, 33, Compayne Gardens, N.W.; a. 78. Started life in trade; became known as a singer in light opera (e.g. "*Dorothy*"), then joined Carl Rosa Company. Leaving the stage, he has since taken a leading position on the concert platform. Sang at Handel Festival, 1926. Received Mus. Doc. degree in 1925.

DAVIES, Lord, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire; a. 54. Educated at Merchiston School and King's College, Cambridge. President of Aberystwyth University College and of the National Library of Wales. A director of the G.W.I. Vice-Pres. of League of Nations Union. M.P. for 23 years. Raised to the peerage in 1932. A great benefactor to Wales and an ardent worker in the cause of peace.

DAVIES, Sir H. Walford, C.V.O., O.B.E., Mus. Doc.; a. 65. Master of Music to the King; ex-organist at the Temple Church, and composer of "*The Temple*," "*Everyman*," and many settings to songs. Organised interesting concerts for soldiers in war-time. Prof. of Music at Aberystwyth. Knighted Nov., 1922. Married Miss M. Evans in 1924. A Gresham Lecturer. Had a new work performed at the Three Choirs Festival in 1925. Organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, July, 1927-1932. Exceedingly popular as a lecturer on the wireless. Appointed April, 1934, Master of Music to the King.

DAWSON, Geoffrey, D.C.L., editor of "*The Times*"; a. 60. After being private secretary to Viscount Milner in South Africa, edited the "*Johannesburg Star*" for five years. Was editor of "*The Times*" from 1912 to 1919, and was recalled to that post in 1923. Elected hon. Fellow of Magdalen College in May, 1926. Received D.C.L. from Oxford Univ., June, 1934.

DAWSON, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., 32, Winpole Street, W.1, eminent physician. Appointed physician to London Hospital, where he had studied in 1906, and next year became Physician-Extraordinary to the King. Has made special

study of diabetes and gastric troubles. Married a daughter of the late Sir Alfred Yarrow. Raised to the peerage in 1920, being the first physician in practice so honoured. Was in constant attendance on the King during his long illness, 1923-9. Made a Privy Councillor, June, 1929. Elected President of the Royal College of Physicians, March, 1931.

DEANE, Canon A. C.; a. 64. Editor for seven years of "*The Treasury*"; has contributed many a humorous poem to "*Punch*." Former vicar of Hampstead. Published "*In My Study*" during 1913. Vicar of All Saints, Ennismore Gardens, 1916-1929, when he was appointed a Canon of Windsor. Hon. Chaplain to the King since 1934.

DEEPING, Warwick, Eastlands, Weybridge, novelist; a. 57. Son of Dr. G. D. Deeping. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Trinity College, Cambridge. After brief practice as a doctor, became an author. Of many novels, "*Sorrell & Son*" made a special success in recent years. In 1930 his novel "*Exiles*" was published, and "*The Road*," 1931.

DELAFIELD, E. M., novelist; elder daughter of Count Henry de la Pasture; married Mr. Arthur P. Dashwood in 1919. Did war service as a V.A.D., and is a magistrate. Published first novel in 1917. Author of "*The Pelicans*," "*The Way Things Are*," "*Diary of a Provincial Lady*," and several other books. Her comedy "*To See Ourselves*" ran at the Ambassadors Theatre in 1930. Visited U.S.A., of which she has written an amusing volume.

DE LA MARE, Walter, Hill House, Taplow; poet and writer of prose romances; a. 61. Published "*Henry Brocken*" in 1904, and "*Songs of Childhood*" in 1902. Won the Prince Edmond de Polignac Prize for his novel, "*The Return*." Several of his poems have been set to music.

DE LA WARR, Earl, Parly. Sec. to the Minister of Agriculture, after serving in same capacity to the War Office; a. 34. Succeeded as 9th Earl De La Warr in 1915. Educated at Eton, and was on naval service in the war. Grandson of the 1st Earl Brassey. Served as Mayor of Bexhill, from Nov., 1932.

DELL, Ethel M., novelist, c/o A. P. Watt, 10, Norfolk St., W.C.; married in 1922 Lt.-Col. Gerald Savage, D.S.O., who served in India with the Army Service Corps. Author of "*The Way of an Eagle*," published in 1912, and several other noteworthy novels, including "*The Keeper of the Door*." A very popular and widely read authoress, with a hatred of publicity. "*Tetherstones*," 1923.

DENMAN, Lord, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Balcombe Place, East Sussex; a. 60. Governor-General of Australia from 1911 to 1914; served in the Boer War with Middlesex Yeomanry, and was wounded; a Liberal peer; Captain of the Bodyguard, 1907-1911; married the daughter of the late Lord Cowdray. Lady Denman received the D.B.E., June, 1932.

DENMARK, King Christian of; a. 64. Succeeded his father, 1912; married Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1898, and has two sons. Received warm welcome on visiting London in May, 1914, when he was

created K.G. His mother, the Dowager Queen, died on March 20, 1926.

DERBY, Earl of, K.G., G.C.B.; a. 69. Derby House, Stratford Place, W.; Secretary of State for War, Oct., 1922-Jan., 1924; was British Ambassador to France, April, 1918, to Nov., 1920; Secretary for War, Dec., 1910, to April, 1913; as Lord Stanley was Postmaster General, 1903-5; chief Press Censor in South Africa during war; a Lord of the Treasury, and Financial Secretary to the War Office, 1900-3. Took a leading part in the fiscal controversy during 1913. Received K.G. on New Year's Day, 1915. England's "best recruiter," he was called in 1915. The "Derby Scheme" for enlisting in groups was managed by him. He became Under-Secretary for War in July, 1916, and in new Ministry War Secretary. His eldest son, Lord Stanley, married Hon. Sybil Cadogan in 1917. Owner of many celebrated race-horses, and won the Derby in 1924, and again in 1933, when his horse Hyperion also won the St. Leger. Created G.C.B., Dec., 1920. His only daughter, Lady Victoria Bullock, lost her life in a hunting accident, Nov., 1927. Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire.

DESART, Rt. Hon. Earl of, K.P.; 2, Rutland Gardens, Knightsbridge, S.W.; a. 86. Director of Public Prosecutions for fourteen years; Solicitor to the Treasury till 1909; member of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Made Privy Councillor in 1913; Knight of St. Patrick, 1919.

DESBOROUGH, Lord, K.G., G.C.V.O.; Taplow Court, Maidenhead; a. 79. Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, 1921-1929; ex-Chancellor of Primrose League; Chairman Thames Conservancy Board; member of Tariff Commission and Royal Exhibitions Commission. As Mr. W. H. Grenfell had a wonderful athletic record—cricket, running, rowing, punting, climbing, swimming, horsemanship. As president of the British Olympic Association was the presiding genius of the Olympic Games, 1908. His gallant sons' deaths were a sad bereavement in the war. G.C.V.O., June, 1925. His last surviving son, Ivo, died Oct. 8, 1925. Created K.G., April, 1923.

DE VALERA, Eamon, President of the Executive of the Irish Free State since March, 1932; a. 52. Born in New York, the son of a Spanish artist married to an Irishwoman named Catherine Coll, of Bruce, Co. Limerick. His mother married secondly Mr. Wheelwright, and died in New York, June, 1932. Educated at Christian Brothers school in Charleville and at Blackrock College. Graduated B.A. B.Sc. Took part as a commandant in Irish uprising in 1916, and was sentenced to death. Reprieved under Amnesty, but was re-imprisoned until his escape from Lincoln gaol in 1919. M.P. (Sinn Fein) for E. Clare, 1917-1919; E. Mayo, 1919-22. President of Sinn Fein movement. Pres. of Free State, 1919-22, and from March, 1932. Chancellor of Nat. University of Ireland. He married in 1910, and has 7 children. Visited London to meet the Govt. in 1932, but no settlement of the questions at issue was reached. Elected for S. Co. Down in Northern Parlt., Dec., 1933.

DEVONSHIRE, Duke of, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Secretary of State for the Colonies, Nov., 1922-Jan., 1924; ex-

Governor-General of Canada; a. 68. Succeeded to the dukedom, 1908; son-in-law of late Lord Lansdowne; Treasurer of the Royal Household, 1900-3. The Duchess is Mistress of the Robes in the Queen's Household. G.C.V.O., 1912. Moved rejection of Home Rule Bill, January, 1913. Appointed a Civil Lord of the Admiralty in Coalition Ministry, June, 1915. Appointed K.C. on New Year's Day, 1916, and in June Governor-General of Canada. Returned to England, July, 1921, after highly successful term of office.

DICK, W. Reid, R.A.; a. 55. Studied art in Glasgow and London. Has exhibited regularly at the Royal Academy for over 20 years. A notable sculptor, whose work adorns many galleries. Elected A.R.A. in 1921; R.A., 1928. His statue of David Livingstone was unveiled, Aug., 1934, in Africa.

DISNEY, Walt, originator of "Mickey Mouse" films which have a world-wide popularity; a. 33. After some years of farm life, studied drawing in Chicago; designing, later, advertisements of agricultural goods. Going to California, started the idea of "Mickey Mouse" for the cinema. Now controls a large staff of artists creating "Silly Symphonies," etc. Lives at Hollywood.

DIVER, Mrs. Maud, novelist; granddaughter of Lord Chief Baron Pollock. Born in India, from which land she drew inspiration for her stories, "Captain Desmond, V.C.," "Candles in the Wind," "A Wild Bird," etc. Married Major Diver, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

DODD, Francis, A.R.A., A.R.W.S.; 51, Blackheath Park, S.E.; a. 60. Son of Rev. B. Dodd, Wesleyan Methodist minister. Studied at the Glasgow Schools of Art and on the Continent. Painted a series of portraits of Generals in the war. His etchings are much admired.

DONOGHUE, Stephen, famous jockey; a. 49. Has ridden the winner of the Derby on four occasions. A picture of him was in the Royal Academy, 1925. His son is also an expert rider, and won the Lincolnshire in 1926.

DOUMERQUE, M. Gaston, who took office as Premier in Feb., 1934; ex-President of the French Republic; a. 71. Minister of the Colonies, 1902-5; then became Vice-President of the Chamber in 1906, Minister for Commerce. Subsequently was Minister of Education. In Dec., 1913, became Premier until outbreak of war, when he joined M. Viviani's Cabinet as Minister for the Colonies. President of the Republic, 1924-31. Married Mme. Graves, June 1, 1931. Returned to office in the serious crisis in Feb., 1934.

DRINKWATER, John, Pepys House, Brompton, Huntingdon, poet and dramatist; a. 51. A clerk in an insurance office for 12 years. First book, "Poems of Men and Hours," published in 1911; a dozen other volumes now stand literally to his credit. His plays "Abraham Lincoln" (which had great success in 1919), "Cophetua," "Oliver Cromwell" and "Rebellion" have attracted the praise of all thoughtful critics. Received Hon. M.A. degree from Birmingham University, July, 1919. Edited "Outline of Literature" in 1923. Dramatised Thomas Hardy's "Mayor of

Casterbridge," 1926. Author of a biography of Byron. His play "Bird in Hand" had success in 1928. Began his autobiography in 1931. "A Man's House," produced in 1934.

DRUMMOND, Hon. Sir Eric, G.C.M.G., British ambassador to Italy, the first appointed General Secretary of the League of Nations; a. 58. Half-brother and heir-presumptive of Earl of Perth. Private Secretary to Prime Minister after some years in Foreign Office. C.B., 1914; knighted, 1916. In Sept., 1932, his resignation was accepted by the League Council.

DUGAN, Major-General Sir Winston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor of South Australia; a. 56. Served in the war as officer commanding the 2nd Royal Irish Regt., and was Asst. Inspector-General Training B.E.F. in 1918. Was Commander of the 1st London Territorial Division, and has been A.A.G., Southern Command. Appointed Governor of S. Australia, April, 1934.

DUKE-ELDER, Sir Stewart, D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. George's Hospital and "Moorfields" Hospital. Educated at St. Andrews Univ., and London University. Awarded the Nettleship Medal. Lady Duke-Elder also practises as an ophthalmic surgeon. Operated on Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald in 1932. Knighted, June, 1933.

DUNCAN, Sir Andrew, Chairman of the Central Electricity Board; a. 50. Secretary of the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, and latterly Permanent Vice-President. Coal Controller, 1919-20. Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Mines Dept. First to receive appointment as Chairman of the Central Electricity Board Jan., 1927, under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926. Elected a Director of the Bank of England, 1929.

DU PARCQ, Mr. Justice (Sir Herbert, K.C.), Judge, of the King's Bench Division since Feb., 1932; former Recorder of Portsmouth; a. 54. Native of Jersey, where he was educated. Had distinguished career at Oxford, and was President of the Union in 1902. Called to the Bar in 1906, and took silk in 1926. Was President of the Hardwicke Society in 1910. Acted as Commissioner at Manchester Assizes in May, 1931. Presided over inquiry into Dartmoor Prison riot, 1932.

DURHAM, Bishop of (Right Rev Hensley Henson, D.D.), Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland; a. 71. Formerly Canon of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's; an outstanding figure in the Established Church; a man of wide sympathies and an apostle of Church reunion. Dean of Durham prior to becoming, in Dec., 1917, Bishop of Hereford. Appointed Bishop of Durham, June, 1920.

DUVEEN, Lord, of Millbank (formerly Sir Joseph Duvveen); a. 65. A native of Hull, and received in 1929 the Freedom of that City. A generous donor of galleries to the National Gallery, and the Tate Gallery. The new wing to the National Portrait Gallery, his gift, was opened by the King, March, 1933. Raised to the Peerage, Jan. 1, 1933. A Trustee of the National Gallery and the National Portrait Gallery.

EARHEART, Amelia, who was the first woman to fly the Atlantic, is a native of Atchison, Kansas; a. 36. Served with the Red Cross in the war. Took a medical and scientific course at Columbia University and became expert in aviation. Directs Dennison House, a social service centre in Boston. Flew from Newfoundland to Burry Port, Wales, arriving on June 18, 1928. She married Mr. G. P. Putnam, Feb., 1931. Flew from Newfoundland to Ireland on May 20-21, 1932, in 13½ hours, creating thereby 4 new records.

EBBISHAM, Lord, G.B.E., Fairmile Hatch, Cobham; a. 66. George Rowland Blades is only son of R. H. Blades, of Sydenham. Represented Epsom division of Surrey as Conservative M.P. from 1918 to 1928, when he was created a Peer following a highly successful year of office as Lord Mayor of London. Was senior Sheriff in 1918, and is Alderman for the Ward of Bassishaw. Hon. Treasurer of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Has served on various Commissions and Conferences. Is still an active cricketer. A twin daughter married Lt.-Col. Wyatt, Jan., 1933. Lord Ebbisham was elected Chancellor of the Primrose League, 1934.

EDDINGTON, Prof. Sir Arthur S., F.R.S., The Observatory, Cambridge; a. 52. Educated at Owens College and Trinity College, Cambridge. Was Senior Wrangler in 1904. Delivered the Romanes Lecture in 1922. Was elected Plumian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge in 1913, becoming Director of the Observatory the next year. His lectures and books have excited great interest. One of his last was "The Nature of the Physical World." Knighted June, 1930. Received Freedom of Kendal, Sept., 1930.

EDEN, Rt. Hon. Anthony, M.P., Lord Privy Seal after being the Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs; a. 37. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Acted as Parly. Private Sec. to Sir Austen Chamberlain. Elected in 1923 M.P. (C.) for Warwick and Leamington. Increased his reputation in 1933 by speeches in Parliament and Geneva. P.C., June, 1934.

EDINBURGH, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Harry Seymour Reid, D.D.), 1, Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh. The son of a Glasgow shipowner, he was educated at Loretto School and the University of Glasgow. Ordained in 1894 and was successively a curate in Edinburgh, senior chaplain of St. Mary's Cathedral, rector of St. Mark's, Portobello, rector of St. Paul's, Edinburgh, Dean of Edinburgh, and rector of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh. Elected Bishop of Edinburgh in 1929 in succession to the late Bishop Walpole.

EGYPT, King Fuad I., of, G.C.B.; a. 66. Youngest brother of the Sultan Hussein Kamel, whom he succeeded on Oct. 9, 1917; son of the Khedive Ismail Pasha, who reigned from 1863 to 1879. Received his education in Italy and Switzerland. Is married and has a son, aged 12, and daughters. Served for a time in the Italian army. Received the G.C.B. at the hands of the Duke of Connaught, Jan. 31, 1918. Proclaimed King of Egypt, March, 1922. Visited England in 1927 and 1929.

EINSTEIN, Prof. Albert, discoverer of the general theory of Relativity; a. 55. Born in Ulm, Wurtemberg; educated in Munich and

Zurich; changed his nationality to Swiss. Engineer to Patent Office, Berne, and later Professor Extraordinary at Zurich University. Went to Berlin, 1914, and enunciated his general theory of Relativity to Academy of Science, 1915. Devoted believer in Zionist cause, and a fine violinist. Visited England in June, 1921, and received much attention. Received the Copley Medal in 1925, and the Gold Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society, 1926. Exiled from Germany, 1933, and came to England.

ELLINGTON, Air Chief Marshal Sir Edward, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., Chief of the Air Staff since May, 1933; a. 57. Educated at Clifton College and Royal Military Academy. Graduated as a pilot in 1912, and served in the war. Director-General of Military Aeronautics, 1918; Air Officer commanding R.A.F., India, 1923. Air member of Council of Personnel, 1931.

ELLIOT, Rt. Hon. Walter Elliot, M.P., Minister of Agriculture since Sept., 1932, after being Financial Sec. to the Treasury since Aug., 1931; Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, Nov., 1924-June, 1920, and previously Jan., 1923-1924; a. 46. A physician who served throughout the war and then entered the political arena as Conservative M.P. for Lanark, Dec., 1918. Defeated Dec., 1923, but was elected for Kelvingrove, May, 1924, and again in 1929 and 1931. P.C., 1932. Married Miss Katharine Tennant, April, 1934.

ELLIOTT, Claude A., O.B.E., M.A., Headmaster of Eton College; a. 45. Youngest son of the late Sir Charles Elliott, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Placed in the First Class in both parts of the History Tripos. Elected Fellow of Jesus College in 1910, and Tutor in 1914. Served with the Red Cross in the war, and later at the Admiralty. Married the daughter of the late Mr. F. T. Bloxam, and has a son, now at Eton. Recreations have been mountaineering and rowing. Elected to succeed Dr. Alington at Eton, May, 1933.

ELMAN, Mischa; a. 42. Violinist whose début as prodigy has been followed by permanent success. Son of a Jewish schoolmaster in a South Russian village; trained by Fidelmann and Auer, and at Imperial Conservatoire, Petrograd; London début, 1905. Was naturalised as an American citizen in 1920.

ELWELL, Frederick Wm., A.R.A., a. 63. Studied art in Lincoln and Antwerp. Has exhibited frequently in the R.A., and several specimens of his work are in foreign galleries. Elected A.R.A., April, 1931.

ELY, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Bernard O. F. Heywood, M.A.), The Palace, Ely; a. 62. Educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. Ordained in 1894, his first spheres were in Bury and Swinton. Appointed Vicar of Leeds in 1916, and Bishop of Southwell in 1926. Resigned in 1928, owing to ill-health, but on recovery was appointed Bishop Suffragan of Hull in 1931. Succeeded the late Dr. White-Thomson as Bishop of Ely, March, 1934.

EPSTEIN, Jacob, sculptor; of Russian-Polish descent, born in New York. Among his much-discussed works are the tomb of Oscar Wilde in Paris; the memorial, "Rima," to W. H. Hudson; and sculpture on the

Underground Railway Co. headquarters in Westminster. In 1929 the figures "Night" and "Day" were the subject of controversy; and "Genesis" in 1931. His bust of Einstein was a feature of the Royal Academy in 1934.

ERNLE, Lord, 3, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; a. 82. R. E. Prothero preceded his brother as editor of the "Quarterly" (1894-9); late agent-in-chief to the Duke of Bedford; editor of Byron, Gibbon's Letters, and the Letters of Richard Ford (1797-1858); author of Dean Stanley's Life and editor of his Letters; author of "The Psalms in Human Life," a book which he enlarged recently, and other works. Elected M.P. for Oxford University in June, 1914. Became in Dec., 1916, President of the Board of Agriculture. Lost his only son in the last days of the war. Created a peer in Jan., 1919, with the title of Lord Ernle. President of M.C.C., 1924.

ERSKINE, Lord, Governor of Madras, eldest son of the Earl of Mar and Kellie; a. 39. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in the Scots Guards and Argyll and Sutherlandshire Highlanders in the war. Elected Conservative M.P. for Weston-super-Mare in 1922 and, with brief interval, represented that constituency until his appointment in May, 1934, to succeed Sir G. F. Stanley as Governor of Madras. Married in 1919 the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Bristol.

ERVINE, St. John, dramatist and author; a. 51. Served in the war and was wounded. Was manager of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin. Made a success in his play "Jane Clegg." His play, "The First Mrs. Fraser," had a run of over 500 performances at the Haymarket, 1929-31. "The Ship" was revived in 1931. His study of Parnell evoked mingled praise and controversy. Has written a biography of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and has published half a dozen novels.

EVANS, Edith, actress, made her début in 1912 as Cressida in "Troilus and Cressida." She created a sensation as Mistress Millamant in "The Way of the World," and in "Tiger Cats." Played in "Back to Methuselah," and was Helena in "Midsummer Night's Dream" in 1924. Appeared in the revival of "Caroline," June, 1926. In "The Lady with a Lamp," she made another success in 1929. Played in "Delilah" 1930, and the chief rôle in "Even-song," 1932; and in "The Late Christopher Bean," 1933.

EVE, Mr. Justice (Hon. Sir Harry T. Eve), Judge of Chancery Division; a. 78. Had large practice at Chancery Bar, and took silk in 1895. Represented Ashburton Division of Devon for three years. Appointed judge in 1907. A genial, shrewd judge and man of law, Caravan holidays and farming are his recreations.

EVES, Reginald G., A.R.A.; a. 58. Studied under Legros and won the Silver Medal and Slade Studentship at the Slade School. A masterly painter of portraits. A.R.A., April, 1933.

EWING, Sir Alfred, ex-Principal of the University of Edinburgh; a. 79. A native of Dundee and graduate of Edinburgh University; Professor of Mechanical Engineering in Tokio University before returning to Dundee as Professor of Engineering; from 1890 to 1903

was Professor of Mechanism and Applied Mechanics at Cambridge University; since 1903 was Director of Naval Education; appointed in May, 1916, to succeed the late Sir W. Turner at Edinburgh University, his principalship commencing in Oct. He was knighted in 1911. An authority on cyphers, and did good service in the war. President of the British Association, 1932.

EXETER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D.), Bishop's Palace, Exeter; a. 71. Second son of the late Marquess of Salisbury; educated at University College, Oxford, and ordained in 1887. Rector of Bishop's Hatfield. Appointed Bishop of Exeter in Oct., 1916. A broad-minded Churchman with much missionary enthusiasm. Lost two sons in the war. His portrait was in the Royal Academy, 1934.

EYRES-MONSELL, Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton, G.B.E., M.P., 19, Belgrave Square, S.W. First Lord of the Admiralty since Nov., 1931; was Chief Whip of the National Government; Parly. Sec. to the Treasury, Nov., 1924–June, 1929, and previously, July, 1923–Jan., 1924; was Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, Oct., 1922–July, 1923; having been Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1921–22. Treasurer of the Household, Feb., 1919–1921; a. 53. Joined Navy, and specialised as torpedo lieutenant, returning to the sea on war's outbreak. Elected M.P. for Evesham in 1910, and was Chief Whip for Unionist Party, 1923–31. P.C., June, 1923, G.B.E., 1929.

FARMAN, Henry, 56, Avenue du Bois, Paris; a. 60. Famous designer and builder of aeroplanes. Son of an English journalist, born and has lived all his life in France. Began as a bicycle racer, then manufactured bicycles and motor-cars. Developed and perfected the biplane known by his name. First man to fly from town to town (Châlons-Reims, 1908), and to fly a hundred miles (Reims, 1909).

FARNOL, Jeffery, Sunnyside, Withdean, Brighton, author of "The Broad Highway"; a. 52. Began learning engineering, then attended Westminster School of Art; married and went to America, where he became a scene-painter, the while writing stories. "The Broad Highway" gained speedy success, and has been followed by "The Money Moon," "The Amateur Gentleman," and in 1913, "The Hon. Mr. Tawnish." Published "Chronicles of the Imp" and "Beltane," 1915; "The Definite Object," "Impressions of the War," and "Our Admirable Betty"; "The Geste of Duke Jocelyn"; "Martin Conisby"; "Sir John Dering" and "The High Adventure."

FENDER, P. G. H., well-known cricketer; member of the Surrey Cricket Eleven; a. 42. Educated at St. Paul's School. Played for Sussex for a brief period before appearing for Surrey, Played for England in Test Match against Australia at Manchester and the Oval in 1921, and was a member of the English team which toured Australia the previous year. Was a successful captain of Surrey, and still plays for the county.

FERBER, Edna, American author; a. 47; born in Kalamazoo, Michigan. Worked on "Milwaukee Journal" and "Chicago Tribune"

before writing novels. Author of "Show Boat," which was dramatised with great success, and several other stories.

FERGUSON, General Sir Charles, Bart., G.C.B., Q.C.M.G., ex-Governor-General of New Zealand (1924–30); a. 69. Son of the late Sir Jas. Fergusson, who was Governor, 1873–75. Lady Alice Fergusson's father, the late Earl of Glasgow, was Governor 1892–7. General Fergusson served with the Grenadier Guards through the Sudan War, and was badly wounded. In the European War he commanded the 2nd Army Corps, which captured Hill 60, and later the 17th Army Corps. Received G.C.B., 1932.

FEUCHTWANGER, Dr. Lion, German author. His book, "Jew Suss," created sensation in literary circles in 1927, and was translated into several languages. Visited England in Dec., 1927. Published "The Ugly Duchess," 1927.

FIELD, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff in succession to Sir Charles Madden, 1930–33; a. 63. Was in charge of the torpedo and signal schools of Portsmouth, Flag-captain of H.M.S. King George V, and Director of Torpedoes, Admiralty, during the war. Was Commodore and Chief of Staff to Admiral Madden; Third Sea Lord, 1920–23. Commanded the Battle Cruiser Squadron in a world cruise, 1923–25. Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, 1925–27, and principal British Naval delegate at Geneva in 1927. G.C.B., June, 1933.

FINLAY, Mr. Justice (Viscount Finlay, K.B.E., K.C.), Judge of the King's Bench Division since Dec., 1924; a. 58. Son of the late Viscount Finlay, a former Lord Chancellor. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1901; appointed a Commissioner of Assize in 1921. Was junior counsel to the Board of Inland Revenue. Succeeded his father in the viscounty, March, 1929.

FISHER, Rt. Hon. Herbert A. L., Warden of New College, Oxford, since Jan., 1925; Pres. of the Board of Education, Dec., 1916–Oct., 1922; a. 69. After brilliant career at Winchester and Oxford—taking a double first—he went to Paris and Göttingen for further study. Has lectured on history in U.S.A.; served on various Royal Commissions, and contributed to the "Quarterly Review" and "The Cambridge Modern History." Wrote the Life of F. W. Maitland. Appointed Vice-Chancellor of University of Sheffield, 1912–17. A Trustee of the British Museum. Was Minister of Education from 1916 until 1922. Introduced his second Education Bill, March, 1918, which was placed on the Statute Book. Succeeded Dr. Spooner as Warden of New College, Oxford. Retired from House of Commons, Feb., 1926. Published in 1927 a biography of Lord Bryce. Elected President of British Academy, July, 1928. Wrote an analytical study of Christian Science in 1929.

FITZALAN, Viscount, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Viceroy of Ireland, April, 1921–Dec., 1922; a. 79. Brother of the late Duke of Norfolk. Served in South African War. M.P. (C) for Chichester Division, 1894–1921; was chief Conservative Whip until formation of

Coalition Ministry in May, 1915. Respected by all parties in Parliament. Was Deputy Earl Marshal from the death of the Duke of Norfolk until 1929. Privy Councillor, Jan., 1918. G.C.V.O. 1919. K.G. April, 1925.

FITZROY, Rt. Hon. Edward A., M.P., Speaker of the House of Commons since June, 1928; a. 65. Son of Lord Southampton, he was educated at Eton and Sandhurst. Served with the 1st Life Guards and was wounded in the battle of Ypres. Elected Conservative M.P. for S. Northants in 1900 (now the Daventry Division). Was Deputy-Chairman of Committees for six years. Succeeded Mr. Whitley as Speaker of the House of Commons on June 20, 1928, and was re-elected in 1929 and 1931. Received hon. D.C.L. from Oxford Univ., June, 1934.

FLEMING, Sir Ambrose, F.R.S., D.Sc., inventor of the thermionic valve, which made wireless telephony possible; a. 85. Born at Lancaster, he was educated at University College, the Royal College of Chemistry and St. John's College, Cambridge. Began his career as an engineer, turning later to a profound study of electrical science. Author of many books dealing with radio telegraphy, etc. Has received many distinctions. Married Miss O. M. Franks, July, 1933.

FLINT, W. Russell, R.A., Peel Cottage, Campden Hill Rd., W.; a. 54. Born in Edinburgh, and studied at the School of Art there. Became a well-known black-and-white artist in the magazines, and a water-colour artist who exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere. Served in the war as a captain in R.A.F. Elected A.R.A. in 1924, and R.A. in 1933.

FOOT, Isaac, M.P., ex-Secretary for Mines; a. 54. M.P. (L) for Bodmin 1922-24, and since 1929. A Plymouth solicitor. Member of the Indian Round Table Conference. His son, Mr. Dingle M. Foot, is M.P. for Dundee. His four sons have each been Pres. of either the Oxford or Cambridge Unions.

FORBES, Rt. Hon. George W., Prime Minister of New Zealand, Minister for External Affairs, and Minister of Railways since Sept., 1931, when a Coalition Government was formed; a. 65. Previously Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister of Customs, etc., May, 1930-Sept., 1931; Minister for Lands and Minister of Agriculture in Sir Joseph Ward's Ministry, Dec., 1928-May, 1930. Has sat continuously as M.P. since 1908, and is now the second oldest member in point of service. Became Attorney-General in Jan., 1933, temporarily. Represented New Zealand at World Economic Conference.

FORBES-ROBERTSON, Sir J., 22, Bedford Square, W.C.; a. 81. Was trained as artist, but went on the stage and studied under Phelps; has long been a favourite actor both in England and America; married to Miss Gertrude Elliott; he had an amazing success in the U.S.A. with Mr. Jerome's play, "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back," on a farewell tour in autumn of 1912 and spring of 1913. Knighted, amid general approval, June, 1913. Had an astonishingly brilliant tour in U.S.A. in 1914 and in 1915. Received hon. LL.D., Aberdeen, 1931.

FORBES-ROBERTSON, Jean, actress; a. 29. Most popular young emotional actress on English stage. Daughter of Sir Johnston and Lady Forbes-Robertson (Miss Gertrude Elliott). Made first appearance with her mother in Durban, 1921, as Eileen in "Paddy, the Next Best Thing." First London appearance at Queen's, March, 1925, with her mother, in "Daunting Mothers." Made big hit as Helen in "Berkeley Square," at the St. Martin's, Oct., 1926, and "The Dybbuk," at the Royalty, April, 1927. Married Mr. James Hamilton, 1929.

FORD, Henry, Detroit, U.S.A., inventor of the well-known Ford cars and farm tractors, made in Detroit; a. 71. Strongly individualistic in opinions and methods. Financed the "Peace Ship," which failed to excite anything but ridicule in 1915. Later subscribed £1,000,000 to the Liberty Loan. Made large purchases of cordite in 1921, ultimately to be transformed for use in motors. Has taken an interest in journalism, owning the "Dear-born Independent."

FORSTER, Edward M., LL.D., novelist; author of "Passage to India," which was awarded the James Tait Black prize in 1925 and the Prix Femina Vie Heureuse. Other novels from his pen include: "Where Angels Fear to Tread," "A Room With a View," "The Celestial Omnibus," and "The Longest Journey." He was Clark lecturer in 1927 on "Aspects of the Novel," and is a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated. Received hon. LL.D. from Aberdeen University, 1931.

FORSTER, Lord, G.C.M.G.; a. 68. Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1920-25; ex-Financial Secretary to War Office; was M.P. (C.) for Sevenoaks Division for 26 years, and later for Bromley. Played in Eton and Oxford cricket elevens. Enhanced his Parliamentary reputation in Insurance Bill debates. Joined Coalition Ministry in May, 1915. Raised to Peerage, 1919. Appointed Gov.-Gen. of Australia, June, 1920. G.C.M.G., 1920.

FRANKAU, Gilbert, novelist; a. 50. Son of the late Mrs. Julius Frankau, who wrote novels under the pseudonym of "Frank Danby." Educated at Eton. Fought in the war. His novels include "The City of Fear," "Peter Jackson," "Gerald Cranston's Lady," and a dozen others which have had large sales.

FRAZER, Sir James G., O.M., LL.D., author of "The Golden Bough," and other notable books; a. 80. Native of Glasgow, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Professor of Social Anthropology at Liverpool. Knighted in June, 1914. Edited Addison's Essays in 1915. Received the Order of Merit on his 71st birthday, 1925. The Freedom of Glasgow was conferred on him, April, 1932.

FREUD, Prof. Sigmund, the psychoanalyst; a. 78. Born in Freiberg, he came to Vienna when 4 years old. Studied briefly in Paris. His first lecture on "Hysteria" provoked ridicule. Since then his books have revolutionised certain theories as to human conduct. He is a Professor in Vienna, and still busy in spite of weak health.

GALWAY, Viscount, D.S.O., Governor-General-elect of New Zealand; a. 52. Succeeded his father in the viscounty in 1931. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in the war, winning the D.S.O., and commanded the Life Guards from 1925 to 1929. Married in 1922 the younger daughter of Lord Annaly, and has a son and three daughters. Keen agriculturist like his predecessor in New Zealand, Lord Bledisloe.

GANDHI, Mohandas Karamchand; a. 65. The Indian leader of revolt against British rule, studied at University College, London, and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple. Spent 21 years in South Africa. Since 1914 has been a "storm centre" in India. Called for a boycott of British goods and complete independence. Although termed "Mahatma Gandhi," did not come of a priestly caste, but was a bunter and trader. Discussed with Lord Irwin the position of affairs in March, 1931. Has been described as "a mixture of saint and fanatic." Arrested on Jan. 4, 1932; released in 1933.

GARDINER, A. G., The Spinney, Whiteleaf, Princes Risborough; a. 69. Editor of the "Daily News" from 1902 to 1919. Author of "Prophecy, Priests, and Kings." Excels in the writing of character sketches, another volume of which, "Pillars of Society," appeared in 1913; and a third, "War Lords," in 1915. Was President of the Institute of Journalists in 1915. Resigned editorship of "Daily News," Sept., 1919. Had tour in U.S.A., and wrote an account of his visit to Germany. Wrote biographies of Sir W. Harecourt, Geo. Cadbury, and Sir John Benn. "Certain People of Importance" appeared in 1926.

GARVIN, J. L., LL.D., Gregories, Beaconsfield; a. 66. Formerly Editor of the "Outlook" and "Pall Mall Gazette," now Editor of "The Observer." Editor (1926-1929) of the "Encyclopedia Britannica." One of the ablest publicists of the day and an authority on Tariff Reform. His articles on the Balkan War were specially noteworthy, and he maintained their high standard during the European War. Was President of the Institute of Journalists in 1913. Wrote a remarkable book on reconstruction problems, "The Economic Foundations of Peace." Author of the biography of Joseph Chamberlain, of which the first volume appeared at end of 1932. Received Durham's hon. LL.D., July, 1921. Delivered the Shaftesbury Lecture, May, 1924. Chairman of Empire Press Union Council, 1926-27. The 21st anniversary of his editorship of "The Observer" was celebrated by a luncheon, Nov. 14, 1929.

GEDDES, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G., former British Ambassador to U.S.A.; was Minister of Reconstruction and National Service, formerly Director of Recruiting, brother of Sir Eric Geddes; a. 55. Was a doctor under the R.A.M.C. in the South African War; Professor of Anatomy in McGill University, Canada, until the outbreak of the war. Entered Army, and rose to be Brig.-General in charge of Recruiting, May, 1916-1917. Appointed chief of the National Service Organisation, Aug., 1917, and knighted. P.C. Dec., 1917. President of Board of Trade, 1919-20.

Appointed to Embassy at Washington, March, 1920. G.C.M.G., June, 1922. Resigned ambassadorship, Dec., 1923.

GEDDES, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric, G.C.B., G.B.E., a former Lord of the Admiralty, was Inspector-General of Transportation from March to July, 1917; a. 59. Born in India. Educated at Merchiston Castle School and Oxford Military College. After managing an Indian railway was appointed on staff of North-Eastern Railway, rising from agent to deputy-general manager. Made Director-General of Military Railways in 1916. Is brother of Sir Auckland C. Geddes. Appointed First Lord of the Admiralty and sworn member of the Privy Council, July, 1917. Appointed G.B.E. in Aug., 1918; G.C.B. in 1919. First Minister of Transport, Aug., 1919. Resigned his seat in Parliament in Feb., 1922. Chairman of Government Economy Committee, 1921-22. Chairman of Dunlop Rubber Co. since 1923.

GERHARDI, William A., author; a. 39. Educated in St. Petersburg, where his father was a manufacturer, and at Worcester College, Oxford. Served in the war. Author of "Futility," "Memoirs of a Polyglot," "The Vanity Bag," and other books. Received the O.B.E. for war services.

GERHARDT, Mme. Elena, famous singer; a. 49. Studied at Leipzig Conservatoire. Made debut in Leipzig in 1903, appearing three years later with great success in London, where she has since always been sure of a welcome. A perfect singer of Lieder. Married Dr. Fritz Kohl in 1932.

EX-GERMAN CROWN PRINCE, William; a. 52. Eldest son of the ex-German Emperor; married June, 1905, the Duchess Cecile Augustine Maud, youngest sister of the Grand Duke Frederick Francis IV of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Toured in the Far East, 1910-11, represented Emperor at Coronation of King George, 1911. Published (June, 1912) diary of travel and sport. Commanded one of the armies which marched on France, Aug., 1914, but secured no fame as a leader. His army suffered crushing defeat, July, 1918. Fled to Holland at the end of war.

GERMAN, Sir Edward, 5, Biddlah Rd., W.9, musical composer; a. 72. One of his best-known works is "Merrie England." Wrote the incidental music to "Henry VIII." and other Shakespearean plays. Composed march for King George's Coronation. Knighted Jan. 1, 1928. Received, April, 1934, the Royal Philharmonic Society's Gold Medal.

EX-GERMAN EMPEROR, William II; a. 76. His first notable act was the virtual dismissal of Bismarck, an act which initiated that policy of absolute personal government which continued in his reign. Spoke of the German nation (Sept., 1907) as "the block of granite upon which the Lord our God can build up and complete His work of civilising the world." In Oct., 1908, the "Daily Telegraph" published the report of an interview in which the Emperor revealed a series of startling secrets in reference to European diplomacy during the Boer War; this led to an unex-

ampled storm of criticism in Germany. The storm broke out again when in 1910 he repeated his claim to autocracy in Prussia. Spoke at Hamburg (Aug., 1911) of Germany's need for strengthening her Navy so that "no one can dispute with us the place in the sun that is our due." Visited London for unveiling of Queen Victoria Memorial. His only daughter married, on May 24, 1913, Prince Ernest of Cumberland. Was the chief instigator of Austria issuing ultimatum to Serbia, 1914, which led to the European War. Paid various lightning visits to the front East and West. When an armistice was sought and obtained, the Kaiser abdicated and fled to Amerongen, in Holland. Since then has removed to Doorn. The ex-Kaiserin died in April, 1921, after a long illness. His marriage to Princess Hermine of Reuss took place in 1922. An autobiographical volume entitled "My Early Life," published in 1926.

GHAZI, King, of Irak, son of the late King Faisal, whom he succeeded on Sept. 8, 1933; a. 22. Was educated at Harrow, and visited England in 1928. Acted as regent during King Faisal's absence in Europe in the summer of 1933. Married, Jan., 1934.

GIBBS, Sir Philip, novelist. Became journalist in 1902, and was on staff successively of "Daily Mail," "The Tribune," and "Daily Chronicle." His novel, "The Street of Adventure," gives a clever picture of journalistic life. Made a marked success in the war by the sustained excellence of his daily articles. Knighted in 1920. Issued "The Middle of the Road" and "Heirs Apparent" in 1923; "The Reckless Lady," 1924; "Unchanging Quest," 1925; "Darkened Rooms," 1929; "The Wings of Adventure," 1930; "Paradise for Sale," 1934; His son is also a novelist.

GIGLI, Beniamino, famous opera singer; a. 44. Native of Italy, made his debut in 1914, singing in later years at La Scala, Milan. The leading tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Has sung at Covent Garden in 1930 and 1931. Makes a special success in "Tosca" and "La Traviata."

GILBERT, Sir Alfred, R.A.; a. 80. By many regarded as the finest living English sculptor. He has, not without reason, been called a "modern Cellini." Like the Florentine master, he is not only a sculptor, but has achieved triumphs as a gold and silver smith. Returned to England, after 20 years' residence abroad, in 1926, and has completed various Royal commissions. Received British Sculptors' Society Gold Medal, 1926. His lovely "Eros" was restored to Piccadilly, Dec., 1931. Accepted invitation to resume membership of Royal Academy in May, 1932, joining the senior R.A.'s. Knighted after unveiling of Queen Alexandra Memorial.

GILMOUR, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John, Bart., M.P., Home Secretary since Sept., 1932, after holding office as Minister of Agriculture in National Govt., ex-Secretary of State for Scotland; Junior Lord of the Treasury, April, 1921-Oct., 1922; a. 57. Succeeded his father in baronetcy. Represents Pollok division of Glasgow. Served in Boer War and European War. P.C., Nov., 1922. Entered Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet, Nov. 1924. Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, 1926. Received Freedom of Edinburgh, 1929.

GLOUCESTER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. A. C. Headlam, D.D., C.H.), "The Palace," Gloucester; formerly Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, and Regius Professor of the University of Oxford. Formerly Theological Lecturer at three Oxford colleges. Birkbeck Lecturer at Trin. Coll., Cambridge; and from 1903 to 1912 Principal of King's College, London. Reorganised King's College until the theological faculty became the largest theological college in the Church of England. Successor to Canon Scott Holland as Regius Professor. Created C.H. June, 1921. Appointed Bishop of Gloucester, Jan., 1932.

GLOUCESTER, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G., K.T., K.P., third son of King George V; a. 34. Educated at Eton. In July, 1919, was gazetted 2nd Lieut. in King's Royal Rifle Corps. The tallest of the King's sons. Promoted Captain, March, 1926. An honorary member of the Bar and Bench of Gray's Inn since April, 1926. Raised to the rank of Duke as Duke of Gloucester on his birthday, March 31, 1928. Received the freedom of Gloucester. Toured in E. Africa in 1928, visited Japan, 1929, to convey insignia of the Order of the Garter to the Emperor, and received the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum. Placed on half-pay, Aug., 1929. Received the Royal Victorian Chain on June 3, 1932, and K.T., June, 1933; K.P., June, 1934. Raised to rank of Major. Visiting Australia.

GODDARD, Mr. Justice (Sir Rayner Goddard, K.C.), Judge of the King's Bench Division since April, 1932; a. 57. Called to the Bar in 1899, taking silk in 1923. Recorder of Poole, 1917-25, and of Bath, 1925-28; Recorder of Plymouth, 1928-32.

GOEBBELS, General Josef, Minister of Propaganda in Germany. From the rise of the Nazi movement placed his undoubted skill as a propagandist at the disposal of President Hitler. Appointed Prime Minister of Prussia. His methods in June, 1934, and, later, after Dr. Dollfuss's murder, were much criticised. Is strongly against the Jews.

GOERING, General Hermann, President of the Reichstag, Air Minister and Home Secretary. Son of a Bavarian diplomat. Took part in Nazi Putsch at Munich 1923. Was a leading airman in the war. The best-known colleague of Herr Hitler in the Nazi movement. Issued in 1933 drastic decrees against all opponents of the German Government. Author of "Germany Explains."

GOOSENS, Eugene, conductor and composer; a. 40. Son of a former conductor of the Carl Rosa Opera Co. A brilliantly gifted musician, he began composing in modernist vein under French and Russian influences. Later he has devoted himself more to conducting, and since 1923 he has spent most of his time in U.S.A. His opera, "Judith," was produced at Covent Garden, June, 1929.

GORELL, Lord, Chairman of the Society of Authors; a. 50. Partner in Messrs. John Murray, publishers. Second son of the 1st Lord Gorell, succeeded to the title on his brother's death in 1917. Educated at Winchester, Harrow, and Balliol College, Oxford. Played for Oxford Univ. at cricket. Was Under-Sec. for the Air Ministry, 1921-2. Has done

valuable service on Councils and Committees. Author of "Plush" and other novels, including (1929) "Devil's Drum," "Gauntlet," 1931, and "Elizabeth Star," 1933. Chairman and Treasurer of King's College Hospital. Became Editor of "Cornhill Magazine," June, 1933. His "Unheard Melodies," were published, April, 1934.

GORKY, Maxim; a. 66. A Russian realistic novelist, imprisoned as a political offender in 1905. "In 1878 I was apprenticed to a shoemaker; 1879 I was apprenticed to a designer; 1880, scullion on board a packet boat; 1883, I worked for a baker; 1884, I became a porter; 1885, baker; 1886, chorister in a troupe of strolling opera players; 1887, I sold apples in the streets; 1888, I attempted to commit suicide. 1890, copyist in a lawyer's office. 1891, I crossed Russia on foot. 1892, I was a labourer in the workshops of a railway. In the same year I published my first story."

GOSCHEN, Rt. Hon. Viscount, G.C.S.I., ex-Governor of Madras; a. 67. Eldest son of the statesman well known in the Victorian era who became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Educated at Rugby and Balliol College. Conservative M.P. for E. Grinstead division, 1895-1906. Was joint Parliamentary Secretary for Board of Agriculture. Appointed to succeed Lord Willingdon as Governor of Madras, Nov., 1923, and began his duties early in 1924, receiving the G.C.S.I. in March. Returned from Madras, 1929. P.C. Jan. 1, 1930.

GOSCHEN, Sir Harry, Bart, K.B.E., a well-known banker; a. 69. Served as Chairman to the London Clearing Banks in 1918, and was Prime Warden of the Goldsmiths Company the following year. Is Treasurer of Reedham Orphanage. Received a baronetcy, June, 1927.

GOUDGE, Rev. Canon Henry L., D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford University since March, 1923; a. 68. Educated at Blackheath School and Univ. College, Oxford. After brief curacy, was assistant tutor of Salisbury Theological College. Later, was Principal of Wells Theological College and afterwards of Ely. In 1921 was appointed Professor of New Testament interpretation at King's College.

GOUGH, General Sir Hubert, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.C.B.; a. 64. Eldest son of the late Sir Chas. Gough, V.C. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst. Joined Army in 1889 and served in Tirah Expedition and S. African War. Commanded the Fifth Army in the Great War. Has received many distinctions. Retired with rank of General in 1922.

GOURAUD, General, brilliant French soldier; a. 66. Called the "Lion of Argonne" for his fine work early in the war. Succeeded General d'Amade as Commander-in-Chief of the French Expeditionary Force at the Dardanelles, May, 1915. Injured by a shell when visiting an ambulance, July, 1915. In the offensive of July-Aug., 1918, gained splendid success, defeating the enemy east of Rheims. Visited London, July, 1926.

GRAHAM, Stephen, 60, Frith Street, Soho, W., author; a. 50. Son of the late P. Anderson Graham, editor of "Country Life." Wrote "Undiscovered Russia" and "Russia

and the World." Shared rooms with two students in Moscow, then tramped through the Caucasus, went to Jerusalem with Russian pilgrims, and to the U.S.A. with Russian emigrants. His book "The Way of Martha and the Way of Mary" appeared in 1915. "The Quest of the Face" in 1918: "The Challenge of the Dead" in 1921 and an interesting record of a tramp in U.S.A. with Vachel Lindsay "Under-London" (1923), "In Search of El Dorado" (1924), "London Nights" (1925), "New York Nights" (1928), "The Lay Confessor" (1929), and the "Life of Peter the Great."

GRAHAM CAMPBELL, Sir Rollo Fredk., Chief Magistrate of the Police Courts of the Metropolis; a. 66. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. President of the Cambridge Union in 1891. Called to the Bar in 1892. Counsel for the Attorney-General in legitimacy cases, 1901-8. A junior counsel for the Director of Public Prosecutions. Appointed in 1913 Metropolitan Police Magistrate at Bow Street and in 1933 Chief Magistrate.

GREECE, George II, ex-King of; a. 41. Eldest son of the late Constantine XII, whom he succeeded in Sept., 1922, on the latter's abdication. Served in the Prussian Foot Guards, then in Greek Navy, and as a soldier in the Balkan wars. Married in 1921 Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the late King of Roumania. Compelled to leave Greece, Dec., 1923.

GREENE, H. Plunket, 65, Holland Park Road, W.; a. 69. Popular vocalist. Married, 1899, the daughter of the late Sir C. Hubert Parry. Visited U.S.A., 1923. Author of some pleasant volumes on singing and angling, the latest being "From Blue Danube to Shannon."

GREENE, Wilfrid A., K.C., standing counsel to the University of Oxford; a. 51. Educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Called to the Bar, 1908; K.C., 1922. Served in the war on three fronts.

GREENWOOD, Rt. Hon. Arthur, M.P., ex-Minister of Health; a. 54. Has held many posts in educational and labour work. Was once head of the Economics Department in Huddersfield Technical College. Represented Nelson and Colne division since 1922. Joined Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry, June, 1929. Introduced Housing Bill, April 7, 1930. Defeated at General Election, 1931, but was elected for Wakefield in April, 1932.

GREER, Lord Justice (Hon. Sir F. A. Greer); a. 70. After taking 1st class honours at Aberdeen, went to the Bar and took silk in 1910. Raised to the Bench, 1919, proving an acquisition as a judge. Lord Justice of Appeal, Oct., 1927.

GREET, Sir Philip, founder of the Ben Greet company of players and pioneers in pastoral plays; a. 78. Son of Capt. Wm. Greet, R.N. he was educated at Royal Naval School, New Cross. After brief experience of tutoring he joined a stock company of players in 1879. Has done great service in producing Shakespeare's works especially for the benefit of school children. Has played the rôle of Triplet over 1,000 times. Many former members of his company are now famous players. Knighted, June, 1929.

GREGORY, Judge Holman, K.C., Recorder of London after being the Common Serjeant since Nov., 1932; a. 70. He was first a solicitor, and then was called to the Bar in 1897. Took silk in 1910. Represented S. Derbyshire in Liberal interest from 1918 to 1922. Chairman of the important Parliamentary Committee which investigated the "dole" system. A former Recorder of Bristol and of Bath.

GRENFELL, Sir Wilfred T., K.C.M.G., Labrador; a. 69. For over forty years has worked among deep-sea fishermen off Labrador with dauntless courage. King George laid foundation-stone by electric message of new institute, which was opened July, 1912. C.M.G., 1906. Remarkable speaker and writer. Served three months at the front as a doctor, returning to Labrador, April, 1916. Published "Tales of the Labrador," 1917. Knighted, July, 1927. Received K.C.M.G., July, 1928. Lord Rector of St. Andrews Univ., 1929-31.

GRIERSON, Sir George A., O.M., K.C.I.E., Ph.D., LL.D.; a. 83. Educated at St. Bees, Shrewsbury School and Trinity College, Dublin. Went to India in 1873 and made a lifelong study of the country's language, and is acquainted with hundreds of dialects. Has had distinctions from learned societies all over Europe. Received the Order of Merit, June, 1928, in recognition of his work on Indian languages and dialects. Presented with a British Academy medal, July, 1928.

GRIFFITH-BOSCAWEN, Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, Minister of Agriculture, Feb., 1921-Oct., 1922, after being Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture; a. 69. Educated at Rugby and Queen's College, Oxford, taking a First Class in Classics and President of the Oxford Union. Commanded the 3rd Battalion of the Royal West Kent Regiment. Was on L.C.C. for three years. Acted as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for five years. P.C., Jan., 1920. (Chairman of Commission under Welsh Church (Disestablishment) Act since 1923.

GROSSMITH, George; a. 59. Born in London, son of the famous actor and entertainer. Made his first stage appearance in 1892 in "Haste to the Wedding." For some years was a leading actor at the Gaiety Theatre. Advisory director of programmes to the B.B.C. A gifted actor, he introduced the revue to England. Wrote reminiscences in 1933.

QUEDALLA, Philip, author, politician and barrister; a. 45. Educated at Rugby and Balliol College, Oxford. Was President of the Oxford Union in 1911. Called to the Bar in 1913. Among his numerous volumes are "Supers and Supermen," and studies of politicians past and present, including Palmerston and Gladstone. A witty speaker and an essayist who is master of epigrams. "The Missing Muse" (1929), and other volumes. His life of Wellington was a success, 1931. Elected a member of the Athenæum Club as a man of distinction, 1932. Published Letters of Queen Victoria and Gladstone, 1933, and "The Hundred Days" in 1934.

GWYNNE, H. A., 9, Collingham Gardens, S.W.; a. 69. For many years distinguished war and foreign correspondent for "The Times" and Reuter's Agency; editor of "Standard,"

1904-1911; appointed editor of the "Morning Post" in succession to Sir Fabian Ware, July, 1911. Pres. of Inst. of Journalists, 1929.

HACKING, Rt. Hon. Douglas, O.B.E., M.P., Financial Sec. to the Treasury since June, 1934, after being Parly. Under-Sec. for the Home Office; a. 50. Educated at Giggleswick School and Manchester University. Served in the war. Entered Parliament in 1918 as Conservative M.P. for Chorley division, which he still represents. Vice-Chamberlain of the Household, 1922-25. Parliamentary Sec. to Board of Trade; Parly. Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs. Chairman of Silicosis Committee. Has filled several other offices with distinction. P.C., 1929.

HAGEN, Walter, one of the most brilliant golfers of the day; a. 41. Born in Rochester, U.S.A., he began playing golf at the age of ten. In 1914 and 1919 he won the U.S.A. Open Golf Championship. Coming to this country in 1922, he won the British Open Golf Championship, and repeated his success two years later. In the same year (1924) he won the Belgian Open Championship and the U.S.A. Professional Championship. At Sandwich, in 1928, he won the British Open Golf Championship, and again in 1929 at Muirfield.

HAILSHAM Viscount, Secretary of State for War since Nov., 1931. As Sir Douglas Hogg was Attorney-General, Nov., 1924-March, 1928, and previously Nov., 1922-Jan., 1924; a. 61. Son of the late Quintin Hogg, the founder of the Regent Street Polytechnic. After Eton, spent eight years in sugar trade. Then turned to the Bar, where his lucid mastery of detail gained him a speedy success. K.C., 1917. Elected Conservative M.P. for Marylebone, Nov., 1922, and entered Mr. Bonar Law's Ministry as Attorney-General. Recorder of Kingston-on-Thames, Jan. to Nov., 1924. Joined Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet, Nov., 1924. Introduced, May 2, 1927, Trade Unions Bill. Became Lord Chancellor on resignation of Lord Cave, March, 1928. Married, secondly, Hon. Mrs. Clive Lawrence, Jan. 2, 1929. Created a viscount, June, 1929.

HALIFAX, Viscount, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., President of the Board of Education since July, 1932; was Viceroy of India, 1926-1931; formerly Minister of Agriculture, Nov., 1924-Nov., 1925; ex-President of the Board of Education after being Under-Secretary for the Colonies, April, 1921-Oct., 1922; eldest son of the late Viscount Halifax; a. 52. Served in the war. M.P., 1910-25. Appointed Viceroy of India in Nov., 1925, and was created a Peer as Lord Irwin of Kirby Underdale. Made K.G. on returning in May, 1931. Elected Chancellor of the Univ. of Oxford, Nov., 1933. Succeeded his father in Jan., 1934.

HALL, Oliver, R.A., Sutton, near Pulborough, Sussex; a. 65. A Londoner trained at South Kensington and Lambeth Art Schools. Won medals in 1893 and 1897 at Chicago and Munich exhibitions for his etchings and lithographs. A fine landscape artist, his "Angerton Moor" hangs in Buda-Pesth National Gallery. Member of the Royal Water-Colour Society and the International Society. A.R.A., 1920; R.A., Feb., 1927. His picture "Shap Moors" is in the Tate Gallery.

HALSEY, Admiral Sir Lionel, G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., the Comptroller to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales since Nov., 1920; a. 62. Son of the late Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Halsey, entered Navy in 1885. Served at Ladysmith. Was captain of H.M.S. New Zealand on its notable cruise in 1913. Accompanied the Prince of Wales on his long tour, 1921-22, and on his visit to S. Africa and the Argentina, 1925, receiving in Nov. the G.C.M.G. Retired from Navy in 1922.

HAMILTON, Sir Robert, M.P., Parly. Under-Sec. to the Colonial Office, Nov., 1931-Sept., 1932, resigning on Tariff issue; a. 67. Educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. After holding judicial offices abroad, was elected M.P. (I.) for Orkney and Shetland in 1922. Knighted, 1918.

HANKEY, Colonel (ret.) Sir Maurice, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., Clerk to Privy Council. Principal Sec. of the Cabinet. Secretariat and Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence; a. 57. Joined Royal Marine Artillery in 1895; served on flagships and in Naval Intelligence Dept. C.B. 1912; K.C.B., Feb., 1916. "A Student in Arms" was by his brother. Did valuable work during Peace Conference. Received G.C.B. and grant of £25,000. G.C.M.G., June, 1929.

HANNAY, Canon J. O., well known under his pseudonym of "George A. Birmingham"; a. 69; 21 years rector of Westport, co. Mayo, until 1913, when he resigned; son of Dr. H. Hannay vicar of Belfast; Canon of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. Author of several entertaining novels, including "Spanish Gold," "The Seething Pot," "The Red Hand of Ulster"; his play "General John Regan" had a success in 1913.

HANNEN, Nicholas James, 79, Manor Street, Chelsea, S.W., actor; a. 53. Son of Sir Nicholas J. Hannen and nephew of the late Lord Hannen. One of the most accomplished of English actors. Pupil of Rosina Philippi. Went on stage at Vaudeville, 1910, in "The Girl in the Train." After four years of musical comedy went into repertory at Glasgow and to America with Granville Barker. Served in Army 1915-1919; mentioned in despatches and gained O.B.E. Distinguished in all sorts of parts from Shakespeare and Greek tragedy to modern comedy, particularly in "The Conquering Hero," at St. Martin's, 1924, in "Escape," 1926, and "The Fanatics," March, 1927.

HANWORTH, Lord, K.B.E., K.C., Master of the Rolls since October, 1923; a. 73. A member of the famous legal family. Ernest Pollock went to the Bar in 1885, and became K.C. in 1905. Was Controller of the Foreign Trade Dept. in war time, and performed other services which earned him knighthood in 1917. M.P. for Warwick, 1910-1923. Solicitor-General, 1919-21. Attorney-General, 1921-23. Present at the trial of German officers in 1921. P.C., Jan., 1922. Bart., 1922. Created a Peer on Jan. 1, 1926, with the title of Lord Hanworth.

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, Lord, K.G., British Ambassador to France, 1920-1922; a. 76. Ex-Viceroy of India; was from 1906-1910 permanent head of Foreign Office; Ambassador at Petrograd, 1904-6; has been at Constantinople, Berlin, Washington, Sofia,

Bucharest, Paris, Teheran. Conducted negotiations in the Dogger Bank incident. The attempt on his life in 1912 was frustrated, happily, and Lady Hardinge marked his recovery by instituting "Children's Day" in India. Lady Hardinge died in London, July, 1914, to the deep regret of all who knew her. His term as Viceroy was specially extended until the spring of 1916, when he was succeeded by Lord Chelmsford. Appointed K.G. in March, 1916. Became again permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in June. Appointed British Ambassador to France, 1920. Received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour on retiring from the Paris Embassy, Dec., 1922. Has written his reminiscences.

HARDWICKE, Sir Cedric, actor; a. 46. A native of Lye, Worcestershire, he studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art. First engagement was a walking-on part at the Lyceum Theatre. At age of 18, played his first "lead" in a West End theatre. Appeared in "Drake"; and next in "Find the Woman," which had a long run. Went on a tour in S. Africa with the Benson Company in 1912. In the war, joined the Army and was the last English officer to leave France in 1921. Engaged by Sir Barry Jackson. Played in "The Apple Cart" as King Magnus, and in "Back to Methuselah." Successful in "Yellow Sands," "The Farmer's Wife," and "The Show Boat." His acting was a chief feature in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," 1930-31, and in "The Late Christopher Bean," 1933. Received knighthood, New Year's Day, 1934.

HAREWOOD, Earl of, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Harewood House, Leeds, eldest son of the 5th Earl of Harewood; a. 52. Ed. at Eton, afterwards entering the British Army, serving during the war with distinction and being thrice wounded. Was hon. attaché to British Embassy at Rome from 1905 to 1907, when he accompanied the Governor-General of Canada as A.D.C. Received D.S.O. and Croix de Guerre in the war, when captain in the Grenadier Guards. Married on Feb. 23, 1922, H.R.H. Princess Mary, only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, amid remarkable demonstrations of popular satisfaction. His wife became Princess Royal on Jan. 1, 1932. Inherited the estate of the late Marquis of Clanricarde, his great-uncle. His son and heir was born in Feb., 1923, and another son in Aug., 1924. Appointed His Majesty's Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire, Dec., 1927. Succeeded his father, Oct. 6, 1929. Elected a Steward of the Jockey Club, April, 1930. G.C.V.O., Jan. 1, 1934.

HARKNESS, Edward S., donor of the Pilgrim Trust of £2,000,000 to Great Britain; a. 60. Son of Mrs. Stephen Harkness, the philanthropist. Amassed a vast fortune in U.S.A. railways. One of the greatest philanthropists in America. Donor of handsome gifts to Oxford, St. Andrews, and Stratford-on-Avon. Founded, in July, 1930, the Pilgrim Trust in appreciation of Great Britain's acceptance of financial burdens in the Great War. He and Mrs. Harkness were received by the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace, June, 1931.

HARMSWORTH, Cecil, former Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; a. 65. The 3rd son of the late Alfred Harmsworth, barrister; educated at Trinity College Dublin. Entered

Parliament in 1906 as M.P. (L.) for Droitwich. A member of the Premier's Secretariat from 1917 to 1919; acting Minister of Blockade in 1919. Represented Gt. Britain on the Council of the League of Nations in 1922. Was M.P. for Luton from 1911 to 1922. President of the Fisheries Organisation Society and Chairman of the Garden Cities Association. With Lord Rothermere presented £30,000 to University College in Feb., 1928, to endow "The Lord Northcliffe Chair of Modern Literature" and a Lectureship in Literature. Published "Immortals at First Hand" in 1933.

HARMSWORTH, Hon. Esmond, only surviving son of Visct. Rothermere; a. 36. Educated at Chatham House, Ramsgate, and Eton. Held commission in the Royal Marine Artillery during war. Was an A.D.C. at Peace Conference in Paris. Elected M.P. for Thanet, Nov., 1919, on a programme of Economy; retired May, 1929. Chairman of Associated Newspapers, Ltd. Had extremely enthusiastic greeting during a tour in Hungary in 1928, where he represented Lord Rothermere at many national functions. Presided over the luncheon, Aug., 1930, which was "Youth's Tribute" to Amy Johnson after her flight to Australia.

HARRIS, H. Wilson, Editor of "The Spectator"; a. 51. Son of H. Vigurs Harris, he was educated at Plymouth College and St. John's, Cambridge. President of the Cambridge Union in 1905. On staff of the "Daily News" for several years. Published various books on the League of Nations, etc. Editor of "Headway," until appointed Editor of "The Spectator." An expert on foreign politics.

HARRIS, Sir John, authority on slavery; a. 60. Educated at Wantage Grammar School. M.P. for North Hackney, 1923-24. Parliamentary secy. of Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. Knighted in 1933. Author of various books on Slavery.

HARRIS, Dr. J. Rendel, 210 Bristol Road, Birmingham; a. 82. Learned scholar, who has added by research to knowledge of ancient Scriptures. For ten years lectured on paleography at Cambridge; voluminous author. Director of Woodbrooke Settlement. Suffered severely from being torpedoed on voyage in 1917.

HARTY, Sir Hamilton, Mus. Doc., composer and conductor; of Irish birth; a. 54. Married Agnes Nicholls, the eminent vocalist, in 1904, who received C.B.E. in 1923. Conducted the Hallé Orchestra for some years until 1933. Among his compositions are "An Irish Symphony," "With the Wild Geese," "The Mystic Trumpeter," and many delightful songs. Knighted June, 1925. Mus. Doc., Nov. 1926. Conducted in Australia, 1934.

HASSALL, John, R.I., 88, Kensington Park Rd., W., artist; a. 66. Once on a "arm in Canada, but found his true métier in art, and especially the art of the poster, in which he has achieved many "wall triumphs."

HASTINGS, Sir Patrick, K.C., Attorney-General, Jan. to Nov., 1924; 37, Curzon Street W.I.; a. 54. Educated at Charterhouse; one of the busiest counsel at the Bar. Has seen military service. Quickly made reputation as a

junior counsel with great practice. K.C., 1920. Elected Labour M.P. for Wallisend, Nov., 1922, and again in 1923, but resigned his seat, June, 1926. His play, "Scotch Mist," was produced Jan. 20, 1926.

HAUPTMANN, Gerhart, winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1912; a. 72. Son of a weaver, his dramas "Reconciliation" and "Lonely Lives" have gained him fame, increased by his greatest work, "The Sunken Bell." His "Festspiel" was banned at Breslau in 1913.

HAWKE, Mr. Justice (Sir Anthony Hawke), Judge of the High Court of Justice, King's Bench Division, since Feb. 8, 1928; a. 65. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, obtaining a First Class in 1891. Called to the Bar in 1892 and joined the Western Circuit. K.C., 1913. Was Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales and Recorder of Plymouth. Represented St. Ives division as Unionist, 1924-1928.

"HAY, IAN" (Major John Hay Beith, C.B.E.), 47, Charles St., W., author; a. 58. Formerly a master at Fettes College, where he was once a scholar; published "Pip" in 1907, and since then several successful stories; his "First Hundred Thousand" was accepted as one of the cleverest descriptions of the New Army. Served with the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in the war. Awarded the Military Cross, Jan., 1916. Visited U.S.A. in 1917. "Carrying On" appeared in 1917. C.B.E., June, 1918. "The Last Million," published in 1919, and a play, "Tilly of Bloomsbury," was produced. "A Safety Match" was a successful play in 1921, and "Good Luck," written with Seymour Hicks, 1923. "The Sport of Kings," 1924; "Paid With Thanks," 1925; "Half-a-Sovereign," 1926; "The Poor Gentleman" and "A Damsel in Distress," 1928. "Mr. Faint-heart," 1931: "Orders Are Orders" (with Anthony Armstrong), 1932; "Admirals All" (with S. King-Hall), 1934.

HEADLAM, Lt.-Colonel C. M., D.S.O., M.P., ex-Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport; a. 58. Educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Magdalen College, Oxford. Served in the war, gaining D.S.O. and O.B.E. For seven years was a Clerk in the House of Lords. M.P. for Barnard Castle since 1924-29, and since 1931.

HEARST, W. R., The Clarendon, 86th St., New York; a. 71. In 1906 a candidate for the Governorship of New York with an eye on the Presidency, but was defeated. Owner of the "New York American" and many other papers. Is a Californian, and inherited great wealth.

HELENA VICTORIA, Her Highness Princess, elder daughter of the late Prince and Princess Christian and grand-daughter of Queen Victoria. Born at Frogmore House, indefatigable in aiding philanthropies. Presented the Davis Cup to the winners, July, 1934.

HELE-SHAW, H. S., LL.D., F.R.S., 64, Victoria Street, S.W.; a. 80. Ex-President of Institution of Automobile Engineers; Professor of Engineering, University College, Bristol, 1881-85; Harrison Chair of Engineering, Liverpool University, 1885-1903; Chairman of Management Committee, Liverpool School of Technology, 1900-3; Principal of

Transvaal Technical Institute, and organiser of technical education in Transvaal, 1904-5; President of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, 1922.

*** HENDERSON, Right Hon. Arthur, M.P.**, President of the Disarmament Conference; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, June, 1929-Aug., 1931; Treasurer of National Labour Party; Home Secretary, Jan.-Nov., 1924; a. 71. Minister without portfolio in Mr. Lloyd George's Ministry from Dec., 1916, to Aug., 1917. President of the Board of Education from May, 1915, to 1916; served an apprenticeship as a moulder in Newcastle; Methodist; abstainer; ex-member of Newcastle Town Council and Darlington Borough Council and Mayor (1903); member of Railway Commission and Industrial Council, 1911. Became Chief Whip of Labour Party in Feb., 1914. Elected Chairman of the Labour Party on the outbreak of war. Co-operated on Parliamentary Recruiting Committee. Appointed a Privy Councillor in Jan., 1915. Joined Coalition Government in May, being first Labour member to receive Cabinet rank. Went to Russia in May, 1917. Resigned office in Aug. His son David fell in the war. Defeated at General Election, Dec., 1918. Elected M.P. for Widnes, Sept., 1919, but was defeated at the General Election, Nov., 1922. He was, however, elected in Jan., 1923, for E. Newcastle, but defeated in December. Appointed Home Secretary and elected for Burnley, 1924. He was introduced by his two M.P. sons, who later were defeated in Oct., 1924, but were re-elected in 1929. Led the Opposition to National Government. He was defeated in the General Election, 1931. Presided at Disarmament Conference in Geneva, Feb., 1932, 1933, 1934. Received the Waterloo prize of £2,100 for his services to peace, April, 1933. A biography, by E. Jenkins, was published in 1933. Elected M.P. for Clay Cross division, Sept. 1, 1933.

HENDERSON, Roy, F.R.A.M., baritone singer; a. 35. Son of Rev. Dr. A. R. Henderson. Educated at Nottingham High School. Served in Great War. Studied at Royal Academy of Music 1920-25 under Mr. Thomas Meux, winning 13 special prizes. Sang from memory, at short notice, in Delius's "Mass of Life," April, 1925, making immediate success. Sang at Covent Garden Opera in 1928 and 1929, and at Mozart Festival, 1934, and at International Festival in Amsterdam in 1933. Conductor of Huddersfield Glee and Madrigal Society.

HENNESSY, Sir Geo., Bart., O.B.E., Vice-Chamberlain, Dec., 1925-1927; a. 57. Educated at Eton. Served in South African War and the Great War. High Sheriff of Hampshire in 1911. Represented Winchester division 1918-1931. Appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1922. Baronetcy conferred Jan. 1, 1927. Appointed Treasurer of the Household Jan., 1928, and Sept., 1931. Vice-Chairman of Conservative Party Organisation.

*** HERBERT, Rt. Hon. Sir Dennis, K.B.E., M.P.**, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons; a. 65. Educated at the King's School, Ely, and Wadham College, Oxford. Admitted a solicitor in 1895. Has represented

Watford division since 1918. Deputy-Chairman of Ways and Means 1928-1929. Received knighthood and was appointed a Privy Councillor.

*** HERBERT, A. P.**, author; a. 44. Educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, taking a First Class. Served in the war, and was wounded. Began contributing to "Punch" in 1910, and his "Misleading Cases" and "Trials of Topsy" added to his reputation. Wrote, with Sir Nigel Playfair, "Riverside Nights," which had a great success. In 1930 his book, "Water Gipsies," was a best seller, and in 1934 "Holy Deadlock" had a large sale. In 1931 "Tantivy Towers"—words by A. P. Herbert, music by Thos. F. Dunhill—had a long run. In "Helen" achieved another success in 1932.

HEREFORD, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D.); a. 63. A Northumbrian, he was educated at Liverpool College, Ridley Hall, and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Became tutor at Ridley Hall, holding later livings in Cambridge, Blundellsands, and Woolton. Married a daughter of Dr. Drury, Bishop of Ripon. Appointed vicar of Yarmouth in 1912, vicar of Sheffield in 1920, and Bishop of Coventry, June, 1922. Translated to Hereford, Nov., 1930.

HERTZ, Dr., Chief Rabbi, Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.; elected Feb. 16, 1913; a. Czecho-Slovak; a. 62. A gifted linguist and theological author. Was in South Africa from 1898 until expelled by President Kruger for advocating the removal of religious disabilities from Jews and Catholics in the old S. African Republic. Rabbi of the Congregation Orach Chayim, New York, until election to succeed the late Dr. Adler as Chief Rabbi in England. Protested against Nazi treatment of the Jews, July, 1933.

*** HERTZOG, General the Hon. J. B. M., K.C.**, Premier of the Union of South Africa. A barrister by profession, he was Chief Justice of the Orange Free State in the Republican days. Served in the S.A. War as a general of the Boer forces. On the formation of the Union joined the Cabinet of the late General Botha. Left the S.A. Party and became leader of the Nationalists. Has attended two Imperial Conferences. Formed Coalition Ministry, March 1933.

HEWART, Right Hon. Lord, Lord Chief Justice of England, 2, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.; a. 64. Attorney-General, Jan., 1919-March, 1922, after being Solicitor-General; educated at Manchester Grammar School and University College, Oxford; after journalistic career in London, turned to the law, and was called to the Bar. 1902. M.P. for Leicester, 1913-1922. Knighted on joining the Ministry as Solicitor-General. Privy Councillor, 1918. Joined the Cabinet, April, 1921. Succeeded Lord Trevelyan as Lord Chief Justice, March, 1922, and was raised to Peerage as Lord Hewart of Bury.

HICHENS, Robt. S., Bath Club, W.; a. 70. Began as musician and music critic; "The Green Carnation" (1894) and other satirical stories led the way to serious novel writing. "The Garden of Allah" (1905) is his most successful book published. Dramatised,

it made a success in 1920. "The Last Time," 1923; "After the Verdict," 1924; "The God Within Him," 1928; "My Desert Friend," 1931.

HICKS, SEYMOUR, actor, Beefsteak Club, W.; 63. Eldest son of Major Hicks, 42nd Highlanders. Educated Prior Park College, Bath, and Victoria College, Jersey. Became an actor at age of 16. Was for five years in the Gaiety Company. Married Ellaline Terris, with whom he had acted for many years. Memorable successes have been in "Sporting Life," "Catch of the Season," "The Gay Adventure," etc. A comedian of infinite drollery. Author of four books. Made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, July, 1931. Played in "Vintage Wine," in 1934.

HILBERY, G. Malcolm, K.C., Recorder of Margate; a. 51. Educated at University College School. Called to the Bar, 1907; K.C., 1928. A Benchler of Gray's Inn.

HISLOP, Joseph, tenor. Of Scottish birth, made early success in Sweden and Italy. In 1924 sang with Madame Melba, and was a leading vocalist in the opera at Covent Garden in 1928. Sang in "Merrie England," 1934.

HITLER, President Adolf, German President since Aug., 1934, and Chancellor since Jan. 30, 1933; an Austrian, a. 45. Left an orphan when 15, he became a builder's labourer in Vienna. Enlisted on the outbreak of war and was wounded. His headquarters are at the Brown House, Munich. His followers in the Reichstag increased from twelve in 1928 to 107 in 1930. In the Prussian Parliament the party rose from nine in 1928 to 162 in April, 1932. Hitler's army of Nazis has been organised with great thoroughness. He joined the German Workers' party after the Armistice, and was captured on the march to Berlin in 1923. He busied himself in Bavaria in organising, and is a speaker of great power. In 1933, as Chancellor, he addressed vast audiences in Germany. His book, "Mein Kampf," was published in a translated edition. Announced on Oct. 14 Germany's withdrawal from Disarmament Conference. Flew in June, 1934, to Venice to confer with Signor Mussolini. Succeeded to the Presidency on the death of Marshal von Hindenburg, Aug. 2, 1934.

HOARE, Right Hon. Sir Samuel, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P., Sec. for India in National Govt.; ex-Secretary of State for the Air Ministry; a. 54. Educated at Harrow and New College, Oxford; was private secretary to Rt. Hon. Alfred Lyttelton. Conservative M.P. for Chelsea since 1910. Became a Cabinet Minister on Mr. Stanley Baldwin taking office in May, 1923, and held the same post in the Ministry formed Nov., 1924. Flew to India and back with Lady Maud Hoare in the spring of 1927. She received the D.B.E. on arrival. Sir Samuel was made G.B.E., June, 1927. President of the Lawn Tennis Association and expert skater. Gave evidence before Select Committee on India, 1933.

HOBBES, John Berry, cricketer; a. 52. Appeared in county cricket for first time in 1903 for Cambridgeshire. In 1905 joined Surrey eleven. Has scored fifteen centuries in Test matches, and reached his hundredth century on May 7, 1923. Acknowledged as one of the

greatest cricketers who has ever lived. Batted finely for England in Test matches, Australia, 1924-5. Eclipsed Dr. Grace's record of 126 centuries in 1925 and headed the batting averages. With Sandham, made 423, then a first-wicket record, for Surrey, on June 25, 1926. Played in the five Test matches in 1926 with brilliant success. Made highest record for Lords—316 runs—in Aug. 1926. Made in July, 1927, his hundredth century for Surrey. Attained aggregate of 50,000 runs in class cricket, 1928. Played in Test matches in 1930 with his customary success. Has made 197 centuries in first-class matches.

HOCKING, Joseph, author of over forty novels, of which "All Men Are Liars," "The Scarlet Woman" and "The Woman of Babylon" were specially popular. Published "A Scrap of Paper" and other stories of the war. "Rosemary Carew" appeared in 1925, and "The Man who was Sure" 1930, and "The Eternal Choice," 1932. His daughter is also a novelist.

HOCKING, Silas K., Heatherlow, Avenue Road, Highgate; a. 84. A writer of innumerable stories. Twice stood for Parliament unsuccessfully. A very popular lecturer in his day. His recreation is bowling. "My Book of Memory" appeared in 1923.

HODGES, Frank, ex-Secretary of the Miners' Federation; a. 46. Of Welsh descent, was born near Chepstow, and went to work at the age of 14 in a mine at Abertillery. Qualified as a skilful coal-hewer. Obtained in 1909 a Miners' Federation Scholarship at Ruskin College, Oxford. Helped later to found the Central Labour College. Took prominent part in miners' strike, April 1921. Elected M.P., Dec., 1923. Civil Lord of Admiralty, Jan. to Nov., 1924. A member of Electricity Board.

HOLBROOKE, Josef Charles, Dylan, Harlech; a. 55. Composer; his most ambitious works are "The Children of Don," "Dylan" and "Bronwen," an operatic trilogy written in collaboration with Lord Howard de Walden; also many orchestral and chamber works. Was a pupil of Fredk. Corder at the Royal Academy of Music.

HOLDEN, Charles, F.R.I.B.A., architect selected in 1931 to design new buildings for the University of London. Architect of the noteworthy Underground Railway Company's offices near St. James's Park, London.

HOLLAND, Wilhelmina, Queen of; came of age 1898; married (1901) Prince Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; a niece of the Duchess of Albany. An heiress to the throne was born in 1909, Princess Juliana, who came of age on April 30, 1927, her 18th birthday. She visited London in the summer of 1934. The Prince Consort and the Dowager Queen came to see the collection of Dutch pictures in London, 1929. The Dowager Queen died on March 20, 1934, and the Prince Consort in July, 1934.

HOOVER, Ex-President; inaugurated President of the United States, March 4, 1929; defeated at the Presidential Election, Nov., 1932; former Minister of Commerce; ex-Food Controller of the U.S.A.; a. 60. Born of Quaker parentage on a farm in Iowa. Educated at

Stanford University, being its first scholar. Taking up mining in California, Arizona and other States, he went later to Western Australia, where he gained great success. Became in 1899 Director of Mines in China, followed by a joint partnership in a London firm. Afterwards managed mining interests in various parts of the world. At outbreak of war aided the U.S.A. Embassy in London in organising the return of American citizens. Then launched the U.S.A. Commission of Relief in Belgium, achieving magnificent success. When the U.S.A. entered the war, President Wilson called him to the new task of controlling the food supply of his country. Was member of the supreme Allied Council. Joined President Harding's Cabinet, March, 1921. Elected to the Presidency June 14, 1928, and was inaugurated as President, March, 1929. His scheme for a year's moratorium as to War Debts was welcomed universally in 1931. Stood as Republican candidate at the Presidential Election, Nov. 1932, but was defeated by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

HOPKINS, Sir Frederick Gowland, F.R.S., D.Sc., to whom the Albert Medal for 1934 was awarded for researches in biochemistry; a. 63. Has many distinctions. Received the Nobel Prize in 1929, the Royal Medal of the Royal Society, and the Copley Medal. Has been Professor of Bio-chemistry in the University of Cambridge since 1914, and Sir Wm. Dunn Professor since 1921.

HORDER, Lord, K.C.V.O., M.D., 141, Harley Street, W., physician; a. 63. Studied at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, of which he became assistant physician. Was consulted by the late Mr. Bonar Law prior to the latter's resignation of the Premiership. Knighted in 1918, and received a baronetcy in May, 1932. He stresses the importance of diagnosis. K.C.V.O., 1925. Raised to the Peerage on New Year's Day, 1933, as Lord Horder of Ashford.

HORE-BELISHA, Leslie, M.P., Minister of Transport since June 1934, after being Financial Sec. to the Treasury and Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade; a. 36. Educated at Clifton College, Heidelberg, and St. John's College, Oxford. President of the Oxford Union in 1919. Served in the war with rank of major. A barrister. Entered House of Commons in 1923 as Liberal M.P. for Devonport. Has dealt drastically with traffic.

HORNE, Right Hon. Sir Robert S., G.B.E., K.C., M.P., an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer after being President of the Board of Trade since March, 1920, and Minister of Labour since Jan., 1919; a. 63. A son of the manse, he had a brilliant university career at Glasgow. Called to Scottish Bar, 1896. Contested Stirlingshire twice unsuccessfully in 1910. Did valuable work in transportation, etc., in war-time. Joined the Government as 3rd Civil Lord of the Admiralty, and represents Hillhead division of Glasgow. G.B.E., 1920. Became Chancellor of the Exchequer, April, 1921, resigning Oct., 1922. Became Chairman of the Great Western Ry. Co., 1934.

HORNIMAN, Miss Annie E. F., C.H., 1H, Montagu Mansions, W., pioneer in modern drama production. First theatrical adventure was (1894) at Avenue Theatre, London. In

Dublin founded a theatre and company, and did the same for Manchester. Hon. M.A. of Manchester University. Made a Companion of Honour, 1933.

HOROWITZ, Vladimir, pianist; a. 30. A native of Kiev, he made his debut as a pianist in Kharkoff. The brilliant success of his 23 recitals in Leningrad led to his touring Europe. He has played in the United States, but rarely in London. Appeared at a B.B.C. Symphony concert in May, 1934. Acknowledged as in the front rank of living pianists.

HORRIDGE, Mr. Justice, 13, Rutland Gate, S.W., a judge of the King's Bench; formerly M.P. for East Manchester. K.C., 1901. Knighted on elevation to Bench in 1910. Tried some notable probate actions in 1916. Assisted in the Divorce Court. Presided at Bevir libel action, Jan., 1934.

HORTHY, Admiral, Regent of Hungary; a. 66. Served in the Austro-Hungarian Navy, of which he was the last commander. For some years the A.D.C. of Emperor Francis Joseph. Severely wounded in the battle of Otranto, while commanding the Austro-Hungarian Navy. After the Communist revolution, he organised the Hungarian army, and was elected afterwards for the Regency of Hungary. Is keenly interested in agriculture. Played a very important part in the stabilisation of revolution-disturbed Hungary.

HOUSTON, Lady, D.B.E., philanthropist; daughter of Thomas Radmall, she married 9th Lord Byron and, secondly, Sir Robert Houston, Bart. Founded the first Rest Home for Nurses. On death of Sir R. Houston, inherited a large fortune. Her generous determination made possible British participation in the Schneider Trophy race in 1931. Created D.B.E. in 1917. Made handsome gift to the Exchequer in 1932. Financed the Houston Mt. Everest Expedition.

HOWARD DE WALDEN, Lord, 47, Portland Place, W.; a. 54. A great owner of London property; much interested in music, and has composed under pseudonym of "T. E. Ellis." Married in 1912.

HOWARD, Lord of Penrith, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., ex-Ambassador to the United States; a. 71. Educated at Harrow; entered the diplomatic service in 1885, holding important posts. Served in S. African War. Was Minister to Switzerland, 1911-1913; Minister to Sweden, 1913-1919; Ambassador to Spain, 1919-1924; Ambassador to U.S.A., 1924-1929. Raised to the Peerage, June, 1930.

HOWE, Earl, famous in motor-racing; a. 40. Eldest son of 4th Earl Howe, whom he succeeded. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. On H.M.S. Terrible when the Prince of Wales went to India. Represented S. Battersea in House of Commons for several years.

HUDSON, Captain Austin, M.P., a Junior Lord of the Treasury; a. 37. Elected in 1922 as Conservative M.P. for E. Islington, and on defeat in Dec. was elected for N. Hackney. Was Parly. private secretary to Minister of Transport in 1923 and later served with Sir H. Battersby when he was Parly. Sec. to Minister of Labour.

HUDSON, R. S., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary for Labour in the National Government; a. 48. Educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. After career in diplomatic service, entered Parliament in 1924.

HUGHES, Charles Evans, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S.A. since Feb., 1930; ex-Secretary of State, U.S.A., 1921-25; a. 71. After university training practised as a lawyer in New York. Conducted a notable investigation into insurance companies in 1906. Elected Governor of New York in 1907. Was Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1916. Elected a judge of the Hague Court, 1928, and resigned on appointment as Chief Justice.

HUGHES, Rt. Hon. W. M., K.C., an ex-Prime Minister of Australia; a. 70. Born in Wales and educated at Llandudno Grammar School and St. Stephen's School, Westminster, which he revisited during his stay in England in 1916; went to Australia in 1884; M.L.A. of N.S. Wales, 1894-1901; devoted himself to the Labour interests, advocating an advanced policy; thrice Attorney-General. Attended the Allies' Economic Conference in Paris, and delivered many memorable addresses in England, Scotland, and Wales. Visited President Wilson in Washington, May, 1918, and arrived in England for Imperial Conference. Was present at the Peace Conference in 1919. Called within the Bar and made K.C. just before returning to Australia in July. Attended Imperial Conference, July, 1921. Resigned Premiership in spring of 1923, having held it since 1915. His book, "The Splendid Adventure," appeared in May, 1929. Formed a new party Nov., 1929, called the Australian Party, which ended its existence in 1931. Visited England in 1932. Entered new Cabinet of Mr. Lyons, Oct., 1934.

HUMPHREYS, Mr. Justice (Sir Travers Humphreys); a. 67. Educated at Shrewsbury and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar. Appointed Junior Counsel to the Crown at the Central Criminal Court in 1908. Bench of the Inner Temple. Was Recorder of Chichester, and later of Cambridge. Appointed a Judge of the King's Bench, Feb., 1928. Was the judge at the trial of fire insurance frauds in 1933, which lasted 33 days.

HUMPHREYS, Sir Francis, G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., High Commissioner for Iraq since Oct., 1929; former British Minister in Kabul; a. 55. Educated at Shrewsbury and Christ Church, Oxford. Served in the South African War. Entered the service of the Government of India in 1903, and held various offices as a Political Agent. From 1922 to 1928, British Minister to the Court of the King of Afghanistan. Accompanied the ex-King Amanullah to Europe, 1928. In the revolution underwent grave risks. Air Commodore, Sept., 1930.

HUNTINGFIELD, Lord, Governor of Victoria; a. 50. Born at Gatton, Queensland, he succeeded as 5th Lord Huntingfield in 1915. Represented the Eye division of Suffolk from 1923 to 1929. Appointed in Dec., 1933, as Governor of Victoria.

HUTCHINSON, Arthur S. M., popular novelist; author of "If Winter Comes," a novel that attained phenomenal success, 1921-22; a. 55. Son of Lieut.-General H. D. Hutchinson, he was born in India. Was

editor of the "Daily Graphic" for four years. His stories, "Once Aboard the Lugger," "The Happy Warrior," and "The Clean Heart," have found abundant favour. Other novels by him are "This Freedom," and "One Increasing Purpose." "The Uncertain Trumpet" was published in 1929, "Big Business" in 1932, and "The Soft Spot," 1933.

HUTTON, Rev. John A., D.D., Editor of the "British Weekly," since Oct., 1925, and formerly minister of Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate, S.W., 1923-25; a. 66. Educated at Glasgow, he was ordained in 1892, and has held pastorates in Edinburgh, Jesmond, and Glasgow. Brother-in-law of Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A. A notable preacher and author.

HUXLEY, Aldous, author; a. 40. Grandson of the late Prof. T. H. Huxley, and son of the late Dr. Leonard Huxley, editor of "Cornhill Magazine." Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. Author of "The Defeat of Youth," "Crome Yellow," "On the Margin," "Antic Hay," "Diverse Laws," and other books which have attracted much attention. His play, "The World of Light," was produced in 1931.

ILIFFE, Lord, C.B.E., newspaper proprietor; a. 57. Edward M. Iliffe has been a director of various companies including Messrs. Iliffe & Sons, Ltd., The Amalgamated Press, Allied Newspapers, etc. One of the proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph." Represented Tamworth Division as a Unionist in the House of Commons. Knighted, 1922. Raised to the Peerage, 1935.

INGE, Very Rev. W. Ralph, D.D., K.C.V.O., a. 74. Succeeded Dr. Gregory as Dean of St. Paul's, 1911; formerly Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, Cambridge; an authority on the mystics; formerly Vicar of All Saints', Emismore Gardens. C.V.O., July, 1918. His books, "England," and "Lay Thoughts of a Dean," were published in 1926, and others appeared in 1927. "Assessments and Anticipations" was published in 1929. K.C.V.O. conferred in 1930. His resignation of the Deanery took effect, Oct. 2, 1934. His latest book is "Vale."

INSKIP, Right Hon. Sir Thomas, C.B.E., K.O., M.P., Attorney-General in National Government; Attorney-General, 1928-9, after being Solicitor-General Nov., 1924-March 1928, and, previously Oct., 1922, to Jan., 1924; a. 58. Educated at Clifton and King's College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1899; K.C., 1914. Elected Conservative M.P. for Central Bristol, Dec., 1918, and again in 1922. Returned in Feb., 1931, as M.P. for Farnham Division. Chancellor of Truro Diocese, 1920-22, and a notable churchman. Knighted in 1924. Succeeded Sir D. Hogg as Attorney-General, March, 1928, and was again appointed in Jan., 1932. Recorder of Kingston-on-Thames. P.C., 1932.

INVERFORTH, Lord, Minister of Munitions and Supply, Jan., 1919, to April, 1921; a. 67. A native of Kirkcaldy, Andrew Weir founded the firm of shipowners bearing his name. Was Surveyor-General of Supply at the War Office from March, 1918, to the end of the war, doing valuable work. Created a Peer, Jan., 1919.

INVERNAIRN, Lord, Glasgow, chairman of Wm. Beardmore & Co., engineers. Sir Wm. Beardmore Bart., was created a peer New Year's Day, 1921, for special services in war time. Chairman of the Industrial Welfare Society.

✓**ISAACS, Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac, Governor-General of Australia, G.C.M.G.**, former Chief Justice (1930-31); a. 79. The son of a business man in Beechworth, Victoria, attended the local school and entered the Civil Service. Qualified for the Bar and rose rapidly, becoming Q.C. in 1889. Member for the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in 1892, becoming next year Solicitor-General, and later Attorney-General. A member of the Federal Convention, Attorney-General in Mr. Deakin's Government. Made a High Court judge in 1906; P.C. in 1921; K.C.M.G. in 1928; and Chief Justice. Appointed Governor-General of Australia in Jan., 1931. Appointed G.C.M.G. in April, 1931.

ISLINGTON, Lord, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., Rushbrooke Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds; a. 70. An ex-Under-Secretary for India; formerly known as Sir John Dickson-Poynder. Appointed Governor of New Zealand, 1910, in succession to Lord Plunket; was a member of the L.C.C., 1898-1904; served in South African War, 1900. Appointed Chairman of Indian Public Service Commission, 1912. Appointed Under-Secretary for Colonies, Aug., 1914, and Under-Secretary for India in May, 1915, retaining the latter office on change of Ministry, Dec. 1916. G.B.E., July, 1926. Chairman of the National Savings Committee, 1920-26.

✓**ITALY, Victor Emmanuel III, King of**; a. 65. Succeeded to the throne, 1900, on assassination of his father, King Humbert; married, 1896, Princess Helene of Montenegro; took a prominent part in the relief of victims at Messina after the 1908 earthquake; industrious, amiable, well read. Led his nation to join in the cause of the Allies in the spring of 1915 amid great enthusiasm. G.C.B. Nov., 1916. His eldest daughter, Princess Yolanda, married Count Calvi di Bergolo on April 9, 1923. His daughter Princess Mafalda married in Sept., 1925, Prince Philip of Hesse. An attempt on the King's life was made in Milan, April, 1928. His eldest son married Princess Marie José of Belgium on Jan. 8, 1930, in Rome, and a daughter was born Sept. 24, 1934.

IVEAGH, Earl of, 11, St. James's Sq., S.W.; a. 60. Eldest son of the 1st Earl of Iveagh. Rupert Guinness was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Married eldest daughter of the late Earl of Onslow. The Countess has represented Southend since 1927, as a Conservative M.P., in succession to her husband, who was formerly M.P. for that constituency and was 19 years in the House of Commons. A famous rowing man. Is Chancellor of Dublin University. Donor of great sums to hospitals.

JACKS, Rev. Dr. L. P., editor since 1902 of the "Hibbert Journal"; a. 74. Educated at Manchester College, Göttingen, and Harvard. Assisted the late Dr. Stopford Brooke (whose daughter he married), and was minister of Unitarian church at Birmingham and Liverpool. Author of more than one novel. Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, 1915, to June, 1931. Published in 1917 the *Life of*

Stopford Brooke. In 1921 appeared "Legends of Smokeover." Mr. Maurice L. Jacks, his son, is headmaster of Mill Hill School.

JACKSON, Right Hon. Sir Stanley, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., ex-Governor of Bengal; a. 64. Chairman of the Unionist Party organisation until 1926, after being Financial Sec. to the War Office, Oct., 1922-March, 1923. Son of 1st Lord Allerton; educated at Harrow and Cambridge. His cricketing prowess won him early fame at Cambridge, and later as a member of the Yorkshire team. Represented Howdenshire division in Parliament. P.C. Jan. 1, 1926. Fired at by a woman student in Calcutta Univ., Feb. 6, 1932. Chairman of the Selection Committee for the Test Matches, 1934.

JACOBS, W. W., 15A, Gloucester Gate, N.W.; a. 71. Made a reputation with "Many Cargoes" and "The Skipper's Wooing," and has written many other stories with a rich humour and a nautical flavour.

JAMES, Montague R., O.M., Litt.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Provost of Eton since 1918; a. 72. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, becoming in 1905 Provost of the latter until 1918. One of the most voluminous authors of his time; an eminent authority on medieval literature and customs. Received Order of Merit, June, 1930. Author of a book on E. Anglia, and a volume of ghost stories.

JAMIESON, Douglas, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General for Scotland; a. 54; a sound lawyer well known at the Scottish Bar, specialising in shipping and commercial cases. Has been Conservative M.P. for Maryhill division of Glasgow since 1931. Was called to the Bar in 1911. Stood unsuccessfully for Stirling and Falkirk in 1929. Appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in succession to Mr. Normand, Oct., 1933.

JAPAN, Emperor Hirohito of, K.G. The Emperor visited England in May, 1921 and was created G.C.B. He married Princess Nagako in Jan., 1924, and has a son (born Dec. 23, 1933) and three daughters. He acceded to the throne in 1927. Prince Henry journeyed to Japan in 1929 to invest the Emperor with the K.G.

JEANS, Sir James, famous mathematician and astronomer; a. 57. Had brilliant career at Cambridge University, became Stokes lecturer in applied mathematics. Awarded Royal Medal of the Royal Society in 1919. Author of several learned books written in a captivating style. "The Universe About Us" had a great sale in 1930. "The Stars in their Courses," 1931. President of the British Association, 1934.

JELLCOE, Admiral of the Fleet, Earl, O.M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Governor-General of New Zealand, 1920-25; appointed to supreme command of the Grand Fleet in August, 1914, remaining thus until Nov., 1916; a. 74. Entered the Navy in 1872, winning £80 prize for gunnery when a lieutenant. Served in Egyptian War and on Sir E. Seymour's expedition to relieve the Legations at Peking. Was Third Sea Lord and Second Sea Lord. Commanded the Red Fleet in 1913 manœuvres. G.C.B. conferred Feb., 1915. Advanced from rank of Vice-Admiral to that of Admiral on

March 5. Visited by the King in July, 1915. Promoted Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order after the North Sea Battle, 1916, and to the Order of Merit. First Sea Lord from Nov. 1916, to Dec. 1917. Raised to Peerage as Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, Jan., 1918. A son and heir was born to him in April, 1918. Received £50,000 as a grant. Appointed Governor of New Zealand, April, 1920. Retired from active service in the Navy, Dec., 1924. Raised to earldom on Jan. 1, 1925. Chairman of National Rifle Association. Succeeded Lord Haig as President of the British Legion, 1923, resigning in 1932.

JOHN, Augustus, R.A. Declined nomination to the Royal Academy until April, 1921, when, "forswearing the determination of a lifetime," he was elected A.R.A. He was elected R.A., Dec., 1928. An exceedingly original artist, with a special gift of insight in portraiture. President of the National Portrait Society. An exhibition in 1923 included a remarkable portrait of Mme. Suggia. In Royal Academy, 1932, his fine portrait of Lord d'Abernon attracted much notice. Made a Trustee of the Tate Gallery, 1933. Elected President of the Royal Academy of Wales, 1934.

JOHN, Sir William Goscombe, R.A., 24, Greville Road, St. John's Wood; a. 75. Sculptor, designed the insignia for Prince of Wales's investiture; among his principal works are the statue of King Edward VII at Cape Town, and memorials to Lord Salisbury (Westminster Abbey) and the King's Regiment at Liverpool. Was knighted July, 1911.

JOHNSTON, Rt. Hon. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, March-Aug., 1931, after being Parly. Under-Secretary for Scotland since June, 1929; a. 52. Founded and edited "Forward," a weekly newspaper. Served on various local bodies. M.P. for West Stirlingshire, 1922-1924 and 1929-1931. Represented Dundee 1924-1929. Came into notice by his interposition in the debate on the Savidge case, 1928. Received freedom of Kirkintilloch, 1931.

JONES, Rev. J. D., C.H., M.A., D.D., The Manse, St. Stephen's Road, Bournemouth, where he has been pastor of Richmond Hill Congregational Church since 1898; a. 68. Advocated and carried to success a scheme for raising £250,000 to assist needy Congregational pastorates. Chairman of the Congregational Union in 1909-10, and, for the second time, 1925-6. Received D.D. degree, 1914. His 25th year at Bournemouth was celebrated in 1923. The first Congregational minister to preach in Canterbury Cathedral, on Jan. 18, 1925. Made a Companion of Honour, June 1927. Visited S. Africa, 1932. Married Miss Thompson, Sept., 1933.

JONES, Robert T. ("Bobby"), winner of the British Open Golf Championship on June 25, 1926, and on July 15, 1927; a. 33. First amateur to win it since H. Hilton won it in 1897. Is Open Golf Champion of U.S.A., but lost Amateur Championship, Sept., 1926. Regained it in 1927, 1928, and 1930. Lives at Atlanta, Georgia, and has won 10 national championships. Won British Amateur Golf Championship, May, 1930 and Open Golf Championship in June, and in U.S.A. in July. Went round Highlands (N. Carolina) course in 62, Aug., 1934, the lowest score in his career.

JONES, Dr. Harold Spencer, Astronomer-Royal since Feb., 1933; a. 44. Educated at Latymer Upper School, Hammersmith, and Jesus College, Cambridge, taking three Firsts. Chief Assistant at Greenwich Observatory, 1913-23, and Astronomer at the Cape from 1923 until he succeeded Sir Frank Dyson as Astronomer-Royal.

JOWITT, Rt. Hon. Sir William, K.C., Attorney-General in the Labour and National Government until resignation in Jan., 1932, having failed to secure a seat in Parlt.; a. 49. Only son of former rector of Stevenage. Educated at Marlborough and New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1909, and took silk in 1922. Elected Liberal M.P. for Hartlepool in 1922, and for Preston 1924 and 1929. A week after re-election joined the Labour Party, and was appointed Attorney-General, June, 1929. Re-elected for Preston in Labour interest, July 31, P.C., 1931. Defeated in General Election, 1931.

JUGO-SLAVIA, Peter II., King of. Eldest son of the late King Alexander whom he succeeded on Oct. 9, 1934, after his assassination at Marseilles. Born at Belgrade on Sept. 6, 1923. Godson of H.R.H. the Duke of York. Had just entered an English preparatory school when his father's death brought him to the throne.

KAYE-SMITH, Sheila, novelist, Little Dene Grove, Brede, Sussex. Her first novel, "A Tramping Methodist," was published in 1908, and since then "Sussex Gorse," "Tamarisk Town," and other stories have increased her reputation for poignant portraiture of rustic life. "The End of the House of Alard" (1923). Married Oct., 1924, Rev. T. Penrose Fry. "The George and the Crown" was published in 1925. "Saints in Sussex," 1926. "Iron and Smoke," 1927. "The Village Doctor," 1929. "Shepherds in Sackcloth," 1930. "Susan Spray," 1931. "The Ploughman's Progress," 1933.

KELLOQQ, Hon. Frank B., LL.D. Judge in the Permanent Court of International Justice since Sept., 1930; Sec. of State for U.S.A., 1925-1929, a former U.S.A. Ambassador to Great Britain; a. 78. Born at Potsdam, N.Y., and was admitted to the Bar in 1877. City Attorney of Rochester, Minn., and County Attorney of Alameda County before entering private practice. Was Senator for Minnesota, 1917-22. President of the American Bar Association in 1912. Appointed in Dec., 1923, U.S.A. Ambassador for Great Britain. His proposal of a Peace Pact aroused much attention in 1928. He came to Paris for its signing in August, and received Freedom of Dublin.

KELLY, Gerald Festus, R.A.; a. 51. Son of the late Rev. F. F. Kelly, vicar of Cumberwell. Studied painting in Paris, and one of his Salon pictures was purchased for the Luxembourg by the French Government. Has won many successes as a portrait painter. A.R.A., April, 1922; R.A. 1930.

KEMP-WELCH, Lucy, Kingsley, Bushey, the Rosa Bonheur of British art. Her "Coat Hunting in the New Forest" was purchased by Chantry Trustees. Many other pictures—usually of horses, have had success.

KENDAL, Dame Madge, D.B.E., famous actress of the Victorian era; a. 85. Daughter

of J. W. Robertson, whose son was T. W. Robertson, the dramatist, she made her debut as Ophelia in 1865. With her husband, the late W. H. Kendal, she played at the St. James's Theatre for many years. Was created D.B.E., July, 1928.

KENNEDY, Margaret, authoress of "The Constant Nymph," a novel which, dramatised, had a long run in 1927. A previous story was "The Ladies of Lyndon." Visited U.S.A. in 1926. Married Mr. David Davies. Published in 1927 "Red Sky at Morning," and "Return I Dare Not," 1931, "A Long Time Ago," 1932.

KENSINGTON, Suffragan Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Bertram F. Simpson, M.C., M.A., D.D.); a. 50. Educated at University College, Durham. First curacy was at St. Anne's, Soho, 1907. Vicar of St. Peter's Harrow, from 1913 to 1920. A temporary chaplain in the war. Rector of Stepney, 1920-26. Vicar of St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, 1927-32. Succeeded late Dr. Mand as Suffragan Bishop of Kensington, May, 1932.

KENT, Duke of, H.R.H. Prince George, K.G., 4th son of King George; a. 32. Entered Navy in 1916; midshipman, Jan., 1921. Received K.G. on his 21st birthday, 1923. G.C.V.O., June, 1924. Promoted Lieut., Feb., 1926, while on the China station. Visited Prince of Wales's Canadian ranch, Aug., 1927. Appointed to H.M.S. Nelson, Oct., 1927, and to the Durban, July, 1928. Retired from the Navy, for health reasons, and joined the Western Dept. of the Foreign Office, March, 1929. With the Prince of Wales, left London, Jan., 1931, for a visit to S. America, returning in April. Called to the Bar and elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, Nov., 1932. Visited S. Africa in the spring of 1934. Became betrothed to Princess Marina, daughter of Prince Nicholas of Greece, in September, 1934, who received a hearty welcome in London. In October received the title of Duke of Kent.

KERNAHAN, Coulson, Frogmal, Fairlight, Sussex; a. 76. Author of "A Dead Man's Diary," "God and the Ant," "Visions," and many widely circulating books. A strong believer in the duty of providing adequate national defence, and has advocated eloquently the need of National Service. Published "Hope's Star in War's Sky" (1916), "Good Company" (1917), "More Than This World Dreams Of" (1917), "Spiritualism" (1919), "Black Objects" (1920), "Stories of Celebrities" (1923), "The Reading Girl" (1925), and other later volumes, including "Five More Famous Poets" 1928, "A Dog and his Master," 1932, and "The Sunlight in the Room," 1933.

KEYES, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P., Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station, June, 1925-1928; a. 62. Served in Chinese rebellion with distinction. Organised the brilliant naval attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend on April 23, 1918, and received knighthood in recognition of its success. Rear-Admiral commanding the Battle Cruiser Squadron Atlantic Fleet, April, 1919-1921. Received baronetcy and grant of £10,000 in Aug. Deputy chief of naval staff, Oct., 1921-1925. Promoted Admiral, March, 1926, and Admiral of the Fleet, 1930. G.C.B., June, 1930. Struck his flag, June, 1931. Elected M.P. for N. Portsmouth, 1934.

