

the question which we agree
with the PARROT is the true criterion.

A TRAVERSE OF TIBET.

DR. WILLIAM FILCHNER, the modest German scientist of whose travels in Tibet we were able to give a short account on Saturday, has completed a journey which in many respects is the most remarkable ever made by any Central Asian explorer. It is true that SVEN HEDIN succeeded on one occasion in making a traverse of Tibet from east to west, but he was not able to touch Lhasa, an entry into which is the dream of all explorers. Dr. FILCHNER on the other hand not only entered Lhasa through unknown territory, but continued his journey to Leh along the length of the whole of the Himalayan barrier—a feat all the more remarkable considering the weak state of his health. Of recent years several people have succeeded in reaching Lhasa from China, following Mongolian trade routes. General PEREIRA was one of these. But the one aim of every traveller who has accomplished this feat has been to get down to India as quickly as possible. There is now a good road from Lhasa to Chumbi and Sikkim, and it is not surprising that it should appeal to weary men. Dr. FILCHNER and his companions on arrival at Lhasa were regarded with so much suspicion that they were in personal danger from the local population. They appealed to the British Government, which was able to establish the good faith of the travellers with the DALAI LAMA.

But having succeeded in calming the latter's suspicions, Dr. FILCHNER did not ask for an escort to India by the shortest route, as most people who had suffered as he had would have been tempted to do. Instead he waved his hand westward and pointed in the direction of Kashgar and Leh. For a wonder the Tibetan officials agreed, and then followed a journey even more remarkable than that from the Kansu frontier to Lhasa. Out of this traverse SVEN HEDIN would have made two thick volumes for the general reader and another fat one for the scientist. It remains to be seen what Dr. FILCHNER will do. He should have a wonderful mass of material, for the physiography of the regions he crossed is practically unknown. There are unknown lakes there, and rivers, and mountain ranges. One fact is to be noted. However remote the travellers were from the capital at Lhasa, the DALAI LAMA's writ was observed. He had written that the travellers were to be helped on their journey and his orders were obeyed to the letter. That seems to dispose of the statements recently made that factions were at work in the more distant parts of Tibet.

We remarked the other day that the Statutory Commission was soon likely to be short of a Labour Member. Now comes the report that Mr. Vernon Hartshorn is resigning because his seat in Parliament is in danger. We are told that the resignation has nothing to do with the impending libel action instituted by Tata's. Well, well. *Tout est relatif*, and one cannot touch a flower without troubling a star. There may be a connexion after all. It is however quite true that "Comrade Sak" is organizing fierce opposition to Mr. Hartshorn in his constituency. Mr. Saklatvala was once closely connected with Tata's, so perhaps this is poetic justice.

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Journal Une guerre 16 qui fait peu de bruit 1932

LONDRES, 16 août. — Le *Times* a réussi à obtenir quelques renseignements sur le conflit qui met aux prises la Chine et le Thibet.

Le gouvernement du Dalaï Lama accuse la Chine d'usurpation de territoire et fait appel aux armes pour repousser les envahisseurs. La Chine, bien entendu, proteste contre cette accusation.

Selon des récits rapportés aux Indes par des missionnaires de Batang, dans la province chinoise de Szechiuan, où ont déjà eu lieu plusieurs rencontres, le conflit aurait eu pour origine une querelle entre monastères qui ont aussitôt entraîné dans la lice des forces thibétaines et chinoises. Les premières occupèrent Kazo, ville limitrophe, mais elles en furent chassées par la suite. Chacune des deux parties accuse l'autre d'avoir commencé les hostilités. Le Dalaï Lama soutient que le responsable est le Tashi Lama. Le Dalaï Lama est le chef temporel et le Tashi Lama le chef spirituel de l'église de Bouddha. Le Tashi Lama est actuellement exilé en Chine à la suite d'un désaccord avec le Dalaï Lama, au sujet de la taxe de guerre.

