Obituary

MR. FELIX FIGHIERA

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AMERICA

The sudden death early on Saturday morning at his home at Wimbledon of Mr. Felix C. C. M. Fighiera deprives the Central Argentine Railway of its able and popular secretary, the London Hospital and the Royal Masonic Institute for Boys of one of their life governors, the Turners' Company of one of its most active and energetic past-masters, and the secretarial profession of one of its ablest exponents.

Felix Clement Charles Marie Fighiera was born in 1868 at Nice, his father being an Italian banker and his mother an Englishwoman. He was educated privately at Nice. He became an accomplished linguist, being able to converse fluently in five languages. Throughout his business life he was identified with the railway industry in one capacity or another, and particularly with railway development in South America. His first post was with the railway contracting firm of Messrs. J. E. and M. Clark and Co. He was sent to Venezuela in connexion with the construction of the Venezuelan Central Railway. Later he joined the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway, and then began an association with Argentine railway development and administration which continued down to the day of his death.

In 1891 the Buenos Ayres and Pacific "lent" Mr. Fighiera to the Argentine Government, which sought his services as secretary to the Argentine Financial Delegation in Europe under Dr. V. de la Plaza. The work of this financial delegation was a strenuous one, for within a month of its coming into existence the Baring crisis occurred. Mr. Fighiera assisted in the successful negotiations by which the Argentine Government's guarantees to the privately owned railways operating in Argentina were rescinded and commuted by payments in bonds. Another arrangement which the Financial Delegation was responsible for was the institution of the Funding Loan for the payment of coupons during the period of the crisis. Mr. Fighiera became acting general manager of the Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway in 1905 and paid his first visit to the country in that year. The following year, however, he took over the secretaryship of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway—now known as the Central Argentine Railway. For this company he made several visits to Argentina.

An energetic personality, Mr. Fighiera found time for a variety of activities outside his business. Besides being for many years a member of the council of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries, he took an active interest in Freemasonry and in the work of the Turners' Company, and he was very successful in raising subscriptions for City charities. He was a member of the Royal Society of Arts and a Fellow of the Zoological Society. Besides being interested in photography and pictures, Mr. Fighiera was an accomplished musician. When a young man in Venezuela he turned his skill as a violinist to good purpose by organizing a concert for the relief of sufferers from a famine which had caused great distress in the country.

Mr. Fighiera left a wife and two sons. The funeral service will be held to-morrow at St. Mary's Church, Wimbledon, at 3.30 p.m., and the burial will take place afterwards at Putney Vale Cemetery.

DR. DEARMER

A correspondent writes:—

The death of Canon Dearmer deprives Westminster School of a neighbourly influence which was as valuable as it was pervasive. His house in Little Cloisters was a centre of kindly entertainment for both the boys and the masters of his old school and a focus of culture and intelligence. He took a keen interest in the work of the senior boys, notably of the history specialists, and would sometimes come and talk to them informally about those aspects of Christian art which he had more particularly made his own; a talk about the paintings in the catacombs comes vividly to mind. His readiness to assimilate new ideas at an age when many men have their opinions set, his stimulating and kindly interest in the outlook of the young, and his readiness to go to any amount of trouble in order to help them and bring them together made him a very real force for good in the school and a link between it and the world outside.

The Rector of Chelsea (the Rev. W. G. Arrowsmith) writes:—

Dr. Percy Dearmer's five and a half years' ministry at St. Luke's, Chelsea, was of great and lasting value, and his preaching was appreciated alike by the simple and the intellectual. Scholar, author, theologian, Church historian, liturgiologist, hymn-writer, professor of ecclesiastical art, he had a range of interests, academic and artistic, rare in an age of specialization, yet his learning never blinded him to the eternal value of human qualities. Those who heard his courses of sermons—arresting, challenging, and thought-provoking—or his last two addresses on prayer and the myth of hell, will not easily forget him. Dearmer was a pioneer whose mind, "voyaging through strange seas of thought alone," accepted fearlessly on its path every discovery of modern science and theology, and laid claim to new and to forgotten realms of beauty, truth, and goodness in the Christian Gospel and in Christian art and worship, however much that might mean the sacrifice of his previous opinions or his personal popularity. His spirit will live on at St. Luke's in the hearts of men and women, whom he taught to love God with their minds.

CAPTAIN A. R. ROWAND, R.I.N.

Commander Sir Walter Windham, late R.I.N., writes:—

Will you do me and the Service of the Royal Indian Navy the honour to publish a few lines in memory and great respect from all who served with or under the late Captain A. R. Rowand, D.S.O., R.I.N. (retired), who died recently? He was a typical sailor in every way. Brought up under mast and sails, I can truly say he had not an enemy in the Service. He will be missed but never forgotten.