KIMMINS, Dr. C. W., member of London University Senate since 1900 and former Chief Inspector of the Education Dept. of the L.C.C. Educated at Owens College, University College, Bristol, and Downing College, Cambridge. Presided in 1929 over the Education Section of the British Association. Author of several books and a popular lecturer on Humour, Child Welfare, and Education. His wife, Mrs. C. W. Kimmins, C.B.E., is founder of Heritage Craft Schools, Chislehurst. His son Anthony achieved rapid success as author of the play "While Parents Sleep."

KING, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, LL.D., C.M.G., ex-Prime Minister of Dominion of Canada; a. 60. Edited the "Labour Gazette" of Canada for eight years and then entered the Dominion Parliament. Served in Sir W. Laurier's Ministry, 1909-11, as Minister of Labour. Has been very active on Royal Commissions. Became Prime Minister on defeat of Rt. Hon. A. Meighen in Dec., 1921. P.C., June, 1922. Sustained severe setback in General Election, Oct., 1925, losing his own seat. Elected again, Feb., 1926. Resigned Premiership, June, 1926, but, following General Election, returned to office until 1930.

KINGSFORD-SMITH, Air Commodore Sir Charles, M.C., A.F.C.; a. 37. Piloted the Southern Cross in a first trans-Pacific flight in 1928; flew from Australia to England in 1929, and from Ireland to U.S.A. in 1930. Flew from England to Australia in Oct., 1933, in 7 days. Awarded the Segrave Memorial Trophy. Received knighthood, June, 3, 1932. The first airman who circumnavigated the globe.

KIPLING, Rudyard, Bateman's, Burwash, Sussex; a. 69. While a youth on the "Civil and Military Gazette," Lahore, wrote "Barrackroom Ballads" and stories, the fame of which reached Europe; travelled extensively and lived for some time in America. Has made a great reputation by his stories and poems. Visited Canada in 1907; Hon. D.Litt. of Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham, and LL.D. of McGill University, Montreal. Received Nobel Literature Prize, 1907. Wrote, in collaboration with Mr. C. R. L. Fletcher, "A School History of England" (1911). Illustrated edition of poems published in 1912. His poem on France was much appreciated in 1913, and a play, "The Harbour Watch." His only son was killed in the war. Is a Rhodes trustee. "The Years Between" was published in 1919, and "Collected Verse," 1922. A history of the Irish Guards in the war appeared in 1923. Lord Rector of St. Andrews University in 1923, receiving hon. LL.D. Received, July, 1926, Gold Medal of Royal Society of Literature. Elected Hon. Fellow of Magdalene College.

KIRK, Rev. Canon Kenneth Escott, D.D., Regius Professor of Moral and Pastoral Theology and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, since March, 1933; a. 48. A native of Sheffield. His first curacy was at Denaby Main. Was a War Chaplain. Author of "Ignorance, Faith and Conformity," and other books.

KNIGHT, Dame Laura, A.R.A., née Laura Johnson; married Mr. Harold Knight, portrait painter, in 1903. Studied first at Nottingham Art School, and later won medals at S. Kensington. Exhibited first at Royal Academy, 1903, and since then has had notable

successes. Served on International Art Exhibition jury at Pittsburg, 1922. Her picture "Carnival" is in the Manchester Art Gallery. Elected A.R.A., Nov., 1927. Elected a member of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours, Dec., 1928. Made a Dame Commander, March 1, 1929.

KNOX, E. V., Editor of "Punch"; a. 53. Eldest son of Dr. Knox, a former Bishop of Manchester. Educated at Rugby and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Served throughout the war. As "Evoc" has contributed to "Punch" for many years. Has published a dozen merry volumes. Succeeded Sir Owen Seaman as Editor of "Punch," 1933.

KREISLER, Fritz, acclaimed by many as the greatest living violinist; a. 69. Trained by Hellmesberger and Massart, distinguishing himself at Vienna Conservatoire. London debut, 1903. Served in Austrian army and was wounded in Sept., 1914. Played in U.S.A. in 1917. Welcomed on his reappearance in London, May, 1921. Received Glasgow University hon. degree in 1929.

LAGERLOF, Selma, one of Sweden's leading authors; born Nov. 20, 1858. She taught in a Stockholm school for girls for 10 years, then becoming in 1885 a governess in a family. Wrote "Gosta Berling's Saga" at age of 33, which instantly secured fame. Two other books are "Jerusalem," translated into English and the "Miracles of Anti-Christ." She was the first Swede who secured the Nobel Prize.

LAMPSON, Sir Miles, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., High Commissioner for Egypt and the Sudan; a. 54. Entering the Diplomatic service he has mostly held appointments in the Far East. Since 1926 was British Minister to China. Did valuable work in Shanghai during Feb., 1932. Appointed to Egypt in Aug., 1933, to take up duties at the end of the year.

LANE, Sir W. Arbuthnot, Bart., C.B., surgeon and authority on health; a. 78. After studying at Guy's Hospital, became consulting surgeon to that hospital, and to the Hospital for Sick Children. Is President of the New Health Society, and is author of much literature on the subject of diet and health management. Received a baronetcy in 1917. At his own request, his name was removed from the Medical Register, 1932.

LANG, Matheson, actor, Green Room Club, W.; educated at Inverness College and St. Andrews University. Toured with Louis Calvert's repertory company, and later with Sir Frank Benson's company. Important rôles include "Pete," "John Storm," "Benedict," "Charles Surface," and "Shylock." "Such Men are Dangerous," 1928, and "Jew Süss" and "The Chinese Bungalow," 1929.

LANGTON, Mr. Justice (Sir George Langton, K.C.), Judge of the High Court; a. 53. An Irishman, educated at Beaumont College and New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1905. Joined the Royal Artillery as a subaltern in 1914, in the Great War. Took silk in 1925. Appointed a Judge of the High Court, 1930.

LANSBURY, Rt. Hon. George, M.P., Leader of the Opposition since Nov., 1931; ex-First Commissioner of Works; a. 75. After education at an elementary school, he went

into the printing trade. Entered the House of Commons in 1910 as a Labour M.P. for Bow and Bromley. Served on the Royal Commission on the Poor Law. Was a member of the L.C.C. for several years. Edited the "Daily Herald." Presided over Labour Party Conference, 1928. Keen Churchman and social worker. Joined Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry, June, 1929. Responsible for notable changes in London Parks. Led the Opposition after the General Election, 1931. Leader of the Labour Party since Oct., 1932. His wife died on March 23, 1933. Injured in Dec., 1933, by a fall which necessitated absence from Parli. for several months. Published "My England."

LASZLO, Philip Alexius, M.V.O., portrait painter; a. 65. A native of Budapest, he is a naturalised British subject. Educated in Budapest and Munich, he studied art under Benjamin Constant, at Julian's celebrated studio in Paris. Won the Gold Medal of the Salon 30 years ago for his portrait of Prince Hohenlohe. He painted many Royal personages, including the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra. Received many orders and distinctions, and has contributed his own portrait to the Uffizi Gallery, Florence. A frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy and other exhibitions. Elected President of the Royal Society of British Artists, 1930. Painted a portrait of Princess Marina, Sept., 1934.

LAUDER, Sir Harry, "Lauder Ha," Strathaven, Scottish comedian, equally popular in America and Britain; a. 64. Born at Portobello. Has often sung before Royalty his homely ballads, of which "I love a lassie" and "Roamin' in the Gloamin'" are special favourites. Has acquired Scottish estate. Pleaded for the pit ponies 1912, from his own mining experiences in boyhood. Visited Australia in 1914. His son enlisted, became a captain, and was killed in 1917. His book "A Minstrel in France" appeared Sept., 1918. Received knighthood "for Empire service during war," April, 1919. Lady Lauder died in Glasgow on July 31, 1927. Edinburgh's Freedom was conferred on Sir Harry in 1927. His book "Roamin' in the Gloamin'" appeared in 1923, and "Wee Drappies," 1931.

LAUGHTON, Charles, actor; a. 34. First professional appearance was in 1926 in "The Inspector-General." A native of Scarborough, where he managed a hotel, although always attracted by the stage. Among his chief successes have been in "The Greater Love," as the detective in "Alibi," in "French Leave," "On the Spot," and "Payment Deferred." Has been much in request for films, playing Henry VIII in 1933, and had various other successes in 1934.

LAVERY, Sir John, R.A., R.S.A., R.H.A., 5, Cromwell Place, S.W.; a. 78. A prominent member of the Glasgow "School"; a portrait painter of great distinction. Held "retrospective" exhibition of his pictures in London, June, 1914. Knighted Jan., 1918, R.A., 1921. Presented Belfast with a fine collection of his pictures, 1925.

LAWRENCE, Col. T. E., adviser on Arab affairs to the Colonial Office; a. 46. From study of Arabic at Jesus College, Oxford, proceeded to exploration work in Arabia. Rendered most important and valuable aid

during the war in the Palestine campaign. Re-enlisted as a private in Air Force under name of Shaw, and is understood to have changed his name by deed poll in 1927. "Revolt in the Desert" was published in 1927 in a condensed edition.

LAWRENCE, Mr. Justice (The Hon. Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, K.C.), Judge of the King's Bench Division since April, 1932; a. 63. Youngest son of Lord Trevelin, former Lord Chief Justice of England. Educated at Haileybury and Oxford University. Called to the Bar in 1906; took silk in 1925. Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, 1928-32. Recorder of Oxford, 1924-32. Served in the war and gained the D.S.O.

LAWRENCE, Sir Paul Ogden, K.C.; a. 73. Called to the Bar in 1882, and took silk in 1896. Appointed a judge of the Chancery Division in 1918, and a Lord Justice in Oct., 1926. Son of a barrister and brother of the three Misses Lawrence, founders of Roedean School. Retired from Bench, Dec., 1933.

LAWRENCE, Miss Susan, ex-Parly. Sec. to Ministry of Health; educated at Newnham. Has been a valuable member of the L.C.C. for many years. Deputy-Chairman in 1925. Labour M.P. for N. East Ham until General Election, 1931. Second woman to enter the Labour Ministry, June, 1929.

LAYE, Miss Evelyn, actress and film star. Born in London on July 10, 1900, she made her debut on the stage in 1915. Played in "Mr. Wu," and then turned to musical comedy, gaining success at the Gaiety Theatre. Appeared in the revival of "The Merry Widow" at Daly's. Achieved a triumph in "Bitter Sweet" in U.S.A., and has been the leading star in several films.

LEACOCK, Stephen, 165, Côte des Neiges, Montreal, humorous writer; a. 65. A native of Hampshire, has lived in Canada most of his life. Though head of Department of Political Economy at McGill University, is better known as author of several delightfully amusing books, including "Nonsense" "Novels" "Arcadian Adventures with the Idle Rich," "Winsome Winnie" and others. Author of a volume on the growth of the British Empire.

LEBRUN, President. Elected on May 10, 1932, President of France in succession to the late M. Doumer. Born in 1871 at Mercy Le Haut. Educated at Nancy Lycée and Ecole Polytechnique, taking an engineer's degree. Entered the Chamber of Deputies in 1900. Minister of the Colonies, 1911 and 1912. Vice-President of the Chamber, 1913. Minister of the Blockade during the war. Elected Senator in 1920, and Vice-President of the Senate six years later. Became President of the Senate in 1931, and, after the assassination of M. Doumer, was elected President of the Republic.

LEDWARD, Gilbert, A.R.A., sculptor and son of a sculptor. Studied at the Royal College of Art and Royal Academy Schools, going afterwards abroad. Awarded the first British School of Rome scholarship in 1913, and gained in the same year the Royal Academy travelling studentship and gold medal. Served in the war in the R.G.A., and has done some notable war memorials, including the panels and bronze figures on the plinth of the Guards' Memorial. Elected A.R.A., April, 1932.

LEE, of Fareham, Viscount, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., White Lodge, Richmond Park, a former First Lord of the Admiralty; a. 66. Was British military attaché with U.S. Army in Spanish-American War. Rejoined Army in 1914, and served with Expeditionary Force. M.P. for Fareham Division, 1900-1918. Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 1903 to 1905. Donor to the nation of Chequers Court, his country seat. Performed valuable war service. Raised to Peerage in June, 1918. Resigned post of Director-General of Food Production in July. Minister for Agriculture, Aug., 1919-Feb., 1921 when he was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. A viscountcy was conferred, Nov., 1922; G.C.S.I., Jan., 1925. Appointed a Trustee of the National Gallery, 1926; retired in 1932 from Chairmanship of the Board. Received the G.C.B., 1929, Chairman of Radium Commission.

LEE, Sydney, R.A.; a. 68. His remarkable pictures have attracted much attention and have won medals at international exhibitions in Milan, Barcelona and elsewhere. "Among the Dolomites" was bought by the Chantrey trustees. A member of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers. A.R.A., 1922; R.A., 1930.

LEES-SMITH, Right Hon. H. B., ex-President of the Board of Education after being Postmaster-General, June, 1920-March, 1931; a. 56. Son of the late Major H. Lees-Smith. Educated at Aldenham, Woolwich Academy, and Queen's Coll., Oxford. Liberal M.P., 1910-18, and Labour M.P. since 1922. Interested in Ruskin College. "Coached" many new Labour members in Party methods. Succeeded Sir C. Trevelyan as Minister of Education with a seat in the Cabinet, March, 1931. Defeated in General Election, 1931.

LEICESTER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Cyril Bardsley, D.D.); a. 65. Son of Canon Bardsley, once vicar of Huddersfield. Educated at Marlborough and New College, Oxford. After holding vicarages in Nottingham and St. Helens, became hon. secretary of the Church Missionary Society in 1910. Appointed Bishop of Peterborough in 1924, and translated to new See of Leicester, Nov., 1926.

LEITCH, Miss Cecil, winner of Ladies' Golf Championship, 1926; a. 44. At St. Andrews in 1908 she was in the semi-final. Has won the French Championship and the "Golf Illustrated" gold cup. Her four sisters are golfers. She retained the Open Championship, May, 1920, but was defeated for the Ladies' Championship, June, 1920, and May, 1922. She won the French and Canadian Championships in 1921; won the British Championship in June, 1926.

LENGLEN, Miss. Suzanne, a former Ladies' Singles Champion of the world at lawn-tennis; a. 36. Made a reputation rapidly in 1913 and 1914 by her brilliant play in the Riviera, with the culminating success at St. Cloud in June, 1914. At her first appearance at Wimbledon in 1919 won the Ladies' Singles Championship from Mrs. Lambert Chambers, and retained it in 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923. Retired from contest at Wimbledon, July, 1924, owing to ill-health. She regained the Championship on July 3, 1925. Withdrew at Wimbledon from Singles Championship contest June 1926. Lost amateur status by

signing a contract for exhibition matches, etc. Appeared professionally in London, July, 1927.

LIDGETT, Rev. Dr. J. Scott, C.H., Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; a former President of the Wesleyan Methodist Conference; a member of the L.C.C. for many years, co. editor of the "Contemporary Review"; a. 80. Entered Wesleyan ministry in 1876. President of the National Free Church Council in 1906. Has done valuable work for the University of London. Founded in 1891 the Bermondsey Settlement of which he is head. Elected in July, 1932, first President of the united Methodist Church. Received D.D. degree from Univ. of Oxford, Nov., 1932, and was made a Companion of Honour, Jan. 1, 1933.

LINCOLN, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Fredk. Cyril Nugent Hicks, M.A., D.D.), formerly Bishop of Gibraltar; a. 61. Educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford. Tutor of Keble College for 12 years, and next was Principal of Bishop's College, Cheshunt, from 1909 to 1920. Succeeded Dr. Swayne as Bishop of Lincoln, Nov., 1932.

LINDBERGH, Colonel Charles A., who flew alone from New York to Paris in May, 1927, in 33½ hours; of Swedish-American parentage; a. 32. Began flying in 1921, "for the sheer love of it." Hearing of Mr. Raymond Orteig's offer of \$5,000 for the first flight from New York to Paris, set forth in a monoplane on May 20, arriving May 21 at Le Bourget aerodrome. Received the Legion of Honour from the French President personally. His late father was a former member of U.S. Congress. Acted as a pilot in U.S. Air Mail Service and was Flight Commander of Missouri National Guard. Received from the King the Air Force Cross on May 31, 1927, and had a rapturous welcome in Washington. Married in May, 1929, Miss Morrow, daughter of the late former U.S.A. Ambassador to Mexico. His infant son was kidnapped, March, 1932, and was discovered dead, after spurious promises had been made for his recovery. Another son was born in August, 1932.

LINDRUM, Walter, greatest billiards player of the day; a. 33. An Australian, whose father, brother, and grandfather all excelled at the game. Began playing as a lad, and attained fame before he was 20. Made his first 1,000 break when 17 years old. On his visit to London, in Jan., 1932, made record break of 4,137. Plays left-handed. Won in May, 1933, the English professional championship.

LINDSAY, Alexander D., C.B.E., LL.D., Master of Balliol Coll., Oxford, since May, 1924; son of Principal T. M. Lindsay, of Glasgow. Fellow and Tutor in Philosophy at Balliol, 1906-1922; a. 55. Professor Moral Philosophy in Glasgow University, 1922-24. Was President of the Oxford Union in 1902. Has democratic sympathies. Succeeded the late A. L. Smith as Master of Balliol, Glasgow Univ. conferred LL.D. on him, June, 1925.

LINDSAY, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., British ambassador to the United States, after being Permanent Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs; a. 58. Son of 26th Earl of Crawford, he entered the Diplomatic service and has held important posts, including the Embassy at Berlin. K.C.B., June, 1929.

LINLITHGOW, Marquis of, chairman of the Market Supply Committee; a. 47. Eldest son of the late 1st Marquis of Linlithgow, whom he succeeded in 1908. Was Civil Lord of the Admiralty from 1922 to 1924; Deputy-Chairman of the Unionist Party organisation from 1924 to 1926. Has been chairman of Royal Commissions and Committees, including the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform.

LITTLE, W. Lawson, winner of British Amateur Golf championship in May, 1934, by a record score; a. 24. A student of Stanford University, San Francisco. Defeated J. Wallace in the Final at Prestwick by 14 up and 13 to play. Son of a doctor who holds the army rank of Colonel. From his father he learnt golf, and latterly was trained by T. Armour. Of fine physique, his play in the championship was unparalleled. He won also the U.S.A. amateur championship, 1934.

LIVERPOOL, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. A. A. David, D.D.), Formerly headmaster of Rugby; a. 67. Educated at Exeter School and Queen's College, Oxford, taking two Firsts; assistant master at Bradfield College and then at Rugby, where he became headmaster in 1909, after being headmaster at Clifton for four years. Became Bishop of St. Edmundsbury, June, 1921, and was translated to the bishopric of Liverpool, 1923.

LIVERPOOL, Earl of, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Hartsholme Hall, Lincoln; a. 64. Ex-Governor of New Zealand, of which he was the first Governor-General (1917-20); served in Boer War; an all-round sportsman. Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, 1909-12.

LLANDAFF, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. T. Rees, D.D.); a. 60. Educated at Lampeter and St. Michael's, Aberdare. Ordained in 1897; chaplain of St. Michael's, 1901-6. Joined the Community of the Resurrection, Mirfield, in 1907, and became Warden in 1922. Served in the war as a C.F., and was awarded the Military Cross. Elected Bishop of Llandaff in 1931.

LLEWELLYN, Sir William, P.R.A., G.C.V.O., who was elected President of the Royal Academy, Dec., 1928. Studied art at South Kensington. Elected A.R.A. in 1912, and R.A. in 1920. Knighted in 1918. Has contributed several notable portraits to the Royal Academy. G.C.V.O., 1931.

LLOYD GEORGE, Rt. Hon. D., M.P., O.M., 2, Addison Road, W. and Churt, Surrey. Prime Minister, Dec. 1916, until resignation on Oct. 19, 1922; a. 71. Minister of Munitions of War from May, 1915, to July, 1916; became Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1908, after making great reputation at the Board of Trade; a solicitor; in Parliament since 1890; keen and effective debater. Was the leader of Wales in its revolt against the Education Act; a strategist of great courage, and an orator. His Budget of 1909, containing far-reaching proposals, roused a great political storm, and led to the General Election of 1910. Introduced National Insurance Bill, 1911, which was at first warmly received, but afterwards roused great opposition among medical men and Friendly Societies. Its 21st anniversary was celebrated in July, 1933, by a luncheon to Mr. Lloyd George. Commenced Land Campaign, October, 1913.

Added to his reputation by the measures he took in finance in war-time. In Coalition Ministry undertook the new office of Minister of Munitions, and on the death of Lord Kitchener became Secretary for War. In Dec., 1916, on the resignation of the Coalition Ministry, was called to form a new Government as Prime Minister. Received Edinburgh's Freedom of the City, May, 1918. Manchester, his birthplace, also conferred its freedom on him. Formed a new Ministry after the General Election in Dec., 1918. Took a leading part in the Peace Conference. On the signing of peace received the Order of Merit. His wife was made J.P. in Dec., 1919, and was appointed D.B.E. in 1920. He was the leading figure in the Allies' Peace Conferences of 1920. Out of office since Oct., 1922, he has been a frequent speaker in and out of Parliament. Visited U.S.A. and Canada, 1923. Re-elected Chairman of Liberal Parliamentary party, Feb. 1, 1926, but declined re-election, Nov., 1931. Became leader of the Liberal party in Dec., 1927. He outlined a Cure for Unemployment in speeches before the General Election of 1929. His son and daughter were elected M.P. Became "Father" of the House of Commons, Nov., 1929, on Mr. T. P. O'Connor's death. Completed 40 years' continuous membership of the House in 1930. Underwent a serious operation at the end of July, 1931. Dissented from the bulk of the Liberal party at the General Election, 1931. Took a voyage to Ceylon, and benefited in health. Published his War Memoirs in 1933 and 1934.

LLOYD GEORGE, Miss Megan, M.P., younger daughter of the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George; a. 32. Educated at Banstead and in Paris. Visited India. Has inherited her father's ability as a speaker. Elected M.P. for Anglesey at General Election, May, 1929. Her brother, Major Gwilym Lloyd George, was elected for Pembroke. Made maiden speech in Parliament on Housing Bill, April, 1930.

LLOYD, Rt. Hon. Lord, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., High Commissioner of Egypt from 1915 until July, 1929; Governor of Bombay, 1919-1923; a. 55. Represented W. Staffordshire 1910-1918, and made able contributions to debates on foreign affairs. Has travelled widely. Married Hon. Blanche Lascelles. P.C., Jan., 1924. K.C.S.I., Feb., 1924. M.P. for Eastbourne Nov., 1924-May, 1925. Succeeded Lord Allenby in Egypt, 1925. A Peerage was conferred, Oct., 1925.

LOCKER-LAMPSON, Rt. Hon. Godfrey, M.P., ex-Under-Sec. to the Foreign Office, after being Under-Sec. to the Home Office, Nov., 1924-Dec., 1925, and previously March, 1923-Jan., 1924; a. 59. Eldest son of Frederick Locker-Lampson, litterateur, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar, 1906. A Charity Commissioner. Entered Parliament as M.P. for Salisbury in 1910, and has represented Wood Green since 1918. An able and rising politician with experience in diplomacy. P.C., June, 1928.

LOCKER-LAMPSON, Commander Oliver, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.; a. 53. Entered Parliament in 1910. Did distinguished work in the war. Has held various Parliamentary secretaryships. Took a leading part, 1926-7, in protesting against Russian intrigues in British labour troubles and elsewhere.

LODGE, Sir Oliver Joseph, Normanton House, Lake, near Salisbury, for many years Principal of Birmingham University; a. 83. A pioneer of wireless telegraphy; inventor of machinery for dispelling fog; prominent in psychological research with a profound faith in the ultimate unity of science and religion. "Modern Problems," published 1912. Elected President of British Association, 1913. Published a remarkable memoir in 1916 of his son Raymond. Visited U.S.A., 1930. Lady Lodge died in Feb., 1929.

LOHR, Marie, actress, 8, Devonport St., W. The gifted daughter of Kate Bishop, a popular actress (who died in June, 1923), she soon achieved success on the stage. Entered on management of a London theatre in 1913, achieving success with her third play, "Nurse Benson."

LONDON, Bishop of, Fulham Palace, S.W.; a. 77. Dr. Whimington-Ingram was formerly head of Oxford House, Belmal Green; preached every Sunday afternoon in Victoria Park, and did great work among the poor; was Bishop of Stepney before translation to present See in 1901; a man of broad views and generous sympathies with all classes; had a most enthusiastic welcome in Canada, 1910. Visited the front at Easter, 1915, and addressed thousands of troops. Took a leading part in the National Mission of 1916. Started on a world tour, July, 1916, from which he returned in May, 1927.

LONDON, Lord Mayor of (Alderman Sir Stephen Killik), Mansion House, E.C.4. Senior member of the Committee of the Stock Exchange. Elected a member of the Court of Common Council in 1908. Elected, in 1913, Chairman of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and carried a scheme to accept a Government grant in connection with the City police force. Sheriff in 1922, receiving knighthood. A man of great financial knowledge.

LONDONDERRY, Rt. Hon. Marquess of, K.G., Sec. of State for Air; a. 55. Minister of Education and leader of the Senate in the Parliament of Northern Ireland, 1921-26. Represented Maidstone, 1906-1915, when he succeeded to the marquessate. Married a daughter of late Lord Chaplin. Was A.D.C. to Sir W. Pulteney in first year of war, and was second in command of the Royal Horse Guards. Was Finance member of the Air Ministry, and later Under-Secretary. K.G., 1919. P.C., Jan. 1, 1925. Resigned his post in N. Ireland Cabinet, Jan., 1926. Was First Commissioner of Works, Oct., 1928, to June, 1929, and Aug. to Nov., 1931.

LONSDALE, Earl of, K.G., G.C.V.O., 14, Carlton Hs. Ter., S.W.1; a. 77. Ed. at Eton. Succeeded his brother in the earldom in 1882. Married in 1873 the daughter of the 10th Marquess of Huntly. Has been an ardent sportsman all his life, taking particular interest in the turf, hunting and boxing. Founded the Lonsdale belt. A popular figure always at the International Horse Shows in London. Served as A.A.G. for the Imperial Yeomanry in the Boer War. Was Mayor of Whitehaven for two years. Owns 175,000 acres. Is Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland. Received K.G., 1923. His

Golden Wedding on June 27, 1928, was celebrated by a dinner party attended by the King and Queen.

LONSDALE, Frederick, dramatist; a. 58. Among his successful plays are "Maid of the Mountains," which had a long run, "The Balkan Princess," "Spring Cleaning," and "Aren't We All?"

LORAINÉ, Lieut.-Colonel Robert, D.S.O., a popular actor who, after fighting in the Boer War and making a study of mechanics, especially in connection with motor-car engines, took to the air early in 1910, and rapidly became a leading airman; a. 58. In July, 1911, flew from Bournemouth to Alum Bay heights, I.O.W., in a storm. Active in the war. Awarded Military Cross in 1916. Achieved success in "Cyrano," 1919, and later in other plays.

LOTHIAN, Marquess of, C.H., former Party. Under-Sec. for India, after being Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in the National Govt., formed in August, 1931; a. 52. Philip Henry Kerr, who succeeded his cousin in the marquessate in 1930, had won much attention as editor of "The Round Table" from 1910 to 1916. Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George when Premier. Since 1925 was secretary of the Rhodes Trust. Did good public work in S. Africa.

LOUISE, H.R.H. Princess, Duchess of Argyll, Kensington Palace, W.; a. 56. Fourth daughter of Queen Victoria; married Marquess of Lorne (afterwards Duke of Argyll), 1871; deeply interested in art and education as well as in philanthropy. The Duke of Argyll died at Cowes in May, 1914, after a brief illness. Received the Freedom of Kensington in 1928.

LUCAS, E.V., C.H., 36, Essex Street, W.C.; a. 66. Journalist, biographer, essayist, editor and the most accomplished anthologist of the day; editor and biographer of Charles Lamb. With Mr. C. L. Graves has made England laugh heartily at frequent intervals by the series of skits which began with "Wisdom While You Wait." His first novel was "Landmarks," published "A Boswell of Baghdad," 1917; "Twixt Eagle and Dove," 1918; "Urbanities," 1921. Received the L.L.D. from St. Andrews in 1922, and published "Geneva's Money," "Encounters and Diversions," (1924). Became Chairman of Methuen & Co. in 1924. Published "Introducing London" and "Ziggags in France" in 1925; "A Wayfarer in Rome," 1926; "The More I See of Men," 1927; "A Rover I Would Be," 1928; "Windfalls Eye," 1929; "Down the Sky," 1930; "French Leaves," 1931, and "Visibilty Good." Made a Companion of Honour, June, 1932. His reminiscences appeared under title of "Reading, Writing, and Remembering." A regular contributor to "Punch."

LUGARD, Lord, G.C.M.G., a. 76. Frederick Lugard saw varied service in Asia and Africa; first High Commissioner Northern Nigeria, 1900-6; Governor of Hong Kong, 1907. To his exertions we owe Uganda and our East African Protectorate and Northern Nigeria. Married Miss Flora L. Shaw, 1902, who died in Jan., 1929. Became Governor of Nigeria, 1912, and had status of office raised in Jan., 1914; resigned Jan., 1919. Lady Lugard was appointed D.B.E. Jan., 1918, as Founder of the Hospital Committee in the war.

Sir Frederick became P.C., Jan., 1920. Raised to Peers, Jan. 1, 1928, as Lord Lugard of Abinger.

LUTYENS, Sir Edwin, K.C.I.E., R.A., 13, Mansfield Street, W.1; a. 65. Eminent architect; married first, Earl of Lytton's daughter, Emily. Elected A.R.A., Feb., 1913, and R.A., March, 1920. Knighted, Jan., 1918. Designed Cenotaph in London, and many public buildings. Architect for the new Delhi. K.C.I.E., Jan. 1, 1930. Elected Pres. of Incorp. Association of Architects and Surveyors, 1931. Architect of the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Liverpool.

LUXMOORE, Mr. Justice (Sir Fairfax Luxmoore, K.C.), a judge in the Chancery Division since Feb., 1929; a. 57. Educated at King's School, Canterbury, and Jesus College, Cambridge, and played Rugby for the University. Called to the Bar in 1899, and took silk twenty years later. Was Mayor of New Romney more than once. Played for England in Rugby, 1900-1. A cricketer and golfer.

LYON, P. H. B., M.A., Headmaster of Rugby School; a. 41. Educated at Rugby School and Oriel College, Oxford. Served in the war and was wounded. Won the Newdigate Prize in 1919. Assistant master at Cheltenham, 1921-26. Rector of Edinburgh Academy, 1926-1931. Has edited volumes of Public School Verse. Appointed Headmaster of Rugby School in succession to Mr. W. W. Vaughan, 1931.

LYONS, Rt. Hon. Joseph A., Prime Minister and Treasurer of Australian Commonwealth since Jan., 1932; a. 54. A native of Tasmania, he was a messenger boy at the age of nine. Educated at a Convent school and the State school, matriculating into the University of Tasmania. Taught in a school and married a school-teacher. He has 11 children. After 20 years in Tasmanian House of Assembly, he gained seat in Federal House of Representatives. Postmaster-General and Minister for Works and Railways for brief period. Resigned from the Labour party and became Leader of the United Australia party. After General Election in Dec., 1931, became Prime Minister. P.C., 1932.

LYTTELTON, Rev. the Hon. Edward, Overstrand, Norfolk, ex-Dean of Whitland's College, Chelsea; rector of Sidestrand, Norfolk, 1918-1920; a. 79. Headmaster of Eton, 1905-1916; once head of Haileybury. Was famous at Eton and Cambridge as a cricketer.

LYTTON, Earl of, K.G., G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., a. 58. Ex-Governor of Bengal. Piloted Education Act through House of Lords, July, 1918, most admirably. Was British Commissioner for Propaganda in France, P.C., 1919. Under-Sec. for India until he was appointed Governor of Bengal, Dec., 1921, succeeding Lord Ronaldshay in 1922. Returned from Bengal in 1927. Chairman of a Commission which left England for the Far East, Feb., 1932. His eldest son, Visct. Knebworth, M.P., lost his life flying in May, 1933. Received the K.G., June, 1933.

LYTTON, Sir Henry, actor; a. 69. Has been associated with the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan for a generation, giving pleasure to tens of thousands. Joined the D'Oyly Carte Opera Co., and has appeared in over 15,000

performances, being specially successful as Jack Point. Knighted, June, 1930. Entertained at a banquet in commemoration of the honour. Had serious motor accident, May, 1931. Received National Testimonial, Feb., 1934.

MACASSEY, Sir Lyndon, K.C., K.B.E., ex-director of Shipyard Labour; a. 58. Elected to the Bar in 1899, and was lecturer at the School of Economics; acted for three years as Secretary to the Royal Commission on London Traffic; visited U.S.A. to inquire into locomotion systems. Did valuable work in wartime, and was appointed in Jan., 1917, as Director of Shipyard Labour. Created in 1917 a K.B.E.

MACAULAY, Rose, author and reviewer; among her best-known books are "Potterism," "Told by an Idiot," "Orphan Island," "Keeping up Appearances," "They were Defeated," "Staying with Relations," and "Going Abroad."

McBEY, James, artist; a native of Aberdeenshire; a. 51. Gave up the banking profession in 1910 to devote himself entirely to art. In the war acted as official artist in Egypt. His etchings have gained a high reputation. Aberdeen Univ. conferred an honorary degree on him in 1934.

MacCORMACK, John, Mus. Doc., opera singer; a. 49. Trained in Milan by Sabatini; won gold medal at National Irish Festival, 1902; scored immediate success at Covent Garden in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and other operas in 1907. Irish by birth but was naturalised in 1917 as an American citizen. The Pope conferred a Papal peerage as Count, Feb., 1928. Celebrated the 25th anniversary of London debut by a special concert in April, 1932.

MacDONALD, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay, M.P., 10, Downing Street, S.W., and Upper Frogmal Lodge, Hampstead, N.W. Prime Minister since June, 1929; Prime Minister, Jan. 22, 1924–Nov., 1924; a. 68. Chairman I.L.P., 1906–9, journalist and effective writer on economic subjects. His wife, a daughter of the late Dr. John Hall Gladstone, and an authority on Women's Welfare, died in 1911. A member of Royal Commission on Indian Civil Service, 1912–14. Unsuccessful in Parliamentary contests at Southampton in 1895, Leicester in 1900, West Leicester, Dec., 1918, and in E. Woolwich, March, 1921. Was elected for Leicester for 1906 and represented that constituency until 1918. Returned M.P. for Aberavon, Glamorganshire, at General Election, Nov., 1922, and chosen Leader of the Labour Party, becoming thereby Leader of the Opposition. After the General Election in Dec., 1923, when the Labour Party added to its strength considerably, the Baldwin Ministry fell in Jan., 1924, and Mr. MacDonald became Premier. A new edition of his book on Socialism appeared Sept., 1924. On his Government sustaining defeat in Oct., 1924, demanded a Dissolution, and after a General Election resigned office. Elected a Trustee of the British Museum, Dec., 1924, and a Trustee of the National Gallery in 1928. Received the Freedom of Edinburgh in 1925. At General Election, May, 1929, was re-elected M.P., and his son Malcolm also. On resignation of the Baldwin Ministry on June 4, 1929, was asked to form a Government. Visited U.S.A., Oct.,

1929, and a volume of "American Speeches" was published in 1930. Took part in the Naval Conference in London. Elected an Elder Brother of Trinity House. Presided over the conference of Ministers which considered Germany's financial crisis in July, 1931. In consequence of sudden crisis in financial affairs, he formed the National Government in Aug., 1931, and became its head. Addressed the All-India Conference, urging unity. Contested Seaham Division at General Election, Oct., 1931, and was returned by a handsome majority. Formed new Ministry in Nov., 1931. An operation for glaucoma in one eye was performed in Feb., 1932. Presided over Lausanne Conference and signed the Treaty in July, 1932. Has had a most strenuous time as head of the National Government. His daughter Joan married Dr. Alistair MacKinnon, Sept., 1932. He presided over World Economic Conference, June–July, 1933. Owing to overwork, was ordered to take three months' rest in July, 1934, and went to Canada.

MacDONALD, Malcolm, M.P., Under-Secretary to Dominions Office; a. 33. Son of Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald. Elected M.P. (Lab.) for Bassetlaw, Notts, in 1929, after two previous defeats.

McKENNA, Rt. Hon. Reginald, P.C., 70, Pall Mall, S.W.; a. 71. Chancellor of the Exchequer from May, 1915, to Dec., 1916, after being Home Secretary; late First Lord of the Admiralty; Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1905–7; President of the Board of Education, 1907–8; called to the Bar in 1887; represented North Monmouthshire, 1895–1918; combines a faculty for mathematics with a love of rowing. Introduced the new War Loan in June, 1915, with several novel features. His Budget introduced in Sept., 1915, was acclaimed as a masterly attempt to deal with unique financial conditions owing to the war. Elected Hon. Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in Jan., 1916. On assuming Chairmanship of the Midland Bank gave up political career.

MACKENZIE, Compton, author, son of the late Edward Compton, of the Compton Comedy Co.; a. 51. His novels "The Passionate Elopement" and "Carnival" secured much appreciation. Published "Sinister Street" in 1913 and its sequel later. Went as a war correspondent in 1915. Author of "Sylvia Scarlett," 1918; "Poor Relations," 1919; "Fairy Gold" and other novels. Joined the staff of THE DAILY MAIL, September, 1931. His book "Water on the Brain" appeared in 1933.

MACKENZIE, Sir A. C., Mus. Doc., LL.D., F.R.A.M.; a. 87. Former Principal of Royal Academy of Music, and composer of various operas, oratorios and other works. Native of Edinburgh, studied in Germany and in the Royal Academy of Music. Acclaimed at centenary of R.A.M. in July, 1922. Resigned 1924, and was succeeded by Sir J. B. McEwen.

MACKINNON, Mr. Justice (Sir Frank D. Mackinnon, K.C.), a judge of the High Court since Oct., 1924; a. 63. Educated at Highgate School and Trinity College, Oxford, he was called to the Bar in 1897, and became K.C. in 1914. A pupil of Lord Justice Scrutton, he collaborated later with him in the law book on "Charter Parties."

MACLAY, Right Hon. Lord, Shipping Controller in Ministry, Dec., 1916-21; a. 77. A great shipowner on the Clyde. Created a baronet in 1914. Keenly interested in Quarrier's Homes and other philanthropies. Created a Peer, Nov., 1922. His son is M.P. for Paisley.

MACMILLAN, Sir Frederick, C.V.O., 22, Devonshire Place, W.; a. 83. Chairman of publishing firm of Macmillan & Co.; Chairman of Board of National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, Former President of Publishers' Association. C.V.O., Jan. 1, 1928.

MACMILLAN, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C., Lord of Appeal since Jan., 1930; Lord Advocate for Scotland in 1924; a. 61. Only son of the late Rev. Dr. Hugh Macmillan. Educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities. Became an advocate in 1897, and rose steadily to a leading position at the Scottish Bar. Presided over Mines Conference, July, 1925, and other conferences. A life Peerage was granted him under the title of Lord Macmillan of Aberfeldy.

MACNAGHTEN, Mr. Justice (Hon. Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, K.B.E., K.C.), Judge of the King's Bench Division since Dec., 1928; a. 64. Fourth son of Lord Macnaghten, the eminent judge, he was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1894 and took silk in 1915. Elected Unionist M.P. for North Derry, 1922, and represented City and County of Londonderry, Nov., 1922-28. Was formerly recorder of Colchester. Appointed a judge in succession to the late Mr. Justice Salter.

MACREADY, General the Right Hon. Sir Nevil, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, April, 1920-22, after being Commissioner of Metropolitan Police; a. 72. Served in Egypt and South Africa. Was A.A.G. of Cape Colony for three years, and afterwards A.A.G. at Headquarters. Commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade. Won high praise as Adjutant-General in the war, being specially mentioned by Viscount French in his despatches. Appointed G.C.M.G. in Jan., 1918. Baronetcy conferred Jan., 1932, on retirement from the Army.

MADDEN, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Edward, Bart., O.M., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., ex-First Sea Lord, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, 1919-22. Was the First Sea Lord from 1910 to 1912. Is brother-in-law of Admiral Earl Jellicoe, having married Miss Constance Cayzer, sister of Lady Jellicoe. Entered the Navy in 1875, and was promoted to flag rank in April, 1911. Served in the Egyptian War and has specialised in gunnery. K.C.B., Jan., 1916; G.C.B., 1919; appointed C-in-Chief of the Home and Atlantic Fleets, April, 1919. Received baronetcy and £10,000. G.C.V.O., 1920. First and Principal Naval A.D.C. to the King, 1922-24. Promoted Admiral of the Fleet, July, 1924. Appointed to succeed Lord Beatty as First Sea Lord from July 30, 1927, and retired in 1930. Received the O.M., Jan. 1, 1931.

MAETERLINCK, Count Maurice; a. 72. Dramatist and essayist who has been called "the Belgian Shakespeare"; made his first hit with "Pelléas and Mélisande," and later with

"The Blue Bird." Received Nobel Literary Prize, 1911. Visited England in the summer of 1915, and was welcomed warmly. Made a Count, 1932.

MANCHESTER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. F. S. Guy Warman, D.D.); a. 62. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and Pembroke College, Oxford. Ordained in 1895, became vice-principal of St. Aidan's Theological College, 1901, and vicar of Birkenhead the next year. Principal of St. Aidan's from 1907 till he became vicar of Bradford in 1916. Appointed Bishop of Truro, June, 1919, and translated to Chelmsford, 1923. Appointed Bishop of Manchester, Aug., 1928.

MANCHESTER, Dean of (Very Rev. Frank Garfield Hodder Williams, O.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S.), The Deanery, Manchester; a. 53. Eldest son of the late Mr. John Williams, Bromley, he entered the medical profession, after ed. at City of London School and Bart's Hospital. Ordained 1914. Was a College Principal in India; hon. canon of St. Albans; Dean of Llandaff, 1930-31. Appointed Dean of Manchester, May, 1931.

MANCHUKUO, Emperor of. The son of Prince Chun, younger brother of the Emperor Kwang Hsu, he was born in Feb., 1906. Ascended the throne of China in infancy and remained until the revolution in 1911. Returned for a very brief period in 1917. Had an English tutor, now Sir R. Johnston. The ex-Emperor and his wife lived in seclusion as Mr. and Mrs. Pu Yi, having lost his property. In 1932 was elected Emperor of the new State of Manchukuo, and was enthroned on March 1, 1934.

MANN, Thomas, notable German author; a. 53. After being a partner in a Hamburg business firm turned to authorship, and in 1924 his "Magic Mountain" gained him a European reputation. Later books include "Buddenbrooks," "Death in Venice," and "Early Sorrow." Awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1929.

MARCONI, Senatore Guglielmo, Hon. D.Sc., LL.D., Marconi House, Strand, W.C.; a. 60. Born Bologna (mother an Irishwoman), educated at Leghorn and Bologna University. Developed wireless telegraphy by which first transoceanic message was telegraphed in 1902; his system established on business basis, 1907. In receiving the hon. degree at Oxford of D.Sc. he was called "the magician who found a way of transmitting signals from shore to shore, and from ship to ship." The State acquired his shore stations for transmitting to ships in 1909. Received Nobel Prize for Physics, 1909. King George bestowed the honorary G.C.V.O. on Chevalier Marconi, July, 1914. Was appointed a Senator by the King of Italy, Jan., 1915. Married, secondly, Countess Maria Bezzi-Scali, June 12, 1927. A daughter was born, 1930. A marquessate was conferred on him by the King of Italy, June, 1929.

MARIE LOUISE, Her Highness Princess, younger daughter of the late Prince and Princess Christian and granddaughter of Queen Victoria. Born at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor. A zealous worker on behalf of many charities, including the Y.M.C.A.

MARGESSON, Captain the Rt. Hon. H. David, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury; a. 44. Son of Sir Mortimer Margesson, he was educated at Harrow and Cambridge. Served in the war. Represented Upton division of West Ham, 1922-23, and since 1924 has been M.P. for Rugby. A popular Conservative Whip. P.C., Jan. 1, 1933.

MARKINO, Yoshio; a. 61. Japanese artist. Went to America to study art in 1894, and came to England in 1897, where he earned his living as a clerk for four years. In 1901 he started to try to live by his art, but found very little support, often having but one meal a day. Since then his pictures and sketches of London and Londoners have made him famous.

MARRIOTT, Sir John, historian. Educated at Repton and New College, Oxford. Took a leading part in University Extension lectures. M.P. for 12 years, for Oxford and York successively. Author of about 50 books, chiefly historical, including a History of Europe. In 1933 published an interesting study of Queen Victoria and her Ministers, and in 1934 an excellent history of modern times.

MARSHALL, Lord, Shabden Park, Chipstead, Surrey, first ex-Lord Mayor of London to be created a peer; a. 69. Educated at Dulwich College and Trinity College, Dublin. Entering Corporation of London, served as Sheriff in 1902 and as Lord Mayor in 1919 with special distinction and success. Sir Horace Brooks Marshall was created a Peer, New Year's Day, 1921. He has always taken a generous interest in the Orphan Working School, Reedham Orphanage and other philanthropies.

MARTIN-HARVEY, Sir John, Park-holm, East Sheen, actor; a. 71. Naval architect and amateur artist in youth, caught by stage glamour and joined Sir Henry Irving's company. Made extraordinary success with "The Only Way." Biography by Geo. Edgar, published in 1912. Played in special Shakespearean revivals during 1916. Knighted, Jan., 1921. Appeared in "The King's Messenger" in 1931.

MASARYK, Thomas, President of the Czecho-Slovaks; a. 84. Son of a coachman, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Entered Vienna and Leipzig Universities, and at age of 29 was lecturer on philosophy, and later professor at Prague. Has been described as a mixture of Tolstoy and Walt Whitman. Entering the Austrian Parliament, he became leader of the Czechs party. Fled to England at outbreak of war. In spring of 1917 went to Russia and inspired the raising of a Czecho-Slovak corps. Chosen as first President of the Czech republic.

MASEFIELD, John, LL.D., Poet Laureate, dramatist and novelist; Pinbury, Gloucestershire. Son of a solicitor, he was born at The Knapp, Ledbury, on June 1, 1878. From King's School, Warwick, went to the Conway training ship. Sailed round Cape Horn. Joined White Star Line as 6th officer, but gave up the sea on reaching U.S.A. His notable poem, "The Everlasting Mercy," is, says James Douglas, "a new vision of life at its best"; and in his novel "The Street of To-day" one finds a new note in literature. Published "Lauber" in

1913, and a tragedy, "The Faithful," in 1915. Energetic in hospital work abroad. Welcomed by U.S.A. appreciators in 1916. Among later books are "Gallipoli," "The Old Front Line," "King Cole" (1923), "Sard Harker" (1924) and "Odtaa" (1926). Appointed Poet Laureate, May 9, 1930. LECTURED IN U.S.A. IN 1933.

MASON, A. E. W., Garrick Club, W.; a. 69. One of the favourite novelists of the day; M.P. for Coventry, 1906-10. His most famous novels are "The Four Feathers," "The Truants," "Running Water" and "The Broken Road." Has also written several plays—e.g., "The Witness for the Defence," produced at the St. James's Theatre, 1911, and "Open Windows," 1913. Published in 1917 "The Four Corners of the World." His play "At the Villa Rose" made a success in 1929, and "Running Water" was produced in 1922. Issued in 1925 was "The Winding Stair" and "The House of the Arrow" (1924), "No Other Tiger" (1927), "The Prisoner in the Opal" (1929), "The Dean's Elbow" (1930). In 1933 visited Australia.

MASSEY, Hon. Vincent, Canada's first representative at Washington; a. 47. A Canadian educated at Balliol College, Oxford. Present at the Imperial Conference in London, Oct., 1926. Was chairman of Massey, Harris & Co., Toronto agricultural implement manufacturers.

MAUDE, Cyril, Redlap, Dartmouth; a. 72. Actor; son of Capt. and the Hon. Mrs. Maude; was for nine years co-manager of Haymarket Theatre; returned to the stage after some years of retirement; married (1888) Miss Winifred Emery, who died in July, 1924. Visited Canada and U.S.A. in 1913. Achieved great success in "Grumpy," and renewed it in 1930 in a film version. Made reentrée, Sept., 1919, in "Lord Richard in the Pantry." Published reminiscences, 1927. Made another film success in 1931 in "These Charming People." Produced his own play in 1934.

MAUGHAM, Lord Justice of Appeal (Sir Frederick Maugham, K.C.), a judge in the Chancery Division since April, 1928; a. 68. Educated at Dover College and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to the Bar in 1890, and took silk in 1913. Rowed in the Cambridge boat in 1888 and 1889. Succeeded Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence as a Lord Justice of Appeal, Jan., 1934.

MAUGHAM, W. Somerset, Villa Mauresque, Cap Ferrat, France; a. 60. "Liza of Lambeth" (1897) made his name as a novelist; for eleven years he wrote for the theatre without any success; suddenly succeeded in 1907, and is now amongst the most successful of playwrights. In 1908 had four plays running in London simultaneously, "Loaves and Fishes" produced 1911. His play "Caroline" made a success in 1916, and was revived in 1926. In 1919 "Caesar's Wife," in 1920 "The Unknown," and in 1922 "East of Suez" were produced. "Our Betters," 1923; "The Moon and Sixpence," 1925; "The Letter" and "The Constant Wife," 1927. Received the Legion of Honour, 1929. "Cakes and Ale," 1930; "The Painted Veil," 1931, and "The Narrow Corner," 1932; "Sheppey," a play produced in 1933.

MAURICE, Major-Gen. Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., notable writer on military matters; a. 63. Entered the Army in 1892, and served in the Tirah Expedition and S. African War. During the war was Director of Military Operations, but was placed on retired pay in 1918 as a result of a controversy relating to the strength of the Army in the field. Acted subsequently as a military correspondent, and has written books on the war. Principal of Working Men's College since 1922. Prof. of Military Studies at London Univ. since 1927.

MAUROIS, André, French author; a. 49. Educated at Rouen Lycee. During the war his remarkable book, "The Silence of Colonel Bramble," attracted attention. Other volumes include *Lives of Shelley*, *Byron*, *Lyantey* and *Disraeli*. Visited London, May, 1931, and lectured. "The Family Circle," a novel, appeared in 1932.

MAWSON, Sir Douglas, F.R.S., D.S.C.; a. 52. Leader of Australasian Antarctic Expedition, 1911-1914, and of British, Australian and N.Z. Antarctic Expedition, 1929. Professor of Geology in University of Adelaide; was physicist, geologist and photographer with Shackleton Expedition; acted as geologist to expedition which explored New Hebrides. Discovered lode of radium ore at Mt. Fletcher, S. Australia, 1911. Knighted in June, 1914.

MAXWELL, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, Bart., K.T., D.C.L., Monreith, Wigtownshire, and 23, Cumberland Mansions, W.; a. 87. A voluminous writer, mainly on history, natural history and biography. Edited the much discussed "Crewey Papers." President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 1900-1913; was chairman of Royal Commissions on Tuberculosis and Scottish Historical Monuments. Sat in parliament for twenty-six years. Received the Order of the Thistle, Jan. 1, 1933.

MAXWELL, W. B., novelist, ex-chairman of the Incorporated Society of Authors; author of "The Ragged Messenger," "Vivien," "The Gaunt Flame," "The Rest Cure," "Mrs. Thompson," "The Devil's Garden," and other popular stories. "Spinster of this Parish," "The Day's Journey," "Gabrielle," "Elaine at the Gates," "We Forget Because We Must," "Himself and Mr. Raikes," "To What Green Altar?" and "The Concave Mirror" are recent novels. Is eldest son of the late Miss Braddon, novelist, who married Mr. Maxwell the publisher.

MAY, Sir George, Bart., K.B.E., Chairman of the Import Duties Committee since March, 1932, chairman of the Committee on National Finance which advocated in Aug., 1931, immediate economy; a. 63. Former Secretary of the Prudential Assurance Co., Manager of the American Dollar Securities Committee in the war. A member of the Council of the Institute of Actuaries.

MEIGHEN, Rt. Hon. Arthur, K.C., Prime Minister of Canada, June to September, 1926, and previously July, 1920-Dec., 1921; a. 60. Born at St. Mary's, W. Ontario, graduated at Toronto Univ., and represented a Manitoba constituency in the House of Commons 1908-1921, and in 1925-6. Associated closely with Sir R. Borden, whom he succeeded in the Premiership, in negotiations with Grand Trunk Rly.

Co and in framing the War-Time Franchise Act. A moderate Protectionist and a staunch Imperialist. Received Freedom of the City of London during his attendance at Imperial Conference, July, 1921. His party was defeated, Dec., 1921. Formed new Ministry, July, 1926, but was defeated at General Election, Sept., 1926, resigning party leadership. Now Vice-Pres. of Canadian Securities, Ltd. Member of the Senate and Minister without Portfolio since 1932.

MERRICK, Leonard, novelist, Savage Club, Adelphi, W.C.; a. 70. Educated at Brighton College. Has been called "the novelist's novelist," because of the extraordinary appreciation of his books shown by his brother-authors. A special edition, prefaced by Sir J. M. Barrie, Sir A. Pinero, G. K. Chesterton, and others, was published in 1918. Among his best-known volumes are: "When Love Flies Out of the Window," "Cynthia," "The Quaint Companions," "The House of Lynch," "A Chair on the Boulevard," and "While Paris Laughed."

MERRIMAN, Sir Boyd, O.B.E., K.C., President of the Admiralty, Probate and Divorce Division; Solicitor-General, 1932-1933, after holding the same office March, 1928-June, 1929; a. 54. Educated at Winchester. Called to the Bar, 1904. Served in the Great War; D.A.A.G., 1917. Recorder of Wigan, 1920-28. Conservative M.P. for Rusholme division, Manchester, since 1924. Appointed Solicitor-General, Mar., 1928, and knighted. Appointed President of Admiralty, Probate and Divorce Division, Sept., 1933.

MERRIVALE, Right Hon. Lord, President of the Admiralty, Probate and Divorce Division, 1919-1933; a. 79. H. E. Onke, formerly a journalist in West of England, then a barrister, winning success especially with jury cases. M.P. (C.) for Exeter, 1911-18. P.C. in June, 1915. Made several notable speeches in Parliament, 1916. Retained Irish Secretaryship in new Ministry until appointment to Lord Justiceship of Appeal in 1918. Received a Peerage, Jan. 1, 1925, as Lord Merrivale of Walkhampton. Chairman of Devon Quarter Sessions, 1927.

MIDLETON, Earl of, K.P., 34, Portland Place, W.; a. 78. Secretary of State for India, 1903-5; Secretary for War from 1900-3; largely increased and reorganised the Regular Army as Secretary of State, 1900-3; lost his Parliamentary seat in 1906 after holding it twenty-five years. As Hon. St. John Brodrick succeeded his father in viscounty, 1907. Received K.P. honour in 1916. Raised to an earldom, Jan. 1, 1920. High Steward of Kingston, 1930. His book "Ireland, Dupe or Heroine," was published in 1932.

MIERS, Sir H. A., F.R.S.; a. 76. For several years Principal of the University of London. A very distinguished man of science and learning, with many interests. Began as an assistant in the British Museum. Trustee Beit Memorial Fellowship. Knighted, 1912. Vice-Chancellor of University of Manchester, 1915-26.

MILFORD HAVEN, Marquess of, G.C.V.O., eldest son of the 1st Marquess and a great-grandson of Queen Victoria; a. 42. Entered the Royal Navy in 1905, and served in

the war in the battles of Jutland and Heligoland. Married in 1916 the 2nd daughter of the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia. Succeeded his father—who was Prince Louis of Battenberg before assuming the name of Mountbatten—in the marquessate in 1921. His heir is the Earl of Medina. A younger brother of the Marquess is Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O.

MILL, Hugh Roberts, D.Sc., LL.D., Hill Crest, Dorman's Park, Surrey; a. 73. Chairman of Trustees and Director of British Rainfall Organisation; Editor of British Rainfall and Symon's Meteorological Magazine, 1901-19. Presented to trustees for the nation in 1910 records of rainfall in British Isles since 1677; wrote historical introductions to Sir R. Shackleton's "Heart of the Antarctic," 1909. His biography of the late explorer appeared in 1923.

MILLERAND, M. Alexandre, ex-President of the French Republic, after being Premier of France, succeeding M. Clemenceau in 1920; a. 75. For many years was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Was Minister of Commerce from 1899 to 1902, and later, Minister of Public Works. A vigorous Minister of War from its outbreak to Nov. 15, 1915. On the resignation of M. Deschanel was elected President, Sept. 23, 1920. Retired June, 1924, after adverse vote. Elected to the Senate, April, 1925, but was defeated in 1927, returning to his Bar practice. Re-elected Senator, Dec., 1927.

MILNE, A. A.; a. 52. Educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. After editing "Granta," began a career in London journalism in 1903. Author of various amusing books and plays. Was on "Punch" for 9 years. "The Truth About Blayds" had a good run, and "The Dover Road" was produced, June, 1922. "The Great Broxopp" was produced March, 1923, and "Success" later. Some of his charming poems were published Dec., 1924, and a "Gallery of Children" in 1925; "Peace with Honour," 1934. His plays include "To Have the Honour," "Michael and Mary" (1930), and "Other People's Lives," 1933.

MILNE, Field-Marshal Lord, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Chief of the Imperial General Staff from Feb., 1926-1933; a. 68. Entered the Army in 1885 and had wide war experience. Commanded Constantinople, 1919-20. Lieutenant of the Tower of London, 1920 to 1923. Made a Field-Marshal, Feb., 1928. Master Gunner, 1929. Raised to the Peerage and made Constable of the Tower, 1933.

MITCHELL, Sir Peter Chalmers, C.B.E., F.R.S., F.Z.S., D.Sc., Zoological Society, Regent's Park, N.W.; a. 79. Secretary to Zoological Society of London since 1903; is retiring in April, 1935. Organising Secretary for Technical Instruction to Oxfordshire C.C., 1891-93; Examiner in Biology to Royal College of Physicians, 1892-6, 1901-3; Examiner of Zoology to University of London, 1903. Took an air trip in South Africa, March, 1920, which unfortunately broke down at Tabara before reaching destination. C.B.E., 1919. Knighted, June, 1929.

MOFFATT, Rev. Dr. James; a. 64. A native of Glasgow, he was educated successively at the Academy, the University, and the

Free Church College there. Ordained to the Ministry in 1890, he has distinguished himself in scholarly research. Completed a modern translation of the Bible. Edited "The Expositor." Received professorship in U.S.A. in 1927. Has written detective stories.

MOISEWITSCH, Benno, eminent pianist; a. 44. Native of Odessa, where he was trained in Imperial Musical Academy and later under Leschetitzky. London début in 1909 was an immediate success. For recreations he plays billiards and chess.

MOLLISON, Amy, C.B.E., B.A., first woman to accomplish solo flight from England to Australia; a. 30. Daughter of Mr. J. W. Johnson, of Hull. Graduated B.A. at Sheffield University, and entered London solicitor's office. Took first lesson in flying at Stag Lane aerodrome on Sept. 15, 1928. Qualified as a pilot and took out an engineer's licence. Bought a second-hand D.H. Moth machine and started from Croydon on May 5, 1930, for Australia. Elapsed Hinkler's record to India. Reached Port Darwin on Empire Day. Received C.B.E. on King's Birthday, 1930. Arrived on Aug. 4, 1930, at Croydon. Presented by THE DAILY MAIL with £10,000. Flew to Japan, Aug., 1931. Married J. A. Mollison, the airman, July 29, 1932. Elapsed his record in flight to the Cape in 4 days, 6 hrs., 54 mins., Nov. 13, 1932, returning in December. Flew with him to U.S.A. in July, 1933.

MOLLISON, James A., who made a record solo flight from Australia to England in Aug., 1931; a. 29. A Scot, born in Glasgow and educated at Edinburgh University, who was in the Air Force for 5 years before going to Australia. His time for the flight was 8 days, 14 hours, 25 minutes, and he reached Croydon on Aug. 6. Flew to Cape in the record time of 4 days, 17½ hours, from England, arriving March 28, 1932. Married Miss Amy Johnson in London, July 29, 1932. Made first solo flight across N. Atlantic from Ireland to New Brunswick in 30½ hrs. (Aug. 18, 19). Made 3 records in Feb. 1933, by his flight to Brazil in 3 days, 10 hrs., 8 minutes. Flew with his wife to U.S.A., arriving after forced landing, July 24, 1933.

MOLNAR, F.; a. 56. The foremost Hungarian playwright and novelist. Began as a journalist. Was successful on the Continent and on the New York stage, where several of his plays had runs which lasted for years. Many of his plays were produced also in England; one during 1930, "The Swan," had success. Member of the Hungarian Literary Society.

MONNINGTON, Walter T., A.R.A.; a. 40. Born in London was a Rome scholar, 1922-6. Exhibited at the Royal Academy at a youthful age. Elected A.R.A., April, 1931. He is the artist of a notable panel in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster, and of designs for Bank of England decoration.

MONTESSORI, Dr. Maria, whose name is linked with her system of education; a. 65. After taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine, became, in 1897, assistant to the Children's Clinic in the University of Rome. Published "The Montessori Method" in 1909, which attracted great attention among students of child-life. Visited England in 1923. Durham conferred the LL.D. degree on her, Dec., 1923.

MOODY, Helen Wills, winner on six occasions of the Singles championship at Wimbledon; a. 29. Daughter of a doctor, she was born at Berkeley, California. At the age of 15 won Pacific Coast championship and U.S.A. girls' championship. Won Singles championship in 1923. In 1927 won Singles championship at Wimbledon, and on five other occasions. Has represented U.S.A. successfully in Wightman Cup on several occasions. Married Mr. F. S. Moody, a stockbroker. Defeated in U.S.A. Singles by Miss Helen Jacobs, Aug., 1933. Described for THE DAILY MAIL the Wimbledon Championships in 1934.

MORGAN, Charles L., novelist; a. 40. His first book was "The Gunroom" (1915), followed by "My Name is Legion" (1925), "Portrait in a Mirror" (1929) and "The Fountain" (1932). The last novel has had a very large sale. Mr. Morgan is the critic of the drama in "The Times," and is now writing the biography of George Moore. Served for some years in the Navy. Was President of the Oxford University Dramatic Society when at Brasenose College. His wife, née Hilda Vaughan, is also a novelist. Received Hawthorn Prize, June, 1933, for "The Fountain."

MORGAN, John Pierpont, 12, Grosvenor Square, W., and 231, Madison Avenue, New York. Only son and successor to the late J. Pierpont Morgan (who died on March 31, 1913). Born in 1867, he was educated at Harvard, graduating in 1889. Joined his father's firm, and negotiated British loans and war purchases in U.S.A. President of U.S. Steel Corporation since Dec., 1927.

MORRIS, Lord, K.C.M.G.; a. 75. Premier of Newfoundland, 1909 to 1917; attended Imperial Conference, 1909 and 1911. Resigned Premiership, Jan., 1913. Raised to Peerage as Lord Morris of St. John's.

MORRISON, Rt. Hon. Herbert S., Minister of Transport, 1929-31; a. 46. Educated at an elementary school, he was successively an errand-boy, shop assistant and telephone operator. Entered L.C.C. and became leader of the Labour Party in the Council. Mayor of Hackney in 1920. Represented S. Hackney, 1923-24 and 1929-1931, in the House of Commons. Chairman, Labour Party, 1929. Entered the Cabinet in March, 1929. P.C., Jan. 1, 1931. Defeated in General Election, 1931. Leader of the Labour Party in the L.C.C., 1934.

MOSLEY, Sir Oswald, Bart., 9, Smith Square, S.W., ex-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; a. 38. Eldest son of the late Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart., who died Sept., 1928. He was educated at Winchester and Sandhurst. He served in the war, and was formerly in the 16th Lancers. Married Lady Cynthia Curzon, daughter of the late Marquess Curzon. Represented Harrow division, 1918-24. Joined the Labour Party in 1924, and was elected for Smethwick, Dec., 1926, and in May, 1929, but was defeated in Oct., 1931. Lady Cynthia was elected as Labour M.P. for Stoke, retiring at last General Election. Resigned office in May, 1930, on disagreement as to unemployment policy after a brilliant speech. Re-elected to Executive of Labour Party, 1930. Severed his connection with the

Party. Labour Party, Feb., 1931, and started another party and a paper, "Action" (which had only a short existence). Lady Cynthia Mosley died on May 16, 1933. As leader of the Black Shirt movement, his speeches to large audiences attracted much notice in 1931.

MOTT, Dr. John R., 230, Park Avenue, New York; a. 65. Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Student Volunteer Movement; chairman of the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference, over which he presided in Edinburgh with consummate success. A lifelong worker and traveller on behalf of young men and foreign missions. Declined to be U.S.A. Ambassador to China. A street in Salonica is named in his honour. A biography of Dr. Mott was issued in 1934.

MOTTISTONE, Rt. Hon. Major-Gen. Lord, C.B., D.S.O., Mottistone Manor, Isle of Wight; a. 66. Changed parties during the fiscal controversy. Liberal Under-Secretary for the Colonies, 1908-1911. Served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War; was Secretary for War from 1912 until the crisis respecting Ulster compelled his resignation in March, 1914. Appointed Brigadier-General in 1915. C.B., Jan., 1916. His eldest son was killed in 1917. Gen. Seeley was wounded, but returned to the front. Married the Hon. Mrs. Nicholson, July 31, 1917. Became Parliamentary Under-Secretary to Ministry of Munitions, July, 1918. Under-Secretary for Air, Jan. to Nov., 1919. Defeated at General Election, 1922, but elected Dec., 1923. Defeated Oct., 1924. Chairman of National Savings Committee since 1925. Published two fascinating volumes, *Raised to the Peerage*, June, 1933, as Lord Mottistone of Mottistone.

MOUNTBATTEN, Lord Louis, K.C.V.O., 51, Green Street, W.; a. 31. Younger son of the late Marquess of Milford Haven (formerly Prince Louis of Battenberg). Educated at Osborne and Cambridge Univ., entering the Royal Navy in 1913. Accompanied the Prince of Wales on tour to Australia in 1920, and to India in the following year. Became an electrical engineer in 1927. Married Miss Ashley, daughter of Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Ashley. Appointed to H.M.S. Resolution from Oct., 1932.

MOYNE, Lord, D.S.O., formerly Hon. Walter Guinness, M.P.; ex-Minister of Agriculture after being Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Nov., 1924. Nov., 1925, and previously Oct., 1923-Jan., 1924; a. 53. Son of late Earl Iveagh. Served in the war in command of a battalion. A former member of L.C.C., he has represented Bury St. Edmunds in House of Commons since 1907. P.C., Feb., 1924. Received a Peerage, Jan. 1, 1932, and took the title of Lord Moyne.

MOYNIHAN, Lord, of Leeds, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., 11, Portland Place, W., eminent surgeon; a. 68. Honorary surgeon to Leeds General Infirmary and Prof. of Clinical Surgery at University of Leeds. Has specialised in abdominal surgery, on which he has written a text-book. Son of Capt. Moynihan, V.C. Knighted in 1912. President of the Royal College of Surgeons, July, 1926-32. Raised to the Peerage, March 1, 1929.

MUNNINGS, Alfred J., R.A., a native of Suffolk; a. 55. Earned rapid fame by his fine pictures of horses and country scenes, including "Changing Horses," which gained the Paris Salon gold medal. Elected R.A. in 1919, and R.A. in 1925. His picture of Epsom Downs on a race day is in the Tate Gallery. Was attached to Canadian Cavalry Brigade in France during the war.

MURRAY, Prof. Gilbert, Yatscombe, Boar's Hill, Oxford; a. 69. Appointed in 1908 Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University; for ten years Professor at Glasgow; scholar and humanist; historian of Greek literature and translator of Euripides; an advanced thinker and stimulating teacher; has written plays. Elected a Trustee of British Museum in 1914. Wrote in 1915 an able defence of Viscount Grey's policy. Lectured in Scandinavia in 1916, and visited the United States. Contested Oxford Univ., Dec., 1918; March, 1919; Nov., 1922; Dec., 1923; Oct., 1924; and May, 1929, unsuccessfully. Chairman of the League of Nations Union. First incumbent of Chas. E. Norton chair of Poetry in Harvard University, 1926.

MUSSOLINI, Benito, G.C.B., Prime Minister of Italy; a. 51. Was a socialist exile in Switzerland. After war wounds, founded with some comrades the Fascist movement to counteract Bolshevism. Signor Mussolini and other leaders won seats in the Chamber of Deputies at the General Election in 1922, and Signor Mussolini became premier. A man of forceful individuality, he has wielded a beneficent influence. King George conferred the G.C.B. on him during his visit to Rome in May, 1923. Sought to consolidate the Fascist movement in Parliament in 1923 and the newspaper "Il Secolo" was acquired. Took drastic action against Greece, Sept., 1923. The Order of Annunziata was conferred on him in March, 1924. Assumed his third office in his cabinet, Aug., 1925. Received shots in the face, April 7, 1926, but was able to sail next day for Tripoli. A fourth attempt on his life was made in Sept. Resigned seven Cabinet offices in Sept., 1929. Commenced a great scheme of rebuilding Rome, 1932. Visited by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, March 1933. Became Minister of War July, 1933. Signed Pact between Italy, Austria, and Hungary in March, 1934.

NAIRNE, Sir Gordon, Bart., Comptroller of the Bank of England, 1918-1925; a. 73. Entered the Bank of England in 1880, and was chief cashier from 1902 until his present appointment to a new office. Knighted in 1914. Was a director of the bank. A governor of the B.B.C. since 1927.

NEILSON-TERRY, Phyllis, actress who, as daughter of the late Fred Terry and of Julia Neilson, and niece of the late Ellen Terry, has hereditary dramatic genius; a. 42. Début, 1909, at Blackpool Opera House; in London, Jan. 3, 1910, as Marie de Bellefort in "Henry of Navarre." Secured great success, 1912, as Viola, Juliet and Rosalind, and was accorded complimentary banquet. Played as Queen Elizabeth, 1931.

NEWBOLT, Sir Henry, C.H., Netherhampton House, Salisbury; a. 72. Poet and romancer. Made his name with "Admirals

All," stirring verse on naval themes; wrote "Drake's Drum." Shilling collection of his poems 1897-1907, proving their wide popularity published in 1910. Wrote some fine poems on the war. Was knighted in Jan., 1915. "A New Study of English Poetry" was published in 1918 and "St. George's Day, and Other Poems." Appointed a Companion of Honour, Jan. 1922. A trustee of National Portrait Gallery.

NEWCASTLE, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. H. E. Billbrough, D.D.); a. 67. Son of Mr. Arthur Billbrough, of Chislehurst; was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. Laboured in Durham diocese for 20 years. Appointed rector of Liverpool in 1910, and later Sub-Dean of Liverpool Cathedral. Succeeded Dr. Walsh as Bishop of Dover, and Dr. Wyld as Bishop of Newcastle, June, 1927.

NEWMAN, Ernest, music critic and author; a. 66. Educated at the University of Liverpool. After a short business experience, he became music critic of the "Manchester Guardian" and later of the "Birmingham Post." Author of biographies of Wagner, Elgar, Wolf and Strauss; "A Musical Critic's Holiday," and other books. His painstaking and able volume, "Fact and Fiction about Wagner" was praised in 1931. Also Lecturer on Music, 1934.

NEWMAN, Sir George, K.C.B., Chief Medical Officer of Ministry of Health, Whitehall; formerly Medical Officer for Finsbury. Writes on Bacteriology and Public Health. Knighted in 1911. K.C.B., Jan., 1918. Appointed Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, July, 1919.

NEWTON, Lord, 75, Eaton Sq., S.W.; a. 77. For 13 years M.P. for Newton division of Lancs., delighting the House with occasional witty speeches. Appointed Paymaster-General in Coalition Ministry, June, 1915, but went to the Foreign Office in 1916, and was Assistant-Sec. for Foreign Affairs. Led the negotiations as to prisoners of war at The Hague in July, 1917, and again in 1918. Published the Life of Lord Lansdowne, 1929.

NOEL-BUXTON, Lord, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, after holding that office in previous Socialist Cabinet, Jan., 1924-Nov., 1924; a. 65. Second son of the late Sir T. Fowell Buxton, educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Formerly Liberal M.P. for Whitby, he joined the Labour party and was elected M.P. for North Norfolk, which he had once represented as a Liberal. Was wounded during an important mission in the Balkans, 1914, and has a street named after him and his brother in a Balkan city. His book, "Travels and Reflections," appeared in 1929. Raised to the Peerage, June, 1930.

NORMAN, Rt. Hon. Montagu, D.S.O., Governor of the Bank of England; a. 63. Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. Won the D.S.O. in South African War. Re-elected in 1933 for the fourteenth year Governor of the Bank of England. Member of the Privy Council since 1923. Very active during international financial crisis in July, 1931. Married Mrs. Worthington, L.C.C., Jan. 31, 1933.

NORMAND, Rt. Hon. W. G., K.C., M.P., Lord Advocate, after being *Solicitor-General* for Scotland in 1920 and 1931-1933; a. 60. Educated at Pettes, Oriel College, and Edinburgh University. Became an Advocate in 1910 and took silk in 1925. Has edited the "Juridical Review," and is a trustee of the National Library of Scotland. Elected M.P. in 1931. Appointed Lord Advocate, Oct., 1933.

NORWAY, Haakon VII., King of; a. 62. Second son of late King of Denmark; married King Edward's daughter, Princess Maud, 1896; accepted crown of Norway, 1905; his heir, Prince Olaf, a. 29, who married Princess Martha of Sweden, 1929; a daughter was born to them, June, 1930.

NORWICH, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D.) The Palace, Norwich; a. 71. Master of Wellington College 17 years until 1910, when appointed Bishop. K.C.V.O., 1921. Opposed the Deposited Prayer Book. Married in 1928.

NORWOOD, Dr. Cyril, President of St. John's, Oxford; ex-Headmaster of Harrow School; a. 59. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School and St. John's College, Oxford, taking first-class honours. For two years in Admiralty as a clerk and then became assistant-master in Leeds Grammar School. Headmaster of Bristol Grammar School from 1906 to 1916, when he was appointed Headmaster of Marlborough College. Succeeded Dr. Lionel Ford as Headmaster of Harrow School, 1926.

NORWOOD, Rev. Dr. F. W., City Temple, E.C.; an Australian who, after war service, was called to the pastorate of the City Temple in 1919. Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1930. Unsuccessful Parliamentary candidate in 1929. Issued autobiography in 1932. Started on long tour in July, 1933, ending Oct., 1934.

NOVELLO, Ivor, composer and actor; a. 41. Educated at Magdalen College School, and was a chorister at Magdalen College. Studied music composition with the late Sir Herbert Brewer. His song, "Keep the Home Fires Burning," written during the war, had great popularity. As an actor has achieved much success in "The Rat," "The Vortex," "The Constant Nymph," "Sirocco," "Party," etc. His play, "Fresh Fields," was produced Jan., 1933, and he acted in "Flies in the Sun."

NOYES, Dr. Alfred, C.B.E., 13, Hanover Terrace, N.W.; a. 54. Great poet and critic, who published his first volume, "The Loom of Years," when twenty-one. A collected edition of his verse appeared in 1910. Visited United States in 1913, and had LL.D. conferred by Yale University. Professor of English Literature at Yale University. A notable volume by him is "A Salute from the Fleet." Appointed C.B.E., 1918. Married Mrs. Weld-Blundell, Sept. 27, 1927.

NUFFIELD, Lord (formerly Sir Wm. Morris), of Morris-Cowley and other motor-cars; a. 50. Educated at the village school in Cowley, Oxfordshire, he started business as a bicycle repairer. After the war he began making motor-cars on mass production principles. Purchased for £730,000 in Feb., 1927, the assets of Wolseley Motors, Ltd. The turnover of the companies he controls is £20,000,000 annually,

and there are over 15,000 employees. Received a baronetcy on March 1, 1929. Liberal donor to Oxford. Oxford Univ. conferred its hon. D.C.L., 1931. Raised to the peerage, Jan. 1, 1934, under the title of Lord Nuffield. His mother died on Jan. 9th.

NUTHALL, Miss Betty, a lawn-tennis champion; a. 23. Won Junior Singles Championship, 1924-26, and Hard Court Doubles (with Miss Gwen Sterry) 1916; beat Mrs. Mallory at Wimbledon in 1927. Played in English team against France and U.S.A. Won U.S.A. Mixed Doubles (with G. Lott), 1929, and U.S.A. Singles, 1930. Member of British team for Wightman Cup, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

O'BRIEN, Kate, dramatist and novelist, whose first novel "Without my Cloak" gained the Hawthornden Prize and the James Tait Black Memorial Prize; a. 34. Educated in Dublin, she served on the staff of the "Manchester Guardian." In 1926 her first play "Distinguished Villa" was produced. In 1934 her novel "The Ante-Room" was published.

OLIVIER, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.M.G., Secretary of State for India in the Labour Cabinet, Jan. to Nov., 1924; a. 75. Son of Rev. H. A. Olivier, he entered the Colonial Office in 1882. Served in British Honduras, Leeward Islands, and Jamaica (Governor from 1907 to 1913). Sir Sydney Olivier was next the Permanent Secretary of the Board of Agriculture for four years. Entered Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Cabinet and was elevated to the Peerage. A former secretary of the Fabian Society.

OMAN, Sir C. W., K.B.E., M.P., a leading British historian; a. 74. Author of histories of Greece, Europe, the Peninsular War, and the Byzantine Empire. Since 1883 has been Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and was elected for Oxford University as M.P. in 1919. K.B.E. 1920. Published "Things I Have Seen," 1933.

ONSLOW, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords since April, 1931; a. 58. Succeeded his father as 5th Earl in 1911. Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, and served in the Diplomatic Service. Filled many important posts in the war. Lord-in-Waiting to the King, 1919-20. Parly. Sec. successively to Board of Agriculture, Ministry of Health and Board of Education. Under-Secretary for War, 1924-28. Has presided over a Royal Commission and many Committees. High Steward of Guildford. Succeeded the Earl of Donoughmore as Chairman of Committees.

OPPENHEIM, E. Phillips, novelist, Villa Deveron, Cagnes, France; a. 68. Educated at Wyggeston Grammar School, Leicester. Among early books were "The Mysterious Mr. Sabin" and "A Prince of Simmers." Success has evoked a succession of entertaining and engrossing stories of mystery, including "Mr. Grex of Monte Carlo," "The Mystery Road," "Prodigals of Monte Carlo," "Inspector Dickens Retires" (1931), etc.

ORCZY, Baroness, Villa Bijou, Monte Carlo, authoress of "The Scarlet Pimpernel," which was dramatised by herself and her husband, and had unending "runs." Other novels include "I Will Repay," "Bean

Brocade," "The Elusive Pimpinel," "Unto Caesar," "The Laughing Cavalier," "Lord Tony's Wife," "The League of the Scarlet Pimpinel," "The First Sir Percy," "The Triumph of the Scarlet Pimpinel," and "The Honourable Jim."

ORMSBY-GORE, Rt. Hon. W. G. A., M.P., First Commissioner of Works and a Cabinet Minister since Nov., 1931, after being Postmaster-General in the National Government; Under-Sec. for the Colonies, Nov., 1924-1929; a. 49. Eldest son of Lord Harlech, he was educated at Eton and New College, Oxford. Has sat in the House of Commons since 1910, and made his mark in debate. Was chairman of the Government Commission that visited E. Africa in 1924. P.C., 1927.

OXFORD, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Thos. B. Strong, G.B.E., D.D.), Cuddesdon Palace, Oxford. Ordained 1885. Delivered Bampton Lectures in 1895. Dean of Christ Ch., Oxford, 1901-1920; Vice-Chancellor of University, 1913-1917. Appointed Bishop of Ripon, June, 1920, and succeeded the late Dr. H. M. Burge as Bishop of Oxford, July, 1925.

OXFORD AND ASQUITH, Countess of, 44, Bedford Sq., W.; widow of the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Prime Minister when the Great War began. Daughter of the late Sir Charles Tennant, Bart., Miss "Margot" Tennant married Mr. Asquith in 1894 when he was at the Bar and was M.P. for E. Fife. She belonged to the group of intellectuals called "The Souls." Her autobiography provoked various criticisms in 1922 but its brilliance was admitted generally. Another equally interesting volume appeared in 1933. Lady Oxford and Asquith published a novel in 1928. Her daughter is Princess Bibesco, and her son Anthony is active in the cinema world.

PADEREWSKI, Sir Ignace, G.B.E., ex-Prime Minister of Poland; a. 73. Paderewski started life as a music teacher, and did not think of becoming a concert pianist until after the death of his first wife. First appearance in London, 1890. Made pathetic appeal on behalf of Poland, March, 1917. Was invited to become President of Poland when it became an independent kingdom. Attended the Peace Conference. Has placed his country's needs before his own fame in music. Returned to the concert platform in U.S.A. and Great Britain in 1923. Played for British ex-service men a series of recitals in 1925, giving £5,500 to the fund. Knighted by the King, June 25, after receiving LL.D. from Glasgow Univ. on previous day. Devoted £24,000, the result of recitals, to French War Widows' Fund, 1929. Awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, March, 1929. Played for the Musicians' Benevolent Fund in Jan., 1933, at a concert arranged by THE DAILY MAIL. His wife died at Morges, Jan. 16, 1934.

PAPEN, Franz von, German minister at Vienna since August, 1934. Was German Chancellor in 1932, and later, under the Hitler régime, was appointed Vice-Chancellor. In the Great War was at Washington in U.S.A. Embassy there. He became President of the Working Association of Catholic Germans in 1933. Appointed Plenipotentiary for Saar negotiations. After the murder of Dr. Dollruss, Herr Hitler appointed him German Minister at Vienna, July, 1934. Von Papen has had many

clashes of disagreement with President Hitler during the last three years, and was credited with monarchist sympathies.

PARKER, Louis N., Hotel d'Angleterre, Vevey; a. 82. Dramatist and composer; after producing nearly fifty plays (original and translated), designed the Sherborne historical pageant, thereby originating a new movement in local patriotism. His play "Drake," produced 1912. "Joseph and His Brethren" was produced in 1913 in London. His play "Diasrael" attracted attention, 1916.

PARMOOR, Rt. Hon. Lord, K.C.V.O., ex-Lord President of the Council, after holding that office in the previous Labour Cabinet, Jan.-Nov., 1924. 29, Wilton Crescent, S.W.; represented in Parliament as a Unionist, Stretford and Wycombe successively; won success at the Bar as C. A. Crittys, K.C., becoming Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales in 1895. Greatly interested in ecclesiastical law, on which he has written learnedly. Raised to Peers in 1914, when appointed member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Chairman of Quarter Sessions in Buckinghamshire. Married, secondly, Miss Ellis in 1919. Joined the Labour Ministry, Jan., 1924, and in June, 1929. Leader of Labour Party in House of Lords, Oct., 1928-Aug., 1931.

PARRY, Sir Edward, Clarendon, Sevenoaks; a. 71. Has won fame as author and playwright. After 17 years as county court judge in Manchester appointed county court judge for Lambeth, retiring in May, 1927. "Katawampus" and "What the Butler Saw" are diverse examples of his play-writing. Published "Farewell to Manchester," "What the Judge Saw," and other books. Knighted, June, 1927. His novel, "Berringtons," appeared in 1928. Has written delightful reminiscences.

PARTRIDGE, Sir Bernard, 10, Holland Park Road, W.; a. 72. A son of the famous surgeon; first devoted himself to stained-glass designing; acted under the stage name of Bernard Gould, joined "Punch" staff in 1901, and is now chief cartoonist. Knighted, June, 1925.

PASSFIELD, Lord (formerly Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb), Passfield Corner, Liphook; a. 75. Secretary for the Dominions, June, 1929-1930, and is ex-Secretary for the Colonies; President of the Board of Trade, Jan.-Nov., 1924; for eighteen years one of the leading Progressive members of the London County Council; of the Senate of London University, 1900-1909; and the Fabian Society; late chairman of the London School of Economics; distinguished in economics and public administration, especially in education and municipal affairs; married Beatrice Potter, in conjunction with whom he had produced standard treatises on Labour questions and social history. Supposed to have assisted largely in drawing up the Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission. Started "The New Statesman," a weekly review, in 1913, and issued a book on the history of roads. Member of Mines Commission in March, 1919. Mrs. Webb was made J.P., Dec., 1919. She issued her autobiography in 1926. Mr. Webb was elected Labour M.P. for the Seaham Division of Durham, Nov., 1922, Dec., 1923, and Oct., 1924. Joined Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's

Ministry, Jan., 1924. Retired from House of Commons at General Election, 1929, and was raised to the Peerage on entering the Cabinet, June, 1929, as Lord Passfield.

PAULHAN, Louis, St. Cyr l'Ecole (pr's Versailles), France; a. 51. Winner of THE DAILY MAIL £10,000 prize for an aeroplane flight from London to Manchester (April, 1910). Was a mechanic employed in a balloon factory. Won a prize for designing a model aeroplane, and became a flier. First distinguished himself in 1909. Visited America (Dec., 1909).

PEEL, Earl, G.B.E., G.C.S.I., ex-Lord Privy Seal, eldest son of late Viscount Peel, who was Speaker of the House of Commons; a. 68. First Commissioner of Works, Nov., 1924–June, 1929; Sec. of State for India, Mar., 1922–Jan., 1924, after being Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Under-Secretary for War, 1919–1921; married eldest daughter of Lord Ashton; represented S. Manchester, 1900–6, and Taunton, 1910–12, in Parliament. Was a war correspondent in Greco-Turkish War. Elected Chairman of the L.C.C. in 1914. Parly. Sec. to the Ministry of National Service, 1917–19. P.C., 1919. G.B.E. Appointed Minister of Transport, Nov., 1921, and Secretary for India in March, 1922. Entered Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet, Nov., 1924. An earldom was conferred June, 1929. G.C.S.I., 1932.

PEMBERTON, Sir Max; a. 71. J.P. for West Suffolk; author of many historical novels of adventure, such as "The Iron Pirate," "Kronstadt," "My Sword for Lalavette." Wrote "Hullo, Ragtime!" a revue which was very popular, and was followed by "Come Over Here." Collaborated in the play "My Lady Frayle," which was a success in 1916. Issued "The Man of Silver Mount" in 1918, and "Paulina" in 1922. Knighted, June, 1928. His life of Sir Henry Royce appeared in 1934.

PENNY, Sir George, Bart., M.P., Comptroller of His Majesty's Household after being Vice-Chamberlain; a. 52. Was connected for many years with trade in Malaya. Appointed a Government Whip in 1927. Has represented Kingston-on-Thames division in the House of Commons since 1922. Made a baronet, June, 1933.

PERCY, Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace, M.P., Pres. of the Bd. of Education, Nov., 1924–June, 1929, after serving in Mr. Baldwin's previous Ministry as Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Health; a. 47. Seventh son of the late Duke, and uncle of the present Duke of Northumberland. Educated at Oxford University, and thereafter entered Diplomatic Service. Married Miss Stella Drummond in 1918. Conservative M.P. for Hastings, Pres. of Royal Institution, 1931. His book "Democracy on Trial" appeared in 1931.

PERKS, Sir Robt., Bart., 11, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.; a. 85. Contractor, civil engineer; financially interested in London railways and great public works in South America and Canada; engineered the Methodist 20th Century Million Guineas Fund; secured Westminster Aquarium site for Methodist Headquarters, 1902. M.P., Louth, 1891–1910. Published a book on Methodist Union, 1920, and spoke in connection with its attainment, Sept., 1932. Elected Vice-President for 1932–33.

PERRY, F. J., Singles tennis champion since July, 1934; represented Gt. Britain in the Davis Cup matches which ended in victory in 1933; a. 25. Son of Mr. S. F. Perry. M.P. for Kettering, 1929–1931. Represented Middlesex in the County championship. Played for London against Paris. Attracted much attention at Wimbledon in 1930, where he defeated de Morpurgo. Was ranked as No. 4 in 1931, beating Borotra in Paris and reaching the semi-final at Wimbledon. On visit to U.S.A. defeated seven of America's "first ten." Played finely through the Davis Cup contests at home and abroad, and gained sensational victory over Cochet on July 28, 1933, and won U.S.A. Singles. In Feb., 1934, won Australia's Singles. In July beat J. H. Crawford at Wimbledon and became champion.

PERSHING, General John J., G.C.B., ex-Commander-in-Chief of the American Army; a. 74. Was senior cadet captain in 1886 at West Point. Promoted from captain to brigadier-general over the heads of 863 officers. He fought with Indians in the West, negroes in the Spanish War, and the Moros in the Philippines. Pursued Villa on the Mexican frontier. Lost his wife and three children by fire in San Francisco. Arrived in England as the leader of "America's Standard-bearers," in June, 1917, to command the American Expeditionary Force. Received the G.C.B. in July, 1918. Became a Freeman of the City of London, July 18, 1919. "My Experiences in the World War" appeared in 1931.

PETAIN, Marshal, a brilliant leader of the French Army. First won fame in the war by his splendid defence of Verdun. Three times elected to teach infantry tactics at the War School. Marshal Joffre made him a brigadier-general four weeks after war began. Following the Battle of the Marne, he was promoted general, and soon afterwards was given the command of the 33rd Army Corps. Led the 2nd Army in June, 1915, in Champagne. Appointed Chief of the General Staff at the Ministry of War in April, 1917. Received the Military Medal for his brilliant work, Aug., 1918. Made a Marshal of France, 1918. Appointed Vice-Pres. of the Superior Council of War, 1922. Visited London, June, 1922. Sent to control the attack on the Rhine in July, 1925.

PETERBOROUGH, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Claude Martin Blagden, D.D.), The Palace, Peterborough; a. 59. Educated at Bradfield and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, gaining a First Class in Mods. Examining Chaplain to Bishop of Oxford. Next was rector of Rugby, and was appointed Archdeacon of Coventry in 1923, having previously been Archdeacon of Warwick. Succeeded Dr. Bardley as Bishop of Peterborough, Jan., 1927.

PETRIE, Professor Sir Flinders, University College, London; a. 81. The revealer of ancient Egypt to the modern English world; has been excavating among the buried cities in Egypt since 1880, latterly in large part among the great tombs, and has written extensively on this fascinating subject; held the Chair of Egyptology in University College, 1892–1933. Knighted, July, 1923.

PHILLPOTTS, Eden, playwright & author; a. 72. A novelist who has written mostly about Devon. His novels "The Secret Woman,"

"The Mother," and "The Three Brothers" are representative of his style. "The Human Boy" is a classic picture of boyhood. Two plays by him produced in 1913, and "St. George and the Dragon" in 1919. A collection of Dartmoor stories, was published in 1914. "The Green Alley," 1916, "The Nursery," 1917, and "Storm in a Teacup," 1919. Received the freedom of Torquay in 1921. In 1923 his story "Children of Men" appeared. His Comedy "The Farmer's Wife" was played in 1924-1926 over 1,200 times. "Up Hill" and "Peacock House" in 1923. "The Blue Comet," a play, was produced in 1927, and "Yellow Sands" was a success. "A Cup of Happiness" was produced in 1933.

PICKFORD, Mary, world famous as cinema actress; née Gladys Smith, was born in Toronto; a. 40. Acted at age of five as Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Joined the Biograph Company as a film actress when sixteen, and made an amazing success in a wide variety of film stories. Married Mr. Owen Moore, but securing a divorce in 1920, married Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, and visited Europe on honeymoon trip, and again in 1926 and 1930.

PILSUDSKI, Marshal Joseph; a. 67. A Pole, born at Vilna, who was sent to Siberia for 5 years when 19 years old. Organised a secret army, but fled from Poland in 1907. In the Great War he sided with the Central Powers and led 13,000 Polish legionnaires. Imprisoned by the Germans in Magdeburg fortress. Released, he returned in 1918 to Warsaw and became supreme in the Council of Regency. Invaded Russia in 1920, but was driven back. Resigned his post as Chief of the State in 1921, and as Chief of the Staff of the army in 1923. Reappearing, he drove out M. Witos in May, 1926, from the premiership.

PINERO, Sir Arthur, 115A, Harley Street, W.; a. 79. After seven years on the stage, wrote farcical comedies, afterwards devoting himself to serious drama, notably "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" (revived successfully during 1913). "The Gay Lord Quex," "His House in Order," "The Thunderbolt," and "Mid-Channel," produced 1909; "Preserving Mr. Pannure," 1911; "The Mind-the-Point Girl," 1912. "Mr. Livermore's Dream" was played in 1917, and "The Freaks" in 1918. A new play was produced, May, 1932.

PLENDER, Lord, G.B.E., LL.D., well-known chartered accountant; a. 73. Senior partner in Messrs. Deoitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co. A former President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Was High Sheriff of Kent, 1928-29. The first chartered accountant to be created a Peer. Raised to the Peerage on New Year's Day, 1931, and took the title of Lord Plender of Sundridge.

PLYMOUTH, Earl of, Parliamentary Under-Sec. to the Colonial Office, after being Parliamentary Sec. to the Ministry of Transport; a. 45. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Succeeded his father in the earldom in 1923. Was M.P. for Ludlow division of Shropshire; captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms from 1925 to 1929, and Parliamentary Under-Sec. for Dominion Affairs.

POLE, Sir Felix, Chairman of Associated Electrical Industries Ltd.; a. 57.

Was General Manager of the Great Western Railway Co. from 1921 to 1929. Reported to the Soudan Government on their railways. Has been a member of various important committees. Knighted in 1924. A man of great force of character. One of his lifelong interests has been shorthand.

PONSONBY, Lord, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster March-Aug., 1931; was Parly. Sec. to the Ministry of Transport after being Parly. Under-Sec. for the Dominions; a. 62. Son of the late Sir Henry Ponsonby, Private Secretary to Queen Victoria. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. Formerly in the Diplomatic Service. Liberal M.P. for 10 years and principal private sec. to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when Prime Minister. Labour M.P. 1922-29 for Brightside division of Sheffield. Was Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs in First Labour Ministry, 1924. Has edited charming volumes on English Diaries and John Evelyn. Raised to the Peerage, Jan. 1, 1930. Leader of Labour Party in House of Lords since 1931.

PONSONBY, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, G.O.B., G.C.V.O., Ambassadors' Court, St. James's Palace, and the Saxon Tower, Windsor Castle; a. 67. Appointed Keeper of the King's Privy Purse, Oct., 1914. Was a favourite and constant attendant upon King Edward. Also served Queen Victoria. His father was long in the Royal service as Private Secretary to Queen Victoria. K.C.B., June, 1918. Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, G.C.B., Jan., 1926. Appointed Deputy-Constable at Windsor Castle, Jan., 1928. His daughter Loelia married the Duke of Westminster, Feb. 20, 1930.

POPE, His Holiness the (Pius XI.). Born at Desio, a small town near Milan, in 1857. He was librarian of the Ambrosian and Vatican Libraries. Is a marvellous linguist credited with an acquaintance with at least 20 languages. He was Papal Nuncio in Warsaw during the anxious crisis in the war. He was created Archbishop of Lepanto in 1919, and next year Cardinal of Milan, having succeeded the late Cardinal Ferrari. On the death of Benedict XV. in Jan., 1922, Cardinal Ratti was elected Pope. A highly accomplished scholar, the Pope is credited with an earnest desire to play the part of pacificator in world affairs. The King and Queen visited him in May, 1923. The settlement of the old-standing "Roman Question" with the Govt. of Italy took place on Feb. 11, 1929, the 7th anniversary of the Pope's election. During the summer of 1934 he left the Vatican for a holiday in a spot near to Rome. Was exceptionally engaged in receiving pilgrims and others on his return. Has broadcast messages on more than one occasion.

PORRITT, Arthur, Editor of "The Christian World"; a. 62. Native of Warrington. On the Parliamentary staff of "The Manchester Examiner" for 2 years. Since 1899 has been writing regularly for "The Christian World," of which he has been editor for many years. Author of "The Best I Remember," the life of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Jowett, and other volumes.

PORTLAND, Duke of, K.G., 3, Grosvenor Square, W.; a. 77. Succeeded to the dukedom

in 1879. Married in 1889 Miss Dallas-Yorke. Is Lord-Lieut. of Nottingham. Has often entertained royalty at Welbeck Abbey. A popular and esteemed peer who served for two periods as Master of the Horse. Received the Royal Victorian Chain, June 1932.

PORTSMOUTH, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Ernest N. Lovett, D.D.); a. 65. Ordained in 1892. He was successively rector of Farnham and St. Mary's, Southampton and vicar of Portsmouth. Appointed first Archdeacon of Portsmouth, 1924, and first Bishop, May, 1927. Educated at Sherborne and Christ's College, Cambridge. Married the youngest daughter of Sir Osmond Brock, and has five daughters. Held charges in Bishop's Caudle, and Shanklin. Was an honorary canon of Winchester Cathedral from 1916 to 1927.

POST, Wiley, the first man who flew round the world alone, and the first to have flown round the world twice. Native of Oklahoma U.S.A. Established with Harold Gatty the record for round the world in stages, taking 8 days, 15 hrs., 51 minutes, June-July 1931. His solo flight round the world was completed just before midnight, July 22, 1933 - 15,596 miles in 7 days, 18 hrs., 49½ minutes. Used the same aeroplane, Minnie Mae.

POULSEN, Dr. Valdemar, Vestre Boulevard, Copenhagen, inventor of the Poulsen system of radio-telegraphy; a. 64. Son of a Danish judge; first became an engineer with the Copenhagen Telephone Co.; invented the telegraphone in 1899; demonstrated in 1906 the possibility of using his arc and waves in radio telegraphy and telephony. Was made D.Phil. by University of Leipzig, and has the Medal of Merit of his native country.

POWELL, Sir Allan, C.B.E., a head of the Import Duties Committee. Educated at Bancroft's School and King's College, London. Called to the Bar. Did valuable war work. Served as clerk to the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Appointed to the important duty of settling import duties in 1931, after the Government's adoption of a tariff policy.

PRIESTLEY, John B., M.A., 3, The Grove, Highgate, N.; novelist and essayist; a. 40. A Yorkshireman, he was educated at Bradford High School. Entering journalism, he contributed to a socialist weekly newspaper. On active service in the war, and then went to Trinity Hall, Cambridge University. Married in his third year at the University. Began reviewing for the "Daily News" and was "reader" for a publisher. Wrote "The Good Companions" in a year, and nearly 200,000 copies were sold. Its dramatised version was a success in 1931. Author of several volumes of essays. "Angel Pavement" issued in 1930. "Toured in U.S.A. and South Seas, 1931. His play "Dangerous Corner" was produced, May, 1932 and "Laburnum Grove" and "Eden End," novel, "Faraway," in 1932; novel, "Wonder Hero," 1933, and "English Journey," 1934.

PRIESTMAN, Bertram, R.A., 101, Gunterstone Rd., Fulham; a. 66. Member of a Quaker family in Bradford; was educated at Bootham School. For over 35 years has been painting charming landscapes, now to be found in many art galleries. A.R.A., 1916; R.A., 1923.

PRINCESS ROYAL, H.R.H., Countess of Harewood, G.B.E., 32, Green St., W.I. Only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, she was born April 25, 1897, and was christened Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary. During the war was trained as a nurse at the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, and was indefatigable in other directions. Visited the French battlefields after the Armistice. Is president of the Girl Guides. Was married on Feb. 28, 1922, to Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., eldest son of the 5th Earl of Harewood, in Westminster Abbey, receiving an enthusiastic greeting from vast crowds. Possesses the gracious tact of the Royal Family, winning all hearts by her charm and sympathy. A son was born in Feb., 1923, and another in August, 1924. Received G.B.E., June, 1927. Became Princess Royal on Jan. 1, 1932. Received hon. freedom of Leeds. After an illness, visited Tangier and Egypt in Feb., 1934.

PRITT, Denis Nowell, K.C., barrister; a. 47. Educated at Winchester School. Called to the Bar, 1909, and secured quickly a large practice. K.C., 1926. Chairman of the Howard League for Penal Reform. Contested Sunderland in the Labour interest, Oct., 1931.

PROCTER, Ernest, A.R.A., a Northumberland artist who has worked for many years at Newlyn. Oriental themes and Cornish landscapes have won for him distinction. His "Aphrodite" in the Royal Academy of 1931 was greatly admired. His wife is Mrs. Dod Procter, equally eminent as an artist. Mr. Procter was elected A.R.A., April, 1932, and Mrs. Procter was elected A.R.A. in April, 1934.

PYBUS, Sir Percy, Bart., C.B.E., M.P., Minister of Transport from Sept., 1931, to Feb., 1933; a. 54. Elected M.P. (L.) for Harwich in 1929. Was managing-director of the English Electric Co., and a director of "The Times" and other companies before joining the National Government, and resumed later his directorates. Received a baronetcy, New Year's Day, 1934.

QUILLER-COUCH, Sir A. T., The Haven, Fowey, Cornwall; a. 71. Novelist, poet, and essayist. Knighted in 1910. Chief works: "Troy Town" (Fowey), "The Blue Pavilions," "The Splendid Spur." Finished Stevenson's "St. Ives." Known as "Q." Published, 1912, "The Vigil of Venus." Became King Edward Professor of English Literature in University of Cambridge, 1912. Published a war story in 1915, "Nicky-Nan, Reservist"; in 1918, "Foe-Parrell"; "Essays in Criticism," 1924.

RACHMANINOFF, Sergei, composer and pianist; a. 61. Born in Nijni Novgorod. Studied with Siloti and Arensky. London debut was in 1912 at a Royal Philharmonic Society's concert. His Prelude in C sharp minor has been an embarrassing success, and he is prouder of other compositions. His reminiscences were published in 1934.

RAMSAY, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., R.N., Rear-Admiral, Aircraft Carriers; Commander of H.M.S. Dunedin, after being naval attaché to British Embassy in Paris since July, 1919; son of Earl of Dalhousie; entered Royal Navy; a. 52. Gained D.S.O. in the war: K.C.V.O., June, 1932. Married H.R.H. Princess Patricia

of Connaught, younger d. of Duke of Connaught, Feb. 27, 1919. A son was born Dec. 20, 1919. The Princess exhibited some of her pictures, May, 1928.

RAMSAY, Prof. Sir William M., 82, Wentworth Avenue, Bournemouth; a. 83. Professor of Humanity, Aberdeen University, from 1886 (resigned 1911); worked at history and geography in Asia Minor for more than 45 years, and is our greatest authority on St. Paul's travels.

RAMSBOTHAM, Herwald, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education. Educated at Uppingham School and University College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1911. Represents Lancaster as a Conservative.

RATCLIFFE, S. K., journalist, broadcaster, and lecturer; a. 66. Edited the "Echo" and, for three years, "The Statesman," of Calcutta. Has contributed countless articles to the "Manchester Guardian," "The Observer," and other journals. Is an acknowledged authority on U.S.A., a country where he has lectured for over 20 years. One of the clearest broadcasters in England.

RAVEN, Canon Chas. E., D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge since April, 1932; a. 49. Educated at Uppingham and Caius College, Cambridge. Fellow and dean of Emmanuel College for 11 years. Rector of Bletchingley, 1920-24. Chancellor of Liverpool Cathedral. A chaplain to the King. Author of several challenging books. Delivered the Shaftesbury Lecture, 1934.

RAVEN-HILL, Leonard, 46, Bedford Court Mansions, W.C.; a. 67. Famous as cartoonist and illustrator for "Punch." Began as a painter, exhibited at Salon and Royal Academy. Began drawing for "Punch" 1896.

READING, Marquess of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports; Foreign Secretary, Aug.-Nov., 1931, in National Government; a. 74. Rufus Daniel Isaacs was the son of a City merchant; was stockbroker before being called to the Bar; took silk, 1898, and attained a great reputation; appointed Solicitor-General for England, March, 1910, and became Attorney-General, Oct., 1910. Entered the Cabinet, June, 1912. His purchase of shares in the American Marconi Co. was the subject of inquiry and much controversy in 1913. Appointed Lord Chief Justice, Oct., 1913, and was created a peer on New Year's Day, 1914. Received in June, 1915, the G.C.B. as special recognition of his services in the war crisis. A viscounty was conferred upon him in June, 1916. Visited U.S.A. on financial mission in 1917. An earldom was conferred on him, Nov., 1917. Appointed in Jan., 1918, Ambassador Extraordinary to the United States, and was warmly congratulated on his work when returning in May, 1919, to judicial work. Appointed in Jan., 1921, Viceroy of India. G.C.V.O., June, 1922. Returned at end of his notable viceroyalty in April, 1926, and was raised to rank of a marquess. Appointed Captain of Deal Castle, Dec., 1926. Married, secondly, Miss Stella Charnaud, in Aug., 1931.

REITH, Sir John, G.B.E., LL.D., Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation. Born in 1889 in Stonehaven, fifth son of Rev. Dr. Reith, a former Moderator of the Church of Scotland. Educated at Gresham's School, Holt, before apprenticeship to engineering. Served in Royal Engineers in the war. For valuable services in developing broadcasting was knighted, 1927. Received G.B.E., June, 1934.

RENNELL, Lord, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., ex-Ambassador in Italy; a. 78. Appointed to Rome, 1908; has had remarkably varied experience in diplomacy, including special mission to Abyssinia; is a poet of no mean repute. Received G.C.M.G. in June, 1915, after anxious work in Italy during the war; G.C.B., Jan., 1920. Elected Conservative M.P. for Marylebone, April 30, 1928, in 1929, and Oct., 1931; retired, 1932. Raised to the Peerage on Jan. 1, 1933, as Lord Rennell of Rodd.

RHONDDA, Viscountess, daughter of the late Viscount Rhondda, formerly Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P.; a. 51. Director of various colliery companies. Much interested in women's societies and enterprises, including "Time and Tide," the weekly journal. Her autobiography had success in 1933.

RICHARDS, Gordon, the jockey who, eclipsing Fred Archer's record, rode more winners in a season than any jockey in the history of the British turf; a. 30. Born at Oakengates, Salop, he began riding pit ponies. Apprenticed to Martin Hartigan, the well-known trainer, he had his first mount in a race in 1920. By 1924 he had 61 winners, and next year was leading jockey with 118 winners. Rode 259 winners in 1933.

RICHMOND, Duke of, M.V.O., Goodwood House, Chichester; a. 64. Eldest son of 17th Duke of Richmond, whom he succeeded in 1928. Served in the Army, and was A.D.C. to F.M. Earl Roberts in S. African War in 1900. Author of "A Duke and His Friends."