La guerre continue avec des alternatives diverses. En réalité, le désaccord date de 1913, époque à laquelle fut signée par les représentants de la Chine et du Thibet une convention qui constituait un compromis entre les prétentions territoriales chinoises et thibétaines. Les Thibétains réclamaient une ligne frontière déterminée et, à l'appui de leurs revendications, présentaient de très anciens documents remontant à Bouddha, affirmaient-ils, tandis que la Chine entendait se conformer aux dispositions politiques de ces deux cents dernières années. Finalement, on adopta une solution provisoire qui ne satisfait personne ; d'où le conflit actuel. — (*Radio.*)

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Saturday, May 13, 1933

RAILWAY DISPUTE IN MANCHUKUO

Notice to Soviet Due to Expire

REINFORCEMENTS

Harbin, May 12.

The Manchukuo Government pointedly announce that the month's notice given for return of rolling stock of the Chinese Eastern Railway seized by the Soviet expires at midnight tomorrow. It is stated here that the Soviet are concentrating troops on the Frontier of the Siberian Maritime Province. Reinforcements, numbering 5,000 men, are said to have arrived, ostensibly to crush the Russian White Guards. Manchukuo threatens to block the Eastern Frontier of Manchukuo if the rolling stock is not returned.—Reuter.

The passage of international trains is apparently not affected by the action of the Manchukuo authorities in disconnecting the western section of the Chinese Eastern Railway from the Transbaikal (Siberian) Line, stated an earlier message from Tokio. This action was taken, it was maintained, to prevent the further transference of rolling stock to Soviet territory. The Soviet railway authorities were accused of retaining rolling stock belonging to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

This railway links up with the Trans-Siberian Line at Mancnuli, in north-western Manchuria.

RUSSIAN NOTE

An abrupt Note has been sent by Mr. Karakhan, Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, to the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow with regard to the "serious situation" on the Chinese Eastern Railway, which runs from east to west across Manchuria and connects with the Russian lines through Siberia, stated a previous message from Moscow.

With regard to the protest that the Soviet Government had seized a number of locomotives belonging to the C.E.R., the Note states that the locomotives belong to Russia. It is argued that over 2,000 trucks belonging to the Soviet railways are at present on the C.E.R., which exceeds the number of C.E.R. trucks on the Russian railways.

INTERESTS HARMED

The Note cites a number of occasions recently when, it is alleged, Soviet interests have been seriously harmed. It is stated that these violations have forced the Soviet Government to apply to the Japanese Government with a reminder of the assurances given by the latter that no prejudice would be caused to the interests of Russia. It is insisted that efficient measures must be adopted which are really capable of safeguarding Soviet rights. A speedy answer is requested.

Mr. Tamekichi Ota, the Japanese Ambassador, promised that he would immediately transmit the Soviet statement to his Government.

REMOVAL OF LOCOMOTIVES

Mr. Karakhan also handed a memorandum regarding the removal of locomotives and wagons from the C.E.R., with regard to which a protest was sent to the Soviet Government recently. The Note, which deals with the general situation, states that for a long time the Soviet Government had been content merely to draw the attention of the Japanese Government to incidents which had adversely affected their interests.

During the latter months, however, the actions of the Manchukuo authorities, their Japanese advisers, and the local Japanese authorities had created a serious situation on the C.E.R. This had alarmed the Soviet Government, not only because they affected the condition of the railway but also because they aggravated the situation and artificially created conflicts.

DETAILS OF INCIDENTS

The Note draws the attention of the Japanese Government to the following incidents:—

1. July 7, the Manchukuo authorities seized the C.E.R. unloading stage in Harbin.

2. April 11, Japanese troops occupied the Harbin office and hoisted the Japanese flag.

3. No payment has yet been made for the transport of Japanese soldiers on the C.E.R., which has aggravated the depressed financial situation of the railway.

4. Especial alarm is felt at such arbitrary acts as the disconnection of the C.E.R. and Transbaikal (Siberian) railway line, in order to make connection impossible between the C.E.R. and the railways in Russia.

5. The eastern line was completely disorganised as a result of systematic attacks on railway traffic and the robbery, murder, and kidnapping of Soviet citizens employed on the C.E.R.

6. There have been mass arrests of Soviet citizens, a number of whom have been imprisoned for over a year without trial. They have suffered unusually hard conditions and been submitted to torture.