LADY BERKELEY-PAGET

A friend writes:—

Throughout her life the personality of Lady Berkeley Paget must have impressed all who came in contact with her. She was so full of vitality. With a great charm of manner, though curiously perverse at times, she had a deep and unfailing sympathy with the joys and sorrows of those she loved. She was very practical and thorough and took an intense interest in every detail of the management of her beautiful home near Lichfield. It is hard to believe that her slight, active figure will not again be seen flitting about the garden she loved and calling to her faithful gardener for the flowers or fruit she wanted for some friend. She was herself the *truest of friends and her passing leaves a gap* which will not be filled, for Lady Berkeley belonged to the old order, with its courtliness and grace, though her ceaseless activity linked her with the spirit of the new world, in which she took so much interest and for the peculiar difficulties of which she had so much sympathy.

MR. ALEXANDER MACKAY

A correspondent writes:—

Much has been said of the wide range of Mr. Alexander Mackay's business activities and successes, but little of the equally wide range of his intellectual interests, his love of all things beautiful (he had a collection of fine etchings by one or two artists whose work he specially admired), his intense love of the mountain and moorland country where he made his home, and, above all, of the gift of friendship which drew everyone at once into the circle of his sympathetic kindness and unbounded hospitality. Of exceptionally fine physique and bearing, his was a personality which will never be forgotten by those who had the happiness to know him. He was laid to rest in the sunshine of a spring afternoon in the unique and beautiful War memorial he had planned and carried out during many years—the outline of a cathedral in trees, shrubs, and heather of many kinds, nave, transepts, choir, communion table, all complete—the piper playing a lament as the long procession of mourners wound its way along the heather-bordered rocky paths to the spot among the "everlasting hills" he loved so well.

MR. ALGAR THOROLD

AN APPRECIATION

Dr. Edwyn Bevan writes:—

May I say something to supplement your obituary notice of Algar Thorold? His temperament combined in a peculiar way three oddly assorted elements—a persistent bent to satire and scepticism, which made him, as the writer of your notice points out, so congenial a biographer of his uncle, Henry Labouchère, a keen and vivid curiosity in metaphysical problems, and a profound drawing to religious absorption and adoration.

It was the third element which brought him in his youth to live for several years, after his admission to the Roman Church, as a postulant at the Grande Chartreuse and prompted his early book on Catholic Mysticism. It was the first element which, after he left the Chartreuse, swung him for a time away from Christian faith—the period of ironical detachment to which the biography of his uncle and his "Six Masters in Disillusion" belong. In the latter years of his life, although the religious element had become again predominant, he remained keenly conscious of what might be urged for the sceptical position. His now firm conviction of the truth of the Christian faith and his whole-hearted submission to the authoritative teaching of the Roman Church were not incompatible with a delightful satirical observation of the human weaknesses and inconsistencies in individual ecclesiastics or in the working of the organization. He was always the best of company. But perhaps some of those who enjoyed the play of his easy, amusing, worldly-wise talk did not divine the hidden austerities of his devotional life.

The technical refinements of theology had a fascination for him. Even in the days when his belief had become clouded he loved to talk theology; he would compare its interest to that of chess. At the end of his life he was reading widely what is being put out by present-day Catholic philosophers, such as Gabriel Maral and Przgwara. He once told me that if, in the Chartreuse, he had been allowed to devote his reading to the great classical theologians and mystical writers of the Church, instead of to modern works of popular devotion, which repelled him, he might perhaps have taken final vows.

But none of this would give anyone who did not know Algar Thorold an idea of what he was, unless they realized the background of warm human kindliness and tolerance. There was never in his satire the least savour of bitterness or ill-will. He was a man to be loved; indeed, those who knew him will feel that an irreplaceable friend has gone.

COLONEL J. KOETH

Colonel Joseph Koeth, the news of whose death on May 22 was published on Sunday, was head of the Raw Material Department of the German War Ministry during the War, and Reich Minister for Demobilization.

Joseph Koeth was born, the son of a lawyer, in Lower Franconia in 1870. At first officer in the Bavarian and then the Prussian Artillery, he was at the outbreak of the War a major attached to the Field Artillery Department of the War Ministry. After service at the front he succeeded Dr. Walther Rathenau in the early part of 1915 as head of the Department for Raw Material Supplies founded by Rathenau at the War Ministry. His appointment, made at Rathenau's own suggestion, was highly successful. During the Chancellorship of Prince Max of Baden representatives of industry and the trade unions showed their appreciation of Koeth's organizing powers by making a joint request that he should be appointed Vice-Chancellor and State Secretary with plenary powers for the expected demobilization. The revolution which broke out shortly afterwards prevented the granting of the plenary powers, but Koeth was appointed Reich Minister for Demobilization (a post which, in the circumstances, might have been a sinecure but for the confusion arising from the *sauve qui peut*), and he held that office until its abolition soon after the formation of the first Republican Parliamentary Government at the beginning of 1919.

Koeth reappeared in public life in 1923 as Minister of Economics in the second of the two short-lived Ministries formed in that year by Dr. Stresemann. He resigned from the Cabinet in November, 1923, and lived afterwards in retirement, partly in Berlin and partly at his old home at Lohr-on-Main. Formerly a supporter of the dissolved Catholic Centre Party, he was appointed last October a member of the Berlin Provincial Council by General Göring, the Prussian Premier.