RIDDELL, Lord, of Walton Heath, 20, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W., well-known newspaper proprietor who acted as liaison officer between the Press and the Government at Versailles; a. 69. Mr. George Riddell first practised as a solicitor, then became director of "News of the World," C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd., "Western Mail," etc. Knighted in 1909, and received baronetcy for war services. Raised to the Peerage, Jan., 1920. Published an interesting book, "Some Things That Matter," 1922, and another volume in 1925. Has been a liberal donor to hospitals and to the Foundling Hospital Site Fund. His War Diary was a great success in 1933.

RIGBY, Sir Hugh, Bart., K.C.V.O., Surgeon-General to His Majesty the King; a. 64. A native of Dublin, he was educated at Dulwich College and University College, studying medicine at London Hospital, of which he is now senior surgeon. Is Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. Operated on the King during his protracted illness, 1928-9. Created a baronet, 1929.

RIVIERE, Hugh G., portrait painter, a. 65. Son of the late Briton Riviere, R.A. Was born at Bromley, Kent. Has exhibited

at the Royal Academy since he was 23 years of age. His many portraits of notables include pictures of Earl Beatty, Sir Squire Bancroft, Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Lord Ullswater, and others. Studied at the Royal Academy Schools.

ROBERTS, Rt. Hon. F. O., Minister of Pensions in Labour Government, June, 1929-Aug., 1931; a. 58. Worked as a compositor in Northampton. Is an expert violinist. Has held many posts in Northampton. Entered Parliament as Labour M.P. for West Bromwich in 1918, but was defeated Oct., 1931.

ROBERTSON, Sir Grant, M.A., C.V.O., Principal of the University of Birmingham; a. 65. Educated at Highgate School and Hertford Coll., Oxford, gaining First Class in Lit. Hum. and Modern History. Elected Fellow of All Souls' Coll. in 1893. Appointed, in succession to Sir Oliver Lodge, Principal of Birmingham University, Jan., 1920. Knighted Jan. 1, 1928.

ROBESON, Paul, famous negro actor and singer; a. 36. Eighth child of a Princeton minister. Was the third negro to enter Rutgers University. Proceeded to Columbia University as a law student. Appeared in 1924 with the Provincetown Players in Eugene O'Neill's plays, making immediate success in "The Emperor Jones." Appeared in "Show Boat" in London, and has given many vocal recitals. Played the rôle of Othello in London, May, 1930, with conspicuous ability.

ROBEY, George, C.B.E., comedian, known as the "Prime Minister of Mirth"; a. 64. Made many successes in pantomime. Appeared in "The Bing Boys" and its sequel. Invested as a Commander of the Order of the British Empire, March, 1919, for his remarkable work in raising many thousands of pounds for war charities. Achieved a success in "Helen" in 1932. Acted in a film version of "Don Quixote," and in musical play "The Jolly Roger." Autobiography published, 1933.

ROBINS, Elizabeth, Henfield, Sussex; made her name first as an actress in Ibsen's plays, secondly as a novelist with "The Open Question" (1898) followed by several other novels; helped the suffragist cause by a play, "Votes for Women." Her novel, "Where are You Going To?" excited interest in 1913. "The Mills of the Gods" appeared in 1920, "Time is Whispering" in 1923, and "Ancilla's Share" in 1924. "The Secret that was Kept" appeared in 1926.

ROCHE, Lord Justice, a Lord Justice of Appeal after being a Judge of the King's Bench since Oct., 1917; a. 67. Called to the Bar 1896, and took silk in 1906. Had wide experience of commercial cases, and was notable at the Bar for his incisive in complicated matters.

ROCHESTER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. M. Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D.), The Palace, Rochester; a. 65. Son of Dean of St. David's. Was Rector of St. Nicholas, Colchester, 1902, and later held livings in Liverpool and Blundellsands. In 1908 was appointed Suffragan Bishop of Warrington. Served during the war as a chaplain in France, and gained the D.S.O. Appointed Bishop of Hereford, June, 1920, and Bishop of Rochester, 1930.

ROCHESTER, Dean of (Very Rev. Francis Underhill, D.D.), The Deanery,

Rochester; a. 56. Educated at Shrewsbury and Exeter College, Oxford. Ordained in 1901. Vicar of St. Albans, Birmingham, and next of Cowley SS. Mary and John, Oxford. Warden of Liddon House, 1925-1932. Appointed Canon of Liverpool Cathedral, 1931, and Dean of Rochester, June, 1932. Author of several well-known devotional books.

ROCHESTER, Lord, Park Hill Crest, Croydon; Paymaster-General since Nov., 1931; a. 59. Ernest Henry Lamb was born at Hornsea, Yorks. Elected when 27 a member of the Corporation of London, remaining a member until 1931. Represented Rochester as a Liberal, 1906-1918. Received the C.M.G. in 1907, and knighted in 1914. Married Miss R. D. Hurst in 1913, and has three sons and three daughters. Created a peer on New Year's Day, 1931. A man of alert interest in social welfare, with special knowledge of transport problems.

ROCKEFELLER, John D., 4, West Fifty-fourth St., N. York; a. 95. Reputedly one of the richest men on earth. Began life as a book-keeper; started an oil factory, absorbed rivals, got control of the oil industry and created the Standard Oil Trust, one of the greatest financial combinations in existence. Has given over £20,000,000 to Rockefeller Foundation.

ROLLAND, Romain, eminent French author; a. 68. Professor of the history of music at the Sorbonne. Awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1915. Wrote several plays. Author of "Jean Christophe" in 10 volumes; Lives of various musicians and of Gandhi. Lives in Switzerland.

ROLLESTON, Sir Humphry, Bart., K.C.S., G.C.V.O., who was one of the King's physicians in his illness, 1928-9; a. 72. Eldest son of Prof. Rolleston, who married a niece of Sir Humphry Davy, F.R.S. Educated at Marlborough and St. John's, Cambridge. Has been President of the Royal College of Physicians, and holds many official positions. Edited, with Sir Clifford Allbutt, "A System of Medicine." Knighted in 1918. Baronet, 1929. Physician Extraordinary to the King since July, 1932.

ROMER, Lord Justice (Sir Mark Romer), a Lord Justice of Appeal after being a Judge in the Chancery Division since May, 1922; a. 68. Son of the late Lord Justice Romer and grandson of Mark Lemon, a former editor of "Punch." Educated at Trinity Hall. Called to the Bar in 1890. Married in 1898 a daughter of the late Lord Ritchie. Succeeded Sir A. Peterson as a Judge of the High Court.

RONALD, Sir Landon, 34, Warwick Avenue, W.9; a. 61. Principal of the Guildhall School of Music; Conductor of Albert Hall Sunday Concerts, New Symphony Orchestra, Symphony Concerts, etc., and has had immense success throughout Europe in this capacity; also is one of the most popular song-writers living. Associated with Sir Thomas Beecham in Albert Hall Promenade Concerts in 1915. Appointed conductor of Scottish Orchestra, May, 1919. Knighted Jan., 1922. Published an interesting volume of reminiscences in 1931.

ROOSEVELT, President Franklin D., President of the U.S.A. A distant cousin of the late Theodore Roosevelt, he was educated

at Harvard Univ. and Columbia Law School. Became a barrister in 1907. Elected a Senator in the State of New York, 1910. Assistant Sec. of the Navy during the war. Governor of New York State for four years. Elected as a Democrat to the Presidency in Nov., 1932, defeating Mr. Hoover. Visited by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald soon after he took office as President. Has a daughter and four sons. Issued an appeal to employers in July, 1933. Instituted the National Recovery scheme and took unusual steps in U.S.A. crisis.

ROOT, Hon. Elihu, Washington, D.C.; a. 90. Has been United States Secretary of State and Secretary for War. A man of fine character and a brilliant administrator. In 1906 he made a memorable visit to the South American Republics, and in 1907 visited Mexico. Attended the Hague arbitration as to Newfoundland Fisheries, 1910; United States Senator. Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1912. Took leading part in presentation of Abraham Lincoln's statue to London, 1920.

ROPER, E. Stanley, M.V.O., Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., Principal of Trinity College of Music since April, 1929; Organist and Choirmaster to the King; a. 56. Educated at Westminster Abbey and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. Has presided at the organ in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, for several years.

ROSEBERY, Earl of, D.S.O., M.C., 33, Berkeley Sq., W., and Mentmore, Bucks; succeeded his father, the famous statesman, in May, 1929; a. 52. Educated at Eton, he was captain of the Surrey cricket eleven for three years. Represented Midlothian as a Liberal. Is Master of the Whaddon Chase. Married, secondly, Eva Lady Belper in 1924. Had a son and daughter by his first marriage, and a son, Neil Archibald, by his second marriage. Like his late father, he is intensely interested in the turf, and won the St. Leger, 1931. His horse, Miracle, was third in the Derby, 1932, but won the Eclipse Stakes. His daughter, Lady Helen Primrose, married in 1933.

ROTHSCHILD, Lord, 48, Piccadilly; a. 67. Eldest son of the late Lord Rothschild; a well-known writer on zoology and possesses a valuable zoological and entomological museum at Tring. Trustee of British Museum. Liberal-Unionist M.P. for Mid-Bucks from 1899-1910. Succeeded to title on his father's death in 1915.

ROUND, Dorothy, Singles Champion of lawn-tennis since July, 1934; a. 25. Educated at the Girls' High School, Dudley. Excelled at badminton, hockey and, later, at lawn-tennis. Played in the Singles Final against Mrs. Helen Wills Moody at Wimbledon, July, 1933, winning a set against the champion. Visited the United States for the Wightman Cup matches. Won Eastern Grass Courts Singles, Aug., 1933, and Pacific South West Singles. By beating Miss Helen Jacobs (U.S.A.) at Wimbledon obtained the Singles Championship. Later, with R. Miki won the Mixed Doubles Championship, July 7, 1934.

ROWLATT, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney, K.C.S.I., Gaybowers Manor House, Danbury. Appointed a judge, Aug., 1912; Junior Treasury counsel, 1905 to 1912; formerly Recorder of Windsor. Knighted, 1912. K.C.S.I. conferred,

Nov., 1918, for his services as chairman of a commission in India. Retired from the Bench, Mar., 1932. Chairman of Royal Commission on Lotteries and Sweepstakes, which reported in 1933.

ROWLEY, Also, L.R.A.M., British composer; gained the Carnegie prize in 1926 for "The Princess Who Lost a Tune." Member of the Royal Society of Teachers' Council. Studied at the Royal Academy of Music for nine years, gaining the Henry Smart and Gooch scholarships and the highest award for composition—piano-forte and organ playing. Composer of scores of pieces for chamber music, orchestra, piano-forte, organ, and many songs.

ROYDEN, Miss Maude, C.H., D.D., youngest daughter of the late Sir T. Royden Bart., M.P.; a. 58. Educated at Cheltenham Ladies' College and Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford. Social service in Liverpool and elsewhere was followed by energetic work in the women's suffrage movement. Was assistant minister of City Temple, though a member of the Church of England, from 1917 to 1920 when she started Fellowship services in Kensington and later, with Dr. Percy Dearmer, at the Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. Visited U.S.A., 1922. Went on a world tour in 1928. Made a Companion of Honour, Jan. 1, 1930. Glasgow Univ. conferred hon. D.D., 1931.

RUNCIMAN, Rt. Hon. the Hon. Walter, M.P., 2, Barton St., S.W.; a. 64. President of the Board of Trade since Nov., 1931 and from Aug., 1914, to Dec., 1916; former President Board of Agriculture; late President of Board of Education, 1908; Financial Sec. to the Treasury, 1907. Was formerly managing-director of Moor Line of cargo steamships. He is a Wesleyan Meth. dist. Defeated at General Election, Dec., 1918; again in 1920, Nov., 1922, and Dec. 1923. Elected at the General Election, Oct., 1924, for W. Swansea, and in May, 1929, and Oct., 1931, for St. Ives. Elected President of the Chamber of Shipping, 1926. Mr. Runciman became deputy-chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., June, 1930. A representative of Great Britain at Ottawa, July, 1932. His father, Sir Walter Runciman, was raised to the Peerage, Jan. 1, 1933, as Lord Runciman. Mr. Runciman received D.C.L. degree from Oxford Univ. June, 1934.

RUSSELL, Countess, author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," and many other delightful novels. An Australian who married 1st, Count H. A. Armin, and, 2nd, the late Earl Russell, who died in 1931. One of her stories was dramatised as "Princess Priscilla's Fortnight." Latest novel was "Father," 1931.

RUSSELL, Earl (Bertrand Russell), F.R.S., eminent author and lecturer; a. 62. Grandson of Lord John Russell, a Prime Minister in Queen Victoria's reign. Succeeded his brother, the 2nd earl, in 1931. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, taking a First Class in Mathematics. Author of many books on philosophy and education. Has travelled widely. Prefers to write under his name Bertrand Russell.

RUSSELL, George, Litt.D., Irish poet; a. 67. Born at Lurgan, co. Armagh; went to school at Rathfriland. After seven years in an office joined the Irish Agricultural Organisation.

Became editor of "The Irish Homestead" in 1905. A poet of undoubted power, as testify his "Collected Poems." An artist with originality and charm. Adopted the pseudonym of "Æ." Says modestly: "I have had no career. All my adventures have been in my mind." A member of the Irish Convention in 1917, but resigned in Feb., 1918. Visited U.S.A., 1928. Received Litt.D. degree from Dublin Univ., 1929. Edited "The Irish Statesman" until its end in 1930. Member of the Irish Academy of Letters.

RUSSELL of Killowen, Lord, a Lord of Appeal since Nov., 1929, after being a judge of the Court of Chancery since Oct., 1919, and a Lord Justice of Appeal, 1928-1929. Son of the late Lord Chief Justice, Lord Russell of Killowen, whose title was revived on his becoming a Lord of Appeal. Called to the Bar, 1893. Married a daughter of Lord Ritchie.

RUTHERFORD, Lord, of Nelson, O.M., F.R.S. ; a. 63. Is Cavendish Prof. of Experimental Physics. Born in New Zealand, he graduated at Cambridge University. Won the Nobel Prize for Chemistry. High authority on radio-activity. Was for nine years a professor at McGill University, and for 12 years at Manchester University. One of the world's leading physicists. President of British Association, 1923. Received the Order of Merit on Jan. 1, 1925. President of the Royal Society, 1925-30. Created a peer, Jan. 1, 1931.

ST. ALBANS, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furze, D.D.), The Palace, St. Albans ; a. 64. Son of the late Archdeacon Furze, was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford. Fellow and Dean of Trinity College, 1895 to 1903, when he was appointed Archdeacon of Johannesburg. In 1909 became Bishop of Pretoria, a diocese bigger than England, achieving success by his manly sincerity. Succeeded Dr. Jacob as Bishop of St. Albans in 1920. Took a leading part in centenary celebration of the Oxford Movement, 1933.

ST. ASAPH, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Wm. Thos. Havard, M.C., D.D.), The Palace, St. Asaph ; a. 44. Educated at University College of Wales and St. Michael's College, Llandaff. Ordained in 1913, as curate of Llanelly. A chaplain to the Forces in the War. Chaplain of Jesus College ; vicar of St. Paul-at-Hook, Surbiton ; vicar of St. Luke's, Battersea ; vicar of Swansea, 1928-1934. Appointed a Canon in 1930. Played rugby in University match, 1919, and for Wales, and in Inter-Services tournament. Elected Bishop of St. Asaph, Aug. 23, 1934.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. W. G. Whittingham, D.D.), succeeded Dr. David, Aug., 1923 ; educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge. Vicar of Weedon, 1899 to 1904, and vicar of Knighton until 1917 ; Archdeacon of Oakham since 1918 ; Canon of Peterborough, 1915-1922 ; rector of St. Andrew's, Glaston.

ST. PAUL'S, Dean of (Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.), The Deanery, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. ; a. 53. Student, lecturer, and Professor successively at King's College, London. Vicar of Christ Church, Hove, and Chaplain to Gray's Inn. Dean of Exeter, 1931-34. Appointed in June, 1934,

to succeed Dr. Inge as Dean of St. Paul's in October. Author of several theological books.

SALEEBY, Dr. C. W., 13, Greville Place, N.W. ; a. 56. A leading writer on sociology, especially eugenics ; prolific contributor to the Press ; defended successfully in 1913 an action for libel connected with the vivisection controversy. An eager advocate of sunlight treatment for sick children.

SALISBURY, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. St. Clair Geo. Alfred Donaldson, D.D.), The Palace, Salisbury ; a. 71. Son of the first Premier of New South Wales, he was ordained in England, and became a curate in Bethnal Green. After being rector of Hornsey, he was Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan of Queensland, 1904-21. Appointed Bishop of Salisbury, June, 1921. Appointed Prolocutor of the Order of SS. Michael and George, 1933.

SALISBURY, Marquess of, K.G., G.C.V.O., Arlington Street, W., and Hatfield, Lord Privy Seal, Nov., 1924-June, 1929, after being Lord President of the Council, Nov., 1922-Jan., 1924 ; a. 73. Son of Lord Salisbury who was Premier ; when 16 accompanied his father to the Conference at Constantinople which resulted in the Peace of San Stefano ; was also present at "Peace with Honour" Congress at Berlin ; succeeded Mr. Balfour as Lord Privy Seal, 1903 ; was President of the Board of Trade ; appointed a Brigadier-General in 1915. Appointed K.G., Mar., 1917. Elected Chairman of the "Die-Hard" party, July, 1922.

SAMMONS, Albert, 7, Craven Hill Gardens, W.2, violinist ; a. 48. Practically self-taught as a musician, although studied for a short time with Mr. F. Weist-Hill. Played solos since he was eight years old. First important concert engagement was in 1903, at Harrogate, when he played Mendelssohn's Concerto. Was leader of Sir T. Beecham's Symphony Orchestra ; then devoted himself to solo playing. Excels in Elgar's and Delius's Concertos. Is the most eminent living English violinist.

SAMUEL, Sir Arthur M., Bart., M.P., Financial Sec. to the Treasury, Nov., 1927-June, 1929 ; a. 63. A Norwich citizen, educated there, he rose to be Lord Mayor of Norwich in 1912. Entered the House of Commons as Conservative M.P. for Farnham Division of Surrey in 1918. Was Parliamentary Secretary to the Overseas Trade Dept. Baronetcy, Jan. 1, 1932.

SAMUEL, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert L., G.C.B., G.B.E., M.P., 35, Porchester Terrace, W. ; a. 64. Home Secretary in the National Government, Aug., 1931, to Sept., 1932 ; ex-High Commissioner of Palestine. Home Sec. from Jan. to Dec., 1916. Postmaster-Gen. from May, 1915, to Jan., 1916 ; was Under-Sec. to the Home Department, 1905-1909 ; earned high praise by his conduct of the Children's Bill, 1908, and won a Privy Councillorship ; was given seat in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1909 ; appointed President of the Local Government Board in Feb., 1914. On reconstruction of Ministry in May, 1915, became Postmaster-General and then Home Secretary. Defeated at General Election, Dec., 1918. Appointed High Commissioner of Palestine, and knighted July, 1920. Chairman of Coal Commission, which issued its

report March, 1926. Received G.C.B., July, 1926. Chairman of the Liberal Party Organisation, 1927-1929. Elected M.P. for Darwen at General Election in 1929 and in 1931. Resigned from the National Cabinet, Sept. 28, 1932. Has written ably on Spinoza and his philosophy. Re-visited Palestine in 1934.

SANKEY, Viscount, G.B.E., Lord Chancellor since June, 1929; judge of the King's Bench Division April, 1914-June, 1929; a. 68. Educated at Lancing College and Jesus College, Oxford. Called to the Bar, 1892; took silk in 1909, and became also Chancellor of the diocese of Llandaff. A former member of the L.C.C. Advanced his reputation in appeal cases. G.B.E., Aug., 1917. Presided over the Mines Commission in March, 1919. Appointed Lord Justice of Appeal, Feb., 1928. Became Lord Chancellor in the Labour Govt., June, 1929, and was raised to Peerage. Took a leading part in Indian Round Table Conference, 1930. A viscountcy was conferred, Jan. 1, 1932. Received Freedom of Cardiff in 1934.

SARAZEN, Gene, winner of the British Open Golf championship in 1932; a. 32. Son of Italian emigrants who settled in U.S.A. In the war worked in munition factory, in Bridgeport, Conn. Became a golf caddie and, when he was 19, a professional player. Won the U.S.A. championship at Glencoe at the age of 20. At Sandwich in June, 1932, he won the British Open Golf championship with the record of 283.

SAROLEA, Dr. Charles, 21, Royal Terrace, Edinburgh; a. 64. One of the best-informed scholars of the day. Edited the "Collection Nelson," a task made easier by his own great library. Belgian by birth, he lectured in Edinburgh University on French literature until 1931, and is now a naturalised British subject.

SASSOON, Siegfried, poet; a. 48. Educated at Marlborough School and Clare College, Cambridge. Served in the Great War and wrote some of the most notable poems published in war time. Author of "The Old Huntsman," "Counter-attack," and a Collection of his Poems. He received the Hawthornden Prize for "The Memoirs of a Fox-hunting Man." "The Memoirs of an Infantry Officer" was issued in 1930.

SASSOON, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip, Bart., G.B.E., M.P., Under-Secretary for the Air Ministry, Nov., 1924-June, 1929; a. 46. Since 1912 has represented Hythe Div. in Conservative interest. Was private secretary to F.-M. Earl Haig and Parliamentary Secretary to Mr. Lloyd George when premier. His portrait by Sargent was in Royal Academy, 1924. P.C., June, 1929. Elected in Dec., 1932, chairman of the National Gallery Board.

SCHARRER, Irene, famous pianist, educated at Royal Academy of Music and swiftly attained success, playing at Nikisch's symphony concerts, and in Leipzig and Berlin.

SCHNABEL, Artur, famous pianist; a. 52. Native of Austria, he made his debut at age of 16. Regarded as the greatest exponent of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas. An intellectual student of music, he has a European reputation as a pianist. Played in London in 1933, and received the honorary Mus.D. degree from Manchester University.

SCHÖNBERG, Arnold, Austrian composer of eccentric talents, enormously influential in Central Europe; a. 60. Early works are in Wagnerian style, but later he developed on strange personal lines. Outstanding works: "Gurrelieder" (chorus and orchestra). "Pierrot lunaire" (song-cycle), the curious Three Piano Pieces, Op. 11, and Five Orchestral Pieces, Op. 16, the opera "The Lucky Hand." Has often visited London, and most of his works have been broadcast by the B.B.C.

SCHUSTER, Sir Claud, G.C.B., C.V.O., 16, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington; secretary to the Lord Chancellor since June, 1915; a member of the National Health Insurance Committee (1913-15) of which he was secretary during the strenuous days of initiating the Insurance Act. A former Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies. Knighted, June, 1913. C.V.O., June, 1918; K.C.B., Jan., 1920; G.C.B. Jan., 1927. "Men, Women, and Mountains," published 1931.

SCHWEITZER, Dr. Albert, missionary in Lambarene, authority on Bach's music, and Biblical critic; a. 59. Educated at universities of Strasburg, Paris, and Berlin. A famous organist. Became a doctor of medicine in order to devote his life to missionary work in Equatorial Africa. Author of "The Quest of the Historical Jesus" and "On the Edge of the Primeval Forest," among many books. Gave the Hibbert and Gifford Lectures, 1934.

SCOTT, Chas. W. A., who made solo flights in a Gipsy Moth aeroplane from England to Australia and back; son of C. Kennedy Scott, well-known musician. Born in London, and was formerly in R.A.F. Has been an air pilot in Australia for some years. Eclipsed both Hinkler's and Kingsford-Smith's records by covering 10,450 miles in 109 hrs. 50 mins., arriving at Port Darwin on April 10, 1931. Returned in 10 days, 23 hrs., June 5, 1931, a record eclipsed by J. A. Mollison in August, 1931. Awarded Royal Air Force Cross. On April 28, 1932, accomplished a new record in flying to Australia in 8 days, 20 hrs., 44 mins. In Oct., 1933, his record was eclipsed by Sir C. Kingsford-Smith. With C. Black won London to Melbourne race. Oct. 23, 1934, in 2 days, 22 hours, 58 mins.

SCOTT, Sir Giles Gilbert, R.A., architect of Liverpool Cathedral; a. 54. Grandson of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A. Educated at Beaumont College. Elected A.R.A. in 1918, and R.A. in 1922. Knighted by King on July 19, 1924. In addition to Liverpool Cathedral his other notable works include the Church of the Annunciation at Bourne-mouth; restoration of Chester Cathedral and a Catholic Church at Northfleet. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Scott, the commentator. President of the R.I.B.A., 1933.

SCOTT, Hon. Michael, winner of the British Amateur Golf championship in 1933; a. 56. Member of the Royal St. George's Club, Sandwich. The victory of this veteran golfer at Hoylake was a great surprise. Won Australia's championship in 1904.

SCULLIN, Rt. Hon. James Henry, Prime Minister of Australia, Oct., 1929-1932; a. 58. Kept a grocer's store in Melbourne, and afterwards contributed to a Labour newspaper. Entered Federal politics in 1910, being elected for Corangamite, Victoria,

Losing his seat in 1913, it was not for nine years that he returned to the House of Representatives. Gained considerable notice as a debater. On Mr. Charlton's retirement, became leader of the Federal Labour Party in 1928. Appointed a Privy Councillor on becoming Prime Minister. Attended Imperial Conference in 1930. His Govt. was defeated on Nov. 25, 1931, and, following the General Election, he handed over the seals of office in Jan., 1932, to Mr. Lyons.

SEAMAN, Sir Owen Bart., D.Litt. ; a. 73. Succeeded Sir F. Burnand as editor of "Punch," 1906, of which he was assistant editor; has a remarkable gift for humorous verse. Began life as a schoolmaster, after doing well at Cambridge both in scholarship and oratoricalship. Has been writing for "Punch" since 1894. Knighted in 1914. His spirited verses and editorship of "Punch" were a national asset in war-time. Published "Interludes of an Editor," 1929. Resigned the editorship of "Punch," Nov., 1932. Received a baronetcy, Jan. 1, 1933.

SEDGWICK, Anne Douglas, authoress; a. 61. Her novel "Tante," in 1912, was acclaimed as an exceptionally clever one. Other books include "Valerie Upton," "The Dull Miss Auchinard," and "Franklin Kane." Married Basil de Selincourt, 1908. Published "The Encounter" in 1914; "The Third Window" in 1920; "The Little French Girl" in 1924; "The Old Countess," 1927; "Dark Hester," 1929, and others.

SELBIE, Rev. William B., M.A., D.D. Son and grandson of ministers, he was born Dec. 24, 1862, and was educated at Manchester Grammar School and Brasenose College. After holding pastorates at Highgate and Cambridge, became Principal of Mansfield College in 1909. Chairman of the Congregational Union in 1914. President of the Free Church Council for 1917. Elected Hon. Fellow of Brasenose College, 1926. Resigned Principalship of Mansfield College in 1932.

SELBORNE, Earl of, Blackmoor, Hants; a. 75. Minister of Agriculture from May, 1915, to June, 1916; sat in the Commons as Liberal and Liberal-Unionist M.P., and married a daughter of Lord Salisbury; on his accession to the title he tried to retain his seat in the Commons; Under-Secretary for Colonies, 1895-1900; was First Lord of the Admiralty, succeeded Lord Milner as High Commissioner in South Africa, where he was most successful as a pacificator; one of the movers of the South African Union. Joined Coalition Cabinet in 1915. Lost two sons in the war.

SELBY, Sir Walford, British Minister in Vienna; a. 53. Entered the Foreign Office in 1904, and served in Berlin and The Hague. Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from 1924 to 1932.

SELFRIIDGE, H. Gordon, founder of Selfridge & Co., Oxford Street, W.; a. 71. After 13 years as director of Marshall, Field & Co.—"the largest shop in the world"—came to London and established in 1909 his business in Oxford St. Its 25th anniversary was celebrated March, 1934. His eldest daughter, Rosalie, married Serge de Bolofoff, son of Princess Wiasemsky, Aug., 1918, and his daughter Violet married in 1921 Vicomte de Sibour. One of the leaders of American life in

London, and a pioneer who has "made good" and won the esteem of British rivals

SELSDON, Lord, formerly Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, ex-Postmaster-General; a. 57. A native of Edinburgh, he was educated at Winchester College, Edinburgh University, and Balliol College. Represented in the House of Commons successively N.W. Lanark, N. Down Maryhill division of Glasgow, and S. Croydon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food in the last Conservative Government, he became Postmaster-General, Nov., 1924. Was chief Civil Commissioner in the General Strike, 1926. Received a Peerage on Jan. 1, 1932, and took the title of Lord Selsdon of Croydon.

SHAFTESBURY, Earl of, K.P., G.C.V.O., St. Giles House, Dorset, Lord Steward since Nov., 1922; a. 65. After Riton and Sandhurst succeeded to Earldom in 1886. Was Lord Mayor of Belfast in 1907, and is Chancellor of Queen's University. Appointed Lord Chamberlain to the Queen in 1910. Is President of the Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, in which he has an hereditary interest. A charming singer, like his sister, Lady Maud Warrender. G.C.V.O., Jan., 1924.

SHAKESPEARE, Geoffrey H., M.P., Parliamentary Sec. to the Ministry of Health since Oct. 1, 1932; a. 31. Son of the late Rev. Dr. J. H. Shakespeare, he was educated at the Highgate School and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Was Private Sec. to Mr. Lloyd George. A whip of the National Government, Nov., 1931-Sept., 1932.

SHANNON, Charles, R.A., Townshend House, Albert Road, N.W.; a. 70. Elected A.R.A., 1911, and R.A., Nov., 1920. His foremost portraits are "The Lady with the Feather" and "The Sculptress," both of Lady Scott, the explorer's wife. Began his art career as a stylist in lithography, and has illustrated books. Is Vice-President of International Society of Sculptors, Painters, and Gravers. A native of Salford.

SHAW, George Bernard ; a. 78. Fabian, Socialist, playwright, novelist, economist, theologian, and journalist-critic; an Irishman, married to an Irishwoman (Miss Payne-Townshend); is the most agile of controversialists, and a thoroughgoing "humanitarian." His plays are as well known on the Continent and in the United States as in London. His play "Back to Methuselah" was produced in Feb., 1924, and "Saint Joan" later. Awarded a Nobel prize, Nov., 1926. His volume explaining Socialism appeared in 1928. His play "The Apple Cart" was produced in Aug., 1929. Visited Russia in 1931, and South Africa in 1932. His play "Too True to be Good" appeared in U.S.A., 1932, and at the Malvern Festival and in London. Visited U.S.A. in 1933.

SHAW, Rt. Hon. Thomas, C.B.E., Secretary for War, June, 1929-August, 1931; was Minister for Labour in the first Labour Cabinet, Jan.-Nov., 1924; a. 61. Educated at an elementary school. He had worked at the age of eight in a cotton mill. He became secretary of the International Congress of Textile Workers in 1911. Entered Parliament in the Labour interest as M.P. for Preston in

1918, and was re-elected four times. Speaks French and German. Defeated in General Election, 1931.

SHEFFIELD, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. L. H. Burrows, D.O.); a. 77. Ordained in 1881, and did good work at Dorking, Wrexham, Godalming, and Croydon. Brother of the Principal of King's College, London. Bishop Suffragan of Lewes from 1900 until his appointment in Feb., 1914, as the first Bishop of the new See of Sheffield. Much interested in foreign missions. Lost a son in the war.

SHEPPARD, Very Rev. Canon H. R. L., C.H., D.D. Son of the late Canon Edgar Sheppard, his work as vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields won for him, through broadcast sermons, a national reputation. Resigned through illness in 1926. Ordained in 1907; was chaplain and then head of Oxford House, 1907-1910; curate at St. George's, Hanover Square. Served as a chaplain in the war. Made a Companion of Honour in 1927. Appointed Dean of Canterbury, May, 1929, but resigned Feb., 1931, owing to ill-health. Appointed a Canon of St. Paul's, Sept., 1934.

SHERRINGTON, Sir Charles, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc., ex-President of the Royal Society, 1920-5, and holder of innumerable scientific distinctions; a. 73. Has served on several important committees. Has been President of the British Association, Croonian Lecturer, Fullerian Professor, Lecturer on Physiology, etc. Received Order of Merit, 1924.

SHUTE, H. Densmore, winner of the British Open Golf championship in 1933; a. 29. Son of Herman Shute, an Englishman, he was born in U.S.A. In 1923 won Ohio Amateur championship. Became a professional golfer in 1925. Defeated Craig Wood at St. Andrews, July 8, 1933, in Open championship.

SICKERT, W. Richard, R.A., a notable artist whose work is represented in the Tate Gallery, the Luxembourg Gallery, and other famous art collections; a. 74. His portraits and etchings have aroused controversy as well as evoked enthusiasm. Elected A.R.A. in Nov., 1924, and R.A. in 1934. President of R.B.A., 1928-1929. His portrait of Sir Nigel Playfair in the Academy, 1929, caused discussion. In Royal Academy, 1932, his "Raising of Lazarus" was noteworthy.

SIMON, Rt. Hon. Sir John, G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.C., M.P.; a. 61. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since Nov., 1931. Appointed Solicitor-General, 1910; his rise at the Bar was very rapid; was chairman on Street Trading; member of Royal Commission on Justices of Peace, 1910; son of late Rev. E. Simon, formerly Congregational minister, Bath. Sat for Walthamstow; P.C., 1913. Became Attorney-General with a seat in the Cabinet, Oct., 1913. On formation of Coalition Ministry in May, 1915, became Home Secretary. Resigned on introduction of Compulsion Bill, Jan., 1916, resuming his practice at the Bar. In October joined the Army. Married Mrs. Manning, Dec., 1917. Promoted major, April, 1918. Defeated at General Election, Dec., 1918, and at by-election in Spen Valley, but was elected Nov., 1922, and added to his Parliamentary reputation in 1923. Elected Deputy Leader of the Liberal Party, Nov., 1922. Made notable speeches against General Strike, 1926.

As Chairman of Royal Commission on Indian Affairs visited India in 1928 and 1929, having previously retired from the Bar. Lady Simon published a volume on Slavery, 1929. The G.C.S.I. was conferred on Sir John in June, 1930. "Comments and Criticisms" appeared in 1930. Presided over Inquiry re R 101 in 1930. Formed a party to support National Govt. at General Election. Took an important part in Lausanne Conference in 1932. Lady Simon received the D.B.E., June, 1933. Sir John won the Parliamentary Golf Handicap, July, 1934.

SIMPKIN, Sir Oswald, Public Trustee 1919-1934; a. 55. A barrister who succeeded Sir Charles Stewart as Public Trustee. A Suffolk man, educated at Winchester, and New College, Oxford, where he took two "Firsts" and was Eldon law scholar. Called to the Bar in 1905. Warden of Winchester College since 1932.

SINCLAIR, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald, Bart., C.M.G., M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, Aug., 1931-Sept., 1932; a. 45. Educated at Eton and Sandhurst, entering the Army in 1910. Major in 2nd Life Guards. Since 1922 has been Liberal M.P. for Caithness and Sutherland. A Liberal Whip. Succeeded to baronetcy in 1912. Joined National Govt. and became a Privy Councillor, Aug., 1931. Resigned, Sept. 28, 1932.

SINGLETON, John E., K.C., Recorder of Preston and a former Judge of Appeal in the Isle of Man. Educated at Lancaster School and Pembroke College, Cambridge, graduating B.A., LL.B. in 1905; a. 49. Called to the Bar, 1906. Served in the war with the R.F.A. Represented Lancaster division, 1922-23, as a Conservative.

SKELTON, A. N., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Scotland; a. 54. Son of the late Sir John Skelton. Educated at Glenalmond and Christ Church, Oxford. Became an Advocate in 1906. Entered Parliament in 1922.

SLESSER, Lord Justice, K.C., a Lord Justice of Appeal since June, 1929, Solicitor-General in the Labour Ministry Jan.-Nov., 1924; a. 51. Educated at Oundle School and St. Paul's School. Specialised in trade union law at the Bar. K.C., 1924. A convinced supporter of Labour, he joined to this political faith a strong interest in churchmanship. Defeated three times for Central Leeds. Co-author of "Industrial Law." Elected M.P., Oct., 1924, and again in 1929, resigning on appointment to succeed Sir John (now Viscount) Sankey as a Lord Justice of Appeal.

SMITH, Very Rev. Sir George Adam, M.A., D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Chanonry Lodge, Old Aberdeen; a. 78. Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Aberdeen; formerly Professor of Old Testament language, literature and theology, U.F.C. College, Glasgow. Elected Moderator of U.F. Church for 1916. Knighted on Jan. 1, 1916. Two sons fell in the war. A chaplain to the King.

SMUTS, Rt. Hon. Lieut.-General Jan Christiaan, Minister of Justice and Deputy Prime Minister in Coalition Govt. formed in March, 1933; Premier of South Africa, 1919-1924; Pretoria; a. 64. Occupied many public offices in the Transvaal before his appointment as Colonial Secretary in General

Botha's Ministry. Succeeded Sir H. Smith-Dorrien in command of East African campaign, Feb. 1916. Very successful in German S.W. African campaign. Made hon. lieutenant-general on Jan. 1, 1917, and Privy Councillor in March, when he arrived in London. Received freedom of the City in May. Appointed a Companion of Honour, 1917. Succeeded the late General Botha as Premier. Obtained majority at General Election, Feb., 1921. Was present at Imperial Conference in Oct. 1923. His Government resigned after a General Election in June, 1924, resulting in his defeat by General Hertzog's party. Rhodes Memorial Lecturer at Oxford, 1929-30. Pres. Brit. Assoc. for 1931. Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, 1934.

SMYTH, Dame Ethel, D.B.E., Mus. Doc., Coign Woking, Surrey. Composer and conductor; daughter of the late General Smyth. Her operas, "Der Wald," "The Wreckers," and "Th. Boatswain's Mate," made her fame. Her charming volumes of reminiscences have won success. Appointed a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Jan., 1922. Her "Fête Galante" was produced in 1923, and some of her works were broadcast in 1925. A new work, "The Prison" was produced in 1931.

SNELL, Lord, of Plumstead, Chairman of the London County Council; Under-Sec. for India, March-Aug., 1931; a. 68. Son of an agricultural labourer, was educated at a village school, but later studied at Nottingham Univ. College, London School of Economics, and Univ. of Heidelberg. Was a clerk in Nottingham. Contested Huddersfield thrice unsuccessfully. Elected Labour M.P. for East Woolwich, 1922. Was a member of the L.C.C. for 6 years. C.B.E., 1930. An able speaker. Raised to the Peerage on becoming Parly. Under-Sec. for India, 1931. Elected L.C.C. Chairman in 1934.

SNOW, Lieut.-General Sir Thomas D., K.C.B.; a. 74. G.O. Commanding-in-Chief Western Command, Aug., 1918-1919; entered Army in 1879; served through Zulu War, and was wounded in Sudan Expedition, 1884; mentioned in despatches after Battle of Abama. Appointed in 1911 to command the 4th Division. In the war General Snow, by covering the retreat from Le Cateau, won fame in command of the 4th Division of the British Forces.

SNOWDEN, Rt. Hon. Viscount, Lord Privy Seal, Nov., 1931-Sept., 1932; Chancellor of the Exchequer 1929-31, after holding that office in previous Labour Govts., Jan.-Nov., 1924; a. 71. Began career in Civil Service. Turning to politics, represented Blackburn, 1906-1918, and 1922-1931, Colne Valley. Chairman of I.L.P. 1903-6 and 1917-20, but resigned his membership in Dec. 1927. Has issued various books, including "Syndicalism" (1913), "Socialism and the Drink Question," "The Living Wage." Introduced the first Labour Budget, April 29, 1924. In the National crisis, introduced an Emergency Budget, Sept., 1931, after joining National Government. Mr. Snowden was raised to the Peerage, Nov., 1931, as Visct. Snowden of Ickornshaw, and took his seat, Nov. 25, 1931. Resigned from the Cabinet, Sept. 28, 1932. Published his autobiography in 1934.

SOMERS, Lord, K.C.M.G., ex-Governor of Victoria; a. 47. Formerly captain in the

1st Life Guards, serving throughout the war. A Lord-in-Waiting to the King, 1924-26. Joint Master of the Ledbury Fox Hounds, 1922-24. Governor of Victoria, March, 1926-31. K.C.M.G., April 1926. Acted as Governor-General of Australia, Oct., 1930, to Jan., 1931.

SOMERVELL, Sir Donald, K.C., M.P., Solicitor-General since Oct., 1933; a. 45. Educated at Harrow and Magdalen College, Oxford. Served in the war. Elected M.P. for Crewe Division in 1931. Called to the Bar in 1916. Took silk, 1929.

SOUTHAMPTON, Suffragan Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Arthur B. L. Karney, D.D.), formerly Bishop of Johannesburg; a. 59. Educated at Haileybury and Trinity College, Cambridge. Ordained in 1897 as assistant chaplain in the Missions to Seamen at Sunderland, serving later abroad. A Royal Naval chaplain in the war, and Diocesan Missioner in Oxford 1919-1922. Consecrated Bishop of Johannesburg, July, 1922. Succeeded Dr. Bouthflower as Bishop of Southampton Sept. 30, 1935.

SOUTHAMPTON, Lord, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., 17, Airlie Gardens, W.; a. 74. Sir F. Hopwood was under-Sec. for the Colonies and Vice-Chairman of Development Commission. Served as additional Civil Lord of the Admiralty. Secretary of the Order of SS. Michael and George, 1909-11; a valuable servant of the State, with wide experience. G.C.V.O., June, 1917. Secretary of the Irish Convention. Raised to the Peerage in Oct., 1917. Received K.C.S.I., 1920.

SOUTHWARK, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Richard Godfrey Parsons, M.A., D.D.); a. 51. Born at Pendleton, he was educated at Durham School and Magdalen College, Oxford, graduating First Class in Lit. Hum. and Theology. Studied abroad; ordained in 1907 as curate of Hampstead Parish Church. Appointed Principal of Wells Theological College; served as an army chaplain; was rector of Birch. Appointed Suffragan Bishop of Middleton in 1926, and Canon of Manchester in 1931. Succeeded Dr. Garbett as Bishop of Southwark, April, 1932.

SOUTHWELL, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D.), who succeeded Rt. Rev. Luke Paget as Bishop Suffragan of Stepney in July, 1919. His church work had been in Hackney, Stratford, Bethnal Green and Poplar, so he knew his diocese thoroughly. Appointed to Southwell in 1928.

SPENCER, Stanley, A.R.A.; a. 41. Seventh son of the late Prof. Wm. Spencer, musician. Studied at the Slade School. In the Imperial War Museum is his picture "Convoys arriving with Wounded," and in the Tate Gallery are his striking paintings of "Resurrection" and "Christ bearing the Cross." Is a member of the New English Art Club. Elected A.R.A., Dec., 1932. Served with the R.A.M.C. and on the Salonika front. His decorations of the Oratory in Burchleigh drew high praise in 1932.

SPENDER, J. A., D.L., Chantry Place, Marden, Kent; a. 72. A Balliol man, formerly on the "Pall Mall Gazette"; from 1896-1922 editor of the "Westminster Gazette," which he raised to a high position in London journalism. His *Life of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman*

was published in 1923. Visited Egypt as member of Lord Milner's Commission. Resigned his editorship, Feb., 1922. Visited India in 1926. Published *Reminiscences* in 1927. Published biography of Weetman Pearson, 1st Viscount Cowdroy, and of Sir R. Hudson in 1930. Wrote the life of Lord Oxford and Asquith with Mr. Cyril Asquith. "Fifty Years of Europe" (1933). His book, "These Times," appeared in 1934.

SPICER, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert, Bart., 24, Palace Court, W.; a. 87. President of London Chamber of Commerce from 1907 to 1910; was M.P. (L.) for Central Hackney; baronet since 1906, and P.C. in 1912. Chairman of the Marconi Select Committee, 1913. Has been an invalid for the last two years. His wife died in 1934.

SPICER, Sir Evan, D.L., J.P., Belair, Dulwich; a. 83. Was an original member of the L.C.C., of which he was chairman, 1906-7. A governor of Royal Holloway College; president of Equitable Assurance Co., 1920-31; associated with many philanthropic and public bodies. Stood for Parliament in 1910 for Dulwich division. Received knighthood, Dec., 1916. Lady Spicer died in Dec., 1932.

SPRIGGE, Sir Samuel Squire, M.A., M.D., editor of the "Lancet," having been on its staff for 42 years. For three years was chairman of the Society of Authors. Knighted in 1921.

SQUIRE, Sir John C., ex-editor of the "London Mercury"; a. 50. Educated at Blundell's and St. John's College, Cambridge. His contributions to "The New Statesman" and other journals gained for him attention, and his numerous volumes have had a wide circulation. Among them are several books of delightful poems and parodies. A busy reviewer. Stood in the Liberal interest for Cambridge University in 1913. Knighted, June, 1933.

STAMP, Sir Josiah, G.B.E., Chairman of London, Midland and Scottish Ry. Co. since Oct., 1927; a. 54. Educated at London Univ., gaining distinctions. Served on Royal Commissions and many committees. Entered Civil Service in 1896. Has written and lectured on economics. Elected a Director of the Bank of England, April, 1928. Issued in 1929 "Some Economic Factors in Modern Life," and a volume of essays in 1931. A Fellow of the British Academy.

STANHOPE, Rt. Hon. Earl, K.G., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs since Jan., 1934, after being Under-Sec. for the War Office; a. 54. Educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. Served in the Grenadier Guards. Received D.S.O. and Military Cross in the war. Was Parly. Sec. to the War Office in 1918. Received the Order of the Garter, Jan. 1, 1934.

STANLEY, Rt. Hon. Lord, Parly. and Financial Sec. to the Admiralty; ex-Deputy Chairman of Conservative Party, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, K.G.; a. 40. Educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Oxford. Was wounded in the war. Since 1922 has been Conservative M.P. for the Fylde division of Lancs, having previously represented Abercromby division of Liverpool for a year. P.C., Jan. 1, 1934.

STANLEY, Lt.-Col. Right Hon. Sir G. F., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., C.M.G., Governor of Madras, 1929-1934; ex-Parly. Sec. to the Ministry of Pensions; a. 62. Son of the 16th Earl of Derby, he was educated at Wellington College, entering Woolwich and the Army. Represented Preston for 12 years. M.P. for E. Willesden, Oct., 1924, until May, 1929. P.C., June, 1927. Was Acting-Governor-General of India, 1934.

STANLEY, Sir Herbert J., G.C.M.G., Governor of S. Rhodesia; a. 62. Educated at Eton and Balliol. Acted successively as private secretary to the British Ministers at Dresden and Coburg, and to Visct. Gladstone when he was Governor-General of South Africa. Was Resident Commissioner in Rhodesia, 1915-18, and since then Imperial Secy. to the High Commissioner for S. Africa. Knighted, June, 1924. Governor of N. Rhodesia prior to Ceylon appointment in 1927.

STANLEY, Rt. Hon. Oliver, M.P., Minister of Labour since June, 1934; Minister of Transport, 1933-1934, after being Under-Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; a. 40. Son of the Earl of Derby. Educated at Eton and served in the Great War. Called to the Bar in 1919. Represents Westmorland in the House of Commons. Entered the Cabinet, July, 1934.

STARHEMBERG, Prince von, Vice-Chancellor of Austria; a. 35. Was in Italy when Dr. Dollfuss was murdered in July, 1934, and, returning to Austria, was appointed by President Miklas as Vice-Chancellor. An able man of sudden impulses. He served in Russia and Italy in the war. He raised a private regiment for the Heimwehr movement. He succeeded Dr. Dollfuss as leader of the Patriotic Front, the organisation in favour of Austrian independence. He belongs to a famous Austrian family.

STEEL-MAITLAND, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. D. R., Bart., M.P., 72, Cadogan Square, S.W.; a. 58. Min. of Labour, Nov., 1924-June, 1929; ex-Under-Secretary for the Colonies; was Chief Organiser Central Conservative Office; Special Commissioner to Royal Commission on Poor Laws, 1906-7; Treasurer and President of Oxford Union, and rowing blue, 1899; M.P. for E. Birmingham, 1910-18, and for Erdington, 1918-29. Remained Under-Secretary for the Colonies on change of Ministry in Dec., 1916. Created a baronet, June, 1917. Became head of the Commercial Intelligence Department, Sept., 1917, resigning in July, 1919. Additional Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1917-19. Joined Mr. Baldwin's Cabinet as Minister of Labour, Nov., 1924. Defeated at General Election, 1929, he was elected for Tamworth in Dec., 1929.

STEER, P. Wilson, O.M., 109, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea; a. 74. A distinguished painter of landscapes and portraits. Was asked to paint his own portrait for the famous collection in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence. Prominent member of the New English Art Club. Never exhibits at the R.A. Made a member of the Order of Merit, Jan. 1, 1931.

STEFANSSON, Vilhjalmur, Arctic explorer; a. 55. Son of Icelandic parents who had emigrated to Canada, he was born at Winnipeg. Then as his parents removed to the U.S.A., he graduated at the University

of Iowa. Was Professor of Anthropology at Harvard University, and paid two visits to Iceland on ethnological expeditions. Journeyed in 1906 to Arctic shores of Canada by way of the Mackenzie River and spent the winter among the Eskimo; learning their language. Spent four years with Dr. Anderson in the Arctic, finding copper. Started on a new expedition in 1913, under Canadian auspices, but it met with adversity.

STEVENS, Horace, English baritone singer. Born in Australia, he served in the war and became captain. Coming to England, he made an immediate success in oratorio music, appearing at the leading Festivals. Has also sung in opera with equal acceptability. Toured Australia in 1934.

STODDART, Miss Jane T., author of biographies of the Empress Eugénie, Lord Rosebery, and Sir William Robertson Nicoll; assistant editor of the "British Weekly," to which she has contributed thousands of columns, many under the pseudonym of "Lorna." A native of Kelso, she was educated in Edinburgh and Hanover. Came to London to assist Dr. Robertson Nicoll. Widely read on theology, she has published "The Old and New Testaments in Life and Literature," "Great Lives Divinely Planned," "The Golden Rule," and has translated various works.

STOLL, Sir Oswald, Chairman and Managing Director of Coliseum Syndicate; a. 68. A leading figure in the world of "Variety" entertainment for many years. Promoted the War Seal Foundation. Interested in philosophy and economics. Knighted in April, 1919.

STONEHAVEN, Lord, G.C.M.G., Chairman of the Conservative Party since April, 1931; Governor-General of Australia, 1925-30; First Commissioner of Works, October, 1922-January, 1924, after being Under-Secretary for the Home Office; a. 58. Eldest son of Sir Alex Baird, Bart. Formerly in diplomacy, serving in Vienna, Cairo, Abyssinia, etc. Entered Parliament in 1910 as M.P. for Rugby, and acted as Parliamentary private sec. to the late Mr. Bonar Law. G.C.M.G., June, 1925. Raised to Peerage as Lord Stonehaven.

STRABOLGI, Lord (formerly Lt.-Commander the Hon. J. M. Kenworthy) eldest son of the late Lord Strabolgi; a. 48. Entered the Royal Navy in 1902, and served in the Great War. Represented Central Hull, 1919-1926, in the Liberal interest, and displayed a real Parliamentary gift, especially at question time. An all-round athlete. Joined the Labour Party, Oct., 1926, and was re-elected in Nov. for Central Hull, and again in May, 1929. Defeated at last General Election. Published a book on the Navy and on War incidents. Succeeded his father as a Peer in Feb., 1934.

STRACHEY, Miss J. P., Principal of Newnham College, Cambridge, since Oct., 1923. Daughter of the late Sir Richard Strachey. She received an honorary degree from Trinity College, Dublin. Joined the staff of Newnham College as a lecturer in modern languages in 1906, and became Fellow, Tutor and a Vice-principal, being latterly head of Peile Hall. Succeeded Miss Clough as Principal in 1923.

STRADBROKE, Earl of, Governor of Victoria, 1920-26; a. 72. Educated at Harrow and Cambridge. Succeeded his father in the earldom in 1886. Is Prov. Grand Master of Mark Masons of England. Appointed Governor of Victoria in Aug., 1920. Parly. Secretary for Agriculture, Feb., 1928-1929.

STRATHCONA, Lord, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for War; a. 43. Succeeded his mother in 1926. Married a twin daughter of Lord Wakehurst. Served in the War. Represented N. Cumberland in the House of Commons from 1922 to 1926. Was Deputy-Chairman of the Conservative Party.

STRATHMORE, Earl of, K.T., who succeeded in 1904 his father, the 13th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; a. 79. Married in 1881 Cecilia, daughter of the late Rev. C. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, and has four sons and three daughters. His youngest daughter is H.R.H. Duchess of York. Received K.T., 1928. Celebrated his Golden Wedding in Aug., 1931.

STRAUSS, Richard, the most famous of living German composers; a. 70. His symphonic poems (e.g., "Don Juan," "Till Eulenspiegel," "Don Quixote") introduced new realism and colour into music. His operas include "Salomé," "Elektra," and "The Rose Cavalier," the last-named being an established favourite in England. Strauss is also a popular song-writer and is a supremely distinguished conductor. He has been a frequent visitor to England.

STRAVINSKY, Igor, the audacious and experimental Russian composer, the most discussed musician in Europe to-day; a. 52. Born near Petrograd, but has for long made his home in France. Became famous by his ballets, commissioned by Diaghileff (e.g., "The Fire-bird," "Petroushka," his masterpiece, and "The Rite of Spring"). His later works are one and all of curious "cerebral" interest, though their permanent musical value is problematical. Is a frequent visitor to London, where he has the most enthusiastic admirers, as well as violent detractors. In Paris his influence is enormous.

SUGGIA, Madame, greatest woman violoncellist; born at Oporto in 1888. Received musical tuition from her late father and from Klenzel. Her first public appearance was in Leipzig, when she was only seventeen. The portrait of Madame Suggia by Augustus John created a sensation some years ago.

SUMSION, Herbert W., Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O., organist of Gloucester Cathedral, and conductor of the Three Choirs Festival at Gloucester in 1934; a. 35. Was organist at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, W.; assistant music master at Bishop's Stortford College; teacher of harmony at the Curtis Institute, Philadelphia. Appointed organist of Gloucester Cathedral in 1928.

SUTCLIFFE, Herbert W., Yorkshire county cricketer since 1919; a. 40. Made brilliant success on Australian tour in 1924-25. With Hobbs he has made eleven century partnerships versus Australia. County average in 1931 was 96.96 runs. With P. Holmes created new record—555 for one wicket—on June 16, 1932, versus Essex. Completed 107 centuries in his career in season of 1932. Member of M.C.C. team which visited Australia, 1932-3.

SUTHERLAND, Duke of, K.T., Paymaster-General, June, 1925-Dec., 1928; High Commissioner for the Church of Scotland, 1921-1922; a. 46. Under-Secretary to the Air Ministry, Oct., 1922-Jan., 1924. Succeeded his father, the 4th Duke, in 1913. Married, in 1912, Lady Eileen Butler. Owns about one million and a quarter acres chiefly in Scotland. Parly Under-Sec. for War, Dec., 1928, until June, 1929. Knight of the Thistle 1929.

SWAN, Annie S. (Mrs. Burnett Smith, C.B.E.), Aldersyde, Gullane; authoress of "Aldersyde" and countless stories of homely charm; married Dr. Burnett Smith who was Mayor of Hertford in 1912 and in 1921. He died May 24, 1927. Spoke on our war aims in U.S.A. and Canada, 1918. Contested unsuccessfully a seat in Parliament, Nov., 1922. Received C.B.E., June, 1930. "The Marching Feet" was published in 1931.

SWANSEA AND BRECON, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. John Morgan), son of the late Archbishop Morgan of Llandudno, the town of his birth. Sang as a chorister in Llandaff Cathedral. Educated at Llandoverly College, Hertford College, Oxford, and Cuddesdon; a. 48. Was successively curate of Llanaber; Chaplain to the Forces, 1916-1919; vicar of St. Asaph; vicar of Llanbelleu; rector of Llandudno, 1933. Appointed Bishop in 1931. Elected Bishop of Swansea and Brecon, 1934.

SWEDEN, Gustav V., King of, a. 76. Married Grand Duke of Baden's daughter, Princess Victoria, in 1881; succeeded to throne, 1907; a keen player of lawn tennis. The Crown Prince married Lady Louise Mountbatten, as his second wife, in 1923. The King's niece, Princess Martha, married Prince Olaf of Norway, 1929. The Queen of Sweden died in Rome on April 4, 1930.

SWIFT, Mr. Justice (Hon. Sir Rigby Swift, K.C.); a. 60. Native of St. Helens; educated at London University and Liverpool; was called to the Bar in 1895. Represented St. Helens, 1910-18. Took silk in 1912 and became Recorder of Wigan three years later. Defended Col. Rutherford in murder case in 1919, but was chiefly briefed in civil cases. Appointed a judge, June, 1920.

SYKES, Major-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Fred., G.B.E., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., ex-Governor of Bombay; a. 57. Entered the Imperial Yeomanry in 1900; joined the Flying Corps in 1912, and served in the war. Appointed Chief of the Air Staff in 1918, and next year the Controller-General of Civil Aviation. Married in 1920 a daughter of the late Mr. Bonar Law. Represented the Hallam division of Sheffield, 1922-28. Governor of Bombay, 1928-1933. G.C.S.I., 1934.

SYMONS, Arthur, poet and critic; a. 69. Of Cornish parentage, he was born in Wales. First volume of poetry was "Days and Nights," 1889. Other volumes include "The Knave of Hearts," "Silloettes," and "London Nights." A leader of the Symbolist movement.

SZIGETI, Joseph, famous violinist; a. 42. Pupil of Hubay, he made his debut when 13 years old. Has played all over the Continent and in the United States with great success. Appeared at the Promenade Concerts in 1933.

TAGORE, Sir Rabindranath, Bolpur, Bengal; a. 74. Winner of the Nobel Literature Prize in 1913; a member of an ancient Bengal family; best-known volume of poetry is "Gitanjali," a translation of some of his Bengal lyrics; other books include "The Gardener," "The Crescent Moon," and "Sadhana." A drama by him, entitled "The Post Office," was produced, July, 1913, at the Court Theatre. Received knighthood on the King's birthday, June, 1915. Visited Japan in 1916. Published his "Memories" in 1917. "Lover's Gift and Crossing" issued in 1918, and "Lashi, and Other Stories." Delivered several addresses in England in 1930. Latest book is his Hibbert Lectures.

TALBOT, Mr. Justice (Sir George J. Talbot, K.C.), Judge of the King's Bench Division since Nov., 1923; a. 72. Son of the late Rt. Hon. J. G. Talbot, he graduated at Oxford, and was elected a Fellow of All Souls' College in 1886. Called to the Bar, he became a leading authority on Ecclesiastical Law, and was appointed Chancellor of the dioceses of Lincoln, Ely, Lichfield, Southwark, and Winchester. Published a volume on "Modern Decisions on Ritual." Appointed to succeed Mr. Justice Darling on the latter's retirement, 1923.

TAUBER, Richard, German opera singer who has made many successes in Vienna, Berlin, and London; appeared in "The Land of Smiles," and in a later musical play. A natural tenor with a voice reminiscent of Caruso. Sang in "The Singing Dream," composed by himself, Aug., 1934.

TEMPEST, Marie (Mrs. Graham Browne), 55, Avenue Rd., N.W., actress; "one of the very few English actresses equipped for emotion," says Mr. Max Beerbohm. Began in comic opera ("Dorothy"), then went in most successfully for "the legitimate drama." Returned to England, Dec., 1922, and reappeared with success. Played in "The Cat's Cradle" in 1926, in "The Spot on the Sun," 1927, and "Passing Brompton Road," 1928. She played in "Her Shop" in 1929, and in "The First Mrs. Fraser" and "Five Farthings." In Aug., 1932, appeared in "Tomorrow will be Friday"; and in "Theatre Royal," 1934.

TETRAZZINI, Mme., born in Florence; great soprano singer who, though famous on the Continent and in South America for years, was unknown in England until 1908, when she took London by storm. Published her autobiography, 1921. Sang for "wireless" in London March, 1925. "Farewelled" in 1933.

THANKERTON, Lord, K.C., Lord of Appeal since April, 1929; Lord-Advocate, 1922-24 and Nov., 1924-1929; Solicitor-General for Scotland, July-Oct., 1922; a. 61. Son of the late Lord Watson, eminent Lord of Appeal who was once Solicitor-General for Scotland. Procurator of the Church of Scotland, 1918-1922. Raised to Peers as Lord Thankerton of Thankerton.

THOMAS, Sir George, Bart., British Chess champion in 1934; has excelled in lawn-tennis, chess, and Badminton; a. 53. Educated at Wellington College and served with Hampshire Regiment. Succeeded to the baronetcy in 1918. Won several lawn-tennis championships.

THOMAS, Rt. Hon. James H., M.P., Sec. of State for the Dominions since June, 1930; Lord Privy Seal, June, 1929-1930; Sec. of State for the Colonies, Jan.-Nov., 1924; a. 60. Began work at the age of nine, becoming later an engine-driver on G.W.R. Was General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, of which he was President in 1910. Became M.P. for Derby in 1910. Visited U.S.A. in 1917, with valuable results. Made a Privy Councillor in June, 1917. Opposed the railway strike in Sept., 1918. Visited U.S.A. in 1919. Vice-Chairman of Parliamentary Labour Party, Feb.-Oct., 1921. A Governor of Dulwich College. Visited S. Africa in 1924. Made railway wage agreement in 1928. Given special work in connection with unemployment in the Government formed in June, 1929. Received the Freedom of Derby. A racy and interesting speaker. Appointed in June, 1930, Sec. for the Dominions, and retained post in National Government. Attended the Ottawa Conference. A biography of Mr. Thomas appeared in 1933.

THOMSON, Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C., M.P., Treasurer of H.M. Household; a. 58. Educated at Edinburgh Academy and University College, Oxford. A Scottish Advocate, he was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1904. Served in the war. Has been a Junior Lord of the Treasury, Solicitor-General for Scotland. Represents S. Aberdeen in Conservative interest.

THOMSON, Sir Jos., O.M., F.R.S., LL.D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, since 1918; a. 79. Fellow Trinity College, Cambridge; ex-Cavendish Prof. of Experimental Physics at Cambridge; Professor of Physics at the Royal Institution; was one of those who predicted the behaviour of radium; granted Nobel Prize of Physics, 1906. President of the British Association, 1909. O.M., 1912. Succeeded Dr. Butler at Trinity College, Feb., 1918. President of the Royal Society, 1916-20.

THOMSON, Sir St. Clair, M.D., F.R.C.S., 64, Wimpole St., W.; a. 75. Educated at King's College and abroad. One of the leading laryngologists, he is surgeon for throat and ear at the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, physician for the throat at the Midhurst Sanatorium, surgeon to the Royal Ear Hospital, as well as holding other appointments. Knighted in 1912.

THORNDIKE, Dame Sybil, D.B.E., LL.D., actress; a. 49. Played in Ben Greet's company for four years, then with Miss Horniman's company in Manchester. Coming to London, she had notable rôles in "The Chinese Puzzle," "The Mystery of the Yellow Room," and a great variety of Grand Guignol plays. Appeared in "Advertising Art" in 1923, in "St. Joan," in 1924, and in "Granite" in 1926. Married Mr. Lewis Casson. One of our greatest actresses. In 1927 her success in "Macbeth" was great. Received in 1929 hon. LL.D. degree from Manchester University, and Freedom of Rochester. Her Life, written by Russell Thorndike, her brother, appeared in 1929. Dame of the Order of the British Empire, June, 1931. Toured in Australia and New Zealand in 1932-33.

THOROLD, Rev. E. H., C.B., C.B.E., D.D., M.A., Chaplain-General to the Forces; educated at Highgate and Queen's College,

Oxford; a. 55. Appointed an Army Chaplain in 1906. Served in the war. Hon. Chaplain to the King. Succeeded Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis as Chaplain-General, Oct. 1, 1931.

TILDEN, William T.; a. 41. Won the Clay Court championship singles of U.S.A., 1918, and the national doubles championship of U.S.A. with V. Richards. On first visit to Wimbledon, defeated G. L. Patterson in World's Championship, July, 1920. A Philadelphian with a splendid service and genial personality. Retained the World's Championship at Wimbledon, July 2, 1921, but did not defend it in 1922, when it was gained by G. L. Patterson. Has written four books on the game and a novel, "Glory's Net." Won the championship at Wimbledon, July 5, 1930. Won the championship of Holland. Became a professional player, 1931. Visited England in July, 1934.

TITCHFIELD, Marquess of, M.P., a Lord Commissioner of Treasury; a. 41. Eldest son of the Duke of Portland. Married in 1915 the Hon. Ivy Gordon-Lennox and has two daughters. Entered Parliament as Conservative M.P. for the Newark division in 1922.

TITTLE, Walter, etcher and author. Born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1883, he studied under Wm. M. Chase, and became a regular contributor to leading U.S.A. magazines. Did 25 portraits in dry-point of the statesmen of the Washington Conference, portfolios of which were purchased by the British Museum. His life-like etchings of Geo. Bernard Shaw, the late Lord Balfour, Joseph Conrad, and many politicians and authors, have won for him a high reputation.

TOMLIN, Lord (formerly Sir Thomas J. O. Tomlin, K.C.), Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, after being a judge of the Chancery Division since Oct., 1923; a. 67. Called to the Bar in 1891, he took silk in 1913. A recognised authority on the law of partnerships. Appointed Lord of Appeal, Feb., 1929.

TOSCANINI, Arturo, famous conductor; a. 67. An Italian who received his musical training at the Conservatoire, Milan. For thirteen years conducted at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Latterly has been conductor at La Scala, Milan. Visited England in 1930 to conduct a series of brilliant orchestral concerts in London.

TOWSE, Captain Sir Beachcroft, V.C., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., Long Meadow, Goring; a. 70. Entered Army in 1885; served in India, South Africa (gaining V.C.), with Gordon Highlanders. Despite loss of eyesight, has led an active career in recent years, especially furthering interests of the blind. Sergeant-at-Arms to the King and Gentleman-at-Arms, Knighted, 1927.

TRENCHARD, Lord, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, G.C.B., D.S.O., Commissioner of Metropolitan Police; a. 61. Entered Army at the age of 20, and served in South Africa. A pioneer in military aviation, he became commandant of the Central Flying School in 1914, and did valuable work in the war. Received in 1919 a baronetcy with grant of £10,000. Appointed Colonel of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Chief of the Royal Air Staff, 1918-1928. Went to Egypt with Mr. Winston

Churchill, March, 1921. G.C.B., Jan. 1, 1924. Appointed Marshal, Jan. 1, 1927. Raised to the Peerage, Jan. 1, 1930. Issued in May, 1933, a much-discussed Report on the Police Force.

TREVELYAN, G. Macaulay, O.M., O.B.E., Golden Corner, West Rd., Cambridge; a. 58. Regius Professor of Modern History in Cambridge University since July, 1927; son of late Sir G. Trevelyan. Volumes on Garibaldi made his reputation; published in 1913 the *Life of John Bright*. Appointed O.B.E., June, 1918, for Red Cross work. His "History of England" made a success in 1926. Received Order of Merit, June, 1930.

TREVETHIN, Lord, ex-Lord Chief Justice; a. 91. Called to the Bar in 1869, and took silk. Was Recorder of Windsor. Elevated to Bench as a judge in 1904. An acute judge of men and law. President of War Compensation Court. Sir A. T. Lawrence succeeded Lord Reading as Lord Chief Justice of England, April, 1921, and was raised to the Peerage in Aug. Resigned March, 1922. Lady Trevethin died in 1931. His son, Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, became a judge in 1932.

TROTTER, Wilfred, M.D., F.R.C.S., Sergeant Surgeon to the King, after being one of the King's Honorary Surgeons since 1928. With Sir Hugh Rigby, operated on his Majesty in June, 1929. Educated at University College, and is now surgeon to Univ. Coll. Hospital. Was Gold Medalist at the Univ. of London in 1899. A former Assist. Surgeon at the East London Hospital for Children. Hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh.

TRURO, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Walter Howard Frere, D.D.), Lis Escop, Truro; a. 71. Son of P. H. Frere, Paston House, Cambridge, he was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took a First Class. Ordained curate of Stepney in 1887. Joined the Community of the Resurrection in 1892, and was Superior for two periods. Appointed Bishop of Truro in Oct., 1923.

TRYON, Rt. Hon. G. C., M.P., Minister of Pensions, and previously in 1924-29 and Oct., 1922-Jan., 1924, after being Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Pensions, April, 1920-1922; a. 63. Son of the late Sir G. Tryon; served in S. African War. Elected M.P. for Brighton in 1910, and had the largest majority of any candidate, Oct., 1931.

TURKEY, President of Republic of (His Excellency Mustafa Kemal Pasha). Born at Salonika in 1881, his father dying when he was young. Joining the Army, he was imprisoned as an opponent of the Sultan Abdul Hamid. Opposed entry of Turkey into the war, but served with bravery at the Dardanelles. Elected President of the newly founded Republic of Turkey in Oct., 1923. Resides at Angora, the new capital of Turkey. Visited by the Shah of Persia in 1934.

TYRRELL, Lord, K.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., British Ambassador in Paris from 1928 to April, 1934; a. 67. Educated at Balliol College, Oxford, and entered the Foreign Office in 1889. Was for eight years private secretary to Viscount Grey when the latter was Foreign Secretary, 1907-1915. From 1925 to his appointment to succeed the Marquess of Crewe in Paris, he was Permanent

Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, having been previously Assistant Under-Secretary. His selection as ambassador to France was well received in Feb., 1928. Raised to the Peerage, June, 1929.

ULLSWATER, Viscount, G.C.B., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D.; a. 79. As J. W. Lowther was Chairman of Committees and Deputy-Speaker, 1895-1905; in June, 1905, unanimously elected Speaker, in which office he won golden opinions from all parties in the House. Presided over a Conference on Electoral Reform which reported in 1917, and concluded a similar task in 1930. Its recommendations were carried into effect in the Act passed Feb., 1918. Resigned the Speakership in April, 1921, and was created a viscount. Presided over Royal Commission on London Government. President of M.C.C., 1923.

VACHELL, Horace Annesley, Widcombe Manor, Bath; a. 73. Author of many novels, including "Brothers," "The Hill," "Her Son" (dramatised), "The Quer Side," "Blinds Down," and "Quinney's." His play "Searchlights" made a success in 1915, as also "Quinney's." In 1916 he had new plays, "Pen" and "Fishingle." Recent books include "The Soul of Susan Yellam," "Whitewash" in 1920, "The Yard," 1923, and his autobiography, "Quinney's Adventures" was published in 1924, and "Watling's for Worth" in 1925; "Miss Torrabin's Experiment," 1927; "The Actor" 1928; "An Impending Sword," 1932; "This was England," 1933; "The Old Guard Surrenders," 1934.

VALLANCE, Aylmer, Managing-Editor of the "News-Chronicle"; a. 42. Educated at Pettes School and Balliol College, Oxford. Served in the war. Was Assistant-Editor of the "Economist." Joined the directorate of the "News-Chronicle" in 1933, and succeeded Mr. Tom Clarke as Managing-Editor in October.

VANBRUGH, Irene (Mrs. Dion Boucicault), Dudley House, Westmoreland St., W., an actress who has created several of Pinero's most famous characters, notably Sophie Fallowgarny in "The Gay Lord Quex," and Nina in "His House in Order." Toured in U.S.A., 1923. Reappeared with success in "All the King's Horses," 1926. Her husband died 1929.

VAN DRUTEN, John, playwright, whose play "Young Woodley" (first given at the Arts Theatre in 1928) had a sensational success in 1929, followed by "After All" in 1931; a. 33. His play "London Wall" was also produced in 1931. In Aug., 1932, "Behold We Live" began a long run. "The Distaff Side," 1933. Was a professor at Aberystwith University for some years.

VELLACOTT, Paul, M.A., D.S.O., Headmaster of Harrow School; a. 43. Educated at Marlborough College and Peterhouse College, Cambridge, graduating First Class in History in 1913. Played for his school and Cambridge University at hockey. Served in the war, gaining the D.S.O. in 1917. Severely wounded and taken prisoner in 1918. Fellow of Peterhouse, 1919, tutor in 1920, a University Lecturer in History, 1926. Married in 1929, Hilda, daughter of the late Sir Neville Lubbock. Appointed in March, 1934, Headmaster of Harrow.

VENIZELOS, M. Eleutherios, former Prime Minister of Greece; a. 70. Was Minister of Justice and Foreign Affairs in Crete, 1898. Became Prime Minister in Crete, 1909, and Prime Minister of Greece in 1911. Took leading part in forming the Balkan Alliance. Resigned Premiership in disagreement with the King in Oct., 1915. Recalled to office in 1917 by the new King Alexander. Achieved notable success at Peace Conference, but on restoration of King Constantine to the throne after King Alexander's death, left Greece. Married Miss Schilizzi, Sept., 1921. Elected President of the National Assembly, Jan., 1924, but ill-health caused him to resign. Again called to the Premiership, July, 1928; resigned in Mar., 1932. An attempt at assassination was thwarted in 1933.

VERITY, Hedley, famous Yorkshire bowler; a. 29. A native of Headingley, he played first for Yorkshire in July, 1930, and attained immediate success. Headed the bowling averages in 1930 and 1933, and was second in 1931 and 1932. Twice has taken all the wickets in an innings. His remarkable record of taking 15 wickets for 104 runs in the second Test Match against Australia, at Lord's, in June, 1934, added to his fame.

VESTY, Lord, Kingswood, Dulwich, S.E., managing director of the Union Cold Storage Company. William Vesty, born in 1859, has been interested in the refrigeration of food for many years, and owns an enormous area of land abroad. He is chairman of the Blue Star Line of steamships. Created a baronet in 1913, and a peer in June, 1922.

VIVIAN, Sylvanus P., C.B., Registrar-General; a. 54. Educated at St. Paul's School and St. John's College, Oxford. Entered Inland Revenue Dept. in 1903. Became Deputy Registrar-General in 1919. Greatly interested in literature. Conducted the Census, taken on April 26, 1931.

WAKEFIELD, Viscount, of Hythe, C.B.E., The Links, Hythe; a. 75. Educated at Liverpool Institute. Is Governing Director of Messrs. C. C. Wakefield. After serving in 1907-8 as a Sheriff, was Lord Mayor of London, 1915-16. Knighted in 1908, created a baronet in 1917 and a peer in 1930. Is connected as President or Treasurer with several charitable institutions. Has been a generous helper to civil aviation. He was raised to the Peerage, Jan. 1, 1930. Purchased in May, 1931, the famous Howard Grace Cup for £11,000, and presented it to the Nation. Created a Viscount, June, 1934.

WAKEFIELD, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Jas. Buchanan Seaton, D.D.); a. 66. A native of Leeds, his first curacy was at Oswestry. Then he was appointed vice-principal of Leeds Clergy School. Became Archdeacon of Johannesburg in 1909. For 16 years was the Principal of the Theological College, Cuddesdon. Appointed in Aug., 1928, Bishop of Wakefield.

WALES, H.R.H. the Prince of, K.G. (Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), b. June 23, 1894. Received naval training at Osborne and Dartmouth; coxswain to a winning pair in the Dartmouth Regatta, 1910. Invested as Prince of Wales at Carnarvon, 1911. Midshipman in "Hindustan," whose commander

said: "The Prince has throughout the whole period of his training been an extremely hard worker, and has struck all those about him, high and low, as what we call a 'live thing.'" K.G., June, 1911. Stayed some months in Paris, acquainting himself with France and the language, in 1912. Received the Legion of Honour from the President (July, 1912), and the Croix de Guerre (Oct., 1915). Promoted lieutenant on the eve of taking a tour in Germany, Mar., 1913. Went through an undergraduate course at Magdalen College, Oxford. Went to the Front in Nov., 1914, attached to Sir J. French's staff. Served with zeal and ability, and was the bearer of the historic despatch, from Sir J. French, respecting the Battle of Neuve Chapelle. Arrived in Egypt in March, 1916, on appointment as Staff-Captain on the Staff of the General Officer commanding the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. Became D.A.Q.M.G. in May. Appointed in July, 1917, hon. colonel of a battalion of the Cheshire Regiment. Appointed Grand Master of the Order of St. Michael and George. Visited Italian Front during Austria's attack in Nov., 1917. Took his seat in the House of Lords, Feb. 19, 1918. Appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Cadet Corps in United Kingdom. Rode with the Guards on their entry into London for review by the King, March, 1919. Appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the 12th Lancers and Royal Scots Fusiliers, April, 1919. Became Freeman of the City of London in May, and High Steward of Plymouth in June. Paid first visit to Canada and U.S.A., Aug., 1919, and won universal popularity. Had a separate home at St. James's Palace. Began, on March 16, 1920, a long tour to Australia, returning in Oct., after covering 45,000 miles and doing splendid service. Received a great welcome in London. Visited Glasgow in March, 1921. Appealed for Boy Scouts' Fund, and a large amount was received. G.C.S.I. and G.C.I.E. conferred on eve of voyage to India, Oct., 1921. Welcomed warmly on his tour in India, Japan, and returned to England, June 20, 1922. Created a Knight of the Thistle on his birthday in 1922. Had a strenuous year of public service in 1923. Sailed in March, 1925, for a long tour of South Africa and South America, returning in Oct. Delivered a notable speech on British trade, Feb., 1926, and was President of the British Association in Oxford in Aug. Received the Knighthood of the Order of St. Patrick, June, 1927. On his visit to Canada was appointed a Privy Councillor for Canada. Assumed the title of Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Feb., 1925. Returning in haste from East Africa, owing to the King's illness, was one of the Counsellors of State appointed. Has become an enthusiastic supporter of aviation. Presided on Nov. 9, 1929, at banquet to holders of the Victoria Cross. Started for a long tour in E. Africa, Jan., 1930. Became a Trustee of the National Gallery in July. In Sept., 1930, H.R.H. was promoted from Captain to Vice-Admiral, from Colonel to Lieut.-General and from Group Captain R.A.F. to Air Marshal. Started with Prince George on Jan. 16, 1931, for a tour in S. America, returning in April. Appointed on June 3, 1932, Hon. Air Commodore-in-Chief of the squadrons comprising the auxiliary Air Force. Opened exhibition in Copenhagen, September, and afterwards visited Sweden. Had an enthusiastic welcome in Ulster, Nov., 1932. Visited

Rothsary for first time, June, 1933. Spoke with great effect on questions of slum clearance and unemployment, and visited many distressed areas in 1934.

WALLACE, Captain Euan, M.C., M.P., Civil Lord of Admiralty; a. 42. Eldest son of the late John Wallace, of Glassingall. Educated at Harrow and Sandhurst. Served in the war in the Life Guards. M.P. for Rugby division, 1922-23, and since 1924 has represented Hornsey division. A popular Whip.

WALLS, Tom, actor and race-horse owner. After school, went to Canada. Returning to England, joined the Police Force. Resigned to become an actor. Made first great success in "Tons of Money," a play which has had half a dozen equally successful successors. Appeared in films of these plays, which secured immediate popularity. His horse, April the Fifth, won the Derby on June 1, 1932. Started a fund for hospitals in 1934.

WALPOLE, Hugh, C.B.E., novelist; son of the late Bishop of Edinburgh; a. 49. Educated at King's College, Canterbury, and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. First book, "The Wooden Horse," published in 1909. Served in Russian Army early in the war, later as King's Messenger and at the Foreign Office. Novels include "Fortitude," "The Dark Forest," "Mr. Perrin and Mr. Traill," "The Green Mirror," and a brilliant study of Russian life—"The Secret City" (1919); also "Jeremy," "The Captives," "Thirteen Travellers," "The Cathedral," and "The Old Ladies." In 1925 appeared "Portrait of a Man with Red Hair," and later, "Harmer John," "Wintersmoon," "Rogue Herries," "Judith Paris," etc. His novel "The Cathedral" was produced as a play. Chairman of Natl. Book Council. "The Fortress" was issued in 1932, "Vanessa," 1933, and "Capt. Nicholas," 1934.

WARNER, Pelham F., 15, Tedworth Sq., S.W.; a. 61. Captain of the M.C.C. team of cricketers which visited Australia in 1903 and 1911; played for Middlesex, 1894-1920. Author of many articles and volumes on cricket. Retired from first-class cricket in 1920, but captained a touring team at the end of 1926. Joint manager of M.C.C. team, 1932-33.

WARR, Very Rev. Chas. L., M.A., Dean of Chapel Royal in Scotland and Dean of the Order of the Thistle; Minister of St. Giles Cathedral, succeeding the late Dr. Wallace Williamson in 1926; a. 42. Educated at Glasgow Academy and Edinburgh University. Dangerously wounded in the war. Assistant-minister at Glasgow Cathedral and, next, the minister of St. Paul's Church, Greenock. Has published biographies and sermons.

WARRENDER, Sir Victor, Bart., M.P., Vice-Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household since Oct. 1, 1932; a. 35. Educated at Eton and served in the war. M.P. for Grantham division since 1923. Was a Whip.

WARRINGTON, Lord, Cliffe Hall, Market Lavington, judge of the High Court. 1904-15; a. 83. Appointed in April, 1915, a Lord Justice of Appeal. Educated at Rugby and Trinity College, Cambridge; called to the Bar in 1875, and took silk twenty years later. Appointed Patents Judge in April, 1913. Raised to peerage, Oct., 1926, as Lord Warrington of Cliffe.

WATERS, George A., M.A., editor of the "Scotsman," succeeding the late J. P. Croll in 1924; a. 54. Educated at Thurso Academy, Edinburgh University, and on the Continent. Gained under Prof. Saintsbury a wide knowledge of English literature. After brief tutorial experience joined staff of the "Scotsman."

WATSON, Arthur E., managing editor of the "Daily Telegraph" since Dec., 1924, "Daily Telegraph" Office, Fleet Street, E.C.4; a. 53. His first journalistic post was on the "Newcastle Leader"; he joined the "Daily Telegraph" at the age of 21. Served as a captain in R.F.A. during the war. A native of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

WATSON, Sir David Milne, M.A., LL.B., Governor of the Gas Light and Coke Company. Educated at Merchiston Castle School, Edinburgh University, Balliol College, and on the Continent. Called to the Bar. Chairman of Hospital Supplies Committee during the war. Knighted, 1927.

WATSON, Sir John Charles, K.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland, June, 1929-1931; a. 51. Educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow. Admitted to the Faculty of Advocates in 1909; K.C., 1928. Served in the war. Appeared in appeal of Oscar Slater, 1928. A son of a former editor of the "Paisley Daily Express." Knighted, Nov., 1931.

WATSON, Sir Wm., The Cliff, Peachhaven; a. 76. Has taken rank as one of the most distinguished living poets since the appearance of "Wordsworth's Grave" (1890); "Collected Poems," 1907; "Sable and Purple," 1910; is of Yorkshire ancestry, though his earlier life was passed in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, where his father was engaged in commerce. Inspired by the war to write some notable sonnets. Knighted in 1917. New volume appeared in 1928. A tribute was paid to him in 1930 by a presentation.

WEDGWOOD, Rt. Hon. Josiah C., D.S.O., M.P., Moddershall, Stone; a. 62. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Jan.-Nov. 1924, after being an assistant constructor in Portsmouth Dockyard. Served in South African War, and was a resident magistrate in Transvaal. Entered Parliament as M.P. (L.) for Newcastle-under-Lyme, and has advocated strenuously the taxation of land values. Appointed sub-lieut. in Royal Naval Division, Sept., 1914, and was wounded. Promoted Commander. Was Assistant-Director of Trench Warfare Dept. Joined Labour Party, 1919. Issued his reminiscences in 1924. Mayor of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1930-32.

WEIR, Right Hon. Lord, G.C.B., Minister of the Royal Air Board, 1918 to 1919; a. 57. A Privy Councillor. Was partner in J. & J. Weir, makers of the Weir pump, invented by his father. Appointed in 1915 Scottish Director of Munitions. Next turned his energies to increasing aeronautical supplies, and became Controller of them in London. From the post of Director-General of Aeronautical Production he passed to that of Minister of the Royal Air Board. Raised to the Peerage in June, 1918. His scheme of steel houses was much discussed in 1925. G.C.B., Jan. 1, 1934.

WELLDON, Rt. Rev. J. E. C., ex-Dean of Durham; a. 80. Bishop of Calcutta, 1898-1902; a popular headmaster of Harrow and a

leader in social reform; noted for his Greek scholarship, especially in reference to his work on Aristotle; left a Canonry of Westminster for the Deanery of Manchester, 1906. Dean of Durham, June, 1918, to April, 1933.

WELLS, H. G., eminent writer; a. 69. Apprenticed to a draper, then student Royal College of Science; B.Sc. Lond., First-Class Honours; articles in the "Pall Mall Gazette" introduced him to journalism; "The Time Machine" (1895) revealed his gift for imaginative fiction. For several years he devoted himself to imagining social Utopias, forecasting the future of America, and writing popular expositions of Socialism. With the publication of "Kipps" and "Tono-Bungay" his work entered upon a new phase, and he is now concentrating his powers upon a series of novels presenting contemporary English life. His book "The New Machiavelli" (1910) caused considerable sensation. Wrote on the causes of social unrest in 1912, and published novel "Marriage." "The World Set Free" excited discussion in 1914. In 1915 he published "Boon," "Bealby," and several articles on war themes. In 1916 he issued a book on post-bellum forecasts, and wrote a novel dealing with the war entitled "Mr. Bridling Sees It Through." His volumes on "God, the Invisible King" and "The Soul of a Bishop" were much discussed in 1917. In 1918 issued "In the 4th Year of War" and "Peter and Joan." In 1919 published "The Undying Fire" and his Outline of the History of the World. Defeated at General Election, Nov., 1922, and Dec., 1923, for University of London. "Christina Alberta's Father" appeared in 1925. "The World of William Cissold" was published in 1926. "Meanwhile" in 1927. "Mr. Blettsworthy on Rampole Island" in 1928, and "The Autocracy of Mr. Parham" in 1930. A Life of H. G. Wells by Geoffrey West was published in 1930. "Work, Wealth, and Happiness of Mankind" appeared in 1932. "The Shape of Things to Come" and "The Bulpington of Blup" appeared in 1933. Presided over P.E.N. conference in Dubrovnik; and in Edinburgh in 1934. Autobiography appeared, 1934.

WESTMINSTER, Dean of (Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D., C.V.O.), The Deanery, Westminster; a. 75. Educated at Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford. Ordained 1882, he was successively vicar of Shirburn and Almondbury. Was Archdeacon of Halifax for eleven years and Dean of York from 1917 to Oct., 1925, when he was appointed to succeed the late Bishop Kyle as Dean of Westminster. C.V.O., June, 1929.

WESTMINSTER, Duke of, G.C.V.O., Eaton Hall, Chester; a. 55. Head of Grosvenor family, one of the wealthiest of English noblemen landowners; married Miss Cornwallis-West, 1901, who divorced him in 1919. He married, secondly, in 1922, a daughter of the late Sir William Nelson, who divorced him in 1925. Married on Feb. 20, 1930, Miss Loelia Ponsonby. Served in the war, and distinguished himself in the rescue of the Tara men, 1916.

WETHERED, Miss Joyce, British Ladies' Golf Champion in 1922, 1924 and 1925; a. 32. Started golf at the West Surrey Club. She defeated Miss Cecil Leitch at Sandwich on May 19, 1922, and was herself defeated in May,

1923. She won in May, 1924, and in 1925. Has written, with her brother Roger, a book on golf. Plays lawn tennis brilliantly.

WETHERED, Roger, winner of the Amateur Golf Championship on May 12, 1923; a. 35. Being delicate was not sent to school, but spent much time on the West Surrey golf links with his sister, Miss Joyce Wethered, former Lady Champion. Tied in 1921 with Jock Hutchison for the Open Championship, losing by stepping on his ball.

WHITLEY, Rt. Hon. J. H., 2, Ormonde Gate, Chelsea, S.W. Speaker of the House of Commons, April, 1921-June, 1928. Was Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees, 1911-1921, a post in which he won a high reputation by his tact, his enormous acquaintance with rules and procedure, and his pleasant vein of dry humour. Was once a Government Whip. Presided over Committee on Industrial Problems, and the "Whitley Report" is a foundation of various reconstruction plans. Elected Speaker on April 27, 1921, and was re-elected in Nov., 1922; Dec., 1923; and Dec., 1924. Resigned June, 1928, and declined a Peerage. Married Miss H. Clarke, Aug. 1928. Appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, Jan., 1929, which issued its report in July, 1931. Appointed Chairman of the B.B.C. June, 1930. Received the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, Jan. 1, 1932.

WIGRAM, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Clive, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., the Private Secretary to H.M. the King; a. 61. Educated at Winchester. Joined Royal Artillery, 1893. A.D.C. to Viceroy of India, 1895. Served in India and S. Africa. Assistant to Chief of the Staff during Prince of Wales' visit to India, 1905-6. From 1910 to 1931 was Assistant Private Sec. to H.M. the King. Succeeded the late Lord Stamfordham as Private Secretary, April, 1931. K.C.B., June, 1931. Privy Councillor, 1932. G.C.V.O., June, 1932. G.C.B., 1933.

WILKINS, Captain Sir Hubert, M.C., explorer; a. 46. Born in S. Australia, he was educated in the State School and the Adelaide School of Mines. Was second in command of Stefansson's Arctic Expedition and the British Antarctic Expedition, and was the naturalist in Shackleton's Expedition. In the flight from England to Australia in 1919, he was navigator. Knighted in 1928. Started on a submarine cruise to the Antarctic in 1931.

WILLESSEN, Bishop Suffragan of (Rt. Rev. Guy Vernon Smith, M.C., M.A., D.D.); educated at New College, Oxford. Called to the Bar in 1905. Ordained in 1906. Rector of St. John-at-Hackney, 1919-25; Archdeacon of Colombo, 1925-29. Succeeded in Feb., 1929, Dr. Perrin as Bishop Suffragan of Willesden.

WILLIAMS, Dr. Ralph Vaughan, one of the most original and influential of contemporary English composers. Born at Down Ampney, Gloucestershire, Oct. 12, 1872. Studied music at Royal College of Music. His music is largely inspired by the English countryside, by folk-song and by most essentially English poetry. Outstanding works are the "London" and "Pastoral" symphonies, the choral "Sea" symphony, "Sancta Civitas" (oratorio), "Job" (ballet), and

"Hugh the Drover" and "Sir John in Love" (operas). His new piano concerto was produced in Feb., 1933.

WILLINGDON, Viscount, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Viceroy of India; Governor-General of Canada, 1926-31; was Governor of Madras, 1919-1924, after being Governor of Bombay from April, 1913; a. 68. A grandson of the first Viscount Hampden, famous as "Mr. Speaker Brand," Mr. Freeman Thomas married a daughter of the late Earl Brassey. Represented Hastings and, later, Bodmin in Parliament. Fond of travel; a fine cricketer; was aide-de-camp to Lord Brassey when latter was Governor of Victoria. Raised to Peerage in 1910. Lady Willingdon received the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in June, 1915, for her special work during the war, and the decoration of the Crown of India on Jan. 1, 1917. A son fell in the war. Lord Willingdon received G.C.S.I. in 1924, and was raised to a viscounty. Lady Willingdon was made G.B.E. Succeeded Lord Byng as Gov.-General of Canada, 1926. Received G.C.M.G., July, 1926. Appointed Viceroy of India to succeed Lord Irwin, Dec., 1930. Visited England on leave in summer of 1934.

WILSON, Miss Enid, winner of the Ladies' Open Golf Championship in 1931, 1932 and 1933; a. 24. Daughter of a doctor. Reached the semi-final three times in four years. Won the Girls' Championship at 15 years of age, and the English Ladies' Championship in 1923 and 1930.

WILSON, Lieut.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Gov. of Queensland since 1932, after being Governor of Bombay, 1923-1928; was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, April, 1921-1923. Chief Conservative Whip and won D.S.O. in South African War, and was wounded in European War. Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, Jan., 1919-April, 1921. P.C., June, 1922. Defeated at General Election in 1922, he was M.P. for S. Portsmouth, Dec., 1922-1923. G.C.S.I., March, 1929.

WINCHESTER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Cyril F. Garbett, D.D.); a. 67. Succeeded Canon Wilson in 1910 as vicar of St. Mary, Portsea. Author of "The Church and Modern Problems." A social reformer and broad-minded preacher. Appointed Bishop of Southwark, July, 1919, and was translated in April, 1932, to the see of Winchester.

WINGATE, General Sir F. R., Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., ex-Sirdar and High Commissioner of Egypt, Khartoum; a. 73. Saw service with the several Soudan and Nile expeditions, and was Chief Intelligence Officer to Lord Kitchener's staff, his knowledge of Arabic and of desert customs being invaluable to the Army in its advance; fought the remnant of the Khalifa's followers, the Khalifa himself being killed; succeeded Kitchener as Sirdar and Governor-General of Soudan. Received the G.C.B. in June, 1914, and the G.B.E., Jan., 1918. His son was killed in the war. A baronetcy was conferred in June, 1920.

WITHERS, Hartley, editor of "The Economist," July, 1915-1921, after being Director of Financial Inquiries in the Treasury

since April, 1915; a. 67. Once an assistant master at Clifton College, then a clerk on the Stock Exchange. City editor of "The Times" for some five years and, later, City editor of "The Morning Post." Has Walter Bagehot's gift for making finance a fascinating theme, as many books from his pen witness, including "The Meaning of Money" and "Stocks and Shares."

WODEHOUSE, Prof. Helen Marion, Mistress of Girton College, Cambridge, where she studied 31 years ago. Took the Mathematical Tripos in 1901 and gained a First Class of the Moral Sciences Tripos next year. Has been a professor in Birmingham Univ., Bristol Univ., and Univ. of Iowa, as well as Principal of Bingley Training College, Yorks. Succeeded Miss Major at Girton in Oct., 1931.

WODEHOUSE, P. G., popular author of amusing stories; a. 53. Educated at Dulwich College. Contributed to "The Globe." Has published at least 40 volumes and created inimitable character "Jeeves." Author of lyrics in 20 comedies. A versatile and witty man.

WOLMER, Rt. Hon. Viscount, M.P., Assistant Postmaster-General Nov., 1924-1929; Parliamentary Sec. to the Board of Trade, Oct., 1922-Jan., 1924; a. 47. Eldest son of the Earl of Selborne. Educated at Winchester and University College, Oxford. Married the youngest daughter of 1st Viscount Ridley. Served in the war. M.P. for Newton division of Lanes., 1910-1918, and since then for Aldershot division of Hants. A keen Churchman like his father and grandfather, and a rising politician. P.C., June, 1929. Messrs. Ivor Nicholson published his book, "Post Office Reform," Aug., 1932.

WOOD, Sir Henry J., 4, Elsworthly Road, N.W.; a. 64. The most popular English orchestral conductor, and one who, by persistently giving the public good music, has done a great deal to raise the standard of musical taste. Conductor of the Promenade Concerts since 1895, the Queen's Hall Symphony Concerts and of the Norwich, Sheffield, Birmingham and Westmorland Musical Festivals. Declined, May, 1918, invitations to conductorship of Boston Orchestra. Conducted at Los Angeles in summer of 1926. His orchestra played for 3 weeks at the Coliseum in 1930.

WOOD, Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley, M.P., Postmaster-General since Nov., 1931; a. 53. Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education; Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, Nov., 1924-June, 1929; a son of the Wesleyan Methodist manse. Served on L.C.C. for several years. Elected Conservative M.P. for W. Woolwich in 1918. P.C., Jan. 1, 1928. Joined the Cabinet, Dec., 1933.

WOODLOCK, Rev. Father Francis, S.J., M.C., the well-known preacher at Farm Street Jesuit Church; a. 63. Educated at Beaumont College. Entered the priesthood in 1903. Served as a chaplain in the war. Author of several volumes, including "Modernism and the Christian Church" and "Catholicism, the true Rationalism."

WOODMAN, Miss Flora, well-known soprano; made her debut at the age of 17 in London, appearing next season at the London

Ballad Concerts and with the Scottish Orchestra and at the Manchester Hallé Concerts. Sang at the Three Choirs' Festival in 1925, and in the following year at the Handel Festival. Played the rôle of Minnehaha in "Hiawatha" with great success. Toured in U.S.A., 1929-1930. Is a fine pianist and the composer of several songs.

WORCESTER, Bishop of (Rt. Rev. Arthur W. T. Perowne, D.D.), Worcester. Son of late Bishop Perowne. Had successful work in Edgbaston and became Canon. Appointed Archdeacon of Plymouth in 1913 and first Bishop of the new See of Bradford, Dec., 1919. Translated to the Bishopric of Worcester, Jan., 1931.

WREN, Major Percival Christopher, novelist; a. 61. After education at Oxford served in the French and Indian Armies and was a member of the Foreign Legion. Was Asst.-Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Presidency. Served in East Africa during the war. His novels, which have attained great sales, include "Beau Geste," "Beau Sabreur," "Beau Ideal," "Dew and Mildew," "Father Gregory," "The Wages of Virtue," "Soldiers of Misfortune," "Mammon of Righteousness," "Valiant Dust," "Action and Passion," "Beggars' Horses," etc.

WRENCH, Sir Evelyn, C.M.G., proprietor of "The Spectator"; a. 52. Son of the late Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench. Educated at Eton. Entered journalism in 1904. Founded the English-speaking Union and the Overseas League. Was major in the R.A.F. Received hon. LL.D. degree from St. Andrews University, Nov., 1929. Knighted, 1932. Published autobiography in 1934.

WRIGHT, Lord (formerly Sir Robert A. Wright, K.C.), Lord of Appeal in Ordinary since March, 1932; a. 85. Judge of the King's Bench since May, 1925. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, becoming a Fellow in 1899. Called to the Bar in 1900, taking silk in 1917. Married Miss Bullocks, Sept., 1928. Succeeded Lord Dunedin as a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary.

WRIGHT, Orville, brother of Wilbur. Continued remarkable aeroplane experiments in America while his brother amazed Europe with his achievements in France. Presented his patent rights to Great Britain in 1916 most generously. A monument to the brothers Wright was unveiled at Le Mans, 1920.

WRIGHT, Sir Almoth E., K.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., 6, Pembroke Square; a. 73. Discoverer of the method of anti-typhoid inoculation, vaccino-therapy, and other valuable ideas. Director of the department for therapeutic inoculation at St. Mary's Hospital. Awarded the Lecomte prize of £2,000 for his special work in war bacteriology, June, 1915. War experience fully justified his new theories. K.B.E., 1919.

YEATS, W. B., LL.D., Kildare Street Club, Dublin; a. 69. The most distinguished representative of the Irish literary movement; poet, dramatist, mystic; director of the Irish National Theatre, Dublin. Married Oct., 1917. A Senator in the Irish Parliament. Awarded a Nobel prize, Nov., 1923; LL.D., July, 1924. A portrait by Augustus John was in the Royal Academy, 1931. A member of the Irish Academy of Letters. Two new plays were produced at the Abbey Theatre in Aug., 1934.

YORK, Archbishop of (Most Rev. William Temple, D.D.), son of late Archbishop Temple; a. 53. Headmaster of Repton, 1910-14. Appointed rector of St. James's, Piccadilly, 1914, but resigned to devote himself to the Life and Liberty Movement. Was an hon. chaplain to the King, and chairman of the Workers' Educational Association. Appointed Bishop of Manchester, Dec., 1920. Took leading part in "C.O.P.E.C." Conference in 1924. Appointed Archbishop of York on Aug. 1, 1928.

YORK, Dean of (Very Rev. Herbert N. Bate, D.D.), York; a. 63. Educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge. Elected in 1897 a Fellow of Magdalen College, and later was Dean of Divinity there. Vicar of St. Stephen's, Hampstead, 1904-1913, and vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, 1913-1920. Canon of Carlisle, 1920-28; and since then rector of Hadleigh and Dean of Bocking until his appointment as Dean of York in May, 1932.

YORK, H.R.H. Albert, Duke of, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., 145, Piccadilly, W. 2nd son of King George; b. Dec. 14, 1895. Trained for the Royal Navy at Osborne and Dartmouth, and was in due course appointed to the Collingwood, Sept., 1913. Visited West Indies in the Cumberland in spring of 1913. Appendicitis caused him to leave his ship for a time during the war. Opened a rifle-range in the Palace of Westminster as his first public duty, March, 1916. On his 21st birthday, in Dec., 1916, he received the K.G. Went in for flying in 1918. Captain in R.A.F. Is the President of Industrial Welfare Society. Created G.C.V.O., 1921. Promoted Commander in Royal Navy, Jan., 1921. Was exceptionally busy during the absence of the Prince of Wales. Colonel E. Yorks Regt., 1922. Betrothed in Jan., 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, daughter of the Earl of Strathmore, and was married on April 26 in Westminster Abbey. Their tour in Africa was an interesting event in 1925. The Duke was President of the Wembley Exhibition, 1925. A daughter was born to the Duke and Duchess on April 21, 1926, and was christened Elizabeth Alexandra Mary. The Duke and Duchess left England in Jan., 1927, to visit the new Australian capital, Canberra. G.C.M.G. was conferred Dec., 1926. Opened the Parliament House at Canberra on May 9, 1927. Welcomed home, June 27. The Duchess was made G.B.E., July, 1927. In 1928 continued his visits to industrial centres. Served on the Council of State appointed owing to the King's illness, Dec., 1928. Appointed High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland, March, 1929. Captain of the Royal and Ancient Club and a keen golfer. His 2nd daughter was born in Aug., 1930. Visited Paris to see the Colonial Exhibition, July, 1931. Appointed on June 3, 1932, a Rear-Admiral, a Major-General, and Air Vice-Marshal. Colonel of the Scots Guards since Dec., 1932. Very active on public duties in 1934.

YORK, H.R.H. The Duchess of, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Strathmore, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon married, on April 26, 1923, H.R.H. the Duke of York, 2nd son of King George V. Her daughter, Princess Elizabeth, Alexandra Mary of York,

was born April 21, 1926, and a 2nd daughter was born on Aug. 21, 1930, receiving the names of Margaret Rose. The Duchess won the hearts of the British people from the days of her engagement, and her grace and charm have deepened her popularity with every passing year. Accompanying the Duke on his tour of the Dominions, she extended her circle of enthusiastic appreciators. She is indefatigable in public service and leads an extremely busy life.

YOUNG, Francis Brett, novelist, Craycombe House, near Pershore; a. 50. Educated at Epsom College and the University of Birmingham. Author of many novels that have won success, including "Portrait of Clare," "My Brother Jonathan," "Jim Redlake," and "The House Under the Water." His latest is "This Little World." Was a major in the R.A.M.C. Behind all his work is the trained observation of a doctor and a poet.

YOUNG, Owen D., who formulated the Young Plan; a. 60. Born at Van Hornesville, U.S.A., graduating at St. Lawrence University. Becoming in 1896 a lawyer specialising in commercial cases, he was appointed in 1922 chairman of the General Electric Company. The Radio Corporation's foundation was largely due to him. Accompanied General Dawes to Berlin in 1924, and the Young Plan for dealing with war debts followed.

YOUNG, Right Hon. Sir Hilton, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.P., Minister of Health since Nov., 1931, after being Minister of Overseas Trade in National Government; a. 53. Financial Secretary to the Treasury, April, 1921–Oct., 1922. Called to the Bar in 1904. Assistant editor of the "Economist," 1909–11; financial editor of "Morning Post," 1911–14. Lost an arm in the gallant raid of the "Vindictive" on Zeebrugge. Represented Norwich, 1915–23, and 1924–29. Since May, 1929,

M.P. for Sevenoaks. Married Lady Scott, widow of the explorer, in 1922. P.C., Nov., 1922. Was Chief Whip of the National Liberal party. Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency. Notified, in June, 1926, his adhesion to the Conservative party. Received G.B.E., 1927.

ZAHAROFF, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E., well-known member of the Greek community in London; a. 85. Founded Chairs of Aviation at the Universities of Paris and Petrograd. Gave £25,000 in July, 1918, to the Government to endow a British professorship of Aviation. Established Marshal Foch professorship of French literature at Oxford. G.C.B. conferred, May, 1919. Married the Duchess of Villafranca, Sept., 1924, who died in 1926.

ZAMORA, Don Alcala, President of the Republic of Spain; a. 56. Few statesmen in Europe have had such meteoric changes in their career. Señor Zamora was indicted, tried, sentenced to imprisonment, released, and became provisional President of the new Republic of Spain within the space of a few weeks in the spring of 1931. Resigned Premiership in Oct. Elected President formally, Dec., 1931.

ZETLAND, Marquess of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., ex-Governor of Bengal, eldest son of the late Marquess of Zetland; a. 58. After Harrow and Cambridge travelled over many unbroken tracks in Persia, Asia, Siberia, China, and India. Was A.D.C. to the Viceroy in 1900. M.P. for Hornsey Division in 1907, marrying in same year a daughter of Colonel M. Archdale. Appointed Governor of Bengal in 1917, P.C. and K.C.S.I. on end of Governorship, 1922. His voluminous life of Lord Curzon was completed in 1928. Succeeded his father as Marquess, March, 1929. Edited "Disraeli's Letters." His Life of Lord Cromer appeared in 1932.

PRIME MINISTERS

Albania: M. Kotta.
Australian Com.: Rt. Hon. J. Lyons.
Austria: Dr. Schusnigg.
Bavaria: General F. von Epp (Governor).
Belgium: Count de Broqueville.
Bulgaria: M. Georgieff.
Canada: Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett.
Czecho-Slovakia: M. Malypetr.
Denmark: M. Stauning.
Egypt: Yehia Pasha.
Estonia: M. Pats.
France: M. Doumergue.
Germany: Herr Adolf Hitler.
Great Britain: Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald.
Greece: M. Tsaldaris.
Holland: Dr. Colijn.

Hungary: General Gombos.
Italy: Signor Mussolini.
Japan: Admiral Okada.
Jugo-Slavia: M. Uzunovitch.
Latvia: M. Umanis.
Lithuania: M. Smetona.
Newfoundland: Mr. Richard Alderdice.
New Zealand: Rt. Hon. George Forbes.
Norway: M. Mowinkel.
Poland: M. Jedrzewicz.
Portugal: Dr. O. Salazar.
Rhodesia: G. M. Huggins.
Roumania: M. Tatarescu.
South Africa: General Hertzog.
Spain: Señor Lerroux.
Sweden: M. Haansson.
Turkey: Ismet Pasha.