American Honored Guest Of Tibetan Government

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CALCUTTA, India, Oct. 23.—Theos Bernard, American Buddhist scholar, has arrived at Kalimpong from Lhasa, where he was an honored guest of the Tibetan Government for some months. His original intention was to visit only Gyantse, but his application for a permit to proceed from there to Lhasa was immediately granted, for his knowledge of Tibetan and Buddhism won him unusual respect.

Mr. Bernard was allowed to visit the shrine of the late Dalai Lama in Potala and the three great monasteries of Drepung, Sera and Ganden, and took part in religious ceremonies there. Many valuable manuscripts, banners and historical relics were presented to him and he returned with some twenty mule-loads of books.

Officials of Columbia University said that Mr. Bernard had received his master's degree in philosophy there in 1936 and had left soon after to conduct independent research in Tibet. He received LL. B. and A. B. degrees from the University of Arizona.

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May 16, 1935.

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MUSLIM BOY-LEADER OF TURKESTAN REVOLT

Rebellion Against Chinese Oppression

SIR MUHAMMAD IQBAL FEARS PAN-TURANISM

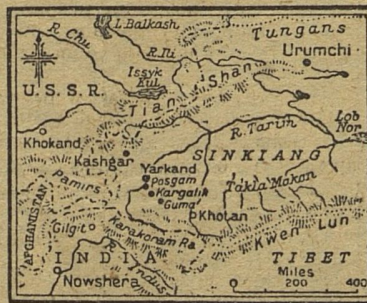
The history and likely effects of the rebellion, which was started in Chinese Turkestan under the leadership of a Muslim boy of 17 years were explained by Sir Muhammad Iqbal in the course of an interview with a representative of the *Civil and Military Gazette*, during the week-end. Sir Muhammad, who has made a special study of Central Asiatic problems, feared that the rebellion might develop into a pan-Turanian movement and create racial animosities which would, in his opinion, prove disastrous for Asia. On the other hand, he foresaw in this rebellion a heavy blow to Russian influence in Central Asia.

Referring to the history of the rebellion he said: "Turkestan is a vast country divided into three parts, one of which is ruled by Russia, the other by Afghanistan and the third by China. In 1914 there was a great deal of discontent in Chinese Turkestan owing to the appointment of Chinese magistrates in that country and an attempt made by the Chinese Government to impose the Chinese language on the population which is almost wholly Muslim. But matters did not come to a head then. As far as I know the present revolution in that country began in 1930 under the leadership of a 17-year-old Muslim boy named Ma Chong Yng.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

"Mr. Petro of the Citroen-Haardt expedition who met this 'infant' Muslim General in Turkestan related his experiences during a lecture to the Central Asian Society in England in 1932. During that year Ma Chong Yng was besieging the city of Hami and the services of Mr. Petro were availed of for purposes of peace negotiations with the besieged Chinese forces. Mr. Petro, who was received by the Chinese General and the Chinese Defence Consul in the city, was expecting to be questioned regarding the strength and plans of the army of besiegers. Much to his surprise, however, the first and only question put to him by the Chinese General was: 'Is it true that Ma Chong Yng is only 20 years old?' On being told that Ma was less than that age the Chinese General turned to the Defence Consul, who was in favour of surrendering the city, and said: 'I am 81 years old and my hair has been white for a long time. My great-grandson is older than this suckling. How do you think I can surrender this city to an infant?'

"The old General acted up to his words and resolutely faced hunger and other privations until he received help from the Chinese Government. During a hard struggle Ma was badly wounded and fled to Kansu and hostilities came to an end, only to be resumed shortly afterwards. Whether Ma is leading the rebellion at its present stage I cannot say;



but his career which, according to Mr. Petro, may well form the subject of a modern Odyssey shows that the home of Changez, Taimur and Babar has not ceased to produce military geniuses of the highest order."

Questioned regarding the causes of the rebellion he said: "I do not think that the cause of this revolution is religious fanaticism, though in a movement like this all sorts of human sentiments are liable to be exploited by leaders. The causes, I believe, are mainly economic. The world is also thinking to-day in terms of race—an attitude of mind which I consider the greatest blot on modern civilisation. I apprehend that the birth of a race-problem in Asia will lead to most disastrous results. The main endeavour of Islam as a religion has been to solve this very problem and if modern Asia wishes to avoid the fate of Europe there is no other remedy but to assimilate the ideals of Islam and to think not in terms of race but in terms of mankind.