MR. T. CAREY

Mr. Thomas Carey, J.P., died at his home at Maryport yesterday at the age of 103.

He retained exceptional mental and bodily activity to the end. For many years he served Maryport as town councillor, and as county councillor, and in reply to congratulations on his 100th birthday he made speeches without any notes. For 72 years he played in matches for Maryport Bowling Club, retiring from the game only last season. He was an antiquary, with an exceptional knowledge of the Roman occupation of Maryport. He was believed to be the oldest Freemason in England, and he was also one of the last living links with Trafalgar, having as a boy heard a description of the battle from his grandfather and a friend who fought at Trafalgar in the Neptune.

DR. J. H. WRIGHT

Dr. John Howard Wright, news of whose death from typhoid on May 30 at Tientsin, China, was received yesterday by the London Missionary Society, would have been 40 if he had lived until Saturday, June 6.

Dr. Wright went out to China for the L.M.S. in November, 1922. He was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Birmingham University, and he took his medical course at Edinburgh. Before going to Tientsin he had been engaged on missionary work at Tsangchow and Siaochang, but during the two years that he had been at Mackenzie Memorial Hospital at Tientsin he had done a very fine work in developing and increasing the equipment of the institution. The hospital is a large one of 100 beds and last year it treated 1,725 in-patients and 27,875 out-patients. There is a staff of three Chinese doctors and 39 Chinese nurses. Dr. Wright left a widow, formerly Miss Margaret Burnett Aitken, a member of Fountainhall Road Church, Edinburgh, and two children.

MISS EMILY SARGENT

J. H. H. writes:—

The sudden death, in Zurich, through an accident, of Miss Emily Sargent, one of the two sisters of the late Mr. John S. Sargent, R.A., has deeply shocked and grieved a wide circle of friends, both in Great Britain and the United States. Unaware of the seriousness of her injuries she was instantly, and so characteristically, concerned to reassure the terrified young bicycle rider who had run her down. That she never realized her danger, sinking into unconsciousness till her death a few hours later, is a consolation to those who knew the strength of her attachments to those she loved. Parting from them, and the knowledge that in this instance she was powerless to spare them pain, would have distressed her beyond measure.

Hostess for her brother and his friends, she exercised a singular and utterly unconscious social gift, a part of her selflessness. Never in robust health she was cheerful to the point of gaiety, for she never permitted physical fatigue to lower her mental vitality. Though she was inclined to swift judgments, and could be delightfully unreasonable in defending her prejudices, she had so tolerant a mind, and so large a heart, that she would only permit her witty tongue a certain latitude when she was in an intimate circle. On such occasions she could be astonishingly crisp, yet so infectiously merry, that her victims relished the joke no less.

Living in Chelsea (in Cheyne Walk) for so many years, she knew her world and cherished it. Though she never exhibited, she painted steadily while abroad in many lands, and her sketches have something of her strong individuality and are lovely in colour. An excellent critic she derided her own accomplishment, yet derived unfailing pleasure from it. A good linguist, a constant and fastidious reader, she was perhaps truly remarkable in the greatest of all the arts—*the art of living—for in her long life she had* retained the zest of youth, managing to extract the last ounce of appreciation out of books and pictures, out of the beauty of the visible world, out of the close relationships which her own devotion made an ever fresh enchantment. Her circle of friends included old and young, rich and poor, the tired and the vigorous. She had endless patience for every weakness except insincerity. Never sparing of herself, she could only truly enjoy what she shared with others, in a spirit of the most spontaneous and lavish generosity. Old phrases sometimes fit more exactly than new ones: "To know Emily Sargent was to love her."

A memorial service will take place at Old Chelsea Church to-morrow at 3.30 p.m.

MISS E. E. C. JAMES

ITALIAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND ART

Miss Edith E. Coulson James, who devoted many years to researches in connexion with Italian archaeology and art, died at East Court, Tunbridge Wells, yesterday, at the age of 75. Of her a correspondent writes:—

Until well past middle life Miss James was the devoted and inseparable companion of her mother, who was early widowed; and it was only after her mother's death in 1902 that she found herself free to follow her bent in Italian archaeology and art. Settling for some years in Bologna she ransacked its archives and delved into its antiquities with characteristic thoroughness, coming to know about these more even than its own citizens. In 1909 the results of her researches were published by the Oxford Press in the scholarly and admirably illustrated book, "Bologna, Its History, Antiquities, and Art," a model of the history of a town, which at once took rank as the authority on its subject.