HOUSE OF LORDS

The present membership of the House of Lords consists of 4 Peers of the Royal Blood, 2 Archbishops, 20 Dukes, 27 Marquesses, 130 Earls, 72 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 459 Barons,

16 Scottish Representative Peers, and 16 Irish Representative Peers. There are 18 Peeresses of the United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS

Country	Sovereign	Accession	Country	Sovereign	Accession
Albania	King Zogu I	1928	Lichtenstein	Prince Francis	1929
Belgium	King Leopold III	1934	Luxemburg	Grand Duchess Charlotte	1919
Britain	King George V	1910	Monaco	Prince Louis II	1922
Bulgaria	King Boris	1918	Netherlands	Queen Wilhelmina	1899
Denmark	King Christian	1912	Norway	King Haakon VII	1905
Italy	King Victor Emmanuel	1900	Rumania	King Carol	1930
Jugo-Slavia	King Peter II	1934	Sweden	King Gustavus V	1907

EUROPEAN PRESIDENTS

Country	President	Elected	Country	President	Elected
Austria	M. Miklas	1929	Georgia	M. V. M. Molotov	1933
France	M. Lebrun	1932	Greece	M. Zaimis	1929
Portugal	General Carmona	1926	Estonia	M. Pats	1932
Switzerland	Dr. M. Pilet-Golaz	1934	Latvia	M. Kvetvies	1933
Czecho-Slovakia	Dr. Masaryk	1920	Lithuania	M. Smetona	1926
Finland	M. Svinhufvud	1931	Poland	M. Moscicki	1926
Germany	Herr Adolf Hitler	1934	Spain	Señor Zamora	1931
			Turkey	Mustafa Kemal Pasha	1923

MINISTRIES SINCE 1892

Date	Premier	Foreign Secretary	Date	Chancellor of the Exchequer
1892-1894	W. E. Gladstone	Lord Rosebery	1892-1894	Sir W. Harcourt
1894-1895	Lord Rosebery	Lord Kimberley	1895-1902	Sir M. Hicks Beach
1895-1902	Lord Salisbury	{ Lord Salisbury Lord Lansdowne	1902-1905	{ C. T. Ritchie Austen Chamberlain
1902-1905	A. J. Balfour	Lord Lansdowne	1905-1908	II. H. Asquith
1905-1908	Sir H. C. Bannier	Sir E. Grey	1908-1915	D. Lloyd George
1908	H. H. Asquith	Sir E. Grey	1915	R. McKenna
1915	H. H. Asquith	Sir E. (Visct.) Grey	1916	A. Bonar Law
1916	D. Lloyd George	A. J. Balfour	1919	Austen Chamberlain
1919	D. Lloyd George	{ A. J. Balfour Marquis Curzon	1921	Sir Robert Horne
1922	A. Bonar Law	Marquis Curzon	1922	Stanley Baldwin
1923	Stanley Baldwin	Marquis Curzon	1923	Neville Chamberlain
1924	J. Ramsay Mac-	J. Ramsay Mac-	1924	Philip Snowden
1924	Donald	Donald	1924	Winston Churchill
1929	J. Ramsay Mac-	A. Henderson	1929	Philip Snowden
1931	J. Ramsay Mac-	Marquis of	1931	Philip Snowden
1931 (Nov.)	J. Ramsay Mac-	Reading	1931 (Nov.)	Neville Chamberlain
	Donald	Sir John Simon		

PARTY MAJORITIES

The party majorities at General Elections since 1895 have been as follows:

Date	Party	Majority
1895	U	152
1900	U	134
1906	L	354
1910 (January)	L	124
1910 (December)	L	126
1918 (December)	Coalition	249
1922 (November)	C	79
1923 (December)	No party maj.	
1924 (October)	C	211
1929 (May)	No party maj.	
1931 (October)	Nat. Govt. maj.	497

PRESENT STATE OF PARTIES

Party	Members
Conservatives	453
Labour	59
Nat. Liberals	35
Liberals	32
Nat. Labour	13
Ind. Liberals	4
National	2
Independents	3
Nationalists	2
Ulster Unionists	11
Vacancies	2
	615

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICIALS

Chairman of Committees, House of Lords	The Earl of Onslow
Clerk of Parliaments	Mr. H. J. F. Badeley
Mr. Speaker	Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, M.P.
Mr. Deputy-Speaker and Chairman of Committees	Rt. Hon. Sir Dennis Herbert, M.P.
Deputy Chairman of Committees	Capt. R. C. Bourne, M.P.
Clerk to the House of Commons	Sir Horace Dawkins
Chaplain to the House of Commons	Rev. Canon W. H. Carnegie
Serjeant-at-Arms	Admiral Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E.

WORLD'S RECORDS IN SPORT

(The athletic records are those recognised by International Amateur Athletic Federation.)

WALKING.—1 mile. Men: 6 min. 25.4 sec., G. H. GOULDING (Can.), 1910. Women: 7 min. 45.3-5 sec., C. Mason (G.B.), 1931.

One Hour. Men: 8 miles 47.4 yds. 1 ft. 3 ins., A. H. G. POPE (G.B.), 1932.

20 miles. Men: 2 hours 43 min. 38 sec., A. E. PLUMB (G.B.), 1932.

RUNNING.—100 yards. Men: 9.3-8 sec., J. DONALDSON (Aust.), 1910 (professional); 9.2-5 sec., F. WYKOFF (U.S.A.), 1930 (amateur). Women: 11.1-5 sec., G. RADIDEAU (France) 1926; E. ROBINSON (U.S.A.), 1929.

220 yards. Men: 20.3-5 sec., R. A. LOCKE (U.S.A.), 1926. Women: 25.1-5 sec., N. HALSTEAD (G.B.), 1930.

440 yards. Men: 46.2-5 sec., B. EASTMAN (U.S.A.), 1932. Women: 56.4-5 sec., N. HALSTEAD, 1931.

880 yards. Men: 1 min. 49.4-5 sec., B. EASTMAN (U.S.A.), 1934. Women: 2 min. 18.1-5 sec., G. LUNN (G.B.), 1930.

One mile. Men: 4 min. 6.4-5 sec., G. CUNNINGHAM (U.S.A.), 1934.

Ten miles. Men: 50 min. 15 sec., P. NURMI (Finland), 1928.

Marathon (26 miles 385 yds.), 2 hrs. 30 min. 57.3-5 sec., H. W. PAYNE (G.B.), 1929.

100 miles: 14 hrs. 22 min. 10 sec., A. NEWTON (S. Africa), 1928.

SWIMMING.—100 yards freestyle. Men: 51 sec., J. WEISSMULLER (U.S.A.), 1927. Women: 59.4-5 sec., W. DEN OUDEN (Dutch), 1934.

250 yards freestyle. Men: 2 min. 35 sec., J. MEDICA (U.S.A.), 1934.

440 yards freestyle. Men: 4 min. 52 sec., J. WEISSMULLER (U.S.A.), 1927. Women: 5 min. 16 sec., W. DEN OUDEN (Dutch), 1931.

880 yards freestyle. Men: 10 min. 15.2-5 sec., J. MEDICA (U.S.A.), 1933. Women: 11 min. 41.2-10 sec., H. MADISON (U.S.A.), 1930.

One mile freestyle. Men: 21 min. 6.8-10 sec., A. BORG (Sweden), 1929. Women: 24 min. 34.6-10 sec., H. MADISON (U.S.A.), 1930.

200 yards Breaststroke. Men: 2 min. 26.6-10 sec., T. CARTONNET (France), 1932.

Women: 2 min. 49.5-10 sec., E. JACOBSEN (Denmark), 1933.

150 yards Backstroke. Men: 1 min. 37.4-10 sec., G. KOJAC (U.S.A.), 1932. Women: 1 min 53.4-10 sec., E. HOLM (U.S.A.), 1932.

English Channel. Men: 11 hrs. 5 min., G. MICHEL (France), 1926. Women: 14 hrs. 30 min., MISS G. EDERLE (U.S.A.), 1926.

CYCLING.—440 yds. (standing start, unpaced), V. L. JOHNSON, 28 sec.

440 yds. (flying start, unpaced), W. J. BAILEY, 24.4-5 sec.

440 yds. (flying start, paced), H. W. PAYNE, 24.2-5 sec.

One mile (standing start, unpaced), F. W. SOUTHALL, 2 min. 2.1-5 sec.

One mile (flying start, unpaced), F. W. SOUTHALL, 1 min. 59.4-5 sec.

One mile (flying start, paced), H. W. PAYNE, 1 min. 39.2-5 sec.

Land's End to John o' Groats: H. OPPERMAN, 2 days 9 hrs. 1 min.

24 Hrs. (human paced), J. E. HOLDSWORTH, 534 miles 1,500 yds.

Hour (motor paced), F. H. WYLD, 41 miles 1,369 yds.

Hour (human paced), F. W. SOUTHALL, 31 miles 1,457 yds.

Hour (unpaced), F. W. SOUTHALL, 26 miles 838 yds.

World's Records. **Hour** (unpaced), M. RICHARD, 27 miles, 1,448 yds.

Hour (paced), U.C.I. Regulations, H. GRANT, 56 miles 929 yds.

Hour (paced), not under U.C.I. Regulations, L. VANDERSTUYFT, 76 miles 503 yds.

MOTOR BOATS.—124.91 m.p.h., GAR WOOD (U.S.A.).

MOTOR CYCLING.—One mile: 150.7 m.p.h., J. S. WRIGHT (British).

One Hour: 110.80 m.p.h., C. W. G. LACEY (British).

MOTORING.—Large Cars: One mile: 272.108 m.p.h., SIR MALCOLM CAMPBELL. Small Cars: 128.62 m.p.h., J. DENBY.

SKI-JUMPING.—236 ft., BRUNO TROJANI, 1928.

HORSE JUMPING.—8 ft. 1 in., HEATHER-BLOOM, 1901.

HORSE RACING.—Derby (1 mile 41.29 yds.), 2 min. 34.2-5 sec., CALL BOY and FELSTEAD.

GREYHOUND RACING.—500 yds. 28.41 sec., BEEP OUTLET, 1932.

CRICKET (first-class).—Highest Innings: 1,107 Victoria v. New South Wales, 1926.

Individual Score: 452, not out, D. BRADMAN, 1929.

1st Wicket Partnership: 555, SUTCLIFFE and HOLMES, 1932.

JUMPING.—High Jump. Men: 6 ft. 9.1-8 in., W. MARTY (U.S.A.), 1934. Women: 5 ft. 5.1 in., J. SHILLEY (U.S.A.), 1932.

Long Jump. Men: 26 ft. 2.1 in., C. NAMBU (Japan), 1931. Women: 19 ft. 11.1-10 in., K. HITOMI (Japan), 1928.

Hop, step and jump.—Men: 51 ft. 7 in., C. NAMBU (Japan), 1932.

Pole Vault. Men: 14 ft. 4.1 in., W. GRABER (U.S.A.), 1932.

HURDLING.—120 yards (10 flights, 3 ft. 6 in.): 14.1-5 sec., P. BEARD (U.S.A.), 1932 and 1934.

440 yards (10 flights, 3 ft.): 52.3-5 sec., J. A. GIBSON (U.S.A.), 1927.

THROWING.—Cricket Ball: 140 yds. 2 ft., R. PERCIVAL (Australia), 1884.

Discus (4 lb. 6.1 oz.): 171 ft. 11.1 in., H. ANDERSSON (Sweden), 1934.

Hammer (16 lb.): 189 ft. 6.1 in., P. RYAN (U.S.A.), 1913.

Javelin (1 lb. 12.1 oz.): 249 ft. 8 in., M. JARVINEN (Finland), 1933.

Weight (16 lb.): 57 ft. 1 in., J. TORRANCE (U.S.A.), 1934.

AVIATION.—Schneider Cup conditions—course of 3,000 metres (1 mile 1,520 yds.), twice in each direction: Average speed 379 miles an hour. Highest speed 423.76 miles an hour, Warrant Officer Agello (Italy), 1933.

Altitude: 47,360 ft., DONATI (It.), 1934.

Duration: 553 hrs. 41 min. (with re-fuelling while in flight), JOHN and KENNET HUNTER (U.S.A.), 1930.

World Flight, 16,500 miles (in stages): 7 days 18 hrs. 49 min., MR. WILEY POST (U.S.A.), 1933.

THE HOUSEHOLDER'S GUIDE

Legal Obligations That Are Vital

Of recent years it has become increasingly necessary for the average householder to be familiar with the legal obligations which are imposed upon him. There is a tendency for these obligations to increase. The Rent Act and various Insurance Acts are outstanding examples of the creation of these obligations. The Rent Act, of course, was originally a war measure, but after repeated renewals it now definitely terminates in 1938. The Unemployment Act, 1934, restored unemployment benefit (as from July 1, 1934) to the rates in force prior to the economics of 1931. The Act also brought into insurance (as from Sept. 3, 1934) all persons who have reached the age of 14. Not a day passes without it being necessary for many private individuals to consider the requirements of these Acts of Parliament. No Act is dealt with exhaustively, but it is hoped that this feature contains sufficient information to put an inquirer on the track of what he must know if he is to avoid the difficulties attendant upon a want of this knowledge.

THE RENT ACTS

Restrictions upon increases in rent, and of the Landlord's right to possession, were imposed by the Act of 1920. The Act applies to dwelling-houses where either the annual amount of the standard rent or the rateable value does not exceed:

- (a) In London £105.
- (b) Scotland £90.
- (c) Elsewhere £78.

A dwelling-house may be either a whole house or any portion of a house separately let.

Under the Act of 1920 increases of rent above the standard rent of 1914 are permitted. These increases are in the aggregate 40 per cent of the net rent plus certain increases in rates, and they must be notified in the statutory form. The form scheduled to the Act of 1920 presented many difficulties. The simplified form (appearing in the Rent Restrictions Regulations, 1933) must now be used.

Properties not subject to the Act are: Dwelling-houses erected after April 2,

1919, and those which since that date have been reconstructed into two or more separate flats.

Provided he keeps the terms of his tenancy and pays the permitted increases of rent, if they are imposed, a protected tenant cannot be ejected except by an Order of the Court.

WHEN POSSESSION IS GRANTED

Some of the reasons for which possession may be granted are:

- (a) That the rent is in arrear, or that other obligations of the tenancy have been broken.
- (b) The tenant is guilty of conduct which is a nuisance or annoyance to adjoining occupiers, or has committed waste.
- (c) The tenant has given notice to quit upon which the landlord has acted.
- (d) The tenant has sublet the whole of the premises.
- (e) The tenant of off-license premises has committed an offence as holder of the licence, or a renewal of the licence has been refused.
- (f) The dwelling-house is overcrowded by sub-letting.
- (g) The dwelling-house is required for occupation by a person in the employment of the Landlord, or that the tenant was in the employment of the Landlord and that such employment has ceased.
- (h) The Landlord (not being a purchaser after July 11, 1931) requires the house for himself, his son or daughter (over 18), or his father or mother.

DECONTROL

A gradual form of decontrol was introduced by the Act of 1923. Where after July 31 of that year the Landlord came into possession of a dwelling-house the Act ceased to apply, unless possession was obtained under an order for non-payment of rent.

The Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions (Amendment) Act, 1933, provided a further means of release from control for a vast number of houses, but withdrew the right (granted by the Act of 1923) from certain others, being low rented property.

Subject to service by the Landlord of a one month's written notice requiring a statutory tenant to give up possession, the Rent Acts cease to apply (as from September 29, 1933) to dwelling-houses where the annual amount of the rent and the rateable value exceed:

- (a) In London £45.
- (b) Scotland £45.
- (c) Elsewhere £35.

Dwelling-houses of or below these values may still become decontrolled under the provisions of the 1923 Act (when the Landlord

comes into possession) except those of a rateable value of or below :

- (a) In London £20.
- (b) Scotland £25 ss.
- (c) Elsewhere £13.

In the latter cases the Rent Acts continue to apply. If, however, a Landlord claims that a dwelling-house within this class has already become decontrolled under the provisions of the Act of 1923, he must register particulars of such dwelling-house with the local council. Application for permission to register must be made to the County Court unless effected before October 18, 1933.

The Rent Restrictions Regulations 1933 provide the form in which these houses must be registered and give details of the particulars which must now appear in all rent books.

The operation of the Rent Acts terminates on June 24, 1938.

Subject to the above, all Landlords and prospective tenants are now free to enter into contracts of tenancy, the terms of which must be complied with once they are accepted.

Outside the Rent Acts, parties should be careful to see that the terms of their tenancies are clearly defined. There should be no doubt as to who is liable for repairs, and it should be understood what period of notice is necessary to determine the tenancy.

PAYMENT OF RENT

With regard to payment of rent, it is a general rule that a debtor must find his creditor and pay him. A landlord is under no obligation to demand payment.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS

By well-established custom contracts of service may be determined at any time by either party giving a month's notice. The employer may give a month's wages in lieu of notice, but a servant has not this privilege. It is generally held that the first month of service is a trial month, and that the engagement may be determined at the end of the month without notice. This custom, however, has not received judicial sanction.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Under the Workmen's Compensation Acts employers are liable to pay compensation in respect of death or disablement of any employee due to an accident which arises out of and in the course of the employment.

This applies to practically all persons who work under a contract of service, the chief exception being non-manual workers whose remuneration exceeds £350 per annum. The scale of compensation is as follows :

FATAL ACCIDENTS

Where the workman leaves a widow.—A sum equal to the workman's earnings during the three years immediately preceding the accident, not less than £200 or more than £300.

Where the workman leaves a widow and one or more children under 15.—The above amounts may be increased up to a maximum of £600.

Where a workman leaves no dependents.—Reasonable medical expenses and funeral expenses.

NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS INVOLVING TOTAL INCAPACITY

If earnings are 50s. per week or more : One half of the average weekly earnings for the

previous 12 months, up to a maximum of 30s. per week.

If earnings are less than 50s. per week : One half of the average weekly earnings for the previous 12 months, plus one half of the difference between that amount and the sum of 25s.

LICENCES

Obtainable from Post Office :

	£	s.	d.
Wireless	10	0	0
Gun	10	0	0

(Before a gun licence is issued the applicant must obtain a firearm certificate from the local police.)

	£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings	1	1	0
Ditto, if used on a carriage	2	2	0
Dog	7	6	0
Male Servant	15	0	0

Obtainable from local County Council or County Borough Council :

	£	s.	d.
Motor drivers	5	0	0
Motor-cars not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	4	10	0
Exceeding 6 h.p. for each unit of h.p.	15	0	0
Motor bicycles not exceeding 150 cubic centimetres cylinder capacity	12	0	0
Exceeding 150 but not 250 cubic centimetres	1	2	6
Exceeding 250 cubic centimetres	2	5	0
With side-car, an additional	15	0	0
Motor Tricycles	4	0	0

STAMP DUTIES

Of the numerous stamp duties a purchaser of a house should remember that his Deed of Transfer must be stamped at the rate of 4s per cent. of the amount of the purchase money. Half this rate is payable when the purchase money is £500 or less.

PASSPORTS

These are obtainable from the Passport Office, No. 1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, S.W.1, or 36, Dale Street, Liverpool, on application signed by a solicitor, barrister, doctor, clergyman, or justice of the peace. Fee 15s.

VACCINATION

Unless certified unfit, all children must be vaccinated within six months of their birth. Any parent or guardian who neglects this duty is liable to a penalty not exceeding 20s. This penalty may be avoided if, within four months from the date of the birth, the parent makes a Statutory Declaration that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to his child's health. This Declaration must be sent to the vaccination officer of the district within seven days of its being made.

REGISTRATION

Births must be notified to the registrar of the district within 42 days.

Deaths must be notified personally within 5 days, or written notice may be given within 14 days.

MARRIAGE

By banns pronounced on three Sundays preceding the date of the marriage. The

parties must be resident in the parish 15 days, and, if they reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in each. The marriage may take place in either parish. By special licence, applied for at the Faculty Office, Doctor's Commons, London. The cost is about £30. This enables the marriage to be celebrated at any time or place. By ordinary licence (fees between £2 and £3), apply Bishop of London's Registry, Doctor's Commons. At Register Office, by certificate, fee 2s., exclusive of church fees; by licence, fees about £2. For a certificate the parties must have resided seven days in the district and must give 21 days' notice. For a licence one of the parties must have resided 15 days in the district, 24 hours' notice. Hours for solemnization: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

VOTES

Parliamentary and Local Government.—A person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector if he or she is of full age and has either a residence or business qualification or is the husband or wife of a person entitled to be so registered.

Only persons whose names appear upon the voters' register may vote, and no one may vote more than two votes at a General Election.

NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS INSURANCE

All persons between the ages of 16 and 65 who are employed under a contract of service must contribute to these insurances with certain exceptions, e.g., persons engaged otherwise than in manual labour at a remuneration exceeding £250 a year.

Contributions are payable by affixing the appropriate stamps to a card which is obtained from the assured's Approved Society. There is freedom to select this society, and as an alternative the insured person may pay the contributions into the Post Office, and thus become a deposit contributor. In any case, it is the duty of the employer to see that cards are properly stamped, and if one is not forthcoming he should obtain an emergency card at the Post Office. The benefits provided under these insurances, which are now amalgamated are:

WEEKLY SICKNESS BENEFIT

Where over 26 but under 104 contributions have been paid: man, 9/-; woman, 7/6: 104 contributions and over: man, 15/-; woman, 12/-.

MATERNITY BENEFIT

If husband only insured, £2. If both husband and wife insured, £4. If wife only insured, £4.

MEDICAL BENEFIT

Medical treatment and attendance by a general medical practitioner selected by the insured person.

There are other additional benefits such as optical and dental treatment and the provision of surgical appliances which are provided by certain approved societies.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSIONS

Ten shillings per week pension and an allowance of 5/- a week for the first child and 3/- a week for each other child under 14 where the insured man died after Jan. 4, 1926, and in respect of whom at least 104 contributions have been paid.

Orphans' Pensions.—7/6 per week for each child under 14.

CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS

Insured persons become entitled to an Old Age Pension of 10/- per week at age 65, irrespective of their means. Where a husband has qualified for this pension, a wife is entitled to a similar pension after she attains the age of 65. These pensions became payable after Jan. 2, 1928, and the chief qualifications are that the person must have been continuously insured for five years immediately prior to attaining the age of 65, and must have paid at least 104 contributions.

Insured persons who attained the age of 70 before Jan. 2, 1928, will receive a pension of 10/- per week provided they have been continuously insured since April 29, 1925. This class of pension commenced on July 2, 1926.

OLD AGE PENSIONS ACTS, 1908-1924

All persons of the age of 70 or over are entitled to an Old Age Pension at the under-mentioned rates provided (unless they qualify under the National Health and Pensions scheme) their annual income is within the following limits: Where income does not exceed—

£	s.	d.	0 per annum	s.	d.	0 per week
26	5	0	10	0	0	10
31	10	0	"	"	8	0
36	15	0	"	"	6	0
42	0	0	"	"	4	0
47	5	0	"	"	2	0
49	17	6	"	"	1	0

The yearly income of an applicant for pension under these Acts is calculated upon a statutory basis irrespective of the actual amount of income received. Such yearly income must be taken to be 1/20th of the capital value of the applicant's property so far as such value exceeds £25 but does not exceed £400. Above £400 the yearly value must be taken to be 1/10th of the capital value. No account is taken of the first £39 of annual income derived from sources other than earnings. Forms of application can be obtained at the post office.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Between the ages of 14 and 65 all employed persons (with a few exceptions) must contribute. The chief exceptions are domestic servants, persons employed in agriculture and persons engaged otherwise than in manual labour at a remuneration exceeding £250 a year. The weekly rates of contribution payable by means of stamped cards are:—

	Em- ployer	Em- ployee	Total
	d.	d.	s. d.
Man (aged 21, under 65)	10	10	1 8
Young man (aged 18, under 21)	9	9	1 6
Boy (aged 16, under 18)	5	5	10
Boy (aged 14, under 16)	2	2	4
Woman (aged 21, under 65)	9	9	1 6
Young woman (aged 18, under 21)	8	8	1 4
Girl (aged 16, under 18)	4½	4½	9
Girl (aged 14, under 16)	2	2	4
EXEMPT PERSONS—			
Man (aged 21, under 65)	10	Nil	10

	Em- ployer	Em- ployee	Total
Young man (aged 18, under 21)	d. 9	d. Nil	d. 9
Boy (aged 16, under 18)	5	"	5
Boy (aged 14, under 16)	2	"	2
Woman (aged 21, under 65)	9	"	9
Young woman (aged 18, under 21)	8	"	8
Girl (aged 16, under 18)	4½	"	4½
Girl (aged 14, under 16)	2	"	2
Man (aged 65 or over)	10	"	10
Woman (aged 65 or over)	9	"	9

obtaining an Old Age Pension, but none is payable during any week when no services are rendered and no remuneration received.

Weekly rates of unemployment benefit as from July 1, 1934 :

	s.	d.
Man (aged 21 and over)	17	0
Young man (aged 18, under 21)	14	0
Boy (aged 17)	9	0
Boy (aged 16)	6	0
Woman (aged 21 and over)	15	0
Young woman (aged 18, under 21)	12	0
Girl (aged 17)	7	6
Girl (aged 16)	5	0

In addition dependants' benefit is payable at the following rates :

For an adult	9s. a week
For a child	2s. "

Contributions cease in the case of a person

Weekly Contributions : National Health and Pensions Insurance.

Health			Pensions			Total		
Employer	Employee	Total	Employer	Employee	Total	Employer	Employee	Total
Man d. 4½	d. 4½	d. 9	d. 4½	d. 4½	d. 9	d. 9	d. 9	s. d. 1 6
Woman 4½	4	8½	2½	2	4½	7	6	1 1

NATION'S DRINK BILL

The amount spent on alcoholic liquors in Great Britain in 1933 was estimated by Mr. Geo. B. Wilson, M.A., in his annual review, as about £224,845,000 as against about £232,500,000 in 1932—a decrease of approximately £7,600,000, or about 3½ per cent. Below are the details :

These figures represent the minimum expenditure on alcoholic liquors. The beer figure has been calculated on a conservative estimate, and owing to the increase in the consumption of cider, the item of £2,000,000 is probably under-estimated, but in the absence of any tax on home-made cider, no official figures of consumption are available.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD

The expenditure per head of the population was, therefore, about £4 19s. 4d. as against £5 3s. in 1932. The average adult expenditure,

on a population of approximately 30 million persons of 20 years and over, including total abstainers, was about £7 10s. The average adult expenditure per head of regular consumers, of course, greatly exceeded that figure.

TAXATION

The taxation collected by the Trade from the consumers of alcoholic liquors in 1933 was, for Great Britain, in round figures :

	1932	1933
	£	£
Spirits	32,988,000	33,500,000
Beer	75,495,000	61,500,000
Wine (including British wine)	3,858,000	4,250,000
Hops (imported)	77,000	130,000
	£112,418,000	£99,380,000

Liquors	Consumption		Retail Cost	
	1932	1933	1932	1933
British Spirits at 130s. per proof gallon	8,503,000	8,644,000	£ 55,270,000	£ 56,186,000
Other ditto	1,097,000	1,135,000	7,130,000	7,377,000
	9,600,000	9,779,000	62,400,000	63,563,000
Beer (including Irish imports) at 138s. per bulk barrel in 1933 and 156s. in 1932	19,197,000	20,280,000	149,700,000	139,932,000
Wine at 30s. a gallon	12,272,000	12,900,000	18,400,000	19,350,000
Cider, British wines, etc. (say)	—	—	2,000,000	2,000,000
			£232,500,000	£224,845,000

INCOME TAX

The standard rate of Income Tax for 1934-35 is 4/6 in the £, subject (for individuals but not companies) to the undermentioned allowances.

A person is assessed to Tax at the full rate upon his Statutory Income, which is normally the total of his income **not taxed by deduction** (such as business profits, salary, bank and war loan interest, foreign income, etc.), for the **previous year**; plus his income **taxed by deduction** (such as dividends, mortgage, interest, property, etc.), after deducting such "annual payments" of interest, ground rent, etc., as are payable less tax, for the **current year**. It is necessary to distinguish "earned" from "investment" income. **Earned income** includes pensions for past services (whether voluntary or not), as well as farmers' assessments under Schedule B. Any deductions of tax suffered by a person are set off against his liability in respect of his whole income; and where they exceed his net liability he can reclaim the excess. Liability for tax at 4/6 in the £ upon the full statutory income is reducible by the following allowances:

Deductible Allowances.

(a) Tax upon one-fifth of the earned income of husband and wife; to a limit of tax upon £300.

(b) Tax upon four-fifths of a wife's earned income; to a limit of tax upon £45.

(c) Tax upon the first £100 of income; or upon £150 in the case of a married couple.

(d) Tax upon £50 in respect of one child of the taxpayer, and upon £40 in respect of each other child. Provided that such children are living during the fiscal year, and have not attained 16 years at its commencement, April 6, 1934. Step-children, adopted children, and illegitimate children (if parents have married since birth) are all included in this provision. A child with an income exceeding £50 per annum, apart from scholarships, is not eligible. But children unrelated yet supported entirely by the taxpayer, and children over 16 years who are receiving whole-time education, are eligible for this allowance.

(e) Tax upon £50 if the taxpayer, being a widow(er), maintains a female relative as housekeeper; or an unrelated housekeeper, if no relative is available. Also where an unmarried taxpayer maintains his widowed mother or a female relative, to have the care of his brother or sister; provided that such brother or sister is eligible for the allowance under paragraph (d).

(f) Tax upon £25 in respect of any relative incapacitated by age or infirmity, maintained by the taxpayer; provided that such relative's income does not exceed £50. A widowed mother or widowed mother-in-law is included even if not incapacitated. Also included is a daughter maintained by an incapacitated taxpayer to look after him, whatever her income.

(g) Where a taxpayer, or his wife living with him, has attained 65 years on April 6, 1934, and their total income does not exceed £500, an allowance of tax upon one-fifth of all their income is made, whether such income is "earned" or "investment." This allowance may also be claimed where such income exceeds £500; but in this case half of the excess

of income over £500 must be added to the tax payable upon the £500.

(h) Tax at the rate of 2/3 in the £ upon the next £175 of income after deducting the above allowances.

LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

As regards life insurance premiums on either the husband's or wife's life (but not children's), one half the standard rate of Income Tax (i.e., 2s. 3d.) on the annual premium will be allowed. If the assurance was begun on or before June 22, 1916, and the total income exceeds £1,000, but does not exceed £2,000, three-quarters of the standard rate (i.e., 3s. 4½d.) is allowed: if the total income exceeds £2,000, the standard rate of 4s. 6d. will be allowed. If a wife pays out of her own income a premium for the assurance of the life of her husband the above allowances apply. In the case of compulsory deductions from a man's income for a deferred annuity to his widow or provisions for orphans, the above allowances also apply. But a person is not entitled to an allowance in respect of any premium to a greater extent than on 7 per cent of the actual capital sum assured at death (exclusive of bonus additions), nor on more than £100 in all in respect of premiums for other benefits. No relief whatever will be granted in respect of premiums on policies taken out after June 22, 1916, which do not provide for payment of a capital sum at death.

Also the life premiums on a man's life and that of his wife for which allowance is given, are restricted to one-sixth of their total net income.

The allowances apply to all incomes, but only in respect of Income Tax and not for Sur-Tax.

A commercial traveller receiving no travelling allowance from his employers, will be permitted to deduct such expenses from his salary or commission. If a minister of religion occupies a house rent free (as a vicarage or manse) its net annual value will be considered as earned income for assessment under Schedule A. If the owner of a business is resident at his business premises, the local inspector will agree a proportion of rent and rates to be deducted from profits before Income Tax is charged. The proportion varies with circumstances, but is often about two-thirds of the rent and rates. Where the owner of houses or land can satisfy the inspector that the average cost during the preceding five years of repairs, insurance and management of the property has exceeded the statutory allowance for the year of claim (see below), he can obtain repayment of tax on the excess of the average expenditure over the amount of the repairs allowance for the year of claim: but not more than the actual Schedule A tax he pays for that year. Schedule A assessments upon a gross annual value of £40 or under, are entitled to an allowance equal to one quarter of the annual value. Assessments between £40 and £50 are entitled to an allowance of £10: and between £50 and £100 annual value, one-fifth of annual value. Assessments above £100, £20 plus one-sixth of the excess over £100.

Income which is exempt from tax is as follows: wounds and disability pensions gained

INCOME TAX VARIATIONS

in the late war; educational exhibitions or scholarships; (generally) profits from the sale of capital assets other than stock in trade; gifts including annuities not payable under a deed (except voluntary pensions from past employers), and interest on National Savings Certificates.

The income of a wife living with her husband must be included with his for all tax purposes. (But not children's income.)

The Income Tax year commences on April 6.

HOW THE TAX IS PAYABLE

Weekly wage-earners by manual labour are assessed to Income Tax half-yearly and must pay half-yearly, subject to any abatements to which they are entitled. (Allowances for trade tools and special clothes are made.) This does not apply to clerks, draughtsmen and typists.

Otherwise, Income Tax on earned incomes is payable in two instalments, half on Jan. 1, 1935, and half on July 1, 1935, but companies must pay in one amount on Jan. 1, 1935, and are refused the earned allowance. Tax on property under Schedule A and on all untaxed investment income is payable in one sum on Jan. 1, 1935.

No allowance in respect of earned income, no personal allowances, and no half-rate allowance will be made in the case of individuals non-resident in the **United Kingdom**. But if the claimant is a British subject; or is (or has been) in the service of the Crown; or is a missionary, or in the service of a native State under British protection; or resides in the Channel Islands or Isle of Man; or, after previous residence in the United Kingdom resides abroad on the grounds of ill-health, or the ill-health of a member of his family living with him; or is the widow of a servant of the Crown: a proportion of the allowances can be claimed. Persons residing outside the United Kingdom can claim exemption from Income Tax on 3½ per cent. War Loan, 4 per cent. Victory Bonds, and Funding Loan and certain Government war stocks issued abroad, and Foreign and Colonial income. But not from interest on any other kind of Government stock nor on dividends and interest coming from a British company or business controlled in this country.

In the case of a taxpayer discovering that he or she has suffered a **loss in business**, his or her liability for Income Tax will be adjusted, if notice in writing is sent to the local Inspector of Taxes within 12 months after the end of the assessment year when the loss occurred.

Many persons who derive their incomes from investment are entitled to recover the Income Tax deducted at source from dividends, mortgages, rents, or interest, should the total amount deducted exceed the amount due on their total income. A claim on a special form should be sent to the Inspector of Taxes in the locality where the taxpayer resides, enclosing vouchers from banks, companies, etc., proving the deduction at source of Income Tax. Repayment will be made half-yearly when the entire income of a person is derived from dividends on which Income Tax has been levied at source. Also claims may generally be made for tax on interest paid to banks. A claim for repayment may be made within a period of six years after the end of the year for which it is made (i.e., at present for 1928-29 onwards).

Briefly stated, in the case of **Double Income Tax within the British Empire**, an allowance may be claimed of tax on the doubly-charged income at half the appropriate British Rate or at the Dominion Rate, whichever is the lower. The British "Appropriate Rate" is found by dividing the Income Tax and Sur-Tax paid, by the individual's "taxable" and Sur-Tax incomes respectively and adding them together. "Taxable income" is total income less personal allowances, etc., but not reduced rate or insurance relief. Dominion Tax includes Dominion Sur-Tax.

IN IRELAND

For taxation purposes the Irish Free State is considered a Foreign Country, while Northern Ireland is subject to the British laws. The respective Governments have agreed as follows:

1. That an individual "resident" only in Great Britain or Northern Ireland will not be charged with Free State Tax upon his Free State income, but will include such income in his British return.

2. That a reciprocal concession will be made in the case of the British income of a Free State "resident."

3. That an individual "resident" in both countries will be granted relief by each Government upon doubly assessed income, at half of the lower of his two appropriate rates of tax; such rates being calculated by reference to his total income rather than to his taxable income.

For the Irish Free State, the Standard rate for 1934-35 is 4/6.

For N. Ireland the 1934-35 rate is also 4/6. The **Repairs Allowance** on most buildings is abolished in the Free State (but not N. Ireland) for 1934-35 onwards.

SUR-TAX

Any individual whose total income from all sources (including his wife's) exceeds **£2,000** is assessable for 1933-1934 to Sur-Tax (in addition to Income Tax) at the following rates:

Income		£	s.	d.
£				Nd
2,000		27	10 0
2,500		61	17 6
3,000		171	17 6
4,000		336	17 6
5,000		529	7 6
6,000		749	7 6
7,000		969	7 6
8,000		1,244	7 6
9,000		1,519	7 6
10,000		1,821	17 6
11,000		2,124	7 6
12,000		2,426	17 6
13,000		2,729	7 6
14,000		3,031	17 6
15,000		3,361	17 6
16,000		3,856	17 6
17,500		4,681	17 6
20,000		6,460	7 6
25,000		8,256	17 6
30,000		10,181	17 6
35,000		12,106	17 6
40,000		14,031	17 6
45,000		15,956	17 6
50,000		20,081	17 6
60,000			

[Payable Jan. 1, 1935. The rate for 1934-5 will be fixed in the 1935 Budget.]

INCOME TAX FOR MARRIED COUPLES
WHEN INCOME IS ALL "EARNED" INCOME

Income	Without Children	One Child	Two Children	Three Children
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
180	—	—	—	—
190	4 6	—	—	—
200	1 2 6	—	—	—
220	2 18 6	—	—	—
250	5 12 6	—	—	—
300	10 2 6	4 10 0	—	—
350	14 12 6	9 0 0	4 10 0	—
400	19 2 6	13 10 0	9 0 0	4 10 0
500	36 11 3	25 6 3	18 0 0	13 10 0
600	54 11 3	43 6 3	34 6 3	25 6 3
700	72 11 3	61 6 3	52 6 3	43 6 3
800	90 11 3	79 6 3	70 6 3	61 6 3
900	108 11 3	97 6 3	88 6 3	79 6 3
1,000	126 11 3	115 6 3	106 6 3	97 6 3
1,250	171 11 3	160 6 3	151 6 3	142 6 3
1,500	216 11 3	205 6 3	196 6 3	187 6 3
2,000	329 1 3	317 16 3	308 16 3	299 16 3

INCOME TAX FOR SINGLE PERSONS

Income	All "Earned" Income	All "Investment" Income	Income	All "Earned" Income	All "Investment" Income
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
110	—	1 2 6	300	15 15 0	25 6 3
120	—	2 5 0	350	20 16 3	36 11 3
130	9 0	3 7 6	400	29 16 3	47 16 3
140	1 7 0	4 10 0	500	47 16 3	70 6 3
150	2 5 0	5 12 6	600	65 16 3	92 16 3
160	3 3 0	6 15 0	700	83 16 3	115 6 3
170	4 1 0	7 17 6	800	101 16 3	137 16 3
180	4 19 0	9 0 0	900	119 16 3	160 6 3
190	5 17 0	10 2 6	1,000	137 16 3	182 16 3
200	6 15 0	11 5 0	1,250	182 16 3	230 1 3
220	8 11 0	13 10 0	1,500	227 16 3	295 6 3
250	11 5 0	16 17 6	2,000	340 6 3	407 16 3

INCOME TAX FOR MARRIED COUPLES
WHEN INCOME IS ALL "INVESTMENT" INCOME

Income	Without Children	One Child	Two Children	Three Children
£	£ s. d. •	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
160	1 2 6	—	—	—
170	2 5 0	—	—	—
200	5 12 6	—	—	—
220	7 17 6	2 5 0	—	—
250	11 5 0	5 12 6	1 2 6	—
300	16 17 6	11 5 0	6 15 0	2 5 0
350	25 6 3	16 17 6	12 7 6	7 17 6
400	36 11 3	25 6 3	18 0 0	13 10 0
500	59 1 3	47 16 3	38 16 3	20 16 3
600	81 11 3	70 6 3	61 6 3	52 6 3
700	104 1 3	92 16 3	83 16 3	74 16 3
800	126 11 3	115 6 3	106 6 3	97 6 3
900	149 1 3	137 16 3	128 16 3	119 16 3
1,000	171 11 3	160 6 3	151 6 3	142 6 3
1,250	227 16 3	216 11 3	207 11 3	198 11 3
1,500	284 1 3	272 16 3	263 16 3	254 16 3
2,000	396 11 3	385 6 3	376 6 3	367 6 3

180 INCOME TAX ON INCOMES OF £2,000 AND UPWARDS

Income-Tax liability on earned and investment incomes of from £2,000 to £60,000 is as follows :

ON EARNED INCOMES

Income	Single Person	Married, 1 Child	Married, 3 Children
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,000	340 6 3	317 16 3	299 16 3
2,500	452 16 3	430 6 3	412 6 3
3,000	565 6 3	542 16 3	524 16 3
4,000	790 6 3	767 16 3	749 16 3
5,000	1,015 6 3	992 16 3	971 16 3
6,000	1,240 6 3	1,217 16 3	1,199 16 3
7,000	1,465 6 3	1,442 16 3	1,424 16 3
8,000	1,690 6 3	1,667 16 3	1,649 16 3
9,000	1,915 6 3	1,892 16 3	1,874 16 3
10,000	2,140 6 3	2,117 16 3	2,099 16 3
11,000	2,365 6 3	2,342 16 3	2,324 16 3
12,000	2,590 6 3	2,567 16 3	2,549 16 3
13,000	2,815 6 3	2,792 16 3	2,774 16 3
14,000	3,040 6 3	3,017 16 3	2,999 16 3
15,000	3,265 6 3	3,242 16 3	3,224 16 3
16,000	3,490 6 3	3,467 16 3	3,449 16 3
17,500	3,827 16 3	3,805 6 3	3,787 6 3
20,000	4,399 6 3	4,387 16 3	4,349 16 3
25,000	5,515 6 3	5,492 16 3	5,474 16 3
30,000	6,640 6 3	6,617 16 3	6,599 16 3
35,000	7,765 6 3	7,742 16 3	7,724 16 3
40,000	8,890 6 3	8,867 16 3	8,849 16 3
45,000	10,015 6 3	9,992 16 3	9,974 16 3
50,000	11,140 6 3	11,117 16 3	11,099 16 3
60,000	13,390 6 3	13,367 16 3	13,349 16 3

ON INVESTMENT INCOMES

Income	Single Person	Married, 1 Child	Married, 3 Children
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,000	407 16 3	385 6 3	367 6 3
2,500	520 6 3	497 16 3	479 16 3
3,000	632 16 3	610 6 3	592 6 3
4,000	857 16 3	835 6 3	817 6 3
5,000	1,082 16 3	1,060 6 3	1,042 6 3
6,000	1,307 16 3	1,285 6 3	1,267 6 3
7,000	1,532 16 3	1,510 6 3	1,492 6 3
8,000	1,757 16 3	1,735 6 3	1,717 6 3
9,000	1,982 16 3	1,960 6 3	1,942 6 3
10,000	2,207 16 3	2,185 6 3	2,167 6 3
11,000	2,432 16 3	2,410 6 3	2,392 6 3
12,000	2,657 16 3	2,635 6 3	2,617 6 3
13,000	2,882 16 3	2,860 6 3	2,842 6 3
14,000	3,107 16 3	3,085 6 3	3,067 6 3
15,000	3,332 16 3	3,310 6 3	3,292 6 3
16,000	3,557 16 3	3,535 6 3	3,517 6 3
17,500	3,895 6 3	3,872 16 3	3,854 16 3
20,000	4,457 16 3	4,435 6 3	4,417 6 3
25,000	5,582 16 3	5,560 6 3	5,542 6 3
30,000	6,707 16 3	6,685 6 3	6,667 6 3
35,000	7,832 16 3	7,810 6 3	7,792 6 3
40,000	8,957 16 3	8,935 6 3	8,917 6 3
45,000	10,082 16 3	10,060 6 3	10,042 6 3
50,000	11,207 16 3	11,185 6 3	11,167 6 3
60,000	13,457 16 3	13,435 6 3	13,417 6 3

INCOME TAX VARIATIONS

The rise in the Income Tax for the past 28 years is shown in the following table :

1907-9	1s. 0d.	1918-22	6s. 0d.
1909-14	1s. 2d.	1922-23	5s. 0d.
1914-15	1s. 8d.	1923-25	4s. 6d.
1915-16	3s. 0d.	1925-30	4s. 0d.
1916-18	5s. 0d.	1930-31	4s. 6d.
		1931-34	5s. 0d.
		1934-35	4s. 6d.

DEATH DUTIES

Under the Finance Act of 1930 some changes were made in the rates of Estate Duty, and the following is a list of the new rates :

Principal Value of Estate		Rate per cent. of duty
Exceeding	But under	
£	£	
100	500	1
500	1,000	2
1,000	5,000	3
5,000	10,000	4
10,000	12,500	5
12,500	15,000	6
15,000	18,000	7
18,000	21,000	8
21,000	25,000	9
25,000	30,000	10
30,000	35,000	11
35,000	40,000	12
40,000	45,000	13
45,000	50,000	14
50,000	55,000	15
55,000	65,000	16
65,000	75,000	17
75,000	85,000	18
85,000	100,000	19
100,000	120,000	20
120,000	150,000	22
150,000	200,000	24
200,000	250,000	26
250,000	300,000	28
300,000	400,000	30
400,000	500,000	32
500,000	600,000	34
600,000	800,000	36
800,000	1,000,000	38
1,000,000	1,250,000	40
1,250,000	1,500,000	42
1,500,000	2,000,000	46
2,000,000	—	50

A clause in the Act provides that where an interest in expectancy within the meaning of Part I of the Finance Act, 1894, in any property (except as set out in F.A., 1930, sec. 35) has, before April 14, 1930, been bona fide sold or mortgaged for full consideration in money or money's worth, then no other duty on that property shall be payable by the purchaser or mortgagee when the interest falls into possession than would have been payable if this part of the Act had not passed; and in the case of a mortgage, any higher duty payable by the mortgagor shall rank as a charge subsequent to that of the mortgagee.

DUTY ON GIFTS BEFORE DEATH

Estate duty is charged on gifts to charities or for public purposes if made within one year of decease. Personal gifts are subject to duty if they were made within 3 years of decease. If the gifts do not exceed £100, they are exempt. Payment of estate duty on real property can be made in 8 years by annual payments or 16 half-yearly payments, but 4 per cent. interest is chargeable on the duty which remains unpaid a year after the decease of the testator. (Re-

duced to 3 per cent. for interest accruing due on or after April 26, 1933.)

DUTY ON SMALL ESTATES

In the case of small estates not exceeding £500 the following scale can apply at the option of the executor or administrator :

Estates not exceeding £100 ..	Nil
" " " £300 ..	£1 10 0
" " " £500 ..	£2 10 0

Where the agreed value of an estate for duty purposes exceeds by a small margin the maximum figure to which the previous lower scale of duty applies, the amount of duty payable may be reduced so as not to exceed the maximum amount of duty which would be payable at the next lower rate added to the amount which brings the estate over the next step in the scale. Where part of the estate passing at death consists of land or a business (not carried on by a company), and duty has become payable for a second time within a period of five years, a reduction of 50 per cent. is made if the second death occurs within one year of the first death, if within two years 40 per cent., if within three years 30 per cent., if within four years 20 per cent., and 10 per cent. if within five years.

LEGACY DUTY

Legacy duty is payable upon all bequests of personal estate by will, and upon all successions to personal estate in the case of an intestacy. It is payable by the beneficiary unless, in the case of a bequest, the will provides that the legacy shall be free of duty, in which case the duty is payable by the estate of the testator.

The rates of duty are :

Husband or wife, lineal ascendants or descendants and their wives and husbands	1 per cent.
Brothers and sisters of the deceased and their descendants ..	5 per cent.
All other persons	10 per cent.

Legacy duty is not payable where the deceased person was not domiciled in Great Britain; where the net value of an estate does not exceed £1,000; on specific legacies (other than in cash) under £20 in value; and a number of other cases. In particular, the one per cent. duty does not apply where the estate does not exceed £15,000, and there are other important limitations.

SUCCESSION DUTY

Succession duty is payable under every transfer on death by which a person becomes entitled to property *gratuitously*. It is chargeable on freehold and leasehold property situated in the United Kingdom, and on all personal property not liable to Legacy Duty, passing under a will or intestacy, or under some other disposition. The rates of succession duty are the same as for legacy duty, and there are important exemptions.

BOY SCOUTS AND BRIGADES

"Doing so much to encourage peace and harmony among the rising generation."

THE BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.—This world-wide movement, instituted in 1908 by Lord Baden-Powell (then Sir Robert), is organised for the development of good citizenship among boys.

There was no outstanding event in 1934, comparable to the great World Jamboree in 1933, but **steady progress of the movement** can be recorded. The usual camps, rallies, and general routine along lines of physical training, drill, etc., were carried out. In the early days of Jan. Scouts everywhere heard with deep concern that Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, had undergone an internal operation, almost on the eve of his seventy-seventh birthday.

The annual general meeting of the Council on Jan. 26 was presided over by Lord Hampton, the Chief Commissioner. According to the report adopted at the meeting, the **total number of Scouts existing in the 48 countries recognised by the International Committee** was reported as 2,269,545, an increase of 320,198 on the previous year. The total for Great Britain and Ireland was 480,379. Scouts in other parts of the British Empire total 388,052. The number of Commissioners of all ranks was 3,807, and there are 24,537 local association officials. The Duke of Connaught, President of the Association, in a message to the meeting referred to "the great vitality of our movement, which is doing so much to encourage peace and harmony among the rising generation of the civilised world."

THE CHIEF SCOUT'S HEALTH

In March Lord Baden-Powell left Liverpool in the White Star liner *Adriatic* which was on a special 17-days' cruise in the Mediterranean for Scouts and Guides. The Chief Scout, convalescing after his illness, was wheeled from the train to the gangway in an invalid chair. When the liner arrived at Villefranche, Niece, Lady Baden-Powell reviewed a Jamboree of 3,000 French and English Scouts and Guides, as the medical adviser of the Chief Scout refused him permission to go ashore. While in this part the Duke of Connaught went on board the *Adriatic*, and congratulated Lord Baden-Powell on the excellent progress he was making.

On April 14, the **Prince of Wales** opened a **Boy Scout Exhibition** at Kelvin Hall, Glasgow. A crowd of more than 15,000, including hundreds of Scouts and Guides, gave him a great welcome on this occasion, for which he wore Scout uniform and a kilt. The most notable event of the year was the great **pageant at the Albert Hall, London**, on April 18, when a wonderful demonstration of scouting for boys was given by more than 3,000 Boy Scouts from London and the Home Counties. A feature of the pageant was Scout community singing round a camp fire in the centre of the hall in which the **Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London** (Sir Charles and Lady Collett), and

the Sheriffs of the City, took part. A picturesque touch was the presence of Scottish Scout pipers in kilts. Before the actual demonstration, 400 wolf cubs, aged from 8 to 11 gave the "grand howl." The exploits in the arena included transport and camping, pioneering, life-saving, bridge-building, rope-spinning, and games. On April 22, 700 picked Scouts from all parts of England assembled at Windsor to attend a **special service at St. George's Chapel**, to celebrate St. George's Day, which fell on the next day, April 23. **King George** took the salute of the Scouts who marched past him in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle. In May, Leicestershire Boy Scouts held a Jamboree at Belvoir Castle, and the camp-fire concert given by them on May 21 was broadcast. On June 27, 500 Scouts dressed as North American Indians gave a display at the County Fair at Maidstone. In the same month a log-cabin memorial to the late Major A. P. Hughes, who was for some years secretary of the Worcestershire Boy Scouts' Association, was officially opened by Lady Baden-Powell at the Harcourt-Webb Scout camp at Kinver, Staffs. The building, a massive two-storey structure, was made from forty larch trees felled on the estate of Lt.-Col. E. M. Lang, County Commissioner for Worcestershire. On July 7 a Scouts' searchlight and torchlight tattoo was held at St. Albans, when 600 Scouts, 200 Wolf Cubs, and 100 Girl Guides took part. About 10,000 Scouts from West Bromwich, Smethwick, and Oldbury took part in the annual gala and fête in Handsworth Park, Birmingham, on July 7.

THE KING AND A SCOUT RALLY

On July 14 the **King and Queen** were present at a great Scottish Boy Scouts' rally at Edinburgh, where, among other stirring episodes, they witnessed a Tribal Dance. Their Majesties' presence was warmly appreciated, as it had been intended originally that the Duke of York would attend, but owing to indisposition he was unable to do so. Rather than disappoint the 2,000 Scouts and Guides, who had looked forward so eagerly to welcoming the Duke and Duchess, their Majesties, who were on a two-week State visit to the Scottish capital, graciously took their place.

Part of the Scout code consists in doing a "good deed" each day, and, in addition, scarcely a day passes without the report of a **special act of bravery** by a member of the Movement. Awards are granted for pluck and endurance, and three notable examples are as follows. In Feb. John Hunt, of Eltham, was awarded the **Cornwall Bronze Badge**, given in memory of Jack Cornwall, V.C., the boy hero of the battle of Jutland. It is awarded not only for acts of exceptional gallantry in saving life, but also for exceptional fortitude in facing pain or illness. John Hunt gained the "Scouts' V.C." for showing the Scout spirit in a supreme degree while lying in bed in Lewisham Hospital

for two long years of pain. He underwent 17 operations, and his own courage probably saved his life. In April Cyril Streeter, aged 13, of the 1st Warlingham Troop, was awarded the Jack Cornwell Medal for endurance and courage through great physical suffering over a long period. In June the Cornwell Decoration for "courage, capability, and character" was given to Patrol Leader A. Bridges, of the 4th Carshalton (Queen Mary's Hospital) Scout Group. He, too, showed splendid endurance and the true Scout spirit in the face of painful illness, undergoing a serious operation which left him paralysed below the waist.

The esteem in which the Chief Scout is held among the young is well exemplified in the following incident. School children at Ashley Green, near Chesham, Buckinghamshire, gathered sheep's wool from hedges, coloured it with dye from bark they collected, and knitted a scarf. It gained a first prize at Bletchley show, after which it was presented to Lord Baden-Powell.

As part of the Melbourne Centenary Celebrations of 1934 a great Australian Pan-Pacific Jamboree was held in Dec.

President of the Council: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Chairman of the Council and Chief Scout: Lord Baden-Powell.

Chief Scout for Wales: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Imperial Headquarters: 25, Buckingham Palace Rd., London, S.W.3.

Organs: "The Scouter" (Headquarters' Gazette), monthly 3d. "The Scout" weekly 2d.

A HUMAN BILLIARDS MATCH

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.—This is the pioneer organisation for the training and welfare of boys, having been founded by the late Sir William Smith in Glasgow on Oct. 4, 1883. The movement has a religious basis and employs drill and all forms of physical recreation. The past year was one of quiet but steady progress. It lacked the wonderful pageantry of 1933, when the Brigade celebrated its Jubilee with rejoicings throughout the country. The usual local rallies were held, and the only big function was the annual pageant at the Royal Albert Hall, held in the evening of May 2. This great display, one of the outstanding events of the May meetings in London, always attracts a crowded audience.

The special feature in 1934 was a "human billiards match" by one thousand Brigade boys. They were members of London and the Home Counties' companies, and another large contingent some 3,000 strong from all parts of the country were present to cheer their comrades. The billiards table was composed of boys in soft green shirts and shorts. The "pockets" were boys in yellow. Cues 20 ft. in

length pushed another set of boys—the "balls"—about. Other events in the display were: first-aid demonstration, drill, polo on hobby-horses, while massed bands composed of London units gave a concert. The Forest Hill Bugle Band gained the competitive cup. The strength of the Boys' Brigade is 150,000 lads.

President: The Earl of Home. **President of the London Council:** Sir Hugh Turnbull. **General Secretary:** Mr. N. A. Lewis. **Headquarters in London:** Abbey House, Westminster, S.W.1.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.—This Church of England organisation dates from 1891. Its objects are to stop the leakage and develop Christian citizens and loyal Churchmen. The past year's activities were along the usual lines. The annual Festival Dinner is always an important function. That of 1934 was held on May 2 in the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. In his speech he made some striking statements concerning the difference between militarism and military training. "While the Church Lads' Brigade," he said, "has nothing to do with militarism it will continue to adhere to the military side of its training." Another remark was to the effect that there was an unspeakable difference between the Church Lads' Brigade and certain organisations "which now so picturesquely promenaded up and down in Germany." One of the special features of the Brigade is to provide summer camps every year, in which the lads may enjoy the health and happiness of camp life in country air. The lads contribute a certain amount towards the expenses, the balance being provided by donations from the public. Recently the Brigade has inaugurated an extension movement in order further to carry on its great work of character training among the older lads of the Empire.

President: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. **Governor and Commandant:** Field-Marshal Sir Claud W. Jacob. **Secretary and Chaplain:** Rev. Cyril M. Armitage. **General Headquarters:** Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C.2.

LIFE-SAVING SCOUTS.—This is a Salvation Army organisation for boys, conducted on similar lines to the Boy Scouts and Brigades. There are troops all over the British Isles.

Headquarters: Salvation Army Headquarters, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4.

JEWISH LADS' BRIGADE.—This is an organisation for training lads of the Jewish faith in self-reliance and good citizenship. There are 2,000 members and 100 officers.

Headquarters: Camperdown House, Half Moon Passage, Aldgate, London, E.

OVERSEAS LEAGUE

The home of the Overseas League is Vernon House, Park Lane, S.W. It was opened formally by H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., in Feb., 1922. The secretary of the club is Sir Evelyn Wrench, C.M.G., LL.D. The

membership is now representative of every part of the British Empire.

His Majesty the King is Patron of the League, which is incorporated by Royal Charter.

GIRL GUIDES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS

THE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION.—This organisation, founded by Lord Baden-Powell, is based on similar principles to those of the Boy Scouts. It aims at training girls to be efficient and happy women citizens. It applies to girls of every class, is non-political and inter-denominational, and is carried out through games and practices aiming at the development of character and intelligence, training in skill and technical knowledge, physical health and development, and service for others. Incorporated in 1915, it received a Royal Charter in 1923. There are various grades in the Movement; Girl Guides are children between the ages of eleven and sixteen; Ranger Guides are Guides over sixteen years of age, and were inaugurated to provide further training for those girls who had been in a Guide company. The Ranger Branch of the Guide Movement is open to every girl and woman over sixteen, no matter whether she has already been a Guide or not. Post Guides are girls between eleven and sixteen, who carry on their Guiding by post; Post Rangers are girls over sixteen, who are blind, crippled, or invalid and living at home, or in an Institution where no companies exist, and who, through physical disability, are unable to join an ordinary Guide Ranger company. Brownies are the youngest members, being children between the ages of eight and eleven, and meet together in a "pack" consisting of some twenty-four girls.

As regards statistics, the latest figures available are as follows. Membership for Great Britain and Ireland, all ranks, 623,246; British Overseas Dominions and Colonies, 157,329; British Guides in Foreign Countries, 2,782; Foreign Countries (Guiders and Guides of all ranks), 421,512. Thus the grand total of all connected with the Guide Movement throughout the world is 1,204,869. These figures showed an increase of 62,706 compared with those of the previous year.

The year 1934 was one of quiet, steady work and progress. The various rallies were held and on many occasions Guides participated with Scouts at notable gatherings, such as that at Edinburgh during the State visit of King George and Queen Mary to the Scottish capital in July; also Girl Guides accompanied the Scouts' 17-day cruise in the Mediterranean in April. The first three of five messages sent in Morse from different parts of Britain conveying congratulations on the 23rd birthday of the Movement were received by the Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, in London on May 17. On June 30, the Princess Royal, President, took the salute at the march past of 10,000 Yorkshire Guides on Wetherby racecourse.

President: H.R.H. The Princess Royal, Countess of Harewood. **Chief Guide:** Lady Baden-Powell. **Chief Commissioner:** Mrs. Percy Birley. **Hon. Treasurer:** Sir Percy

Everett. **General Secretary:** Miss M. E. Montgomery. **ORGANS:** "The Guider" (monthly), "The Guide" (weekly). **HEAD-QUARTERS:** 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

BRIGADES AND GUILDRY

LIFE-SAVING GUARDS.—This is an organisation for the welfare of girls of the Salvation Army, founded in 1915.

Headquarters: Salvation Army Headquarters, Queen Victoria, Street, E.C.4.

GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE.—Organisation under the auspices of the National Sunday School Union, aiming at awakening in girls a sense of their responsibility in life. The movement trains them to be self-reliant, useful women, and endeavours to keep them in touch with the Church and Sunday School during those years when they often become lost to both.

Headquarters: 56, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

CHURCH GIRLS' BRIGADE.—This is an organisation formed by the Church Ambulance Brigade (founded in 1901).

Headquarters: 248, Edgware Road, London, W.2.

GIRLS' GUILDRY. The, formed in Jan., 1900, is the oldest of the uniformed organisations for girls. Its aim is Christian Citizenship. Every Guildry is attached to a Church (any denomination) and fully under its control. Activities include physical training, sewing and other handwork, first aid and nursing, music and country dancing, camping, etc., all subject to the approval of the Church. Religious instruction is given by the church at the ordinary classes and services. Members are divided, according to age, into "Guildry Children," organised in "Guildry Gardens," "Speedwells" grouped in "Guildry Greenwoods," and "Guildry girls" trained in Guildry companies." Total girl membership is 25,000. Title of lady in charge—Guardian. The Patroness, H.R.H. the Duchess of York, permitted Guards of Honour, composed of Guildry girls, to attend her during the past year in London and in Edinburgh. The Trophy presented by Her Royal Highness for Needlework was won by No. 11 Brighton Company (Stonham Road Baptist Church), the runner-up being No. 1 Brighton Company (Norfolk Road Methodist Church).

At the prize-giving in Glasgow in March, 1934, the prizes were presented by Miss Anna Buchan. **London Office:** 66, Victoria Street, S.W.1. **Headquarters:** 41, Burnbank Gardens, Glasgow.

ANTI-NOISE LEAGUE

The Anti-Noise League can already point to a useful record of achievement, though it was formed in November, 1933. Some of its proposals for the reduction of noise in the streets are embodied in the new Road Traffic

Act. One was the prohibition of the use of motor-horns at night.

Lord Horder is the chairman of the league. The head office of the league is at 18, Old Cavendish Street, W.1.

CYCLING'S POPULARITY

By F. Percy Low

President of the National Cyclists' Union

The chief feature of cycling in 1934 has been the enormous increase of the numbers who adopt this healthy and educative pastime. The membership of the National Cyclists' Union and the Cyclists' Touring Club has increased greatly, and one has only to keep one's eyes open on the road to see that the number of cyclists—especially women—are ever on the increase. This is all to the good of the nation, because cycling is a pastime at once cheap, healthy (in that it encourages the love of fresh air), and educative (in that the cyclist learns to appreciate the beauties of the country and the charm of ancient buildings). As to the number of cyclists in England, it is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty as there is no registration of riders in this country. France, however, which has a registration scheme, has a cycling census of over seven millions, and it is safe to say that the number of English cyclists exceeds this considerably.

So numerous are cyclists becoming that there has been a suggestion on the part of users of faster moving vehicles that they should be debarred from using the roads or, at any rate, be subjected to very severe restrictions. One of the suggestions is a special cycle track for the use of cyclists only, and the Middlesex County Council has gone so far as to lay down an experimental track of this sort. However

these tracks may be appreciated by some, the general body of cyclists will view them with considerable suspicion. "They fear the Greeks when they come with presents in their hands." Special cycling tracks might well be the forerunner of the denial of cyclists' rights on the road.

In the late seventies of the last century, the National Cyclists' Union fought an action in the High Court on behalf of a cyclist named Taylor and obtained a distinct ruling of the Court of the Queen's Bench, that a cycle was a vehicle within the full meaning of the Highways Act, and, as such, was entitled to free and unrestricted use on the King's highway. Cyclists will not relinquish this position, no matter what bribes may be offered them in the shape of special tracks, and it is obvious that special tracks cannot be laid down all over the country.

Cycling is a pastime that has increased and will increase by leaps and bounds. This is a factor that the nation has to take into consideration, because the cyclist is generally a taxpayer and a ratepayer, and, within certain restrictions such as apply to all vehicles, he has an absolute right to be on the road.

Restrictive legislation is in the air, but it would be opposed to the very utmost if it were in any way oppressive. It is not to the advantage of the nation as a whole that such a healthy pastime as cycling should be discouraged.

MOTOR CYCLING

By E. T. Brown

An analysis of the range of motor-cycles available provides many points of interest in comparison with the figures of 1933. Numerically the 500 c.c. machine holds pride of place, but the number of 250 c.c. mounts is rising steadily. This increase is due to its proved efficiency, its low tax of 30s. a year, and the attractive insurance rates for motor-cycles of this capacity.

Multi-cylinder engines, twins and fours, are more popular, and one in every five comes under this category. Coil ignition is being employed on a larger number of machines, while over 50 per cent. of the current models are fitted with four-speed gearboxes. The number of motor-cycles fitted with foot-gear change, either as standard or optional, has almost doubled during the past twelve months. Two out of every five mounts are obtainable with a foot change.

There are no great alterations in design to be recorded, but there has been a marked general

improvement in connexion with practically every part of the machine. Many of these improvements have been introduced with a view to reducing the work of maintenance. It is becoming the rule rather than the exception for the mechanism to be totally enclosed, making for greater silence in operation and facilitating the work of cleaning.

Chromium plate is extensively employed, and this again reduces the labour of keeping the outfit spick and span. The introduction of interchangeable wheels is also a move in the right direction. Minor alterations in design have still further reacted favourably on the efficiency of the mechanism.

Prices remain very much the same, but more is offered by the manufacturer in extra fittings. Many more machines are now fitted with electric lighting as standard, a move which is long overdue. A built-in set is not only more satisfactory, but less expensive than when bought and fitted as an extra.

NEW PEERS' TITLES

Sir Evelyn Cecil—Lord Rockley of Lytchett Heath.

Mr. Godfrey Elton—Lord Elton of Headington.

Sir Wm. Morris—Lord Nuffield of Nuffield.

Sir Bertram Falle—Lord Portsea of Portsmouth.

Sir Douglas Newton—Lord Eltisley of Croxton.

Lord Wakefield—Viscount Wakefield of Hythe. Lord Alness—Lord Alness of Alness.

Sir Hugo Hirst, Bart.—Lord Hirst of Witton.

Mr. Gerald W. Loder—Lord Wakehurst of Ardingly.

Earl of Lucan—Lord Bingham of Melcombe Bingham.

BOXING

By A. J. Daniels

Several important events punctuated the past twelve months of boxing in England. The mother-country of sport, for once in a long series of years, held the spot-light focus instead of America.

Apart, indeed, from the technical knock-out of Primo Carnera by Max Baer, his challenger for the heavy-weight championship of the world, boxing in the States was peculiarly bare of sensation.

Carnera, who successfully defended his title by outpointing the Spanish Basque, Paolino Uzcudun, over 15 rounds in Rome, on Oct. 22, 1933, twisted an ankle severely in the beginning of his bout with Baer in New York on June 14, 1934, and was in such a bad way afterwards that the affair was stopped in the 11th round.

Several efforts have been made, and are still in progress, to induce Baer to come to England to meet **Jack Petersen**, the British champion, for the world's title. Whether Petersen, who is also the Empire champion, or Larry Gains, the coloured Canadian, would be opposed to the American, should he come here, was decided when the pair met at the White City, London, on Sept. 10 last, and the towel was thrown in by Gains' seconds at the end of the 13th round.

The sensation of the close of 1933 and the beginning of 1934 was **Len Harvey**, the former middle-weight champion, who followed up a points victory over Petersen for the British heavy-weight title at the Albert Hall on Nov. 30, by beating Gains in the same manner and over the same distance, for the Empire championship on Feb. 8, also at the Albert Hall.

Harvey and Petersen met again at the White City, London, on June 4, but Harvey received such damage to one of his eyes that the contest was stopped in the 12th round. Harvey is still cruiser champion.

Since he was disqualified for the foul against Petersen in the July of 1933 **Jack Doyle** has divided his time between the stage and the law courts. His long-drawn-out tilt with the Board of Control to recover £3,000 of purse money ended in a verdict for the Board.

Another notable to leave the championship ranks to others is **Jack Hood**, after holding an unbroken tenure of the British welter-weight title since 1926. His place was taken by **Harry Mason**, light-weight champion from 1923 to 1928, when he beat **Len Smith** for the vacant welter-weight title at Birmingham on June 11. **Nel Tarleton**, another ex-champion, also "came back," as he defeated his former conqueror, **Tommy Watson**, in a 15-round contest for the feather-weight title on July 26 in Liverpool; but on Sept. 20, Tarleton lost on points to **Freddie Miller** (Chicago) in a 15-round contest for the world's title, also at Liverpool.

Jackie Brown, the Manchester fly-weight, retained his honours as British and world's champion; **Dick Corbett** held on to the bantam title in a fourth meeting with his

Manchester rival, **Johnny King**, at Clapton. The light-weight title found a new holder in **Harry Mizler**.

ENGLISH CHAMPIONS PAST AND PRESENT
FLY-WEIGHTS.—1915, TANCY LEE and JOE SYMONDS; 1916-23, JIMMY WILDE; 1924-27, ELKY CLARK; 1927 to Sept. 17, 1929, JOHNNY HILL; 1929-30, BERT KIRBY; 1930-34, JACKIE BROWN.

BANTAM-WEIGHT.—1915-17, JOE FOX; 1918, TOMMY NOBLE; 1919, WALTER ROSS; 1920-22, JIM HIGGINS; 1922, TOMMY HARRISON; 1923, BUGLER LAKE; 1923-28, JOHNNY BROWN; 1928 to Aug., 1931, TEDDY BALDOCK (retired); Dec., 1931-32, DICK CORBETT; 1932-33, JOHNNY KING; 1934, DICK CORBETT.

FEATHER-WEIGHT.—1915, LEW EDWARDS; 1917, CHARLIE HARDCASTLE and TANCY LEE; 1918-19, TANCY LEE; 1920, MIKE HONEYMAN; 1921-24, JOE FOX (retired); 1924, GEORGE MCKENZIE; 1925-27, JOHNNY CURLEY; 1927-28, JOHNNY CUTHBERT; 1928, HARRY CORBETT; 1929-31, JOHNNY CUTHBERT; 1931-32, NEL TARLETON; 1932-3, SEAMAN WATSON; 1934, NEL TARLETON.

LIGHT-WEIGHT.—No contest between 1912 and 1919; 1919, BOB MARRIOTT; 1921-22, ERNIE RICE; 1922-23, SEAMAN HALL; 1923-28, HARRY MASON; 1928, SAM STEWARD; 1929, FRED WESTER; 1930, AL FOREMAN; 1932-3, JOHNNY CUTHBERT; 1934, HARRY MIZLER.

WELTER-WEIGHT.—1914-20, JOHNNY BASHAM; 1920-24, TED (KID) LEWIS; 1924-25, TOMMY MILLIGAN; 1926-32-3, JACK HOOD (retired 1934); 1934, HARRY MASON.

MIDDLE-WEIGHT.—1916, BANDSMAN BLAKE; 1917, PAT O'KEEFE; 1920, TOM GUMMER; 1921-23, TED (KID) LEWIS; 1923-27, ROLAND TODD; 1927-28, TOMMY MILLIGAN; 1928, ALEX IRELAND; 1929-32, LEN HARVEY; 1933-4, JOCK McAVOY.

LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT.—1914-15, DICK SMITH; 1916, DICK SMITH and HARRY REEVE; 1918, DICK SMITH; 1919, BOY McCORMICK; 1920-21, no contest; 1922-25, JACK BLOOMFIELD; 1925-27, TOM BERRY; 1927-29, BILLY ("GIPSY") DANIELS; 1930-31, HARRY CROSSLEY; 1932, JACK PETERSEN (relinquished); 1933-4, LEN HARVEY.

HEAVY-WEIGHT.—1916-19, BOMBARDIER WELLS; 1919-23, JOE BECKETT (retired); 1923-26, FRANK GODDARD; 1926 to Aug. 1931, PHIL SCOTT (retired); 1932, REGGIE MEEN; 1932-3, JACK PETERSEN; 1933, LEN HARVEY; 1934, JACK PETERSEN.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

FLY-WEIGHT.—JACKIE BROWN (England).
BANTAM-WEIGHT.—AL BROWN (U.S.).
FEATHER-WEIGHT.—FRED MILLER (U.S.).
LIGHT-WEIGHT.—BARNEY ROSS (U.S.).
WELTER-WEIGHT.—J. McLARNIN (U.S.).
MIDDLE-WEIGHT.—MARCEL THIL (France).
LIGHT-HEAVY-WEIGHT.—MAXIE ROSEN-BLOOM (U.S.).

HEAVY-WEIGHT.—MAX BAER (U.S.).

THE MONEY MARKET

By Hubert A. Meredith

(City Editor of The "DAILY MAIL")

The year 1934 saw the third anniversary of Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard. Yet it brought little sign of any immediate end to that long phase of currency depreciation which had been going on throughout the world ever since the War, and which received a fresh lease of life with the initiation of the American devaluation experiment of 1933. Widespread belief that paper currencies were likely to depreciate still further caused intense activity in gold throughout the year, and the Bullion Market was the one outstandingly prosperous section of the London Money Market.

On October 2 the price of gold in London rose to the record high level of £7 2s. 2½d. per fine ounce. At the same time sterling in Paris fell to the unprecedentedly low level of Frs. 73½ on October 2.

The effect of these and other vital developments in the international sphere on the general day-to-day functioning of the Money Market was ostensibly negligible, and Lombard Street preserved an appearance of detachment, although it was felt that far-reaching changes affecting the market might be taking place imperceptibly, as a result of the continued economic nationalism dominating the world.

The market's prime function of financing international trade on bills and short-term loans remained in a large part suspended on account of international trade restrictions, and banks and discount houses were further forced to seek employment for their resources in Government securities, although it was noteworthy that the banks' holdings of Government stocks were often not as large as in the preceding year.

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
War Loan 3½% ..	101½	105½	101	105½
Funding Loan 4% ..	111½	116½	111½	114½xd
Victory Bonds 4% ..	110½	114½	109½	112½
Consols 2½% ..	74½	82½	73½	81½xd
4% ..	109½	114	109½	113½
Conversion 3½% ..	101½	105½	101½	104½
4½% ..	108½	112½	108½	112½
L.C.C. 3½% ..	99½	104½	99½	104xd

Internal trade revival was reflected in slightly increased bank advances, larger cheque clearings, and to some extent in a record note circulation of £392,806,331 on August 9, but, in general, the improvement in internal trade conditions was insufficient to make any appreciable impression on the great glut of banking credit which had slowly accumulated with the banks ever since the collapse of the 1929 boom.

The year was distinguishable from 1933, however, in that credit, which had been further expanded in 1933 by a great inflow of

gold, this time underwent some contraction as a result of the Treasury's policy of reducing its short-term borrowings on Treasury bills.

The shrinkage of credit caused by the reduction in the banks' holdings of Treasury bills was accompanied by a general decline in clearing bank deposits, which in August were £109,762,000 lower than a year ago at

FOREIGN STOCKS

Stock	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
Argent. 4% Res.	90½	100½	89	100½
Brazil 5% 1914 ..	72½	90	72½	89½
China 5% 1913 ..	88½	97½	87½	95½
Egypt 4% Unif. ..	104½	111½	104	107½
France 4% (Brit.)	23	28½	22	26½
Germany 7% ..	88½	95½	46½	54
Greece 4% Mon. ..	23	25½	21	25
Japan 5% (OT) ..	77½	83½	72	80½
Peru Corp. Pref. ..	8½	14½	8½	11½

£1,855,832,000. This decline had no appreciable effect, however, on the excessively easy money conditions ruling in Lombard Street, and competition for the remaining supply of Treasury bills was extremely keen at severely cut rates.

Although banking policy succeeded in preventing discount rates from touching the low records of the preceding year, the Treasury, nevertheless was able to borrow at phenomenally low rates, and at only 9s. 3½d. per cent. on September 21.

Clearing banks adhered to a minimum short loan charge of 1 per cent., despite a limited supply of outside money at lower rates. Bank Rate remained at the 2 per cent to which it had been reduced in June, 1932.

Brokers' buying rates for the three-months commercial bills were generally only a fraction over the Treasury bill rate and usually well below 1 per cent. In these unprofitable conditions, the market turned increasingly to gilt-edged securities, still in the hope that this change in the character of the market was only temporary, pending revival of international trade. There were, however, further retirements among the smaller discount houses. The larger houses did fairly well out of their gilt-edged operations.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The year was notable for a move towards a resumption of foreign lending by this country. Although the Treasury still maintained its "special request" amounting to a virtual ban on foreign lending, an announcement was made on July 19 that the Chancellor would favourably consider issues on behalf of any country within the "sterling bloc" or on behalf of other borrowers who intended to spend the money largely in England. This

announcement was followed by a small Scandinavian issue.

A general resumption of lending by creditor nations was considered by many to be essential to world recovery, but there was little sign of America adopting this view.

The year opened for the Foreign Exchange market with the important event of a return to the gold bullion standard by the United States. In January the dollar was stabilised at the equivalent of Frs. 15.07. The authorities still retained power, however, to devalue

Frs. 83½ became increasingly weak, and although pegged from time to time by the British Foreign Exchange Equalisation Fund, eventually reached the low record of Frs. 77½ on October 1. There was some doubt as to how far this was due to seasonal and other temporary influences.

The development was regarded with a certain equanimity here, and as possibly a natural adjustment consequent upon the dollar's artificial devaluation and our own adverse trade balance which, despite increased exports, had been further distorted by swollen imports.

Confidence continued to be sustained by the improvement in our internal trade and by the Budget surplus of £29,000,000 in April.

The Foreign Exchange situation, in other directions, made a very mixed showing. There were no further immediate attempts to solve the problem of excessive debt burdens by currency devaluation, but Germany's economic system was put to great strain, and in August an Anglo-German exchange clearing arrangement was set up, involving the creation of the new "sondermark." There were no less than eight different types of marks in existence, all of them subject to restrictions in one way or another. The free mark was kept pegged in line with the gold exchanges.

The brightest feature of the exchange situation was possibly in South America, particularly in the Argentine, where owing to a rise in wheat prices the wheat control board was successfully and profitably liquidated and the exchange gradually freed. Free pesos which earlier in the year were quoted at 24d. had risen by September to over 29d. The Brazilian position also showed signs of slowly unfreezing.

Altogether, as the year progressed, the signs were that natural forces such as the unexpected scarcity of wheat were slowly effecting what artificial measures had failed to do. War debts remained unpaid by the chief debtors.

HOME RAILS

Quotations of Home Railway stocks have fluctuated over a fairly wide range during 1934, but while they have not maintained the highest levels touched, net gains are shown in some cases on the prices ruling at the end of 1933. In the earlier

HOME RAILWAYS

Stock	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
Great Western ..	54½	66½	48½	52½
L.N.E. Deftd. ..	9½	11½	6½	8½
Do. 5% Prefd. ..	21	24½	13½	17½
Do. 4% 2nd Pice.	33½	46½	25½	33
L. Mid. & Scot. ..	25½	30½	19½	23½
Do. 4% 1st Pice.	70½	86½	69½	79½
Southern Deftd. ..	19½	32½	19	23½
Do. Prefd. ...	64½	90	63½	74½

part of the year a substantial advance occurred owing to the further improvements recorded in gross traffic receipts, the recovery in home trade of the country and the adoption of optimistic views as to the outlook for the net earnings of the companies. Apart from investment purchases, a good deal of speculative buying took place for quick turn profits. Later, a reaction occurred in prices when it was realised that,

further. This important proviso, together with an evident reluctance on the part of America to abandon monetary experimenting, prevented any rapid restoration of confidence in paper currencies. Washington gave no clear-cut indication of having abandoned its original aim of a "commodity dollar" and, with political influences further confusing the situation, the year was one of great uncertainty.

The silver-producing interests in America exercised sustained pressure on the authorities for the incorporation of silver in the country's monetary experiments. The United States Government, after several apparently trivial gestures, at length embarked on a campaign of heavy silver buying which forced up the London price of cash silver in October to 22½d. an ounce, the highest price since 1929.

The dollar, which hitherto had shown little real inclination to weaken against sterling, in September began to decline, despite official reassurances in Washington, where the necessity for certain large refunding operations was causing considerable anxiety. In August gold was shipped from New York to Paris.

Sterling was eventually allowed to depreciate also, and consequently fluctuations in the dollar-sterling exchange were not as wide as in the preceding year. Opening at about 5'12, the dollar appreciated at one time in January to 4'95 before weakening in April to 5'18 and again recovering in October to 4'91½.

The weakness of the gold currencies of the preceding year was accentuated, at one time, by increased political controversy in France, but, after the formation of a national Government in Paris, the tide turned, and the franc developed marked strength, while the Bank of France's gold holdings reached fresh high records. There was still, however, great uncertainty as to whether the gold-standard countries could maintain indefinitely their existing gold positions in the face of the severe trade competition of the artificially depreciated dollar.

Towards the autumn, sterling which at the beginning of the year had been quoted at

while traffic receipts continued to show increases over 1933, some of the forecasts had been too sanguine, while the liquidation of speculative accounts was a source of weakness. The results for 1933 proved satisfactory, and from time to time spasmodic interest has been taken by the public in the market.

The working results of the "big four" lines for the first half of the year showed further substantial increases in net earnings, but there was some disappointment that in the case of the Southern Railway, which recorded an improvement of £90,000 net, the directors did not make an interim payment on the Preferred stock. The London, Midland & Scottish, which registered a net increase for the half-year of £1,000,000, paid $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on its 4 per cent. First Preference stock as against 1 per cent. for the corresponding period of 1933. The London & North Eastern, with a net increase of £686,000, made no alteration in its interim dividends, paying in full on its guaranteed stocks but nothing on its preferences. The Great Western repeated its interim dividend of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on its Ordinary stock, while its net earnings showed an advance of £379,000. In August the wages question was raised, and for a while this caused hesitation on the part of investors, but a satisfactory agreement was made with the men's Unions, a partial restoration of the "cuts" being made by the companies. Traffic receipts in the second half of the year have continued to record increases.

The London Passenger Transport Board completed its first financial year on June 30, 1934, and recorded a balance of net revenue of £4,778,782. Of this, £708,738 was available for the "C" stock and was sufficient to make an interest payment of 3 per cent. on that stock.

THE BANKS

For the Big Five clearing banks, the year 1933-34 will probably be regarded as the turning point of the depression years. After showing a serious decline in the three previous years, profits showed a welcome, if moderate, recovery. Aggregate profits of the Big Five rose from £8,232,156 in 1932 to £8,378,726 in 1933.

THE BANKS

Share	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
Barclays "B" £1	69/9	73/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	69/4 $\frac{1}{2}$	72/10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lloyds "A" (£1)	56/9	60/3	55/9	60/-
Midland (£1)	82/6	88/10 $\frac{1}{2}$	81/9	88/4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat. Prov. (£4)	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Westr. (£4-£1 pd.)	83/9	90/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	83/6	89/9

Share prices were not slow to respond to the improvement in the banks' position, and there was a keen investment demand by the public for the shares of the big banks. Dividend rates were maintained.

Although the banks felt keenly the burden of the huge excess of money available for investment, there was a welcome expansion in advances soon after the beginning of the year. Moreover, for the first nine months of 1934, discount rates were more favourable to the banks than a year previously, though any advantage accruing from this source was conceivably offset by the smaller number of bills available for discount.

INSURANCE SHARES

Being of a definite investment category, insurance shares in general have moved to higher levels in sympathy with the gilt-edged market. In common with the lower yield basis now shown by the equities of other first-class concerns, the shares of the leading insurance companies give a smaller average return than a year ago. The strong financial position of the principal companies has been thoroughly maintained.

INSURANCE SHARES

Stock	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
Alliance (44s.)	27	27	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atlas (25s.)	13	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Com. Union (£1)	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eagle Star (£3)	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Empl. Liab. (5s.)	58/6	69/6	58/-	67/6
Gen. Accid't (25s.)	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Ldn. Assee. (25s.)	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
N.Brit. & M. (25s.)	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Phoenix (£1)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prud. "A" (£1)	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roy. Exchge. (£1)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Roy. Insee. (10s.)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sun Ins. (5s.)	78/6	90/6	77/9	88/-

ANGLO-AMERICANS

The year 1934 failed to produce any spectacular, so far as American stocks and those Anglo-American securities which are dealt with on both sides of the Atlantic were concerned. In Wall Street, trading was restricted increasingly, partly by the uncertainty of the outlook

CANADIANS AND AMERICANS

Stock	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
Brazil. Traction.	11	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brit. Col. Pow. "A"	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hydro-Elec. Sec.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Inter. Holdings	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Radio Corp'n.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Railroads—				
Canadian Pacific	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison	55	75	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	52
N.Y. Central	33	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Pennsylvania	29 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	24
Southern Pacific	19	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	19
Union Pacific	110	134	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	102

and partly by the measures which President Roosevelt took to reduce speculation. In London, operators displayed less interest in Transatlantics, while the fact that the U.S. authorities made tax demands on profits earned on this side by dealing in American securities further discouraged public buying. Wall Street prices again fluctuated, though with lessening liveliness, prospects of fresh inflationary steps in the Government programme losing some of their potency as market stimulants.

President Roosevelt's economic plans under the National Recovery Act were still not popular with the banking world, while industrial

leaders did not display the enthusiasm which had characterised their welcome of the N.R.A. Labour difficulties provided another adverse factor, while industry generally failed to record the improvement which it had been hoped would materialise. At the same time the immensity of President Roosevelt's programme was recognised, and the fact that it had not shown many signs of beginning to bear fruit did not cause any undue discouragement, though naturally the effect on market sentiment was unfavourable. In short, the prevailing uncertainty had a restricting effect on market activity and Wall Street's movements did not retain the influence on London they once commanded.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES

At various times during the year there has been considerable activity among Industrial Shares, and some substantial movements in prices have been seen.

Part of the increased attention that has been devoted by investors, as distinct from speculators, to the shares of home Industrial concerns, has undoubtedly been due to the low rate of interest that has been obtainable on gilt-edged stocks and to the disinclination to venture into foreign investments owing to the uncertainty surrounding foreign affairs.

In addition to this investment buying, there has been speculative demand encouraged by reports, dividends or rumours of improved trading conditions, with the combined result that Industrial prices have in turn risen to such levels that the interest yields have become small or comparatively so.

Numerous Brewery companies have fulfilled the expectations of those who believed that the modification of the beer duty would be followed by better business in "the trade."

In the Tobacco section speculative activity has been accompanied by absorption rumours from time to time, while shares of Motor-manufacturing companies have enjoyed considerable attention in view of the expansion of the trade in British cars abroad as well as at home. Aircraft-manufacturing descriptions likewise have soared at times, being influenced by the reports as to expansion of the R.A.F. and the growth of commercial aviation.

Another group of shares that has been receiving considerable attention is that of companies engaged in the manufacture of materials required in the building trade. Moreover, the opening up of new building estates and erection of large numbers of new houses in various parts of the country have also served to stimulate interest in the shares of companies that supply linoleum, wallpapers, and so on.

Stores shares have reflected the increased spending of the public indicated by the rise in retail sales figures, and the statistics relating to the output of electricity have continued to show expansion. Electrical-equipment manufacturers have, however, been finding competition in their business very keen, which has tended to keep prices low.

Evidence of improved conditions in the Iron, Coal, and Steel trades has been provided in the declaration of better dividends by some of the Coal companies and by the payment of its first dividend by the United Steel Companies, Limited, the £6,600,000 Sheffield combine.

MISCELLANEOUS

Stock	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
Assoc. Cement ..	29/6	39/3	28/9	38/-
Assoc. Electric ..	17/6	22/3	15/7½	22/-
Assoc. News Dtd.	20/3	26/3	20/-	25 ¼d
Babcock & Wil.	40/9	47/3	38/0	43 7½d
Barker (John) ..	70/6	76/3	68/-	72/3
Bass ..	89/6	100/-	84/4½	98/9
Bradford Dyers ..	16/9	17/6	11/6	11 1½d
Brit. Amer. Tob.	5 ¾d	126/-	113/9	125/-
B. Celanese Ist. Pf.	17/-	20/6	15/9	18/6
Coats (J. & P.) ..	63/-	68/-	59/6	65/9
Cable & Wire "A"	24 ½d	26 ½d	13	18 ½d
Courtaulds ..	44/9	56/6	42/-	48/3
Cunard ..	8/-	8 ¾d	4/9	6 ½d
Distillers ..	81/3	95/-	81/-	89/3
Dorman Long ..	17 ½d	24 ½d	1/6	24 ½d
Dunlop ..	39/3	54/6	39/6	50/-
Eng. Sewing Cot.	43/1 ½d	47/-	41/3	49/9
Fine Spinners ..	14 7½d	16 ½d	8/6	9/-
Furness Withy ..	19/1 ½d	20/1 ½d	14/10 ½d	17/9
General Electric ..	42 ¼d	46/6	38/9	46/3
Guinness ..	100/-	126/9	98/9	126/9
Harrods ..	69/9	77/-	69/3	73/9
Hudson's Bay ..	26/-	29/3	23/6	27/3
Imperial Tobacco	111/3	135/-	110/3	133/6
Ind. Coope ..	87/6	92/6	79/6	85/9
International Tea	28/10 ½d	33/3	27/-	32 7½d
Lyons (J.) ..	6 ¾d	7 ¾d	6 ¾d	7 ¾d
Austin Motor ..	68/6	153/9	66/-	7 ¾d
Rolls-Royce ..	77/9	111/9	75/10 ½d	108/9
London Brick ..	81/3	98/9	77/10 ½d	82/3
P. & O. Def. (£1)	20/-	20 ¼d	15/9	17/9
R. Mail Steam ..	1	4	15/-	20/-
T. Tilling ..	83/-	104/6	79/6	99/1 ½d
Unilever ..	26/3	26/6	19/7 ½d	23/6
United Molasses ..	15/1 ½d	27/6	14/10 ½d	20 ¼d
Vickers (6/8) ..	9/-	11/6	8/-	9/9

MINING SHARES

The market for Gold mining and finance shares has been among the most active in the Stock Exchange during the year. The increased price for the precious metal, which touched £7 per ounce in February, and after falling back to 134s. 3d. rose to over £7 at the end of August, has again led to an extension of gold-mining operations in many parts of the world, and numerous new companies have been formed either to prospect for valuable deposits of gold-bearing ore or to open up known deposits with a view to bringing them to the production stage.

Propositions in the Transvaal, Rhodesia, West Africa, and Australia have been receiving active attention, and some big financing schemes have been arranged under the auspices of leading London mining-finance companies.

These schemes have led to an increase in the number of shares available for speculative operations in the market, and the substantial premiums to which prices of some of the new shares have risen have stimulated interest in the shares of the finance companies concerned.

Many of the old gold-producing companies have increased their dividends, although the general trend on the famous Witwatersrand goldfield (generally called "the Rand") has been towards the reduction of the average grade of ore milled as the price of the metal has

increased. This policy, which means that ore hitherto unpayable has come into the profitable category, is, of course, calculated to lengthen the life of the mines.

One factor that has contributed to the rise in prices of the shares of the regular dividend-paying gold-mining companies has been the low interest yield obtainable on first-class investments. This has induced many people who were formerly holders of Gold shares to acquire some of these descriptions because of the comparatively high dividend yields obtainable.

Outside Gold shares, there has not been much activity in Mining descriptions, although at times Silver shares have come in for increased attention when this metal has enjoyed a rise. Base-metal descriptions have been for the most part quiet. Tin shares brightened during the earlier part of the year when the output restriction quota was raised by 10 per cent. for the six months that commenced on April 1, but that increase in the quota, which affects the four principal tin-producing countries, Bolivia, Malaya, Netherlands, East Indies, and Nigeria, was not renewed as from October 1, consumption having shown a reactionary tendency.

MINES

Share	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
Ashanti Goldfields	28/7½	47/-	28/6	43/6
Burma Corp. .. (Rs. 10)	13/3	15/7½	12/3	12/4½
Chartered (15s.)	20/6	26/1½	20/1½	20/3
Cent. Mining (£5)	17½	22½	17/½	21½
Crown Mines (10s.)	9½	13½	9½	12/½
De Beers Dfl. (2)	5½	6½	3½	3½
E. Rand Prop. (10)	41/3	56/6	40/-	54/3
Malayan Tin (5s.)	28/6	29/4½	25/-	25/4½
Rhokana Corp. ..	5½	6¾	3½	4½
Rio Tinto (£5) ..	19½	21½	14½	14½
Sub Nigel (10s.)	9½	11½	9½	11½
Union Corp. .. (12/6)	4½	7½	4½	7½
Wiluna	51/9	70/-	52/-	68/-

Oil shares have been subject to fluctuation, as the price comparisons given below clearly show. This has provided a reflection of the uncertainties that have confronted the industry, principally in connection with the continued over-production of oil in the United States.

The past year saw further efforts on the part of the U.S. authorities to curb the activities of the "oil bootleggers"—that is, those producing oil in excess of the amounts officially permitted. Illegally produced oil, however, continued to exert a depressing influence on oil prices in the United States, with world-wide reactions.

The main source of the trouble was in East Texas, and many schemes were tried to check this unsatisfactory state of affairs. Among the latest, was one enlisting the support of the local refiners, who were asked to agree to refrain from dealing in illegally produced oil—or "hot" oil, to use a popular term—in return for certain compensating advantages from the big producers. In later months, efforts were

made to extend this agreement to other producing States.

Another late development in this long-drawn-out struggle was an order issued by the Texas Railroad Commission, whereby oil would only be transported if its source of origin was definitely stated.

The developments in the United States oil industry are naturally of immense importance to oil interests the world over, as lasting stability in the world petroleum industry depends upon the great American oilfields being placed upon a stable footing. Developments in this direction, therefore, will be a factor to be reckoned with so far as oil shares are concerned.

OIL SHARES

Share	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
Ang. Persian ..	47/6	54/4½	44/4½	47/6
Apex Trin (5s.)	28/9	29/9	23/-	25/-
Brit. Controlled ..	5/-	6/-	3/6	4/4½
Burmah	87/6	111/3	75/7½	83/1½
Lobitos	43/9	51/3	36/6	38/1½
Mexican Eagle ..	10/4½	12/6	6/9	7/3
Phoenix	12/1½	14/3	9/1½	10/10½
Royal Dutch ..	2½	28½	19½	20½
Shell	50/-	56/6	43/9	48/6
Trinidad Leases	70/-	76/-	46/7½	56/10½
V.O.C.	34/4½	39/10½	32/9	40/-

RUBBER SHARES

Rubber-producing companies' shares and rubber, the commodity, enjoyed substantial advances in prices owing to the successful outcome of the international negotiations for regulation of exports from the producing countries. The scheme was agreed to by Malaya, the Dutch East Indies, Ceylon, India, French Indo-China, Sarawak, and Siam, and was announced on April 30. Its duration is for the period commencing June 1, 1934, and terminating on Dec. 31, 1938. Quotas of exports are assigned to each country and further planting is prohibited. The scheme is operated by an International Committee, the main business of which is to fix from time to time the percentage of the allotted quotas each country may export. The Committee fixed the quotas for 1934 at 100 per cent. for June and July, 90 per cent. for Aug. and Sept., 80 per cent. for Oct. and Nov., and 70 per cent. for Dec. Later Siam failed to ratify the agreement but negotiations are proceeding to settle its claim for a larger quota.

Rubber, which started the year at 4½d. per lb., rose in anticipation of the scheme, and was 6½d. per lb. immediately before its publication. After a further advance, a reaction followed, owing to some disappointment that the Committee decided to allow full quota for June and July, but the market recovered and later the spot quotation reached 7½d. per lb. On Sept. 29 the price was 7½d.

Rubber shares followed the course of the commodity and after some profit-taking by speculators the market steadily advanced again under the influence of buying by purchasers prepared to lock their shares away for ultimate capital appreciation and dividends. Both the share and commodity markets ignored the large stock figures, being strong in their faith that the scheme would eventually re-establish the

rubber-producing industry on a sound and profitable basis.

RUBBER

Share	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
Anglo-Dutch ..	25/6	29/-	18/6	26/3
Anglo-Malay ..	12/6	20/7½	11/-	16/-
Bertam (2s.) ..	2/10½	4/9	2 8½	4/3
Gd.Cent.(Ceylon)	15/-	21/6	12/6	19/6
Lanadron ..	14/6	21/10½	11/9	18/3
Linggi ..	18/3	25/7½	16/-	21/6
Malacca Ord. ..	23/9	37/6	22/-	30/9
Rubber Trust ..	28/-	37/-	26/-	33/3
Un. Serdang (2s.)	3/1½	4/6	2/11½	3/9

TEA

An outstanding feature in the Tea-production industry has been the resumption of the payment of dividends by many companies which had not made any return to shareholders for some years, and substantially increased distributions by other concerns which had remained in the dividend-paying list. This was due to the strong recovery in prices realised for tea, as a result of the scheme for the regulation of exports from the producing countries which came into operation on April 1, 1933.

A further advance took place in prices of the commodity during the earlier part of 1934, but the advance was not fully maintained. Quotations of tea shares followed a similar course. Prices rose under the influence of buying based on the strength of the commodity market and in anticipation of the dividend announcements.

After the latter and, with the commodity taking an easier turn, the share market also weakened and subsequent fluctuations were irregular.

The tea-regulation scheme worked satisfactorily. Stocks of tea in bond in the

TEA SHARES

Share	Jan. 1	1934		Oct. 1
		Highest	Lowest	
Assam Company	31/6	34/-	22/3	26/9
Ceylon Tea Plant	82/6	82/6	67/6	71/3
Doocars ..	62/-	63/6	53/9	58/6
Empire of India	41/-	45/-	33/6	42/-
Imperial Tea ..	32/6	36/9	29/6	34/-
Jokai ..	61/8	61/-	48/9	55/-
Jorehaut ..	66/-	67/6	52/6	59/6
Singlo ..	56/-	57/9	48/1½	53/-

United Kingdom at the end of July amounted to 235,008,000 lb., as against 255,997,000 lb. at the same date in 1933. The quota of exports from the producing countries for the regulation year ended March 31, 1934, was 85 per cent. of the standard year, but for 1934-35 the International Tea Committee raised it by 2½ per cent. to 87½ per cent.

At one time the price of Indian common tea was quoted up to 1s. 2d. per lb., but subsequently gradually weakened to around 11d. per lb. The average price for all tea sold at the Mincing Lane auctions from Jan. 1, 1934, to the week ended Sept. 29, was 1s. 1½d. as against 10½d. for the same period of 1933.

U.K. AND IRELAND'S POPULATION

Gt. Britain's population in 1932 was estimated at 49,320,000.

POPULATION ESTIMATED TO THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR 1932.

	Persons	Males	Females
England and Wales	40,201,000	19,280,000	20,921,000
Scotland ..	4,883,000	2,348,000	2,535,000
Irish Free State ..	2,974,000	1,514,000	1,460,000
N. Ireland	1,262,000	—	—

MARRIAGES.

The marriages in the United Kingdom and Irish Free State during the year 1932 numbered 360,350, in the following totals:

	Marriages, 1932	Persons Married per 1,000 living, 1932
England and Wales ..	307,184	15.3
Scotland ..	33,178	6.7
N. Ireland ..	6,959	5.5
Irish Free State	13,029	4.3

BIRTHS.

The births registered in the United Kingdom and Irish Free State in the year 1932 numbered 785,319, made up as follows:

	Births, 1932	Births to 1,000 living, 1932
England and Wales ..	613,972	15.3
Scotland ..	91,000	18.6
N. Ireland ..	25,107	19.9
Irish Free State	56,240	18.9

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the United Kingdom and Irish Free State in the year 1932 numbered 610,970, in the following proportions:

	Deaths, 1932	Deaths to 1,000 living, 1932
England and Wales ..	484,129	12.0
Scotland ..	66,045	13.5
N. Ireland ..	17,812	14.1
Irish Free State	42,984	14.4

HOCKEY

By E. A. C. Thomson

The widespread popularity of hockey cannot be denied. Not only is it the most thoroughly amateur sport played to-day, but it is entirely devoid of the competitive element which one finds a strong feature with so many other field games to-day. Not since the Hockey Association was inaugurated in 1886 has hockey run any official competitions in England, and it has clearly demonstrated that the game can thrive and continue to extend, without the artificial stimulant of leagues or cups. In this respect, hockey certainly has no rival.

The backbone of the game comprises the inter-club "friendly," just the game for the game's sake and the reasonable physical exercise which follows. The progressive movement of hockey over the years has been unaffected by any internal strife or trouble, and its thousands and thousands of weekly active devotees are fully content to maintain the old and cherished traditions.

A marked improvement was shown in the standard of international hockey last season so far as England and Ireland were directly concerned. England, by slightly superior tactics in the field, succeeded in wresting the premier honours won by Ireland in season 1932-33, though the relative difference between the two countries, from the standpoint of actual playing skill, was exceedingly narrow. Scotland and Wales do not reveal much advance in competing for international honours, yet this is wholly dependent upon the number of first-class expensives available every season. Both Scotland and Wales depend to a great extent on the assistance of their Anglo players, without whom their home talent would be quite inadequate to give good games to either England or Ireland.

A real feature of the English international hockey last season was the brilliance of the half-backs, always the real thinking brain of a side. In this respect, J. K. Waydelin, R. Y. Fison, and T. L. Rowan compared most favourably with the past giants who have represented

England in the intermediate line. Moreover, the English forward tactics were a vast improvement on season 1932-33, and, with more youth being chosen, the results were far better.

The continued non-success of Wales is something of an international conundrum. Individually, the Welsh players were really good, but in effective combination the side completely failed, and the result was the last position in the international table. A more intensive and better organised system of playing Welsh trials should be promoted, and a higher value placed on the Anglo-Welshmen, so many of whom are in the front rank among English clubs.

It is now the general policy of the Hockey Association to include in its annual programme at least one of the foreign countries. The next country on the rota to be played for season 1934-35 is Holland in Holland. The Dutchmen have taken very kindly to the game since they dispensed with their old rules, viz: playing with both sides of the stick and using a much larger, yet softer ball. The younger generation of Dutch players is proving itself and making rapid headway. On Dutch grounds, the Dutchmen must now be regarded as formidable opponents for England.

Further minor changes have been made by the International Hockey Board in the playing rules. But with one exception these are of little moment, the substitution of fresh phrasing being made for better clarification. The chief alteration affects the roll-in rule. There has been an addition to the existing penalties that a player, for persistent breaches of the roll-in, may now be subjected to a penalty, viz: the award of a free hit to the other side. But the option remains within the umpire's discretion. The present code of rules must be regarded as being admirable in conception and in phrasing, and little more needs to be done. As a matter of fact, one can tinker too much with a code of playing rules, and it is well to allow several years of playing experience to pass before any further changes should be considered.

COST OF LIVING

The highest point reached in the average level of retail prices affecting the cost of living since the outbreak of war in July, 1914, was a rise of 176 per cent above pre-war level in Nov., 1920.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
January	68	67	66	53	47	42	42
February	66	65	64	52	47	41	40
March	64	66	61	50	46	39	39
April	64	62	57	47	44	37	37
May	64	61	55	45	43	36	38
June	65	60	54	47	42	38	38
July	65	61	55	46	43	39	41
August	65	63	57	45	41	41	42
September	65	64	57	45	41	41	43
October	66	67	56	45	42	41	43
November	67	67	57	46	43	43	
December	68	67	55	48	43	43	

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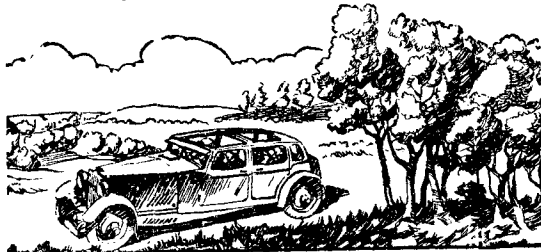
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MOTORS AND MOTORING

By Sir Malcolm Campbell

FROM more than one point of view, the year 1934 cannot be regarded as having been otherwise than eventful, and at the same time unsatisfactory to the community of motorists. It has seen new legislation passed, in the shape of the Road Traffic Act (1934) which has imposed fresh disabilities, far heavier penalties, and rank injustices upon a section of road users already labouring under laws and regulations which were bordering on the savage in their penal discrimination. Even worse than the



Sir Malcolm Campbell

provisions of the new Act is the extension of Ministerial authority it confers, which has the effect of constituting the Minister of Transport a kind of minor dictator, with powers to override existing laws, and virtually to make others of his own through the medium of Departmental Orders.

One of the worst provisions of this thoroughly bad Act is that which lays upon the motorist who may become involved in an accident in which injury to the person results, the obligation to pay a sum of 12s. 6d. in consideration of first-

aid assistance, irrespective of whether he, the motorist, is adjudged ultimately to be in fault. In other words, a person may be injured by reason of his own deliberate act and default, but the motorist must pay. It is not the actual sum involved which is the crux of the matter, but the fact that such a provision of the law runs contrary to every principle and to the whole practice of British jurisprudence. It is the thin end of a wedge which may be driven disastrously deep into our system of administering justice and may spread much farther than to the mere user of the highways.

PEDESTRIAN CROSSINGS

Immediately upon his appointment the new Minister of Transport, Mr. Hore-Belisha, proceeded to take advantage of the powers conferred upon him by the new Act to make Orders, ostensibly in the interests of road safety, but which, while admittedly they may be of some slight assistance towards reducing the numbers of road accidents, appear to be ill-digested and premature. For example, one Order established the "hop-scotch" pedestrian crossings in London. Where these are controlled by traffic lights or police officers, they must be said to work thoroughly well, and there can be no serious criticism except that, although no wheeled traffic dare ignore the control, there is nothing whatever to prevent the pedestrian element from dodging through the stream of moving vehicles. In other words, every form of traffic is bound by regulation, enforced by severe penalties, except the pedestrian. There is some talk of bringing ultimately the pedestrian under modified control, but so far the Minister has not taken advantage of his powers in this direction.

There is more to be said against the multiplication of these **marked crossings at uncontrolled points**. Here, according to the pronouncements of the Minister himself, the motorist must give way at all times to the pedestrian desiring to cross the road. Be it observed that there is not a word about the cyclist or the

horse-driver—as always, it is the motorist who is discriminated against. Any motorist who fails to give right-of-way at these crossings may be fined a sum up to £5, but there seems to be no provision for punishing infractions of the amenities by anybody else. It would seem that the Minister was in too great a hurry to do something, and would have been better advised to delay action until some coherent and comprehensive scheme could have been evolved, treating traffic as a whole and bringing every constituent under a common control.