The Bolognese showed a warm-hearted appreciation of the work of the *Donna Inglesa*, and honoured her with marks of public recognition. She became a well-known figure in the literary circles of Bologna, making many friends among the University professors and in the Anglo-Italian community. She had been first attracted to Bologna by an enthusiastic admiration of the work of the great Bolognese painter Francia; her researches, which took her to many different countries and brought her into touch with eminent critics like Professor Bode, threw new light on the too little known story of his life. By a very skilful piecing together of literary and other evidence she was able to trace the painter's "auto-ritratti," and incidentally to correct several wrong attributions of pictures in public galleries, a process which now and then involved a crossing of swords with acknowledged art authorities. Articles in the *Burlington Magazine* and the *Connoisseur*, as well as pamphlets written in Italian and printed in Italy, have laid the foundation for a truer estimate of Francia's influence. Her hope was to have attempted this herself, but advancing years and failing health prevented its realization. By a coincidence her death occurred on the anniversary of the death of her brother, Henry Rosher James, Principal of Calcutta University, to whom Indian education owes so great a debt.

LORD FREDERICK BRUDENELL-BRUCE

Lord Charles Frederick Brudenell-Bruce, son of the third Marquess of Ailesbury, and uncle of the present sixth marquess, died in a London nursing home on Sunday at the age of 87. Born on March 4, 1849, he was educated at Eton, where he was in the Rev. William Wayte's house. He went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating in 1871 with a third class in the Classical Tripos. Formerly he held a commission in the Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry, from which he retired with the rank of major. He took part in local government work, serving as a J.P. and county councillor for Wiltshire. In 1873 he married Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. James Renshaw, of Broughton, Lancashire. She died in 1913. There were no children of the marriage. The funeral will be at St. Catherine's, Savernake Forest, Marlborough, to-morrow, at 2.30 p.m.

SIR THOMAS PUTNAM

Sir Thomas Putnam, well known as an industrialist and as a racehorse owner, died at his home, Greylands, Darlington, yesterday, at the age of 74.

For nearly 40 years Sir Thomas Putnam was managing director of Darlington Forge, Limited, which made castings for many great liners, including the Queen Mary. He was knighted in 1918. When the forge was taken over a few years ago by the English Steel Corporation he was invited to join the board, but declined owing to his age and his desire to devote his time to the Turf. His colours were carried almost exclusively at Northern meetings, but in 1933 his horse Stalky, a 50 to 1 chance, beat King George's entry, Limelight, to take third place in the Cambridgeshire.

Lady Putnam, who died in 1930, was Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. William Henderson, of Middlesbrough. There were four daughters of the marriage.

LONDON DIVER'S ORDEAL IN SCOTTISH LOCH

EFFORT TO CURE UNUSUAL AFFLICTION

Mr. James Mearns, a London diver, was placed in a decompression chamber for six hours yesterday in an effort to cure him of an unusual affliction. While he was working 170ft. below the surface of Loch Treig, in Inverness-shire, his diving suit filled with water and the terrific pressure paralysed his legs.

Mr. Mearns, who is 56, and lives in King's Avenue, Hounslow, was taken by train on Monday night to University College Hospital, Gower Street. Last night it was stated at the hospital that his spell in the decompression chamber at an air pressure equal to that he suffered under water had done him a considerable amount of good. He was able to move his right leg strongly and his left a little.

It was stated at the hospital that when Mr. Mearns sent a message to the surface of the loch *that his diving suit was filling with water*, the men above knew that if they pulled him up slowly he would almost certainly drown, and that if they pulled him up quickly he might die owing to too sudden a change in the pressure on his body. They decided to pull him to the surface fairly quickly, and the rapid change caused bubbles of nitrogen gas to form in the blood vessels, which threatened to stop his blood circulation.

Twice he was sent down again in another diving suit and brought up slowly in an endeavour to drive out these bubbles. But he was unable to stand the cold until these measures could prove successful, and it was decided to send him to London.

From the hospital he was sent to Siebe Gorman and Co., Limited, submarine engineers, in Westminster Bridge Road, where he was placed in a decompression chamber. While a careful watch was kept through the observation window the air pressure was slowly increased until it was equal to the pressure he was subjected to 170ft. under the water. Slowly Mr. Mearns moved his limbs about, striving to drive out the gas bubbles. Six hours afterwards the pressure was slowly reduced again, and he was brought back to the hospital by ambulance.

BELGIAN PENITENTIARY OFFICIALS' VISIT

RECEPTION BY THE HOME OFFICE

Ten officials of Belgian penitentiary administrations arrived in London last night as the guests of the British Government.

Headed by M. Poll, *Chef de Cabinet* to the Belgian Ministry of Justice, the delegation was received at Victoria Station by Mr. Alexander Paterson on behalf of the Home Office, and to-day they will be received by Sir Russell Scott, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office.

They will remain in this country for 10 days, and will visit the chief places of detention and education, and hear lectures by British experts.

BELFAST AND A CONFERENCE IN GERMANY

At a meeting of the Belfast Corporation yesterday opposition to the proposal to send a representative to the conference of the International Union of Local Authorities at Munich was expressed on behalf of the Labour Party by ALDERMAN MIDGLEY, M.P. He said that the General Purposes Committee had decided not to send a representative, but a special meeting of the corporation had decided that Alderman Duff, who would be in Germany on private business, should represent the corporation at their expense. The General Purposes Committee, he added, had come to their decision as a protest against the present Administration in Germany and its racial and religious persecutions. After further discussion it was decided to send a representative to the conference.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD M.A. FEE REDUCED

QUESTION OF COLLEGE DUES

OXFORD, JUNE 2

In Congregation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol) presiding, on the motion of Mr. V. J. K. Brook, Censor of St. Catherine's Society, the statute to reduce the M.A. fee was approved by 70 votes to 30. The statute will apply to undergraduates matriculated in and after October, 1936.

Mr. BROOK, in moving the adoption of the statute, *said that the object was not financial*, but rather sentimental, in order that colleges should keep as many old members as possible as live members of their society. In this connexion he pointed out that although the composition fee had been voluntary it had in fact been necessary to keep a man's name on the college books. It had been said that if the degree was valuable to schoolmasters and clergy, why reduce it? He suggested that persons would be able to afford £5 when they could not afford £12. Why, again, should the new compulsory increases in undergraduates' fees make all pay for the benefit of a few?

It must be remembered that the present undergraduate dues were not nearly an adequate payment for what they received as undergraduates. If therefore the M.A. fee were substantially decreased it would be fair to increase the dues to an amount which was still inadequate. It should be considered whether the reform was in the interests of the university as a whole, and it was dangerous to rely too exclusively on the class argument of injury to the poorest student. Ultimately it would be found to be in their interests as well as that of the university generally.

Mr. R. MEIGGS, Fellow of Keble, thought that if the composition fee were abolished the retention of college dues, being an anomaly, would quickly disappear. Consequently, many colleges would have to make up the lost revenue by increasing undergraduate dues or college degree fees. Although the increased burden would be negligible on most undergraduates, there was a minority of men who had to maintain themselves during part of the vacations on a yearly income meant only for the term time. To these the extra fees would be a serious hardship.

DR. L. H. D. BUXTON, Fellow of Exeter, in supporting the statute, drew attention to the value of thrift societies for the poorest men, and said that calculations showed that any potential loss to the colleges could be made up by an almost negligible increase in undergraduate dues.

CRAVEN FELLOWSHIP

The Craven Committee have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have awarded the Craven Fellowship to J. W. L. Adams, scholar of Exeter College.

The committee have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have appointed G. N. S. Hunt, scholar of Wadham College, to the Thomas Whitcombe Greene Scholarship, 1936.

The Ellerton Theological Essay Prize for 1936 has been awarded to G. I. F. Thomson, B.A., Balliol College.

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 2

The Chancellor, Mr. Baldwin, M.P., M.A., Trinity College, has intimated to the Vice-Chancellor, Mr. G. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Master of Clare College, that he proposes, in accordance with the statutes of the university, to revise the schedule relating to quotas of professorial fellowships for the several colleges as follows:—

Peterhouse, 2; Clare, 2; Pembroke, 2; Gonville and Caius, 6; Trinity Hall, 2; Corpus Christi, 2; King's, 7; Queens', 2; St. Catharine's, 2; Jesus, 2; Christ's, 3; St. John's, 9; Magdalene, 2; Trinity, 11; Emmanuel, 4; Sidney Sussex, 3; Downing, 2.

Mr. C. H. Thompson, M.A., Queens' College, has been appointed Gurney Lecturer in Forestry for three years from October 1. Mr. J. H. Lochhead, B.A., Christ's College, has been appointed University Demonstrator in Zoology for three years from October 1.

The Appointments Committee of the Faculty of Classics expect shortly to proceed to appoint two university lecturers, whose duties will commence on October 1. Communications should be made to Mr. D. W. Lucas, M.A., King's College, by June 13.

Senior studentships have been awarded by the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibitions of 1851 to R. C. L. Bosworth, Ph.D., Trinity College; N. A. Burges, Emmanuel College; T. T. Paterson, Trinity College; A. F. Rawdon Smith, B.A., Peterhouse; and D. Shoenberg, B.A., Trinity College.

In their annual report the Committee of Management of the Scott Polar Research Institute state that the Oxford University Expedition to North East Land, before its departure, and the Oxford University Ellesmere Land Expedition, 1934-35, since its return, have both made use of the facilities of the institute, which have also been of service to the forthcoming Cambridge expeditions to Iceland, members of which have been at work for some time in the library and map room. A portrait plaque in bronze of the late Mr. H. G. Watkins, executed by Mr. Cecil Thomas and presented by an anonymous donor, has been placed in the main museum.

The final report of the building syndicate for the Scott Institute states that the total cost of building, equipment, decoration, fencing, and layout of grounds amounted to £9,847, and in recording their indebtedness to the many contributors to the fund particularly thank the trustees of the Pilgrim Trust for their generous gift of £4,000.