One wise move the Minister has made. That is the constitution of an **Advisory Board**, presided over by himself, whose sole concern will be matters affecting road safety. Its membership is to be drawn from the chief officials of all the associations representative of the various road-using interests.

ZONES OF SILENCE

Another ill-considered move has been the establishment of what have become known as **zones of silence**, in which the sounding of motor-horns is prohibited during certain hours. Of course, any infraction of the Order is to be visited by a penalty altogether out of proportion to the measure of the offence and, be it noted, only the motorist again is discriminated against! It still remains to be seen what effect these silent areas will have on accident figures. It will not be surprising if it is found that the effect will be an adverse one, due to the fact that, as soon as people have had time to get used to the new conditions, they will relapse into the old careless habits which are so directly contributory to accident. That, however, remains to be seen. It may be remarked that apparently the general sense of road authorities seems to be against these zones, but, pursuing his policy of undue haste, the Minister imposed them at a time when, owing to holidays, it was impossible to get considered opinions from those best qualified to advance them.

Unfortunately, it is not possible to record that **road accidents** have shown any diminution during the year. There is some small comfort to be derived from the fact that while the numbers of new motor vehicles put into commission have increased enormously—by something like 120,000 in the first six months of the

year—and the summer was almost a record in fine weather, the accident figures have not increased materially over those recorded in 1933. This would seem to point to a better standard of driving among motorists and increased care on the part of other classes of road users. At the same time, it would be idle to pretend that the conditions are otherwise than profoundly disquieting. But in common with many others who have given the subject of road safety their earnest attention, I am convinced that while a strong measure of regulation and control is essential, **the true remedy lies through constant educative propaganda.** This should be directed towards bringing about more co-operation and a better understanding between all who use the roads, whether as motorists, cyclists, pedestrians, or as any other form of traffic.

Much propaganda of the kind I have in mind has been issued by the **National Safety First Association**; by the B.B.C., and other associations and institutions, and no doubt this has had its effect in keeping down the number of accidents. It is only by continuing and intensifying the campaign that any real solution of the problem can be reached.

CAR DEVELOPMENTS

In the matter of **the car** itself, there is not a great deal that needs to be said on the subject of its development and improvement. Basic design seems to have become stabilised and will probably remain much as it is until some new source of power, or a revolutionary prime mover, is discovered. Neither is in sight at the moment, so we may take it that the car has assumed certain main characteristics which will remain common to it for some years to come. Improvement there will, of course, be, but it will be in detail.

As to the important **matter of cost**, so far as the programmes for 1935 have been disclosed at the time of writing, there is no material change to be recorded.

The year has seen still more progress towards what I called last year **automaticity of operation**. Where the pre-selective gear-box has not been incorporated, there has been a marked tendency to reduce the skill required in changing gear by the adoption of the synchro-mesh principle in the lower

speeds. Cars that a year ago had "synchro" top and third gears now have the principle extended to "second."

Automatic clutch-control and free-wheel systems do not appear to have been received with quite the favour prophesied for them, though a certain amount of progress has been made. Another direction in which something has been done is in the **better streamlining of the body-work**, with a view to lessening head resistance. A few of the designs produced, especially in America, seem to be likely to defeat themselves by going too far in their search for lines that will give a smooth air-flow. Moreover, the factor of head resistance is of relatively little importance at ordinary touring speeds, and I am not at all certain that the striving to lessen it at the expense of other qualities of appearance and visibility is worth while.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that **trade has been well maintained**, both at home and in the export market. As I have already recorded, the numbers of new cars commissioned during the year have reached almost a record total, and there is no apparent falling-off in demand. In the Finance Act last April a reduction of 25 per cent. in the horse-power tax was conceded as from Jan. 1st, 1935, and this doubtless has had, and will continue to have, a beneficial effect on the trade. Whether it will increase the demand for cars of a higher power remains to be seen.

The year's **sporting events** may be dismissed in a very few words. While it has not been remarkable for any outstanding performances, it has been one of all-round success for the British car, at home and on the Continent, where the smaller classes have done extraordinarily well. Last year I advanced the opinion that the car itself had beaten the regulations under which such races as that for the **Tourist Trophy** were conducted, and that these must be amended to make mere speed subsidiary to more important qualities of the car. It is satisfactory to note that this year the R.A.C. was able to impose conditions that resulted in a magnificent race, run without serious casualty, and from which it is agreed that some very valuable lessons were learnt. Some of the great races abroad were marred by serious accidents, involving the deaths of more than one of the crack racing drivers, and it would seem that the great motor-manufacturing concerns of the Continent have still to come to an appreciation of the fact that to regulate racing so as to learn lessons applicable to the improvement of the car generally is something rather different to the encouragement of mere speed. The winning of an important race may be good propaganda, both nationally and individually, but it does not always of necessity lead to that improvement of the breed which is the primary end of racing.

MALCOLM CAMPBELL.

EUROPE'S PROBLEMS

No Increased Sense of Security

During the past year it cannot be said that there has been any return of prosperity to Europe, still less any increased sense of security: the most that can be affirmed is that economic and political conditions have not become noticeably worse. In spite of the signature of several trade agreements, there is no sign whatever that the nations are prepared to make it easier for their people to buy from foreign countries, while the lack of exchange facilities, or perhaps rather their uncertain operation, makes payment difficult even when goods have been sold and delivered.

The **Disarmament Conference** met at Geneva early in the year, and an elaborate plan prepared by the British Government was put before it. Proposals made by France were rejected by Germany, and, the British plan being equally unacceptable, it was decided, after further discussions and exchanges of

notes, to adjourn the meeting indefinitely. Suggestions for a resumption of the sittings were made in the autumn.

Economic nationalism is closely linked with the political system usually described as Fascism, although that term does not cover all the manifestations of 20th century dictatorships. The two outstanding European dictators, Mussolini and Hitler, are still strongly entrenched; the latter, being since Hindenburg's death president as well as chancellor, is much more firmly seated in the saddle than was the case a year ago. Mussolini, in addition to giving a final blow to parliamentary government, which has been completely superseded by the corporative state, has found time to suggest that Italy will expect an enlargement of her colonial empire and to impress upon the manhood of the nation that they must be prepared to fight for their country, but the

cuts he has made in the salaries of civil servants suggest that all is not well in the economic and financial sphere. In foreign politics he has drawn closer to Austria and France.

BULGARIA'S DICTATORSHIP

Fascism, however, makes progress. In May, with the consent of King Boris, a military dictatorship was set up in Bulgaria, but a similar movement in Estonia was checked by the promptness of the government, which proclaimed martial law and took steps to deal with the leaders of the rising. In France and Spain the Fascist movement showed signs of greater activity.

The most tragic event of the year if we except the executions by which at the end of June the Nazi party in Germany was purged by Hitler, was the assassination of the Austrian chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, a crime sufficiently similar to the one at Sarajevo in June, 1914, to cause grave apprehension to thinking people. In February there was a serious rising against the system for which Dr. Dollfuss stood, and it was only after severe fighting and much loss of life that order was restored in Vienna, Graz, and Linz. Soon afterwards the chancellor visited Mussolini, and after he returned he followed more closely the trail blazed by the Italian dictator. He came to terms with Prince Starshinsky, the leader of the powerful Heimwehr, and, this done, gave his country a new constitution which made it definitely a corporate state. Both before and after this event, he had had to face the menace of a Nazi propaganda directed from Germany, and the relations between these neighbouring nations were for a time very strained. Great Britain, France, and Italy made the situation a little easier by asserting that Austria's independence was vital to the peace of Europe.

THE MURDER OF DR. DOLLFUSS

The unrest, however, continued. On July 25, Dollfuss was working in his room at the chancellery in Vienna when the building was seized by a band of disguised Nazis. The chancellor and two of his colleagues were made prisoners and negotiations for their release were begun with the German minister playing the part of an intermediary. These failed, and Dollfuss was shot in circumstances of great inhumanity. The conspirators were soon overpowered, and the existing regime re-established its authority in Vienna.

It is fairly certain that the murder was part of an elaborate plot for the overthrow of the government of Austria. Some Germans, including the minister in Rome, were implicated in it, but its consequences were made less serious by the prompt action of Hitler in recalling his minister from Vienna, and of Mussolini, who, in addition to showing personal courtesies to Frau Dollfuss, who was then in Italy, asserted that his country would defend the independence of Austria.

Although France, during the year, by no means solved her financial difficulties, and the number of unemployed in that country was declared in September to have reached a high record, yet after February she enjoyed a political stability unknown in recent years. The scandal caused by the bonds forged by Stavisky and his associates, coupled with the prevailing financial stringency, led in February to the fall of the ministry of M. Daladier that

had only been in office for a few weeks. The crisis was accompanied by serious rioting in Paris and a short general strike. Under these circumstances, France followed the course taken by Great Britain in August, 1931. The aged ex-president, Gaston Doumergue, was called from his retirement to head a national ministry.

Doumergue obtained the powers of a dictator and in the summer his ministry survived a very severe blow. During the inquiry into the Stavisky scandals M. Tardieu accused a colleague, M. Chantemps, of participating therein, and the grave crisis that followed was only composed after M. Doumergue had interrupted his holiday to meet his colleagues in council in Paris. Early in the year France's action in placing extra duties on certain goods imported from Britain had aroused first protests and then practical measures of retaliation. Negotiations for a settlement were suggested and these took place in connection with the revision of the commercial treaty made in 1882 and denounced by France. The result was a new treaty said to be satisfactory to both parties. The death of M. Poincaré in Oct. was deeply regretted.

THE SAAR

The approach of 1935, the year fixed for the termination of the present regime in the Saar district, occupied the attention of the League of Nations. The plebiscite was fixed for January 13, and elaborate preparations were made to ensure that it should be carried out fairly. Bodies were set up to supervise the details, one being a panel of international jurists to decide any dispute that might arise. The propagandist activities of the Germans aroused a good deal of concern, and grave warnings were issued by Mr. Geoffrey Knox, the president of the Saar commission. The campaign, which included a fiery speech from Hitler, was conducted with great intensity.

Little can be said about the remaining countries. Soviet Russia, which was admitted in September to the League of Nations, has shown a greater disposition towards trade intercourse with other European states, has concluded a commercial agreement with Great Britain in February, and has drawn nearer to France. In Spain the republican government has been faced with a series of crises. Unrest has been general and continuous and has not been confined to its usual storm centres, Catalonia and the Basque provinces. By an accidental death in February, Belgium lost its wise and trusted ruler, Albert. His son and successor, Leopold, was given exceptional powers to enable him and his ministers to meet the financial and economic crisis. The queen of the Netherlands lost both her mother and her husband during the year. Mysterious meetings and journeys of members of the house of Hapsburg led to reports that the monarchy would be restored in Austria and Hungary. Czechoslovakia again elected the veteran Masaryk a democrat among dictators, as its president. Among treaties concluded during the year was a commercial agreement for ten years between Germany and Poland. Turkey, Rumania, Greece, and Yugo-Slavia signed a treaty, as did Italy, Austria, and Hungary.

In October the assassination of King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia and M. Barthou shocked the world. A Regency was proclaimed during the minority of the young King.

THE WORLD'S NAVIES

By H. W. Wilson

THE BRITISH NAVY

1st-Class Ships (Post-War)	3	Other Modern Cruisers	36
2nd-Class Battleships	10	Modern Destroyers	78
Battle-Cruisers	2	Modern Submarines	44
"Washington" Cruisers	13	Officers and Men	92,338
Expenditure			£56,550,000

Details of the battleships and battle-cruisers of the Royal Navy, with particulars of the "Washington" class cruisers, as their strength is fixed by the Treaty of London and the Treaty of Washington, are given below.

Anxiety as to the position of the British Navy has grown in the past year, and there is a general feeling of doubt as to whether the large amounts which are being voted year by year are being spent to the best advantage. Unfortunately, here the British Admiralty is limited in every kind of way by the provisions of the Treaty of London, from which Continental Powers are free. It is consequently unable to build the types of vessel which it considers most necessary in sufficient number. There is complete consensus of expert opinion that, as it stands to-day, the British Navy is quite inadequate to perform the duties which will fall upon it in war.

The Navy Estimates were introduced in the House of Commons by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, on March 12, 1934. For the second year in succession they show an increase in expenditure. The total amount voted is £56,550,000, against £53,570,000 for 1933-34 and £50,164,000 for 1932-33, so that there has been an advance of over £6,000,000 as compared with the lowest point of naval expenditure reached after the war, in 1932-33. In view of the ever-growing importance of air power, and the fact that at present London and the naval bases of the British Fleet are exposed to annihilating air attack, it would seem that, great though the needs of the Navy are, they should have given way to the absolute essential of effective air protection. The day is past when the Navy could serve as the nation's "sure shield and defence"; British insularity has vanished.

The total number of officers and men voted for the Navy was 92,338, an increase of slightly over 2,000 upon the figure for 1933-34. The total personnel of foreign navies, according

EFFECTIVE BATTLESHIPS AND ARMoured CRUISERS

Name	Tons	Speed Knots	Date of Comple- tion	Thickest Armour	Guns
1st-Class Capital Ships, 3 :					Ins.
Nelson	34,000	23½	1927	14	{ IX. 16-in. XII. 6-in. VI. 4-7-in.
Rodney					
Hood*	41,260	32	1920	15	{ VIII. 15-in. XII. 5-5-in. IV. 4-in.
2nd-Class Battleships 10 :					
Ryl. Sovereign			1916		
Royal Oak			1916		
Resolution	25,750	23	1916	13	{ VIII. 15-in. XII. 6-in. IV. 4-in.
Ramillies			1917		
Revenge			1916		
Qn. Elizabeth R.			1915		
Warspite R.	27,500	25	1915	15	{ VIII. 15-in. XII. 6-in. IV. 4-in.
Valiant R.			1916		
Barham R.			1915		
Malaya R.			1916		

R = Refitted.

* Classed as a Battle-Cruiser officially.

to official figures, was in 1933 : United States, 115,000 ; France, 61,200 ; Italy, 53,000 ; Japan, 88,000.

The sum voted for new construction was £10,222,000, as compared with £8,438,000 in 1933-34. Of this increase, about £1,000,000 is required to make good the retardation of the 1931 programme, which was necessitated by the financial crisis of that year. The new construction programme of 1933-34 had to be modified in view of naval developments abroad. Originally, it provided for four cruisers of small size—one of 7,000 tons and Leander type, and three of 5,200 tons and Arethusa type. The policy of building small cruisers was adopted somewhat naively by the British Admiralty, in the hope that other countries would follow the British lead, and would reduce the size and armament of their cruisers. It was another of those famous "gestures" in the cause of disarmament which the public is beginning to distrust and fear. Foreign Powers did not respond. On the contrary, they increased the size and armament of their light cruisers. The result

Name	Tons	Speed Knots	Date of Com- pletion	Thickest Armour	Guns
Battle Cruisers. 2 :				Ins.	
Renown ..	26,500	32	1916	9	{ VI. 15-in.
Repulse ..					{ XV. 4-in.
Armoured Cruisers (" Washington " Class). 13 :					
Berwick ..	10,000	31½	1928	4	{ each
Cumberland ..					{ VIII. 8-in.
Suffolk ..					{ IV. 4-in.
Cornwall ..					{
Kent ..	10,000	31½	1928	4	{ each
†Australia ..					{ VIII. 8-in.
†Canberra ..					{ IV. 4-in.
					{
London ..	10,000	32½	1929	4	{ each
Devonshire ..			1929		
Shropshire ..			1929		
Sussex ..			1929		
Norfolk ..			1930		
Dorsetshire ..			1930		
			1930		
† Australian Navy.					

First Lord that in destroyers we shall be short of the displacement permitted by the Treaty of London by no less than 60,000 tons of under-age vessels, and in submarines by 4,000 tons of under-age vessels. In view of this, it is difficult to see why the Admiralty persists in building flotilla leaders which are simply destroyers and are misnamed, instead of building larger and more powerful vessels of the flotilla leader type, such as the French Milan class, so far as the complicated restrictions of the Treaty of London permit. Those restrictions do allow the construction of vessels of 1,850 tons displacement armed with guns of not over 5·1-in. in calibre; whereas the recent British flotilla leaders are craft of

was that the British Navy was saddled with a certain number of weak and unsatisfactory ships, and the Admiralty, in November, 1933, had to announce a change in the character of the vessels to be laid down. Two cruisers each of 9,000 tons, and one small cruiser of 5,200 tons, were substituted for the four small cruisers of the original programme.

The 1934-35 programme consists of the following vessels: three cruisers of the 9,000 ton class, known as Minotaur type; one cruiser of the 5,200 ton class, known as Arcthusa type; one so-called flotilla leader and eight destroyers; one aircraft carrier; three submarines—one of the mine-laying type (about 1,500 tons) and two of the S type (about 670 tons); two sloops; two minesweeper sloops; two coastal ships and four small craft.

Sir B. Eyres-Monsell stated expressly that the Admiralty's hands were tied in framing this programme by the stipulations of the Treaty of London. One restriction alone expired in 1934—that limiting to 91,000 tons the displacement of cruisers to be laid down subsequent to the signing of the Treaty and to be completed by 1936. Two restrictions still remain in force: the first limits the total displacement of cruisers under or over age which Great Britain may possess by the end of 1936 to 339,000 tons; the second limits the displacement of cruisers which may be laid down in 1934, 1935 and 1936 to the tonnage which becomes over-age in 1937, 1938 and 1939, with, in addition, that which is over age by the end of 1936. These complicated and embarrassing restrictions give as the total displacement of cruisers that may be laid down in the three years 1934, 1935 and 1936, 86,250 tons, so that by laying down in 1934-35 32,000 tons—as the Admiralty is doing—it is taking in hand "a generous third" of what the network of Treaty limitations permits.

The Admiralty policy contemplates a "steady annual programme of shipbuilding." Were this abandoned, manning difficulties would arise: but it was admitted by the

only 1,540 to 1,390 tons, poorly armed with four or five 4·7-in. guns. These craft should be classed as destroyers, for they are dismally inferior to the French flotilla leaders, and also to the Italian vessels of that type. The ten of them that figure in the Admiralty returns are, therefore, in this YEAR BOOK reckoned with destroyers. Even so, they are outclassed both in speed and battery by the more recent foreign destroyers. Thus the United States Porter class displace 1,850 tons and are to steam 38 knots and carry six or seven 5·1-in. guns; the Japanese Hibiki class displace 1,700 tons and steam 36 knots with a battery of six 5·1-in. guns. In contrast with them the British Exmouth displaces 1,475 tons and is to steam 36 knots and to carry five 4·7-in. guns.

The YEAR BOOK tables are throughout based on the time limits for the efficiency of the various classes of vessel as they were fixed at the Naval Conference in London, and modified in 1933-34 by the British Admiralty. These time limits now stand thus:

	Laid down before Jan. 1, 1920	Laid down after Jan. 1, 1920
	years.	years.
Battleships & battle cruisers	20	20
Cruisers	16	20
Flotilla leaders and destroyers ..	12	16
Submarines ..	13	13

The period of efficiency is reckoned from the date of a vessel's completion; when it expires she ceases, in theory, to be fit for battle.

The following table shows the strength of the leading naval Powers in vessels effective under the above limits, built, building and sanctioned at the close of 1934:

	Gt. Britain	U.S.A.	Japan	France	Italy	Germany
Battleships	12	12	6	3	4	4
Battle cruisers ..	3	0	2	3	0	0
Washington cruisers	13	21	2	7	7	0
Other modern cruisers	36	16	25	10	12	3
Aircraft carriers ..	8	6	5	3	1	0
Flotilla leaders ..	0	8	0	32	15	0
Destroyers	78	74	61	28	35	12
Submarines	44	67	60	82	46	0

† In the British destroyer total are included the 10 vessels which the British Admiralty calls flotilla leaders and classes as such in its returns. * The United States destroyer figure is uncertain: in addition to the 24 destroyers on the list on Jan. 1, 1934, by the Vinson law 99,200 tons of destroyers have been voted. In the same way the American submarine figure is doubtful. In addition to 47 boats on the list, 35,530 tons are to be built under the Vinson law.

Of the meagre total of British cruisers other than Washington cruisers, the Delhi, Hawkins, Cairo, Capetown, Calcutta, Colombo and Dunedin become obsolete under the age limit at the close of 1935—a total of seven ships—when our effective force of cruisers of all kinds, excluding battle cruisers, will sink to 42 for the whole British Empire, a force which is ludicrously inadequate to the task of protecting our supplies of food, oil and raw materials. Moreover, the painful fact has to be faced that recent types of British cruisers have been markedly inferior in speed and gun power to their opposite numbers in foreign navies. The Arethusa class have been the subject of particularly unfavourable criticism with their battery of six 6-in. guns and speed of 31 knots on displacements of 5,200 tons. They certainly contrast most unfavourably with the Italian vessels of the Colleoni class, which carry eight 6-in. guns with a speed of 38 to 40 knots on displacements of 5,069 tons.

We opened the Great War with an effective cruiser strength of 110 vessels and had the support of the French, Russian, and Japanese navies as well from the outset. Yet even with this force we were not able to prevent the Emden and Karlsruhe from causing great havoc. Sixteen British and allied cruisers were engaged in putting the Emden out of action, though she was both slow and poorly armed. To deal with Von Spee's squadron of two armoured and three protected cruisers, the services of no fewer than 43 British, Japanese, and French warships were required.

In 1928, Lord Jellicoe, on behalf of the British Admiralty, stated the minimum British need of cruisers for protection of food and commerce at 70. This figure was cut down by the Admiralty without explanation in 1930 to 50. But even the lower total has not been provided. If we take the 42 under-age ships—which are all we shall have in 1936—15 will be required for work with the battle fleet, leaving no more than 27 for commerce protection, and of these, 27, 4 will be Dominion ships stationed in Australasian waters, so that only 23 remain at the unfettered disposal of the Admiralty. Nor do we, like the French Navy, possess a large

number of powerful and well-armed craft of the flotilla-leader type, which might at a pinch be utilised for doing cruiser work. Even in destroyers our position is none too good, though it has improved in the last few years. In modern submarines we are the weakest of the five leading naval Powers, and in aircraft for naval purposes we are terribly far behind the United States, Japan and Italy. A total of only 137 naval officers are trained as pilots for the Fleet Air Arm, and an additional 16 are now under training. For work as observers 86 naval officers have been trained, and 9 are undergoing training.

The 1934 programme includes six sloops, concerning which no details are given. By the Treaty of London, vessels may be built in any number provided their tonnage does not exceed 2,000 tons, or their speed 20 knots, or their battery four 6·1-in. guns; and provided they are not fitted for firing torpedoes. Such vessels, if constructed in adequate number, might to some extent have remedied the lack of cruisers. But unfortunately most of the British sloops built since the war have been wretchedly armed and of low speed and displacement—with two 4-in. guns apiece and speeds of 16½ knots. There has been some improvement in the last 12 months, as a type of sloop is now being constructed which mounts four 4·7-in. guns and is designed for convoy purposes. But even this is much below the armament permitted; and it is difficult to understand why British officers and men should be provided with vessels so inferior to those of the same type being built abroad. Most of our sloops fall in the class once characterised by Lord Fisher as "naval rubbish," and are craft able neither to run nor to fight; and yet large sums of money have been wasted on them. The cost of them is approximately £160 a ton. No foreign navy is spending money on such ships, for though France has recently built six vessels thus classed by the Admiralty, they are enormously superior in tonnage and gun-power to the British sloops, and are about equal to them in speed, while they are equipped for carrying a seaplane, which British sloops are not.

Of the four new cruisers, the ship of Arethusa type will be built at Portsmouth; a ship of Minotaur class at Devonport; and the two other Minotaurs will go to contractors. Two of the sloops will be built at Devonport and one submarine at Chatham.

The modernisation of the battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class is proceeding at prodigious cost, though the Admiralty announces that it is "limited to what is permitted by the Treaty of Washington." Notoriously, such limitation is being disregarded in the United States, so that once more international treaties are handicapping the forces on which the existence of the British Empire depends. The Barham's reconstruction has been completed; and the Warspite and Malaya were taken in hand in 1934. They will not be ready for sea till 1936. The Royal Oak was taken in hand for large repairs in the summer of 1934; the Repulse has been for some time in hand, so that of the 15 British capital ships four will be unavailable until 1936. The cost of these modernisations is very heavy; on the Warspite in 1934 £442,000 was to be spent; and on the Repulse in 1933-34 (two years) £735,000, or

one-fourth her original cost. The aircraft carrier *Glorious*, a vessel on which very heavy expenditure has been incurred since her completion, is undergoing an extensive refit on which £239,000 is to be spent in the present year; she is to be ready for service in 1935.

Combined manoeuvres, in which ships of the Navy and aircraft took part, were carried out in September, 1933, with results pointing to the increasing effectiveness of aircraft attack, to which now all the bases of the Navy in Europe are exposed. It was unfortunate evidence of British naval weakness that the Home Fleet put to sea for these manoeuvres with only two cruisers and five modern destroyers (out of a total of 21 in the Home Fleet flotillas) to its six capital ships. It was thus utterly unfit to operate in conditions of actual war. Further combined manoeuvres were carried out in September, 1934, on the east coast of England, and the Army and Air Force were engaged in them as well as the Navy. The theme was the landing of a hostile force.

Catapults for launching aircraft are now being fitted to warships as they commission, after long delays. Twenty-one capital ships and cruisers have so far been equipped, and a type of catapult suited to the turrets of capital ships has been devised. Two or three new squadrons of aircraft are to be added to the Fleet Air Arm under the Government's programme of air expansion, but this arm still remains much weaker than the Japanese or American naval aviation forces, with a total of 17 or 18 squadrons or less than 200 machines. The strength of an air arm squadron varies between 9 and 12 machines.

After full consideration, the Admiralty has reached the conclusion that salvage is impossible in time to save life where submarines are sunk accidentally. All boats are now being fitted with the Davis submerged escape apparatus. There is the danger that if attempts to save the boat are made, the crew may wait

for them and not—until it is too late—run the risk that has to be faced with the Davis appliance, which, as the First Lord stated in Parliament, "needs great resolution and coolness." Entire reliance is now placed on it, and this policy has also been adopted in the United States Navy.

Work at the new naval base at Singapore is still in progress. The total cost will be £8,693,000, nearly a million in excess of the original estimate. Of this £7,700,000 will be required for naval works and £970,000 for machinery. On the oil storage works a million has been spent. In addition to this, the War Office has spent £600,000 and the Air Force £510,000 at Singapore. But the base is still defended very imperfectly, and has to rely for its main protection on three squadrons of aircraft.

The following was the distribution of the fleet in commission in August, 1934:

Home Fleet: 5 battleships, 2 battle cruisers, 5 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 30 destroyers and flotilla leaders, 1 submarine depot ship, 6 submarines, 1 target ship, 13 sloops, tugs and drifters.

Mediterranean Fleet: 4 battleships, 9 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 31 destroyers, 7 submarines, 27 sloops, drifters and small craft.

East Indies Station: 3 cruisers, 4 sloops, 2 surveying ships.

African Station: 2 cruisers, 4 sloops, 3 small craft.

China Station: 6 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 1 minelayer, 9 destroyers, 13 submarines, 5 sloops, 17 gunboats, 5 small craft.

America and West Indies: 5 cruisers, 2 sloops, 1 depot ship.

New Zealand: 3 cruisers, 2 sloops, 1 small craft.

Royal Australian Navy: 2 cruisers, 3 destroyers, 2 small craft.

Royal Canadian Navy: 4 destroyers, 2 depot ships, 3 minesweepers.

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UNITED STATES NAVY

AMERICAN DREADNOUGHTS

A—1st-Class Capital Ships, 3. B—2nd-Class Battleships, 11. C—3rd-Class Battleship, 1.

Name	Tons	Completed	Speed Knots	Armaments
A				
West Virginia	32,600	(1923)	21	VIII. 16-in., XX. 5-in.
Maryland		(1921)		
Colorado		(1923)		
B				
California	32,600	(1921)	21	XII. 14-in. XX. 5-in.
Tennessee		(1920)		
New Mexico		(1918)		
Idaho	32,000	(1919)	21	XII. 14-in., XII. 5-in., VIII. 3-in.
Mississippi		(1917)		
Pennsylvania				
Arizona	33,100	1916	21	XII. 14-in. XX. 5-in.
Oklahoma				
Nevada				
New York	29,000	1916	20½	X. 14-in., XX. 5-in.
Texas				
	27,000	1914	21	X. 14-in., XVI. 5-in., VIII. 3-in.
C				
Arkansas	26,000	1912	20½	X. 12-in., XVI. 5-in.

R=Refitted and modernised.

*=Obsolescent

"DAILY MAIL" YEAR BOOK

The United States Navy must now be regarded as ranking first among the navies of the world. This is the result of the American Government's continued heavy expenditure since the war. The American Navy comes first in outlay upon naval estimates, first in the strength of officers and men, and by far the first in naval aircraft, where it is well in advance of every other country in the world. Its naval bases are well organised and defended by fortifications of extraordinary strength, armed with the heaviest guns in existence (16-in. of 128 tons). Its home territory is almost invulnerable to attack, as it is self-dependent and parted by vast oceans from any formidable assailant. Moreover, it has complete control of the Panama Canal, which enables it to shift its forces from the Atlantic to the Pacific or vice versa, while an antagonist would have no such power.

League of Nations figures were published during 1933 which showed that the United States Navy has a marked superiority in number of guns to Great Britain or Japan. They are thoroughly impartial, and may be accepted as generally correct. They are as follows for guns mounted afloat:

	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Japan
Heavy, 12- to 16-in.	118	160	96
Medium, 7.5 & 8-in.	126	157	132
Light 5 & 6-in. . .	360	572	494
Light 4 & 4.7-in. . .	853	851	394

Taking heavy and medium guns together, the United States fleet mounted 317, the British Navy 244, and the Japanese Navy 228. These figures bring into strong relief the powerful artillery armaments of the American Navy. Thus the United States battle-fleet mounts 24 16-in. guns to the British 18 and the Japanese 16; 128 14-in. guns to the British 100 15-in. and the Japanese 72 14-in. guns; and 12 12-in. to none of this calibre in the British and Japanese fleets. In weight of metal thrown the United States leads with 244,000 lb., Great Britain follows with 236,000, and Japan comes last with 179,000 lb.

An official statement of American naval policy which was issued in mid-1933, declared it necessary to create a fleet second to none, with "fighting ships of the maximum war efficiency," and pronounced "superiority in their class the end in view in the design of all fighting ships." It stated that the thorough training of the fleet must be assured by "keeping in commission fully manned the maximum number of fighting ships," and assembling the whole United States fleet "for a period of not less than two months, at least once a year."

The estimates for 1934 provided for an expenditure of about £70,000,000 in British currency, with a personnel of 115,000 officers and men, which was subsequently ordered to be reduced, on grounds of economy, to a figure of about 107,000. The programme in hand of naval construction is up to the limit permitted by the Treaty of London, and includes two aircraft carriers of 20,000 tons each; four cruisers of 10,000 tons each, carrying fifteen 6-in. guns apiece; four flotilla leaders of 1,850 tons; sixteen destroyers of 1,500 tons; and four submarines.

Eighteen cruisers of the Washington type (displacing 10,000 tons each and mounting 8-in. guns) are built, building or projected. One of these vessels under the restrictions imposed by the Treaty of London may not be completed before 1936, and will not be laid down till well on in 1935. The last eight of the Washington type cruisers are of the Astoria class, mounting each nine 8-in. guns in three triple turrets, with engines of 107,000 horsepower and speeds of 32.7 knots. They carry no torpedo tubes, differing in this from the earlier vessels of the class which have six apiece. Each has two catapults for launching aeroplanes, and four aeroplanes. Every possible device for saving weight has been employed in them, including electric welding.

The reconstruction and modernisation of the American battleships is making rapid progress. The Idaho was completed in 1934, her basket-work masts having been removed, the elevation of her turret guns raised to 30 degrees, and her deck protection much strengthened. The foremast has completely disappeared and has been replaced by a great steel tower with a series of platforms and bridges for working the ship and range-finding. Two catapults for launching aircraft are carried.

In May, 1934, manœuvres on the largest scale were carried out between two forces—one the Grey fleet, representing an enemy lodged with bases at Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands in the West Indies, and the other the Blue fleet, moving from the Panama Canal to attack the Greys and landing marines under protection of aircraft for the capture of their bases. The Grey fleet had with it 125 aeroplanes all afloat, 80 of them in the aircraft carrier Lexington. The Blue fleet had 230 machines, 80 of them in the aircraft carrier Saratoga, and 32 in the aircraft carrier Langley. Twenty-two naval bombers were based on Haiti to support the Blues. Some 200 warships of various types were engaged. The airship Macon, the largest dirigible in the world and sister of the Akron which was destroyed by a storm in 1933, was attached to the Blue fleet and stationed at the Cuban base of Guantanamo. She carried four small scouting aeroplanes which could be released from a trapeze. Great secrecy was maintained as to the operations, but it is understood that they gave very satisfactory evidence of the efficiency of the material and personnel. In June special tests were carried out to ascertain the speed with which a large naval force could pass through the Panama Canal.

The chief American advanced naval base in the Pacific, at Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, is to be further fortified and developed. It is already equipped with a dock taking the largest warships in existence.

Under the Treaty of London four 10,000 ton cruisers carrying 6-in. guns could be substituted for three 10,000 ton cruisers armed with 8-in. guns. This substitution has been carried out in the vessels of the Brooklyn class.

Ten smaller cruisers of modern type, displacing 7,050 tons, have been completed since the war. They have trial speeds of 33½ to 34½ knots, and carry ten or eleven 6-in. 55-calibre guns apiece. The original battery installed in all of them was twelve 6-in. guns, but this was found to be too heavy and to affect their seaworthiness. Each of these vessels is equipped

with two catapults for launching aircraft and with two seaplanes.

American opinion still holds as strongly as ever that the **battleship is indispensable**, and that the range and weight of projectiles fired from the guns remains the determining factor in war at sea, not the air bomb or the torpedo. The battleships of the United States fleet are exceptionally powerful, because the older units have been or are being completely reconstructed and brought up-to-date in every possible way. The turrets and gun mountings have been improved, and greater range and elevation secured.

Better protection against mine and torpedo has been given by the fitting of bulges. Coal-burning units have been converted into oil-burners. The lattice masts, which up to the close of the Great War distinguished American battleships, are being steadily eliminated and replaced either by tripod masts after the British pattern or great towers. The New Mexico has exchanged her electric drive for standard turbine machinery, to secure complete homogeneity with her sister ships, the Idaho and Mississippi.

The battleship Arkansas has been transformed in appearance and, instead of two funnels and two lattice masts, has now one funnel and one lattice mast, with, astern, one tripod mast. As the result of the modifications they have undergone, most of the older American battleships have been increased in displacement by 2,000 to 3,000 tons.

The most powerful battleships in the American fleet are the sister ships Colorado, Maryland and West Virginia. Their 16-in. guns are of 45 calibres, weigh 105 tons and fire shells of 2,100 lb. with a maximum elevation of 30 degrees, which gives them a range of over 33,000 yards, or more than 16 nautical miles. The muzzle energy of each gun is 98,400 ft. tons, so that a broadside weighs 16,800 lb., with a muzzle energy of nearly 800,000 ft. tons, capable of lifting the ship over 25 ft. in the air. The anti-torpedo-raft battery consists of 51-calibre 5-in. guns firing a 50-lb. shell. All three ships have the electric drive, which has proved most successful in service. It is economical and gives great manoeuvring power, so that they can be brought to a standstill in three minutes when running at full speed. The armour carried is thick; the plates on the turret front are of 18-in. special steel, and the water-line belt is 16-in. thick. Each of them carries a catapult for discharge of aircraft. Every American battleship carries three observation aircraft.

The Lexington and Saratoga, originally designed as seven-funnelled battle-cruisers and each of 33,000 tons and 180,000 horsepower (the most powerfully engined warships in existence), have been converted into aircraft carriers. Each has accommodation for 80 or more aeroplanes, of which 57 can be

carried on deck. They are equipped with powerful catapults for launching aircraft, and with derricks and lifts for handling them; they are also fitted with ingenious devices for arresting the speed of aircraft when landing and it is claimed that the problem of landing at sea has been completely solved.

The Lexington achieved a world record by steaming from San Diego to Honolulu (2,228 miles) at 30·7 knots and for one hour maintained a speed of over 34 knots. A new aircraft carrier, the Ranger, was completed in 1934. She displaces 13,700 tons and is to carry 76 aeroplanes. Fifteen squadrons of aircraft, each of 18 machines, are attached to the Battle Force. The flagship of the Carrier Squadron is the Saratoga.

The new United States **fleet leaders** will be vessels of 1,800 tons, mounting seven 5-in. guns apiece; the new destroyers will displace 1,500 tons and mount six 5-in. guns. The submarines Narwhal and Nautilus, laid down in 1927, displace 2,760 tons—338 tons more than the largest British submarine, X1. They mount two 6-in. guns each, have six torpedo tubes and carry mines. They follow on the Barracuda class submarines of 2,000 tons surface displacement, which are designed for work with the battle fleets. They have a radius of 10,000 miles and a speed of 21½ knots on the surface. They each carry one seaplane of special type.

With the exception of four battleships in the Atlantic, almost the whole strength of the United States Navy is now concentrated in the Pacific, where it is to engage in extensive manoeuvres in 1935. This concentration has aroused some anxiety in Japan. The submarine force has in commission six large fleet submarines with the battle fleet and 56 smaller submarines. It has as its bases Pearl Harbour and San Diego (California) in the Pacific, Coco Solo (in the Panama Canal zone) and New London (Connecticut) in the Atlantic.

Under an Act passed in 1926, 1,000 aeroplanes for naval service were to be maintained in efficient condition. The estimates of 1933 provided for the construction of 375 additional aeroplanes, following on considerable programmes in recent years, thus raising the naval force of machines to 1,537 effective, the largest naval air force in the world.

The naval airship Los Angeles, built in 1924, has been scrapped as unserviceable and worn out.

The importance attached to aviation in the United States Navy is shown by the fact that a second Assistant Secretary of the Navy is specially charged with the administration of the air arm. The aircraft with the battle force are under a flag officer, and every officer commanding an aviation school, flying squadron or air unit is required to be a qualified airman. Under the Vinson Act the total of naval aeroplanes is to be raised to 2,100 within the next five years.

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THE GERMAN NAVY

By the Versailles Treaty (the naval clauses of which the British draft Disarmament Convention light-heartedly proposed to set aside) the German Navy is limited to the following ships in commission:—Six battleships with two m

reserve, six light cruisers (carrying no gun larger than 6-in.), 12 destroyers, 12 torpedo-boats.

No submarines may be built or maintained in service. The total strength in officers and

men must not exceed 15,000, and no naval reserve corps may be organised. No warships may be built except to replace the units specified above, and the displacement of such new vessels is limited as follows:

Armoured ships, 10,000 tons. Light cruisers, 6,000 tons. Destroyers, 8,000 tons. Torpedo-boats, 200 tons.

Unless a vessel has been lost, units of the various classes may only be replaced at stated terms of years—at the end of 20 years in the case of battleships and cruisers, and 15 years in the case of destroyers and torpedo-boats.

Three new light cruisers, the Karlsruhe, Köln and Königsberg, were laid down under these restrictions in 1926, and a similar ship, the Leipzig, was completed in 1931. She is an improvement on the others, and her engines develop 72,000 horse-power, against their 65,000. Three similar cruisers are projected. All these vessels are of 6,000 tons and carry nine 6-in. guns, so disposed that all fire on the broadside, 6 astern and 3 ahead. The speed is 32 knots. They are generally similar to the Emden, completed in 1925, but carry 12 torpedo tubes as against her 4, and one more 6-in. gun.

The battleships which are obsolete are being replaced by new units of extreme power, but within the conditions laid down by the Treaty of Versailles. The first of the new ships, the Deutschland, was completed in 1933. She displaces only 10,000 tons but develops 54,000 horse-power, giving her a speed of 26 knots—faster than anything but a battle cruiser. She is armed with six 11-in. guns, eight 6-in., and four small weapons, and also carries four torpedo-tubes. Her cost has been £3,760,000. She is in a class by herself, and her appearance has caused a veritable flutter. Five more such ships (or, according to some readings of the treaties and agreements, seven more) may be built under the peace terms. These vessels have been somewhat absurdly described as "pocket battleships," but they are rather "pocket battle-cruisers." The radius of action is 10,000 miles at 20 knots, and at economical speeds they can go to the Far East without refuelling. They should be much more than a match, with their gun-power and their armour, for the so-called Washington cruisers of the British and French Navies. The 11-in. gun carried fires a 670-lb. shell to an extreme

range of 30,000 yds., with an elevation of 60 degrees. The engines are diesels of a specially light type.

The second of the class (Admiral Scheer) was laid down in 1931; a third (Graf Spee) was laid down in Oct. 1932, and a fourth (Ersatz Elsass) was laid down in 1934. They are stated to have been designed with a view to service against the Polish Navy in the Baltic, though this includes only a few weak gunboats and river monitors.

The twelve modern destroyers laid down between 1925 and 1927 displace 800 tons each, steam 33 or 34 knots, and carry three 4.1-in. guns apiece. They are remarkable vessels for their size. In all the new German ships special (and expensive) alloys and electric welding (in place of rivetting) are employed to economise weight.

The naval estimates for 1934 were £15,200,000, an increase of £3,600,000 on those for 1933.

Alone of European Powers, Germany has continued to develop the airship, and this type of vessel in the hands of experienced crews such as she undoubtedly possesses, may be of some importance in war. The *Graf Zeppelin*, built in 1927-28, is still in commercial service. She has a gas capacity of 4,000,000 cubic feet, and an extreme speed of 80 miles an hour. She can carry 20 passengers and 5 tons of goods a distance of 6,000 miles, and has in fact made fairly regular voyages across the Atlantic from Friedrichshafen to Rio de Janeiro. A much larger vessel of the same general type, the *Hindenburg*, is now nearing completion. She has a gas capacity of 7,000,000 cubic feet and will be driven by four 1,000 horse-power heavy oil Diesel engines. It is intended to inflate her with that non-flammable gas, helium, the cost of which, however, is enormous. She will be able to carry fifty passengers and over ten tons of goods, and will be fireproof. Dr. Eckener, her designer, proposes to establish an airship service from Friedrichshafen to Rio de Janeiro, Washington in the United States, and back to Europe; and a second service from Washington to the Dutch East Indies and Europe. Four giant airships of the *Hindenburg* type would be needed to work such services. Though these craft would be extremely vulnerable to aeroplane attack they might render valuable service in scouting.

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THE BOLSHEVIST NAVY

The Bolshevik revolution destroyed for a time the efficiency and discipline of the Russian military and naval forces. Owing to losses in the war the Russian Navy sank to a collection of old ships. There are four Dreadnoughts capable of steaming, with two fairly good cruisers (Chervonaya Ukraina and Profintern, each fifteen 5.1-in. guns and 29 knots speed), 12 destroyers and 6 submarines which are capable of service. The submarine Rabotchy of 640 tons disappeared in the Baltic in 1931, the cause of loss being unknown. She was raised and repaired in 1932.

Small Bolshevik squadrons have recently cruised in the Baltic and Mediterranean without serious mishap, so that the standard of Soviet

efficiency seems to have improved. Discipline is now strictly maintained and the training given to officers and men is said to be good. The four Dreadnoughts in service, of which particulars are given below, have been refitted, and are distinguished by curious cowl-like funnels and overhanging bows, but their efficiency is doubtful, and they were laid down a quarter of a century ago, so that they represent ideas now out of date. The *Paris Commune*, *Chervonaya Ukraina*, and *Profintern* are stationed in the Black Sea and in 1930-31 their appearance there caused some anxiety in the States with a littoral on that sea. Their condition is said to be bad, and the *Profintern*

is reported to be in such a state that further repairs to her are useless. The *Marat* and the other two Dreadnoughts are in the Baltic. At Bizerta, interned in French territory, is Wrangel's squadron, including one Dreadnought, the *Alexieff*, of 22,600 tons and twelve 12-in.

guns. Three submarines of 350 tons displacement each have recently been completed.

A large submarine of sea-going type and about 3,000 tons displacement, with four cruisers, each of 7,000 tons, is to be built in Italy, if credits can be obtained.

Name	Completed	Tonnage	Speed Knots	Armament
1. <i>Marat</i> 2. <i>Paris Commune</i> 3. <i>October Revolution</i> 4. <i>Michael Prantze</i>	Jan., 1915	23,000	23	{ XII. 12-in., XVI. 4-7-in. IV. anti-aircraft

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THE FRENCH NAVY

By the Treaties of Washington and London, France had the right to maintain seven battleships of Dreadnought type and three of older pattern. She had also the right to lay down three new battleships, in 1922, 1927 and 1929, to replace the *France* (which was lost at sea) and the *Jean Bart* and *Coubert* which were becoming obsolete.

No new ships of the capital class were laid down until 1932, when the *Dunkerque* was commenced. She is one of a type designed for the French Navy as the reply to the German *Deutschland* class. She is to carry eight 13-2-in. guns, in two quadruple turrets (four guns each per turret), placed forward. In this way a broadside of eight heavy guns will be obtained, but no heavy guns bear directly astern. A second ship of the class is to be laid down before December, 1934; a third large armoured vessel, which may be a battleship, is to be laid down in 1935. A flotilla leader of about 2,500 tons and two submarines figured in the 1934 programme.

Seven large cruisers of Washington type and 10,000 tons displacement are now complete—the *Algérie*, *Suffren*, *Duquesne*, *Tourville*, *Colbert*, *Dupleix* and *Foch*. The battery in each is eight 8-in. guns disposed in four turrets. The *Algérie*, completed in 1933, is a new design. She has more extensive side armour and stronger gun turrets than her predecessors with a lower horse-power and speed. Her 8-in. guns are also of a more recent and powerful pattern. The *Tourville* on her trials steamed no less than 36-15 knots, which constitutes a record for her class.

Four new light cruisers of 7000 tons each mounting nine 6-1-in. guns with a speed of 31 knots, appear in the programme for 1933, having been held over from 1932. They will be similar to the *Duguay-Trouin*, *Lamotte-Picquet* and *Primange*, laid down ten years ago, but whereas these older ships carry eight 6-1-in. paired in four turrets, the new vessels will have their guns mounted in three triple turrets.

All the larger French cruisers carry two or three scouting seaplanes apiece with catapults for launching them. The old battleships *Voltaire*, *Diderot* and *Condorcet* are now obsolete and ineffective except for coast defence. They were completed in 1911 and cannot steam over 15 knots.

Among the most interesting new French designs is that of the mine-layer *Emile Bertin*, launched in 1933. On a displacement of only 5,880 tons she carries nine 6-1-in. guns (in three triple turrets) and is expected to steam 34 knots. Her hull is electrically welded and aluminium alloys are largely used in her internal fittings. She has six tubes for the 21-7-in. torpedo and a catapult for launching seaplanes of which she is to carry two.

The French Navy leads the world in the number and quality of its flotilla leaders. It has twenty-nine complete and three building. The most recent are really small cruisers, displacing 2,509 tons, steaming 37 knots, and mounting five 5-5-in. guns, besides smaller weapons and six torpedo tubes. The fastest of them so far, the *Cassard*, on her trials

Name	Completed	Tonnage	Speed Knots	Armament
Dreadnoughts	{ <i>Coubert</i> * June, 1913 <i>J. Bart</i> * April, 1913 <i>Paris</i> * June, 1914 <i>Provence</i> <i>Bretagne</i> <i>Lorraine</i> }	23,096	20½	{ XII. 12-in. XXII. 5-5 in.
Battle Cruiser	<i>Dunkerque</i> Building	26,500	30	{ X. 13-4-in. VIII. 13-2-in.
New ship	To be laid down, 1935	26,500	30	VIII. 13-2 in.
" "	" " " " " "	?	?	?

*= Obsolescent.

reached 43.4 knots for a short period, and for three hours maintained 42.9 knots. Destroyer construction has been virtually suspended in France since 1927, but numerous submarines are on hand. Besides the Surcouf, the submarine with the largest surface displacement as yet completed for any power, the French Navy has the 30 boats of the Requin class with displacements varying from 1,000 tons to 1,644 on the surface, which have been extremely successful, and some of which are expected to exceed a speed of 21 knots on the surface. Two

of them proceeded to the West Indies and back in 1930, and showed themselves good sea boats and capable of making 19 knots.

The Surcouf is designed for work as a cruiser and commerce-destroyer, carrying two special type 8-in. guns, and a seaplane. She has a radius of action of 10,000 miles and can dive in two minutes. She is equipped with fourteen tubes to fire the 21.7-in. torpedo which contains a charge of 551 lb. of high explosive. The French naval estimates for 1933-34 were £34,000,000.

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THE ITALIAN NAVY

Under the Treaty of Washington, Italy retained six battleships and had the right to build new ships with a total displacement of 70,000 tons. Signor Mussolini announced in May, 1934, that she would avail herself of this right and lay down two battleships, but their precise nature has not as yet been disclosed. A sum of £23,000,000, in addition to the amount of £24,000,000 voted in the annual estimates, was assigned to the Navy and is to be spread over the years from 1935 to 1940.

A complete reconstruction of the Dreadnoughts, Cavour, Cesare, Doria and Duilio, is also to be carried out. The first two will be ready for sea once more by mid-1935; the second pair will then be taken in hand. Their protection will be improved, and they will be converted to burn oil entirely, instead of coal and oil, as they are at present fitted. Should the restrictions of the Treaty of London not be renewed—and they expire in 1936—Italy will have the right under the Treaty of Washington to build capital ships with a total displacement of 175,000 tons. The Italian Government still believes firmly in the value of battleships, and in 1933 Admiral Siriani stated that it was possible, under the limitations imposed by the Treaty of Washington (not over 35,000 tons), to construct vessels which would be capable of withstanding any attacks that might be foreseen, and which would also give their possessors, "real and definite superiority over other forces," by which he meant fleets without battleships and bombing or torpedo-carrying aircraft.

The Italian fleet, though small in numbers, is composed of modern ships of the highest quality, manned by excellent seamen. It has seven cruisers of the Washington class with speeds ranging from 33 to 35 knots, and a remarkable group of light fast cruisers of the Colleoni, Montecucoli and Garibaldi types, ranging from 5,000 to 6,791 tons. All are capable of speeds approaching 40 knots and are armed with eight 6-in. and six 3.9-in. guns apiece. The fastest of them, the Diaz, with full load on board maintained 39.8 knots for 8 hours, and for some distance steamed at 42 knots; the Colleoni, in somewhat lighter trim, maintained a speed of 40.9 knots for 8 hours. Each of them carries a catapult for the use of aircraft at sea. Besides these handy and swift cruisers the Italian Navy has a number of extremely powerful flotilla leaders, one of which, the Alvisio Cadamosto, holds the world's record for warship speed, having attained on her trials 44.4 knots. There are

twelve similar craft, displacing 1,628 tons, and carrying six 4.7-in. guns apiece. Three other flotilla leaders are older and smaller but carry the overwhelming battery (in view of their size) of eight 4.7-in. guns apiece; they are much slower and cannot easily exceed 30 knots. There are 20 modern destroyers, 8 of which are fitted for mine-laying.

The Italian submarine flotilla is growing steadily in strength, as on Jan. 1, 1934, twenty-two vessels for it were under construction, and twenty-four modern craft were complete and in service. Four of the submarines building are over 1,300 tons surface displacement, mounting each two 4.7-in. guns; four are of 878 tons, and twelve for coastal work of 590 tons.

Recent manoeuvres have tested the efficiency of the new Italian ships and proved it to be of the highest standard. In the 1933 exercises only one destroyer out of 133 vessels engaged broke down.

In June tests were carried out of a device for entering or leaving a submerged submarine. The appliance in question consists of a strong steel cylinder which is accommodated in a hatchway, with water-tight doors leading into the submarine. There is room in the cylinder for one person. To leave the submarine a man enters it, closes the water-tight doors, floods the compartment containing the cylinder, and then rises to the surface in the cylinder as a cable is paid out from a winch, the cable being attached to the cylinder. This has a glass window and is very buoyant. The man in it can open a door and get out when he reaches the surface. It can then be drawn down again by the cable. In the tests which were carried out the submarine Anfritrè, of 590 tons, was employed, resting on the bottom at "a great depth." From her 78 men were sent to the surface in succession at the rate of 8 minutes per man, and five men went down to her from the surface. The device thus seems practical and valuable, though no figures are as yet available as to the depth at which the Anfritrè lay. The cylinder could be used to send down supplies and men to a sunken submarine, provided the submarine was not very seriously damaged.

In July the submarine Galileo, of 878 tons, during her trials, dived to a depth of 320 ft., and remained at that depth for an hour.

The newer ships of the Italian fleet are remarkable for speed and power. Seven 10,000-ton cruisers are complete. Of these the

Trento and Trieste have engines which have developed 150,000 horse-power, the most powerful yet placed in any ships of this size. Three similar vessels (Zara, Fiume and Gorizia) entered service in 1931. These have engines of 95,000 horse-power with stouter protection

than the Trento class. The Bolzano, of the Trento class, and the Pola, of the Zara type, entered service in 1933. All these vessels mount eight 8-in. guns apiece. The Trento developed a trial speed of 35.5 knots, and the Bolzano a speed of 38 knots.

Battleships	Completed	Tonnage	Speed Knots	Armament
<i>Giulio Cesare</i> *	1914	22,000	22	{ XIII. 12-in. XVIII. 4.7-in.
<i>Conte di Cavour</i> }	1915	22,000	22	XVIII. 12-in., XVI. 6-in.
<i>Andrea Doria</i> }	?	35,000	?	Nine or ten 16-in. guns
<i>Caio Duilio</i> }				
New ship (A) }				
" " (B) }				

*=Obsolescent.

□ □

JAPAN'S GROWING NAVY

Under the Treaty of Washington heavy reductions were effected in the Japanese fleet. The only two post-war capital ships which Japan retained were the Nagato and Mutsu, which are very similar to the American Maryland class. Under the Treaty of London the battle-cruiser Hiyei has been scrapped. The air force is strong: 500 machines in the coastal flying force, and 350 carried in warships.

The Japanese Admiralty has followed the example set by the United States in modernising its older battleships and battle-cruisers. The extreme angle of elevation of the heavy guns has been increased to 30 degrees, as has been done in the American ships, thus giving them greatly increased range. A further measure taken by the Admiralty is an increase in the Japanese naval flying force, which is at present inferior in numbers to the American. Japan has condemned the airship and dismantled No. 7.

Eight cruisers of Washington type and 10,000 tons are completed—the Nachi, Myoko, Ashigara, Haguro, Takao, Atago, Chokai and Maya. They each carry ten 8-in. guns, not twelve of these guns, as was reported, with four aeroplanes apiece.

Four other cruisers are similar to the British Exeter class, mounting six 8-in. guns apiece. They are the Aoba, Kinugasa, Furutaka and Kako. They steam 33 knots and displace 7,100 tons. Six cruisers of 8,500 tons displacement of the Mogami class are building. They are to mount fifteen 6-in. guns in five triple turrets, and to steam 33 knots.

Naval expenditure between 1932-3 and 1934-5 was doubled, rising from 211 million yen to 403 million yen (the yen is worth 14½d.). Japan has in hand a special programme, involving an expenditure of 450,000,000 in the next four years, and providing two aircraft carriers each of 10,000 tons, two cruisers of 8,500 tons, fourteen destroyers of 1,400 tons, six submarines, four torpedo boats, four submarine chasers, and one mine-layer. For 1935-6 estimates totalling 714,720,000 yen were submitted in August. The Japanese destroyer force is extremely efficient and admirably trained, and consists of 61 modern destroyers with many older and smaller boats. The most powerful destroyers resemble flotilla leaders, and are of about 1,700 tons. They steam 35 knots and carry batteries of six 5-in. guns mounted in pairs, in gas-proof turrets: 34 ocean-going submarines

A—1st-Class Capital Ships, 2.

B—Pre-War Ships Battle Cruisers, 3.

C—2nd-Class Battleships, 4.

Name	Completed	Tonnage	Speed Knots	Armament
A				
<i>Nagato</i>	1920	33,800	23	{ VIII. 16-in. XX. 5.6-in.
<i>Mutsu</i>	1921			
B				
<i>Kongo</i> R *	1913	29,300	26	{ VIII. 14-in. XVI. 6-in.
<i>Haruna</i> R	1915			
<i>Kirishima</i> R	1915			
C				
<i>Ise</i> .. R	1917	31,000	23	{ XII. 14-in. XX. 5.5 in.
<i>Hyuga</i> .. R	1918			
<i>Fuso</i> .. R	1915	30,600	23	{ XII. 14-in. XVI. 6-in.
<i>Yamashiro</i> R	1917			

R=Refitted. (Ships completed in italics.) *=Obsolescent.

of 1,000 tons and over are built or building. Twenty-three of the Japanese submarines are capable of a surface speed of 19 knots, and thus constitute the fastest submarine flotilla in the world. Large additions are being made to the Japanese Naval air force, among them 60 of the big Short flying boats. These are now built in Japan under licence.

On March 11, 1934, the second-class torpedo boat *Tomozuru*, which had just been completed, capsized in a storm with a loss of nearly

100 officers and men. An inquiry into the mishap showed that she was too heavily weighted, carrying as she did three 5-in. guns on a displacement of only 527 tons. She was one of a group of four, and all the vessels of this type are being reconstructed. A similar disaster occurred in December, 1932, when the 820-ton destroyer *Sawarati* was lost off Formosa.

In naval manoeuvres during the summer 180 warships and 200 naval aeroplanes took part.



ARMIES OF THE WORLD

The result of the Nazi revolution in Germany has been widespread military reorganisation in Europe and the Far East. The following summary is compiled from the latest information on the subject:

GREAT BRITAIN. The strength of the regular force with the colours was 197,004 officers and men raised in Great Britain, a slight increase upon the figure for 1933. Of these 61,702 were stationed in India and 139,039 at home or at various points outside India. The net expenditure voted was £39,600,000, an increase of £1,650,000 on 1933. But of this amount no less than £8,182,000 went in non-effective charges mainly connected with the Great War.

The strength of the army was, in April, 1934, 3,800 below establishment. It is, of necessity, much scattered, holding the chain of naval bases necessary for the protection of British trade and performing garrison duty in the Empire. Thus, in 1934, 10,098 officers and men were in Egypt, 7,547 in China, 3,326 at Malta, 2,645 at Gibraltar, 2,405 at Singapore, 1,971 in Palestine and 1,688 in the Sudan, besides diminutive detachments in Jamaica, Bermuda, Ceylon, Aden, Mauritius and Cyprus. The army is, in fact, an Imperial police force, and has been so cut down that to-day it would be impossible without prolonged delay to send an expeditionary force of any strength abroad. This is a grave matter, in view of the warning given by Mr. Duff Cooper, Financial Secretary to the War Office, in his speech introducing the Army Estimates in the House of Commons on March 15, 1934, that "of course you must surrender what you cannot defend."

Part of the increased amount voted in 1934 is to be applied in the modernisation of the coast defences, most of which are in an unsatisfactory condition, though the development of aircraft has rendered naval attack on them improbable. Mechanisation of the army is proceeding slowly; indeed, at a snail's pace compared with what is being done in Germany. Two brigades have already received light "dragons" for their field artillery, and two more brigades were to be equipped in 1934. "Dragons" are tractors which are capable of good speed.

The replacement of the antique 13-pounder guns with which the horse artillery is armed by a 3.7-in. howitzer with pneumatic tyres, drawn by a "dragon," is under consideration: this is the first time that pneumatic tyres have been used on gun wheels. It is possible that a

still more powerful weapon, the 4.5-in. howitzer, will be substituted for the 3.7-in. weapon and for the 13-pounder. In all, 20 field batteries and all the medium, heavy and anti-aircraft batteries are now mechanised. Hopes are entertained that it may be possible in the near future to eliminate petrol-driven engines from tanks, and to replace them by Diesels burning heavy oil, which would greatly reduce the fire risk.

A reorganisation of the Tank Corps is in progress, as the result of which that corps will consist of one Army Battalion with 66 tanks, 39 of them light; three Mixed Tank Battalions, each comprising 49 tanks (27 medium and 22 light); and a Light Tank Battalion with 58 tanks. This total of 269 tanks is insignificant in view of the service rendered by these machines in the war. But, according to Mr. Duff Cooper, as the result of the development of anti-tank guns, the tank is going to be as vulnerable to the fire of the future as an old wood caravan is to the fire of to-day. So far, however, it has not been possible to decide on a satisfactory anti-tank gun for the British infantry, though the assurance is given that "trials are nearing finality."

A new light machine-gun is being introduced for employment by the cavalry, replacing the obsolete Hotchkiss gun. The inadequacy of the artillery is still one of the gravest defects in the organisation of the army. Despite the lessons of the war, the total number of batteries in 1934 (including those in India) was only 14 horse (6 guns each) and 202 (4 guns each) others, including field, light, medium, heavy and anti-aircraft, or less than 900 guns.

With the rapid extension of mechanisation, the position of infantry has become most complicated. The infantryman in war carries a load of about 80 lb., and his rate of movement in the field does not exceed 2½ miles an hour: in the war on the battlefield it was often much less than 2 miles an hour. Motor-lorries can cover from 10 to 20 miles an hour: light tanks, 12 to 15 miles; heavy tanks, 8 or 9 miles; mechanised batteries of artillery, 8 or 9 miles an hour, and armoured cars anything up to 25 miles an hour. In the war of the future it seems certain that infantry will be moved to the battlefield by motor vehicles, thus relieving the men of the strain of heavy marching on the eve of action. Some considerable part of the soldier's excessive load will also have to be conveyed by mechanised transport.

The Army Reserve numbered 120,457, the **Supplementary Reserve**, 19,020. The **Territorial Army**, excluding its permanent staff of about 1,800, had a strength on Jan. 1, 1934, of 132,736 officers and men. It is unfortunately much below its establishment, which is 171,363. This is a serious matter, now that it is responsible both for coast defence and defence against air attack. The formations for the latter duty are particularly weak, and the units allotted to work round London are short of 1,500 men. They would be quite unequal to the tremendous tasks which would fall to them in war. Moreover, they receive no anti-gas training.

No further action has been taken in the matter of the new uniform issued in 1933 to selected detachments for trial.

The British force in India is thus organised: Infantry, 45 battalions; artillery, 61 batteries; cavalry, 5 regiments; light tank companies, 8. The strength of the Air Force stationed in India is 8 squadrons, or 96 machines, with 2,100 officers and men. The strength of the Indian Army is 155,300 officers and men, with reserves or auxiliary forces totalling 141,300, of which 44,700 officers and men constitute the Indian State forces.

There are large numbers of men, now growing old, who served in the war, since Great Britain raised in all during the conflict 5,704,000 officers and men. The Indian Empire raised 877,000 combatants, apart from more than half a million non-combatant auxiliaries. The various Dominions raised: Canada, 628,000 officers and men; Australia, 416,000; New Zealand, 220,000; and South Africa, 136,000. Australia and New Zealand enforce compulsory training, and in Canada and South Africa the Governments have power to do so.

UNITED STATES.—In the war the United States raised by compulsory service a total of 3,707,000 men. In 1933 the actual strength with the colours was 131,150, of whom 39,438 were stationed abroad. The number of aeroplanes for military service was 1,814, of which 1,604 were effective. The army also possessed three small airships. The total military expenditure was £55,000,000 (sterling). There is a **National Guard** or militia, in which it need be compulsory service can be enforced, but the peace basis of recruitment is volunteering. The strength in 1933 was 186,000 men. The large number of American troops who gained experience in the field in the war gives the United States a powerful and well-trained reserve. The Officers' Reserve Corps has a strength of 106,000 additional to the above. The Air Force is large and, owing to the great capacity of output of the aircraft factories, is capable of rapid expansion.

FRANCE. On paper, the French army is the most powerful in Europe, but French critics have raised doubts as to its adequacy and efficiency. The period of service has been reduced to 12 months (which, in practice, has meant little more than eight months of instruction for the men), as compared with three years, which was the term of service before the war. Since conscripts enter the army untrained, and there are none of the so-called "para-military" forces in France which exist in Germany and Italy and give preliminary training, the French troops with the

colours are little more than a militia "eternally composed of recruits." In home troops the strength was, in 1934, 22 divisions and 293,000 men, as contrasted with a home force in 1914 of 57 divisions and 800,000 men. Moreover, the period has arrived when the number of conscripts annually available will sink by degrees from 200,000 to little over 100,000, owing to the low rate of births during the war years. Special provision will have to be made for this, and the matter is engaging the most anxious attention of the Government. It is possible that the period of service may be prolonged to 24 months, so as to prevent the further attenuation of the force with the colours, which would render mobilisation almost impracticable or excessively slow. The scheme at present in force provides for the mobilisation in three weeks of 50 divisions in the home force, with five divisions of colonial mobile troops stationed in France and a certain number of native divisions from Africa, if their transport by sea to France is possible. The strength of the mobile troops for colonial service in France is 69,000, and there is a gendarmerie force of 33,380. The colonial army serving abroad is 237,000 strong.

In the event of a sudden attack, which French opinion considers possible, France could only place 225,000 men in line, and would be greatly inferior to Germany, according to French experts. Even supposing the mobilisation is carried out successfully, each battalion will have to absorb from 75 to 90 per cent. of reservists, and therefore will not be in any condition to take the field at once. Complaint is made about defects in material, which is growing antiquated, since most of it dates back to the war. The Germans have introduced largely new patterns of guns—for example, an anti-tank weapon, a new light mine-thrower, and new automatic rifles.

To protect France a great system of fortifications has been constructed in the last two years on the eastern and northern frontiers, linking up with the Belgian system in the Meuse valley. The works are not continuous but there is a series of strong forts and deep dug-outs so planned as to be gas-proof. These defences should offer very serious resistance to an enemy attacking by land, but they cannot prevent an assailant from flying over the protected front in aircraft. The arrangements for manning them up to mid-1934 had been left in an unsatisfactory position: they would not be ready for action for a period of from two to four days; so that there was the risk of their being rushed in that interval. It was decided in June, 1934, to arrange for a strong permanent garrison in the works, so as to guard against this risk.

Mobilisation itself will be a much more complicated business for France than it was in 1914. Then, three-fourths of the men in most of the units were with the colours in peace, and only one-fourth had to be added in the form of reservists. To-day three-fourths of the units which will have to be mobilised do not exist in peace, and will have to be created with reservists. The movement to the front of the mobilised units will be of exceptional difficulty, if the enemy air force is in a position to attack the railway lines and centres of mobilisation. There was nothing of this in 1914 because then the air arm was only in its very infancy. "In

face of an active aviation on the enemy's part our mobilisation will be a disaster," is the verdict of a French staff officer.

Much therefore depends on the quality of the French air force. On paper its strength is great, since it numbered 3,000 machines, according to the figures supplied to the League of Nations in 1932. But French military critics insist that its chaser and bombing aeroplanes are slow and quite out of date. The Nieuport No. 62 machines, with which most of the chaser squadrons are equipped, have a speed of little over 130 miles an hour and take an hour to climb to 22,500 ft. When General Balbo with his Italian flying-boats made his great run to Chicago in 1933, he passed over Alsace; and a chaser squadron from Strasburg, composed of French machines, went up to escort him. But, as a matter of fact, the heavy Italian machines ran away from the chasers, which could not keep up with them. In the matter of bombing machines the best French aeroplanes of that type last year did not exceed a speed of 130 miles an hour and could not carry a load of more than a ton of bombs to a distance of 300 miles, though the large Italian bombing machines have reached 180 miles an hour in speed and carry loads of two or three tons to greater distances. Add that the anti-aircraft defence in France has hitherto been inadequately organised, and the difficulties which she will have to overcome will be understood. Unity of direction is needed to attain the maximum result. In Germany it exists under Herr Hitler; in Italy under Signor Mussolini. In France it has not yet been secured.

In the light of these facts, French military critics are probably right in concluding that an attempt to put in force the sanctions of the Treaty of Versailles against Germany would result in defeat for France. Disarmament would not help her because there would be no security that its restrictions would be observed.

French feeling is strong against aggressive wars, though the whole French nation would fight to the last if it were assailed, and would certainly not betray its allies. It has defensive alliances with Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania, and it has also reached an understanding with Soviet Russia for reciprocal defence in the event of an attack by Germany. In the past it has been able to count Jugo-Slavia as an ally, though this alliance, according to report, has been somewhat weakened in recent months. With Italy, its relations have recently very much improved, though friction with that country may increase as the Italian population in the French protectorate of Tunis grows. But it remains true that in the period since the war the French army has been an instrument of peace. "Without it," an able military critic, the late Colonel Repington, has said, "Europe would be a seething cauldron of warring communities. There is no case where a nation has been so predominant in a military sense on the continent and has exploited this predominance so little for its own advantage."

The French weakness in population, as against Germany, remains. Twenty years hence the French population will not exceed, if it reaches, 45,000,000; while the German population will be over 70,000,000, or, if Austria were absorbed, nearly 80,000,000. No system of military service can therefore give France

an army equal in numbers to the German, if the German Government disregards the military clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, as it has declared its intention of doing.

GERMANY: By the Treaty of Versailles, the strength of the German Army is limited to 105,000 men, who must be voluntarily recruited, compulsory service being forbidden. By the same Treaty, no Air Service may be maintained, nor must there be any fortifications in a zone west of a line drawn 30 miles east of the Rhine.

The actual strength of the Reichswehr in 1934 was believed to be nearer 300,000 than 105,000 men, as the German Government claimed at the Disarmament Conference the right to increase its numbers to 300,000 short-service men. It also claimed the right to possess various weapons (such as anti-tank guns and heavy guns), which were forbidden under the Treaty. The Reichswehr is mechanised and supplied with abundant motor transport, so that it is far more formidable than its numbers might suggest. Its infantry are being organised on such a basis that each battalion has a machine-gun company with twelve heavy machine guns, while each ordinary company has a section equipped with six machine guns. Six trench mortars, firing shells of about 9 lb., and six anti-tank guns are also attached to each battalion. Automatic rifles are being issued to the individual soldiers. The artillery is mechanised, and abundant motor transport is attached and the force is therefore extraordinarily mobile.

By the Treaty of Versailles all heavy guns and war material in excess of a strictly limited allowance were to be destroyed; and after the war enormous quantities of weapons and munitions were thus dealt with under the supervision of an Allied Commission. But though nominally disarmed, Germany has over 5,000,000 officers and men who served in the war with thorough training and experience. Large irregular or so-called para-military forces existed in 1934 such as the Nazi Storm Troops, the Stahlhelm, and the armed police (Schutz-Staffeln or "S.S."). Under the Nazi administration orders have been issued punishing with death the disclosure of information regarding German armed forces. This action of the German Government shows that men are being trained secretly. Nor is there the slightest doubt that the manufacture of armaments is proceeding on the largest scale. The German imports of such metals employed in the manufacture of munitions as nickel and zirconium make this certain. The total amount voted for the army in 1934 was £47,000,000, an increase of no less than £12,750,000 on 1933, which was explained officially as due to the conversion of the Reichswehr from a long-term recruiting basis to a short-service force.

In the process of disarmament by the Allied Commission, numerous discoveries of concealed guns and air engines were made; but it is a suggestive fact that the long-range guns which were employed in the war to bombard Paris were never surrendered. Thirteen such guns, six of them incomplete, were in existence at the close of the war, when they vanished. Guns capable of firing 110 miles were designed for the purpose of bombarding London and the English coast towns, if the Germans had succeeded in capturing Calais and Dunkirk.

According to French authorities, huge underground aerodrome shelters and big aerodromes have been constructed at favourable strategic points—many of them in the so-called demilitarised zone on the Rhine. **Aircraft factories** are increasing their plants and are now equipped for turning out all-metal machines with great speed by a system of mass production. Moreover, the German commercial machines are numerous and many of them are of types which in a few hours could be converted into formidable bombers or scouts. So that, in reality, Germany would have no difficulty in mobilising a strong force of modern machines, in the hands of thoroughly trained pilots. As Marshal Foch predicted in 1919, it has proved impossible to enforce real and complete disarmament.

If any faith can be placed in "Ernst Henri," a writer avowedly hostile to Herr Hitler but who gives signs of possessing inside information, the **German intention is to construct a force of 20,000 aeroplanes.** Pilots are being trained on the largest scale: "students and school children receive mass instruction in aviation and chemical warfare; in the secondary schools aeronautics takes the place of French." Anti-gas training is being given everywhere, and bomb-proof and gas-proof shelters are being provided on the largest scale, as though another great war were imminent. A force of 1,300 to 1,500 machines is already in existence and mobile. It "can within a few hours rise in full fighting order in any desired direction." Its aeroplanes are flown by old war pilots who know their way about the air of Europe as they are normally engaged in operating the services of the Lufthansa, the great German "civil-aviation" organisation, which is in reality a German Government department. French information put the German air fleet at 2,100 machines on May 1, 1934, of which 300 were Heinkel No. 70's. The French General Staff estimate of the German strength in Aug., 1934, was something under 5,000 machines, with pilots capable of flying them, and rapidly increasing.

ITALY.—Italy mobilised 5,600,000 men during the war. The peace establishment is 254,000 men, recruited by compulsory service, and serving 18 months. They are organised in 11 corps, each of which duplicates itself on mobilisation, apart from Sicily and Sardinia. There is one regiment (of 5 battalions) of light tanks and another regiment of heavy tanks. The physical training given is exceptionally good, and the endurance of the troops astonishing. The Volunteer Militia for national security numbers an additional 430,000. The air force is separate, and in 1933 had 2,500 machines, which total is to be raised in the near future to 4,500. The total officers and men in the air force is 24,600.

Small garrisons are maintained in Libya (Tripoli), Eritrea, and Italian Somaliland.

RUSSIA.—The Bolshevik Red Army is raised by compulsory service under the most ruthless conditions, and is nominally about 562,000 men strong. Many of the officers of the old Russian army are serving in it. In the Soviet Territorial Militia 840,000 men are stated to be trained annually. Smartness is encouraged in every possible way, and the troops are better fed and better clad than the rest of the population. The want of horses and the poor administration of the Russian railway system are factors which weaken the

Bolshevik military power. The equipment of the army in the last few years has been greatly improved, and the Soviet forces are much more formidable than they were ten years ago. There is, unfortunately, little information as to the spirit of the troops, on which everything depends, but the discipline is severe and the training is very thorough, beginning in the schools at the age of 17. On May Day, 1934, 533 aeroplanes (142 of them four-engined) flew over Moscow, and 100,000 infantry, with some hundreds of tanks, and mechanised artillery galore, marched past Stalin. On paper the Soviet possesses a big air force, which is officially stated to have 750 machines, but is believed really to have some 2,000 machines, and is being steadily expanded. As to its fighting value, little information is available, but the number of pilots who have been trained under foreign instructors is said to be 18,000; and mass-production factories have been established by German companies for the output of machines. Numerous civil air services are working in Soviet territory, and these should provide a reserve of efficient machines. The manner in which they are handled and managed has impressed foreign travellers favourably.

POLAND.—Poland enforces universal compulsory service for two years, and had at the opening of 1934 284,000 men under arms, with a total war strength of 1,200,000 men. There are ten military areas each supplying troops for one army corps. In addition to the army is a frontier guard for customs and police duty, on the Soviet frontier. It numbers 20,613 men. A river flotilla of small gunboats is maintained on the Pripet. The air service has 600 machines, with 30 flying boats of Italian build. It is not regarded as equal in fighting power to the Russian air force.

SERBIA.—The Serbian and Yugo-Slav army has a peace strength of 112,000, but every male is liable to compulsory service, and the available strength is very large, probably approaching a million officers and men with experience in the war and of excellent fighting quality.

The air force has 568 aeroplanes.

RUMANIA.—The strength is 245,000 men, recruited by compulsory service, and organised in eight corps. The term of service is two years. The force which could be mobilised in the event of war exceeds a million. With a much smaller territory and population than Rumania now possesses she placed over a million men in the field in the Great War. The air force has 773 aeroplanes.

SWEDEN.—The peace force raised by compulsory service is 28,120, with a total war strength of about 600,000. There is an independent air force as in England, France, and Italy.

The troops are good, but they have not the experience gained by the various nations which took part in the war. They now possess tanks, and are provided with a fair quantity of heavy artillery, including high-velocity 4-in. guns and 8.2-in. howitzers.

JAPAN.—The army is raised by compulsion, with a period of two years' service. Reservists are regularly called up for training. The peace strength is 276,000 men, of whom 36,000 are in Manchuria and Northern China. The field army is organised in 17 divisions, each of which could

easily be duplicated on mobilisation. Nine divisions were employed in China and Manchuria in 1931-32. The total force which could be placed in the field is large and well-trained, and is probably over 3,000,000, but the supply of artillery, machine guns and munitions is not adequate to maintain such a force. The rifle is of extremely small bore, and the field gun is of inferior Krupp type, but new guns are being introduced. A considerable number of heavy guns have been provided since the war. The military air force has a strength of 838 aeroplanes and 6,944 men, and is being greatly increased.

BELGIUM.—The strength of the army is 94,000, organised in four corps, of which one is a cavalry corps.

The system of service is compulsory, with 12 months' training in the infantry, and 13 in the cavalry, followed by 13 years' service in the reserve. A force of 600,000 men could be mobilised. Strong fortifications are being constructed to protect the eastern and northern frontier against German invasion.

BULGARIA.—The total strength of the Bulgarian army is now 18,600 men, and is limited by the peace conditions. It does not include 10,000 gendarmes and 3,000 frontier guards. The Bulgarian Government has been permitted by the Allies somewhat to increase its forces, in order to guard the frontiers and prevent the entrance of communist plotters and explosives from Russia.

SWITZERLAND.—The army of Switzerland, which was kept on constant active service in the war, now numbers 200,000. This total includes 184,644 Elite, who do a period of annual training for eight years. The number

of men permanently under arms is very small. New fortifications are being constructed in the north to give protection against a possible German invasion.

SPAIN.—The army numbers 135,000 men. It has been drastically reorganised under the Republican regime. It is raised by compulsion, recruits serving usually two years with the colours. There are about 47,000 men in Morocco, many of them native troops.

PORTUGAL.—Portugal has only a small standing army. The latest figure is 31,000 men approximately.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—The army numbers 160,000 men, and is raised by compulsion, service being for a period of 14 months. There are six army corps, and an air force of 10,080, with 850 machines.

GREECE.—The army in 1934 consisted of four corps with a total peace strength of 53,000 officers and men with 174 military aeroplanes. Service is compulsory, and for 18 months in the active ranks and 29 years in the reserves.

HUNGARY.—The Hungarian army is limited by the peace conditions and may not exceed 35,000 officers and men, who must be raised by voluntary service. Small though it is, it is of excellent quality, and its soldiers established the highest reputation in the war.

TURKEY.—The nominal strength of the army is 140,000 officers and men. They are fairly equipped but lack heavy artillery, tanks and aeroplanes, of which they have only a small number. The quality of the men is good. There are nine army corps of two divisions each. Service is for 18 months in the infantry and 2 years in the cavalry, artillery, and air sections.

SPEEDWAY (DIRT-TRACK) RACING

By Frank A. Hardy

Keen interest was sustained throughout the 1934 season, due to the high standard of the racing in league, cup and other contests. Fine weather enabled these to be watched under ideal conditions.

For the first time in five years **Australia secured the rubber** in the series of Test matches. England won at New Cross by 58 points to 48, and at Belle Vue by 60½ to 45½; but Australia scored at Wembley, 69—38, at Wimbledon, 54—51, and in the decider, before an attendance of 53,000, at West Ham, by 57—50.

Every match in the four rounds for the "Daily Mail" National Trophy contest drew large and keenly interested crowds. Meeting in the final for the third consecutive year, Belle Vue beat Wembley by the record margin of 145 to 70 points, and thus retained the trophy.

The contests for the "Evening News" London Cup proved no less popular. Wembley, the holders, were beaten by West Ham, who figured in the final for the first time, when their opponents, New Cross (ex Crystal Palace), won by 114—97.

A new competition, for the A.C.U. Cup, in

which each tie was decided by one meeting only between each pair, resulted in a win for Belle Vue.

The **British Individual Championship** again changed hands. In May Vic Huxley beat Harold Stevenson, the previous holder, and in July Tom Farndon beat Huxley. Farndon successfully defended his title against Ron Johnson in September, and in October he met Max Grosskreutz.

Belle Vue, the 1933 League champions, took an early lead this year, and were never headed, Wembley finishing a close second.

A second division, started in mid-season, saw West Ham as the leaders, with Wembley again as runners-up.

An electrically operated starting gate was successfully introduced, in connection with clutch starting, for all team races. Jurisdiction over the riders, officials and racing generally, was exercised by the Speedway Control Board, as in 1933, the National Speedway Association functioning on behalf of the track promoters. During the year a Riders' Association was formed to represent the riders' interests.

LEADING HEADMASTERS

The following are the Headmasters of some of the chief public schools:

Aldenham: Mr. G. A. Riding, M.A.
 Ampleforth: Rev. V. P. Nevill, M.A.
 Beaumont: Rev. Walter Weld, M.A.
 Bedford: Mr. H. Grose-Hodge, M.A.
 Berkhamsted: Mr. C. M. Cox, M.A.
 Blundells: Rev. N. V. Gorton, M.A.
 Bradfield: Mr. E. E. A. Whitworth, M.A.
 Brighton College: Rev. A. H. Belcher, M.A.
 Canterbury (King's): Mr. N. P. Birley, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
 Charterhouse: Mr. Frank Fletcher, M.A.
 Cheltenham: Mr. R. H. V. Roseveare, M.C., M.A.
 Christ's Hospital: Mr. H. L. Flecker, M.A.
 City of London: Mr. F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.A.
 Clifton: Mr. Norman Whatley, M.A.
 Cranleigh: Rev. D. G. Loveday, M.A.
 Dover: Mr. G. R. Renwick, M.A.
 Downside: Rev. Father Rutherford.
 Dulwich: Mr. W. R. Booth, M.A.
 Durham: Rev. H. K. Luce, M.A.
 Edinburg Academy: Mr. A. L. F. Smith, C.B.E.
 Epsom: Rev. Arnold C. Powell, M.A.
 Eton: Mr. Claude A. Elliott, O.B.E., M.A.
 Feisted: Rev. K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.A.
 Fettes: Mr. A. H. Ashcroft, M.A.
 Giggleswick: Mr. E. H. Partridge, M.A.
 Glenahmond: Canon F. W. Matheson, M.A.

Haileybury: Rev. Edward F. Bonhote, M.A.
 Harrow: Mr. Paul Vellacott, D.S.O., M.A.
 Highgate: Mr. J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
 King's College: Mr. H. Lionel Rogers, M.A.
 King Edward's, Birmingham: Mr. E. T. England, M.A.
 Lancing: Mr. F. C. Doherty, M.B.E., M.A.
 Leys (Cambridge): Dr. W. G. Humphrey, M.A.
 Loretto: Dr. J. R. C. Greenlees.
 Malvern: Mr. F. S. Preston, M.A.
 Man. Gram. School: Mr. D. G. Miller, M.A.
 Marlborough: Mr. G. C. Turner, M.A.
 Merchant Taylors: Mr. Spencer Leeson, M.A.
 Mill Hill: Mr. Maurice L. Jacks, M.A.
 Oundle: Mr. Kenneth Fisher, Ph.D.
 Radley: Rev. Harold Ferguson, M.A.
 Repton: Mr. John T. Christie, M.A.
 Rossall: Mr. H. G. M. Clarke, M.A.
 Rugby: Mr. P. H. B. Lyon, M.A.
 Sedburgh: Mr. G. B. Smith, M.A.
 Sherborne: Mr. Alex. R. Wallace, M.A.
 Shrewsbury: Mr. H. H. Hardy, M.A.
 St. Paul's: Mr. John Bell, M.A.
 Stonyhurst: Rev. R. Worsley, M.A.
 Tonbridge: Mr. H. N. P. Sloman, M.C., M.A.
 University College: Mr. Guy Kendall, M.A.
 Uppingham: Mr. J. F. Wolfenden, M.A.
 Wellington College: Mr. F. B. Mallin, M.A.
 Westminster: Rev. H. Costley-White, M.A.
 Winchester: (vacant)

NOTABLE OFFICE HOLDERS

Astronomer-Royal: Dr. Spencer Jones.
 Bank of England, Governor of: Rt. Hon. Montagu C. Norman.
 British Association, President of: Prof. W. W. Watts.
 Canada, Governor-General: Lord Bessborough.
 Chaplain-General: Rev. Dr. E. H. Thorold, C.B.E.
 Common Sergeant: Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
 Director of Public Prosecutions: Sir E. Tindal Atkinson.
 Edinburgh University, Principal of: Sir Thomas Holland.
 Glasgow University, Principal of: Sir Robert S. Rait.
 India, Viceroy of: Earl of Willingdon.
 Isle of Man, Governor of: Sir Montague Butler.
 Isle of Wight, Governor of: H.R.H. Princess Beatrice.
 Judge Advocate General: Sir Henry MacGeagh, K.C.
 King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office: Mr. Carol Rorer.
 King's Private Secretary: Rt. Hon. Sir Clive Wigram.
 King's Proctor: Sir Thos. Barnes.
 Law Society, President of: Mr. H. R. Blaker.
 Lloyd's, Chairman of: Sir Percy Mackinnon.
 London County Council, Chairman of: Lord Snell.
 Lord Chamberlain: The Earl of Cromer.
 Lord Chancellor's Secretary: Sir Claud Schuster.
 Lord Chief Justice of England: Lord Hewart.
 Lord Great Chamberlain: Visct. Lewisiam.
 Lord High Almoner: The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Lord High Commissioner: Mr. John Buchan, C.H., M.P.

Master of the Rolls: Lord Hanworth.
 M.C.C. President of: Earl of Cromer.
 Mint, Deputy Master of the: Col. Sir Robert Johnson.
 Mistress of the Robes: Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire.
 National Gallery, Director of: Mr. K. M. Clark.
 Poet Laureate: Mr. John Masefield, D.Litt.
 Police, Commissioner of Metropolitan: Lord Trenchard.
 President of Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Courts: Sir Boyd Merriam.
 Public Trustee: Mr. H. E. Fass.
 Queen Mary's Private Secretary: Sir Harry L. Verney, K.C.V.O.
 Recorder of City of London: Mr. Holman Gregory, K.C.
 Registrar-General: Mr. S. P. Vivian.
 Royal Academy, President of: Sir Wm. Llewellyn, R.A.
 Royal College of Physicians, President of: Lord Dawson of Penn.
 Royal College of Surgeons, President of: Sir Holburt Waring.
 Royal Society, President of: Sir Frederick Hopkins.
 Sheffield, Master Cutler of: Mr. Alexander Williamson.
 Sheriffs of London: Alderman Twyford and Mr. J. S. Pearse.
 Speaker of House of Commons: Rt. Hon. E. A. FitzRoy, M.P.
 St. Andrews University, Principal of: Sir James C. Irvine.
 St. Paul's, Dean of: Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.
 Vicar-General: Sir Philip Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
 Westminster, Dean of: Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D., C.V.O.

THE PEERAGE

REVISED BY THE EDITOR OF "DEBRETTS."

A Complete Peerage of the United Kingdom is given in the following pages. Col. 1 gives the titles of Peers: Col. 2, the year of birth; Col. 3, the order of succession to the title. All peers do not sit in the House of Lords. Those who do not are designated by (o) against their names, (M) tells that the peer is a minor (who, of course, does not sit), (S) that he is a Scotch representative Peer, (I) an Irish Representative Peer (elected before the establishment of the Irish Free State), while (R) denotes a Peeress in her own right, and (L) a Life Peer.

The House of Lords consists of all Peers (including the Royal Peers) holding creations of England, of Great Britain or of the United Kingdom, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, 24 of the Bishops, according to seniority of consecration (but always including the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester), all Life Peers, such eldest sons of Peers as may be summoned during the lifetime of their fathers, and 16 Scotch and 28 (only 17 now remaining) Irish Representative Peers. Peers who are minors, of unsound mind, or bankrupt, cannot take their seats.

The Royal Peers are—

The Prince of Wales Duke of York. Duke of Gloucester. Duke of Kent. Duke of Connaught.
Born 1894. Born 1895 Born 1900 Born 1907 Born 1850

Peer's Title	Born	No. of Succi.	Peer's Title	Born	No. of Succi.	Peer's Title	Born	No. of Succi.
Aberconway, Baron	1879	2	Askwith, Baron	1861	1	Bingley, Baron	1870	1
Abercorn, Duke of	1869	3	Astor, Viscount	1879	2	Birkenhead, Earl of	1907	2
Sits as Marquess			Athlone, Earl of	1874	1	Birmingham, Bishop	1874	3
Aberdare, Baron	1885	2	Atholl, Duke of	1871	8	of		
Aberdeen & Temair, Marquess of	1879	2	Sits as Earl Strathatholstan, Baron	1848	1	Blackburn, Bishop	1885	1
Abergavenny, M. of	1854	3	Atkin, Baron (L)	1867	1	of		
Abingdon, Earl of	1887	3	Auckland, Baron	1896	6	Blanesburgh, Bn. (L)	1861	—
Abinger, Baron	1878	7	Avebury, Baron (M)	1915	3	Bledisloe, Baron	1867	1
Acton, Baron	1907	3	Aylesford, Earl of	1908	9	Blyth, Baron	1868	2
Addington, Baron	1883	3	Aylmer, Baron (O)	1880	9	Blythwood, Baron	1877	5
Ailesbury, Marq. of	1873	6	Baden-Powell, Bn.	1857	1	Bolingbroke and St.	1896	6
Ailsa, Marquess of	1847	3	Bagot, Baron	1866	5	John, Viscount		
Ailwyn, Baron	1886	2	Balfour, Earl of	1853	2	Bolton, Baron	1869	5
Airedale, Baron	1863	2	Balfour of Burleigh, Baron (S)	1833	7	Horwick Baron	1845	1
Airlie, Earl of (S)	1893	7	Banbury of Southampton, Baron	1850	1	Boston Baron	1860	6
Albemarle, Earl of	1858	8	Bandon, Earl of (O)	1904	5	Boyne, Viscount	1864	9
Aldeham, Baron	1846	2	Bangor, Viscount (I)	1868	6	Sits as Baron Brancepeth		
Alington, Baron	1896	3	Barnard, Baron	1888	10	Brabourne, Baron	1895	5
Allen of Hurtwood, Baron	1889	1	Barnby, Baron	1884	2	Bradbury, Baron	1872	1
Allenby, Viscount	1861	1	Barrington, Visc.	1873	10	Bradford, Bp. of (O)	1879	2
Allendale, Viscount	1890	2	Sits as Baron Shute			Bradford, Earl of	1873	5
Allerton, Baron	1903	3	Basing, Baron	1890	3	Braybrooke, Baron	1855	7
Aliness, Baron	1868	1	Bath, Marquess of	1862	5	Braye, Baron	1874	6
Alvingham, Baron	1889	1	Bath & Wells, Bp. of	1868	71	Breadalbane and	1889	9
Amherst, Earl	1896	5	Bathurst, Earl	1864	7	Holland, E. of (S)		
Amherst of Hackney, Baron	1912	3	Bayford, Baron	1867	1	Brentford, Viscount	1896	2
Amphill, Baron	1869	2	Bearsted, Viscount	1882	2	Bridgeman, Visc.	1864	1
Amulree, Baron	1860	1	Beatty, Earl	1871	1	Bridport, Viscount	1911	3
Ancaster, Earl of	1867	2	Beauchamp, Earl	1872	7	Bristol, Bishop of (O)	1878	50
Anglesey, Marg. of	1885	6	Beaufort, Duke of	1900	10	Bristol, Marquess of	1863	2
Annaly, Baron	1885	4	Beaumont, Brn'ss (R)	1894	11	Brocket, Baron	1866	1
Annesley, Earl (O)	1894	8	Beaverbrook, Baron	1879	1	Brougham and	1909	4
Antrim, Earl of (O)	1911	8	Bedford, Duke of	1858	11	Vaux, Baron		
Arbutnot, Vis. (O)	1882	14	Belhaven and Stenton, Baron (S)	1871	11	Brownlow, Baron	1899	6
Argyll, Duke of	1872	10	Bellew, Baron (I)	1857	4	Buccleuch & Queensberry, Duke of	1864	7
Armstrong, Baron	1863	1	Belmore, Earl of (O)	1870	5	Sits as Earl of Doncaster		
Arnold, Baron	1878	1	Belper, Baron	1883	3	Buchan, Earl of (O)	1878	15
Arran, Earl of	1868	6	Berkeley, Brn'ss (R)	1875	16	Buckinghamshire, E.	1906	8
Sits as Baron Sudley			Berkeley, Earl of	1865	8	of		
Arundell of Wardour, Baron	1861	15	Berners, Baron	1883	9	Buckmaster, Visc.	1861	1
Ashbourne, Baron	1868	2	Bertie of Thame	1878	2	Burg, Baron	1906	6
Ashbourn, Vis. (O)	1870	9	Berwick, Baron	1877	8	Burnham, Baron	1864	3
Ashburton, Baron	1866	5	Bessborough, Earl of	1880	9	Burton, Baroness (R)	1873	2
Ashcombe, Baron	1867	2	Sits as Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby			Bute, Marquess of	1881	4
Ashfield, Baron	1874	1	Bethell, Baron	1861	1	Byng of Vimy, Visc.	1862	1
Ashton of Hyde B.	1901	2	Biddulph, Baron	1869	2	Byron, Baron	1861	10
Ashtown, Baron (O)	1868	3				Cadogan, Earl (M)	1914	7

Peer's Title	Born	No. of sucen.	Peer's Title	Born	No. of sucen.	Peer's Title	Born	No. of sucen.
Calthorpe, Baron .. 1862	8		Colville of Culross V. .. 1888	3		Derby Bp. of (o) .. 1870	1	
Cambridge, Marq. of .. 1895	2		Colwyn, Baron .. 1859	1		Derby, Earl of .. 1865	17	
Camden, Marquess .. 1872	4		Conbermere, Visc. .. 1887	4		De Ros, Baroness(R) .. 1854	25	
Camoyes Baron .. 1884	5		Congleton, Baron(M) .. 1925	7		Derwent, Baron .. 1899	3	
Camrose, Baron .. 1879	1		Conway of Alington, .. 1856	1		Desart, Earl of .. 1848	5	
Canterbury, Arch- .. 1864	95		Baron			Sits as Baron		
bishop of			Conyers, Baron .. 1888	14		De Saumarez, Baron .. 1843	4	
Canterbury, Visc. .. 1872	6		Conyngham, Marq. .. 1890	6		Desborough, Baron .. 1855	1	
Carbery, Baron (o) .. 1892	10		Sits as Baron			De Vesci, Viscount(D) .. 1881	5	
Carew, Baron .. 1905	6		Minster			De Villiers, Baron .. 1911	3	
Carisbrooke, Marq. of .. 1886	1		Cork & Orrery, E. of .. 1873	12		Devon, Earl of .. 1872	15	
Carlisle, Bishop of .. 1872	61		Sits as Baron			Devonport, Viscount .. 1890	2	
Carlisle, Earl of .. 1895	11		Boyle of Marston			Devonshire, Duke of .. 1868	9	
Carnarvon, Earl of .. 1898	6		Cornwallis, Baron .. 1864	1		Dickinson, Baron .. 1859	1	
Carnock, Baron .. 1883	2		Cottenham, E. of .. 1903	6		Digby, Baron .. 1894	11	
Carnwath, Earl of(o) .. 1851	13		Cottesloe, Baron .. 1862	3		Dillon, Viscount (o) .. 1881	19	
Carriek, Earl of .. 1903	8		Courtown, Earl of .. 1877	7		Donegall, M. of .. 1903	6	
Sits as Baron			Sits as Baron			Sits as Baron		
Butler			Saltersford			Fisherwick		
Carrington, Baron .. 1891	5		Coventry, Bp. of (o) .. 1887	3		Doneraile, Visc. (o) .. 1866	6	
Carson of Duncairn, .. 1854	—		Coventry, Earl of .. 1900	10		Donoughmore, E. of .. 1875	6	
Baron (L)			Cowdray, Viscount .. 1910	3		Sits as Viscount		
Castlemaine, B. (I) .. 1863	5		Cowley, Earl .. 1890	4		Hutchinson		
Castle Stewart, E.(o) .. 1889	7		Cozens-Hardy, B. .. 1873	3		Dorchester, Baron .. 1876	2	
Castletown, Baron .. 1848	2		Craigavon, Viscount .. 1871	1		Dorner, Baron .. 1903	15	
Cathart, Earl (M) .. 1919	6		Craigyle, Baron .. 1850	1		Doverdale, Baron .. 1872	2	
Cavan, Earl of (I) .. 1865	10		Cranbrook, Earl of .. 1900	4		Downe, Viscount .. 1903	10	
Cave of Richmond, .. 18—	1		Cranworth, Baron .. 1877	2		Sits as Baron		
Countess (R)			Craven, Earl of (I) .. 1917	6		Dawnay		
Cawdor, Earl .. 1900	5		Crawford, Earl of .. 1871	27		Downshire, M. of .. 1894	7	
Cawley, Baron .. 1850	1		Sits as Baron			Sits as Earl of		
Cecil of Chelwood, .. 1864	1		Wigan			Hillsborough		
Viscount			Crawshaw, Baron .. 1884	3		Drogheda, Earl of(I) .. 1884	10	
Chalmers, Baron .. 1858	1		Crews, Marquess of .. 1858	1		Ducie, Earl of .. 1875	5	
Chaplin, Viscount .. 1877	2		Crofton, Baron (I) .. 1866	4		Dudley, Baron .. 1872	12	
Charlemont, Vt. (I) .. 1880	8		Cromartie, Countess .. 1878	3		Dudley, Earl of .. 1894	3	
Charnwood, Baron .. 1864	1		(o) of (R)			Dufferin and Ava, .. 1909	4	
Chelmsford Bp. of(o) .. 1876	3		Cromer, Earl of .. 1877	2		Marquess of		
Chelmsford, Visc. .. 1903	2		Cromwell, Baron .. 1893	5		Dulverton, Baron .. 1880	1	
Chesham, Baron .. 1894	4		Cross, Viscount (M) .. 1920	3		Dumailly, Baron (o) .. 1877	5	
Chester, Bp. of (o) .. 1887	35		Cullen of Ashbourne, .. 1912	2		Dumboyne, B. (o) .. 1874	26	
Chesterfield, Earl of .. 1855	11		Baron			Dumdonald, E. of (o) .. 1852	12	
Chetwynd, Visc.(o) .. 1863	8		Cunliffe, Baron .. 1899	2		Dunedin, Viscount .. 1849	1	
Cheylesmore, Baron .. 1893	4		D'Abernon, Viscount .. 1857	1		Dumleath, Baron .. 1886	3	
Chichester, Bp. of(o) .. 1897	97		Dalhousie, Earl of .. 1904	15		Dunmore, Earl of .. 1871	8	
Chichester, Earl of .. 1912	8		Sits as Baron			Sits as Baron		
Chilston, Viscount .. 1876	2		Ramsay			Dunraven & Mount		
Cholmondeley, M. of .. 1883	5		Dalziel of Kirkcaldy, .. 1868	1		Earl, Earl of (o) .. 1857	5	
Churchill, Viscount .. 1890	2		Baron			Dunsany, Bn. of (o) .. 1878	18	
Churston, Baron .. 1910	4		Danesfort, Baron .. 1852	1		Durham, Bishop of .. 1863	86	
Clancarty, Earl of .. 1891	6		Darcy de Knayth, .. 1904	17		Durham, Earl of .. 1884	5	
Sits as Viscount			Baron			Duveen, Baron .. 1869	1	
Clanmorris, B. (o) .. 1879	6		Daresbury, Baron .. 1867	1		Dynevor, Baron .. 1873	7	
Clanwilliam, E. of .. 1873	5		Darling, Baron .. 1849	1		Dysart, Earl of (o) .. 1859	9	
Sits as Baron			Darnley, E. of (o) .. 1886	9		Ebbisham, Baron .. 1868	1	
Clarendon, Earl of .. 1877	6		Dartmouth, Earl of .. 1851	6		Elbury, Baron (M) .. 1914	5	
Clarina, Baron (o) .. 1880	6		Daryngton, Baron .. 1867	1		Effingham, Earl of .. 1873	5	
Clifden, Viscount .. 1883	7		Davies, Baron .. 1880	1		Egerton of Tatton, .. 1874	4	
Sits as Baron			Dawson of Penn, .. 18—	1		Baron		
Mendip			Baron			Eglinton and Win-		
Clifford of Chudleigh, .. 1858	10		Decies, Baron (I) .. 1866	5		ton, Earl of .. 1880	16	
Baron			De Clifford, Baron .. 1907	26		Sits as Earl of		
Clifton of Leighton .. 1900	17		De Freyne, Baron .. 1884	6		Winton		
Bromswold, Barones (R)			Delamere, Baron .. 1900	4		Egmont, Earldom of .. 11		
Clinton, Baron .. 1863	21		De La Warr, Earl .. 1900	9		(dormant)		
Clonmell, E. of (o) .. 1863	8		De L'Isle and Dud-			Eldon, Earl of .. 1899	4	
Clwyd, Baron .. 1863	1		ley, Baron .. 1854	4		Elgin and Kincarr-		
Cobham, Baron .. 1885	13		De Mauley, Baron .. 1846	4		dine, Earl of .. 1881	10	
Cobham, Viscount .. 1881	9		Denbigh and Des-			Sits as Baron		
Cochrane of Cults, .. 1857	1		mond, Earl of			Elgin		
Baron			Denman, Baron .. 1874	3		Elbank, Viscount .. 1877	2	
Colebrooke, Baron .. 1861	1		Deramore, Baron .. 1865	3		Ellenborough, Baron .. 1889	7	
Coleridge, Baron .. 1877	3		De Ramsey, Baron .. 1910	3		Ellesmere, Earl of .. 1872	4	

Peer's Title	Born	No. of Successors	Peer's Title	Born	No. of Successors	Peer's Title	Born	No. of Successors
Elphinstone, Baron	1869	16	Glenavy, Baron	1885	2	Herschell, Baron (M)	1923	3
Sits as Baron			Glenconner, Baron	1899	2	Hertford, Marquess	1871	7
Elisley, Baron	1879	1	Glendyne, Baron	1878	2	of		
Elton, Baron	1892	1	Glenanar, Baron	1894	2	Hewart, of Bury	1870	1
Ely Bishop of (O)	1871	63	Gloucester Bp. of	1862	33	Baron		
Ely, Marquess of	1854	6	Gorell, Baron	1884	3	Heytesbury, Baron	1863	4
Sits as Baron Loftus			Gormanston Visct.	1914	16	Hill, Viscount	1876	6
Emiskillen, E. J.	1876	5	Sits as Baron (M)			Hillingdon, Baron	1891	3
Sits as Baron			Gort, Viscount (O)	1886	6	Hindlip, Baron	1906	4
Grinstead			Goschen, Viscount	1866	2	Hirst, Baron	1863	1
Erne, Earl of	1907	5	Gosford, Earl of	1877	5	Holden of Alston, Bn.	1867	2
Sits as B. Fermanagh			Sits as B. Worthingham			Hollenden, Baron	1885	2
Ernie, Baron	1851	1	Gough, Viscount	1892	4	Holmpatrick, Baron	1886	2
Erroll, Earl of	1901	22	Grafton, Duke of (M)	1914	9	Horne, Earl of	1873	13
Sits as B. Kilmarnock			Granard, Earl of	1874	8	Sits as Baron Douglas		
Erskine, Baron	1865	6	Sits as Baron			Hood, Viscount	1910	6
Esher, Viscount	1881	3	Grantley, Baron	1855	5	Horde, Baron	1871	1
Essendon, Baron	1870	1	Granville, Earl	1872	6	Hotham, Baron (O)	1899	7
Essex, Earl of	1884	8	Graves, Baron (O)	1871	6	Hothfield, Baron	1873	2
Exeter, Bishop of	1863	65	Gray, Baroness (R)	1866	21	Howard de Walden	1880	8
Exeter, Marquess of	1876	5	Greenaway, Baron	1857	1	Baron		
Exmouth Viscount	1863	7	Greenwood, Baron	1870	1	Howard of Glossop	1885	3
Fairfax, Baron (S)	1870	12	Grenfell, Baron	1905	2	Baron		
Fairhaven, Baron	1896	1	Greville, Baron	1871	3	Howard of Penrith	1863	1
Falkland, Visct. (O)	1880	13	Grey, Earl	1879	5	Baron		
Falmouth, Viscount	1887	8	Grimthorpe, Baron	1891	3	Howe, Earl	1884	5
Faringdon, Baron	1902	2	Guildford, Bp. of (O)	1877	2	Hunsdon of Huns	1854	1
Farnham, Baron (T)	1879	11	Guilford, Earl of	1876	8	don, Baron		
Farrer of Abinger, B	1889	2	Guillemore, Visct. (O)	1867	8	Huntingdon, Earl of	1868	14
Fermoy, Baron (O)	1885	4	Haddington, E. of (S)	1894	12	Huntingfield, Baron	1883	5
Ferrers, Earl	1864	11	Haig, Earl (M)	1918	2	(O)		
Feversham, E. of	1906	3	Hailsham, Viscount	1872	1	Huntly, Marquess of	1847	11
French, Baron (O)	1868	6	Haldon, Baron	1896	4	Sits as Baron Meldrum		
Fife, Duchess of (R)	1891	2	Halifax, Viscount	1881	3	Hutchinson of Mont-	1873	1
Fingall, Earl of	1896	12	Halsbury, Earl of	1880	2	rose, Baron		
Sits as Baron			Hambleden, Visct.	1903	3	Hylton, Baron	1862	3
Finlay, Viscount	1875	2	Hamilton and Bran-	1862	13	Hyndley, Baron	1883	1
Fisher, Baron	1868	2	don, D. of			Iddesleigh, Earl of	1901	3
FitzAlan of Der-	1855	1	Sits as D. of Brandon			Ichester, Earl of	1874	6
went, Viscount			Hamilton of Dalzell	1872	2	Iliffe, Baron	1877	1
Fitzmaurice, Baron	1846	1	Baron			Ilkeston, Baron	1867	2
Fitzwilliam, Earl	1872	7	Hampton, Viscount	1869	3	Illingworth of Den-	1865	1
Foley, Baron (M)	1923	8	Hampton, Baron	1883	4	ton, Baron		
Forbes, Baron (O)	1882	22	Hanworth, Baron	1861	1	Inchcape, Earl of	1887	2
Forester, Baron	1899	7	Harborton, Visct. (O)	1867	7	Inchiquin, Baron (O)	1897	16
Forres, Baron	1888	2	Harcourt, Viscount	1908	2	Inverclyde, Baron	1897	4
Forster, Baron	1866	1	Hardinge, Viscount	1905	4	Inverforth, Baron	1865	1
Fortescue, Earl	1888	5	Hardinge of Pens-	1858	1	Invernairn, Baron	1856	1
Forteviot, Baron	1885	2	hurst, Baron			Islington, Baron	1866	1
Furness, Viscount	1883	1	Hardwicke, Earl of	1869	8	Ivagh, Earl of	1874	2
Furnivall, B'ness (R)	1900	19	Harwood, Earl of	1882	6	Jellicoe, Earl	1859	1
Gage, Viscount	1895	6	Harlech, Baron	1855	3	Jersey, Earl of	1910	9
Sits as Baron			Harrington, Earl of	1922	11	Jessel, Baron	1866	1
Gainford, Baron	1860	5	(M)			Joicy, Baron	1846	1
Gainsborough, Earl	1923	5	Harris, Baron	1889	5	Kenmare, Earl of	1860	5
of (M)			Barrowby, Earl of	1864	5	Sits as Baron		
Galloway, Earl of	1892	12	Hastings, Baron	1882	21	Kensington, Baron	1873	6
Sits as B. Stewart			Hatherton, Baron	1868	4	Kenyon, Baron (M)	1917	5
of Gathies			Hawarden, Visct (O)	1877	7	Kilbracken, Baron	1877	2
Galway, Viscount	1882	8	Hawke, Baron	1860	7	Kilbrann, Baron (M)	1914	3
Sits as Baron Monckton			Hayter, Baron	1848	1	Kilmaine, Baron (T)	1878	5
Garvagh, Baron (O)	1878	4	Headfort, Marquess	1878	4	Kilmorey, E. of (D)	1883	4
Gerard, Baron	1883	3	of, Sits as Baron Ken	1878	6	Kimberley, Earl of	1883	3
Gifford, Baron	1857	4	Headley, Baron (O)	1855	5	Kingsale, Baron (O)	1882	34
Gisborough, Baron	1856	1	Hemphill, Baron	1901	4	Kingston, E. of (D)	1874	9
Gladstone of Haw-			Henceage, Baron	1866	2	Kinloss, Baroness (R)	1852	11
den, Baron	1852	1	Henley, Baron	1877	6	Kinnaird, Baron	1880	12
Glanely, Baron	1868	1	Sits as B. Northington			Kinnoull, Earl of	1902	14
Glanusk, Baron	1891	3	Henniker, Baron	1872	6	Sits as Baron Hay		
Glasgow, Earl of	1874	8	Sits as Baron Hartismere			of Fenwardine		
Sits as Baron Fairlie			Hereford, Bishop of	1871	97	Kinross, Baron	1870	2
Glenarthur, Baron	1883	2	Hereford, Viscount	1865	17	Kintore, Earl of	1879	10
			Herries, Baroness (R)	1877	12	Sits as Baron		