Titles of degrees were conferred by diploma on the following members of Girton and Newnham Colleges during April and May, 1936:—

Bayly, Mrs. H. A. (Girton), B.A., M.A.; Carr, Mrs. A. E. (Newn.), B.A., M.A.; Clark, A. C. (Newn.), B.A.; Davies, A. C. (Newn.), M.A.; Grinling, E. M. (Girton), M.A.; Johnston, K. (Newn.), M.A.; Lindgren, E. J. (Newn.), Ph.D.; Lloyd-Williams, D. S. (Girton), M.A.; Lucas, Mrs. P. D. (Girton), M.A.; Smith, Mrs. H. M. (Girton), M.A.; Soutter, E. M. (Newn.), M.A.; Stephenson, M. (Newn.), Sc.D.; Surrey, M. M. (Newn.), M.A.; Sutton, Mrs. P. M. (Newn.), B.A., M.A.; Thornton, C. L. (Newn.), M.A.

SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS

The following awards have been made:—

LANCING COLLEGE

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS.—F. B. Johnson (Mr. E. Dodd, Downside, Purley); M. A. Fenton (formerly Mr. R. Tendall, Dumpton House, Broadstairs); A. H. Woodhouse and R. B. R. Wilson (Messrs. Lyon and Dewé, Allen House, Hook Heath, Woking); G. W. Flex (Mr. Roberts, Langley Place, Baldslow, St. Leonard's-on-Sea); M. T. Clarke (formerly Mr. Newton, St. Peter's Court, Burgess Hill); R. J. N. A. Wade (Mr. H. F. Pooley, Dane Court, Pyrford).

TRENT COLLEGE, DERBYSHIRE

SCHOLARSHIPS.—P. K. Brack (Mr. F. S. Cooper Venables, Orleton, Scarborough); E. Junge (Mr. A. I. Williams, Hendon Preparatory School, N.W.); H. F. W. Taylor (Mr. A. G. Brock, Bramcote Hall, Notts); G. S. Yates (Dr. G. H. Bickmore, St. Bede's, Hornsea). EXHIBITIONS.—M. de L. Cartledge (Dr. G. H. Bickmore, St. Bede's, Hornsea); D. R. Hill (Mr. H. O. Selwyn-Wilson, St. Olave's, Ripon); E. S. Poyser (Mr. Brock, Bramcote Hall, Notts); W. G. H. Robins (Mr. F. S. Luard, Stafferton Lodge, Maidenhead).

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIP.—E. C. A. Steele-Nicholson (Mr. G. Bing, Rockport, Craigavad, Co. Down).

PROPAGANDA BY WIRELESS

A resolution was carried at the annual conference of the Amalgamated Engineering Union at Morecambe yesterday instructing the executive to set in motion a campaign to popularize the demands of the engineering workers for the 40-hour week, the balance of the 2d. an hour increase, and restoration of the 1931 cuts. Mr. L. TOMKINS (London) said that it would be advantageous to pay for broadcasts on Sundays from the Continent. Mr. W. IRVINE (Glasgow) ridiculed the suggestion. The idea, he said, appeared to be that instead of fighting the employers with pamphlets they should fight them with gramophone records from the Continent and with smoke trailers from aeroplanes.

PENNY POST URGED

A motion urging the restoration of the penny post was put forward by the Coventry branch of the United Commercial Travellers' Association at the conference of the association resumed at Nottingham yesterday, but was withdrawn when Mr. W. J. LOVELL, general secretary, pointed out that a similar resolution was passed last year. It was communicated to the Postmaster-General and a reply was received stating that the question of restoring the penny post was one which must necessarily be considered in relation to the finances of the country as a whole, and that the Postmaster-General was unable to hold out any prospect of an early restoration of the penny post.

PRESSURE ON ITALY

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VIEW

In a statement of policy issued yesterday by the "Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction" (of which Mr. Lloyd George is president), it is said that "Italy has perpetrated a crime against the conscience of the world by flagrantly repudiating her obligations under the Covenant of the League, the Kellogg Pact, the American Pact of 1933, and the Geneva Agreement of 1925 against the use of poison gas."

The statement affirms that "if this crime is condoned, directly or indirectly, belief in collective security will be undermined, and the nations will revert to competitive alliances backed by heavy armaments, leading inevitably to war."

It is urged that increasing pressure should be applied against Italy, as any other methods would be interpreted by her as a complete victory over the League and over Britain. The council sets out the following main points upon which it suggests a League peace can be secured:—

Refusal to recognize the annexation of Abyssinia; application of an oil sanction and prohibition of the ships of League countries from carrying goods to Italy and of Italian ships from entering their ports; the tightening up of the control of credits to Italy; and the closing of the Suez Canal to cargoes of oil and materials for poison gas.

"Such a policy is not a vindictive policy," the statement continues. "It is designed to bring pressure upon Signor Mussolini to submit the fate of Abyssinia to the League Council. If this is not done, the question of ending Italy's membership of the League must be considered."

It is suggested that a conference be summoned at the earliest possible moment, and that invitations be sent to Italy when she has submitted the Abyssinian question to the League and countries outside the League.