Peer's Title	B or	No. of Succn.	Peer's Title	Born	No. of Succn.	Peer's Title	Born	No. of Succn.
Kirkley, Baron ..	1863	1	Lytton, Earl of ..	1876	2	Mountmorres, Vt. (o)	1872	6
Kitchener of Khar- toun & of Broome, Earl ..	1846	2	Ljveden, Baron ..	1892	4	Mount Temple, Bn.	1867	1
Knollys, Viscount ..	1895	2	Maeclesfield, E. of ..	1888	7	Mowbray, Segrave,	1867	24
Knutsford, Viscount ..	1855	3	Macdonald, Bn. (o)	1853	6	and Stourton, Bn.		
Kysant, Baron ..	1863	1	Maclay, Baron ..	1857	1	Moyné, Baron ..	1880	1
Lamington, Baron ..	1860	2	Macmillan, Baron (L)	1873	—	Moynihan, Baron ..	1865	1
Lanesborough, Earl of (o)	1868	8	Magheramorne, Bn.	1863	3	Munster, Earl of ..	1906	5
Langford, Baron (o)	1885	7	Malmesbury, Earl of	1872	5	Muskerry, Baron (o)	1874	5
Lansdowne, Marq. of	1872	6	Mamhead, Baron ..	1871	1	Napier & Ettrick, B.	1876	12
Latymer, Baron ..	1876	6	Manchester, Bp. of	1872	6	Sits as Baron Ettrick		
Lauderdale, E. of (s)	1891	15	Manchester, Duke of	1877	9	Napier of Magdala,	1849	3
Lawrence, Baron ..	1878	3	Manners, Baron ..	1897	4	Baron ..		
Leconfield, Baron ..	1872	3	Mansfield, Earl of ..	1864	6	Nelson, Earl ..	1857	4
Lee of Fareham, Visc.	1868	1	Manton, Baron ..	1899	2	Newborough, B. (o)	1878	5
Leeds, Duke of ..	1901	11	Manvers, Earl ..	1888	5	Newburgh, E. of (o)	1862	9
Leicester, Bishop of	1870	1	Mar, Earl of (o)	1891	35	Newcastle, Bp. of (o)	1867	6
Leicester, Earl of ..	1848	3	Mar & Kellie, E. of (s)	1865	12	Newcastle, Duke of	1866	8
Leigh, Baron ..	1855	3	Marchamley, Baron	1886	2	Newton, Baron ..	1857	2
Leinster, Duke of ..	1892	7	Marks, Baron ..	1858	1	Noel-Buxton, Baron	1869	1
Sits as Viscount			Marlborough, D. of	1897	10	Norbury, Earl of (o)	1862	4
Leitrim, Earl of ..	1879	5	Marley, Baron ..	1884	1	Norfolk, Duke of ..	1908	16
Sits as Baron Clem			Marshall of Chip-	1865	1	Normanby, M. of ..	1912	4
Leven and Melville,	1890	13	stead, Baron			Normanton, Earl of	1910	5
Earl of (s)			Massoreene and Fer-	1873	12	Sits as Baron Somerton		
Leverhulme, Viscnt.	1888	2	rard, Viscount			North, Baron ..	1860	12
Lichfield, Bishop of	1864	93	Sits as Baron Oriel			Northampton, M. of	1885	6
Lichfield, Earl of ..	1883	4	Massy, Baron (o) ..	1894	8	Northbourne, Baron	1896	4
Lifford, Visc. (o) ..	1880	7	Mavo, Earl of (o) ..	1859	8	Northbrook, Baron	1882	4
Lilford, Baron ..	1863	5	Meath, Earl of ..	1869	13	Norththorpe, Earl of (o)	1901	11
Limerick, Earl of ..	1888	5	Sits as Baron Cha-			Northumberland, D.	1912	9
Sits as Baron Fox			worth			of ..		
Lincoln, Bp. of (o)	1872	91	Melchett, Baron ..	1898	2	Norton, Baron ..	1885	4
Lindsay, Earl of (s)	1867	12	Melville, Viscount ..	1873	7	Norwich Bp. of ..	1863	90
Lindsey, Earl of ..	1861	12	Merrivale, Baron ..	1855	1	Nuffield, Baron ..	1877	1
Limlithgow, Mar. of	1887	2	Mersey, Viscount ..	1872	2	Nunburnholme, Bn.	1904	3
Lisburn, E. of (o) ..	1892	7	Methyr, Baron ..	1901	3	O'Hagan, Baron ..	1882	3
Lisle, Baron (o) ..	1903	8	Meston, Baron ..	1865	1	Olivier, Baron ..	1859	1
Listowel, Earl of ..	1906	5	Methuen, Baron ..	1886	4	O'Neill, Baron ..	1907	3
Sits as Baron Hare			Mexborough, E. of (o)	1868	6	Onslow, Earl of ..	1876	5
Liverpool, Bp. of ..	1867	3	Michelham, Baron ..	1900	2	Oranmore & Browne,	1901	4
Liverpool, Earl of ..	1870	2	Middleton, Baron ..	1887	11	Baron (Sits as B. Me-		
Lloyd, Baron ..	1879	1	Middleton, Earl of ..	1860	1	rowth)		
Loch, Baron ..	1873	2	Mildmay of Flete,	1861	1	Orkney, Earl of (o)	1867	7
Londesborough, E. of	1894	4	Baron			Ormathwaite, Baron	1859	3
London, Bishop of ..	1858	110	Milford Haven, Mar-	1892	2	Ormonde, Marq. of	1849	4
Londonderry, Mar. of	1878	7	quess of			Sits as Baron		
Sits as Earl Vane			Milne, Baron ..	1866	1	Oxford, Bishop of ..	1861	36
Long of Wraxall,	1911	2	Minto, Earl of ..	1891	5	Oxford and Asquith,	1916	2
Viscount			Molesworth, Vis. (o)	1867	9	Earl of (M)		
Longford, Earl of ..	1902	6	Monck, Viscount ..	1905	6	Palmer, Baron ..	1868	1
Sits as Baron Stich-			Sits as Baron			Parmoor, Baron ..	1852	1
eston			Moncreiff, Baron ..	1872	4	Passfield, Baron ..	1859	1
Lonsdale, Earl of ..	1857	5	Monk Bretton, Baron	1924	3	Pref, Earl ..	1867	1
Lothian, Marquess of	1882	11	(M)			Pembroke & Mont-	1880	16
Sits as Baron Ker			Monkswell, Baron ..	1875	3	gomery, Earl of		
Loudoun, Countess of	1883	12	Monson, Baron ..	1868	9	Penrhyn, Baron ..	1894	4
(also Baroness Bot-			Montagu of Beau-	1926	3	Pentland, Baron ..	1907	2
treux Stanley			lieu, Baron (M)			Perth, Earl of (o)	1871	15
and Hastings) (U)			Monteagle of Bran-	1852	4	Peterborough, Bp. of	1847	31
Louth, Baron (o) ..	1868	14	don Baron			(o)		
Lovat, Baron ..	1911	15	Mentrose, Duke of ..	1878	6	Petre, Baron (M) ..	1914	17
Lovelace, Earl of ..	1905	4	Sits as Earl of Gra-			Phillimore, Barqn ..	1879	2
Lucan, Earl of (t) ..	1860	5	ham			Playfair, Baron ..	1849	2
Sits as Baron Bing-			Moray, Earl of ..	1892	18	Plender, Baron ..	1861	1
ham			Sits as Baron Stuart			Plumer, Viscount ..	1890	2
Lucas of Crudwell &	1880	9	of			Plunket, Baron ..	1899	6
Dingwall, Barone			Castle Stuart			Plymouth, Earl of ..	1889	2
ss			Morley, Earl of ..	1877	4	Poltimore, Baron ..	1882	4
Lugard, Baron ..	1858	1	Morris, Baron ..	1858	1	Polwarth, Baron (S)	1864	7
Luke, Baron ..	1873	1	Morton, Earl of (s)	1844	20	Ponsenby of Shul-	1871	1
Lurgan, Baron ..	1858	3	Mostyn, Baron ..	1885	5	brede Baron		
Lyell, Baron ..	1913	2	Mottistone, Baron	1868	5	Portarlington, Earl	1883	6
			Mount Edgecumbe,	1865	5	of (o)		
			Earl of			Portland, Duke of ..	1857	6
			Mountgarret, Visc.	1903	16			
			Sits as Baron					

Peer's Title	Born	No. of Sucees.	Peer's Title	Born	No. of Sucees.	Peer's Title	Born	No. of Sucees.
Portman, Viscount .. 1898	5	3	Sackville, Baron .. 1870	4	4	Stanley of Alderley, Baron .. 1907	6	6
Portsea, Baron .. 1860	1	1	St. Albans, Bishop of .. 1870	4	4	Stannore, Baron .. 1871	2	2
Portsmouth, Bp. (O) .. 1869	9	9	St. Albans, Duke of .. 1874	12	12	Stonchaven, Baron .. 1874	1	1
Portsmouth, Earl of .. 1861	9	9	St. Aldwyn, Earl .. 1912	2	2	Strabovki, Baron .. 1886	10	10
Poulett, Earl .. 1909	6	6	St. Audries, Baron .. 1893	2	2	Strathie, Baron .. 1858	1	1
Powerscourt, Visct. .. 1880	6	6	St. Davids, Visct. .. 1860	1	1	Stradbroke, Earl of .. 1862	3	3
Sits as Baron .. 1862	4	4	St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich Bp. of .. 1861	3	3	Strafford, Earl of .. 1862	6	6
Powis, Earl of .. 1862	4	4	St. Germans, Earl of .. 1867	7	7	Strange of Knokin .. 1884	14	14
Queenborough, Bar'n .. 1861	1	1	St. John of Blois, B. .. 1877	18	18	Strangerford and De Moleyns, Baroness (R) .. 1891	3	3
Queensberry, M. of (O) .. 1896	10	10	St. Leonards, Baron .. 1890	3	3	Royal, Baron .. 1899	4	4
Radnor, Earl of .. 1895	7	7	St. Levan, Baron .. 1857	2	2	Stratheden and Campbell, Baron .. 1855	14	14
Radstock, Baron (O) .. 1859	4	4	St. Oswald, Baron .. 1893	3	3	Strathmore and Kinghorne, E. of .. 1892	9	9
Raglan, Baron .. 1885	4	4	St. Vincent, Visct. .. 1859	6	6	Sits as Baron .. 1874	5	5
Ranfurlly, Earl of .. 1913	6	6	Salisbury, Bp. of .. 1863	95	95	Strathspey, Baron .. 1879	4	4
Rankeillour, Bn. .. 1870	1	1	Salisbury, Marq. of .. 1861	4	4	Strickland, Baron .. 1861	1	1
Rathcedan, Baron .. 1905	2	2	Saltoun, Baron (O) .. 1886	19	19	Sudeley, Baron .. 1911	6	6
Rathdonnell, Bn. (O) .. 1881	3	3	Sanderson, Baron .. 1868	1	1	Suffield, Baron .. 1897	7	7
Ravensdale, Baron .. 1896	2	2	Sandhurst, Baron .. 1892	4	4	Suffolk & Berkshire, Earl of .. 1906	20	20
ess (R) .. 1896	2	2	Sandwich, Earl of .. 1874	9	9	Sutherland, Duke of .. 1888	5	5
Ravensworth, Baron .. 1902	7	7	Sandys, Baron .. 1855	5	5	Swansen, Baron .. 1875	3	3
Rayleigh, Baron .. 1875	4	4	Sankey, Viscount .. 1866	1	1	Swaythling, Baron .. 1898	3	3
Reading, Marq. of .. 1890	1	1	Savile, Baron (M) .. 1919	3	3	Swinton, Baron .. 1904	2	2
Reay, Baron (O) .. 1905	13	13	Saye & Sele, Baron .. 1858	18	18	Talbot de Malahide, Baron .. 1874	6	6
Redesdale, Baron .. 1878	2	2	Searbrough, Earl of .. 1857	10	10	Tankerville, Earl of .. 1897	8	8
Remnant, Baron .. 1895	6	6	Seardsdale, Viscount .. 1898	2	2	Teignmouth, Bn. (O) .. 1881	5	5
Rendlesham, B. (O) .. 1868	1	1	Seafeld, Cn'ss of (R) .. 1906	12	12	Temple of Stowe, E. .. 1871	5	5
Rennell, B. .. 1858	1	1	Seaton, Baron .. 1863	4	4	Templemore, Baron .. 1880	4	4
Revelstoke, Baron .. 1911	1	1	Sefton, Earl of .. 1868	7	7	Templetown, Vis. (O) .. 1853	4	4
Rhayader, Baron .. 1862	1	1	Sits as Baron .. 1859	2	2	Tennyson, Baron .. 1889	3	3
Rhondda, Visct. (R) .. 1883	2	2	Selborne, Earl of .. 1911	3	3	Tenterden, Baron .. 1865	4	4
Richmond & Gordon, Duke of .. 1870	2	2	Selby, Viscount .. 1877	1	1	Terrington, Baron .. 1877	2	2
Riddell, Baron .. 1865	1	1	Selsdon, Baron .. 1877	1	1	Teynham, Baron .. 1867	18	18
Ridley, Viscount .. 1902	3	3	Sempill, Baron (O) .. 1893	19	19	Thankerton, Bn. (L) .. 1873	1	1
Ripon, Bishop of (O) .. 18	7	7	Shaftesbury, Earl of .. 1869	9	9	Thurlow, Baron .. 1869	6	6
Ritchie of Dundee, B .. 1866	2	2	Shannon, E. of .. 1900	8	8	Tollemache, Baron .. 1883	3	3
Roberts, Countess (R) .. 1870	2	2	Sits as Baron Carleton .. 1883	2	2	Tomlin, Baron (L) .. 1867	13	13
Rochdale, Baron .. 1866	1	1	Shanghnessy, Baron .. 1857	1	1	Torplichen, Bn. (O) .. 1886	9	9
Rochester, Baron .. 1876	1	1	Sheffield, Bp. of .. 1857	1	1	Torrington, Visct. .. 1886	9	9
Rochester, Bishop of .. 1869	102	102	Sherborne, Baron .. 1873	6	6	Towashend, Marq. (M) .. 1916	7	7
Rockley, Baron .. 1865	1	1	Shrewsbury and Talbot, E. of (M) .. 1865	6	6	Tredegar, Viscount .. 1893	2	2
Roden, Earl of (L) .. 1883	8	8	Shuttleworth, Baron .. 1844	1	1	Trenchard, Baron .. 1873	1	1
Rodney, Baron .. 1891	8	8	Sidmouth, Viscount .. 1882	5	5	Trent, Baron .. 1889	2	2
Rollo, Baron .. 1860	11	11	Sinclair, Baron (S) .. 1875	16	16	Trévethin, Baron .. 1843	1	1
Sits as Baron Dunning .. 1860	11	11	Sinha, Baron .. 1837	2	2	Trevor, Baron .. 1863	3	3
Romilly, Baron .. 1899	4	4	Skelmersdale, Baron .. 1876	5	5	Trimlestown, B. (O) .. 1861	18	18
Romney, Earl of .. 1892	6	6	Sligo, Marquess of .. 1856	6	6	Truro, Bishop of .. 1863	7	7
Rosebery, Earl of .. 1882	6	6	Sits as Baron Monteagle .. 1865	1	1	Tweeddale, Marq. of .. 1884	11	11
Sits as E. of Midlothian .. 1866	6	6	Snell, Baron .. 1865	1	1	Sits as Baron .. 1874	3	3
Rosse, Earl of (O) .. 1906	6	6	Snowden, Viscount .. 1864	1	1	Tyrril, Baron .. 1866	1	1
Rosslyn, Earl of .. 1869	5	5	Sodor & Man, Bp. of .. 1866	73	73	Ullswater, Viscount .. 1855	1	1
Rosmore, Baron .. 1892	6	6	(O) .. 1866	1	1	Valencia, Viscount .. 1883	12	12
Rotherham, Baron .. 1876	2	2	Somerleyton, Baron .. 1857	1	1	Sits as Bn. Annesley .. 1861	1	1
Rothermere, Visct. .. 1888	20	20	Somers, Baron .. 1887	6	6	of Bletchington .. 1860	7	7
Roths, Earl of (S) .. 1902	20	20	Somers, Duke of .. 1882	17	17	Vaux of Harrowden, Baron .. 1864	6	6
Rothschild, Baron .. 1868	2	2	Sondes, Earl .. 1866	3	3	Vernon, Baron .. 1889	9	9
Roundway, Baron .. 1880	2	2	Southampton, Bn. .. 1867	4	4	Vesulam, Earl of .. 1880	4	4
Rowallan, Baron .. 1895	9	9	Southborough, Bn. .. 1860	1	1	Vesey, Baron .. 1859	1	1
Roxburghe, Duke of .. 1913	9	9	Southesk, Earl of .. 1854	10	10	Vivian, Baron .. 1878	4	4
Sits as Earl Innes .. 1847	1	1	Sits as Baron Balfour .. 1882	4	4	Wakefield, Bp. of (O) .. 1868	3	3
Runciman, Baron .. 1872	3	3	Southwark, Bp. of .. 1882	4	4	Wakefield, Viscount .. 1859	1	1
Russell, Earl .. 1867	—	—	(O) .. 1868	4	4	Wakehurst, Baron .. 1861	1	1
Russell of Killowen, Baron (L) .. 1895	2	2	Southwell, Bp. of (O) .. 1872	5	5			
Russell of Liverpool, Baron .. 1871	1	1	Southwell, Vis. (O) .. 1892	7	7			
Rutherford of Nelson, Baron .. 1870	9	9	Spencer, Earl .. 1864	13	13			
Sits as Baron .. 1880	9	9	Stafford, Baron .. 1879	12	12			
Ruthven, Baron .. 1880	9	9	Stair, Earl of .. 1880	10	10			
Sits as Baron .. 1880	9	9	Sits as Bn. Oxenford .. 1880	10	10			
Ruthven of Gowrie .. 1886	9	9	Stalbridge, Baron .. 1880	10	10			
Rutland, Duke of .. 1886	9	9	Stamford, Earl of .. 1880	7	7			
			Stanhope, Earl .. 1880	7	7			

Peer's Title	Born	No. of Suce.	Peer's Title	Born	No. of Suce.	Peer's Title	Born	No. of Suce.
Waldegrave, Earl	1854	11	Westmeath, E. of (O)	1880	12	Wolverhampton, Vt.	1870	2
Waleran, Baron	1905	2	Westminster, D. of	1879	2	Wolverton, Baron	1904	5
Walpole, Baron	1913	9	Westmorland, E. of	1893	14	Woodbridge, Baron	1867	1
Walsingham, Baron	1884	8	Wharfedale, Earl of	1892	3	Woodlavington, Bn.	1842	1
Wargrave, Baron	1863	1	Wharton, Baron	1908	9	Worcester, Bp. of	1867	107
Waring, Baron	1860	1	Whitburgh, Baron	1874	1	Wraxall, Baron (M)	1928	2
Warrington of	1851	1	Wicklow, Earl of (I)	1877	7	Wrenbury, Baron	1845	1
Clyffe, Baron			Willington, Earl of	1866	1	Wright, Baron (L)	1869	—
Warwick, Earl	1911	7	Willoughby de	1896	20	Wrottesley, Baron	1873	4
Brooke and of			Broke, Baron			Wyfold, Baron	1851	1
Waterford, Marq. of	1933	8	Wilton, Earl of (M)	1921	7	Wynford, Baron	1871	6
Sits as Baron Tyrone (M)			Wimborne, Visct.	1873	1	Yarborough, Earl of	1859	4
Waterpark B. (O)	1876	6	Winchester, Bp. of	1875	90	York, Archbishop of	1881	90
Weir, Baron	1877	1	Winchester, Marq. of	1862	16	Younger of Leckie, Viscount	1880	2
Wellington, Duke of	1876	5	Winchelsea and Nottingham, Earl of	1885	14	Ypres, Earl of	1881	2
Wemyss & March, E.	1857	9	Winterton, Earl (O)	1883	6	Ystwyth, Baron	1840	1
of, Sits as Baron Wemyss			Wolsley, Viscount-ess (R)	1872	2	Zetland, M'quess of	1876	2
Wentworth, B'ess (R)	1873	16				Zouche, Bar'ness (R)	1875	17
Westbury, Bn. (M)	1914	4						

PUBLIC TRUSTEE

The annual report of the Public Trustee for the year ending March 31, 1933, stated that the surplus for the year amounted to £30,276.

The number of new cases accepted during the year, the report stated, was 994, as compared with 1,071 in 1932, but their total value, including accretions to existing trusts, was £14,833,329, as compared with £13,231,319 in 1932. About 60 per cent. of the new cases were under £5,000 value.

The total number of cases accepted since the institution of the office was 31,182, of which 12,601 have been completely distributed, leaving 18,581 under administration. The nominal capital value of the funds now held is approximately £215,000,000, in addition to landed property of the estimated value of £50,000,000.

The Manchester office, in charge of Mr. T. M. Young, Deputy Public Trustee, celebrated its twentieth appearance in the report. From an office with 50 trusts, a staff of six officers, and an earned income from fees amounting only to £2,804, these twenty years have seen the number of trusts grow to 2,157 with a capital value of nearly £25,000,000, the staff become 93 men and women, and the earned income from fees increase to £34,902. Over 1,000 testators have deposited their wills with the Deputy Public Trustee and approximately 2,400 testators have notified him that the Public Trustee is appointed under their wills.

During the past year the investment of trust money showed a turnover of over £3,000,000, giving an average yield of £3 13s. 3d. per cent. Sir O. Simpkin resigned in Sept. 1934, and was succeeded by Mr. H. E. Fass as Public Trustee.

FEWER RICH PEOPLE

Figures published by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue reveal a decline in the numbers of England's rich men.

When the statistics for 1934 become available, however, it is likely that the improvement in industrial conditions may well have resulted in an increase.

The number of persons with annual incomes of more than £30,000 fell from 1,160 in 1930-31 to 897 in 1931-32.

The following statistics show the number of big incomes during the three years up to 1932:

Incomes	1929-30	30-31	31-32
£			
30,000 to 40,000	564	479	373
40,000 to 50,000	272	221	192
50,000 to 75,000	282	255	182
75,000 to 100,000	119	96	57
Over 100,000	142	109	94

Persons with incomes of £2,000 and over in

1931-32 numbered 89,790, compared with 102,428 in the previous year.

The number of millionaires—men with incomes of £50,000 a year and over—was 333 in 1931-32. For the previous ten years the number averaged between 500 and 600.

From 1919 to 1929 the number of American millionaires rose from 65 to 513. Then came the Wall-street crash and the number fell in one year to 150. In Britain the number has been much more steadily maintained.

There were 8,000,000 persons in Great Britain and Northern Ireland in 1931-32 with incomes above the then tax exemption limit of £120. But 4,500,000—more than one-half of the total—were entirely relieved from tax by the operation of allowances. Thus, the number of persons bearing the burden of income tax was 3,500,000.

Net receipts from death duties in the year under review were £76,264,362, compared with £64,684,803 in the preceding year.

PEERS' FORMER DESIGNATIONS

It is often difficult to recall the former designations of a peer, especially when his title differs from the surname under which he was known previously. The following list includes most of the peers who have received or inherited their titles in the last twenty years, and will prove useful in settling their identity.

Marquises, Earls, Viscounts.

Allenby, Visct.—General E. H. H. Allenby.
 Allendale, Visct.—Hon. W. H. C. Beaumont.
 Astor, Visct.—Hon. W. Astor, M.P.
 Athlone, Earl of—Prince Alex. of Teck.
 Balfour, Earl of—Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour.
 Bearsted, Visct.—Sir W. H. Samuel.
 Beatty, Earl—Admiral Beatty.
 Bertie, Visct.—Hon. V. F. Bertie.
 Birkenhead, Earl of—Viscount Furneaux.
 Brentford, Visct.—R. C. Joynson-Hicks.
 Bridgeman, Visct.—Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman.
 Buckmaster, Visct.—Lord Buckmaster.
 Carisbrooke, Marquis of—Prince Alexander of Battenberg.
 Cecil, Visct.—Lord Robert Cecil.
 Chaplin, Visct.—Hon. E. Chaplin.
 Chelmsford, Visct.—A. C. G. Thesiger.
 Chilston, Visct.—Hon. A. Akers-Douglas.
 Cowdray, Visct.—W. J. C. Pearson.
 Craigavon, Visct.—Sir James Craig.
 Cromer, Earl—Visct. Errington.
 D'Abernon, Visct.—Sir E. Vincent.
 Devonport, Visct.—Hon. G. C. Kearley.
 Dunedin, Visct.—A. Graham Murray.
 Elibank, Visct.—Master of Elibank.
 Exmouth, Visct.—Hon. H. Pellew.
 Finlay, Visct.—Mr. Justice Finlay.
 FitzAlan, Visct.—Lord Edmund Talbot.
 Furness, Visct.—Hon. M. Furness.
 Haig, Earl—Viscount Dawick.
 Hailsham, Visct.—Lord Hailsham.
 Hambleden, Visct.—Hon. W. H. Smith.
 Harcourt, Visct.—Hon. W. H. Harcourt.
 Incheape, Earl—Visct. Glenapp.
 Iveagh, Earl of—Hon. Rupert Guinness.
 Jellicoe, Earl—Admiral Jellicoe.
 Kitchener, Earl—General H. E. C. Kitchener.
 Knollys, Visct.—Hon. E. G. W. T. Knollys.
 Lee, Visct.—Sir Arthur Lee.
 Leverhulme, Visct.—Hon. W. H. Lever.
 Linnithgow, Marquis of—Earl of Hopetoun.
 Liverpool, Earl of—Savile Foljambe.
 Long, Visct.—W. F. D. Long.
 Mersey, Visct.—Hon. Olive Bigham.
 Middleton, Earl of—Hon. W. St. John Brodrick.
 Milford Haven, Marquis of—Earl of Medina.
 Oxford and Asquith, Earl of—Viscount Asquith.
 Peel, Earl—Visct. Peel.
 Plumer, Visct.—Hon. T. Plumer.
 Plymouth, Earl of—Lord Windsor.
 Reading, Marquis of—Rufus D. Isaacs.
 Rhondda, Visctess.—Miss M. Thomas.
 Roberts, Countess—Hon. A. M. Roberts.
 Rothermere, Visct.—Sir Harold Harmsworth.
 St. Aldwyn, Earl—M. J. Hicks-Beach.
 St. Davids, Visct.—J. W. Philipps.

Sankey, Visct.—Lord Justice Sankey.
 Snowden, Visct.—Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden.
 Ullswater, Visct.—Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther.
 Wakefield, Visct.—Lord Wakefield.
 Willingdon, Earl of—F. Freeman Thomas.
 Wimborne, Visct.—Hon. Ivor Guest.
 Wolverhampton, Visct.—Hon. H. E. Fowler.
 Younger, Visct.—Lt.-Col. James Younger.

Barons.

Aberconway, Lord—Hon. H. D. Maclaren.
 Ailwyn, Lord—Hon. R. Fellowes.
 Airedale, Lord—A. E. Kitson.
 Allen, Lord—Clifford Allen.
 Allerton, Lord—Hon. W. L. Jackson.
 Alvingham, Lord—Major R. D. T. Yerburgh.
 Amulree, Lord—Sir Wm. W. Mackenzie.
 Armstrong, Lord—W. H. Watson-Armstrong.
 Arnold, Lord—S. Arnold.
 Ashfield, Lord—A. H. Stanley.
 Ashton of Hyde, Lord—Hon. R. Ashton.
 Askwith, Lord—G. R. Askwith.
 Athol-tan, Lord—Sir Hugh Graham.
 Baden-Powell, Lord—Sir R. Baden-Powell.
 Barnby, Lord—Hon. F. V. Willey.
 Bayford, Lord—Sir R. Sanders.
 Beaverbrook, Lord—Sir Max Aitken.
 Bethell, Lord—Sir J. H. Bethell.
 Biddulph, Lord—Michael Biddulph.
 Bingham, Lord—Earl of Lucan.
 Bingley, Lord—G. R. Lane-Fox.
 Blanesburgh, Lord—Sir Robert Younger.
 Bledisloe, Lord—Charles Bathurst, M.P.
 Blyth, Lord—Hon. H. W. Blyth.
 Borwick, Lord—Sir Robt. Borwick, Bart.
 Brocket, Lord—Sir C. Nall-Cain.
 Buckmaster, Lord—S. O. Buckmaster.
 Burnham, Lord—Col. Hon. Wm. Lawson.
 Byng, Lord—General Byng.
 Camrose, Lord—Sir Wm. Berry, Bart.
 Carnock, Lord—Hon. F. A. Nicolson.
 Carson, Lord—Sir Edward Carson.
 Cawley, Lord—Sir Fredk. Cawley.
 Chalmers, Lord—Sir Robert Chalmers.
 Channing, Lord—Sir F. A. Channing, M.P.
 Charnwood, Lord—Godfrey R. Benson.
 Cheylesmore, Lord—Hon. F. O. H. Eaton.
 Clwyd, Lord—J. H. Roberts, M.P.
 Cochrane, Lord—T. H. Cochrane.
 Colebrooke, Lord—Sir E. Colebrooke.
 Colwyn, Lord—F. H. Smirh.
 Conway, Lord—Sir Martin Conway.
 Cornwallis, Lord—Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis.
 Cozens-Hardy, Lord—E. H. Cozens-Hardy.
 Craigmyle, Lord—Lord Shaw.
 Cromwell, Lord—Capt. Bewicke-Copley.
 Cullen, Lord—B. I. Cokayne.
 Cunliffe, Lord—Rolf Cunliffe.
 Dalziel, Lord—Sir J. H. Dalziel.
 Daresfort, Lord—Sir J. G. Butcher.
 Daresbury, Lord—Sir Gilbert Greenall.
 Darling, Lord—Mr. Justice Darling.
 Daryington, Lord—Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease.
 Davies, Lord—David Davies.
 Dawson, Lord—Sir Bertrand Dawson.
 Desborough, Lord—W. H. Grenfell.
 De Villiers, Lord—C. P. de Villiers.
 Dickinson, Lord—Sir Willoughby Dickinson.

- Doyerdale, Lord—Hon. Oswald Partington.
 Dulverton, Lord—Sir Gilbert Wills.
 Duveen, Lord—Sir Joseph Duveen.
 Ebbisham, Lord—Sir Rowland Blades.
 Elmsley, Lord—Sir Douglas Newton.
 Elton, Lord—Godfrey Elton.
 Erule, Lord—Rt. Hon. R. Prothero, M.P.
 Essendon, Lord—Sir F. Lewis.
 Fairhaven, Lord—Urban Broughton.
 Faringdon, Lord—Alex. Gavin Henderson.
 Fisher, Lord—Hon. Cecil V. Fisher.
 Fitzmaurice, Lord—Lord E. Fitzmaurice.
 Forbes, Lord—Hon. Stephen Williamson.
 Forster, Lord—Henry W. Forster, M.P.
 Forteviot, Lord—Hon. John Dewar.
 Gainford, Lord—Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P.
 Gisborough, Lord—Capt. Chaloner, M.P.
 Gladstone, Lord—Henry N. Gladstone.
 Glanely, Lord—Sir Wm. Tatem.
 Glenarthur, Lord—Hon. J. C. Arthur.
 Glenavoy, Lord—Rt. Hon. J. H. M. Campbell.
 Glenconner, Lord—Hon. C. Tennant.
 Glendyne, Lord—Hon. John Nivison.
 Glentanar, Lord—T. Coats.
 Gorell, Lord—Hon. R. G. Barnes.
 Greenway, Lord—Sir Charles Greenway.
 Greenwood, Lord—Sir Hamar Greenwood.
 Grenfell, Lord—Field-Marshal Grenfell.
 Hanworth, Lord—Sir Ernest Pollock.
 Hardinge, Lord—Sir C. Hardinge.
 Hayter, Lord—Sir Geo. Chubb.
 Hemphill, Lord—Hon. M. C. A. Hemphill.
 Hewart, Lord—Sir Gordon Hewart, M.P.
 Hirst, Lord—Sir Hugo Hirst.
 Holden, Lord—Hon. E. I. Holden.
 Hollenden, Lord—Hon. Geoffrey Morley.
 Horder, Lord—Sir Thos. Horder.
 Howard, Lord—Sir Esme Howard.
 Hunsdon, Lord—Hon. H. C. Gibbs.
 Hutchison, Lord—Sir R. Hutchison.
 Hyndley, Lord—Sir John Hindley.
 Iliffe, Lord—Sir Edward Iliffe.
 Ilkeston, Lord—Hon. B. S. Foster.
 Iltingworth, Lord—Albert Iltingworth.
 Invernorth, Lord—Andrew Weir.
 Invernarn, Lord—Sir W. Beardmore.
 Islington, Lord—Sir J. Dickson-Poynder.
 Jessel, Lord—Sir H. Jessel, M.P.
 Joicey, Lord—James Joicey, M.P.
 Kilbracken, Lord—Hon. John Godley.
 Kirkley, Lord—Sir W. Noble.
 Kysant, Lord—Sir Owen Philipps.
 Lawrence, Lord—Hon. C. N. Lawrence.
 Leith, Lord—A. J. Forbes-Leith.
 Lloyd, Lord—Sir Geo. A. Lloyd.
 Lugard, Lord—Sir Fredk. Lugard.
 Luke, Lord—Sir G. Lawson-Johnston.
 Lyell, Lord—Charles A. Lyell.
 Maclay, Lord—Sir Jos. Maclay.
 Macmillan, Lord—H. P. Macmillan.
 Mamhead, Lord—Sir R. Newman.
 Marchamley, Lord—Hon. J. W. T. Whiteley.
 Marks, Lord—Sir G. Croydon Marks.
 Marley, Lord—Major Aman.
 Marshall, Lord—Sir Horace Marshall.
 Melchett, Lord—Hon. Henry Mond.
 Merrivale, Lord—Sir Henry Duke.
 Merthyr, Lord—Hon. H. C. Lewis.
 Meston, Lord—Sir James Meston.
 Michelham, Lord—Hon. H. A. Stern.
 Mildmay, Lord—F. B. Mildmay.
 Milne, Lord—Sir Geo. Milne.
 Morris, Lord—Sir Edward Morris.
 Mottistone, Lord—General Seely.
 Mountgarret, Lord—P. H. A. Butler.
 Mount Temple, Lord—Hon. Wilfred Ashley, M.P.
 Moyne, Lord—Hon. Walter Guinness.
 Moynihan, Lord—Sir Berkeley Moynihan.
 Noel-Buxton, Lord—Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton, M.P.
 Nuffield, Lord—Sir Wm. Morris.
 Nunburnholme, Lord—Hon. C. J. Wilson.
 Olivier, Lord—Sir S. Olivier.
 Palmer, Lord—Sir Ernest Palmer.
 Farmoor, Lord—Sir C. A. Cripps.
 Passfield, Lord—Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb.
 Pentland, Lord—Hon. J. H. Sinclair.
 Phillimore, Lord—Hon. G. W. Phillimore.
 Plender, Lord—Sir Wm. Plender.
 Ponsonby, Lord—Arthur Ponsonby, M.P.
 Pontypridd, Lord—Alfred Thomas, M.P.
 Portsea, Lord—Sir Bertram Palle.
 Queenborough, Lord—A. H. Paget.
 Rankellour, Lord—Rt. Hon. J. FitzAlan Hope.
 Rathcreedan, Lord—Hon. C. P. Norton.
 Remnant, Lord—Hon. R. J. F. Remnant.
 Rennell, Lord—Sir Rennell Rodd.
 Rhayader, Lord—Rt. Hon. Leif Jones.
 Riddell, Lord—Sir Geo. Riddell.
 Ritchie, Lord—Hon. C. R. Ritchie.
 Rochdale, Lord—Sir Geo. Kemp.
 Rochester, Lord—Sir Ernest Lamb.
 Rockley, Lord—Sir Evelyn Cecil.
 Rotherham, Lord—Hon. S. L. Holland.
 Roundway, Lord—Brig-Gen. E. M. Colston.
 Rowallan, Lord—Hon. G. Corbett.
 Runciman, Lord—Sir Walter Runciman, Bart.
 Russell of Liverpool, Lord—Hon. E. F. L. Russell.
 Rutherford, Lord—Sir Ernest Rutherford.
 St. Audries, Lord—Sir A. Acland-Hood.
 Sanderson, Lord—Mr. H. S. Furniss.
 Seaforth, Lord—Col. J. Stewart-Mackenzie.
 Selsdon, Lord—Sir Wm. Mitchell-Thomson.
 Shaughnessy, Lord—Hon. W. J. Shaughnessy.
 Sinha, Lord—Hon. A. Sinha.
 Snell, Lord—H. Snell, M.P.
 Somerleyton, Lord—Sir Saville Crossley.
 Southborough, Lord—Sir Francis Hopwood.
 Stonehaven, Lord—Sir John Baird.
 Strabolgi, Lord—Com. J. Kenworthy.
 Strachie, Lord—Sir E. Strachey.
 Strickland, Lord—Sir Gerald Strickland.
 Swaythling, Lord—Hon. S. A. Montague.
 Swinfen, Lord—C. Swinfen Eady.
 Tennyson, Lord—Hon. Lionel Tennyson.
 Terrington, Lord—Hon. W. Woodhouse.
 Tomlin, Lord—Mr. Justice Tomlin.
 Trenchard, Lord—Sir Hugh Trenchard.
 Trent, Lord—Hon. John Boot.
 Trovethin, Lord—Mr. Justice Lawrence.
 Tyrrell, Lord—Sir W. Tyrrell.
 Vestey, Lord—Sir William Vestey.
 Wakehurst, Lord—Gerald W. Loder.
 Waleran, Lord—Hon. W. G. H. Wairond.
 Wargrave, Lord—Sir E. Goulding.
 Waring, Lord—Sir Samuel Waring.
 Warrington, Lord—Sir T. R. Warrington, K.C.
 Weir, Lord—Sir Wm. Weir.
 Whitburgh, Lord—T. B. Borthwick.
 Wittenham, Lord—G. D. Faber.
 Woodbridge, Lord—Sir A. Churchman.
 Woolavington, Lord—Sir Jas. Buchanan.
 Wraxall, Lord—Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs.
 Wrenbury, Lord—Lord Justice Buckley.
 Wright, Lord—Mr. Justice Wright.
 Wyfold, Lord—Col. Hernon-Hodge.
 Ystwyth, Lord—M. L. Vaughan-Davies, M.P.

PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT

There are eighteen ladies who are peeresses of the United Kingdom in their own right.

Beaumont, Baroness. Carlton Towers, Carlton, Yorks. a. 38. Eldest daughter of tenth Baron Beaumont. The barony was conferred in 1309 by writ of summons by Edward II. Married Hon. B. P. Howard (now Lord Howard of Glossop) in 1914. Appointed O.B.E., 1918.

Berkeley, Baroness, M.B.E., Bracknell, Berks, a. 57. Succeeded her mother in the barony in 1899. Married Major F. W. Foley.

Botreaux and Hastings, Baroness. Edith Mand, Countess of Loudoun, succeeded in her claim in 1921. It was also declared that she was Baroness Stanley.

Burton, Baroness, Dochfour, Inverness, a. 59. Daughter of first Lord Burton, whom she succeeded in 1909. Married Mr. J. E. B. Baillie, of Dochfour, who died May, 1931; and, secondly, Major W. E. Melles, in July, 1932.

Cave, Countess, widow of the late Viscount Cave, Lord Chancellor, 1922-1928; Estella Penfold, daughter of the late W. W. Matthews. Married Geo. Cave, 1885. After Lord Cave's death in 1928 a peerage was conferred on her.

Clifton, Baroness, b. Jan. 22, 1900, daughter of seventh Earl of Darnley, whom she succeeded in 1900, as the barony of Clifton descends in female line when no male heir is living.

Cromartie, Countess of, Castle Leod, Strathpeffer, a. 54. Married Major Blunt Mackenzie.

De Ros, Baroness, Old Court, Strangford, Co. Down, a. 78. Succeeded her father in 1907.

Fife, Duchess of (Princess Arthur of Connaught). Daughter of late Duke of Fife and H.R.H. the Princess Royal, a. 41. Succeeded her father by special remainder in 1912. Married Prince Arthur of Connaught, Oct., 1913.

Furnivall, Baroness a. 34. The daughter of the fourteenth Lord Petre. Barony was revived after a hearing in the House of Lords, 1913. Married, secondly, Mr. William Dent, 1932.

Hungerford, de Moleyns, and Strange, Baroness of, Viscountess St. Davids proved claims in 1921.

Lucas, Baroness. Hon. Nan Ino Herbert, succeeded her brother, Lord Lucas, in 1916; a. 52. Married, 1917, Major Howard Lister Cooper.

Ravensdale, Baroness. Lady Irene Curzon, eldest daughter of late Marquis Curzon.

Rhondda, Viscountess. daughter of late Viscount Rhondda, a. 51.

Roberts, Countess, D.B.E. elder daughter of the late Field-Marshal Earl Roberts.

Wentworth, Baroness, daughter of the late Wilfred S. Blunt. Succeeded in Dec., 1917.

Wolseley, Viscountess, Culpepers, Ardingly, Sussex. Only daughter of the late F.-M. Viscount Wolseley, whom she succeeded in 1913, by special remainder.

Zouche, Baroness. Married Sir Frederick Frankland, Bart., and has two sons and a daughter. Succeeded to title April, 1917.

Scottish peerages are held in their own right by **Baroness Gray** (formerly Hon. E. E. Campbell, wife of Mr. H. T. Campbell), who succeeded in 1919; **Baroness Herries**, who is Duchess of Norfolk; **Baroness Kinloss**, who succeeded in 1889; and **Countess of Seafield**, who succeeded at the age of 8, in 1915. She married in 1930 Mr. D. Studley-Herbert.

POLITICAL ORGANISATIONS

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Primrose League, 64, Victoria Street, S.W.

Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

Liberal Central Association, 21, Abingdon Street, S.W.

National Liberal Fed., 42, Parliament Street, S.W.

Home Counties Liberal Federation, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.

New Party, 1, Great George Street, S.W.

Blackshirt Movement headquarters, 33, King's Road, Sloane Square, S.W.

Scottish Liberal Association, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Scottish Unionist Association, 53, Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

Women's National Liberal Federation, 1, Great George Street, S.W.

Labour Party. Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.

Independent Labour Party, 34, Victoria Street, S.W.

Fabian Society, 11, Dartmouth Street, S.W.

Free Trade Union, 69, Victoria Street, S.W.

Communist Party, 16, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

POLITICAL CLUBS

The leading political clubs are, on the Unionist side, the Carlton Club (entrance fee £40), 94, Pall Mall, S.W.; the Constitutional Club (entrance fee, 20 and 15 guineas), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.; City Carlton Club (entrance fee, 20 and 10 guineas), St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.; Conservative Club (entrance fee, 30 guineas), 74, St. James's Street, S.W.; St. Stephen's Club (entrance fee, 15 guineas), Bridge Street, S.W.; Junior Carlton Club,

(entrance fee, 30 guineas), 30, Pall Mall, S.W.; Junior Constitutional Club (entrance fee, 5 guineas), 101, Piccadilly, W.; Nineteen Hundred Club, 4, Pickering Place, St. James's, S.W.

The Liberal Clubs are the National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.; Reform Club (entrance fee, £40), 104, Pall Mall, S.W.; Eighty Club (no clubhouse), 3, Hare Court, E.C.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The following is a list of Members of Parliament returned unopposed or elected on or after Oct. 27, 1931. Politics of Members and opponents are indicated as follows : (C.)=Conservative ; (Nat. Lib.)=National Liberal ; (Nat. Lab.)=National Labour ; (Nat. Ind.)=National Independent ; (Lab.)=Labour ; (Ind. Lib.)=Independent Liberal ; (N.P.)=New Party ; (Com.)=Communist ; (Ind.)=Independent ; (Nat.)=Nationalist ; (W.N.)=Welsh Nationalist

Supporters of the National Government are the Conservatives, the National Liberals, the National Labour and National Independent.

Following the constituencies, the politics of opponents are given and each Member's majority at the poll.

Members	Party	Constituencies	Opponents	Maj.
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis, Bart.	L	Cornwall, N.	C	1546
Adams, D. M.	Lab	Poplar, S.	L	4288
Adams, S. V. T.	C	Leeds, W.	Lab	10347
Agnew, Lt.-Com. W. G.	C	Cornwall, Camborne	L Lab	3804
Ainsworth, Lt.-Col. C.	C	Bury	Lab	14443
Albery, I. J.	C	Kent, Gravesend	Lab	9922
Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Sir W.	C	Glasgow, Cen.	Lab	19091
Allen, Sir J. Sandeman	C	Lpool, W. Derby	Lab	23123
Allen, Major John S.	C	Birkenhead, W.	Lab	9665
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir William	C	Armagh	unop	—
Allen, William, K.C.	Nat	Stoke-on-Trent Burslem	Lab, Ind.	2399
Amery, Rt. Hon. L. S.	C	Bham, Sparkbrook	Lab	14979
Appin, Lt.-Col. R. V. K.	C	Middx, Enfield	Lab	10886
Apsley, Lord	C	Bristol, Cen.	Lab	7168
Aske, Sir Robert, Bart., K.C.	Nat L	Newcastle-on-Tyne, E.	Lab	10346
Assheton, R.	C	Notts, Rushcliffe	Lab, L	4293
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W.	C	Salford, W.	Lab	11716
Astor, Major the Hon. John J.	C	Kent, Dover	Lab	19962
Astor, Viscountess	C	Plymouth, Sutton	Lab	10204
Atholl, Duchess of	C	Perth & Kinross, W.	Nat L	5695
Attlee, Major C. R.	Lab	Stepney, Limehouse	C, N P	551
Bailey, E. A. G. S.	C	M'chester Gorton	Lab, Com.	4912
Baillie, Sir Adrian, Bart.	C	Linlithgow	Lab	3520
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. Stanley	C	Worcs, Bewdley	unop	—
Balfour, George	C	Hampstead	Lab	31453
Balfour, Capt. R. H.	C	Isle of Thanet	L L	21656
Balniel, Lord	C	Lanes, Lonsdale	L	6402
Banfield, J. W.	Lab	Widnesbury	C	3779
Barclay-Harvey, C. M.	C	Kincairdine & Western	N L	5376
Barrie, Sir Chas.	Nat L	Southampton	Lab	27844
Barton, B. K.	C	Hull, Cen.	Lab	3660
Bateman, A. L.	C	Camberwell, N.	Lab	705
Batey, J.	Lab	Durham, Spennymoor	C	4090
Beauchamp, Sir B. Bart.	C	Walthamstow E.	Lab, L	8832
Beaumont, M. W.	C	Bucks, Aylesbury	L, Lab	20441
Beaumont, Hon. R. E. B.	C	Portsmouth, Cen.	Lab	10111
Beit, Sir Alfred, Bart.	C	St. Pancras, S.E.	Lab, Com	9380
Beun, Sir Shirley	C	Sheffield, Park	Lab	10609
Bennett, Sir Ernest	Nat Lab	Cardiff, Cen.	Lab	13362
Bernays, Robert H.	Nat L	Bristol, N.	Lab	13214
Bevan, Aneurin	Lab	Mon, Ebbw Vale	unop	—
Bevan, Stuart, K.C.	C	Holborn	Lab	13178
Birchall, Sir John	C	Leeds, N.E.	Lab	21377
Bird, Sir R. Bart.	C	Wolverhampton, W.	Ind	9091
Blaker, Sir Reginald, Bart.	C	Middx, Spelthorne	Lab	24901
Blindell, J.	Nat L	Lincs, Holland	Lab	21535
Boothby, Robert	C	Aberdeen, E.	Lab	10097
Borodale, Visct.	C	C'well, Peckham	Lab, N Lab, Lab	8241
Bossom, A. C.	C	Kent, Maidstone	Lab	20624

Members	Party	Constituencies	Opponents	Maj.
Boulton, W. W.	C	Sheffield, Cen.	Lab	8377
Bourne, Capt. R. C.	C	Oxford	unop	—
Bowater, Sir T. Vassittart, Bart.	C	City of London	unop	—
Bower, Lt.-Com. R. T.	C	Yorks, Cleveland	Lab	10548
Bowyer, Sir George, Bart.	C	Bucks, Buckingham	Lab	12047
Boyce, H. Leslie	C	Gloucester	Lab	9978
Boyd, T. R. Lennox	C	Beds, Mid.	N L, Lab	1487
Boyd-Carpenter, Sir Archibald	C	Surrey, Chertsey	L	26308
Bracken, B.	C	Paddington, N.	Lab	14304
Braithwaite, Major A. N.	C	Yorks, E. Riding, Buck-rose	unop	—
Braithwaite, J. G.	C	Sheffield, Hillsborough	Lab	6500
Brass, Capt. Sir Wm.	C	Lancs, Clitheroe	Lab	9441
Briscoe, Capt. R. G.	C	Cambs	Lab	12729
Broadbent, Col. J.	C	Ashton-under-Lyne	Lab, L, N P	4578
Brocklebank, C. E. R.	C	Liverpool, Fairfield	Lab	16676
Brown, C.	Lab	Notts, Mansfield	C	5562
Brown, Col. Clifton	C	Northam, Hexham	Lab	13021
Brown, Ernest	Nat L	Leith	Lab	11447
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton	C	Berks, Newbury	unop	—
Browne, Capt. A. C.	C	Bellast, W.	I N	9107
Buchan, John, C. H.	C	Scottish Universities	unop	—
Buchan-Hopburn, P. G. T.	C	Liverpool, E. Toxteth	L	19094
Buchanan, G.	Lab	Glasgow, Gorbals	C, Com	8014
Bullock, Capt. Malcolm	C	Lancaster, Waterloo	unop	—
Burghley, Lord	C	Northants, Peterboro	Lab	12434
Burgin, Dr. Leslie	Nat L	Beds, Luton	Lab	24121
Burnett, J. G.	C	Aberdeen, N.	Lab, Lab	14178
Burton, Col. H. W.	C	Suffolk, Sudbury	N L	2571
Butler, R. A.	C	Essex, Saf. Walden	Lab	16033
Butt, Sir Alfred, Bart.	C	Baham and Tooting	Lab	18812
Cadogan, Major Hon. E.	C	Midlx, Finchley	Lab	27846
Caine, Ralph Hall	C	Dorset, E.	N L, Lab	9110
Campbell, Sir Edward	C	Kent, Bromley	Lab	37812
Campbell, Rear-Admiral G.	Ind	Burnley	Lab, Com	8209
Campbell-Johnston, M.	C	East Ham, S.	Lab	2563
Cape, T.	Lab	Cumber, Worthington	C	2854
Caporn, A. C.	C	Nottingham, W.	Lab	5633
Carver, Major W. H.	C	Yorks, E. Riding, Howden-shire	unop	—
Cassels, J. D. K.C.	C	Camberwell, N.W.	Lab	8888
Castlereagh, Visct.	C	Down	unop	—
Cautley, Sir H., Bart., K.C.	C	Sussex, E. Grinstead	Lab	29705
Cayzer, Sir Chas., Bart.	C	Chester	L, Lab	6404
Cayzer, Sir H., Bart.	C	Portsmouth, S.	Lab	24919
Cazalet, Miss T.	C	Islington, E.	Lab	14110
Cazalet, Capt. V.	C	Wilts, Chippenham	L, Lab	6304
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord Hugh	C	Oxford University	unop	—
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Sir Austen	C	Birmingham, W.	Lab	11941
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Neville	C	Birmingham, Edgbaston	Lab	27928
Chapman, Col. R.	C	Durham, Houghton	Lab	2849
Chapman, Sir Samuel	C	Edinburgh, S.	unop	—
Chorlton, A. E. L.	C	M'chester, Platting	Lab	5790
Christie, J. A.	C	Norfolk, S.	Lab	10047
Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston	C	Essex, Epping	L, Lab	30226
Clarke, F.	C	Kent, Dartford	Lab	6746
Clarry, Reginald	C	Merthyr, Newport	Lab	8591
Clayton, Sir G.	C	Ghes, Wirral	Lab	34758
Clydesdale, Marquess of	C	Renfrew, E.	Lab, Nat	15263
Cobb, Sir Cyril	C	Fulham, W.	Lab	12093
Cochrane, Commander Hon. A. D. G.	C	Dumbartonshire	Lab, Sc Nat, Com	3045
Cocks, F. Seymour	Lab	Notts, Broxtowe	C	1590
Colfox, Major W. P.	C	Dorset, W.	L	5239
Collins, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey	Nat L	Greenock	Lab, Com	7163
Colman, Nigel	C	Lambeth, Brixton	Lab	17315
Colville, Lt.-Col. John	C	Midlothian & Peebles, N.	Lab	13710
Conant, R. J. E.	C	Derby, Chesterfield	Lab	5980
Cook, T. R. A.	C	Norfolk, N.	Lab	6953
Cooke, Dr. J. D.	C	Hammersmith, S.	Lab	12628
Cooper, A. Duff	C	Westminster, St. George's	unop	—
Copeland, Mrs. Ida	C	Stoke-on-Trent, Stoke	Lab, N P	6654

Members	Party	Constituencies	Opponents	Maj.
Courtauld, Major J. S.	C	Sussex, Chichester	Lab	37671
Courthope, Sir Geo. Bart.	C	E. Sussex, Rye	unop	—
Cove, W. G.	Lab	Glam, Aberavon	L	6651
Craddock, Sir Reginald	C	Eng. Combined Univa.	C, N Lab, N P	1226
Cranborne, Visct.	C	Dorset, S.	Lab	12475
Craven-Ellis, W.	Nat	Southampton	Lab	28278
Crichton-Stuart, Lord C.	C	Cheshire, Northwich	Lab	14315
Cripps, Hon. Sir Stafford, K.C.	Lab	Bristol, E.	C	429
Critchley, Brig.-Gen. A. C.	C	Twickenham	Lab	5505
Crooke, J. S.	C	D'ham Deritend	Lab	10521
Crookshank, Col. C. de W.	C	Bootle	Lab	8806
Crookshank, Capt. H.	C	Gainsborough	L, Lab	6830
Croom-Johnson, R. P., K.C.	C	Somerset, Bridgwater	Lab	17067
Cross, R. H.	C	Rossendale	L, Lab	3117
Crossley, A. C.	C	Oldham	Lab	22064
Cruddas, Col. B.	C	Northum, Wansbeck	Lab	9533
Culverwell, C. T.	C	Bristol, W.	Lab	34389
Cunliffe-Lister, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip	C	Middx, Hendon	Lab	51000
Cunningham-Reid, Capt. A. S.	C	Marylebone	C	1013
Curry, A. C.	Nat L	Durham, Bp. Auckland	Lab	755
Dagger, Geo.	Lab	Mon, Abertillery	unop	—
Dalkeith, Earl of	C	Roxburgh and Selkirk	I L	3974
Davidson, Rt. Hon. J. C. C.	C	Herts, Hemel Hempstead	L, Lab	17925
Davies, D. L.	Lab	Glam, Pontypridd	N L, Ind, N P	7814
Davies, E. Clement, K.C.	Nat L	Montgomery	unop	—
Davies, Major G. F.	C	Somerset, Yeovil	N L, Lab	6119
Davies, R. J.	Lab	Laues, W. Houghton	C	2460
Davies, S. O.	Lab	Merthyr Tydfil	L, Com, LLP	8269
Davison, Sir Wm.	C	Kensington, S.	unop	—
Dawson, Sir Philip	C	Lewisham, W.	Lab	24333
Denman, Hon. R. D.	Nat Lab	Leeds, Cen.	Lab	15863
Denville, A.	C	Newcastle-on-Tyne, Cen.	Lab, N Lab	8173
Despencer-Robertson, Maj. J.	C	Salisbury	Lab	16233
Dickie, J. P.	Nat L	Durham, Consett	Lab	2547
Dixey, A. C. N.	C	Cum, Penrith	L	1492
Dixon, Capt. Rt. Hon. H.	C	Belfast, E.	Lab	19021
Dobbie, Wm.	Lab	Rotherham	C	15874
Donner, P. W.	C	Islington, W.	Lab	4560
Doran, E.	C	Tottenham, N.	Lab	4521
Dower, Capt. A. V. G.	C	Stockport	Lab	24407
Drewe, Cedric	C	Devon, Honiton	N L	7291
Drummond-Wolf, H. C.	C	Basingstoke	L, Lab	6885
Duckworth, G. A. V.	C	Salop, Shrewsbury	L, Lab	9147
Dugdale, Capt. T. L.	C	Yorks, N. Rid., Richmond	unop	—
Duggan, H. J.	C	Middx, Acton	Lab	12272
Duncan, J. A. L.	C	Kensington, N.	Lab	12017
Dunglass, Lord	C	Lanark, Lanark	Lab	8860
Eady, G. H.	C	Bradford, Con.	Lab	9289
Eales, J. F., K.C.	C	B'ham, Erdington	Lab	18996
Eastwood, J. F.	C	Northants, Kettering	Lab	8716
Eden, Capt. Rt. Hon. R. Anthony	C	Warwick & Leamington	Lab	29383
Edge, Sir Wm.	N L	Leics, Bosworth	Lab	14256
Edmondson, Major Sir A. J.	C	Oxon, Banbury	unop	—
Edwards, Chas.	Lab	Mon, Bedwelty	unop	—
Elliot, Rt. Hon. W. E.	C	Glas. Kelvingrove	Lab	9066
Ellis, Sir Geoffrey, Bart.	C	Hants, Winchester	Lab	17602
Ellison, Capt. G. S.	C	Blackburn	Lab	24932
Elmley, Viscount	Nat L	Norfolk, E.	Lab	19383
Emmott, C. E. G.	C	Glasgow, Springburn	Lab, Com	34
Entwistle, Major C. F., K.C.	C	Bolton	Lab	32649
Erskine-Bolt, Capt. C. G.	C	Blackpool	L	33486
Essenhugh, R. C.	C	Laues, Newton	Lab	381
Evans, Arthur	C	Cardiff, S.	Lab	5887
Evans, D. Owen	L	Cardigan	C, Lab	4571
Evans, Ernest	L	Univ. of Wales	Wel. Nat.	1315
Evans, P. V. Emrys	L	Derby, S.	Lab	10007
Evans, R. T.	L	Carmanthen	Lab, C	1214
Everard, W. L.	L	Leics, Melton	Lab	22255
Eyres-Monsell, Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton, C	C	Worcs, Evesham	unop	—

G.B.E.

Members	Party	Constituencies	Opponents	Mai.
Fermoy, Lord	C	Norfolk, King's Lynn	Lab	13633
Fielden, E. B.	C	Manchester, Exchange	Lab	15534
FitzRoy, Rt. Hon. Capt. E. A.	C	Northants, Daventry	unop	—
Flanagan, W. H.	C	Manchester, Clayton	Lab	4903
Fleming, E. L., K.C.	C	Manchester, Withington	Nat L	14718
Flint, A. J.	Nat Lab	Derby, Ilkeston	Lab	2
Foot, Isaac	Nat L	Cornwall, Bodmin	unop	—
Foot, Dingle M.	Nat L	Dundee	Lab, Ind, Com	19472
Ford, Sir Patrick, Bart.	C	Edinburgh, N.	Lab	17590
Forestier-Walker, Sir C., Bart.	C	Mon., Monmouth	Lab	14612
Fox, Sir Gifford, Bart.	C	Oxon, Henley	L	9424
Fraser, Capt. Sir Ian	C	St. Pancras, N.	Lab, Com	10233
Fraser, J. A. Lovat	Nat Lab	Staffs, Lichfield	Lab	10879
Fremantle, Sir Francis	C	Herts, St. Albans	Lab	26401
Fuller, A. G.	C	Manchester, Ardwick	Lab	5966
Gallbraith, J. F., K.C.	C	Surrey, E.	Lab	29535
Ganzoni, Sir John, Bart.	C	Ipswich	Lab	12292
Gardner, B. W.	Lab	W. Ham, Upton	C, ILP	3464
Gault, Lt.-Col. A. H.	C	Taunton	Lab	14197
Gibson, C. G.	C	Yorks, Pudsey and Otley	Lab	21688
Gillett, Sir George	Nat Lab	Finsbury	Lab	7159
Gilmour, Rt. Hon. Sir John, Bart.	C	Glasgow, Pollok	Lab	21449
Gledhill, G.	C	Halifax	Lab, Ind L	20130
Glossop, C. W. H.	C	Yorks, W. R., Penistone	Lab, N L	4972
Gluckstein, L. H.	C	Nottingham, E.	N L, Lab	5583
Glyn, Major Sir Ralph, Bart.	C	Berks, Abingdon	unop	—
Goff, Sir Park, K.C.	C	Rochester, Chatham	Lab, N P	9154
Goldie, Noel, K.C.	C	Warrington	Lab	5345
Goodman, Col. A. W.	C	Islington, N.	Lab	14007
Gower, Sir Robert	C	Rochester, Gillingham	Lab	11174
Graham, D.	Lab	Lanark, Hamilton	C	2053
Graham, Capt. Sir F., Bart.	C	Cumberland, N.	N L	1277
Graham-Little, Sir E.	Ind	London, City	Nat	5327
Granville, E. L.	Nat L	E. Suffolk, Eye	unop	—
Grattan-Doyle, Sir N. C.	C	Newcastle-on-Tyne, N.	Lab	24454
Graves, Miss F. M.	C	Hackney, S.	Lab	3093
Gray, W. J. Anstruther	C	Lanark, N.	Lab	4693
Greaves-Lord, Sir Walter, K.C.	C	Lambeth, Norwood	Lab	23634
Greene, P. C.	C	Worcester	Lab, L	9846
Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Arthur	Lab	Wakefield	Nat C	344
Grenfell, D. R.	Lab	Glam., Gower	N L	2806
Grenfell, E. C.	C	City of London	unop	—
Gretton, Col. Rt. Hon. J.	C	Burton	Lab	17285
Griffith, F. Kingsley	Nat L	Middlesbrough, W.	Lab	12971
Griffiths, G. A.	Lab	W. Riding, Hemsworth	unop	—
Griffiths, Tom	Lab	Mon., Pontypool	N L	4272
Grigg, Sir Edward	Nat C	Cheshire, Altrincham	L, Lab	9500
Grimston, R. V.	C	Wilts, Westbury	L, Lab	5955
Gritten, W. G. Howard	C	Hartlepool	Lab	16380
Groves, T. E.	Lab	W. Ham, Stratford	C	203
Grundy, T. W.	Lab	Yorks, W. R., Rother	C	10373
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E.	C	Plymouth, Drake	Lab	12394
Guinness, T. L. Bulkeley	C	Bath	L, Lab	16455
Gunston, Capt. D. W.	C	Glos, Thornbury	L, Lab	12064
Guy, J. C. M.	C	Edinburgh, Central	Lab, Com	6727
Hacking, Capt. Rt. Hon. D. H.	C	Lanes, Chorley	Lab	15015
Hales, H. K.	C	Stoke-on-Trent, Hanley	Lab, Ind	3017
Hall, G. H.	Lab	Merthyr, Aberdare	unop	—
Hali, Capt. W. D'Arcy	C	Brecon and Radnor	Lab	8397
Hamilton, Sir George	C	Hford	Lab, L	31564
Hamilton, Sir Robert	Nat L	Orkney and Shetland	unop	—
Hammersley, S. S.	C	Stockport	Lab	27856
Hanbury, C.	C	Dorset, N.	Ind L	10682
Hanley, D. A.	C	Depton	Lab	4314
Hannon, P. J. H.	C	Birmingham, Moseley	Lab	39642
Harbord, Arthur	Nat Lib	Gt. Yarmouth	Lab	15273
Harris, Sir Percy, Bart.	Nat L	Bethnal Green, S.W.	Lab, Com	6253
Hartington, Marquess of	C	Derbyshire, W.	unop	—
Hartland, G. A.	C	Norwich	Lab	10588
Harvey, Major S. E.	C	Devon, Totnes	N L	6562
Harvey, G.	C	Lambeth, Kennington	Lab	8183
Haslam, Dr. H. C.	C	Lincs, Horncastle	L	9312

Members	Party	Constituencies	Opponents	Maj.
Haslam, Sir John	C	Bolton	Lab	32646
Headlam, Lt.-Col. C. M.	C	Durham, Barnard Castle	Lab	2434
Healy, Cahir	Irish Nat	Fermanagh and Tyrone	C	5549
Heilgers, Capt. F. F. A.	C	Bury St. Edmunds	unop	—
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A.	Lab	Clay Cross	N, Com	15638
Henderson, Lt.-Col. Sir V.	C	Essex, Chelmsford	Lab	24206
Heneage, Lt.-Col. A. P.	C	Lincs, Louth	L	3995
Hepworth, J.	C	Bradford, E.	Lab	6753
Herbert, Rt. Hon. Sir Dennis	C	Herts, Watford	Lab	24653
Herbert, Major A. J.	C	Monmouth	Lab	9546
Herbert, Capt. Sidney	C	Westminster Abbey	unop	—
Hicks, George	Lab	Woolwich, E.	C	603
Hills, Rt. Hon. J. W.	C	Yorks, W. R., Ripon	Lab	32773
Hoare, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bart.	C	Chelsea	Lab	18289
Holdsworth, H.	Nat L	Bradford, S.	Lab	15537
Hope, Capt. the Hon. A. O. J.	C	Birmingham, Aston	Lab, Ind	16747
Hope, S.	C	Cheshire, Stalybridge	Lab, I L	13306
Hopkinson, Austin	Ind	Lancs, Mossley	Lab, C	1439
Hore-Belisha, L.	Nat L	Plymouth, Devonport	Lab	14429
Hornby, F.	C	Liverpool, Bverton	Lab, N Lab	4300
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.	C	Glasgow, Hillhead	Lab	13740
Horobin, Ian M.	Nat Lab	Southwark, Cen.	Lab	7447
Horsburgh, Miss Florence	C	Dumdee	Lab, Ind, Com	15983
Howard, T. F.	C	Islington, S.	Lab	7161
Howitt, Dr. A. B.	C	Reading	Lab, N P	15162
Hudson, Capt. A. U. M.	C	Hackney, N.	Lab	11523
Hudson, R. S.	C	Southport	L	16324
Hume, Sir George	C	Greenwich	Lab, Com	15556
Hunter, Dr. Joseph	Nat L	Dumfries	Lab	19184
Hunter, Capt. M. J.	C	Lincs, Brigg	Lab	6195
Hunter-Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A.	C	Bute and N.	Lab	14240
Hurd, Sir Percy	C	Wilts, Devizes	L	8201
Hurst, Sir Gerald, K.C.	C	Manchester, Moss-side	Lab	15262
Hutchinson, W. G. Douglas	C	Romford	Lab	18687
Inskip, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.	C	Hants, Fareham	unop	—
Iveagh, Countess of	C	Southend-on-Sea	Lab	38823
Jackson, Sir H.	C	Wandsworth	Lab, N P	11647
Jackson, J. C., K.C.	C	Lancs, Heywood	Lab	19514
James, Wing-Com. A. W. H.	C	Northants, Wellingboro	Lab	7990
Jameson, Douglas, K.C.	C	Glasgow, Maryhill	Lab	4097
Janner, B.	Nat L	Stepney, Whitechapel	Lab, Com, N P	1149
Jenkins, Sir Wm.	Lab	Carnarvon, Neath	N L	13464
Jennings, R.	C	Durham, Sedgfield	Lab	6552
Jesson, Major T. E.	C	Rochdale	Lab, L	7017
Joel, D. J. B.	C	Dudley	Lab	3904
John, W.	Lab	Rhondda, W.	Com	18728
Johnston, J. W.	C	Stirling & Clackmannan, E.	Lab	756
Johnstone, Harcourt	Nat L	S. Shields	Lab	10016
Jones, F. Llewellyn	Nat L	Flintshire	Lab	24247
Jones, Sir George	C	Stoke Newington	Lab	10198
Jones, H. Haydn	Nat L	Merioneth	Lab, C	1949
Jones, Jack	Lab	W. Ham, Silvertown	C	14197
Jones, Lewis	Nat L	Swansea, W.	Lab	6016
Jones, Morgan	Lab	Glam., Caerphilly	C	12017
Ker, J. Campbell	C	Stirling & Clackmannan, W	Lab	1819
Kerr, Lt.-Colonel C.	Nat L	Montrose Burghs	Lab, Sc. Nat	933
Kerr, H. W.	C	Oldham	Lab	22064
Keyes, Ad. of the Fl. Sir Roger	Nat C	Portsmouth, N.	Lab	5678
Kimball, L.	C	Leics, Loughboro	Lab	7852
Kirkpatrick, W. M.	C	Preston	Lab	20966
Kirkwood, D.	Lab	Dumbarton	C	997
Knight, Holford, K.C.	Nat Lab	Nottingham, S.	Lab	12269
Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir A.	C	Bucks Wycombe	Lab	30387
Lamb, Sir Joseph	C	Staffs, Stone	I L, Lab	13920
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G.	Nat L	Devon, S. Molton	Lab	22201
Lane-Mitchell, Sir W.	C	W'worth, Streatham	Lab	25015
Lansbury, Rt. Hon. George	Lab	Poplar, Bow & Bromley	C	4664
Latham, Sir Paul, Bart.	C	Yorks, Scarborough	Lab	25450
Law, Sir Alfred	C	Derby, High Peak	Lab	17937

Members	Party	Constituencies	Opponents	Maj.
Law, Richard	C	Hull, S.W.	Lab	13052
Lawson, John	Lab	Durham, Chester-le-Street	C	8593
Leckie, J. A.	Nat L	Walsall	Lab	6555
Leech, Dr. J. W.	C	Newcastle-on-Tyne, W.	Lab	15046
Lees-Jones, J.	C	Manchester, Blackley	N L, Lab	4335
Leigh, Sir John, Bart.	C	Wandsworth, Clapham	Lab, L	14331
Leighton, Major B.	C	Salop, Oswestry	Lab	15397
Leonard, W.	Lab	Glasgow, St. Rollox	C, Sc. Nat	811
Levy, T.	C	Yorks, Riland	Lab	11815
Lewis, O.	C	Colchester	Lab	11563
Liddall, W. S.	C	Lincoln	Lab	6234
Lindsay, Kenneth	Nat L	Kilmarnock	Lab, Ind, S. N	2653
Lindsay, N. Kerr	C	Bristol, S.	Lab	9520
Llewellyn, Major J. J.	C	Middlesex, Uxbridge	Lab, Ind	24207
Lloyd, Geoffrey	C	Birmingham, Ladywood	Lab	14000
Lloyd George, Rt. Hon. D.	L	Carnarvon District	C	5387
Lloyd George, Major Gwilym	Ind L	Pembroke	C	5105
Lloyd George, Miss M.	L	Anglesey	C	4227
Locker-Lampson, Rt. Hon. G.	C	Midx. Wood Green	Lab	32384
Locker-Lampson, Com. Oliver	C	Birmingham, Handsworth	Lab	22441
Lockwood, J. C.	C	Hackney, Cen.	Lab, L	7668
Lockwood, J. H.	C	Yorks, W.R., Shipley	Lab, N P	12579
Loder, Capt. J.	C	Sussex, Lewes	Lab	19386
Loftus, P. C.	C	Lowestoft	Lab, Ind, L	1920
Logan, D. G.	Lab	Liverpool, Scotland	C, Com, Ind	5241
Lumley, L. R.	C	York	Lab	13906
Lunn, W.	Lab	Yorks, Rothwell	C	2699
Lyons, A. M., K.C.	C	Leicester, E.	Lab	16454
Mabane, Wm.	Nat L	Huddersfield	Lab	27022
MacAndrew, Major C. G.	C	Glasgow, Partick	Lab	7652
MacAndrew, J. O.	C	Ayrshire, S.	Lab	2942
Macdonald, G.	Lab	Lancashire, Ince	C	9797
MacDonald, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay	Nat Lab	Durham, Senham	Lab, Com	5951
MacDonald, Malcolm	Nat Lab	Notts, Bassetlaw	Lab	13554
Macdonald, Capt. P. D.	C	Isle of Wight	Lab	23089
MacDonald, Sir M.	Nat L	Inverness	Lab, S. N	12761
MacLay, Hon. J. P.	Nat L	Paisley	Lab	10004
Macmillan, Captain H.	C	Stockton-on-Tees	Lab	11631
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Sir Ian, Bart. K.C.	Nat L	Inverness, Ross and Cromarty	unop	—
Macquisten, F. A., K.C.	C	Argyllshire	unop	—
Magnay, T.	Nat L	Gateshead	Lab, C, N P	12938
Mahwaring, H.	Lab	Rhondda, E.	Com, L	2899
Maitland, Adam	C	Kent, Faversham	Lab	12342
Makins, Brig.-Gen. Ernest	C	Cheshire, Knutsford	unop	—
Mallalieu, E. L.	Nat L	Yorks, W.R., Colne Valley	C, Nat Lab	3385
Mander, Geoffrey	Nat L	Wolverhampton, E.	C, Lab	2317
Manningham-Buller, Sir M., Bart.	C	Northampton	Lab	14914
Margesson, Capt. Rt. Hon. D.	C	Warwick, Rugby	Lab	13970
Marsden, Com. A.	C	Battersea, N.	Lab, Com	6703
Martin, T. B.	C	Durham, Blaydon	Lab	496
Mason, D. M.	Nat L	Edinburgh, E.	Lab, Ind	7128
Mason, Lt.-Col. G. K.	C	Croydon, N.	Lab	34800
Maxton, James	Lab	Glasgow, Bridgeton	C	4689
Mayhew, Lt.-Col. J.	C	East Ham, N.	Lab	10561
McConnell, Sir Jos., Bart.	C	Antrim	unop	—
McCorquodale, M.	C	Yorks, Sowerby	Lab	13654
McNtee, V.	Lab	Walthamstow, W.	C, L	1097
McEwen, J. H. F.	C	Berwick	Lab	16080
McGovern, J.	Ind Lab	Glasgow, Shettleston	C, Lab, N P	771
McKeag, W.	Nat L	Durham, Durham	Lab	267
McKie, J. H.	C	Galloway	L, Lab, N P	9817
McLean, Major Sir Alan	C	Norfolk, S.W.	Lab	9622
McLean, Neil	Lab	Glasgow, Govan	C	605
McLean, W. H.	C	Glasgow, Tradeston	Lab	1488
Meller, Sir R. J.	C	Surrey, Mitcham	Lab	26764
Mills, Major J. D.	C	Hants, New Forest	Lab	18192
Mills, Sir Fredk., Bart.	C	Leyton, E.	Lab	6852
Milne, C., K.C.	C	Fife, W.	Lab, Com	1814
Milne, Sir J. S. Wardlaw	C	Wores, Kidderminster	Lab	23545
Milner, Major J.	Lab	Leeds, S.E.	C	1736
Mitchell, Harold	C	Middlesex, Brentford	Lab	15095

Members	Party	Constituencies	Opponents	MaJ.
Mitcheson, G. G.	C	St. Pancras, S.W.	Lab	11223
Molson, A. H. E.	C	Yorks, W.R., Doncaster	Lab	4842
Moore, Lt.-Col. T. C. R.	C	Ayr Burghs	Lab	18282
Moore-Brabazon, Lt.-Col. J. T.	C	Wallasey	Lab	32449
Moreing, A. C.	C	Preston	Lab	20966
Morgan, R. H.	C	Wores, Stourbridge	Lab	3742
Morris, J. P.	C	Salford, N.	Lab	11880
Morris, Temple	C	Cardiff, East	Lab	2173
Morris-Jones, Dr. J. H.	Nat L	Denbighshire, Denbigh	unop	—
Morrison, Dr. G.	L	Scottish Universities	Lab	13320
Morrison, W. S., K.C.	C	Gloucester, Cirencester	Lab	22302
Moss, Capt. H. J.	C	Lanark, Rutherglen	Lab	5319
Muirhead, Major J. A.	C	Somerset, Wells	L	5271
Munro, Patrick	C	Llandaff and Barry	Lab	11823
Nall, Lt.-Col. Sir J.	C	Manchester, Hulme	Lab, N P	15966
Nall-Cain, Hon. A. R.	C	Liverpool, Wavertree	Lab	23973
Nathan, Major H. L.	Lab	Bethnal Green, N.E.	Lab	2767
Nation, Brig.-Gen. J. J. H.	C	Hull, E.	Lab	5977
Nicholson, Godfrey	C	Morpeth	Lab	1092
Nicholson, Rt. Hon. W. G.	C	Hants, Petersfield	Lab	22522
Normand, Rt. Hon. W.G., K.C.	C	Edinburgh, W.	Lab	18703
North, Capt. E. T.	C	Warwick, Nuneaton	Lab, N L	2464
Nunn, W.	C	Cumber'd, Whitehaven	Lab	2031
O'Connor, T. J., K.C.	C	Nottingham, Cen.	Lab	17896
O'Donovan, Dr. W. J.	C	Stepney, Mile End	Lab	2661
Oman, Sir Charles	C	Oxford University	unop	—
O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Sir Hugh, Bart.	C	Antrim	unop	—
Ormonston, T.	C	Lanark, Motherwell	Lab	899
Ormsby-Gore, Rt. Hon. W.	C	Staffs, Stafford	Lab	9827
Orr-Ewing, I. L.	C	Weston	L, Lab	13652
Owen, Major Goronwy	Ind L	Carnarvon	Lab, Ind	1136
Page-Croft, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry, Bt.	C	Bournemouth	Lab	29916
Paling, Wilfred	Lab	Yorks, Wentworth	unop	—
Palmer, F. Noel	Nat Lab	Tottenham, S.	Lab	5222
Parkinson, J. A.	Lab	Wigan	C	1018
Patrick, C. M.	C	Devon, Tavistock	L, Lab	3718
Peake, Capt. Osbert	C	Leeds, N.	Lab	25587
Pearson, W. J.	C	Durham, Jarrow	Lab	3192
Peat, C. U.	C	Darlington	Lab	8618
Penny, Sir George, Bart.	C	Kingston-on-Thames	Lab	28312
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace	C	Hastings	Lab, N L	17657
Perkins, W. R. D.	C	Gloucester, Stroud	Lab	16573
Peters, Dr. Sidney	Nat L	Hunts	Lab	18478
Petherick, M.	C	Penryn and Falmouth	N L, Lab	2382
Peto, Sir Basil, Bart.	C	Devon, Barnstaple	L	1710
Peto, G. K.	C	Wolverhampton, Bilston	Lab	3773
Pickering, E. H.	Nat L	Leicester, W.	Lab	13903
Pike, C. F.	C	Sheffield, Attercliffe	Lab, Com	165
Potter, John	C	Eccles	Lab	9948
Powell, Lt.-Col. E. G. H.	C	Southwark, S.E.	Lab	1385
Power, Sir John	C	Surrey, Wimbledon	Lab	29969
Pownall, Lt.-Col. Sir Assheton	C	Lewisham, E.	Lab	20869
Preston, Sir Walter	C	Cheltenham	Lab	17261
Proctor, Major H. A.	C	Accrington	Lab	12622
Purbrick, J. R.	C	Liverpool, Walton	Lab	20152
Purby, Sir P. J.	Nat L	Essex, Harwich	Lab	22589
Radford, E. A.	C	Manchester, Rusholme	Lab, Ind	2899
Raikes, H. V. A. M.	C	Essex, S.E.	Lab, Nat Lab	10370
Ramsay, A.	C	W. Bromwich	Lab, L	525
Ramsay, Capt. A. H. M.	C	Peebles	Lab	8250
Ramsay, T. B. Wilson	Nat L	Inverness, Western Isles	C	1008
Ramsbotham, H.	C	Lancs, Lancaster	Lab	21876
Ramsden, Sir Eugene	C	Bradford, N.	Lab	19136
Rankin, R.	C	Liverpool, Kirkdale	Lab, Ind	4772
Ratcliffe, A.	C	Staffs, Leek	C	1088
Rathbone, Miss Eleanor	Ind	Eng. Combined Univs.	C, N Lab, N P	1464
Rawson, Sir Cooper	C	Brighton	Lab	62253
Ray, Sir William	C	Surrey, Richmond	unop	—

Members	Party	Constituencies	Opponents	Maj.
Rea, W. Russell	Nat L	Dewsbury	Lab	8362
Reed, Arthur C.	C	Exeter	L, Lab	11789
Reid, D. D.	C	Down	unop	—
Reid, J. S. C., K.C.	C	Stirling	Lab	9362
Reid, W. A.	C	Derby	Lab	25888
Reimer, J. R.	C	Cheshire, Macclesfield	Lab	16942
Renwick, Major G. A.	C	Lancs, Stretford	Lab	26206
Rhys, Hon. Chas	C	Surrey, Guildford	Lab	32766
Rickards, G. W.	C	Skipton	Lab, L, Com	3979
Roberts, A. O.	Nat L	Wrexham	Lab	1821
Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bart.	C	Sheffield, Ecclesall	unop	—
Robinson, J. R.	C	Lancs, Widnes	Lab	9864
Ropner, Col. L.	C	Yorks, Barksdon Ash	Lab	13339
Rosbotham, Sir S. T.	Nat Lab	Lancs, Ormskirk	Lab	20253
Ross, Major Ronald	C	Londonderry	unop	—
Rothschild, Hon. J.	Nat L	Isle of Ely	Ind C, Lab	13849
Ruggles-Brise, Lt.-Col. E.	C	Essex, Maldon	Lab	12977
Runciman, Rt. Hon. Walter	Nat L	Cornwall, St. Ives	unop	—
Runge, Mrs. N.	C	Bermondsey, Rotherhithe	Lab	130
Russell, A., K.C.	C	Kirkcaldy District	Lab	4640
Russell, A. W.	C	Tynemouth	L, Lab	9312
Russell, H. F.	C	Sheffield, Brightside	Lab, Com, N P	4742
Russell, R. J.	Nat L	Cheshire, Eddisbury	unop	—
Rutherford, Sir Hugo, Bart	C	Liverpool, Edge Hill	Lab	8179
Rutherford, John	C	Edmonton	Lab	4524
Salmon, Major Sir I.	C	Harrow	Lab, L	33827
Salt, E. W.	C	Birmingham, Yardley	Lab, N P	15413
Salter, Dr. A.	Lab	Bermondsey, W.	C, Com	91
Samuel, Sir Arthur M., Bart.	C	Surrey, Farnham	unop	—
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert	Nat L	Lancs, Parnham	C, Lab	4287
Sandeman, Sir N. Stewart, Bart.	C	Lancs, Middleton	Lab	20906
Sanderson, Sir Frank, Bart.	C	Ealing	Lab	25935
Sassoon, Rt. Hon. Sir Phillip, Bart.	C	Hythe	Lab	16669
Savery, S.	C	Yorks, Holderness	L, Lab	11089
Scone, Lord	C	Perthshire, Perth	N L, Lab	3858
Selley, H. R.	C	Battersea, S.	Lab, N P	15035
Shakespeare, Geoffrey	Nat L	Norwich	Lab	12630
Shaw, Mrs. Helen	C	Lanark, Boswell	Lab, Com	2148
Shaw, W. T.	C	Potfar	L	5181
Shepperson, Sir E.	C	Herefordshire, Leominster	L	6115
Shute, Col. J. J.	C	Liverpool, Exchange	Lab	2786
Simmonds, O. E.	C	Birmingham, Duddleston	Lab, Com, N P	6543
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John, K.C.	Nat L	Yorks, Spen Valley	Lab	12956
Sinclair, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald, Bt.	Nat L	Caithness and Sutherland	unop	—
Sinclair, Col. Thos.	C	Queen's Univ., Belfast	unop	—
Skelton, A. Noel, K.C.	C	Scottish Universities	unop	—
Slater, John	C	Bastbourne	unop	—
Smiles, Sir Walter	C	Blackburn	Lab	24462
Smith, Bracewell	C	C'well, Dulwich	L, Lab	5344
Smith, Sir Walker	C	Barrow-in-Furness	Lab	4959
Smith, L. W.	C	Sheffield, Hallam	Lab	19050
Smith, Sir Robert	C	Aber. & Kincardine, Cen.	N L	3743
Smith, Thos.	Lab	Yorks, Normanton	unop	—
Smithers, Sir Waldron	C	Kent, Chislehurst	Lab	26640
Somersct, Thos.	C	Belfast, N.	unop	—
Somervell, Sir Donald, K.C.	C	Cheshire, Crewe	Lab	6790
Somerville, A. A.	C	Berks, Windsor	unop	—
Somerville, D. G.	C	Willesden, E.	Lab, L	18983
Soper, R. J.	Nat L	Barnsley	Lab	770
Sotheron-Estcourt, Capt. T. E.	C	Yorks, Pontefract	Lab	3971
Southby, Commander A. J. R.	C	Surrey, Epsom	Lab	36505
Spears, Brig.-Gen. E. L.	C	Carlisle	Lab	4634
Spencer, R. A.	C	St. Helens	Lab	2436
Spender-Clay, Col. Rt. Hon. H.	C	Kent, Tonbridge	Lab	22394
Spens, W. P., K.C.	C	Kent, Ashford	L, Lab	4628
Stanley, Rt. Hon. Lord	C	Lancs, Fylde	unop	—
Stanley, Rt. Hon. Oliver	C	Westmorland	unop	—
Steel-Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bart	C	Warwick, Tanworth	Lab	34046
Stevenson, J., K.C.	C	Aberdeen, Camllachie	Lab	3179
Stewart, J.	Nat	Fermanagh & Tyrone	Ind	10701
Stewart, J. H.	Nat L	Fife, E.	Lab, &c.	9135
Stewart, W. J.	C	Belfast, S.	unop	—
Stones, J.	C	Lancs, Farnworth	Lab	2907
Storey, Samuel	C	Sunderland	Lab	23679

Members	Party	Constituencies	Opponents	Maj.
Stourton, Hon. J. J.	C	Salford, S.	Lab	6914
Strauss, E. A.	Nat L	Southwark, N.	Lab	5992
Strauss, G. R.	Lab	Lambeth, N.	L, N G, Ind	6313
Strickland, Capt. W. F.	C	Coventry	Lab	15994
Stuart, Captain the Hon. James	C	Moray and Nairn	unop	—
Sueter, Rr.-Admiral Sir M. F.	C	Herts, Hertford	Lab	18659
Sugden, Sir Wilfrid	C	Leyton, W.	Lab	10010
Summersby, C. H.	Nat L	Shoreditch	Lab	4608
Sutcliffe, H.	C	Ilkley, Rotherham	L, Lab	6902
Tate, Mrs. Mavis C.	C	Willesden, W.	Lab	8360
Taylor, Vice-Adm. E. A.	C	Paddington, S.	Lab	22674
Taylor, W. Ross	C	Suffolk, Woodbridge	Lab	19769
Templeton, W. P.	C	Lanark, Coatbridge	Lab, N P	1501
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H.	Nat Lab	Derby	Lab	27416
Thomas, J. P. L.	C	Herefordshire, Hereford	Ind, L	6953
Thomas, Major L. B.	C	B'ham, King's Norton	Lab, L	11047
Thompson, Sir Luke	C	Sunderland	Lab	23679
Thomson, Sir Frederick, Bt.	C	Aberdeen, S.	Lab	27361
Thorne, Will	Lab	W. Ham, Plaistow	unop	—
Thorp, Linton, K.C.	C	Nelson and Colne	Lab	7084
Tinker, J.	Lab	Leigh	C	2125
Titchfield, Marquess of	C	Notts, Newark	Lab	14605
Todd, Capt. A. J. K.	C	Berwick-on-Tweed	unop	—
Todd, A. L. S.	C	Staffs, Kingswinford	Lab	2439
Touche, Gordon	C	Surrey, Reigate	Lab	26858
Train, J.	C	Glasgow, Cathcart	Lab, N P	17723
Tree, Ronald	C	Leics, Harborough	Lab, L	6860
Troyte, Lieut.-Col. G. J. Acland	C	Devon, Tiverton	unop	—
Tryon, Rt. Hon. G. C.	C	Brighton	Lab	62041
Tuinell, Lt.-Com. R. L.	C	Cambridge	Lab, L	2720
Turton, R. H.	C	Yorks, Thirsk and Malton	unop	—
Wallace, Capt. Euan	C	Hornsey	Lab	33609
Wallace, John	Nat L	Dunfermline	Lab	4616
Ward, Col. Sir A. Lambert, Bart.	C	Hull, N.W.	Lab	16603
Ward, Miss Irene	C	Walsend	Lab	7606
Ward, Mrs. S. A.	C	Staffs, Cannock	Lab	4665
Warrender, Sir Victor, Bart	C	Lines, Grantham	Lab	15049
Waterhouse, C.	C	Leicester, S.	Lab	22875
Watt, G. S. Harvie	C	Yorks, Keighley	Lab, L	5887
Wayland, Sir William	C	Kent, Canterbury	Lab	24407
Webb, Col. J. Baldwin	C	Salop, Wrekin	Lab	8096
Wedderburn, H. J. Scrymgeour	C	Renfrew, W.	Lab, S Nat	7115
Wedgwood, Rt. Hon. Col. J. C.	Ind	Newcastle-under-Lyme	unop	—
Wells, S. R.	C	Beds, Bedford	Lab	15376
West, F. R.	Lab	Hammersmith, N.	C, Com	3516
Weymouth, Visct.	C	Somerset, Frome	Lab	7110
White, Rt. Graham	L	Birkenhead, E.	Lab	17075
Whiteside, Noel H.	C	Leeds, S.	Lab, L	725
Whyte, Jardine	C	Derbyshire, N.E.	Lab, N P	1934
Williams, Chas.	C	Devon, Torquay	Lab	27339
Williams, D.	Lab	Swansea, E.	L	3949
Williams, E. J.	Lab	Glam, Ogmore	C, Com	11411
Williams, Herbert G.	C	Croydon, S.	Lab	9937
Williams, Dr. J. H.	Lab	Carmar, Llanelly	C	16033
Williams, T.	Lab	Yorks, W.R., Don Valley	C	8093
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord	C	Rutland & Stamford	Lab	1787
Wills, W. D.	C	Batley	Lab	9678
Willmot, J.	Lab	Fulham, E.	C	4840
Wilson, Sir Arnold	C	Herts, Hitchin	Lab	4207
Wilson, Clyde T.	C	L'pool, W. Toxteth	Lab	5693
Wilson, G. H. A.	C	Cambridge Univ.	unop	—
Windsor-Clive, Lt.-Col. G.	C	Salop, Ludlow	Lab	15017
Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl	C	Sussex, Horsham	Lab	38954
Wise, Capt. A. R.	C	Sheffield, Smethwick	Lab	7918
Withers, Sir John J.	C	Cambridge Univ.	unop	—
Wolmer, Rt. Hon. Visct.	C	Hants, Aldershot	Lab	18043
Womersley, Sir Walter	C	Grimsby	Lab	17601
Wood, Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley	C	Woodwich, W.	Lab	11924
Wood, Major Sir McKenzie	Nat L	Banff	unop	—
Worthington, Dr. J. V.	Nat Lab	Glos, Forest of Dean	Lab	1521
Wragg, Herbert	C	Derby, Belper	Lab	7911
Young, Rt. Hon. Sir E. Hilton	C	Kent, Sevenoaks	unop	—
Young, E. J.	L	Middlesbrough, E.	Lab	6329

LONDON FACTS AND FIGURES

The actual size of London can be stated in several forms: the administrative County of London covers 74,816 statute acres (116 sq. miles), with a population of 4,397,000. The City of London (municipal and parliamentary limits) covers 675 acres, pop. 10,800 (1932); the Central Criminal Court district covers 268,356 acres, the Metropolitan Police district (excluding the City) embraces 442,749 acres, pop. 7,466,492, while the Metropolitan and City Police district embraces 443,424 acres. Greater London, covering 693 sq. miles, includes the whole of the counties of London and Middlesex, and parts of Kent, Surrey, Essex and Herts. The census of 1931 gave the population of Greater London as 8,202,818. Latest figures for Greater London are 8,203,942. According to this census the population of Greater London showed an increase of 722,617 people, or nearly 10 per cent. The census revealed the amazing rate of the growth of the "outer ring" of London. In 1921 the population was 2,995,678, and in 1931 it had increased to 3,805,997. Dwellings in the County of London number 748,930 compared with 720,004 in 1921. From the Registrar-General's returns, a number of interesting facts concerning London emerge. For example, in Kensington girls and women outnumber men and boys by 38,377; seven London boroughs lost population since the 1921 census—Chelsea, Deptford, Fulham, Islington, Lambeth, Poplar and Stoke Newington; as the home of most Londoners, Wandsworth is an easy first with 353,101 inhabitants, Islington coming second with 321,712 and Lambeth third with 296,162. In 1934 there were 210,000 Jews in Greater London.

London has plenty of foreigners. Latest figures give: Russians, 35,000; Poles, 31,000; French, 14,000; Italians, 11,000; Americans, 9,000. Stepney, Bethnal Green, Hackney and Stoke Newington contain nearly one-third of London's foreigners—about 60,000. As regards housing, enormous numbers of people live two or more in a room, viz. Islington, 104,799; Stepney, 103,630; Southwark, 68,560; St. Pancras 72,000. Altogether, in the County of London there are 1,136,481 people living in overcrowded houses. These latter figures are taken from Sir Hubert Hewelken Smith's "New Survey of London Life and Labour."

There are some 476,813 Post Office telephone stations with 4,636 public call offices. Bills, cheques, etc., to the total value of about £44,300,000,000 are passed through the London Bankers' Clearing House.

RATEABLE VALUE

The total rateable value of the City, the Temples and the Metropolitan boroughs and parishes is £60,356,218; the rateable value of the City alone is £8,037,765, or £13 202 per acre.

For the local government of London there are a number of authorities—the Corporation of the City of London, the L.C.C., the Metropolitan Water Board, Metropolitan Asylums Board, and 28 Borough Councils. The net expenditure of what is known as the City of London's Estate is about £230,000. The City's

total expenditure for 1934 was estimated at £4,261,789. The L.C.C. total gross expenditure for 1934-35 was estimated at £29,584,030. The net water rental of the M.W.B. is about £4,631,000. The latest figure for the total net debt of all London local authorities is £157,112,038, an increase of over £4,000,000 over the previous year, due mainly in respect of housing.

CORPORATION AND L.C.C.

The City Corporation consists of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, 2 sheriffs, the recorder, chamberlain, town clerk, common serjeant and other officers. It has jurisdiction over the markets, e.g. London Central, Billingsgate, Leadenhall; justice, schools, open spaces, libraries, bridges, etc. The City Guilds (Livery Companies) which include the twelve great companies and others, are limited in action nowadays to the administration of charitable trusts and the upkeep of technical and general education. The Port of London is administered by the Port of London Authority. The City of London School has a membership of some 700 boys, the expenditure is about £30,000 a year, its income, fees, etc., £23,500, the balance being provided by the Corporation.

The strength of the City Police is about 1,100. The Metropolitan Police Force numbers 20,274, and the total expenditure on pay, clothing and expenses is £8,650,000. The Corporation pays £88,000 a year in Imperial taxes; the Central Criminal Court costs them £8,851; the Guildhall, £25,865; the Mayoralty and Shrievalty absorb £11,008, and £12,000 is set apart for receptions and £8,000 for donations.

The London County Council, consisting of 60 electoral divisions, is composed of a chairman, 20 aldermen, 124 elected councillors, making a total of 145 members. It performs its work by delegating various powers to committees, e.g. finance, improvements, general purposes, local government, drainage, bridges and ferries, tramways, education, etc. It has paid officers, such as clerk of council, chief engineer, education officer, medical officer of health and others, in addition to a large clerical and general staff housed in the County Hall. The L.C.C. controls the fire brigade, streets, building, some parks, licensing of various activities, but does not concern itself with gas and electricity, these being in the hands of private companies. The Council has a staff of 80,000.

Some idea of the diversity and immensity of the L.C.C.'s activities will be gleaned from the following: The chief officer of supplies who may be said to keep house for the largest family in the world is responsible for more than 100,000 patients, inmates and staff housed in the Council's institutions, and for 900,000 teachers, student- and children. In a given year the Council bought 10,000,000 eggs, 1,000,000 aspirin tablets, 1,000,000 soda-mint tablets, 10,000 tumblers, 2,207,000 cigarettes and (every week) 275 pigs. His department spends £5,000,000 per annum. A recent official statement set out publicly for the first time

the provision to be made for staff in every department. It reveals that the Council employs 86,475 people with a wage bill of £17,619,921.

EDUCATION

As regards education, the elementary schools of London are controlled by the L.C.C., and the estimated expenditure is about £10,895,560 a year. The L.C.C. provides and controls almost 1,000 public elementary schools, about 70 secondary schools, 260 technical and evening schools. The number of elementary school children in 1934 was 546,000, a drop from 700,000 in 1921-22.

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

With regard to London's parks and open spaces, these are controlled by the Crown, L.C.C. and the City Corporation. Among those administered by the first are Hyde (564 acres), Kensington Gardens (275), Green (53), Greenwich (188), Regent's and Primrose Hill (472), Richmond (2,358), St. James's (93). The City Corporation's parks include Burnham Beeches and Fleet Wood (439), Epping (5,560), Highgate Wood (69), West Ham (77). Those under the L.C.C. are Battersea (200), Blackheath (267), Clapham Common (220), Dulwich (72), Golden's Hill (36), Hackney Downs (42), Hampstead Heath (240), Ken Wood, Streatham Common (66), Victoria Park (217). London's parks and gardens number 1,000, being 33,000 acres and 10 per cent. of its total area.

Among the chief sights in London may be mentioned: (1) **Antiquarian**—Tower, London Stone, Roman Bath, British Museum. (2) **Ecclesiastical**—Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, the City churches. (3) **Art and Education**—National, Tate, Dulwich art galleries, Wallace Collection, Royal Academy and London Museum, Zoological Gardens, University and King's colleges, Ken Wood Art Collection, Hampstead, the Imperial Institute. (4) **Law**—High Courts of Justice, Old Bailey, Lincoln's Inn, the Temple district. (5) **Famous Buildings**—Buckingham, St. James's and Kensington Palaces, Guildhall, Mansion House, Bank of England, Royal Exchange, Houses of Parliament, Chelsea Royal Hospital. (6) **Other Notable Sights**—Literary London, e.g. Carlyle Museum, Chelsea; Dr. Johnson's House, Gough Square; Fleet Street and its Courts, etc.; Hampstead for the Heath, Parliament Hill and Keats' House; Albert

Hall and Memorial; the Row in Hyde Park; the Monument; Smithfield; Crystal Palace, etc.

LONDON'S TRAFFIC

London's traffic is the greatest in the world, and its omnibus, train and tube system the most extensive and best organised. On July 1, 1933, practically the whole of London's passenger-carrying undertakings, comprising the London Underground Group, London General Omnibus Company, L.C.C. trams, were merged in one body known first as the London Passenger Transport Board (L.P.T.B.), but later and briefly as London Transport. The new Board controls 5,312 buses, 2,518 tramcars (1,700 of them those of the L.C.C.), 3,156 railway passenger cars for the operation of 227 route miles of railways. The Board carry in a year over 3,500,000,000 passengers. There are about 700 railway stations in Greater London; the Underground (Tube) has the following mileage: Central London, 6 miles, 70 chains; City and South London, 7 miles, 30 chains; London Electric Rly. (Bakerloo, Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton, and Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead systems) 30 miles. The trams have a total length of 356 miles. Taxicabs total 8,400.

The Port of London is the dock area extending between Havengore Creek, Essex, and Teddington. The water area of the docks is 750 acres, with 45 miles of lineal quays and 10 graving docks. The total net registered tonnage of vessels arriving at and departing from the Port amounts to 56,480,004. The trade of the Port is nearly £700,000,000 per annum. There are 14 ambulance stations. London has more than 1,500 churches and chapels, and its airport at Croydon is the finest in the world. Other facts are that London insures itself against fire for £2,285,191,999, and in a given year had 4,562 fires at average cost of £150. The cost of maintaining each mile of the 2,275 miles of streets in the City and Metropolitan boroughs is £3,412, or £3,211,000 in all, and it costs £242 per mile to light them. A L.C.C. return showed that there are 7,566 licensed premises in the county area, there being 3,975 public-houses, 1,097 beer-houses, 426 hotels, restaurants, etc., and 2,068 off-licensed premises. Official figures for London voluntary and L.C.C. hospitals in a given year were: 8,355,756 out-patient attendances, 123,312 operations, 216,788 new in-patients, 53,778 beds.

HOW LONDONERS EARN THEIR LIVING

Londoners are very busy people. Every day 2,311,000 of them go to work. What do they all do? The Registrar-General gives the answer to that question.

Who would have thought that 522,000 people are at their desks every morning, either as directors, managers, agents, clerks, typists, etc., in the great banking, insurance, shipping, and other manifold commercial undertakings?

"Personal service" is the next largest absorber of labour. There are 414,000 people employed in hotels, restaurants, clubs, hair-

dressers, laundries, and in various kinds of domestic service.

Tobacconists' shops employ nearly twice as many women as men: waitresses outnumber waiters by over 9,000—20,122 compared with 11,032—but, on the other hand, there are five times more men than women engaged as bakers and pastry-cooks.

There are 3,485 actors and 3,918 actresses in London. Of the 1,195 managers and lessees of theatres, 87 are women. Fourteen women are described as film producers and studio managers.

NOTABLE GIFTS OF THE YEAR

"There is but one thing that never can turn into suffering, and that is the good we have done."—MAETERLINCK

The more outstanding benefactions of 1934 are summarised as follows. There were many gifts of great value either by will or by living persons, and on the other hand a number of interesting minor bequests. As usual, **hospitals and educational interests** predominated. A number of bequests for Art purposes were made during the year. Sir David Murray, the famous landscape painter, left personal estate of £58,815, and, by his will, he left the residue of his property to establish a system of training in landscape-painting, with an out-of-doors residence, where students could live and receive instruction from members or associates of the Royal Academy. In addition, Sir David left £2,000 to the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours.

GIFTS TO ENCOURAGE ARTISTS

Under the will of Mr. Norman Wilkinson, the famous scenic artist, a sum of more than £50,000 was placed at the disposal of the Courtauld Institute of Art, to be devoted, in the first instance, to the establishment of a "**Laboratory of the Arts**," the first of its kind in Britain. Its aim is to investigate all means by which modern science may be harnessed in the service of the artist, collector, and antiquarian. Mrs. Abbey, wife of the famous R.A. who died in 1911, made a bequest of £95,000 to the Royal Academy, earmarked to be given in commission for mural paintings; also her house on the Chelsea Embankment to be a museum devoted entirely to the work of her husband. Mr. Lewis George Fry, the landscape and water-colour painter, left to the trustees of the National Gallery the picture belonging to him, then hung in the picture gallery at Bridge End, Saffron Walden, the subject of which is an old lady with a high conical cap and costume trimmed with broad yellow bands. He also bequeathed £1,000 to Clifton College, for the encouragement and furtherance of art in the school.

Dr. Charles P. Handson gave £7,166 to the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, for the advancement of **biological research** in the etiology and treatment of disease. Another Cambridge college, Trinity, benefited during the year. Professor Anthony Ashley Bevan, one of its noted dons, Reader in Arabic, left to it £10,000 for such purposes as the University thought fit, and £10,000 for the benefit of the University Library. Oxford received a generous gift from Lord Nuffield, (better known as Sir William Morris), the motor magnate. This took the form of £10,000 to St. Peter's Hall Theological College, the money to be used to clear off a debt on the building, and provide a bequest in memory of Lord Nuffield's mother. In recent years he had given £140,000 to the Radcliffe Infirmary in the same University city.

In July, Mr. Harold L. Cohen, of Liverpool,

gave £100,000 to the University of Liverpool for the erection of a new library. Alderman J. C. Graves, the Sheffield business magnate, gave £15,000 for the construction of a Sheffield University Students' Union building. Noted among bequests to Scottish Universities was that of the late **Professor John Harrower**, Emeritus Professor of Greek in the University of Aberdeen. Leaving personal estate valued at £20,000, he gave his residuary estate to accumulate until a clear annual income of £800 was realised to found a professorship in Greek art and archaeology at the University of Aberdeen, the chair to be known as the "**Geddes-Harrower Chair**." Professor Harrower's wife was the only child of Sir William Geddes, the former Principal of the University. Lt.-Col. Herbert Prentice, R.E., bequeathed £2,500 to Clifton College for general purposes "in the hope that the authorities will apply the income to the foundation of a scholarship to be known as the Prentice-Whitley Scholarship, in memory of the happy association of myself and the Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley in the same study in Wiseman's House at Clifton." The latter was Speaker of the House of Commons, April, 1921-June, 1928.

A TOWER FOR LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL

Churches and religious institutions received the usual large number of benefactions, but only a few typical bequests can be given. The most outstanding gift of the year was that of £220,000, made by Lord Vestey and Sir Edmund Vestey for the erection of the great central tower of **Liverpool Cathedral**, in memory of their father, Mr. Samuel Vestey, and their mother. Except for certain personal and public bequests, Mr. James Wilkinson, of Glasgow, whose estate was valued at £102,239, left the whole of his fortune to the **United Free Church of Scotland** for a capital fund. On March 9 it was announced that Mrs. J. H. Keene, of Galleyswood, near Chelmsford, had promised the Bishop of Chelmsford £10,000 for a new church to be built on the Becontree estate in memory of her husband, who left over £1,000,000. Mrs. Keene has made gifts during the past two years totalling over £100,000. Sir James Carmichael, the famous contractor, left £5,000 to the Congregational Union of England and Wales, for general purposes, but desiring that it should be applied in continuing free grants of books to Congregational Ministers. Mr. George Dennis Swiffen, a sugar broker, of Worcestershire, who left £532,000, gave £61,000 to charities chiefly in Birmingham. Professor John Joly, of the University of Dublin, gave to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, his crucifix, minutely carved with the events of the Life of Christ, and inlaid with a bit of the "True Cross," and the Cambridge Bible, formerly the property of his great grandmother, the Marchioness of Lansdowne. Dr. E. L. Bevan,

first bishop of Swansen and Brecon, left £10,000 to the Swansen and Brecon Diocesan Trust to form a Fabric Fund for restoration and renovation.

By the will of **Mr. Frank E. Leighton**, of Ingatestone, Essex, a former director of the Home and Colonial Stores, the bulk of his £22,000 estate was left for providing shelter and food for homeless and destitute women.

By far the largest number of gifts are for hospitals. A munificent donation that created much interest was that of **Mr. Edward William Meyerstein**, a retired stockbroker. In July the largest single cheque ever received by Middlesex Hospital—£70,000—was sent to Prince Arthur of Connaught, chairman of the hospital, by Mr. Meyerstein. This princely gift brought his donations to this hospital up to a total of £100,000, as in March he gave £30,000, for which he was thanked personally by King George. To this munificence he added on his birthday a cheque for £75,675, thus completing the total required. The same hospital received £15,000 from **Mr. S. A. Courtland** to found a clinical research unit under the direction of the medical school council for the intensive and exclusive investigation of such diseases as may be selected.

St. George's Hospital received a gift of £10,000 from Dr. Charles Slater, for many years consulting bacteriologist and member of the house committee of the hospital, for the building of a clinical laboratory. Early in the year, **Lord Nuffield** gave £45,000 for the erection of a new block of private wards at Guy's Hospital.

In January it was announced that **Mr. Frederick William Hampshire**, chairman and managing director of Messrs. F. W. Hampshire and Co., manufacturing chemists, of Derby, had promised to give £35,000 to University College Hospital, which, in 1934, celebrated its centenary and aimed at raising £100,000 for new buildings. A benefactor of St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, subscribed £40,000 to the fund for building a new nurses' home and pay-bed block, and later in the year was anxious to contribute a further £25,000. The identity of the munificent donor was unknown. **Mr. J. A. Dewar**, the racehorse-owner, gave £10,000 towards the £100,000 rebuilding fund of the Gordon Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge Road.

Further allocations to London institutions were made by the trustees of Mr. Edward Clark, a printer, of Edinburgh; these included a third grant of £1,000 to King Edward's Hospital Fund, a third grant of £500 to the National Hospital for the Relief and Cure of Paralysis and Epilepsies, and a second grant of £250 each to All Saints' Hospital; Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton; and Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street. Grants to Edinburgh institutions from the same source totalled £20,520. A Bournemouth man, **Mr. Henry Thomas Baker**, gave £10,000 and the income of £15,000 in shares to King George V Hospital Extension Fund. **Councillor W. Barratt**, the Northampton boot and shoe manufacturer, and his wife, gave £20,000 for the erection of a maternity wing at the Northampton General Hospital. Finally, mention must be made of the grant of £10,000 to the Empire Day Cancer Campaign by the trustees of the Bernhard Baron Trust.

FOR ALMSHOUSES

Some interesting general charitable gifts include provision for almshouses, homes, etc. By the will of **Mr. Charles Lane**, Birmingham, money was left for the erection of twelve almshouses for the use of aged poor persons of Yardley, and for payment to each an allowance of 9s 6d. a week. By the will of **Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Beech**, of Chingford Mount, a Home of Rest for Poor Ladies is to be established at 171, Chingford-road, Chingford. The residue of her estate of £108,962 was to be devoted to such charities as the trustees decided.

Mrs. Amelia Bullock-Webster, who left property in Great Britain, in addition to considerable property in New Zealand and Canada, gave her English estate to the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society and her New Zealand property (reported to be £70,000) upon trust to form a fund for providing pensions for retiring clergy of Christchurch, N.Z. **Miss Eliza Woodman Bowyer**, of Trowbridge, gave the residue of her estate (£30,000) to the National Children's Home and Orphanage. Charities to the extent of nearly £250,000 benefited under the will of **Mr. Thomas Kirkwright**, of Bournemouth, these including Barnardo's Homes, St. Dunstan's, and Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

Greenwich was to be the fore in regard to gifts. The Prime Minister in the House of Commons on March 26 announced that through the generosity of **Sir James Caird**, the shipbuilder, a National Maritime Museum is to be formed at Greenwich. Another generous gift to Greenwich was that of **Mr. William J. Yapp**, who, at a cost of £15,000, presented the famous Observatory here with a new 36-in. reflecting telescope and a building to house it, in recognition of the work of **Sir Frank Dyson**, the former Astronomer-Royal.

Mr. Percy Malcolm Stewart, chairman of the London Brick Co. and Forders, Ltd., gave £25,000 for a scheme for land settlement for unemployed of a voluntary kind, to be put into operation in Bedfordshire. About £250,000 was left by **Baroness Northcote** to help poor children to emigrate to Australia. The Metropolitan Police Court poor boxes are to receive a fortune of approximately £25,000 under the will of **Mr. John Trinder Frost**, of the Manchester Hotel, Bournemouth. An interesting will was that of **Mr. William Morris**, a London solicitor, who bequeathed £10,000 to four actresses; £10,000 to his niece, **Mrs. Hilda Louise Fox**, formerly **Miss Hilda Hanbury**, a noted actress, £2,000 to his step-daughter, **Miss Julia Neilson**, £2,000 to **Miss Ellaline Terriss**, and £2,000 to **Miss Winnie Melville**. In his will the **Rev. Basil Graham Bouchier**, former rector of St. Anne's, Soho, asked the King to accept the marble statue of the late Queen Alexandra which he had at Wimpole Lodge, Royston, and the Queen to accept the built furniture, also at that house, presented to him by the late Princess Royal.

Miss Lettice A. Floyd left land known as the Starley Fields, Berkswell, to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Coventry, upon trust as a public park, and the bulk of the residue of her property to the Rachel McMillan Training Centre. **Mrs. Eleanor Shorter**, of South Croydon, gave her residence and ten acres of land to the National Playing Fields Association of the County Borough of Croydon to be used as playing fields.

BRITISH CHARITIES

By Arthur Black

(Secretary of Shaftesbury Society and R.S.U.)

British Charities are of almost infinite variety. The chief groups are the voluntary hospitals of about 20 kinds, Convalescent Homes, Nursing Institutions, Dispensaries, Surgical Aid: relief for physically and mentally afflicted persons; Homes for children and for the aged and infirm; benevolent agencies; Religious, Reformatory, Rescue Societies, and others for Social and Physical Welfare. No complete record exists.

Miss E. Macadam, in "The New Philanthropy," describes the relations between the public services of to-day and the innumerable forms of private charitable effort, which have not been diminished by the enormous growth in the last generation of State social provision. This co-operation between official and voluntary charity is a distinctive feature of British life, and, by popular consent, it is being developed to the advantage of both systems. The nation's chief Medical Officer made lately a strong plea in favour of one co-operative hospital system, as a practical compromise, and urges regular consultation between representatives of the local authorities and of the voluntary hospitals.

The Statistical Survey in the fourth "Hospitals Year Book" covers 973 of the voluntary hospitals in Great Britain and Ireland, out of 1,051. Their total income amounted to £15,258,000, including £5,409,000 in voluntary contributions, £3,635,000 public and patients' payments for service rendered, and £3,863,000 from legacies and invested funds. Legacies still prove one of the most stable sources of supply. Their total expenditure on maintenance and extensions left a surplus of £846,000. The number of in-patients during the year increased to 1,206,000; their average stay in large hospitals was three weeks.

Great as is this voluntary hospital system—the principal charity of the nation—it may be noted that, while it provides for 72,000 beds, the municipal provision reaches 143,000, almost exactly double. In institutions for mental disorder and disease the difference is still more marked, there being 17,000 voluntary and 139,000 municipal beds. The total average expenditure per bed is £150 per year, and in the London hospitals the patients' payments reach £68 per bed.

Poppy Day (British Legion, Earl Haig's Fund) reached £513,000 in England and Wales, and £67,094 in Scotland, an encouraging increase.

The King Edward's Hospital Fund, 1933, made a grant of just over £300,000 to 145 hospitals in Greater London whose total income was just over £4,000,000, towards which voluntary gifts amounted to £2,239,000. The net surplus of £422,000 is the highest for 10 years. Progress has been made not only in scale, but in the quality of curative medicine and surgery.

St. Bartholomew's, the 700-year-old London hospital, is building, at a cost of £150,000, a much-needed new medical block. **The new Middlesex Hospital** will be completed this

winter. So far over £1,000,000 has been received, only £80,000 being still required. It will be one of the world's best-equipped hospitals and medical schools.

The Road and Rail Traffic Act of 1933 has raised the maximum obtainable for the treatment of in-patients in certain forms of road accident cases to £50, and for out-patients £5. It has been estimated that the hospitals will be able to recover about one-third of the cost of treatment of motor accident victims.

A Parliamentary Bill is being promoted to give any Hospital Management Committee power to provide wards for paying patients. The number of beds for such patients is steadily increasing.

Special efforts for the unemployed have been stimulated and organised by the National Council of Social Service. There have been 2,300 Centres opened and made use of by a quarter of a million men and women. The Churches, Y.M.C.A., T.O.C., the British Legion, Rotary Clubs, among others, have assisted, the Society of Friends being well in the foreground for initiative and generous devotion. The National Council states that in the past ten years they have accepted the trusteeship of nearly 2,000 Covenanted Gifts to charities for seven year periods, recovering income tax upon them, and so securing larger amounts for the charities selected by the donors.

Two popular child charities have celebrated their Jubilees, the **National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children**, which, due to the Rev. Benjamin Waugh, followed the example of Liverpool and of New York City, and has so far dealt with 1,622,476 cases, involving 4,378,677 endangered children—a remarkable record; and the **Children's Country Holiday Fund**, founded by Canon and Dame Henrietta Barnett for the benefit of London's poor children, which has developed to large proportions and last season purposed to send away 36,000 children for a fortnight each.

The Oxford House Settlement, Bethnal Green, the training ground in applied Christianity of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other distinguished Church leaders, has also completed 50 years' notable service.

The Foundling Hospital Site, Bloomsbury. The purchase, mainly from generous voluntary sources, has been completed by a grant from the L.C.C., and this open space secured for ever to a crowded central district. The **Geraldine Mary Harmsworth Park, Southwark**, has been opened, and is a beautiful memorial to his mother, by Viscount Rothermere.

Charities as a whole have successfully faced the strain of another difficult financial year. None worth while have had to close their doors. The Foreign Missionary Societies have been handicapped severely by the fluctuating rates of exchange, by economic conditions in the world fields, and by urgent home demands upon the Churches for new buildings and extensions in numerous housing areas, but they have held on with undiminished faith and energy.

THE NATION'S PURSE

HOW IT GROWS, IS OBTAINED, AND SPENT

Here are the figures of the Budgets since 1915-16; of the money actually received into the Exchequer; also of the expenditure for each year, and the resulting surplus or deficiency.

Years	Revenue			Expenditure			Surplus (+) or Deficiency (-)
	Budget Estimate	Receipts into Exchequer	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate	Budget and Supple- mentary Estimates	Issues out of the Exchequer (exclusive of Expenditure not chargeable against Revenue)	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1915-16	305,014,000	336,767,000	+ 31,752,285	1,589,904,000	1,559,153,877	-30,745,623	-1,222,391,552
1916-17	502,275,000	573,428,000	+ 71,153,000	2,233,896,000	2,198,113,000	-35,783,000	-1,624,685,000
1917-18	638,600,000	707,235,000	+ 68,635,000	2,767,631,000	2,696,221,000	-71,410,000	-1,938,986,000
1918-19	842,050,000	889,021,000	+ 46,971,000	2,977,636,000	2,579,301,000	-398,335,000	-1,690,280,000
1919-20	1,201,100,000	1,339,371,000	+ 138,271,000	1,673,659,000	1,665,778,000	-7,881,000	-326,202,000
1920-1	1,418,300,000	1,425,983,000	+ 7,685,000	1,271,188,000	1,195,428,000	-75,760,000	-230,557,000
1921-2	1,216,650,000	1,124,880,000	- 91,770,000	1,160,821,000	1,079,187,000	-81,634,000	-45,693,000
1922-3	910,775,000	914,012,000	+ 3,237,000	903,900,000	812,496,000	-91,404,000	-101,516,000
1923-4	818,500,000	837,169,000	+ 18,669,000	982,759,000	788,840,000	-40,919,000	-48,329,000
1924-5	794,050,000	799,436,000	+ 5,386,000	801,396,000	795,777,000	-5,619,000	-3,659,000
1925-6	801,060,000	812,062,000	+ 11,002,000	825,772,000	828,100,000	+ 328,000	-14,038,000
1926-7	824,750,000	805,701,000	- 19,049,000	832,478,000	842,395,000	+ 9,917,000	-36,694,000
1927-8	834,830,000	842,824,000	+ 7,994,000	839,204,000	838,585,000	-619,000	-4,239,000
1928-9	831,517,000	836,435,000	+ 4,918,000	823,779,000	818,041,000	-5,738,000	-18,394,000
1929-30	827,010,000	814,971,000	- 12,039,000	836,002,000	829,494,508	-6,507,500	-14,523,000
1930-31	873,230,000	857,761,000	- 15,469,000	885,933,000	881,037,000	-4,896,000	-23,266,000
1931-2	866,282,000	851,482,000	- 14,800,000	865,275,000	851,118,000	-14,157,000	-364,000
1932-3	848,898,000	827,031,000	- 21,867,000	869,716,000	859,310,000	-10,406,000	-32,273,000
1933-4	782,316,000	809,379,000	+ 27,063,000	784,405,000	778,231,000	-6,174,000	-31,148,000

HOW WE GET IT

The way in which we get the national purse filled is shown in this table, which gives the chief sources of revenue, and the amount received in the year 1933-34.

Source	£
Customs	179,177,000
Excise	107,000,000
	286,177,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	5,200,000
Estate, etc., Duties	85,270,000
Stamps (exclusive of Fee and Patent Stamps)	22,710,000
Land Tax and House Duty	800,000
Property and Income Tax	228,932,000
Sur Tax, and arrears of Super Tax	52,590,000
Excess Profits Duty } & Corporation Tax }	1,800,000
Total	392,102,000
Post Office (net receipts)	13,100,000
Crown Lands (net receipts)	1,230,000
Receipts from Suez Canal	4,655,000
Shares and Sundry Loans	22,103,000
Miscellaneous & Special Receipts	22,103,000
Total Ordinary Revenue	724,567,000
Self-balancing Revenue and Expenditure:	
Post Office	59,300,000
Road Fund	25,512,000
Grand Total	£809,379,000

HOW WE SPEND IT

This table shows how the nation's money is spent, and the main items of expenditure in 1933-34.

Service	Amount
I.—Consolidated Fund Services	£
National Debt Services	212,946,000
Payment to U.S.A.	3,304,300
Paid to N. Ireland Exchequer	6,635,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	4,084,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	226,969,000
II.—Supply Services	
Army	37,592,000
Navy	53,500,000
Air Force	16,780,000
Civil Services	338,683,000
Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue	12,145,000
Total Ordinary Expenditure	685,669,000
New Sinking Fund	7,750,000
Self-balancing Rev. & Expend:	
Post Office	59,300,000
Road Fund	25,512,000
Total	84,812,000
Total Expenditure	£778,231,000

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

Our present tariffs imposed for revenue brought in £179,177,000 for the year ended March 31, 1934.

The Excise Duties in 1933-34 produced approximately £107,000,000.

DEATH DUTIES RECEIPTS

The net receipts of death duties for the last five years were:

1929-30	£79,770,000
1930-31	£82,610,000
1931-32	£65,000,000
1932-33	£77,140,000
1933-34	£85,270,000

THE ENTERTAINMENT TAX

The rates of Entertainment Tax, as fixed in the Supplementary Budget introduced on Sept. 10, 1931, are:

Where the payment for admission, excluding the duty—

Does not exceed 2½d.	d.
Exceeds 2½d. and does not exceed 5d.	1
Exceeds 5d. and does not exceed 7½d.	1½
Exceeds 7½d. and does not exceed 10d.	2
Exceeds 10d. and does not exceed 1s. 0½d.	2½
Exceeds 1s. 0½d. and does not exceed 1s. 3d.	3
Exceeds 1s. 3d.	3

for the first
1s. 3d. and
1d. for every
5d. or part
of 5d. over
1s. 3d.

The yield of the entertainment duty has been as follows for each year ending March 31, since May, 1920:

1920	10,480,000	1928	6,119,978
1921	11,736,000	1929	6,003,587
1922	10,280,000	1930	6,695,847
1923	9,603,000	1931	6,952,088
1924	9,285,000	1932	7,808,908
1925	16,249,344	1933	9,318,622
1926	5,714,476	1934	9,235,160
1927	5,729,054		

THE BUDGET: £706,520,000

This table gives the Balance Sheet, 1934-35, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after his Budget introduced on April 17, 1934.

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1934-35.

Customs	£183,650,000
Excise	106,350,000
Total Customs and Excise	£290,000,000

Estate, etc., Duties	76,000,000
Stamps	25,000,000
Land Tax, Mineral Rights Duty and House Duty	800,000
Property and Income Tax	219,500,000
Sur Tax	50,000,000
Excess Profits Duty & Corporation Tax	1,200,000

Total Inland Revenue £372,500,000

Motor Vehicle Duties:	
Exchequer share	5,000,000
Post Office (net receipts)	14,000,000
Crown Lands	1,220,000
Interest on Sundry Loans	3,800,000
Miscellaneous	20,000,000

Total Revenue £706,520,000

SELF-BALANCING REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Post Office Revenue required to meet Post Office expenditure (including £1,361,000 Pensions)	60,463,000
Road Fund—Motor Vehicle Duties apportioned to Road Fund	24,255,000
Total	£84,718,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1934-35.**I.—Consolidated Fund Services**

National Debt Services	£224,000,000
Payment to North Ireland	
Exchequer	6,500,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	3,700,000
Post Office Fund	2,000,000
Total Consolidated Fund Services	£236,200,000

II.—Supply Services

Army (including pensions)	39,600,000
Navy ditto	56,550,000
Air Force ditto	17,561,000
	£113,711,000

Civil:—

Central Govt. & Finance	2,050,000
Foreign and Imperial	8,098,000
Home Dept., Law, and Justice	16,038,000
Education	51,270,000
Health, Labour, Insurance	147,526,000
Trade and Industry	8,256,000
War Pension and Civil Pensions	46,703,000

Excheq. contributions to Local Revenues, etc.	45,454,000
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Total Supply Services	£335,603,000
Customs, Excise, & In. Rev. (including pensions)	12,610,000
Cost to Exchequer of restoration of cuts	7,600,000

Total Expenditure	£705,724,000
Surplus	796,000

Total £706,520,000

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

Estate Duties and the Budget

The great surplus over the estimated revenue from Estate Duties at the close of the last financial year, amounting to approximately ten and a half millions, was almost entirely due to the record estate of **Sir John Ellerman**, which alone produced nearly nine million pounds in duty. In presenting the 1934-1935 Budget last April, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that he could not expect such a heavy yield this year. He did, however, estimate for one and a quarter millions more (£76,000,000) than he had done the previous year. At the time of going to press, it appears as though the estimated increase in the yield will be justified, and probably he will again have a surplus if the returns for the remainder of the year keep up to the level which has so far been maintained. While at first sight this does not appear to be highly probable, as there do not appear to be the necessary estates "in sight," it has to be borne in mind that the various inland revenue duties (income-tax, estate duty, and legacy duty in particular) yield during the last month of the financial year larger sums than are averaged during the remaining eleven months, as there is always a "drive" to clear up outstanding queries in order to include in the figures of the financial year as much as possible relating to the period.

It is noticeable that the burden of the Estate Duty tax is slowly becoming more and more resented, and more frequently than ever there have been declarations in wills that the testators find themselves unable to make any public benefactions. There are many cases where charitable bequests have been revoked, in order to make suitable provision for families. It seems more than likely that a number of large estates will, in future, find their owners domiciled out of England, following the example (during the year under review, in addition to many others) of the late Sir James Knott, the millionaire who died domiciled in Jersey, duty thus being payable only in respect of English estate.

LARGE REVENUE FROM SUGAR INTERESTS

Sugar provides two millionaire estates in those of the Garton brothers, for both Sir Richard and Mr. Charles Garton were directors of **Manbre & Garton and Garton & Sons**, brewing sugar manufacturers. These two estates alone produced more than one and a half million pounds in Estate Duty. In addition, since the last issue of the **DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK**, several other large estates, consisting mainly of sugar interests, have been admitted to probate, notably those of Sir Alexander Lyle (who also had considerable shipping interests), Mr. Theodore Westrik and Mr. George D. Swiffen, both sugar brokers, and Mr. Stephen H. Leach. The amount of money necessary to meet the duty payable on these six estates as well as others (the greater part consisting of realised business interests) is a heavy burden for one industry to bear, for

though in the case of very large estates it is becoming an increasing practice to make some provision for these duties by insurance, it is in practice almost impossible to take these large annual sums from business without crippling business extensions for a long period.

It will be seen by comparison with previous years how the Cowdray estates have been reduced to extinction as far as the millionaire class is concerned, and that is merely one of the latest of the large number which have suffered similarly since these duties were raised from their original maximum of 8 per cent. to their present scale rising to 50 per cent. for Estate Duty, excluding further exactions for legacy, etc., duty up to 10 per cent., varying according to the degree of kinship of the inheritor.

MILLIONAIRE ESTATES

The nine millionaire estates admitted to probate since the last issue of the **DAILY MAIL YEAR BOOK** show an increase of three over last year and of five over the preceding year, but this still remains below the steady average of 11 for a considerable number of years prior to that.

Besides the sugar interests of the Garton brothers, shipping is again represented prominently by the estates of Mr. Frederick Salvesen and Sir Heath Harrison, the former being in respect of personal estate only; while the estate of Lord Cadogan consisted entirely, and that of Viscount Tredegar almost entirely of settled land. Mr. Berners and Mr. Washington Singer both came from wealthy families, though the estate of the latter, a son of the late Mr. Isaac Singer, inventor of the sewing machine which bears his name, was not so large as was expected; while, on the other hand that of Lord Faringdon, one of the Fathers of the Stock Exchange, was in the nature of a surprise, despite his large shipping and railway interests.

OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY

	GROSS VALUE
Garton, Charles Henry (74), of Banstead, brewing sugar manufacturer and company director	£2,867,302
Tredegar, Viscount (Courtenay Charles Evan) (67), of Newport, Mon. (settled and unsettled estate, "so far as can at present be ascertained")	£2,369,685
Garton, Sir Richard Charles (76), of Haslemere, Surrey, brewing sugar manufacturer and company director	£2,254,945
Cadogan, Earl (Gerald Oakley), C.B.E. (64), of Bury St. Edmunds (settled land)	£2,000,000
Salvesen, Frederick Bulow of Edinburgh, shipowner (personal estate)	£1,256,754
Berners, Major John Austruther, O.B.E., J.P. (64), of Woolverstone Park, Suffolk	£1,160,099

Singer, Washington Merritt Grant (68), of Salisbury, racehorse owner	£1,096,018
Harrison, Sir Heath Bart. (76), of Southampton, retired steamship owner	£1,023,433
Faringdon, 1st Baron (Alexander) (83), of Arlington Street, W., and the Stock Exchange ..	£1,021,600

ESTATES BETWEEN £500,000 AND £1,000,000

The number of estates in this class shows a considerable increase (22 as compared with 17).

Tea is more prominent in this list than for many years, being represented by the estates of Mr. Robert D. MacGregor and Sir John Sumner, Chairman of the Typhoo Tea Co. **Brewing** is also prominent, being the chief interests of Mr. John Henry Buxton and Mr. Charles F. Tetley; while **shipping** is represented by the estate of Mr. Andrew Gibson, of Carlisle. A surprise came with the estate of Mr. Thomas Sutton the pawnbroker, of Victoria Street, S.W. who brought that trade into this category for the first time. No less surprising was the estate of Sir Louis Baron, the cigarette magnate, who was expected to figure amongst the millionaires.

For the second consecutive year, the sole representative of the **textile industry** is a member of the wealthy Coats family, Major Alexander H. Glen Coats. Once again there is only one woman representative—Mrs. Ellen Boswell, widow of Dr. John I. Boswell, M.D., who was a director of the Prudential Assurance Co.

Well-known names are those of the Earl of Normanton, Sir Francis Layland-Barratt, and Mr. Thomas Craven, the engineer and racehorse owner.

Boswell, Mrs. Ellen Elizabeth, of Newport Pagnell	£967,335
Buxton, John Henry (84), of Ware, Herts, brewer	£966,157
Griffiths, Edward Meredith (72), of Wadhurst, Sussex, machine tool-maker	£816,977
MacGregor, Robert Douglas, of Lamington, tea company director (personal estate)	£813,618
Vlasto, Anthony Alexander, of Binfield, Berks, merchant	£813,008
Sutton, Thomas Miller (86), of Victoria Street, S.W., pawnbroker ("so far as can at present be ascertained") ..	£800,000
Craven, Thomas, J.P. (83), of Kensington, W., engineer	£774,573
Rowley, George Fyde, of St. Neots Hunts	£745,333
Sumner, Sir John F.S.A. (78), Chairman of Typhoo Tea Co.	£740,041
Kayler, Charles Edward, of Torquay ..	£726,455
Gibson, Andrew (69), of Carlisle, shipowner	£699,913
Merry, Capt. Archibald William (82), of London and Inverness	£670,143
Baron, Sir Louis Bernhard, Bart. (57), of Mayfair, W., cigarette manufacturer (estate, "so far as can at present be ascertained") ..	£632,101
Normanton, Earl of (Sidney), Viceroy of New Forest (settled and unsettled property)	£627,412

Coats, Major Alexander Harold Glen (50), of Paisley (personal estate) ..	£596,533
Glasbrook, David Samuel, of Swansea, colliery proprietor	£570,436
Tetley, Charles Francis (86), of Leeds, brewer	£564,582
Duncanson, Thomas Jones Gibb (60), of Tunbridge Wells	£533,727
Lyle, Sir Alexander Park, 1st Bart., of Perth, shipping and sugar merchant (personal estate, Great Britain and abroad)	£527,080
Swiffen, George Dennis, of Barnet Green, sugar broker	£532,364
Layland-Barratt, Sir Francis (72), of Cadogan Square, S.W., and Torquay	£519,548
Allan, Arthur Campbell (68), marine insurance broker	£511,445
Vaughan-Lee, Col. Arthur Vaughan Manning (71), of Dillington Park, Somerset (settled and unsettled estate) ..	£509,465

ESTATES OF UNDER £500,000

Connell, William Cuthbert Smith, of Milngavie, shipbuilder (personal estate)	£497,360
Ramsden, Sir Wm. Hannay (85), of Helensburgh, shipowner (personal estate)	£475,724
Thomson, Henry Walton (76), of Copthall Bldgs., E.C., stockbroker ..	£468,842
Cowdray, Viscount (Wheatman Harold Miller), (51), of Midhurst, Sussex ..	£467,415
Bickerton, Thomas Herbert, F.R.C.S. (76), of Liverpool, ophthalmic surgeon	£435,329
Clarke, George Edwin (71), of Hampstead, N.W., biscuit manufacturer	£430,207
Morris, William, of Throgmorton Avenue, E.C., solicitor	£429,632
Bowring, Henry Illingworth, B.C.L., LL.D., J.P., of Barbon, Westmorland	£428,916
Sanders, John (91), of Ealing, W., draper	£424,369
Harrington, 10th Earl of (Charles Joseph Leicester), (settled and unsettled estate)	£419,874
Fielding, John Robert (57), of Blackpool builder	£413,792
Revelstoke, Baron (Cecil), of Bryanston Square, S.W.	£406,773
Dudley, Earl of (William Humble), of Elmley Hall, Staffs. (settled and unsettled property)	£403,087
Lamb, Charles (77), of Birmingham ..	£398,004
Allan, Charles Edward, of Cranleigh, Surrey, coal merchant	£382,677
Ferguson, Peter (75), of Highgate, N., brick manufacturer	£379,317
Huntington, Major Arthur William, D.S.O. (62), of Wellesbourne, Warwick	£35,891
Smallpeice, Frederick Ferdinand, J.P., of Guildford, retired solicitor ..	£372,662
Northcote, Rt. Hon. Baroness (Alice Stephen), D.B.E. (61), of St. James's Place, S.W.	£365,605
Butler, Henry Alexander (83), of Edgbaston, brewer	£361,226
Hartmann, Friedrich Carl August, of Kensington Square, W.	£361,205

Sutton, Sir George (77), of Beckenham, merchant	£360,466	Mikellatos, Anastasios, of Oxshott, Surrey, company director	£275,998
Gresham, Lieut.-Col. Harry Edward (69), of Bournemouth, company director	£359,980	Fletcher, Frederick William, Ph. C. (80), of Enfield, N.	£274,537
Hue, Arthur Corbet, of Dorking, Surrey	£359,217	Hedges, John (87), of Westcliff-on-Sea	£274,052
St. Quintin, William Herbert (81), of Rillington, Yorks (settled and unsettled property)	£355,131	Mumford, Arthur George (81), of Colchester, marine engineer	£271,065
Southworth, Walter, J.P., of Clitheroe, cotton manufacturer	£351,455	Cargill, Mrs. Katharine Luise Charlotte, of Lanark (personal estate in Great Britain)	£269,649
Monk Bretton, Baron (John William), of Lewes and Chelsea, S.W. (settled and unsettled property)	£346,791	Mather, Alderman Robert Butcher, J.P. (82), of Blackpool, architect ..	£269,091
Faile, John, of Glasgow, quarry-master (personal estate)	£345,108	Wharton, Baron (Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeyes-Tynte (87), (settled and unsettled estate) ..	£267,969
Downe, 9th Viscount (John), C.M.G., of Wykeham Abbey, Yorks (settled and unsettled property)	£344,218	Van Den Bergh, Jacob (85), of Hampstead, N.W., pioneer in the margarine industry	£259,417
Thornton, Thornton Benjamin, of Park Lane, W., landowner	£335,431	Crookston, Andrew White, of London and Glasgow, company director (personal estate)	£257,865
Chuley, Chas. James, of Warwick, well known in motor industry ..	£333,572	Boldero, John, J.P. (78), of Mark Cross, Sussex	£256,732
Wilson, George Kingsford (80), of Sheffield, snuff manufacturer ..	£329,351	Wright, Thomas Kirk, of Bournemouth	£254,296
Stead, Edmund Wright, J.P. (71), of Dalston, Cumberland, company director	£323,192	Evans, George, of Crayford, Kent, silk merchant	£252,142
Lowe, Mrs. Kate Isabel, of Bath ..	£322,787	Weidner, Alderman John Frederick (79), of Benwell, Northumberland ..	£250,799
Benson, Arthur Henry, of Wraybury, Bucks, jeweller and watch-maker	£322,531	Knight, Miss Elizabeth, M.B., of Hampstead, N.W.	£248,467
Westrik, Theodore (78), of Great Missenden, retired sugar broker ..	£322,201	Morgan, Alexander Gibson (77), of Mayfield, Sussex	£246,692
Crabb, Miss Laura Jane, of Tunbridge Wells	£321,918	Cabrera, Miss Ada Constance Beatrice, of Guildford, Surrey	£249,642
Paterson, Robert, of Ayr and Ardington (personal estate)	£320,169	Gregson, William Jardine, J.P. (65), of Severn Stoke, Worcs	£243,276
Baird, Major William Arthur (54), of Haddington, N.B. (personal estate)	£315,444	Anslow of Iver, Baron (John Thomas) (83), of Iver, Bucks (settled and unsettled estate)	£242,510
Motion, Andrew Richard (76), of Braintree, brewer	£312,645	Stewart, George, J.P. (73), of Glasgow, training college proprietor (personal estate)	£241,597
Beattie, James (81), of Wolverhampton, draper	£308,602	Meeon, Arthur, of Hale, Cheshire ..	£242,357
Walker, John Reid, of Shifnal, race-horse owner	£307,527	Aird, Malcolm Rucker, J.P., of Newbury, Berks	£237,339
Scott, Thomas Albert (59), of Austin Friars, E.C., stockbroker	£304,757	Balfour, John (81), of Harlow, Essex ..	£237,307
Schofield, Miss Jessie, of Grosvenor Square, W.	£299,825	Lawrie, Percy Robert Balmer, of Knightsbridge and Calcutta, East India merchant	£234,367
Rirkinslaw, Joseph, of Borrowash, Derbyshire	£299,433	Sargood, Frederick George (71), of New South Wales, Australian shipper (property in England and Australia)	£229,439
Lloyd, George William, M.A., J.P. (73), of Stockton Hall, Yorks ..	£298,537	Turton, Sir Edmund Russborough, Bart., of Thirsk, Yorks (settled and unsettled estate)	£226,698
Blackwell, Mrs. Leah Primrose (40), of Great Stanhope Street, W.	£294,737	Morris, Mrs. Emma, of Portland Place, W.	£226,560
Micklem, Major Gen. Edward, R.E. (93), of Hurley, Berks (settled and unsettled property)	£288,289	Byrne, Robert William (76), of Llanfairtalhaiarn, Denbigh ..	£226,297
Stubble, David, J.P. (76), of Batley, woollen cloth manufacturer	£287,004	Matthews, Herbert, House, of Harrow, manufacturing chemist ..	£224,952
Knowles, Herbert Andrew (75), of Brighton	£284,478	Brown, Alfred, J.P. (73), of Woking, company director	£224,195
Christian, Edward, of Winchester, landowner	£283,749	Clarke-Thornhill, Thomas Bryan (77) Whiffen, William George, of Wimbledon, S.W., chemist	£222,568
Roxburgh, 8th Duke of (Henry John James Ker) (56), of Kelso (personal estate—Great Britain) ..	£281,823	Fattorini, Thomas (70), of Skipton, Jeweller	£217,293
Connolly, Samuel Frederick, of Euston Road, N.W., leather merchant	£281,554	Dundas, Dame Evelyn Henrietta, of Gorebridge (personal estate) ..	£216,800
De Selincourt, Charles Wilfrid (65), of Upper Brook Street, W., drapery warehouseman	£278,977	Carmichael, Sir James, K.B.E., J.P. (75) contractor	£216,110

Novar of Raith and Novar, Viscount, Ronald Crawford (73), of Kirkcaldy (personal estate) ..	£213,807	Barrett, Michael Francis, of Ascot ..	£179,162
May, Paul Stanley, of Hever, company director ..	£212,486	Bernstein, George, of Nice (personal property in England) ..	£177,938
Buckley, Albert Henry, of Poulton-le-Fylde, Lancs ..	£211,183	Potter, Edmund Peel (86), of Windermere ..	£176,874
Bates, Edward (76), of St. John's Wood, N.W., retired merchant ..	£210,788	Vaughan-Morgan, Sir Kenyon Pascoe, M.P., J.P. (60), of Chelsea, S.W. ..	£176,031
Stewart, Alexander William, of Glasgow (personal estate) ..	£209,397	Henderson, Francis, of Hyde Park Terrace, W. ..	£175,015
Pettitward, Charles, of Stowmarket (settled and unsettled estate) ..	£208,541	Williams, Mrs. Mary Jane (90), of Witley, Surrey ..	£174,165
Potter, John Wilson, of Catherine Street, S.W., shipowner ..	£208,124	Fielding, Robert (83), of Blackpool, retired builder (settled and unsettled property) ..	£175,963
Muspratt, Sir Max (62), of Liverpool, chemical manufacturer ..	£208,044	Astley, Walter (52), of Nelson, Lancs, engineer ..	£173,794
Magor, Richard Samuel Disney, of Minehead, East India merchant ..	£207,390	Forbes, James (69), of Lloyds ..	£172,743
Hole, Andrew Hair (74), of Giffnock, distiller (personal estate) ..	£206,262	Standish, Mrs. Helene Marie Aldegunde de Perusse des Cara, of Paris (settled and unsettled property) ..	£172,400
Venables, John Luke (78), of Cranbrook, Kent ..	£206,093	Fletcher, Norman (56), of Armathwaite, Cumberland ..	£171,896
Stewart, John William, of Sutton, Warwickshire, racehorse owner (personal estate) ..	£205,917	Blagden, Henry Robert Cecil (61), of Eastcheap, merchant ..	£171,453
Way, Lieut.-Col. Benjamin Irby, D.S.O. (63), of Gerrards Cross (settled and unsettled estate) ..	£205,813	Wilnot, Henry Alfred, of Dulwich, S.E., estate agent ..	£171,070
Paton, Sir George William, of Caterham, company director ..	£204,920	Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, of Bombay (estate in England) ..	£170,587
Chaplin, Alfred William Cresswell, of Ascot ..	£204,706	Stirling, Sir Walter George (84), of Lennox Gardens, S.W. ..	£170,009
Hounsom, William Allin (85), of Hove, farmer ..	£204,529	King, Frederick Hamilton (78), of Liss, Hants, retired bill broker ..	£169,996
Brown, David Miller (70), of Dundee, warehouseman (personal estate) ..	£202,270	Vernet, Henry Augustus, of Kensington, W., merchant banker ..	£169,909
Drew, Mrs. Helen Beatrice, of Cheltenham ..	£199,258	Davidson, Sir Leybourne Francis Watson (75), of Huntly, Aberdeen (personal estate) ..	£168,505
Fryer, Walter John, C.B.E. (62), of Sonning ..	£194,486	Oulless, Walter William, R.A. (86), of Bryanston Sq., W., distinguished painter ..	£168,207
Stafford, Mrs. Clara, of Knightsbridge, S.W. ..	£191,384	Gilbey, James Broad (77), of Torquay, hotel proprietor ..	£167,102
Howie, William, of Minehead ..	£191,096	Stoop, Cornelius Frank, of Chelsea, S.W., stockbroker ..	£166,869
Myers, William Henry (79), of Swanmore, Hants ..	£190,926	Du Buisson, Thomas (84), of Betchworth, Surrey, merchant ..	£166,699
Bourner, Arthur Charles (73), of Kingsgate, chartered accountant ..	£190,067	Palmer, Sir Frederick (72), of Lingfield, Surrey, engineer ..	£166,504
Page, John (89), of Brondesbury, N.W., shipowner ..	£189,429	Glover, Sir Ernest William, Bart. (69), of Barnet, Herts ..	£165,204
Mandelberg, Col. Samuel Lawrence (71), of London ..	£188,710	Sutherland, Miss Agnes Orr, of Renfrew (personal estate) ..	£164,496
Postlethwaite, Robert Richard, of Chelsea, S.W. ..	£187,679	Brown, Frederick Richmond (85), of Carnarvon ..	£164,477
Flaws, Walter Edward, of Northallerton, Yorks ..	£187,625	Frame, John (86), of Upper Woburn Place, W.C., travel agent ..	£163,896
Bruton, Septimus (64), of Southsea, solicitor ..	£187,265	Kyd, David Hope, LL.D. (71), of South Kensington, S.W. ..	£163,777
Puckle, Miss Edith Caroline, of Camberwell, S.E. ..	£187,217	Dawson, Rev. Sigismund Theodore, of Harrogate ..	£163,286
King, Sir Henry Seymour, Bart. (81), of South Kensington, merchant banker ..	£186,840	Bower, William Ackroyd (65), of Harrogate, chemical mfr. ..	£162,927
Gething, Herbert (74), of Abergeenny, Mon. ..	£186,365	Thomson, Thos. Samuel (76), of Edinburgh, stockbroker (personal estate) ..	£161,949
Fetherstonhaugh, Charles, J.P. (90), of Winchester ..	£185,121	Richardson, John Topham (83), of Merstham, Surrey, hop merchant ..	£161,787
Theobald, Sir Henry Studdy, K.C. (87), of Bedford Gardens, W. ..	£185,062	Wylam, Mrs. Priscilla, of Bournemouth ..	£160,763
Worsley-Taylor, Lieut.-Col. Sir James (60), of Clitheroe, Lancs ..	£182,703	Kowe, George Duncan, of Cookham Dean, stockbroker ..	£160,729
Burton, Montague Richard Fowler, of Plymouth ..	£182,016	Slack, Robert (77), of Keswick ..	£159,985
Tyrwhitt-Drake, Edward Thomas, of Amersham (settled and unsettled estate) ..	£181,377	Taylor, Charles Richard, LL.D., M.A., of Bournemouth, solicitor ..	£158,841

Foley, Charles Windham, of Kensington, W., solicitor	£157,889	Brewis, Samuel (84), of Hampstead, N.W.	£142,128
Richardson, Miss Maria, of Old Charlton	£157,340	Lunt, Richard, of Edgbaston, general warehouseman	£142,039
Parker, Henry (82), of Blundell-sands, Launce	£157,302	Pearce-Jones, Alfred (79), of Bedford Row, solicitor	£141,506
Little, Brevet-Major Archibald Cosmo (78), of Tetbury, Glos.	£156,372	Mackay, John Charles (79), of Cheltenham, company director	£141,332
Earle, John Greville (64), of Sherborne, Dorset	£155,097	Behrens, Cecil, J.P., of St. Mary Cray, Kent	£141,323
Hawkins, Dr. Henry Forshaw, M.A., L.L.D., of Salcombe	£154,713	Jenkins, William (77), of Bromley, retd. merchant	£141,098
Firth, Mrs. Maria Ellen, of Harrogate, Yorks	£153,996	Henderson, Thomas Clayhills (97), of Darlington, solicitor	£141,069
Ward, Albert Bird, J.P. (93), of Chiswick	£153,146	Clarke-Jervoise, Sir Dudley Alan Lestock, of Horndean (settled and unsettled estate)	£140,504
Wood, Arthur Herbert Edward (64), of Coventry	£152,939	McClelland, Miss Christina Harvey (76), of Bayswater, W.	£140,465
Nelson, Frank Horatio (68), of Berne, Switzerland	£152,475	Pinner, Siegfried (88), of Manningham, stuff merchant	£140,318
Hughes, John (90), of Hampton, engineer	£151,917	Wood, Charles Edward, of Little-over	£139,954
Brown, Thomas Neilson, of Buxton, shipping merchant (estate "so far as can at present be ascertained")	£151,891	Fox, Aaron Roberts, of Liverpool, cotton-broker	£138,742
Bathwayt, George William Wynter, J.P. (80), of Porlock	£150,107	Hirsch, Henry, of Austin Friars, E.C.	£137,885
Chippendale, Miss Augusta Jane (94), of Hyde Park, W.	£149,939	Hinshaw-Wilkie, Mrs. Annie, of Liverpool	£137,882
Fish, Arthur Ralph (57), of Preston (estate "so far as can at present be ascertained")	£149,889	Liddell, Matthew, J.P. (63), of Easingwold, Yorks	£137,381
MacGregor, George, of Hampstead, N.W., insurance company director	£149,665	Woodhead, William Henry (75), of Leeds	£137,222
Devenish, Henry Noel, of Salisbury	£149,360	Grant, John Alexander (61), of Forfar (personal estate in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland)	£137,002
Hurtley, Joseph Ellis (71), of Harrogate	£149,114	Robinson, William (68), of Wilmshlow, Cheshire, brewer	£136,958
Givan, George, of Shirley, linen store proprietor	£149,069	Starkey, Mrs. Augusta Maria (84), of Blackdown, Warwick	£136,212
Koch de Gooreynd, Miss Mary Stella Josephine Antoinette Agnes, of Paris	£148,739	Martin, Edward Waterer, J.P., of Ewell, farmer	£135,689
Standish, Edward William (39), of Paddington, W. (settled and unsettled estate)	£147,920	Bevan, Prof. Antony Ashley (74), of Cambridge	£135,242
Freshfield, Douglas William (88), of Forest Row	£147,610	Shaw, Thomas Wood (81), of Craven Arms, cotton-spinner	£135,048
Innes, Mrs. Virginia Blanch Eveleigh, of Kensington, W.	£147,134	Gifford, Charles, J.P., of Bourne-mouth	£134,364
Marlow, Harry, of Barnt Green, Worcs, manufacturer	£146,540	Duncan, Alexander Lauderdale (83), of Hove	£134,173
Montgomery, Mrs. Clara Johanna Beata, of Warwick Sq., S.W.	£146,396	Scarisbrick, Sir Tom Taltot Leyland, 1st Bart. (settled and unsettled property)	£134,160
Guinness, Gerald Seymour, D.L., J.P., of Dorton	£145,526	Holcroft, Walter, M.A., of Sidmouth colliery director	£133,972
Beaumont, Major Sir George Arthur Hamilton (52), of Cole Orton Hall, Leics	£145,312	Hunt, Sir John Joseph (79), of York, brewer	£133,226
Duncomb, Sir George Augustus, Bart. (83), of Shenley	£145,005	Wilshere, Miss Alice Augusta, of Welwyn	£132,823
Church, Major John Fletcher (61), of Piccadilly, W.	£144,767	Parsons, Edward Percival, of Chelsea, S.W., stockbroker	£132,749
Normanby, Marquis of (Rev. Canon Charles Henry) of Mulgrave, Yorks (settled and unsettled estate)	£144,703	Crampton, Alfred (82), of Bow Churchyard, warehouseman	£132,237
MacLaren, Mrs. Ellen Sommerville (88), of Edinburgh (personal estate)	£144,589	Gillow, Ernest Carthagh, of Park Lane, W.	£132,122
Barnes, Mrs. Alice Maria, of Carlos Place, S.W.	£144,407	Williams, Henry (77), of Heswall, Cheshire, grain merchant	£131,761
Tod, Thomas Wardle, J.P., of Edinburgh, flour miller (personal estate)	£143,526	Mordaunt, Sir Robert L'Estrange (50), of Wellesbourne, Warwick (unsettled estate)	£131,347
Davies, John Robert, of Bangor	£143,097	Hall, Joseph Platt (69), of Aston-on-Clun Salop	£131,058
Patrick, Harry William, of Kensington	£142,471	Stephenson, Sir Albert Frederick, J.P. (79), of Southampton, newspaper proprietor	£131,044
		Smith, John Howard, of King Street, W., solicitor	£130,962

Barker, Edward Cecil (66), of Haslemere, Surrey	£130,719	Apperly, David Cooper (87), of Bidborough, Kent	£114,583
Wates, Arthur Cunningham (71), of Leicester, worsted spinner	£130,702	Fox, Robert Barclay (61), of Falmouth, shipping agent	£114,093
Ogden, Edward (61), of Hove	£130,236	Lethbridge, Mrs. Muriel, of Bexhill-on-Sea	£113,801
Cuthbertson, Mrs. Marion Fullerton (79), of Bexhill	£129,978	Manifold, Col. John Forster (75), of Liverpool and Kirkcudbright	£113,784
Perkins, Lieut.-Col. Alfred Thrale, J.P. (90), of Wells, Somerset	£129,969	Lowenthal, Henry Philip (53), of London, stockbroker	£113,448
Harrison, Edgar Erat (77), of Ealing, W. printer	£129,000	Simson, Herman (90), of Montagu Square, W.	£112,817
Perkin, Alfred William, of Greenford, Middlesex	£128,873	Eyson, Walter Cornell (73), of Thetford, company director	£112,802
Levy, Morden Solomon, of Bayswater, W.	£127,531	Wilkinson, James, of Glasgow, property owner (personal estate in Gt. Britain)	£112,643
Ridler, Francis Henry, M.R.C.V.S. (91), of Kensington, W.	£126,887	Morgan, John (67), of Moseley, Birmingham, ham curer	£112,637
Monteath, Alexander McLaurin (74), shipping magnate	£126,087	Orr, John Bryson, J.P. (93), of Whitehall Court, S.W., ship-owner	£111,844
Grey of Pallodon, Viscount (71)	£125,791	Saltoun, Lord (Alexander William Frederick Fraser) (81), of London (personal estate in Gt. Britain)	£111,807
Branston, Mrs. Mary Gertrude, of Newark-on-Trent	£125,387	Sturrock, Miss Helen Woodburn, of Largs, N.B. (personal estate)	£111,603
Leach, Stephen Herbert (73), of Rochdale, sugar manufacturer	£125,000	Williams, Francis Warrand Greville, of Hyde Park, W.	£111,148
Skinner, Adams (68), of Southport, company director	£124,461	Shaw, Joseph, K.C. (77), of Southbourne, Hants	£111,000
Oldroyd, George Henry, of Leeds, woollen manufacturer	£124,169	Rooke, Ernest Wallace (84), of Bath	£110,698
Brough, Edward (86), of Gosforth, Northumberland, provision merchant	£123,332	Horridge, John, of Bury, company director	£109,317
Allen, John (78), of Bournemouth, agricultural engineer	£123,369	Beech, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary, of Chingford, Essex	£108,962
Stone, John Edmund George Brand, of Piccadilly, W.	£123,203	Ward, Charles William Rushworth (88), of Weybridge	£108,788
Micholls, Mrs. Ada Montefiore, of Kensington, W.	£122,230	Mills, William John (70), of Totquay, ret'd. grocer and dairyman	£108,716
Clare, Lieut.-Col. Oliver Cecil (52), of Chertsey, racehorse owner	£121,076	Wates-Fairbairn, Major William Fairbairn (72), of York, engineer	£108,697
Tamplin, Thomas Ward, of Bournemouth, retired shipbroker	£120,944	May, Samuel McClean (69), of Leeds, ret'd. wholesale clothier	£108,459
Davidson, Dr. Mark George, of Chelsea, S.W.	£120,481	Dickens, John, of Northampton, printer	£108,329
Newbigging, Walter Cockburn, of Nairn, Scotland, distiller (personal estate in Gt. Britain)	£119,676	May, Edward (73), of Marden, farmer	£108,294
Fleming, George Kinnear, of Aberdeen (personal estate)	£119,362	Parsons, Hon. Dame Katharine (75), of Kirkwhelpington	£108,160
Shepherd, John Ernest, of Burntisland, linoleum manufacturer (personal estate)	£119,290	Gough, Col. Fleming Richard Dansey Aubrey (77), of Brecon (unsettled estate)	£107,776
Holliday, Frank (84), of Edglaston	£119,279	McNab, Miss Annie, of Glasgow (personal estate)	£107,757
Day, Charles Frederick (74), of Finchley, N., ret'd. builder	£119,074	Hare, Sir George Ralph Leigh (67), of East Dereham (settled and unsettled estate)	£107,752
Stafford Humphrey de Bohun Howard, of Battersea, S.W.	£117,954	Fitch, Herbert, of Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.	£107,700
Campbell, Major Hugh Bruce (62), of Weeden, Northants. (estate "so far as can at present be ascertained")	£117,544	Kirkpatrick, Miss Caroline, of Hampstead, N.W.	£107,626
Barbour, Mrs. Elizabeth Law, of Leamington	£117,308	Williamson, Frank (62), of Ashton-under-Lyne, ticket printer	£107,291
Humbert, Arthur (76), of Mark Lane, E.C., sherry shipper	£116,254	Lacatta, Charles Carmichael (80), of Petworth	£106,993
Franckeiss, John Henry, of Southsea	£115,856	Parry, Thomas, of Louth, company director	£106,949
Honson, Miss Amy (64) of Rammoor, Sheffield	£115,836	Peech, William Henry, of Wimbledon, S.W.	£106,091
Butler Sir Robert Reginald (67), of Betchworth, Surrey	£115,555	Jones, William Henry, of Liverpool	£105,672
Thompson, James, J.P. (71), of Wolverhampton, boiler maker	£115,267	Jarmain, George Sales (86), of Huddersfield	£105,114
Westmeath, Earl of (Anthony Francis) (personal estate in England and Irish Free State)	£115,244	Paterson, James Jardine, of Rothwell (personal estate in Gt. Britain)	£104,887
Banks, William (72), of Spalding, Lincs, retired farmer	£115,242	Medley-Costin, Edward Boyd, J.P. (74)	£104,663

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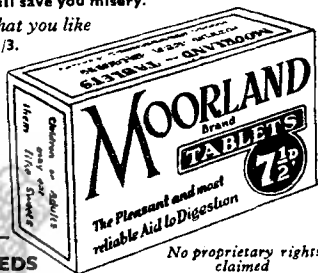
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UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1929-1933

Summary of the Value of the Imports of Merchandise from Foreign Countries and British Possessions

Main Divisions	1929			1930			1931			1932			1933		
	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £
Food drink & tobacco	115,415,890	180,675,475	296,096,365	115,415,890	178,094,641	293,510,531	115,415,890	178,094,641	293,510,531	115,415,890	178,094,641	293,510,531	115,415,890	178,094,641	293,510,531
Raw mths. & articles	212,315,557	127,263,135	339,578,692	212,315,557	127,263,135	339,578,692	212,315,557	127,263,135	339,578,692	212,315,557	127,263,135	339,578,692	212,315,557	127,263,135	339,578,692
mainly unmanufactured	280,290,180	35,081,375	315,371,555	280,290,180	35,081,375	315,371,555	280,290,180	35,081,375	315,371,555	280,290,180	35,081,375	315,371,555	280,290,180	35,081,375	315,371,555
mainly manufactured	4,780,967	6,570,942	11,351,909	4,780,967	6,570,942	11,351,909	4,780,967	6,570,942	11,351,909	4,780,967	6,570,942	11,351,909	4,780,967	6,570,942	11,351,909
Metal & unmanufactured	81,923,173	13,338,842	95,262,015	81,923,173	13,338,842	95,262,015	81,923,173	13,338,842	95,262,015	81,923,173	13,338,842	95,262,015	81,923,173	13,338,842	95,262,015
Total	499,521,542	221,077,452	720,598,994	499,521,542	221,077,452	720,598,994	499,521,542	221,077,452	720,598,994	499,521,542	221,077,452	720,598,994	499,521,542	221,077,452	720,598,994

Summary of Exports of Manufactures of the United Kingdom

Main Divisions	1929			1930			1931			1932			1933		
	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £
Food drink & tobacco	21,051,968	32,604,260	53,656,228	21,051,968	32,604,260	53,656,228	21,051,968	32,604,260	53,656,228	21,051,968	32,604,260	53,656,228	21,051,968	32,604,260	53,656,228
Raw mths. & articles	80,791,367	9,136,041	89,927,408	80,791,367	9,136,041	89,927,408	80,791,367	9,136,041	89,927,408	80,791,367	9,136,041	89,927,408	80,791,367	9,136,041	89,927,408
mainly unmanufactured	80,791,367	9,136,041	89,927,408	80,791,367	9,136,041	89,927,408	80,791,367	9,136,041	89,927,408	80,791,367	9,136,041	89,927,408	80,791,367	9,136,041	89,927,408
Articles wholly or partly manufactured	4,188,321	12,824,705	17,013,026	4,188,321	12,824,705	17,013,026	4,188,321	12,824,705	17,013,026	4,188,321	12,824,705	17,013,026	4,188,321	12,824,705	17,013,026
mainly manufactured	4,188,321	12,824,705	17,013,026	4,188,321	12,824,705	17,013,026	4,188,321	12,824,705	17,013,026	4,188,321	12,824,705	17,013,026	4,188,321	12,824,705	17,013,026
Metal & unmanufactured	8,108,321	12,824,705	20,933,026	8,108,321	12,824,705	20,933,026	8,108,321	12,824,705	20,933,026	8,108,321	12,824,705	20,933,026	8,108,321	12,824,705	20,933,026
Total	103,931,656	54,558,711	158,490,367	103,931,656	54,558,711	158,490,367	103,931,656	54,558,711	158,490,367	103,931,656	54,558,711	158,490,367	103,931,656	54,558,711	158,490,367

Summary of Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise

Main Divisions	1929			1930			1931			1932			1933		
	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £	To Foreign Countries £	From British Possessions £	Total £
Food drink & tobacco	13,463,020	12,548,947	26,011,967	13,463,020	12,548,947	26,011,967	13,463,020	12,548,947	26,011,967	13,463,020	12,548,947	26,011,967	13,463,020	12,548,947	26,011,967
Raw mths. & articles	22,977,120	1,315,603	24,292,723	22,977,120	1,315,603	24,292,723	22,977,120	1,315,603	24,292,723	22,977,120	1,315,603	24,292,723	22,977,120	1,315,603	24,292,723
mainly unmanufactured	22,977,120	1,315,603	24,292,723	22,977,120	1,315,603	24,292,723	22,977,120	1,315,603	24,292,723	22,977,120	1,315,603	24,292,723	22,977,120	1,315,603	24,292,723
Articles wholly or partly manufactured	19,989,825	9,903,472	29,893,297	19,989,825	9,903,472	29,893,297	19,989,825	9,903,472	29,893,297	19,989,825	9,903,472	29,893,297	19,989,825	9,903,472	29,893,297
mainly manufactured	265,130	294,615	559,745	265,130	294,615	559,745	265,130	294,615	559,745	265,130	294,615	559,745	265,130	294,615	559,745
Total	55,430,065	24,062,117	79,492,182	55,430,065	24,062,117	79,492,182	55,430,065	24,062,117	79,492,182	55,430,065	24,062,117	79,492,182	55,430,065	24,062,117	79,492,182

BILLIARDS

By C. E. Mitchell

In the absence of W. Lindrum (Australia), and C. McConachy (New Zealand), professional billiards in the 1933-34 season was, from a playing point of view, the poorest for several years. W. Smith made a welcome return to Thurston's Hall, after a prolonged interval, to play a fortnight's match with J. Davis, but was defeated heavily, and shortly afterwards he embarked upon a tour of the Far East. The only first-class players in England were J. Davis and T. Newman, who opposed each other in three exhibition matches, all being won by Davis.

But real sensation was not lacking. Upon the Billiards Control Council inviting entries for the Professional Championship of English Billiards, W. Lindrum, who had won the title in the preceding May, and had taken the championship cup to Australia, announced bluntly that he declined to compete under the conditions laid down by the Council, or to return the trophy, as requested, until he had been challenged and defeated in Australia.

This ultimatum led to a somewhat serious situation, which was relieved by the Council receding from the position they had assumed, and agreeing that a contest for a **World Championship should be played in Australia**, at the same time instituting a separate event, called the Professional Championship of the United Kingdom. The "close" character of the latter was preserved by the stipulation that the cup, or trophy, must not be removed from this country without the permission of the Council.

For the **World Championship** entries were received from W. Lindrum, C. McConachy, and J. Davis, while for the United Kingdom event the only entrants were Davis and T. Newman. After a splendid contest, Davis won, in a two-weeks' time limit match, by 444 points, and immediately afterwards he left for Australia, in his quest for the higher honour.

Owing to the operation of the "bank-line" rule, which necessitates a player sending the cue-ball across the bank line at least once in every 200 points, there were **fewer four-figure breaks** than for several seasons, but opinion

regarding the utility of the restriction continues to be divided.

In spite of the presence of **Sidney Lee**, who had already won the title three times, the Amateur Championship attracted a record number of entrants, and the standard of play generally was high. Lee experienced little difficulty in recording his fourth victory, but F. Edwards, whom he met in the final heat, put up a fine performance, and he was, undoubtedly, the best of the remaining competitors. Lee at once renounced his Amateur title, together with that of British Empire champion, and adopted professionalism. He played three games in his new sphere, winning two, against W. Leigh and M. Tuman, but losing to A. F. Peall.

In **Women's billiards**, which made a great stride forward, Miss Thelma Carpenter retained her title as amateur champion, but Miss Joyce Gardiner, who had held the professional championship from its inception, was defeated by Miss Ruth Harrison. W. Swinloe won the Boys' Championship, and Scotland defeated England in the Boys' Team Championship.

The following are the results of the principal competitions of the year:

PROFESSIONAL			
	Winner	Runner-up	
Billiards	J. Davis	T. Newman	
Junior Billiards	F. Davis	J. Lees	
Snooker-Pool	J. Davis	T. Newman	
Women's Billiards	Ruth Harrison	Joyce Gardiner	
AMATEUR			
Billiards	S. Lee	F. Edwards	
Snooker-Pool	C. H. Beavis	P. H. Matthews	
Women's Billiards	Miss T. Carpenter	Miss Vera Seals	
Army Billiards	Corpl. Cottle	L. Seratt	
British Legion Billiards	H. W. Page	W. Stockdale	
Junior Amateur Billiards	E. Ellwood	H. R. Lunn	

MOTOR-COACHES TRAFFIC

In 1932, the year of the latest available figures, 34,366,124 express journeys in long-distance coaches were made. The number of motor-coaches licensed in London in 1920 was 65. The number at present licensed in London is between 2,000 and 3,000.

Parallel with the development of the long-distance services has been the expansion of local bus systems, joining up villages which have existed with little material changes for a hundred years, into a vast network of communications. Over the whole of Great Britain the colossal total of 5,344,000,000 passenger journeys were recorded for 1932, and our buses and coaches in that year covered 1,322,000,000 vehicle miles.

Including the London Passenger Transport Board, there are a dozen organisations, each owning more than 500 passenger vehicles, which are responsible for more than a quarter

of Great Britain's road passenger transport. They radiate from Bristol, Manchester, Norwich, Preston, Birmingham, Exeter, Brighton, Glasgow, Kilmarnock, Falkirk and Darlington, and each system covers from one to 4,000 miles of route with regular services. A number of them represent amalgamations of smaller companies in an effort to prevent waste and duplication of services.

What has taken place over the whole of England during a decade and a half may be gauged from the figures of the L.P.T.B. In 1921 the "General" Companies owned 2,780 buses, covering 610 miles of route. In June, 1934, the L.P.T.B. owned 5,440 buses and the route-mileage had increased to 2,355. The "General" companies in 1921 carried 868,000,000 passengers; in 1933 the L.P.T.B. vehicles carried 2,000 million passengers.

ROYAL ACADEMY

ACADEMICIANS (with date of election)

Baker, Sir Herbert (1932).
 Birch, S. J. Lamorna (1934).
 Blomfield, Sir Reginald T. (1914).
 Brangwyn, Frank (1919).
 Brown, John Alfred Arnesby (1915).
 Burnet, Sir John (1925).
 Cameron, Sir David Young (1920).
 Clausen, Sir George (1908).
 Connard, Philip (1925).
 Cope, Sir Arthur Stockdale (1910).
 Cowper, F. Cadogan.
 De Glehn, Wilfred G. (1932).
 Dick, W. Reid (1928).
 Drury, Edw. Alfred Briscoe (1913).
 Farquharson, Joseph (1915).
 Fisher, S. Melton (1924).
 Flint, W. Russell (1933).
 Forbes, Stanhope A. (1910).
 Gilbert, Sir Alfred (1892).
 Green, W. Curtis (1933).
 Griggs, F. L. M. (1931).
 Hall, Oliver (1927).
 Harcourt, George (1926).
 Hartwell, Charles L. (1924).
 Henry, George (1920).
 Hughes-Stanton, Sir Herbert (1920).
 Jack, Richard (1920).
 John, Augustus (1928).
 John, Sir William Goscombe (1909).
 Kelly, Gerald F. (1930).
 Lavery, Sir John (1921).
 Lee, Sydney (1930).
 Lewellyn, Sir William (1920). P.R.A. (1928).
 Lutyens, Sir Edwin Landseer (1920).

Macheth-Raeburn, H. R. (1933).
 McMillan, William (1933).
 Munnings, Alfred J. (1925).
 Olsson, Julius (1923).
 Osborne, Malcolm (1926).
 Pegram, Henry Alfred (1922).
 Philpot, Glyn Warren (1923).
 Priestman, Bertram (1923).
 Russell, Walter W. (1926). Keeper of Royal Academy.
 Scott, Sir G. Gilbert (1922).
 Shamon, Charles (1920).
 Short, Sir Frank (1911).
 Sickert, Richard (1934).
 Stokes, Adrian (1919).
 Talmage, Algernon M. (1929).
 Taylor, L. Campbell (1931).
 Turner, Alfred (1931).
 Williams, Terrick (1933).

ASSOCIATES

Anderson, Stanley	Jagger, Chas. S.
Belcher, George	Knight, Harold
Bishop, Henry	Knight, Dame Laura.
Brockhurst, Gerald	Lawrence, Alfred K.
Brundrit, Reginald G.	Ledward, Gilbert
Cooper, Sir Edwin	Momington, Walter T.
Davis, A. J.	Prior, Edward S.
Dawber, E. Guy	Procter, Mrs. Dod.
Dodd, Francis	Procter, Ernest.
Elwell, F. W.	Rushbury, Henry.
Eves, R. G.	Spencer, Stanley
Frampton, Meredith	Swynnerton, Annie L.
Garbe, Richard.	Tapper, Walter.
Gere, Chas.	Walker, Arthur George
	Wheeler, Chas.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The St. John Ambulance Association (Patron: His Majesty The King; President: H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught) is a Foundation of the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem and came into existence in 1877, in which year it first issued *Certificates of proficiency in First Aid to the Injured* to persons passing its examinations. Since its inception, the Association has issued to successful students in all parts of the world over two million certificates. In order to obtain its First Aid Certificate candidates must attend a course of six lectures on its official First Aid Textbook, given by a registered medical practitioner, and must pass an examination conducted by a member of its Examining Staff. The Association also conducts examinations and issues Certificates in Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Sanitation.

Its Invalid Transport Corps undertakes the transport of patients (many of these being persons in poor circumstances who are carried free of charge, or at a very reduced fee).

Office: Chief Secretary, St. John Ambulance Association, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.

SUMMER TIME

By the Act passed in 1925, Summer Time starts at 2 o'clock on the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April (or, if that day be Easter Day, the day after the second Saturday in April), and will end at 2 o'clock on the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October. It began on April 22 in 1934. Summer Time has been adopted by other countries.

ORDER OF MERIT

King Edward instituted this Order in June, 1902. Present members are:

Sir J. J. Thomson; Admiral Earl Jellicoe; Admiral Earl Beatty; Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George; Sir James M. Barrie; Sir Charles Scott Sherrington; Sir James Frazer; Lord Rutherford; Sir Geo. Grierson; Mr. G. M. Trevelyan; Dr. Montague R. James; Dr. Samuel Alexander; Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden; Mr. Philip Wilson Steer; and Sir Wm. Bragg. The Order is limited to 24 members.

IMPERIAL REPRESENTATIVES

Domition or Colony	Salary	Governor-General or Governor	High Commissioners and Agents- General in London
CANADA ..	£ 10,000	Earl of Bessborough ..	High Commissioner: Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, K.C., Canadian Bldg., Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
COMMON- WEALTH OF AUSTRALIA	10,000	Rt. Hon. Sir Isaac Isaacs	High Commissioner: Rt. Hon. Stanley M. Bruce, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
New South Wales	5,000	Hon. Sir Alex. Hore-Ruth- ven (Jan., 1935) ..	Wellington House, Strand, W.C.
Victoria ..	5,000	Lord Huntingfield ..	Hon. Richard Linton, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.
Queensland ..	5,000	Sir Leslie Wilson ..	109-110, Strand, W.C.2.
South Australia	4,000	Maj.-Gen. Sir Winston Dugan	Mr. S. F. G. McCann, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
W. Australia	4,000	Sir James Mitchell (Lt.-Gov.)	Sir Hal Colebatch, 115, Strand, W.C.2.
Tasmania	2,750	Sir Ernest Clark ..	(Vacant)
NEW ZEALAND	7,000	Lord Bledisloe ..	High Commissioner: Hon. Sir James Parr, 415, Strand, W.C.2.
		(Lord Galloway, 1935)	Mr. Chas. Te Water, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	10,000	Earl of Clarendon ..	Mr. J. Dulanty, York House, 15, Regent Street, S.W.1.
IRISH FREE STATE	10,000	Mr. Donal Buckley ..	Sir Edgar R. Bowring, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1.
NEFOUND- LAND	\$15,000	Admiral Sir David Anderson	Mr. S. M. L. O'Keefe, Crown House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA	—	Sir Herbert Stanley ..	

Colony	Salary	Governor
INDIA	Rs. 2,50,800	Earl of Willington (Viceroy)
Provinces of India :		(High Com.) Sir Bhupendra N. Mitra
Madras ..	Rs. 1,20,300	Lord Erskine
Bombay ..	Rs. 1,20,000	Lord Broughne
Bengal ..	Rs. 1,20,000	Sir John Anderson
C. Provinces ..	Rs. 1,20,000	Sir Harry Haig
Punjab ..	Rs. 100,000	Sir Herbert Emerson
Burma ..	Rs. 100,000	Sir Hugh Stephenson
Assam ..	Rs. 60,000	Sir Michael Keane
Bihar and Orissa ..	Rs. 100,000	Sir James D. Sifton
N.W. Frontier Province ..	Rs. 72,000	Lt.-Col. Sir Ralph E. H. Griffith
Central Province ..	Rs. 72,000	Sir Hyde C. Gowan
Ceylon ..	Rs. 72,000	Sir Reginald Stubbs
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Fiji ..	£3,000	Sir Arthur G. M. Fletcher
Gibraltar ..	£5,500	General Sir Chas. Harrington
Hong Kong ..	£7,000	Sir William Peel
Malta ..	£5,000	General Sir David Campbell
Pacific Islands ..	£1,000	(High Com.) Sir Eyre Hutson
Papua ..	£1,250	Sir Hubert Murray
Straits Settlements ..	£7,000	Sir Thomas S. W. Thomas
Mauritius ..	Rs. 60,000	Sir W. E. F. Jackson
Seychelles ..	Rs. 19,350	Mr. Gordon Lethem
St. Helena ..	£1,000	Sir Stuart S. Davis
South Africa :		
Basutoland ..	£1,650	(Resid. Com.) Sir John Sturrock
Bechuanaland Protectorate ..	£1,350	(Resid. Com.) J. Ellenberger
Swaziland ..	£1,350	(Resid. Com.) T. A. Dickson
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Gambia ..	£2,500	Mr. A. F. Richards
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Sierra Leone ..	£3,000	Mr. H. Monck-Mason Moore
Nigeria ..	£6,500	Sir Donald Cameron
N. Nigeria ..	—	(Chief Com.) Mr. G. S. Browne
S. Nigeria ..	—	(Chief Com.) Capt. W. Buchanan- Smith

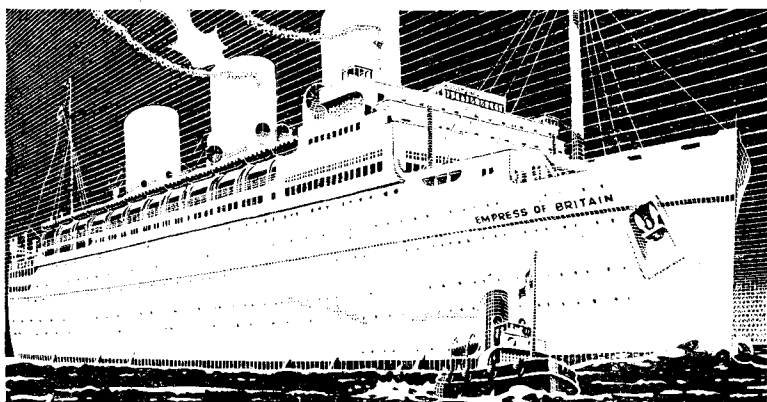
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Kenya	£5,000	Sir Joseph Byrne
Uganda	£3,500	Sir Bernard Bourdillon
Sudan	—	Sir Geo. Symes
Nyasaland	£2,500	Sir Harold Kittermaster
Zanzibar Protectorate	£2,400	Sir R. S. D. Bankine
British West Indies :		
Jamaica	£5,500	Sir Edward Denham
Bahamas	£2,600	Capt. Hon. Sir Bede E. H. Clifton
Leeward Isles	£3,000	Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. B. St. Johnston
Windward Isles	£3,000	(Vacant)
Barbados	£3,000	Sir Mark A. Young
British Guiana	£3,500	Mt. G. A. Stafford Northcote
British Honduras	£3,720	Mr. A. C. Maxwell Burns
Bermuda	£3,000	Lt.-Gen. Sir T. A. Cubitt
Trinidad	£5,500	Sir Alfred Claud Hollis
Falkland Islands	£1,500	Mr. H. Henniker-Heaton
Mandated Territories :		
Iraq	£2,000	(High Com.) Sir F. Humphrys
Palestine	£14,500	" " Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Wauchop
Tanganyika Territory	£4,500	Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. Symes

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Addresses of Those in London

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British Association, Burlington House, W.	Royal Asiatic Soc., 74, Grosvenor St., W.1.
British Medical Assoc., Tavistock Sq., W.C.	Royal Astronomical Soc., Burlington House, W.
Charity Organisation Society, 6, Vauxhall Bridge Rd.	Royal Botanic Soc., Regent's Park, N.W.
Chartered Inst. of Secretaries, London Wall, E.C.2	Royal College of Physicians, Pall Mall, S.W.
Chemical Soc., Burlington House, W.	Royal College of Surgeons, 39, Lincoln's Inn Fields
Geological Soc., Burlington House, W.	Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, 10, Red Lion Sq., W.C.
Incorp. Soc. of Authors, 11, Gower St., W.C.1.	Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
Inst. of Automobile Engineers, Watergate House, Adelphi, W.C.1	Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Ave.
Inst. of Chartered Accountants, Moorgate Pl., E.C.	Royal Geographical Soc., Kensington, W.
Institute of Chemistry, 30, Russell Square, W.C.	Royal Historical Soc., 22, Russell Sq., W.C.
Inst. of Civil Engineers, 61, George St., S.W.	Royal Horticultural Soc., Vincent Sq., S.W.
Inst. of Electrical Engineers, Victoria Embankment, W.C.	Royal Institution, 21, Albemarle St., W.
Inst. of Gas Engineers, 28, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Royal Inst. of Brit. Architects, 9, Conduit St.
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Inst. of Marine Engineers, 85, The Minories, E.	Royal Numismatic Soc., 22, Russell Sq., W.C.
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Inst. of Metals, 36, Victoria St., S.W.	Royal Photo Society, 35, Russell Sq., W.C.
Inst. of Mining and Metallurgy, Cleveland House, City Rd., E.C.1.	Royal Society, Burlington House, W.
Inst. of Mining Engineers, 225, City Road	Royal Society of Arts, 18, John St., Adelphi, W.C.
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GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD

A Brief Guide to the Principal Countries giving Area and Population

Abyssinia.—Officially known as Ethiopia, this is an inland independent empire in N.E. Africa; area 350,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 10 to 11 millions. Emperor Haile Selassie I, proclaimed Emperor, 1930.

Alghaustan.—State lying N.W. of India, in Asia; area 245,000 sq. m.; pop. (latest estimate) about 12 millions; capital, Kabul. King Amanullah abdicated Jan., 1929. Nadir Shah, its ruler, was proclaimed Oct., 1929.

Albania.—Kingdom of the Balkans; area 10,600 sq. m.; pop. just over 1,000,000. Ahmed Bey Zogu proclaimed king, Sept., 1928, as Zogu I.

Andorra.—Republic of Europe in the Eastern Pyrenees, under suzerainty of France and the bishop of Urgel; area 191 sq. m.; pop. about 6,000.

Arabia.—Peninsula in S.W. of Asia; area 1,200,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 10,000,000. Comprises following states: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait principality, Oman Sultanate, Imamate of Yemen and various tribes. It contains holy cities of Mecca and Medina.

Argentina.—S. American republic; area 1,153,418 sq. m.; pop. 11,846,000. Capital Buenos Aires (pop. 2,214,702).

Australia.—Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire; area 2,974,581 sq. m.; pop. (1933) 6,624,302. Capital Canberra.

Austria.—Republic of Europe; area 32,000 sq. m.; pop. 6,722,000. Formerly part of great empire of Austria-Hungary. Capital Vienna.

Belgium.—Kingdom of Europe; area 11,752 sq. m.; pop. 8,213,449. Leopold king of the Belgians (b. 1901), succeeded his father, King Albert, in 1934. Has rich colonial possessions in Belgian Congo, Africa; capital of Belgium is Brussels (pop., with suburbs, 887,623).

Bolivia.—S. American republic; area 506,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,900,000. Capital La Paz.

Brazil.—S. American republic; known also as United States of Brazil; area 3,285,319 sq. m.; pop. 40,000,000. Capital Rio de Janeiro.

Bulgaria.—Balkan kingdom; area 39,884 sq. m.; pop. 5½ millions. Capital Sofia.

Canada.—British dominion; area 3,648,723 sq. m.; pop. 10,376,786. Capital Ottawa.

Chile.—S. American republic; area 281,820 sq. m.; pop. 4,276,411. Capital Santiago (pop. 620,000).

China.—Republic since 1912 of Asia; area 4,277,000 sq. m. Most densely populated country in the world, latest estimates of number of inhabitants being 414,011,519 for China proper. Capital Nanking (pop. 1,000,000), to which seat of government was transferred in 1928, following the capture of Peking by the Nationalists.

Colombia.—S. American republic; area 482,000 sq. m.; pop. 8,000,000. Capital Bogota.

Costa Rica.—Republic, the southern state of Central America; area 23,000 sq. m.; pop. about 500,000. Capital San José.

Cuba.—Republic and largest of the W. India Islands; area 41,000 sq. m.; pop. 4,011,088. Capital Havana. Chief products tobacco, sugar, bananas.

Czechoslovakia.—Republic of Central Europe that rose after the Great War, comprising areas all formerly belonging to Austria-Hungary; area 54,195 sq. m.; pop. 14,726,000. Capital Prague (Praha).

Danzig, Free City of.—Area 745 sq. m.; pop. 407,550. Became a free city under the League of Nations, embodied in Treaty of Versailles, 1919.

Denmark.—Kingdom of Europe; area 16,570 sq. m.; pop. 3½ millions. Capital Copenhagen. Noted for its agriculture; large quantities of butter, eggs, and bacon being exported.

Dominican Republic.—Part of the island of Santo Domingo, the republic of Haiti occupying western part; area 19,325; pop. 1,022,000. Capital Santo Domingo.

Ecuador.—Republic on Pacific coast of S. America; area 118,627 sq. m.; pop. about 1,700,000. Capital Quito.

Egypt.—Kingdom of N.E. Africa; area 347,840 sq. m.; pop. 14,168,756. Capital Cairo. Noted for Suez Canal, Nile river, and its ancient monuments, pyramids, tombs, etc.

England.—The larger and southern portion of island of Gt. Britain; area 50,874 sq. m.; pop. (with Wales) at 1931 Census was 39,947,931. Capital London.

Estonia.—Republic of N.E. Europe, formerly part of the Russian Empire; area 18,355 sq. m.; pop. 1,116,474. Capital Reval (Tallinn).

Finland.—Republic of N. Europe; area 144,252 sq. m.; pop. 3,582,000. Capital Helsinki (Helsinki).

France.—Republic of W. Europe; area 212,659 sq. m. (including territories restored after the Great War); pop. 41,834,923. Capital Paris (pop. about 3,000,000). Has colonies, e.g. Algeria, Madagascar, French Indo-China, etc.

Germany.—Republic of Central Europe since 1918; area 185,889 sq. m.; pop. (1933) 65,188,626. Capital Berlin (pop. 4,212,000). Lost much territory as result of Great War, including overseas colonies.

Greece.—Republic of S. Europe, also known as the Hellenic State; area 49,922 sq. m.; pop. 6,204,684. Capital Athens. Noted for its ancient monuments, e.g. ruins of Parthenon, etc.

Guatemala.—Republic of Central America; area 48,390 sq. m.; pop. 2,500,000. Capital Guatemala.

Haiti.—Republic of the W. Indies, the western portion of the island of Santo Domingo; area 10,204 sq. m.; pop. 2,300,000. Capital Port au Prince.

Honduras.—Republic of Central America; area 44,275 sq. m.; pop. 773,408. Capital Tegucigalpa.

Hungary.—State of Europe formed out of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is actually a kingdom with a regent, Admiral Horthy. Its area is 35,911 sq. m.; pop. 8,688,319. Capital Budapest.

Iceland.—Island in the N. Atlantic Ocean under the same sovereignty as Denmark; area 39,709 sq. m.; pop. 103,317. Capital Reykjavic.

India.—Part of British Empire, known as the Indian Empire. Its area (British provinces) is 1,094,300 sq. m.; native states and agencies 711,032 sq. m.; pop. (total at Census 1931) 352,986,876. Capital Delhi.

Iraq (or Irak).—Formerly known as Mesopotamia, this is one of the new states created as result of the Great War, lying between Arabia on the W. and Persia on the E. Area 143,240 sq. m.; pop. 3,000,000. Ruler, King Ghazi I. since Sept., 1933.

Irish Free State.—Self-governing dominion, co-equal member of Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations, dating from 1922. Area 26,592 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. Capital Dublin.

Italy.—Kingdom of Europe; area 119,744 sq. m.; pop. 42,694,000. Capital Rome.

Japan.—Empire of Asia; area 266,738 sq. m. (including Korea, Formosa, etc.); pop. about 90,000,000 (total for entire Empire). Capital Tokyo (pop. 5,486,200).

Latvia.—Baltic republic; area 40,850 sq. m.; pop. 1,900,000. Capital Riga.

Lithuania.—Baltic republic; area 20,550 sq. m.; pop. 2,286,000. Capital Kovno (Kaunas).

Mexico.—Republic of N. America, occupying S. extension towards Central America; area 767,168 sq. m.; pop. 16,524,639. Capital Mexico City.

Monaco.—Principality of S. Europe; area 8 sq. m.; pop. 24,927. Capital Monaco. Herein is the famous town of Monte Carlo (pop. 11,000).

Morocco.—Country of N. Africa, a protectorate of France, with Spanish and International Tangier Zone; area 231,500 sq. m.; pop. about 5,000,000. Capital Fez; seat of French govt., Rabat.

Netherlands (or Kingdom of Holland).—Area 12,582 sq. m.; pop. 8,183,392. Capital Amsterdam.

Newfoundland.—Dominion of Brit. Empire; area 42,734 sq. m.; pop. 264,080. Capital St. John's.

New Zealand.—British dominion; area 103,569 sq. m.; pop. 1,408,094. Capital Wellington.

Nicaragua.—Central American republic; area 49,200 sq. m.; pop. about 700,000. Capital Managua.

Northern Ireland.—Part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, comprising six of nine counties of Ulster. Since 1922 it had a separate Parliament, though still sending 13 members to Westminster; area 5,237 sq. m.; pop. 1,256,500. Capital Belfast.

Norway.—Kingdom of N. Empire; area 124,964 sq. m.; pop. 2,800,000. Capital Oslo (formerly Christiania).

Palestine.—Sacred and historic land of Asia, formerly belonging to Turkey, now administered by Britain under mandate from League of Nations. Area 9,000 sq. m.; pop. (1931) 1,035,000. Capital Jerusalem.

Persia.—Kingdom of Asia; area 628,000 sq. m.; pop. 10,000,000. Capital Teheran.

Peru.—S. American republic; area 533,916 sq. m.; pop. 5,500,000. Capital Lima.

Poland.—Republic of E. Europe; area 150,000 sq. m.; pop. (1931 census) 31,927,773. Capital Warsaw (pop. 1,086,259).

Portugal.—Republic of S.W. Europe; area 35,490 sq. m.; pop. (including colonial possessions) 15,000,000. Capital Lisbon.

Rumania.—Kingdom of the Balkans; area 122,282 sq. m.; pop. 17,400,000. Capital Bukarest.

Russia.—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics including the Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, White Russia, etc.; area 8,144,228 sq. m.; pop. 147,000,000. Capital Moscow.

Salvador.—Republic of Central America; area 13,173 sq. m.; pop. 1,700,000. Capital San Salvador.

Scotland.—Northern portion of Great Britain; area 30,406 sq. m.; pop. (1931) 4,842,554. Capital Edinburgh.

Siam.—Kingdom of Asia; area 200,148 sq. m.; pop. 10,000,000. Capital Bangkok.

South Africa. Union of.—British dominion; area 472,347 sq. m.; pop. 7,000,000. Capitals Cape Town and Pretoria.

Spain.—Republic (since April 14, 1931) of S.W. Europe; area 190,000 sq. m.; pop. 22,800,000 (including colonies). Capital Madrid.

Sweden.—Kingdom of N. Europe; area 173,157 sq. m.; pop. about 6,000,000. Capital Stockholm.

Switzerland.—Federal State of Europe; area 15,976 sq. m.; pop. about 4,000,000. Capital Berne.

Turkey.—Republic of Asia and Europe; area 282,000 sq. m.; pop. 14,000,000. Capital Angora, in Anatolia; the former capital, Constantinople, being in Europe. President, Mustapha Kemal.

United States of America.—Federal republic of 48 States and 1 Federal district; gross area 3,743,529 sq. m.; pop. about 123,000,000. Capital New York; political capital Washington.

Uruguay.—S. American republic; area 72,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,808,000. Capital Montevideo.

Vatican City.—New State set up in Rome by the Lateran Treaty of 1929, giving the Pope sovereign jurisdiction over territory of 108 acres with a pop. of about 800.

Venezuela.—S. American republic; area 400,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,026,000. Capital Caracas.

Wales.—Principality forming part of Great Britain; area 7,466 sq. m.; pop. Census of 1931 gave England and Wales, 39,947,931. Most populous towns are Cardiff, Swansea, and Merthyr Tydfil.

Yugoslavia.—Triune Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, comprising former Kingdom of Serbia and Montenegro, and large territory acquired from Austria and Bulgaria after Great War. Area 95,134 sq. m.; pop. about 14,000,000. Capital Belgrade.

BRITISH RAILWAYS

By H. G. Archer

Agreement was reached on Aug. 10 between the railway companies and the National Union of Railwaymen with regard to the protracted dispute as to the **restoration of the wages cuts** imposed in 1931. This settlement was achieved without recourse to the National Wages Board, for in March the railway companies' statutory 12 months' notice to terminate their obligation to refer such disputed questions to that body had materialised. The National Wages Board is still in existence. As it is a statutory body it can only be abolished by Parliament; but the companies having withdrawn from it, it is never likely to function again. By their action in 1932, when the Unions announced beforehand their refusal to accept a reduction in wages whatever the findings of the National Wages Board, they destroyed at one blow the elaborate machinery for conciliation enacted by Parliament in the Railways Act, 1921.

The effect of the August agreement will be that all railway employees with under 40s. a week are to have 2½ per cent. restored as from Oct. 1, 1934. Men with over 40s. a week will have 1½ per cent. restored as from the same date, and a further 1½ per cent. on Jan. 1, 1935. The cost of these concessions to the railways is put for a full year at £1,100,000. The view of the general managers was that, while there was no justification from the economic standpoint for restoration of the "cuts," there was a human point of view, and the maintenance of goodwill with the men was a considerable asset to the companies. Indeed, one of the strong points urged by the men's leaders was that during the last few years the companies have effected large economies, and that this could not have been done without the loyalty and goodwill of the staff.

WAGES, NOT CONDITIONS

It should be noted that the agreement of Aug. 10 dealt only with wages and salaries, and not with conditions. Under the 1931 award, the rates for day and night overtime and Sunday duty were reduced. These and similar alterations resulted in a saving to the companies of £1,170,000 a year. The original demand of the Unions included the full restoration of the old conditions.

Discussions between the companies and the Unions for the establishment of alternative machinery to the National Wages Board have been in progress for some time. The Unions are opposed to the idea of a wholly independent conciliation board, because its members would have no practical knowledge or experience of railway matters.

While the steady increase in the weekly traffic receipts of the English railways during 1934 are thoroughly satisfactory, something more radical in the way of improved net earnings will be required if holders of the Ordinary stocks are to recover the serious losses sustained during recent years, both by loss of dividend and by depreciation of capital values. A glance at the development of railway finance since the war shows clearly how disas-

trously the combination of three factors—rigid wages, road competition, and trade depression—has reacted upon railway prosperity. The statement made by Sir Josiah Stamp that there is no more urgent domestic problem at the present time than the future of our railways was endorsed by Professor Hallsworth in his presidential address to the section of Economic Science and Statistics at the meeting of the British Association in September.

ENLARGING RAILWAYS' SCOPE

"It would be a foolish and retrograde solution to suggest that the great advantages accruing from the development of road transport should be forfeited in the interests of the railways. The best solution that I can see is that the railways should cease to be regarded as railway companies—which they have long ceased to be, as witness their numerous and well-developed ancillary undertakings such as hotels, docks, cross-Channel vessels, housing estates, associated air and road transport services, etc. They should come to be regarded as transport companies, undertaking a given piece of transport by that means or combination of means which appear to them to be the most economic, and at the same time most suited to meet the real demand of the traveller or trader. In this way, all the means of land transport would come under unified management, leaving competition only between land transport and canal or coastwise traffic. The interests of the community could be safeguarded. The principle of limitation of profits could be applied to the new transport companies as it was applied to the railways by the Railway Act of 1921. The main difficulty would be to ensure that the monopoly companies should be kept to a high degree of efficiency, and that they should contrive to meet the real and ever-changing transport requirements of the community." The only exemptions which Mr. Hallsworth proposed were private motor-cars and traders who used their own road vehicles for their own business.

This is the solution of the problem recommended to the Government of Northern Ireland by Sir Felix Pole, who was invited by the Government to inquire into and report on the problem of co-ordinating road and rail transport in Ulster. In his comprehensive report, which was published on July 23, he recommended that a Road Transport Board should be constituted to take over all passenger and goods road services, including the road services operated by the railway companies. The Board and the railway companies should be required to agree to the pooling of receipts. The Government of Northern Ireland has decided to adopt the general principles of Sir Felix Pole's report, and is expected shortly to introduce legislation on these lines.

The All-Rail cruises inaugurated by the London and North-Eastern Railway in 1933, to travel through 2,000 miles of the finest

scenery in the north of England and the Highlands of Scotland, proved so successful that the "Northern Belle" repeated them, with variations, in June, 1934. They have established the fact that some of the most spectacular scenery is better viewed from such points of vantage as railway viaducts than by means of organised motor-coach tours. Unfortunately, traffic exigencies have so far proved a bar to the continuation of the cruises during the holiday months proper.

The utilisation of old passenger carriages to provide camping accommodation was first exploited by the L.N.E.R. in 1933. The G.W.R. and L.M.S.R. followed suit in 1934, the latter company supplying obsolete corridor coaches, which have the advantage of furnishing a corridor connection between the living-room and berth compartments. The cost of hiring these "railway caravans" is inclusive of kitchen utensils, plate, crockery, and bed and table linen.

The practice of providing buffet cars on trains which make journeys outside the accepted hours for regular meals is spreading. The Great Western Railway has built new cars which furnish every facility for counter-catering.

The most striking locomotive novelty of 1934 was the first eight-coupled locomotive ever built in Great Britain for express passenger service. It was designed by Mr. H. N. Gresley, and built at Darlington works for the L.N.E.R. It bears the name "Cock o' the North." This engine which is to have five brothers, presents not only novelty of design, but also includes many remarkable features, which are quite new to British practice. "Cock o' the North" is the most powerful as well as the heaviest express passenger locomotive in Great Britain. The engine alone weighs 30½ tons, and, with tender, the total weight is 165½ tons.

A NOTABLE CELEBRATION

The centenary of the death of Richard Trevithick, the celebrated engineer, who constructed the first steam locomotive to haul passengers, was commemorated by the unveiling of two memorials; one is situated on the site of the tramway track at Penydarran, South Wales over which his locomotive drew a truck load of passengers in Feb., 1804; and the other on the premises of University College, London, on what is believed to be the site where he conducted experiments with a miniature steam worked railway in 1808.

On May 1, the electrification of the first section of the Sevenoaks line of the Southern Railway, viz., from Bickley to St. Mary Cray, was completed.

It is hoped that 1935 will see the inauguration of through trains between London and the Continent, and a through sleeping-car train service between London and Paris via a Dover-Duikirk train ferry. The first of a fleet of three vessels ordered by the Southern Railway for this service was launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne in March. The ferry boats will be provided with four lines of way on the train deck, to convey 12 sleeping-cars or 40 goods wagons. Their accommodation will also include cabins, lounges, restaurants, and garage for 25 cars. The International Sleeping Car Company are providing rolling stock of special design for the service, as the loading gauge of our southern

lines is less spacious than that of Continental railways.

Railway Air Services were extended in 1934, under the aegis of a combine by the "big four" railway companies in conjunction with Imperial Airways, Limited. The new corporation, which was formed in March, with a vice-president of the L.M.S.R. as chairman, took over the pioneer service of the Great Western Railway in 1933 between Plymouth, Torquay, Cardiff, and Birmingham, and extended it to Liverpool. It also assumed responsibility for a London-Isle of Wight service, which had been operating independently. London-Manchester-Belfast-Glasgow and Birmingham-Bristol-Southampton-Cowes were other new services.

Before the war, it was the custom for the summer train service of British railways to remain in force from July 1 to September 30. In 1934 it came into operation on July 9, a week earlier than in recent years, and continued until September 30, three weeks later than usual.

SOME NOVELTIES

The 1934 service, however, furnished few novelties of note. The London Midland and Scottish Railway put on a new train, named the "Fylde Coast Express," from Blackpool to London, scheduled to cover the 209 miles from Preston in 219 minutes, and to make its non-stop run from Crewe to Euston, 158 miles, in 156 minutes. The same company provided on Saturdays only a remarkable sequence of long non-stop runs, starting from London, viz. at 8.30 a.m. to Holyhead, 263.7 miles; at 9.10 a.m. and 11.15 a.m. to Prestatyn, 205.5 miles; at 10.0 a.m. to Carlisle, 299 miles; at 10.55 a.m. to Stockport, 177.5 miles; at 11.35 a.m. to Preston, 209 miles; and at 1.15 p.m. to Penrith, 281.2 miles.

The Great Western Railway accelerated the 8.55 a.m. express from Worcester to accomplish the 63.5 miles from Oxford to Paddington in the level hour. The summer timing of the non-stop run of the Cornish Riviera Express from London to Plymouth was deprived of the three minutes it had gained in 1933, reverting to 4 hours, which is also the time allotted to a new newspaper and parcels express, leaving Paddington at 12.50 a.m. which was inaugurated in March.

A new fast run introduced by the London and North Eastern Railway was from Peterborough (dep. 3.4 p.m.) to King's Cross, 76.4 miles in 76 minutes. On April 6 a remarkable journey was achieved by the 5.25 p.m. L.M.S.R. express from Liverpool to London, when testing one of the new Pacific locomotives. The train made the run of 152.7 miles from Crewe to Willesden in 134 mins. 37 secs., giving a start to stop average of 68 m.p.h., whereas the scheduled time for this run is 142 mins. The weight of the train is given as 380 tons behind the tender.

Another remarkable run was that furnished by the Great Southern Railway of Ireland on March 20, when conveying the new United States Minister to the Irish Free State from Queenstown to Dublin. This, however was a three-coach special, weighing less than 100 tons. From Cork the 165.3 miles to Kingsbridge, Dublin, were accomplished without intermediate stop in 147 min., giving an average speed of 67.5 m.p.h.

The most striking innovation in the 1934 train services, however, has been the inauguration by the Great Western Railway of the first long-distance fast rail-car service seen in this country. It was introduced on July 2 between Birmingham and Cardiff, 117 miles, via Honeybourne, Stratford-on-Avon, Cheltenham, Gloucester, and Newport. The service is in operation only from Monday to Friday: is one class only, with a supplementary fare of 2s 6d. in addition to third class fare; and, of course, the accommodation is limited. The type of car, of which three have been built and another three are on order, is streamlined, and driven by two 130 b.h.p. Diesel engines, of the same type as the engines fitted to the London buses. The car is divided into two saloons, with a buffet at one end, and seats 40 passengers.

The rail-car service performs the journey of 117 miles in from 2 hr. 22 min. to 2½ hr., stopping only at Gloucester and Newport, as compared with the previous best time by steam-hauled trains of 2 hr. 50 min. with additional stops at Stratford and Cheltenham. Diesel rail-car services have also been introduced by the L.N.E.R. in the Leeds, Harrogate, York, Hull and Selby area. Here the only express services are given over the 42.7 miles between York and Hull non-stop, in 52 min., and over the 25.5 miles between York and Leeds in 33 min.

FOREIGN RECORDS

It should be observed that our rail-car services have not yet begun to compete with the high speeds accomplished by Diesel units on the Continent of Europe. The "Flying Hamburger" covers the 178.1 miles to Hamburg in 138 min., 77.4 m.p.h., and returns to Berlin in 140 min., 76.3 m.p.h.; the Paris-Trouville-Deauville Bugatti (twice in each direction) performs the journey of 136.2 miles in 120 min., 68.1 m.p.h.; a Bugatti rail-car runs each way between Paris and Lyons, 318.2 miles, in 280 min., 68.1 m.p.h.; its fastest intermediate run being from Dijon to Laroche, 99½ miles, in 89 min., 74.6 m.p.h.; and the Vichy-Paris Bugatti is allowed 224 min. to cover a distance of 226.7 miles, 60.7 m.p.h. Realising that under modern conditions a railway may be called upon to move hundreds of tons in the process of moving as many passengers as a motor bus can carry with a dead weight perhaps one-twentieth as much, the French railways are making steadily increasing use of rail-cars on short-distance services, and scheduling approximately mile-a-minute timings between stations from 10 to 30 miles apart.

The successful working of the "Flying Hamburger" has inspired the German State Railway Administration to plan similar super-high-speed rail-car services between many more big cities for introduction in 1935. Journeys even exceeding 400 miles are to be made at a speed of 70 miles an hour.

The Netherlands Railways have embarked upon a much amplified and accelerated service with streamlined articulated Diesel-electric trains, whose maximum attainable speed is 87 m.p.h. The standard unit is a three-car train, with seating for 48 second class and 112 third class passengers. With the one-coach "Flying Hamburger" the engines are mounted upon the two end bogies, but in the Dutch

trains the middle coach takes the two engines of 820 b.h.p., which are direct coupled to the electric generators. Diesel-operated trains are being adopted by several of the United States railroads. One built for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway made a trial run on May 26, when it accomplished the distance of 1,015 miles from Omaha to Chicago in 13 hr. 5 min., at an average speed of 77.6 m.p.h., which is half the time allowed to the best steam-hauled train. The highest speed attained was 112.5 m.p.h. The "Burlington Zephyr," as it is named on account of its lightness, consists of three articulated cars, with a total length of 197 ft. and a tare weight of 87½ tons. The power plant is an eight-cylinder two-stroke Diesel engine developing 600 b.h.p. It contains seating for 72 passengers, together with buffet, mail, baggage, and observation lounge accommodation. After its trial the train has been exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago.

"CHELTENHAM FLYER"

On April 26, 1934, the Great Western "Cheltenham Flyer" made its 500th run on the present schedule of 65 min. for 77.3 miles, an average speed of 71.4 m.p.h. This is still the fastest daily scheduled steam-operated start-to-stop run in the world, and the next fastest would appear to be made by the French Sud Express, which performs the Poitiers-Angoulême run of 70 miles in the level hour. The latter train has been accelerated to accomplish the Paris-Bordeaux journey of 362 miles in 5 hr. 55 min., which gives an average speed of 61.1 m.p.h. When, however, the Diesel "Flying Hamburger" is out of action its place is taken by a steam-hauled train, which, in one direction, beats the "Cheltenham Flyer," for its schedules are Berlin to Hamburg, 148 min., 72.2 m.p.h. and Hamburg to Berlin, 158 min., 67.6 m.p.h.; while another ordinary Berlin-Hamburg steam-hauled non-stop express accomplishes the journey in 154 min., speed 69.4 m.p.h.

The rise of speed on German railways during the last three years is astonishing, and with the exception of the "Flying Hamburger" is all the work of steam-operated trains. In 1932 there was no run scheduled to attain 60 m.p.h.; whereas, in the summer service of 1934 there were 4 runs aggregating 712 miles at 66 m.p.h. and over; 12 aggregating 1,647 miles at 64 m.p.h. and over; 14 aggregating 1,909 miles at 62 m.p.h. and over, and 26 aggregating 3,043 miles at 60 m.p.h. and over. The Berlin-Hamburg service comprises six west-bound trains averaging 60 m.p.h.; and six east-bound averaging 58 m.p.h. Between London and Manchester there are only three trains which attain the latter rate of speed.

British railways, whose speed supremacy was for so long unchallenged in Europe except by the Northern Railway Company of France, have now fallen behind French and German railways in respect of mileage booked at the higher rates of speed, which may be taken to mean 60 m.p.h. and over. These figures vary somewhat from month to month, but taking the high-water mark in each country they now compare as follows. British mileage, 2,609½ (G.W.R., 1,287.1; L.M.S.R., 651.9; L.N.E.R., 370.5). French mileage, 6,501 (Nord 3,500). German mileage, 3,043.

Road competition was responsible for the whole or partial closure of more branch lines. On March 12 the *Manifold Valley Light Railway* Section of the L.M.S.R. was completely shut down. This line, of 2½ ft. gauge, and 8 miles in length, was opened thirty years ago by the old North Staffordshire Railway. It aroused great interest in its early days, as despite the narrow gauge its passenger coaches were as commodious as those of standard gauge lines, its goods wagons possessed double the capacity of ordinary trucks, and, by means of transportation cars and special mechanism at junctions, standard gauge rolling stock could be conveyed over the so-called "toy" railway.

The Isle of Axholme Joint Railway (L.N.E. and L.M.S. ownership) ceased to convey passenger traffic as from July 15. This line runs from Gooch to Haxey, and is 19½ miles long, with a 5½ miles branch from Reedness to Fockerly. The only railway service in Guernsey was abandoned on June 9. This

was originally a steam tramway, opened in 1879, and electrified in 1892. Several branches of the Great Southern Railways of Ireland have completely closed, notably the line from Galway to Clifden, 40 miles long.

The most remarkable feature of the railways constructed by the celebrated engineer, Brunel, in South Devon and Cornwall was the wonderful wooden trestle viaducts, 65 in number, some exceeding 1,000 ft. in length and 150 ft. high. These were gradually replaced by masonry structures. The last of these engineering masterpieces was the Collegewood viaduct on the Truro-Falmouth branch, over which trains ceased to run on July 21.

Closed since Sept., 1921, the Solway viaduct on the abandoned Solway Junction Railway is in process of demolition. It is a single-line viaduct, 1,940 yds. in length, and formed the second longest railway bridge in Great Britain, and the longest between England and Scotland.

THE YEAR'S CHRONICLE

(From Nov. 1, 1933)

Municipal elections resulted in 180 seats being won by Socialists (Nov. 1).

Mayor of New York elected by large anti-Tammany vote (Nov. 7).

Gordon Richards eclipsed Fred Archer's season record in riding winners (Nov. 8).

King of Afghanistan assassinated (Nov. 8).

German referendum on Herr Hitler's policy resulted in 92 per cent in favour (Nov. 12).

First General Election in Spain since formation of Republic (Nov. 19).

M. Chautemps formed a Ministry in France (Nov. 26).

Prohibition ended in U.S.A. (Dec. 5).

Disastrous fire, with two deaths, at Mr. L. McCormick's house at Whitechurch (Dec. 9).

General O'Duffy arrested by the Irish Free State police (Dec. 18).

Release ordered, under Habeas Corpus Act, of General O'Duffy (Dec. 21).

Reichstag Fire trial sentences announced—death sentence on Van der Lubbe (Dec. 23).

Paris-Strasbourg express train disaster; over 220 killed (Dec. 23).

The King broadcast message to his peoples (Dec. 25).

Roumania's new Premier, Dr. Duca, assassinated by a student (Dec. 29).

Imperial Airways liner *Apollo* crashed at Ruyselede—10 killed (Dec. 30).

Sir John Simon discussed with Signor Mussolini foreign affairs (Jan. 3, 1934).

Riotous behaviour in Paris following death of Stavisky, fraudulent financier (Jan. 9).

Van der Lubbe, condemned for setting fire to the Reichstag, was guillotined (Jan. 10).

Earthquake in Calcutta and various parts of India, with heavy loss of life (Jan. 15).

M. Chautemps' ministry resigned (Jan. 27).

M. Daladier formed a Ministry in France (Jan. 30).

Bevir libel case ended in damages of £3,500 for Mr. Bevir (Jan. 30).

Pres. Roosevelt signed proclamation fixing the weight of the gold dollar at 59 per cent. of its former weight (Jan. 31).

British policy on Disarmament published (Feb. 1).