FULL BOYCOTT

The suggested agenda for the conference is given as:—

The acceptance of more specific obligations for ensuring collective security, including the joint and obligatory application of a full financial and economic boycott where an actual act of aggression has occurred, and the elaboration of preventive measures in cases of threatened aggression—the responsibility of various members of the League being defined in advance by regional agreement for mutual assistance or otherwise in respect of the chief zones of danger.

"Such a boycott," it is stated, "could come into operation even as a preventive measure."

Other items on the agenda would be:—

That there should be a simultaneous general and internationally-controlled reduction of armaments and the abolition of the private manufacture and sale of armaments; the use of Article 19 for the necessary traffic adjustment of treaties deemed to be unjust or dangerous; and a full discussion of the economic cause of dissatisfaction, restrictions of world trade and emigration, colonial and mandatory problems.

The statement on Germany emphasizes that this problem is interlocked with the question of Italy and Abyssinia—that it is due to the fact that Europe is passing from the system stabilized by the overwhelming military preponderance of France and her Allies in Europe over a disarmed Germany to a situation in which Germany has recovered equality by re-armament. To deal honestly and frankly with this situation would be the only practical road to peace. While condemning Germany for breaking her treaties, the council point out that the Allies did little or nothing to implement their obligations, and also that the Franco-Russian Treaty tended to confirm German suspicions of encirclement.

It is necessary, the council state, to investigate the German peace proposal, to consider Germany's grievances, and to assure her that there will be no attempt to make changes by force.

LORD CECIL'S "CHEERFUL VIEW"

THE SUPPRESSION OF WAR

After a day of long private discussions in committee, the International Federation of League of Nations Societies congress in Glasgow held a public session last night. Most of the public had gone home, weary of waiting, when M. HENRI ROLIN, of Belgium, the president, led the delegates from 27 countries into the hall and read a resolution on the Italo-Ethiopian dispute which the Political Committee had been all day considering.

The resolution urged the members of the League of Nations to continue their collective effort to reach a solution acceptable to the Council of the League, and declared that sanctions should be maintained, and, if necessary, intensified. It called on its constituent societies to redouble their efforts so that public opinion in their countries, undeterred by any sense of disappointment or unreasoning or extravagant reactions, should be mobilized as energetically as possible for the restoration of law and order. The resolution noted that Italy had gained her success largely by the use of poison gases, in violation of treaties; and asserted that it was vital to the peace of the world that the authority of the League and respect for obligations should be upheld; that the failure of Ethiopia's resistance could not justify the acceptance of a *fait accompli*; and that in Article X of the Covenant members of the League had undertaken to preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of fellow-members.

The resolution was carried by a unanimous show of hands.

LORD CECIL said that opinion in Britain had advanced greatly and was more instructed. Its feeling after the Abyssinian dispute was a desire to see a system of organized peace in the world and some substitute for the brutal and futile method of war. It was because a vast number of people saw in the League the only hope for the future of the world that they took so strong a view in favour of collective security. There were difficulties ahead, but he took a cheerful view of what had happened. (Cheers.) He saw an immense acceptance of the doctrine that it is the chief interest of every nation to suppress war wherever it took place. If the nations chose they had the opportunity of stamping out war for ever.

ELEVEN MEN BLINDED BY POWDER

IN DANGER OF FALLING OFF QUAY

Blinded by powder which flew into their eyes as they dragged a telegraph cable along the ground, 11 Post Office workmen stumbled about Brixham Quay and were in danger of falling into the water until other workmen reached them. They were taken to a hospital at Torquay, where they received treatment every three hours during Whitsuntide.

As an old cable was pulled across the ground, *chafing caused the outer covering to be reduced* to powder. It caused the men's eyes to swell painfully, and after rubbing them they were alarmed to find that they could not see.

The men gradually recovered their sight, and the last of them left hospital yesterday. They have been able to resume work, but will have to wear spectacles with darkened lenses until their eyes have fully recovered. An analysis of the powder is being made, and there may be an inquiry into the incident.

RAILWAY EXHIBITION AT ROMFORD

An exhibition of engines and rolling stock is to be held at Romford L.N.E.R. Goods Station next Saturday and Sunday in aid of the Victoria Hospital, Romford, and other local and railway staff charities. The railway company is lending the exhibits and the local railway staff are giving their time. The exhibition will consist of engines and carriages of the latest types, and there will also be locomotive and signalling demonstration vans containing working models. The exhibition is to be opened on Saturday by Mr. J. Parker, M.P. for Romford, with Sir Charles Batho in the chair, and on Sunday by the Railway Queen, with Colonel Mauldin, Superintendent, in the chair. A new engine will be named the Essex Regiment on Saturday, and the ceremony will be performed by Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Maitland, commanding the 1st Battalion, The Essex Regiment, on behalf of Major-General G. W. Howard, Colonel of the Regiment, who is at present abroad.