Riotous behaviour in Paris following Cabinet changes (Feb. 5, 6).

M. Doumergue formed "a Government of Trust" (Feb. 9).

General Strike in France; martial law proclaimed in Vienna (Feb. 12).

Sentence of 4 years' penal servitude on Capt. Miles, of the London Salvage Corps (Feb. 12).

"All quiet in Austria" reported (Feb. 16).

King Albert of the Belgians lost his life while mountaineering (Feb. 18).

State funeral of King Albert, attended by the Prince of Wales (Feb. 22).

Snow fell over part of England (Feb. 25).

Pu Yi enthroned as 1st Emperor of Manchukuo (Mar. 1).

Jury awarded £25,000 damages with costs to Princess Youssouppoff for film libel (Mar. 5).

Navy Estimates issued, showing increase of £2,980,000 (Mar. 7).

Socialists obtained a majority of 14 at L.C.C. election (Mar. 8).

University Boat Race won by Cambridge by 4½ lengths (Mar. 17).

Dowager Queen Emma of the Netherlands buried (Mar. 27).

Work resumed on the Cunarder at Glasgow (April 3).

Budget introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (April 17).

Austria became a Fascist State (May 1).

Messrs. B. Rubin and K. H. F. Waller made flight (not officially timed) from Australia to England in less than 8½ days (May 1).

24th anniversary of King George's accession to the throne (May 6).

Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal, fired at, without injury (May 8).

Olympic collided with Nantucket lightship—7 drowned (May 15).

Coup d'état carried out in Bulgaria (May 19).

Miss Jean Batten eclipsed Amy Molison's flight to Australia by 3 days (May 23).

Atlantic flown again; by MM. Paul Codos and Maurice Rossi in 23 hours (May 28).

King George entered on his 70th year (June 3).

The Derby was won by Maharajah of Rajpipla's Windsor Lad (June 6).

Fusion of S. African and Nationalist parties announced (June 6).
 Australia beat England in the 1st Test Match by 238 runs (June 12).
 Herr Hitler flew to Italy to confer with Signor Mussolini (June 14).
 Waterloo Bridge's demolition began (June 20).
 England won 2nd Test Match by an innings and 38 runs (June 25).
 State police seized Storm Troops' headquarters in Berlin; General von Schleicher shot (June 30).
 Many executions announced by Herr Hitler, with more to follow (July 2).
 F. J. Perry defeated J. H. Crawford, at Wimbledon, and thus won the Championship (July 6).
 Miss Dorothy Round won the Women's Singles championship at Wimbledon (July 7).
 Freiburg University almost entirely destroyed by fire (July 10).
 Herr Hitler addressed the Reichstag on recent events in Germany (July 13).
 General Strike began in San Francisco (July 16).
 The King opened the Mersey Tunnel (July 18).
 4th Test Match abandoned, drawn, Australia 584; England 200, and 229 for 6 (July 24).
 Nazi attack on Government in Vienna; murder of Dr. Dollfuss (July 25).
 Grave unrest in Austria; Herr Hitler sends Von Papen to Vienna (July 27).
 Mr. Baldwin stated Government's intentions to extend Royal Air Force (July 30).
 Davis Cup retained by Great Britain, versus U.S.A. (July 31).
 President Hindenburg died; Herr Hitler took Presidency (Aug. 2).
 Impressive funeral of President Hindenburg at Tannenberg (Aug. 7).
 President Roosevelt announced nationalisation of silver (Aug. 9).
 Settlement of wages on British railways signed (Aug. 10).
 Plebiscite in Germany voted 89 per cent. in approval of Herr Hitler's assumption of office (Aug. 19).
 Last Test Match ended in victory for Australia by 562 runs (Aug. 22).

Herr Hitler delivered an important speech on the Saar plebiscite (Aug. 26).
 H.R.H. Prince George's betrothal to Princess Marina announced (Aug. 29).
 Motor horns silenced in area 5 miles round Charing Cross after 11.30 p.m. (Aug. 29).
 R.A.C. Tourist Trophy Race was won by C. J. P. Dodson (M.G. Magnette) in 6 hr. 13 m. 24 sec. (Sept. 1).
 Great Textile-strike began in the U.S.A. (Sept. 2).
 Commander Evangeline Booth elected General of Salvation Army (Sept. 2).
 H.R.H. Duke of Gloucester left England for Australia (Sept. 3).
 Autumn session of League of Nations Council began (Sept. 6).
 Terrible fire disaster on American ship Morro Castle (Sept. 8).
 General Election in Australia resulted in no great change (Sept. 15).
 Soviet Russia accepted invitation to enter the League of Nations (Sept. 16).
 Terrible typhoon disaster in Kyoto, Kobe, and Osaka (Sept. 21).
 U.S.A. textile trade strike ended (Sept. 22).
 Over 260 miners lost their lives at Gresford Colliery, Wrexham (Sept. 22).
 America Cup won by Mr. Vanderbilt's yacht Rainbow versus Mr. Sopwith's Endeavour (Sept. 25).
 The new Quarder, christened Queen Mary by the Queen, launched on the Clyde (Sept. 26).
 Strike in South Wales mines averted (Sept. 27).
 Railway accident near Warrington, 10 killed (Sept. 28).
 Rising in Spain; martial law proclaimed in some cities (Oct. 4).
 At Privy Council, Royal assent given to Prince George's marriage (Oct. 5).
 King Alexander of Jugoslavia and M. Barthou assassinated at Marseilles (Oct. 9).
 Disturbances in Catalonia, Madrid, etc., reported quelled (Oct. 13).
 Death of M. Poincaré (Oct. 15).
 Caesar-witch won by Mr. Marshall Field's Enfield (Oct. 17).
 C. W. A. Scott and C. Black won the England to Australia air race (Oct. 23).

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

In train accidents the numbers of passengers killed and injured were six and 619 respectively. The deaths occurred in two accidents; the number of injuries is the highest in the past five years, but the figure includes 246 passengers injured as the result of buffer-stop collisions, the majority of whom suffered from shock. Eight cases of train accident were attended by loss of life among railway servants, the total casualties in all such accidents being 11 killed and 81 injured. While higher than 1932, the total is less than the average for the five-year period 1925-29.

In 206 cases of accident at level crossings 39 persons were killed and 42 injured, including 43 pedestrians, of whom 30 were killed and 13 injured. The figures compare favourably with the average for the five-year period 1925-29.

In movement accidents—those caused by, or connected with, the movement of railway vehicles, exclusive of train accidents—the total casualties among servants of the companies

and contractors, 2,558 (152 killed and 2,406 injured), compare favourably with the previous year. The principal improvement concerned men employed on the permanent way, 32 having been killed, as compared with 52 in 1932.

In train accidents, the liability to casualty in the case of passengers was no more than one killed in some 252,000,000 carried, and one injured in 2.5 millions. As regards railway servants, the passenger and freight train-miles worked were about 37,000,000 a fatal accident, and 5,000,000 an injury. The large majority of casualties to passengers (64 fatal accidents and 4,097 injuries) are the result of movement accidents, and are attributed to mis-adventure or carelessness on the part of passengers themselves.

The total of 282 of passengers, servants, and other persons who were killed in train and movement accidents during the year is the smallest for at least 30 years. The corresponding total number of injured for the year (7,348) only slightly exceeds the average.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

By H. R. McDonald

The bright and open play which has been seen on the Rugby field this season suggests that the modern English game is still on the upgrade. The authorities, by a little touch here and a little move there, are always seeking to improve the game for its players and, may I add, for those who watch it. The alteration to the scrumming law, regarding the rights and restrictions of the hooker, and the institution of a drop-kick instead of a place-kick to restart the game after an unconverted try are cases in point.

The control of the game in this country shows little change. The election of C. N. Lowe, the brilliant Cambridge and Blackheath three-quarter of a decade ago, to the Selection Committee, in place of the late Rear-Admiral Roberts, was a happy choice. The North are gratified that the new President, Mr. James Milnes, is a Lancastrian. Since his schooldays at Marlborough, Mr. Milnes has served his country well in war and play.

Although relations have not been resumed with France, despite the visit of a commission to convince our legislators that the game across the Channel had been stabilised and purified, our general attitude to Continental Rugby is easier. No ban is now placed upon trips by our clubs to countries outside France, provided the Rugby Union is satisfied that the game in these places is properly conducted according to the true principles of Rugby.

Once again this season no Dominion side is here to test the standard of British Rugby, but the **New Zealanders are coming again** next September for an ambitious tour throughout the four home countries. Starting in the West against Devon and Cornwall, the new All Blacks will finish up in London against the full strength of England.

Last season, under C. C. Gadney, of Leicester, **England won the international championship**

and the triple crown. It is to be hoped that the one or two weak spots, even in such a successful team, will be eliminated and a side built up this season which will generate confidence for the big test from overseas in the following season. It is interesting to note that in matches against Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and France, this country had recorded 99 victories up to the close of season 1933-34.

There is a new interest in **Hospital Rugger** this season as the outcome of St. Mary's carrying off the cup last season after an interval of 34 years, but Oxford again won the Varsity match and opened the present season as if they meant to do so again. East Midlands, well led by C. C. Gadney, the English captain, made history in county Rugger by carrying off the championship for the first time in history. For this success the county champions had much to thank their hon. secretary, Mr. J. B. Minahan. Without being quite the side of the previous season, Blackheath were about the best of the London clubs in 1933-34, and here again a very good start was made this season. Many people thought Gloucester was the best club side in 1933-34; this revival was certainly a very popular one.

RUGBY FIXTURES 1934-5

Dec.	1.—First Rugby Trial at Kirkstall, Leeds.
..	11.—Oxford v. Cambridge, Twickenham.
..	15.—Second R.U. trial, Falmouth.
Jan.	5.—Final R.U. trial at Twickenham.
..	18.—England v. Wales at Twickenham.
Feb.	2.—Wales v. Scotland, Cardiff.
..	9.—England v. Ireland, Twickenham.
..	23.—Ireland v. Scotland, Dublin.
Mar.	2.—Navy v. Army, Twickenham.
..	9.—Ireland v. Wales, Belfast.
..	19.—Scotland v. England, Edinburgh.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS

The following awards were made in 1934:

Mrs. LAVINIA ABBOTT for services rendered by her husband, the late Mr. William J. L. Abbott, to geology and prehistoric archaeology.	110
Mrs. GEORGIANA B. M. BOX, for the contributions of her husband, the late Canon George H. Box.	70
Mrs. JANE CANTRILL, for the services rendered by her husband, the late Mr. Thomas C. Cantrill.	60
Mrs. MARY E. B. FOX-DAVIES, in recognition of the services of her husband, the late Mr. Arthur Charles Fox-Davies.	90
Mr. WALTER MATTHEW GALLICHAH, for his literary work.	90
Miss ELLEN GRIFFITH, for the literary work of her father, the late Rev. David Griffith.	70
Mrs. JANET SMITH HART, for the services of her husband, the late Dr. David B. Hart, to gynaecology.	80
Mrs. ELIZABETH MACDONALD, in recognition of the services of her husband,	

the late Rev. Angus J. Macdonald	80
Miss ELEANOR HARRIET MACMAHON, in recognition of her literary work.	60
Mrs. AMY EDITH ROBINSON, for the contributions of her husband, the late Very Rev. J. Armitage Robinson, formerly Dean of Wells, to theological scholarship.	90
The Rev. ROBERT D. ROWLAND, for his services to Welsh literature.	90
Mrs. MARTHA JOSEPHIA STAFF, for the services rendered by her husband, the late Dr. Otto Stapf, to botanical science.	90
Mrs. FRANCES L. SULLIVAN, for the artistic work of her husband, the late Mr. Edmund J. Sullivan.	100
Mrs. MESHODA SARAH WAGNER, for the literary work of her husband, the late Mr. Leopold Wagner.	50
Mrs. DOROTHY A. WALTON, for the services of her husband, the late Mr. George Walton, as an architect.	70

THE NATIONAL MINISTRY

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	Rt. Hon. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M.P.
Lord President of the Council	Rt. Hon. STANLEY BALDWIN, M.P.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, M.P.
Secretary of State for Home Affairs	Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN GILMOUR, Bart., M.P.
Lord High Chancellor	Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT SANKEY
Secretary of State for War	Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT HAILSHAM
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN SIMON, K.C., M.P.
Secretary of State for India	Rt. Hon. Sir SAMUEL HOARE, Bart., M.P.
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs	Rt. Hon. JAMES H. THOMAS, M.P.
Secretary of State for the Colonies	Rt. Hon. Sir PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER, M.P.
Secretary of State for Air	Most Hon. the MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G.
Secretary of State for Scotland	Rt. Hon. Sir GODFREY COLLINS, K.B.E., M.P.
Minister of Health	Rt. Hon. Sir E. HILTON YOUNG, G.B.E., M.P.
President of the Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. WALTER RUNCIMAN, M.P.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Rt. Hon. Sir BOLTON EYRES-MONSELL, G.B.E., M.P.
President of the Board of Education	Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT HALIFAX, K.G.
Minister of Agriculture	Rt. Hon. WALTER E. ELLIOT, M.P.
Minister of Labour	Rt. Hon. OLIVER STANLEY, M.P.
First Commissioner of Works	Rt. Hon. WILLIAM ORMSBY-GORE, M.P.
Postmaster-General	Rt. Hon. Sir H. KINGSLEY WOOD, M.P.

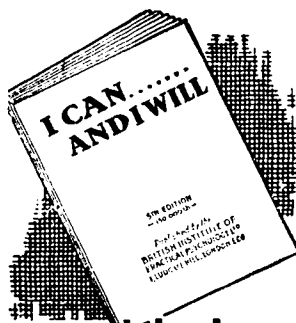
Other Ministers

Attorney-General	Rt. Hon. Sir THOMAS INSKIP, K.C., M.P.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Rt. Hon. J. C. C. DAVIDSON, M.P.
Minister of Transport	L. HORE-BELISHA, M.P.
Solicitor-General	Sir DONALD SOMERVELL, K.C., M.P.
Lord Privy Seal	Rt. Hon. ANTHONY EDEN, M.P.
Assistant-Postmaster-General	Sir ERNEST BENNETT, M.P.
Minister of Pensions	Major Rt. Hon. G. C. TRYON, M.P.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	A. DUFF COOPER, D.S.O., M.P.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Capt. D. EVAN WALLACE, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury	Capt. Rt. Hon. H. DAVID MARGESSON, M.P.
Lord Advocate for Scotland	Rt. Hon. W. G. NORMAND, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	D. JAMIESON, K.C., M.P.
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Air Ministry	Rt. Hon. Sir PHILIP SASSOON, Bart., M.P.
Colonial Office	THE EARL OF PLYMOUTH
Foreign Affairs	Rt. Hon. EARL STANHOPE, K.G.
Home Department	Capt. H. CROOKSHANK, M.P.
India Office	Mt. R. A. BUTLER, M.P.
War Office	Rt. Hon. LORD STRATHCONA.
Scotland	A. N. SKELTON, M.P.
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Admiralty	Rt. Hon. LORD STANLEY, M.P.
Agriculture	EARL DE LA WARR
Board of Trade	Dr E. L. BURGIN, M.P.
Education	HERWALD RAMSBOOTHAM, M.P.
Health	GEOFFREY H. SHAKESPEARE, M.P.
Labour	R. S. HUDSON, M.P.
Mines	ERNEST BROWN, M.P.
Overseas Trade	Lt.-Col. D. J. COLVILLE, M.P.
Dominion Affairs	MALCOLM MACDONALD, M.P.
Paymaster-General	LORD ROCHESTER, C.M.G.
Financial Secretary to War Office	Rt. Hon. DOUGLAS HACKING, M.P.
Lords Commissioners of the Treasury	Captain A. U. M. HUDSON, M.P.; Colonel Sir LAMBERT WARD, Bart., M.P.; Sir WALTER WOMERSLEY, M.P.; Major GEO. F. DAVIES, M.P.; and JAMES BLINDRELL, M.P.

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to the world the finer qualities of their nature, gaining a new attractiveness. The depressed and despondent find their purposes and lives transformed—the lonely find companionship. Those who are losing self-respect learn that self-respect can be regained, that hope can enter in—those who have been handicapped by weak memory, faulty concentration, find their faculties become keen and unerring—those who have been faltering and weak with fear and foreboding become confident and fearless, charged with a mighty living power.

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CHURCHES' STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN

By Frank F. Bateman

The numerical strength of the Churches of Great Britain brings forth the interesting fact that during the past year there has been a **certain increase of church membership**. Taking the totals of all the churches giving membership figures, the losses amounted to 13,999 against an increase of 20,066, thus making a net gain of 6,067.

On the other hand, the Sunday schools continue to lose members to a considerable extent. Gains in this department of Church work only totalled 568, whereas the losses amounted to 133,332, a net loss of 132,764.

It can be rightly presumed that the increases in church membership are mostly from among the younger members of the community, and this fact can be taken as evidence that the churches are regaining their hold. With a continuance of such increases there follows the natural conclusion that the Sunday schools will in due course regain a good deal of their losses.

Church of England : Statistics for 1933 (by courtesy of the "Official Year Book of the Church of England") : Incumbents, 12,715 ; qualified electors, 3,634,480 ; Easter communicants, 2,463,421 ; Sunday scholars, 1,760,492 ; youth and adult religious education (males), 248,625 ; youth and adult religious education (females), 397,104 ; Sunday school teachers and catechism instructors, 157,696 ; Confirmations, 184,646 ; Baptisms (infants), 381,102 ; Baptisms (riper years), 10,271 ; Ordinations (Advent, 1932-Advent, 1933), 565. There were most satisfactory increases of 184,708 in the number of Easter communicants, and of 5,857 in the Confirmations respectively. The increased interest in adult education was reflected in an increase of 26,464 in the number of women attending youth and adult religious education classes.

Church in Wales : Incumbents, 981 ; Easter communicants, 194,225 ; Sunday scholars, 120,388 ; Bible classes, 37,636 ; baptisms (infants) 16,903, baptisms (riper years) 1,709. Easter communicants have increased by 8,741.

Roman Catholic (England and Wales) : Public churches and chapels, 2,196 ; estimated R.C. population, 2,278,830 ; priests, 4,825 ; children in R.C. elementary and secondary schools, 456,747 ; baptisms, 64,027 ; marriages, 23,479 ; conversions, 12,288. Increases are shown in all these figures with the exception of priests, which are 81 less, and baptisms, 600 smaller. The larger increases are those of 34,250 in the estimated R.C. population and 7,167 respecting the number of children in R.C. elementary and secondary schools.

Church of Scotland : Communicants, 1,289,145 ; elders, 34,780 ; baptisms, 35,546, of whom 1,534 were adults ; Sunday scholars, 362,456 ; Sunday schools, 3,560 ; Sunday school teachers and workers, 47,807 ; Bible class members, 96,988. These figures show increases of 1,662 in communicants and 444 in elders, but the Sunday school scholars are less by 4,936, and Bible class members by 9,526.

Methodist Church : Churches, 14,565 ; members, 851,508 ; ministers, 4,376 ; local preachers, 34,094 ; Sunday school teachers and officers, 195,294 ; Sunday scholars, 1,249,669 ; Sunday schools, 12,558. The only increase indicated by these figures is that of 90 in the number of ministers, although the number of churches is less by 85. Members are less by 6,972 and Sunday scholars by 94,266.

Congregational Church (England and Wales) : Church members, 451,111 ; scholars, 469,071 ; teachers, 60,814 ; lay preachers, 3,794 ; ministers, 2,694. Membership of the Congregational Church has increased by 6,742, although ministers are less by 168 and lay preachers by 22. Sunday scholars show a decrease of 11,226.

Baptist Churches (U.K.) : Churches, 3,192 ; church buildings, 4,153 ; sittings, 1,445,814 ; members, 403,947 ; ministers, 2,057 ; lay preachers, 5,700 ; Sunday school teachers and officers, 59,618 ; Sunday scholars, 465,763. Very little change is indicated by these figures. With a decrease of 1,081 in Sunday scholars the Baptists show the smallest decrease in this department as compared with the other Churches.

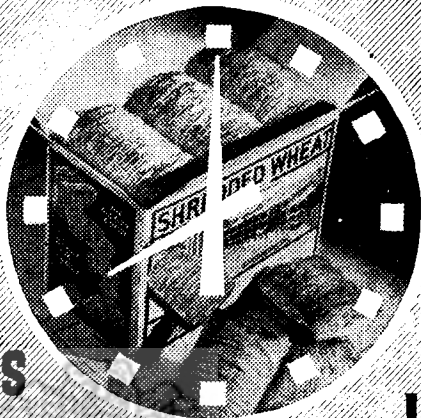
Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (or Presbyterian Church of Wales) : Churches, 1,490 ; sittings, 552,236 ; members, 183,044 ; ministers, 874 ; undordained preachers, 253 ; Sunday school teachers and officers, 21,427 ; Sunday scholars, 136,841. These figures again show decreases when compared with the previous year. Membership is 1,213 less, while the figures of Sunday school teachers and scholars are lower by 468 and 3,082 respectively.

Presbyterian Church of England : Congregations, 254 ; sittings, 175,617 ; sittings let and paid for, 36,615 ; members, 82,724 ; Sunday school teachers and officers, 7,436 ; Sunday scholars, 50,845 ; office bearers, 7,580 ; Bible class membership, 2,322. Again membership of the English Presbyterian Church shows a drop, this year of 1,689, and the decrease of Sunday scholars is 2,221.

Unitarian and Free Christian Churches : Churches (Great Britain and Ireland), 341 ; ministers, 301 ; lay ministers, 20 ; Sunday school teachers and officers, 2,900 (approx.), Sunday scholars, 22,000 (approx.). There is little change recorded this year, there being 7 fewer churches and 4 more ministers against a reduction of 4 in lay ministers. As returns concerning the numbers of Sunday school teachers and scholars are obtained about every three years, the figures given are those of last year.

Society of Friends (in Great Britain) : Meetings, 401 ; members, 19,215 ; Sunday school teachers and officers, 1,618 ; Sunday scholars, 10,814 ; Sunday schools, 135 ; morning classes, 68. These figures show an increase of 6 in meetings and 16 in members, against which are reductions of 57 and 1,207 in Sunday school teachers and scholars respectively.

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that beats
the clock in the morning!



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"DAILY MAIL" YEAR BOOK

Free Church of England (Reformed Episcopal) Great Britain only: Churches, 46; sittings, 24,480; members, 12,780; ministers, 64; lay preachers, 52; Sunday school teachers, 491; Sunday scholars, 8,820. These figures are the same as reported last year.

Independent Methodist Church: Churches, 163; sittings, 49,325; members, 10,413; ministers, 398; Sunday school teachers and officers, 3,018; Sunday scholars, 21,407; Sunday schools, 163. Reductions are shown in all these figures with the exception of the number of churches which remains the same. Members are less by 167 and Sunday scholars by 1,069.

Churches of Christ: Churches, 180; members, 16,018; Sunday schools, 150; Sunday school teachers, 2,118; Sunday scholars, 14,619. Figures relating to the Churches of Christ were not given in this article last year, but during the year membership has decreased by 491, and there was also a reduction in the number of Sunday scholars.

Church of Christ Scientist: Churches in Great Britain, 261. The figure of 261 is an increase of 11 over the previous year. During the past four years the number of churches has increased by 49, a fact that points to the growth of Christian Science in this country.

Wesleyan Reform Union: Churches, 231; sittings, 49,525; members, 13,635; ministers, 28; local preachers, 483; Sunday school teachers and officers, 2,491; Sunday scholars, 26,120; Sunday schools, 236. These figures are remarkable because they show increases in every department with the slight exception that the number of churches is the same and that an increase of 3 in the ministers is offset by a reduction of 3 also in local preachers.

Members are more by 219, Sunday scholars by 509, teachers by 26 and schools by 3.

Moravian Church (British Province): Churches, 42; sittings, 12,000; members, 3,728; ministers, 41; lay preachers, 14; Sunday school teachers and officers, 509; Sunday scholars, 3,480. Very slight alterations are shown in this year's figures.

New Church (Swedenborgian): Churches, 70; members, 6,015; ministers, 52; local preachers, 55; Sunday school teachers and officers, 664; Sunday scholars, 5,118. These figures show an increase of 2 in the number of churches, and a welcome addition to Sunday scholars of 68.

Episcopal Church in Scotland: Permanent members, 132,753; communicants, 61,821. The advance in membership shown last year has not been maintained as this figure is 1,866 less. Against that, however, can be placed an increase of 1,024 in communicants.

Salvation Army (International Statistics): Countries and Colonies, 86; Corps and Outposts, 15,931; Social Institutions and Agencies, 1,582; Naval and Military Homes and Hostels, 32; Officers and Cadets, 26,266; persons without rank wholly employed, 8,734; local officers, 257,170; Shelters and Food Depots, 397; Hotels for working people, 397; beds supplied during the year, 12,830,097; meals supplied during the year, 31,694,028. During the year the Salvation Army has extended its activities into two more countries and its corps have increased by 464. Another remarkable increase is that of 38,028 in the number of local officers, while the increases of 682,798 in beds supplied and 2,976,087 in meals supplied give an indication of the vast social work carried on by the Salvation Army.

BRITISH LEGION

Founded by the late Field-Marshal Earl Haig in 1921, the British Legion is the premier National Organisation serving the interests of ex-Service men. Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. President, Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice. The Legion has 4,087 branches at home, and overseas, and 3,416 local benevolent committees minister to the needs of distressed ex-Service men, their dependants, and the widows and children of the fallen. The funds necessary for the Legion's benevolent work are provided mainly by the annual Poppy Day appeal on November 11th, which since 1921 has produced no less than £4,923,959. The total for 1933 amounted

to £511,853. In addition to the relief of distress, Legion activities include the maintenance of a sanatorium and settlement for tuberculous ex-Service men, employment bureaux, the financing of schemes providing employment for ex-Service men, a special pension fund for prematurely aged ex-Service men and women, the provision of free legal advice, assistance in matters connected with Great War and other pensions, etc. The Legion has an auxiliary women's section, with a total number of 1,470 branches. **Headquarters:** Haig House, 26, Eccleston Square London, S.W.1. **General Secretary:** Colonel E. C. Heath, D.S.O. **Appeals Organising Secretary:** Captain W. G. Wilcox, M.B.E.

MINES' OUTPUT

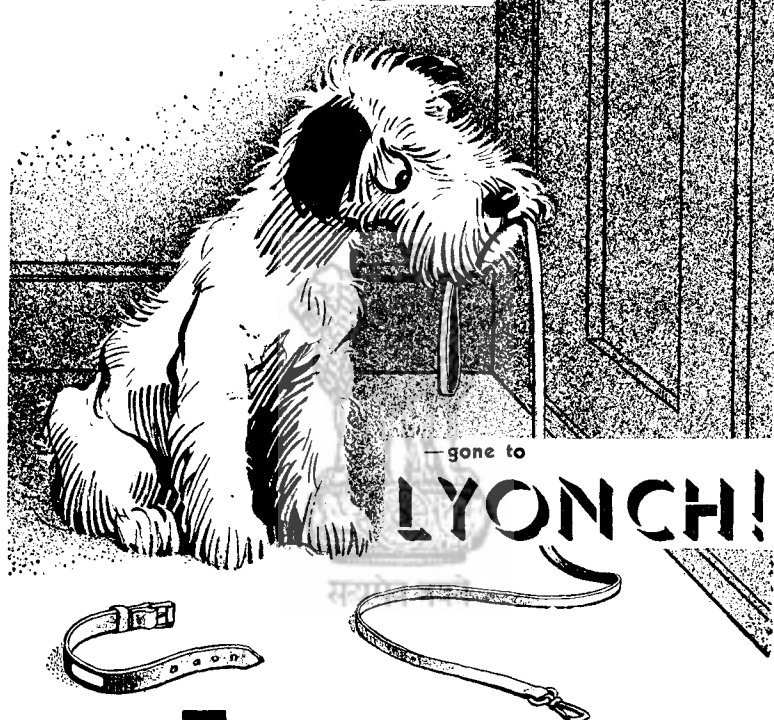
The Mines Department issued in April, 1934, a statistical summary of the working results of the coal-mining industry for the whole of 1933.

The amount of salable coal raised was 200,163,224 tons, and 184,894,795 tons (including 52,525,007 tons for export) were disposable commercially. Net costs of production amounted to £123,079,404, averaging 13s. 3.76d. a ton, and the proceeds were

£125,256,944, averaging 13s. 6.59d. a ton. There was therefore a credit balance for the industry as a whole of £2,177,540, averaging 2.83d. a ton.

The number of workpeople employed was 737,326; the average output per man-shift worked was 22.47 cwt.; the cash earnings per man-shift were 9s. 1.54d.; and the value of allowances in kind, 4.61d. per man-shift.

WHERE'S GEORGE ?



LYONS' TEASHOPS

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"DAILY MAIL" YEAR BOOK

THE ROYAL FAMILY

His Majesty George V. by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, b. June 3, 1865; m. July 6, 1893, Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of Duke and Duchess of Teck; entered the Royal Navy; on the death of his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, on Jan. 14, 1892, became Heir to the Throne; became Duke of Cornwall on the accession of his father, King Edward, 1901. Created Prince of Wales, Nov. 9, 1901, after returning from tour to Australasia. On King Edward's death, May 6, 1910, became King, and was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Visited India. On the outbreak of war the King and Queen and family threw their energies wholeheartedly into aiding all efforts for the amelioration of those suffering poverty and bereavement. The name of the Royal House was changed to that of Windsor by special decree in 1917. Had magnificent reception in Paris, Nov., 1918, and in "Armistice week" was enthusiastically greeted on drives through London. Lost his youngest son, Prince John, suddenly on Jan. 18, 1919. The death of Queen Alexandra in Nov., 1925, brought sympathy from all parts of the Empire to the King. His grave and prolonged illness from Nov., 1928, evoked world-wide sympathy. In 1930 the King resumed his customary activities. His Majesty made a reduction of £50,000 from the State allowance in September, in connection with the national financial difficulties. In 1934 the King was exceptionally active, visiting the North of England and Edinburgh, and officiating at several London functions. His Silver Jubilee will be celebrated in 1935.

Her Majesty Queen Mary, b. at Kensington Palace on May 26, 1867, and was christened Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes. Spent most of her childhood at White Lodge, Richmond; became engaged, 1892, to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, who died in 1892; her marriage to the Duke of York, in 1893, was a great joy to Queen Victoria and the Empire. Queen Mary has travelled round the world, and everywhere has won regard. She

has one brother living. Her Majesty never slackened her practical philanthropy in the war, and her sympathy was shown on innumerable occasions. The honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred on the Queen by the Royal College of Music, July, 1933. Their Majesties celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary on July 6, 1933. In 1934 the Queen accompanied the King to Manchester, Liverpool and Edinburgh, and was present at Wimbledon Championships and many other functions. She christened the new Cunarder in September.

The King and Queen's children are :

Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, b. June 23, 1894.

Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, Duke of York, b. Dec. 14, 1895. Married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon, April 26, 1923; (a daughter, Princess Elizabeth, b. April 21, 1926; a second daughter was born Aug. 21, 1930, and was christened Margaret Rose).

Princess Royal, Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, Countess of Harewood, b. April 25, 1897; married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G. (now Earl of Harewood), and has two sons: George, Viscount Lascelles, born Feb. 7, 1923, and the Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born August 21, 1924.

Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, Duke of Gloucester, b. March 31, 1900; G.C.V.O., 1922; K.T., 1933.

Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund, b. Dec. 20, 1902. Betrothed in August, 1934, to Princess Marina. Created Duke of Kent.

The King's Sisters.—H.R.H. the late Princess Royal was the King's eldest sister. She died on Jan. 4, 1931. She had two daughters, the elder of whom m. Prince Arthur of Connaught, Oct. 15, 1913; the younger married Lord Carnegie in Nov., 1923, and has a son, b. 1929.

H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, b. July 6, 1868.

Her Majesty the Queen of Norway, b. Nov. 26, 1869; married Prince Charles of Denmark (now King of Norway), July 22, 1896. Has one child, Prince Olaf, b. July 2, 1903, who married Princess Martha of Sweden on March 21, 1929.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD OFFICIALS

Lord Chamberlain: Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

Lord Steward: Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O.

Master of the Horse: Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.

Treasurer of the Household: Sir Frederick Thomson, Bart., M.P.

Comptroller of the Household: Sir George Penny, Bart., M.P.

Vice-Chamberlain: Sir Victor Warrender, Bart., M.P.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse: Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Private Secretary to the King: Rt. Hon. Sir Clive Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Treasurer and Private Secretary to the Queen: Sir Harry L. Verney, K.C.V.O.

Mistress of the Robes: The Duchess of Devonshire.

"THE GREATEST—"

SOME USEFUL TABLES

There will always be discussions as to what are the greatest incidents and personalities in the world's history, and it is obviously impossible to give more than a summary in these pages. But the following facts may enable readers to settle the queries which arise daily in conversation.

GREATEST FIRES.

	Date
London	1666
Moscow	1812
Chicago	1871
Paris	1871
Boston	1872
Baltimore	1904
San Francisco	1906
Salonica	1917

CITY POPULATIONS.

London (1931 census) ..	8,202,818
New York	6,350,446
Tokyo	5,486,200
Berlin	4,212,000
Chicago	3,375,329
Moscow	3,572,090
Paris	2,891,020
Buenos Aires	2,214,702
Philadelphia	1,950,961
Vienna	1,865,780

NOTE.—The first four include what is known as Greater London, Greater Berlin, etc. There are no less than 14 populations for London. County of London, Police London, Postal London, etc. The actual figures for the County of London, the most up-to-date, are 4,397,003.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

	Date
Pompeii	79
Lisbon	1531 and 1755
Neapolitan	1857
Krakatoa	1883
Martinique	1902
San Francisco	1906
Messina	1908
North and Central Italy ..	1920
Japan (Tokyo & Yokohama) ..	1923
Napier, N.Z.	1931
California (Long Beach, etc. 150 dead, 5,000 hurt) ..	1933

BRIDGES.

San Francisco Bay, 7 miles long.	
Tagus, 1 mile east of Lisbon, 6½ miles long (projected).	
Gandy Tampa Bay, 6 miles long.	
James River, Virginia, 5 miles long.	
Tay, 2 miles long.	
Littoria, Venice, 2½ miles long.	
Sydney, arch span of 1,650 ft., longest in the world with 10 approach spans, making a total of 3,770 ft.	
Forth, 1½ miles long.	
Rio Salado } Argentine.	
Dulce }	
Hardinge, India.	
Victoria, Canada.	
Queenborough, U.S.A.	
Brooklyn, U.S.A., 5,989 ft. long.	
Sagging, biggest in India, ¾ mile long.	

Storstrom, Denmark, 2 miles, linking islands of Zealand and Falster, to be completed by 1939.

Projected new Zambesi bridge, in Portuguese East Africa, largest in the world.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

	Gross Tons
Normandie (France) ..	75,600
Queen Mary, Cunard Liner (launched 1934) ..	73,000
New White Star Liner (being built) ..	60,000
Majestic	56,551
Leviathan	54,282
Berengaria	52,226
Rex (Italian)	50,000
Europa and Bremen	49,864
Conte di Savoia	48,600
Olympic	46,439
Aquitania	45,647
De France	43,153
Empress of Britain	42,500
L'Atlantique (burnt 1933) ..	41,000
Paris	34,569
Homeric	34,356
Augustus	32,650
Roma	32,582
Columbus	32,354

HIGHEST BUILDINGS, ETC.

	Feet
Empire State, New York ..	1046
Chrysler New York	1030
Eiffel Tower, Paris	984
Bank of Manhattan, New York ..	925
Woolworth, New York	792
Metropolitan Life, New York ..	700
Pyramid of Cheops (Egypt) ..	450
Salisbury Cathedral (spire) ..	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (cross) ..	365

PLAYS' LONGEST RUNS.

	Performances
Co-optimists	2325
Chu Chin Chow	2238
Charley's Aunt	1466
Beggar's Opera	1463
Our Boys	1362
The Maid of the Mountains ..	1352
The Farmer's Wife	1329
A Little Bit of Fluff	1241
A Chinese Honeymoon	1075
Romance (before revival 1927) ..	1046
Dorothy	931
Paddy the Next Best Thing ..	867
Rose Marie	851
The Better 'Ole	811
The Arcadians	809
While Parents Sleep	800
Bitter Sweet	702
Lilac Time	626
Journey's End	597



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One trial will convince you that you save time, patience and money when you use "Atora."

Preparing raw suet is a nasty, sticky, tiresome job. It takes at least ten minutes, you dislike the necessary skinning, you risk a cut finger, the chopping up isn't satisfactory, and as often as not there are lumps of suet in the pudding and indigestible skin also.

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Take Venos *Lightning* Cough Cure. It relieves like lightning—hence its name. The first dose brings relief from

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH

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VENOS BRAND **COUGH**
Lightning **CURE**

Sold Everywhere 11½d. & 1/3.

Large Family Size 3/-

RICHEST PERSONS.

The solidarity and prosperity of Britain in the years before the present depression can be judged by the amazing wealth accumulated by members of famous manufacturing firms, e.g. Coats, Wills. The Wills family, of the great tobacco concern, is credited with many millions, a number of members of the firm each leaving well over £1,000,000. The latest member of the family to die leaving a huge fortune was George Vernon Proctor Wills, Bt., who died in Feb., 1931, leaving a fortune of £2,100,000. Other fortunes of the family include: Sir George Alfred Wills, £10,000,000; H. O. Wills, £5,214,821; F. M. H. Wills, £5,053,360; Sir Frederick Wills, £3,050,556; Sir Edward P. Wills, £2,635,160; H. H. Wills, £2,750,000; Lord Winterstoke, £2,548,200; Mrs. Hamilton Fellows, £1,965,183; Mrs. E. A. Douglas Hamilton, £1,755,795; Sir Edward Channing Wills, £947,753. Another remarkable record is that of the famous Coats family, the thread firm of Paisley. Up to 1930 nine members of the family died millionaires, their total wealth being about £20,000,000. Lord Glentanar left £4,642,268. Mr. W. A. Coats £3,936,085. Mr. Peter Coats £2,362,068, and Sir James Coats £1,773,870. Another Coats fortune was that of Major Andrew Coats, whose will was proved at £2,797,765 in 1930 (excluding value of real estate). The largest wills in recent years were those of Sir David Yule, who left £5,000,000. Mr. Charles Morrison, of Basildon Park, Reading died 1909 leaving nearly £11,000,000. and Lord Iveagh, £11,000,000. Sir John Ellerman, shipping magnate, died July 16, 1933. His fortune is estimated at £30,000,000.

Among the richest women in Britain are Lady Yule and Miss Yule, Lady Houston (£6,000,000), Lady Ginnard (£2,400,000), Lady Louis Mountbatten (£2,000,000), Lady Ludlow (£1,000,000), Miss Jean Peacock (£1,000,000), Mrs. St. George (£1,000,000). The figures indicate the fortunes they inherited.

Two of the world's richest men are J. D. Rockefeller and Henry Ford.

SHIP CANALS.

	Miles
Suez	100
Kiel	61
Panama	50
Elbe and Trave	41
Manchester	35
Welland	26
Amsterdam	16½

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Order	Peak	No. of feet	Range
1	Everest	29,141	Himalayas
2	Godwin-Austen	28,278	Baltistan
3	Illampu	25,248	Andes
4	McKinley	20,464	Alaskan
5	Cotopaxi	19,613	EcuadorAndes
6	Mount Logan	19,539	Rockies
7	Mount Elias	19,500	Rockies
8	Kilima-Njaro	19,325	Tanganyika
9	Popocatepetl	17,785	Mexico
10	Ararat	16,916	Armenia
11	Mont Blanc	15,781	Alps

LARGEST ISLANDS

	Area Sq. Miles
Greenland	827,300
New Guinea	330,000
Borneo	209,000
Baffin Land	237,000

Madagascar	228,000
Sumatra	160,000
Great Britain	88,745

(Australia, 2,974,581 sq. miles, is geographically, an island, but always regarded as a continent.)

LONGEST TUNNELS.

	Miles
Ben Nevis	15
(actually, a pipeline for hydro-electric scheme)	
Tanna, Japan	13½
Simplan	12½
Apennines, in new Florence-Bologna line	11½
Loetschberg	9½
St. Gothard	9½
Mont Cenis	7½
Otira, N.Z.	5½
Connaught (Canada)	5
Rove (France)	4½
(S. section of Marseilles-Rhone canal)	
Severn	4 and 62½ yds.
Totley (L.M.S.)	3 and 950 yds.
Standedge (L.M.S.)	3 and 43 yds.
Mersey (under)-Liverpool to Birkenhead, opened 1934	2 and 13 yds.
Morley (L.M.S.)	3370 yds.
Blackwall	11
(407 yds. under River Thames)	
Rotherhithe	1 and 440 yds.
(510 yds. under river)	
Trans-Andine Rly. (S. America)	1½
Sevenoaks	1½
St. Roberts (Alaska)	1½

The Pyrenees range is pierced by various tunnels. Of single tunnels the Somport is 5 miles in length, 2 miles in French territory and 3 in Spanish. A line from Aix-les-Thermes to the Spanish border has been laid, whence it crosses the Pyrenees; it includes eleven tunnels of varying length, the most important being the Pymorens tunnel, 3½ miles long.

GREATEST WATERFALLS.

	Height in Ft.
Sutherland (N. Zealand)	1904
Ribbon (Yosemite Park, California)	1612
Yosemite Valley--Upper	1430
Kalambo (S. Africa)	1400
Garvarnie (France)	1385
Takkakaw (Brit. Columbia)	1200
Kaictur (Brit. Guiana)	820
Bridal Veil (Yosemite)	620
Victoria (Zambesi River)	400
Iguassu (between Argentine and Brazil)	210
Niagara	167

(The total descent is 326 ft.)

Schaffhausen (Switzerland) 100

LARGEST OCEANS.

	Sq. Miles	Mean depth
Pacific	63,985,000	2½ m.
Atlantic	30,000,000	2 m.
Indian	28,350,000	2 m.
Arctic	5,541,600	—

(The next largest sea areas of the globe not termed oceans are Malay Sea (3,137,000 sq. m.), and Mediterranean (1,145,000 sq. m., greatest depth, 14,400 ft. between Malta and Crete) The North Sea bordering Britain is 190,000 sq. m. in area, maximum breadth 420 m., and length 700 m.; is relatively shallow. Average depth of 120 ft. in the S. and 350 ft. in the N.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND WALES

When a fall in the number of Scholars will occur

The statistics relating to public education in England and Wales in 1933 are full of interest.

The Board of Education's *Estimates* for the year 1933-34 amounted to £22,061,901, showing a decrease of £830,775 as compared with the year 1932-33, after allowing for an increase of £487,300 on pensions to teachers as a result of the continuous growth in the number of pensioners.

For the second year in succession there has been an increase in the total number of children on the registers of public elementary schools. On March 31st, 1931 the number was 5,514,401; it rose to 5,575,752 in 1932, and to 5,639,427 in 1933. This increase is due to the small number of pupils of the school-leaving age. By March 31, 1934, however, the "bulge" of children born in the years immediately following the war will have begun to pass out of the schools and a fall in the total number of school children is to be anticipated.

THE FULL-TIME STAFF

Particulars of the full-time staff as it existed for the country as a whole on March 31, 1933, show that on that date there were in regular employment 129,330 certificated teachers, 29,143 uncertificated teachers and 6,713 supplementary teachers. Corresponding numbers on March 31, 1932, were 128,126 certificated teachers, 29,766 uncertificated teachers, and 7,016 supplementary teachers. The Board observe with gratification that these figures indicate the continuance of the steady improvement of the quality of the staff which has been proceeding during recent years.

The question of reducing the number of redundant schools and departments continued to receive the close attention of local education authorities. During the year ended March 31, 1933, 95 schools with under 30 pupils in average attendance were closed as compared with 60 during the previous year. Of these 27 were Council Schools, 63 Church of England Schools, 3 Roman Catholic Schools and 2 were schools of other denominations. In 32 of these cases the closure was disputed and therefore necessitated a formal determination by the Board under Section 12(1) of the Education Act, 1921. During the same period 118 schools with an average attendance of 30 and over but under 100 were closed by agreement.

The number of secondary schools in England and Wales recognised by the Board as eligible for grant on March 31, 1933, was 1,378, of which 1,226 were in England, as compared with 1,379 (England 1,228) on March 31, 1932.

The number of pupils on March 31, 1933, in schools recognised for grant, according to the result of the Board's examination of admission registers, was 441,893 (231,860 boys and 207,223 girls), as compared with 432,061 on March 31, 1932. The increase in school population between those dates, viz. 9,822, is attributable to the extent of 431 only to the recognition of entirely new schools.

PROVIDING MEALS

Reference is made to the increase in the provision of meals by local education authorities resulting from the continuance of economic depression and unemployment. These factors continued to operate in 1932-33 and during that year the number of authorities which exercised their powers for this purpose increased from 157 to 174, the number of meals provided from 47,858,200 to 62,304,600, and the number of children fed to about 400,000 (as compared with 320,000 in 1931-32, 295,000 in 1930-31 and 265,000 in 1929-30). The meals included 3,118,613 breakfasts, 22,116,042 dinners, 1,236,965 teas, 32,555,262 "milk meals" and 3,577,789 "other meals," the last named consisting usually of supplementary nourishment in some such form as an extract of cod-liver oil and malt. About 95 per cent. of the ordinary meals, 65 per cent. of the "milk meals" and 72 per cent. of the "other meals" were provided free of charge.

Four new council schools and 1 new Roman Catholic school were sanctioned in Wales during 1932-33. These provided 1,700 additional places. In the previous year provision was made for 6,004 additional places. The total number of schools on March 31, 1933, was 1,916, two less than in the previous year. Of these, 1,332 (70 per cent.) were council schools and 578 (30 per cent.) voluntary schools.

The decline in the number of pupils on the registers continued in 1932-33, the average numbers on the registers falling by 2,100, to 436,984, and the average attendance by 1,378, to 389,731.

INSURANCE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Government's decision to admit boys and girls of fourteen to the Unemployment Insurance Funds affects more than 700,000 young persons—of which 400,000 are boys.

From Sept. 3 they became automatically subscribers to the fund the weekly rate of contributions payable by their employers being 4d. 2d. of which may be deducted from their weekly wages.

All boys and girls under sixteen at present in employment must apply for insurance books, while others must do so as soon as they obtain employment.

According to the regulations, these new

unemployment insurance subscribers will not be able to draw unemployment benefit until they are sixteen.

Once they are 16, however, they are eligible for benefit immediately on becoming unemployed, instead of having to qualify by 30 weeks' contributions as in the case of adults.

Should a boy or girl remain at school for a year after the age of 14, he or she will be credited with ten contributions to unemployment insurance for the first six months and another five contributions for the following six months.

Inferiority Complex Gone for Ever

**"CAN'T HAS SLIPPED OUT OF MY VOCABULARY,"
WRITES A STUDENT OF PELMANISM.**

"That great handicap, Inferiority Complex, has gone for ever. 'Can't' has just slipped out of my vocabulary. The Course has broadened my mind more than five years of life could have done. I have been able to distinguish the hollow things of life and--- pushing them into the background---have discovered what a really wonderful world this is."

(Pelman Student : F.26063)

This remarkable letter, received at the Pelman Institute, will carry a message of hope to thousands of readers who are cursed with Diffidence, Shyness, Timidity, Self-Depreciation, Lack of Self-Confidence, Lack of Social Courage, Fear of Failure, Fear of the Future, Fear of Taking Responsibility, Fear of doing something unusual or out of the way. "The Inferiority Complex" is one of the greatest handicaps that can burden any man or woman to-day.

Fears Banished and Self-Confidence Developed.

Pelmanism cures mental defects. Here are a few reports taken at random from the tens of thousands of similar statements :

"Cured Fear."---"Pelmanism has cured the fear of self and of failure to keep pace with my colleagues."

Pelman Student (T.37110)

"Strengthened my Will."---"It has given me a more cheerful outlook, strengthened my Will and helped me to overcome a timid disposition."

Pelman Student (M.34208)

"Inferiority Complex is Dead."---"I have rid myself of all fears of the future. The inferiority complex is dead."

Pelman Student (L.34224)

"Given me Self-Confidence."---

"It has given me Will-Power and Self-Confidence and trained my Imagination."

Pelman Student (F.36143)

"Personality has Developed."---

"I have lost nervous fears. I am more self-confident. My personality has developed, and I have gained a lot in knowledge."

Pelman Student (T.36007)

Continued on next page.

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Pelmanism is a system of practical Psychology which is taught through the post by expert instructors and is practised by the student in his or her own time and place. Amongst the mental dispositions developed by Pelmanism are the following :

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—Moral Courage	—Directive Ability	Imagination
—Good Judgment	—Leadership	—Reliability
—Initiative	—Self-Control	—Personal
—Determination	—Resourcefulness	Magnetism
—Observational	—Organising	—A Reliable
Power	Power	Memory

and all those qualities which help to build up Character, to constitute a vivid, strong Personality, and to increase Income-Earning Power. Further, as the letters quoted show, the effect of a Pelman training is to broaden the mind and to develop an appreciation of the beauties of this wonderful world.

Particularly in times like these Pelmanism is a necessity to every man and every woman who wishes to do good work.

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GALLERIES, MUSEUMS, ETC.

NATIONAL GALLERY

The Director of the National Gallery is from Jan. 1, 1934, Mr. Kenneth M. Clark. Free admittance on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday; other days, 6d. Open Sundays, 2 p.m. to 4, 5 or 6 p.m. The Gallery is in Trafalgar Square.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

The Director is Mr. Henry Mendelssohn Hake. Free admittance, except on Thursday and Friday (6d.). Free on Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter). The Gallery adjoins the National Gallery in Trafalgar Square.

THE TATE GALLERY

Officially entitled "The National Gallery of British Art," but more popularly known as the Tate Gallery, a fine collection of pictures is housed in a building in Grosvenor Road, S.W., erected by the late Sir Henry Tate. The keeper is Mr. James Manson. Free admittance except on Tuesday and Wednesday (6d.). Open Sunday, 2 p.m. to 4, 5 or 6 p.m.

LONDON MUSEUM

The London Museum at Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W., was opened to the public in its new home on March 23, 1914. It is rich in interest, especially to the student of London, past and present. Free except on Tuesday (1s.), Wednesday and Thursday (6d.). Closed on Friday until 2 p.m. Keeper: Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler.

KEN WOOD

Ken Wood Gallery, Hampstead. The late Lord Iveagh's collection of pictures is open to the public free, except Wednesdays and Fridays (1s.).

WALLACE COLLECTION

A unique collection of art treasures exists at Hertford House, Manchester Square, W., thanks to the bequest of Lady Wallace. Free admittance except on Tuesday and Friday (6d.). Sunday, free 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. The keeper is Mr. Samuel J. Camp.

TOWER OF LONDON

The Tower is open every day, except Sunday, from 10 a.m. to 5 or 6 p.m. Admission to the White Tower, 6d. (free on Saturday): the Jewel Tower, 6d.; and the Bloody Tower, 6d. Children 3 to 14 years of age, half-price to all parts. Nearest station: Mark Lane.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

Situated in Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, the Museum is open free daily throughout the year, except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Sunday, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. The director is Mr. C. T. Regan.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

In Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Open free, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Sundays some of the departments are open. Director: Sir Eric Maclagan.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Open daily free, except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Sunday from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. The director is Sir G. F. Hill. The Museum is in Bloomsbury.

SCIENCE MUSEUM

In South Kensington. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6. On Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Director: Brig. E. E. Mackintosh.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

In Regent's Park, N.W. Mondays, 6d.; other days, 1s.; children under twelve, 6d. Open from 9 a.m. to sunset. Sunday, admission by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. Whipsnade Park, open every day, including Sunday, 10 to lighting-up time. Adults, 1s.; children, 6d.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Imperial Institute Road, S. Kensington, S.W.7. Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.: Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. The collection includes Naval and Military trophies and relics, ordnance, small arms and ammunition, ship and other models. Art Section: over 4,000 paintings and drawings. Library: 60,000 books and pamphlets, open to the public. Photographic Section: over 250,000 subjects, prints of which may be purchased.

KEW GARDENS

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Open daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays; 6d. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Not open on Christmas Day.

GUILDHALL

Guildhall. Splendid hall in King St., City, where great civic ceremonies are held. Open daily, free. Library is open daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Art Gallery, free.

POOR RELIEF INCREASE

There were 1,368,972 persons—or 341 per cent.) compared with those at the end of December, 1932.

The total number of persons in receipt of domiciliary relief on the last Saturday in December, 1933, was 1,182,018, compared with 1,095,986 at the end of September, 1933, an increase of 85,032 (or 7.8 per cent.).

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BRITISH INSURANCE

Outstanding among the British insurance events of 1934 was the opening on June 28 of a new building of the **Chartered Insurance Institute**, in the City of London, by the King, who was accompanied by the Queen. Since the first insurance institute was established in Manchester in 1873, there have been formed in this country 39 insurance institutes, many of them having sub-centres attached, and all these, and 11 institutes in the Dominions, are associated with the Chartered body. In the new building 56 insurance institutions are represented by separate stained glass windows.

TRAINING OF THE YOUNGER MEN.

On the following day a banquet was held at Guildhall, under the auspices of the Insurance Institute of London, which was attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, representatives of the Government, and a large and distinguished company. Mr. Charles Hendry, the new President of the Chartered Insurance Institute, then said that it was really for a high standard of efficiency that the Chartered Insurance Institute was striving. In pursuance of a desire to ensure that British insurance was well handled the leaders were anxious to give the younger men who, later on, would have to occupy the senior positions, opportunities for acquiring all the knowledge that was available to qualify themselves for those posts in the hope that they in their turn would add something to the credit and distinction of British insurance.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

On the same occasion Mr. R. Y. Sketch, a leading general manager, described how the British Governmental authorities recognised that the best safeguard which the public could have consisted of a well-informed knowledge of the way in which the business was conducted, and that this knowledge could only be acquired by the fullest publicity relating to all its vital parts. The foundation of that publicity was to be found in the many and detailed returns made through the Board of Trade. The management of the companies shared the belief that this was a wise method of procedure, and, provided the publicity was complete, was all-embracing, and uniform in its application, the authorities could count on their unqualified support in the maintenance of this system. **Publicity and the confidence thereby created in the minds of the public regarding insurance** were of inestimable value to the country.

Another notable event was the celebration of the **jubilee of the Insurance Institute of London**, which represents the marine insurance companies in London. A dinner was held in the Hall of the Merchant Taylors' Company on June 7, which was attended by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs. Mr. H. T. Russell Ross, the chairman of the Institute, who presided, said that the membership now numbered 63 companies, and that it was in correspondence with as many as 67 kindred associations throughout the world.

Distinctly better results from fire insurance were recorded by the British companies, although there was a further fall in premium

income due to the quiet state of trade. Twenty-three British companies or groups of offices secured a fire premium income of **£45,605,558** compared with **£48,103,000** in 1932. After paying claims, allowing for expenses, including overseas taxation, and providing for unexpired risks on the basis of 40 per cent. of the premium income, there was a total surplus of **£3,527,011**, representing 7.73 per cent., compared with only **£1,609,000**, representing 3.34 per cent., of the total premium income in 1932. After deducting Imperial taxation a surplus remained for 1933 of **£2,892,038**, being 6.34 per cent. of the premium income. A recovery in the experience in the United States contributed largely to the improved figures. Another important influence was the release of a certain proportion of the reserves which, owing to the smaller income, were not required.

Dry weather in the summer caused the **fire loss ratio** in Great Britain to increase, but some of the totals for the earlier months of the year had not been unduly heavy and the estimates for the first eight months of 1934 did not differ very materially from those for the corresponding period of 1933. **An improvement in the United States in 1933**, which was much needed, owing to very adverse experience in the previous year, was fully maintained during the first seven months of 1934. During the same period some important losses occurred in other fields, but the experience, on the whole, was not regarded as unduly costly.

In the **accident or general departments**, which include a great variety of risks, the premium income of the same groups of offices was **£53,478,694**, compared with **£54,265,000** in 1932. Assuming a reserve of 40 per cent. of the premium income for unexpired risks, the result was a surplus of **£1,346,730**, representing 2.52 per cent., which compared with a surplus of **£1,246,000**, or only 2.3 per cent. in 1932. The narrow margin was reduced further by taxation in the United Kingdom, leaving the surplus at **£868,436**, or 1.63 per cent.

The **marine premium income** of the same companies amounted to **£8,218,222**, compared with **£9,620,000** in 1932. The decline indicated a further falling off in overseas commerce. The results of the companies are extremely difficult to show in comparative form, owing to different methods of accountancy. The earnings recorded this year related, usually, to accounts written two or three years previously, and, on the whole, they revealed better results, for which various reasons were adduced, including fewer ships at sea and less risk of collision, the effects of aids to navigation, and the fact that the masters and officers employed were the pick of the service.

Life assurance made a strong appeal which was reflected in an increased volume of new business, and it was encouraged by the low market rates of interest on ordinary gilt-edged securities. While the offices were naturally affected by the fall in rates of interest, they hold considerable funds invested on better terms. There was again a very active demand for **annuities** from the companies, which also indicated the low rates obtainable on good Stock Exchange securities.

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OFFICIAL ADDRESSES

A Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.1
 Agriculture and Fisheries, Board of Whitehall Place, S.W.
 Air, Ministry of, Kingsway, W.C.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer, 11, Downing Street, S.W.1.
 Charity Commission, Ryder Street, S.W.1.
 Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W.1
 Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.
 Court of Arches, 2, Millbank House, S.W.2.
 Crown Lands, Commissioners of, 1, Whitehall.
 Customs and Excise, Customs House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.
 Ecclesiastical Commission, 1, Millbank, S.W.1.
 Education, Board of, Whitehall, S.W.1. and S. Kensington, S.W.7.
 Foreign Office, Downing Street, S.W.1.
 Forestry Commission, 22, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.
 General Post Office, King Edward St., E.C.1.
 Health, Ministry of, Whitehall, S.W.1.
 Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
 India Office, King Charles Street, S.W.1.
 Inland Revenue, Board of, Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2.
 Labour, Ministry of, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.1.
 Meteorological Office, S. Kensington.
 National Health Insurance, Whitehall, S.W.1.
 Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.
 Pensions, Ministry of, Westminster House, Millbank, S.W.1.
 Prime Minister, 10, Downing Street, S.W.1.
 Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
 Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
 Scottish Office, Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.1.
 Trade, Board of, Great George Street, S.W.1.
 Treasury, The, Whitehall, S.W.1.
 Trinity House, Tower Hill E.C.3.
 War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
 Works and Public Buildings, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

LENGTH MEASURES.

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0.39370113 inch
 10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3.9370113 inches
 10 decimetres = 1 METRE = 1.0936133 yards
 10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10.936143 yards
 10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109.36143 yards
 10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0.62137 mile.
 A kilometre is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, so that
 8 kilometres is equivalent to about 5 miles.

WEIGHT MEASURES.

10 milligrams = 1 centigram = 0.15432 grain.
 10 centigrams = 1 decigram = 1.5432 grains.
 10 decigrams = 1 gramme = 15.4323 grains.
 10 grammes = 1 dekagram = 5.6438 drams.
 10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram = 3.5274 oz.
 10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM = 2.2046223 lb.
 10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 22.046223 lb.
 10 myriagrams = 1 quintal = 1.9684 cwt.
 10 quintals = 1 tonne = 0.9842 ton.

CAPACITY MEASURES.

10 millilitres = 1 centilitre = 0.0704 gill.
 10 centilitres = 1 decilitre = 0.17598 pint.
 10 decilitres = 1 LITRE = 1.7598 pints.
 10 litres = 1 dekalitre = 2.1997 gals.
 10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre = 2.7497 bushels.
 1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

FIELD-MARSHALS

The full list of British Field-Marshal is as follows: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Viscount Allenby, Sir William Birdwood, Sir Claud Jacob, Lord Milne, Viscount Byng, the Earl of Cavan, Sir Philip Chetwode, and King Alfonso.

TRINITY HOUSE

Trinity House has authority over British lighthouses and pilots, and gives counsel to the Board of Trade on sea matters. Its work is done by Acting Elder Brethren, who number ten, and it derives its revenue from the dues which are levied at British ports.

Trinity House's administration includes 64 large lighthouses, and 27 smaller ones; 2 fog-signal stations; 46 manned lighthouses, and 2 unmanned; 139 lighted buoys, and 479 unlighted buoys.

The office of Trinity House is on Tower Hill, London, E.C.

BRITISH ACADEMY

Founded in 1893, the British Academy is for the promotion of historical and philosophical studies. A Fellow of the British Academy is entitled to the letters "F.B.A." The President is Professor J. W. Mackail. The official address of the British Academy is Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

The last election was held on March 8, 1934, and resulted as follows: 69 Labour members; and 55 Moderate members.

The Chairman is Lord Snell; the Vice-Chairman is Mr. Ewart G. Culpin; and the Deputy-Chairman is Mr. C. J. Allpass. The Clerk is Mr. G. H. Gater.

THE ADMIRALTY

First Lord: Rt. Hon. Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, M.P.; First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff: Adml. Sir A. Ernie Chatfield; Second Sea Lord: Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, K.C.B.; Third Sea Lord and Controller: Admiral R. G. H. Henderson, C.B.; Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport: Rear Admiral Geoffrey Blake, D.S.O.; Deputy Chief of Naval Staff: Vice-Admiral C. J. C. Little, C.B.; Parly. and Financial Secretary: Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P.; Permanent Secretary: Sir Oswyn Murray, K.C.B.

THE WAR OFFICE

Secretary of State: Rt. Hon. Viscount Halifax, D.C.L., LL.D. Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Capt. Lord Strathcona. Chief of the Imperial General Staff: General Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, G.C.B., K.C.M.G. Adjutant-General to the Forces: General Sir Cecil Romer, K.C.B. Quartermaster-General to the Forces: Lt.-Gen. Sir Felix F. Ready, K.C.B., C.S.I. Master-General of the Ordnance: Lt.-Gen. Sir Hugh J. Elles, K.C.M.G. Financial Secretary: Rt. Hon. Douglas Haacking, M.P. Permanent Under-Secretary: Sir Herbert A. Creedy, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.

BROADCASTING ADVANCE

With the total number of licences in the United Kingdom exceeding 6,300,000, the growth of broadcasting in twelve years is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable products of invention that science has ever known. For the last eight years the B.B.C. has been extending its activities in every direction, and, although like all public services, it is criticised, its work has given general satisfaction. Behind all the astonishing achievements of Wireless, which the public accepts as matters of course, there is an amazing amount of ingenuity and preparation, as when a girdle was thrown round the Empire on Christmas Day, and the King's voice was audible to countless millions.

Year by year, the exchange of programmes with foreign stations has extended, resulting in most interesting "surprise items," as when the President of the United States' voice was heard in the ordinary News on an evening in August or when an eye-witness's account of Dr. Dollfuss's funeral was received from Austria.

During 1934 the broadcast reports of the Test Matches by Howard Marshall, and the equally exciting accounts of the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships, were outstanding instances of how Wireless meets the demands for immediate news. Once again the nightly programmes of the Promenade Concerts gave delight to listeners all over the land. The radio-gramophone has become exceedingly popular, and the improvements revealed at the Radio Exhibition in Olympia were astonishing to those who had made their own "sets" a dozen years ago. Purchasers are able to buy at low prices the latest improvements. The turnover of the Exhibition was nearly £30,000,000.

The popularity of Variety Entertainments led the B.B.C. to acquire St. George's Hall, near its headquarters. This hall was the home of the famous German Reeds and Cornely

Grain in Victorian days, and latterly of Maskelyne's magic. It has, after alterations, proved admirable as a stage on which the leading variety stars perform for the benefit of unseen audiences all over the kingdom. The desire of the public to visit B.B.C. House and attend concerts, etc., has been so great that, with over 100,000 names on the list, a halt had to be called in the summer of 1934. The S.O.S. messages have been found to be successful in finding persons to the extent of 70 per cent. of the calls. The receipts from the 5-minute appeals for "The Week's Good Cause" continue to increase—they amounted to £79,167, in 1933. The sums received vary with the effectiveness or fame of the speaker and the widespread interest of the charity. The B.B.C. is kept informed of the likes and dislikes of listeners through 150,000 letters which reach Broadcasting House annually. A selection of the correspondence is a regular feature of Radio Times, which has a circulation of hundreds of thousands.

Special attention has been given this year to the Talks, and many eminent people (together with obscure members of the public) have conveyed their opinions on topics of the day. Descriptions of important debates in the House of Commons by experts like S. K. Ratcliffe have been appreciated. Droitwich station began operating in September.

Stimulated by appreciation, as well as by criticism, Broadcasting in the United Kingdom has been described as exemplifying "British mentality at its best." It has escaped, up to the present, some of the features (e.g. its use by advertisers for exploiting certain commodities) which have been adopted by other countries, to the annoyance of many listeners.

The future of television is still a problem as regards private use, although much progress has been made recently. Experimental use of television continued during the year.

BOYS' CLUBS

Marked progress has been made during the year by the Boys' Club movement, and there are nearly 900 Clubs with a membership of 100,000 boys. The first clubs were opened over 60 years ago, and they proved so successful in combating juvenile crime that the movement spread. In 1925 the Federation and Clubs were brought together in the National Association of Boys' Clubs, which has owed much to the leadership of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester. The original aims have been developed, and the modern Boys' Club is not merely an antidote to crime, but by methods which appeal particularly to working

boys during the difficult years of adolescence, it promotes all-round fitness of mind, body and character. The National Association of Boys' Clubs (27, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1) seeks to ensure that every town in the United Kingdom should have Clubs which are adequate for its juvenile population, and it will assist in every possible way those who are interested in their formation. **President:** H. R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., K.T.; **Chairman of Executive Council:** Lt.-Col. J. M. Mitchell, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., LL.D.; **Hon. Treasurer:** Lord Aberdare; **General Headquarters:** 27, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE

Under the active presidency of H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., the Industrial Welfare Society has been busy since 1919 in stimulating great firms to study the welfare of their employees. The Duke has visited many fac-

tories all over England. The Chairman of the Society is Lord Invernarn, and the Director is Mr. R. R. Hyde. Central office is Hobart Place, S.W.1.

The Society is now incorporated.

If readers wear this IODINE LOCKET they can LAUGH at RHEUMATISM

The continual presence of iodine in the bloodstream cleanses the blood of uric acid crystals. (This is a medically accepted fact.) Iodine is made from seaweed (it takes a whole cartload to make a few ounces of iodine). All the healing benefits of sea air are derived from the iodine in the sea and seaweed. All the time you wear this Iodine Locket near the skin, the heat of the body slowly and continuously liberates the iodine contained in the locket, which enters the system through the pores of the skin in the form of a gentle imperceptible vapour. The Iodine Locket (which is fully charged for 12 months' continued use) does not scent or stain the clothes or skin.

Rheumatism, Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout and all kindred ailments yield rapidly to the natural healing power of iodine in this locket form.

Children, too, are kept free from epidemics and infections at school.

'FLU, TOO 'Flu and cold germs cannot enter and live in the system if there is the continued presence of iodine absorbed from this locket. In fact, if

you wear this locket you won't catch 'Flu or colds.

Instead of buying dozens of bottles of "medicine," 1/9 invested in this locket will keep you free from rheumatism (and 'flu). Women (and children) can wear it round the neck, or attached to an under-garment. Men can carry it in the vest pocket. (It does not need to be actually next the skin.) The locket is about the size of half-a-crown, very neatly enamelled, with a small loop.

So certain is the action of this Iodolok Iodine Locket, that this remarkable guarantee is given that *if the wearer incurs one doctor's bill through 'flu the purchase price will be refunded at once.*

This locket has been supplied to well known titled people, medical men, and hospitals. 200,000 are already in use. Heartfelt letters of thanks are flowing in daily. Each locket is freshly prepared in London for readers by J. W. Simpson, M.P.S., Chemist, Aldwych House, London, W.C.2, and despatched by post. Prices (post free): 1/9 for one, 4/6 for three, 7/6 for six. For return post delivery use this coupon.

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Dear Sir,—I enclose postal order (or cheque) for (state value)

Please send me by return of post (state quantity) of your Iodine Lockets.

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DOCTORS INSIST UPON IT

“DAILY MAIL” YEAR BOOK

THE CINEMA'S UPS AND DOWNS

By W. G. Faulkner

In its career of five years the sound film has completely destroyed the international character of the silent picture. The nations—except those speaking the English language—are now making and using very largely films for the advancement of national ideas, customs, social and even political life.

Colossal sums have been lost by the United States producers. The market quotation of five of the principal producing companies of the United States had fallen from £190,000,000 in 1930 to £29,000,000 in June, 1934. The surplus and reserves of 77 American distributing companies had been halved in those years, assets had declined by £60,000,000, and profits, which amounted to £4,000,000 in 1921, became a loss of £4,000,000 in 1933-4.

TO PURIFY THE FILMS

In the early part of 1934 the Roman Catholic Church in the United States began to take an active interest in the character of the films shown in the cinemas. For the past five years complaints had been made by religious and welfare organisations about the number of films with immoral and even vicious tendencies. Reformation had been promised by the producers, who framed codes of film ethics, but nothing was done. Suddenly a "Decency League," fostered by the Catholic Church, came into being. By the middle of the year the Jews and Protestants of all denominations had joined the movement. Altogether, 25 distinct denominations pledged themselves to obtain 22,000,000 film "decency" pledges from their adherents. Jews, Methodists, Baptists and Lutherans pledged themselves to a further 26,000,000, and Catholics promised another 20,000,000 of their faith.

The movement, which gathered great force by mid 1934, is weakened by a differentiation of opinion as to what constitutes indecency, and the producers, observing the weakness, instituted on July 15, 1934, a censorship board with a chief censor having contact with the government. This board places a seal of approval on films. Without this seal, no film may now be shown in the U.S.

The **British Board of Film Censors**, a trade-constituted body approved by the British Government through the Home Office, spent in the year 1933, 1,166 hours examining 56,000,000 feet of films, rejecting altogether 23 films (all foreign, measuring 111,258 feet) and took exception to incidents or language in 504 films, the highest number on record.

Since 1928, when the "Quota" Act of 1927 came into operation, the footage of foreign films shown in this country has declined by 26 per cent. The footage of British films rose from an infinitesimal amount in that year to 1,274,610 in the year ending March last.

During the year every chief producer in the United States has visited England to examine the British production, which is rapidly winning its way in all English-speaking countries of the world, the United States included. **Americans are now acquiring studios**

in England, and producing here; directors are arriving every week or two, star players in American pictures are seeking engagements here and many are securing them. It is now acknowledged by all English-speaking producers that "just pictures" have satiated the cinema public to the point of nausea. The chief American producer, on a recent visit, declared that what the public must have is "attractions." "We," he said, "cannot make enough good ones. The hope is that if we send you only the best, and you send us the same, we shall get the people back."

Meanwhile, other nations of the world are to a very large extent socialising film production. **Russia**, which possesses 35,000 big cinemas, has approved plans for the building of 30,000 more by the end of 1937, and is extending its system of cinemas for schools, factories and workshops. The Soviets, controlling a population of 160,000,000, aim to send the entire child and adult population under 60 to the cinemas twice a week, and so establish a record which is expected to be 35,000 million attendances in a year. Studios already in existence are making this year 300 artistic films and 800 educational and technical films, besides more than a thousand newsreels.

ON THE CONTINENT

France and Italy are making and showing their own national pictures. Only in the big cities are any foreign films shown. German production is distinctly German national and supervised by the government. All the best directors have left Germany for other countries, including this and America. This year only 173 films have been produced. Some American firms have closed down their Berlin offices. **Holland**, alone of all the countries of Europe, shows a high proportion of foreign films, most of them American, German and French. To hold their Dutch market, the Americans have had to buy a chain of Dutch cinemas in the principal cities.

Australia, this year, made strides, largely owing to the valuable prizes offered by the Government for the best Australian scenarios and films. Four important studios are working hard to provide good films for the 1,300 cinemas, drawing upon a population of 6,000,000. The success of the best **British pictures** in Australia has been phenomenal. Some of the best ran in one theatre for five or six months.

Serious problems arising this year, and yet to be dealt with, are: diminishing attendance at Sunday opening in London; the making good of the charity guarantee by exhibitors of £100,000 a year; overbuilding of cinemas by financial speculators who build to sell—at least, £5,000,000 was spent on new cinema buildings in the first six months of the year—and 8,000 free shows a year of films on non-flam film stock in unlicensed premises, with bad seating, no emergency lighting, and with none of the precautions imposed upon cinemas by the licensing authorities.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.
 Daily Mail, Northcliffe House, E.C.
 Daily Mirror Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Daily Telegraph, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Daily Express, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Morning Post 15, Tudor Street, E.C.
 Morning Advertiser, 18, St. Andrew St., E.C.
 News-Chronicle, Bouverie St., E.C.
 Evening News, Carmelite House, E.C.
 Evening Standard, 47, Shoe Lane, E.C.
 Star, Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Financial News, 14, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
 Financial Times, 72, Coleman Street, E.C.
 Sporting Life 93, Long Acre, W.C.
 Daily Sketch, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
 Daily Herald, 12, Wilson St., W.C.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Answers, Fleetway Hse, Farringdon St., E.C.
 British Medical Journal, B.M.A. Hse, Tavistock Sq., W.C.
 British Weekly, Warwick Sq., E.C.
 Bystander, Inveresk House Strand, W.C.
 Christian World, Ludgate Hse, E.C.4.
 Church of Eng. Newspr., 17, Tavistock St., W.C.
 Church Times, 7, Portugal Street, W.C.
 City Press, 148, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
 Country Life, 20, Tavistock Street, W.C.
 Economist 6 Bouverie St., E.C.
 Era, 11, Soho Sq., W.
 Field, Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Guardian, Burleigh Street, Strand, W.C.
 Illus. London News, Inveresk Hse, Strand, W.C.
 Illus. Sporting and Dramatic News, Inveresk Hse, Strand, W.C.
 Lancet, 1, Bedford Street, W.C.
 Law Journal, 37, Essex Street, W.C.
 Methodist Recorder, 161, Fleet St., E.C.
 Methodist Times & Leader, Temple House, E.C.
 Newspaper World, Bouverie Hse, Fleet St., E.C.
 New Statesman and Nation, 10, Great Turnstile, High Holborn, W.C.
 Observer, Tudor Street, E.C.
 Overseas Daily Mail, Northcliffe House, E.C.
 Public Opinion, 163A, Strand, W.C.
 Punch, 10, Bouverie Street, E.C.
 Saturday Review, 18, York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.
 Sketch, Inveresk House, Strand, W.C.
 Spectator, 99 Gower Street, W.C.
 Sphere, Inveresk House, Strand, W.C.
 Sunday Dispatch, Northcliffe House, E.C.
 Sunday Graphic, 200, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
 Sunday Pictorial, Geraldine House, E.C.
 Sunday Times, 135, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Tablet, 6, Adam Street, W.C.
 Tatler, Inveresk House, Strand, W.C.
 Times Weekly Edition, Printing Hse Sq., E.C.
 Truth, Carteret Street, S.W.
 Universe, 1, Arundel Street, W.C.2.
 World's Press News, 48, Fetter Lane, E.C.

BRITISH MINISTERS ABROAD

Abyssinia: Sir Sidney Barton.
 Afghanistan: Sir Richard Maconachie.
 Albania: Sir Robert Hodgson.
 Argentina: Sir Henry Chilton.
 Austria: Sir Walford Selby.
 Belgium: Sir Esmond Ovey.
 Brazil: Sir Wm. Seeds.
 Bulgaria: Mr. C. H. Bentinck.
 Chile: Sir R. C. Michell.
 China: Hon. Sir Alex. Cadogan.
 Colombia: Mr. S. S. Dickson.
 Cuba: Mr. H. A. G. Watson.
 Czecho-Slovakia: Sir Joseph Addison.
 Denmark: Mr. Hugh Gurney.
 Estonia: Mr. A. J. Hill (chargé).

Finland: Sir Rowland Sperling.
 France: Rt. Hon. Sir George Clerk.
 Germany: Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Phipps.
 Greece: Mr. S. P. P. Waterlow.
 Guatemala: Mr. J. H. S. Birch.
 Hungary: Hon. Sir Patrick Ramsay.
 Iraq: Sir F. Humphrys.
 Italy: Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Drummond.
 Japan: Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Clive.
 Jugo-Slavia: Sir Neville Henderson.
 Latvia: Mr. H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen.
 Mexico: Mr. John Murray.
 Netherlands: Sir Hubert Montgomery.
 Norway: Mr. C. F. J. Dormer.
 Panama: Mr. F. E. F. Adam.
 Persia: Sir Reginald Hoare.
 Peru: Mr. V. C. W. Forbes.
 Poland: Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Erskine.
 Portugal: Sir Claude Russell.
 Rumania: Mr. C. M. Palairot.
 Russia (Soviet): Viscount Chilton.
 Saudi Arabia: Sir A. Ryan.
 Siam: Sir Josiah Crosby.
 Spain: Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Grahame.
 Sweden: Mr. A. J. Clark Kerr.
 Switzerland: Mr. G. K. Warner.
 Turkey: Rt. Hon. Sir Percy Loraine.
 United States: Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Lindsay.
 Uruguay: Mr. E. Millington-Drake.
 Vatican: Sir Chas. Wrenfield.
EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN LONDON
 Afghanistan: 31, Princes Gate, S.W.
 Argentina: 11, Lowndes Sq., S.W.
 Austria: 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.
 Belgium: 103, Eaton Sq., S.W.
 Bulgaria: 24, Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.
 China: 49, Portland Place, W.
 Czecho-Slovakia: 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.
 Denmark: 29, Port Street, S.W.
 Egypt: 75, S. Audley Street, W.
 Estonia: 167, Queen's Gate, S.W.
 France: Albert Gate, S.W.
 Greece: 51, Upper Brook Street, W.
 Iraq: 22, Queen's Gate, S.W.
 Italy: 4, Grosvenor Square, W.
 Japan: 10, Grosvenor Square, W.
 Jugo-Slavia: 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.
 Netherlands: 21, Portman Square, W.
 Norway: 21, Cockspur St., S.W.
 Poland: 47, Portland Place, W.
 Rumania: 4, Cromwell Place, S. Kensington.
 Saudi Arabia: 42, Eaton Place, S.W.
 Soviet: 12, Kensington Palace Gardens.
 Spain: 24, Belgrave Sq., S.W.
 Sweden: 27, Portland Place, W.
 Switzerland: 18, Montagu Place, W.
 United States: 14, Princes Gate, S.W.

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON

Afghanistan: Ali Mohamed Khan.
 Argentina: Dr. Manuel Malbrán.
 Austria: Baron Franckenstein.
 Belgium: Baron de Cartier de Marchienne.
 Brazil: Dr. Regia de Oliveira.
 Bulgaria: M. Mischef.
 Chile: Schor Tocornal.
 China: Dr. Quo Tai-Chi.
 Czecho-Slovakia: M. Jan Masaryk.
 Denmark: Count Ahlefeldt-Laurvig.
 Finland: M. Gripenberg.
 France: M. Charles Corbin.
 Germany: Herr von Hoersch.
 Greece: M. Caclamanos.
 Hungary: Count Lázlo Szechenyi.
 Italy: Signor Grandi.
 Japan: M. Matsudaira.
 Jugo-Slavia: Dr. Djouritch.

WATCH YOUR WEIGHT

Fatness is Fatal

ONCE again a solemn and serious warning is issued against the ever-present dangers and perils of Obesity.

Heart, Lungs, Digestion, Nerves . . . all are imperilled !

Within your body your vital functions are struggling for their very life ! Your heart, encumbered by fat, warns you by palpitations and heavy thumping that it cannot stand the strain ! Your lungs, unable to expand properly, warn you by feelings of breathlessness that they are being constricted ! They all warn you of what is going on within and every extra pound upon the weighing machine, every extra inch revealed by the tape measure is an additional warning which you must not disregard !

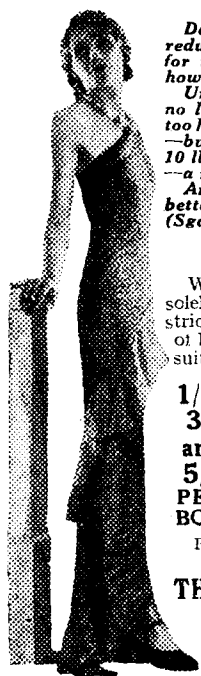
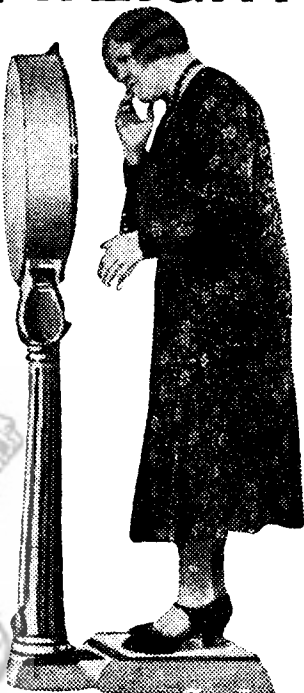
LOST 6st. 2lbs.

A Chatham lady writes :—

Dear Sirs,—Your splendid fat-reducer, "Silf," has done so much for me that I am writing to say how grateful I am.

Until six months ago I weighed no less than 16 st. 12 lbs.—much too heavy for a woman of my height—but to-day I only weigh 10 st. 10 lbs. What a wonderful change—a reduction of 6 st. 2 lbs.

And let me say I have never felt better in health. Yours faithfully, (Sgd.) Mrs. M. C.



THE SILF GUARANTEE

We guarantee that "Silf" (Brand) Obesity Tablets are composed solely of Pure Vegetable Extracts and are prepared under the strict supervision of fully qualified Chemists. The fact that millions of boxes have already been sold is evidence of the harmlessness and suitability of this tried and tested formula.

1/3,
3/-
and
5/-
PER
BOX

Silf
BRAND
OBESITY TABLETS

You save
money by
purchas-
ing the
larger
sizes.

From all Chemists and Druggists, or post free
by sending the price to—

THE SILF CO., LTD. (Dept. 95B),
39, SHAFESBURY AVENUE, LONDON,
W.1.

*No proprietary rights are claimed in the pre-
paration of this remedy.*

7 DAYS' TRIAL

YOU are invited to purchase a 1/3 box of "Silf" (Brand) Obesity Tablets and after taking them, as directed, for seven days you are not satisfied that a reasonable course of the remedy will prove beneficial, you may return the empty box to the Silf Company, Ltd., 39, Shaftesbury Av., London, W.1. and we will return the 1/3 you have spent.

Why Blame Your Stomach?

Your Trouble is Probably CONSTIPATION

When you get an attack of Indigestion don't conclude that your stomach is weak or your digestion faulty—blame CONSTIPATION. 90% of Everyday Ills are due to this one cause . . . and Indigestion is one of the first signs that it is poisoning your body. Prove it for yourself by taking Beecham's Pills to-night. This famous remedy will tone up the natural action of your system and banish Indigestion and Stomach Troubles. Soon Energy and Vitality will replace listlessness and internal disorder. You will be able to eat what you like and enjoy it. Buy your box of Beecham's Pills to-day.



KEEP REGULAR
WITH

Beecham's Sold
Everywhere
Worth
a Guinea a Box! **PILLS**

FOREIGN MINISTERS IN LONDON—contd.

Netherlands : M. Swinderen.
 Norway : M. E. A. Colban.
 Persia : Hussein Khan Ala.
 Peru : Señor A. Benavides.
 Poland : (vacant).
 Portugal : Senhor Ulrich.
 Rumania : M. Laptew (Chargé).
 Russia : M. Maisky.
 Saudi Arabia : Sheikh Hafiz Wahba.
 Siam : Phra S. Sombati.
 Spain : Don Ramon de Ayala.
 Sweden : Baron Palmstierna.
 Switzerland : M. C. D. Paravicini.
 Turkey : Fethi Bey.
 U.S.A. : Hon. R. W. Bingham.

LONDON AMUSEMENTS

Adelphi Theatre, Strand.
 Albert Hall, Kensington.
 Aldwych Theatre, Aldwych, W.C.
 Alhambra, Leicester Square. [Avenue.
 Ambassadors Theatre, West St., Shaftesbury
 Apollo Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
 Carlton Theatre, Haymarket.
 Coliseum Theatre, St. Martin's Lane.
 Comedy Theatre, Pantion Street.
 Court Theatre, Sloane Square.
 Covent Garden Opera, Bow Street.
 Criterion Theatre, Piccadilly Circus.
 Crystal Palace, Sydenham.
 Daly's Theatre, Cranbourn Street.
 Dominion Theatre, New Oxford Street.
 Drury Lane Theatre, Drury Lane.
 Duchess Theatre, Catherine Street.
 Duke of York's Theatre, St. Martin's Lane.
 Fortune Theatre, Russell Street, Drury Lane.
 Gaiety Theatre, Strand.
 Gate Theatre, Villiers Street.
 Garrick Theatre, Charing Cross Road.
 Globe Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
 Haymarket Theatre, Haymarket.
 Hippodrome, Cranbourn Street.
 His Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket.
 Kingsway Theatre, Great Queen Street.
 Little Theatre, John Street, W.C.
 Lyceum Theatre, Wellington Street, Strand.
 Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
 Mercury Theatre, Ladbroke Road, W.
 New Gallery Kinema, Regent Street.
 New Theatre, St. Martin's Lane.
 "Old Vic" Theatre, Waterloo Road.
 Olympia, Addison Road.
 Palace, Cambridge Circus.
 Palladium Music-hall, near Oxford Circus.
 Pavilion, Piccadilly Circus.
 Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road.
 Piccadilly Theatre, Piccadilly.
 Playhouse Theatre, Northumberland Avenue.
 Prince Edward Theatre, Greek Street.
 Prince of Wales Theatre, Coventry Street.
 Princes Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
 "Q" Theatre, Kew Bridge.
 Queen's Hall, Langham Place.
 Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
 Regent Theatre, King's Cross.
 Royalty Theatre, Dean Street.
 St. James's Theatre, King Street.
 St. Martin's Theatre, West Street, W.C.
 Sadler's Wells Theatre, Rosebery Av., Finsbury.
 Savile, Shaftesbury Avenue.
 Savoy Theatre, Embankment.
 Scala, Tottenham Court Road.
 Shaftesbury Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
 Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham.
 Stoll's Picture House, Kingsway.

Tussaud's Exhibition, Marylebone Road.
 Vaudeville Theatre, Strand.
 Westminster Theatre, Palace Street.
 White City, Shepherd's Bush.
 Whitehall Theatre, Whitehall.
 Windmill Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue.
 Winter Garden Theatre, Drury Lane.
 Wyndham's Theatre, Cranbourn Street.
 Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES

Charitable societies having offices in London include:

Blind, National Institute for, 224, Great Portland Street, W.1.
 British Sailors' Society, 680, Commercial Road, E.
 Royal Cambridge Home for Soldiers' Widows, 97, Jernyn Street, S.W.
 Cancer, Society for Prevention and Relief of, 15, Ranelagh Road, S.W.
 Church Army, 55, Bryanston Street, W.
 Church Lads' Brigade (Incorporated), 2, Catherine Street, W.C.2.
 Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Kennington Road, S.E.
 Clergy Orphan Corporation, 5, Verulam Bldgs., Gray's Inn, W.C.
 Deaf and Dumb Association, 413, Oxford Street, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 18-26, Stepney Causeway, E.1.
 Edith Cavell Homes of Rest for Nurses, Holles, Gipsy Rd., S.E.27.
 Epileptics' Society, Denison House, S.W.
 Farningham Home for Little Boys, 56, Temple Chambers, E.C.
 Field Lane Ragged Schools, Vine Street, E.C.
 Gordon Boys' Home, Woking, Surrey.
 Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, 28, New Bridge Street, E.C.
 London City Mission, Bridewell Place, E.C.
 Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, 25, Ely Place, E.C.
 Miss Sharnan's Orphan Home, Austral Street, West Square, Southwark. [W.C.
 Missions to Seamen, 11, Buckingham Street.
 National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2. [Highbury Park, N.5.
 National Children's Home and Orphanage, Orphan Working School, 73, Cheapside, E.C.
 Reedham Orphanage, 34, Wallbrook, E.C.
 Religious Tract Society, 4, Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 Royal National Life-Boat Institution, 42, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
 Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, 68, Victoria Street, S.W.
 Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 105, Jernyn Street, S.W.1.
 Salvation Army, 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
 Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.
 Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union, 32, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
 St. Dunstan's, Inner Circle, Regent's Pk., N.W.
 St. Giles' Christian Mission, 15, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.
 Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society, 122, Brompton Road, S.W.
 South London Institute for the Blind, 83, Borough Road, London, S.E.1.
 Spurgeon's Orphanage, Stockwell Road, S.W.
 Society for Granting Annuities to the Poor Adult Blind, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.
 Surgical Aid Society, Salisbury Square, E.C.
 Travellers' Aid Society, 30, Upper Gloucester Place, N.W.

BY-ELECTIONS

(Since Nov. 1, 1933)

KILMARNOCK BURGHS (Nov. 2, 1933).		W. RIDING, HEMSWORTH (May 17).	
Lindsay, Kenneth (Nat. L.)	12,577	Griffiths, G. A. (Lab.) unop.	
Barr, Rev. James (Lab.)	9,924	(No change.)	
Poilock, John (Ind. Lab.)	7,575		
MacEwen, Sir A. (Scot. Nat.)	6,098		
(No change.)	2,653	BASINGSTOKE (April 19).	
SKIPTON (Nov. 7).		Drummond-Wolff, H. (C.)	16,147
Bieckards, G. W. (C.)	18,126	Foot, John (L.)	9,262
Davies, J. P. (Lab.)	14,157	Barker, J. (Lab.)	4,993
Denby, R. C. (L.)	9,219	(No change.)	6,885
Rushton, J. (Com.)	704		
(No change.)	3,969	WEST HAM, UPTON (May 14).	
MANCHESTER, RUSHOLME (Nov. 21).		Gardner, B. W. (Lab.)	11,998
Radford, E. A. (C.)	13,904	Macnamara, J. R. J. (C.)	8,534
Woods, Rev. G. S. (Lab.)	11,005	Brockway, A. Fenner (I.L.P.)	748
McDougall, Dr. P. (Ind.)	2,503	(Lab. gain.)	3,464
(No change.)	2,899	MERTHYR TYDFIL, MERTHYR (June 5).	
RETTLAND AND STAMFORD (Nov. 21).		Davies, S. O. (Lab.)	18,645
Willoughby de Eresby, Lord (C.)	14,805	Evans, J. V. (L.)	10,376
Gray, Arnold (Lab.)	12,818	Stephens, Rev. Campbell (I.L.P.)	3,508
(No change.)	1,987	Hannington, W. (Com.)	3,409
YORKS, WENTWORTH (Dec. 22).		(No change.)	8,269
Paling, Wilfred (Lab.) unop.		MONMOUTH (June 14).	
(No change.)		Herbert, Major J. A. (C.)	20,640
SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.		Hughes, Rev. Daniel (Lab.)	11,094
(Result declared March 14, 1934.)		(No change.)	9,546
Morrison, Dr. Geo. (L.)	18,070	WESTON-SUPER-MARE (June 26).	
Gibson, Robt., K.C. (Lab.)	4,750	Orr-Ewing, I. L. (C.)	21,203
(No change.)	13,320	Stokes, H. Scott (L.)	7,551
FERMANAGH AND TYRONE (June 27).		Millett, A. E. (Lab.)	5,715
Stewart, J. (Nat.)	28,790	(No change.)	13,652
McCrosan, D. (Ind. & Farmers Cand.)	18,089	MIDDLESEX, TWICKENHAM (June 22).	
(No change.)	10,701	Critchley, Brig.-Gen. A. C. (Nat. C.)	25,395
CAMBRIDGE (Feb. 8).		Holman, P. (Lab.)	19,390
Tufnell, Lt.-Col. R. L. (C.)	14,896	(No change.)	3,505
Wood, Dr. A. (Lab.)	12,176	NOTTS, RUSHCLIFFE (July 26).	
Macfadyen Dugald (L.)	2,023	Ashton, R. (C.)	19,374
(No change.)	2,720	Carlogan, H. J. (Lab.)	15,081
LOWESTOFT (Feb. 15).		Marwood, H. T. (L.)	5,251
Loftus, P. C. (C.)	15,912	(No change.)	4,203
Sorensen, Rev. R. (Lab.)	13,992	NORTH LAMBETH (Oct. 23).	
Smith, W. (Ind. L.)	3,304	Strauss, G. R. (Lab.)	11,281
(No change.)	1,920	Simpson, J. W. (L.)	4,968
N. PORTSMOUTH (Feb. 19).		Markham, S. F. (Nat. Gov.)	2,927
Keyes, Adml of the Fleet Sir Roger	17,582	Brown, Mrs. (Ind.)	305
(Nat. C.)	11,904	(Lab. gain.)	6,813
Humby, E. T. (Lab.)		SWINDON (Oct. 25).	
(No change.)	5,678	Addison, Rt. Hon. C. (Lab.)	20,902
HAMMERSMITH, N. (April 24).		Wakenfield, W. W. (C.)	18,253
West F. R. (Lab.)	14,283	(Lab. gain.)	2,649
Davis, Captain Percy (C.)	10,747		
Bramley, E. F. (Com.)	614		
(No change.)	3,516		

"My dear, if it's furniture you want, Smarts is the place!"

"Oh yes, they do have such lovely styles, but I'm afraid they'd be a little expensive."

"Why no! They've the grandest furniture values in Town. And it really is 'easier to pay — Smarts 4-year way'."

Send a postcard for a copy of 'An Economical Guide to a Beautifully Furnished Home'—free and post free.

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The Nation's Quality Credit Furnishers

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Almost next door to Tottenham Court Rd. Tube Station

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All Branches OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAYS

EASIER TO PAY — SMARTS 4 - YEAR WAY

10/- a month buys	£24 worth
20/- a month buys	£48 worth
40/- a month buys	£96 worth
60/- a month buys	£144 worth

of guaranteed furniture

(other amounts in proportion)

SMARTS ask for no deposit or references and all transactions are conducted with the strictest privacy. There are no restrictions or formalities. Every customer is presented with a free Life and Fire Policy and generous concessions are made in times of illness or financial difficulty.

120 CANDLE POWER FOR A FARTHING AN HOUR

With this oil lamp you get a restful, yet powerful steady light; produced by a special Veritas mantle—and how amazingly cheap it is to run!

Look for the *red wheel*.

Post this coupon for address of nearest dealer and for full particulars of all types for domestic lighting.

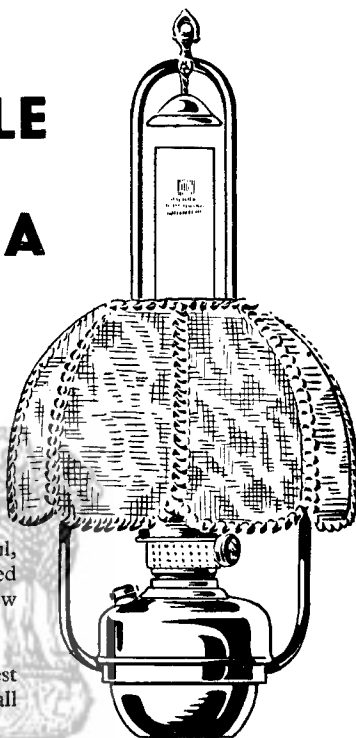


TABLE LAMP: 33/6 in brass, nickel
or oxy-copper. 37/6 chromium plated.
Any finish complete with Opaloid shade,
4/6 extra.

HANGING LAMP: Chromium Plated.
Length 25 ins. With Unbreakable White,
Coloured or Tortoiseshell Pearloid shade
52/6. In polished Brass, 7/6 less.

FAMOS 120 CANDLE POWER INCANDESCENT OIL LAMPS

Veritas House, 91, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1.

Please send me free particulars of 'Famos' Lamps and address of nearest stockist.

Name

Address

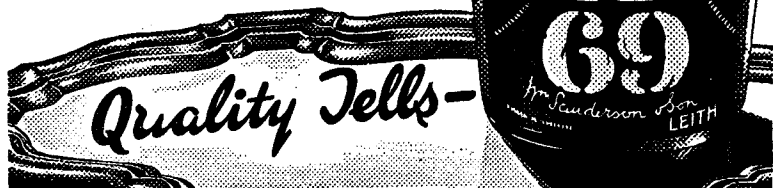
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The Tower Bridge—recalling the qualities of great architecture, namely harmony with surroundings and fitness for purpose

The Liqueur shape of the VAT 69 bottle—recalling the highest quality Whisky can attain, namely the perfection of genuine liqueur Scotch Whisky.



But neither bottle nor Whisky tells you that VAT 69 costs only 12/6—a fact recalled with pleasure at all Wine and Spirit Dealers, Restaurants and Bars.
DISTILLED AND BOTTLED
IN SCOTLAND SINCE 1861 BY *Sanderson's*

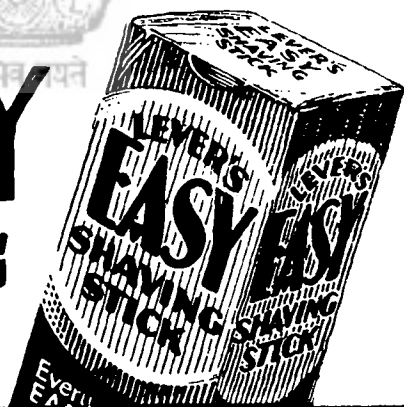


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100 shaves for 6^d

Just try Lever's Easy Shaving Stick yourself. Feel how your razor gets a move on with the foamy lather—how smooth and well shaved it leaves your face.

Lever's
EASY
SHAVING
STICK



E 228-110

BAD LEG for 2 YEARS



"Thought I should never walk again."

A Helpless Cripple . . . Racked by the Agonising Pain of BAD LEG for two dreadful years! Are *you* suffering like that? Then read the dramatic letter below. Read how only GERMOLENE OINTMENT brought blessed relief . . . how it cleaned the wound, healed it, and left not even a scar! But remember—*every minute* of that suffering could have been avoided if she had bought Germolene *first*. Don't delay. Get your tin of Germolene Ointment—get it TO-DAY!

NOW —NOT A MARK LEFT!

"I have had a very bad leg for two years; my husband began to think I should not walk again. We saw your advertisement and decided to try a tin, and I am glad I did. Now I can walk as well as ever, and it has left no mark. It cleans the wound and at the same time heals. I recommend every other sufferer to try Germolene."

—(Mrs. M.M., Gloucestershire.)

(The original letter can be verified at our offices.)

SOOTHES THEN HEALS

Germolene

BRAND
ASEPTIC OINTMENT (1/3 & 3/-)

New 4/6 size now available in hygienic Tube Packing. Family size 12/- per tin.

Also for **ULCERS, RASH, ECZEMA, BAD LEG, CUTS, BURNS & ALL OPEN WOUNDS.**

The delightfully fresh lather of Germolene Medicated Toilet Soap tones and invigorates the skin, and keeps it free from ugly spots, pimples, enlarged pores and black-leads. 6d.



"DAILY MAIL" YEAR BOOK



Only
the finest De Reszke
leaf goes into

DE RESZKE MINORS

10 for 4^D

and into De Reszke Virginias 10 for 6d.

EDUCATIONAL DIRECTORY

xxxviii

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Headmaster: H. Nicholson, M.A., Cantab. (sometime Exhibitioner and Prizeman of King's College, Cambridge). Assistant Staff of over 40 masters. Six Leaving Scholarships awarded annually. Numerous Entrance and other Scholarships. Separate Preparatory School for boys from 7 to 11. Prospectus and all details on application to the Headmaster.

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SCHOOL for GIRLS 5-18 (English Church), conducted by the C.S.M.V., Wantage. (Recognised by the Board of Education.) School Chapel. Gymnasium; tennis courts. Pupils prepared for all Public Exams.; Commercial and Domestic Courses for Elder Girls. Fees £75 p.a.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, SOUTHAMPTON.

A residential University Institution. Inclusive fee for tuition and residence, £95-110. There are three Halls of Residence, organised on collegiate lines, accommodating 335 students. The Degrees awarded to students of the College are those of the University of London. A Calendar of the College may be obtained free on application to the Registrar.

They are *sunshine foods!*
that come from
AUSTRALIA

Blessed with long hours of golden sunshine, the famous farms, orchards and vineyards of Australia are in a most favoured position to produce foodstuffs of fine quality. Moreover Australian produce is always economical to buy. And when you select "Australian" you have the satisfaction of knowing that in buying from Australia you're helping Australia—one of our best customers—to buy more from us.

AUSTRALIAN Butter (Kangaroo Grade) is richly endowed with the health-giving sunshine vitamins A and D for bones, nerves and lungs.

AUSTRALIAN Eggs are perfect breakfast eggs for frying, boiling or poaching.

AUSTRALIAN Sultanas, Currants and Raisins are thin-skinned, sweet and tender and free from injurious chemicals.

AUSTRALIAN Canned Peaches, Pears, Apricots and Pineapples are ripened to perfection and canned in rich syrup.

If it's **AUSTRALIAN**—it's *good*

Issued by the Director of Australian Trade Publicity, Australia House,
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THE TORTURE OF "NERVES" BANISHED FOR EVER!

**Remarkable Success of a Wonderful Drugless Treatment
for Nervous Disorders.**

THOUSANDS of former nerve sufferers have blessed the day they wrote for the remarkable little booklet which is now offered FREE to every reader of this announcement. The writers of the grateful letters below might never have experienced the glorious happiness they now enjoy had they not taken the first step by sending for this unique booklet.

Are YOU a victim of "Nerves"? Are you tortured by the nerve-racking terrors of worry, pessimism, and depression? Are you a "bundle of nerves," obsessed by morbid thoughts and gloomy presentiments? Have you an "inferiority complex" which causes you to endure untold humiliation and embarrassment through being timid and self-conscious?

If you suffer from **MORBID FEARS, WORRY, DEPRESSION, INSOMNIA, WEAK NERVES, SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS**, or any similar nervous disorder, stop wasting money on useless patent medicines, and let me show you how to conquer your fear before it conquers you!

**READ THESE SPLENDID TESTIMONIALS—PUBLISHED UNDER
A £1,000 GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.**

"THE CHANGE IS MARVELLOUS."

Although I have only been treating myself for three days, the change is marvellous. I had at times all the worst kind of fears, like going mad or committing suicide. I was even afraid to be left alone with the children as I felt afraid I might hurt them. Your treatment is just the thing for a case like mine.

"HAVE SLEPT EVERY NIGHT."

I am pleased to say I am getting on splendidly. I did not know what it was to have a good night's sleep before I had your treatment. I have slept every single night, and my nerves are much better. Many thanks for your kindness.

"MY FEARS HAVE ALL VANISHED."

I can never hope to express my gratitude adequately to you. My cure means more to me than life itself, it seems as though I have been dead for years and have just come to life. It is really marvellous how my fears have all vanished, as they were so firmly established and of such a dreadful nature.

"DONE ME A WORLD OF GOOD."

Many thanks for your kind and good advice, which has done me a world of good. I have been troubled with Self-consciousness more or less for thirty years. Would that I had seen your advertisement years ago!

Do not put off writing and then say, as hundreds of others have said, "I wish I had answered your advertisement long ago!" Write TO-DAY for this 32-page booklet, which describes the most successful method of curing nervous disorders ever devised.

A copy of this wonderful booklet, together with some of the most remarkable genuine testimonials ever published, will be sent in a plain sealed envelope, without charge or obligation. Write NOW and you will be delighted to learn how easily you can acquire strong nerves, robust health and a happy, confident personality.

HENRY J. RIVERS (Dept. D.Y.1), 40, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1.

Indigestion Sufferers Here is New Hope



How much longer are you going to neglect slight or serious symptoms of indigestion? We tell you and can prove that the truly wonderful new-principle remedy—De Witt's Antacid Powder for Indigestion—will most surely help you to end your trouble.

Every day more and more letters tell us that in cases of Sour Acid Stomach, Palpitation, Flatulence, Heartburn, Burning Gripping Pains, this quick-action remedy is wonderful.

Where everything has failed, this new remedy has ended awful pain and built, once again, sound digestion. Stop your pain and danger now. Go to your chemist and get a supply of

DE WITT'S ANTACID POWDER

FOR INDIGESTION 1/6

You will bless the day you read this advertisement

Sold in handsome canisters containing average month's supply. Be sure you get the genuine remedy, prepared by the well-known house, "De Witt's," which has supplied medicinal remedies to the public for 50 years.

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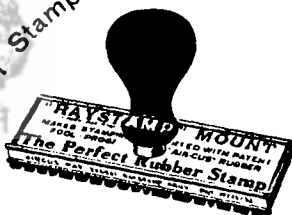
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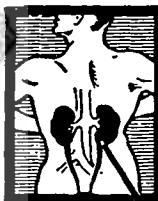
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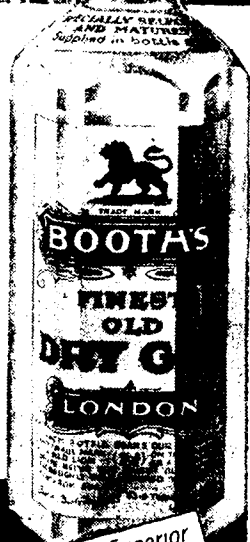
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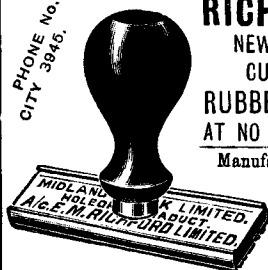
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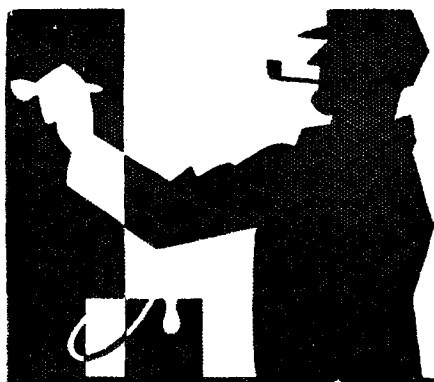
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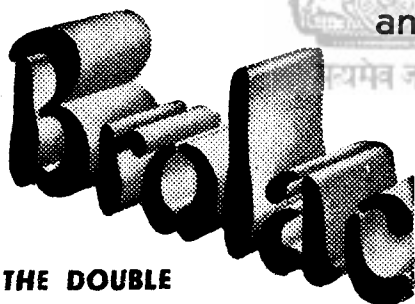
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