THE WEATHER

SHOWERS AND BRIGHT INTERVALS

Meteorological Office, June 2

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 7 P.M.—A depression centred over the Bristol Channel is moving east slowly. Showers and bright intervals will occur in all districts, with local thunderstorms. Conditions will continue cool.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Light variable or southerly wind; bright intervals, with showers of rain or hail and local thunderstorms; cool.

ENGLAND, S.W., N.W., MIDLANDS, W., N., WALES.—Moderate to fresh north-east to north wind; bright intervals, with showers of rain or hail and local thunderstorms; cool.

ENGLAND, N.E., SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., ISLE OF MAN.—Moderate east to north-east wind; bright intervals, with showers of rain or hail and local thunderstorms; cool.

SCOTLAND, W., N.W., MID, N.E., ORKNEY AND SHETLAND, IRELAND.—Light to moderate northerly wind; bright periods and scattered showers; rather cool.

FURTHER OUTLOOK FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Local thunderstorms; becoming gradually warmer.

SEA PASSAGES.—ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Light variable or southerly wind; bright periods and showers, local thunder; visibility mainly good; sea slight. IRISH SEA.—Moderate to fresh north-east to north wind; bright intervals and showers, local thunder; visibility good; sea moderate.

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind variable or southerly, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface, 15-20 m.p.h. at 2,000 feet. Variable cloud, showers, and probably thunder. Visibility 6-12 miles.

Sun rises, 4.49 a.m.; sets, 9.7 p.m.
Moon sets, 3.16 a.m.; rises, 7.54 p.m.
Full moon, Friday.
Lighting-up time, 10.7 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 1.28 a.m. and 1.48 p.m. Dover, 10.54 a.m. and *11.13 p.m.*

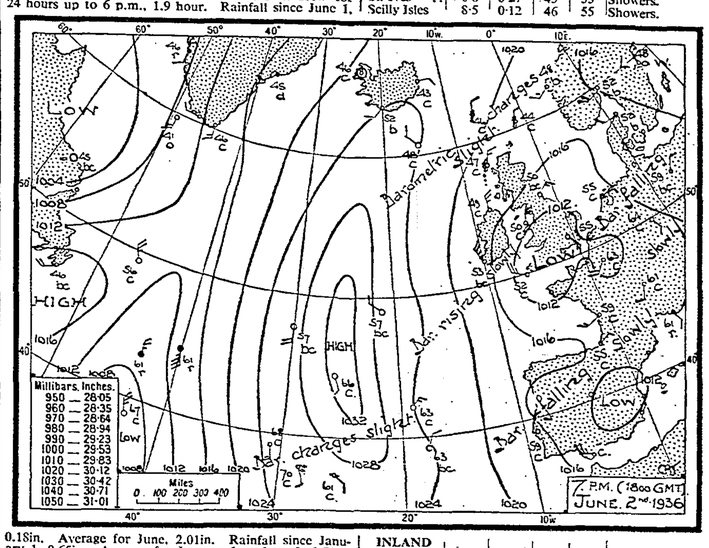
LONDON OBSERVATIONS.—KENSINGTON PALACE, JUNE 2, 7 P.M.—Bar. (Kingsway), 1009.9mb. (29.82in.), falling slowly; temp., 56.6deg. F.; humidity, 56 per cent.; wind, S.W., moderate; weather, fair. Monday, 7 p.m., to Tuesday, 10 a.m.—Min. temp., 46deg.; rainfall, 0.13in. Tuesday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.—Max. temp., 57deg.; rainfall, 0.05in. Sunshine at Kew for 24 hours up to 6 p.m., 1.9 hour. Rainfall since June 1, 0.18in. Average for June, 2.01in. Rainfall since January 1, 8.65in. Average for January 1 to June 2, 8.70in. Average for year, 24.20in.

SUNLIGHT.—The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the Sunlight League, were:—Clacton, 1½; Lowestoft, 5; Margate, 2; Torquay, 3; Ventnor, 5.

NEW YORK.—Sunny; 76deg. F. PARIS.—Overcast, bright intervals; 63deg. F. ROME.—Sunny; 71deg. F. MILAN.—Changeable; 69deg. F. GENEVA.—Sunny; 60deg. F. RIVIERA.—Sunny; 77deg. F.

Temperatures taken at midday.

Mrs. Mollison is to name the Monospar flying hospital, the first British aeroplane to be designed solely as an ambulance machine, at Hanworth on Sunday next. The aeroplane will be named the Florence Nightingale.


LOW
HIGH
Barometer falling slightly
Barometer rising slightly
Changes slight
Gale
Millibars. Inches.
950 — 28·05
960 — 28·35
970 — 28·64
980 — 28·94
990 — 29·23
1000 — 29·53
1010 — 29·83
1020 — 30·12
1030 — 30·42
1040 — 30·71
1050 — 31·01
Miles
0 100 200 300 400
7 P.M. (1800 GMT) J

"Miss E. E. C. James." Times, 3 June 1936, p. 16. The Times Digital Archive, http://tinyurl.galegroup.com/tinyurl/6kCxt6. Accessed 13 July 2018.