"My apprehension that the revolution in Chinese Turkestan may develop into a pan-Turanian movement is borne out by the trend of thought in Central Asia. Only the other day the well-edited monthly of Afghanistan, *Kabul*, published an article from the pen of Dr. Afshaar of Persia calling upon Afghanistan, which was described by the writer as forming parts of 'the Greater Persia' to join hands with Persia in order to meet the growing menace of Turanism.

BAR TO BOLSHEVISM

"In any case the revolution, if it succeeds, is bound to produce repercussions in Afghan and Russian Turkestan, particularly in the latter which is already seething with discontent owing to religious persecution and owing to the serious food-problem created in that country by the Russian Government's policy of turning it into a huge cotton-farm. In so far as Afghan Turkestan is concerned the people of Asia may rely, I hope, on the far-sighted idealism of King Nadir Shah.

"The success of the revolution will also mean the birth of a prosperous and strong Muslim State in Chinese Turkestan where Muslims, who are about 99 per cent. of the population, will be freed from the

(Continued in Col. 3.)

PEACE PARLEYS AT ALLAHABAD

Mr. Shaukat Ali Meets Pt. Malaviya

Allahabad, May 14.

Mr. Shaukat Ali, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Chowdhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman met at Pandit Malaviya's house at 7 this evening. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani was also present.

It is understood, that no definite plans for future action on the communal question have been decided on. It is surmised that as long as Mr. Gandhi continues his fast any steps in this connection will be considered inadvisable, although various suggestions may be tentatively discussed.

Mr. Shaukat Ali left for Lucknow to-night.

From Lucknow Mr. Shaukat Ali will proceed to Bhopal and then to Bombay where Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will meet him after seeing Mr. Gandhi.

SUSPECTED THEFTS FROM RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

Indar Dass, a hawker, was arrested by the Lahore police on the Grand Trunk Road on Saturday. About 18 seers of brass which is suspected of having been stolen from the Moghal-pura railway workshops is alleged to have been recovered from him.

Following certain statements made by the accused the police later raided a private foundry and removed about one and a half maund of brass.

WOMAN'S SUICIDE

The wife of Ata Mahomed, a Muslim photographer of Lahore, committed suicide during the week-end owing, it is alleged, to continued differences with her husband's family. Chloride of mercury, which is suspected to have been obtained from her husband's studio, was found in her body, which was subjected to *post mortem* examination.

(Continued from col. 2).

age-old Chinese oppression. Chinese Turkestan is an extremely fertile country, but owing to Chinese oppression and misrule only 5 per cent. of its land is at present under cultivation. The establishment of another independent Muslim State between India and Russia will push the menace of the atheistic materialism of Bolshevism farther away from the borders of our country, even if it does not drive this menace away from Central Asia as a whole.

"The Government of Lord Willingdon, who has the gift of rare political vision has taken up a wise attitude toward happenings in Chinese Turkestan. This attitude explains and justifies the Government of India's policy regarding the Frontiers of the Kashmir State."

REVOLT IN CHINESE TURKESTAN

6

Chinese Unable to Afford Protection

Simla, May 17.

A Foreign Department *communiqué* on the revolt in Chinese Turkestan states: "Further information from Kashgar shows that Kirghiz rebels made a surprise attack on Kashgar (old city) on May 2 and, after some fighting, captured the whole city, with the exception of Taoyins Yamen, where most of the Chinese have taken refuge. Many Chinese were killed and their property looted. Foreigners have not been harmed so far and no trouble is anticipated at the British Consulate where Hindu traders and Swedish missionaries have been given shelter.

"Kashgar (new city) surrendered to a force of Tungan rebels from Aksu on May 3. There are reports of trouble at Yangihissar, but British subjects and property have not been molested.

"Fighting was resumed at Yarkand (new city) and an unconfirmed report states that the city was captured on April 13. Swedish missionaries at Yarkand were arrested by Khotan leaders on April 27 and ordered to leave for Gilgit within eight days.

HINDUS MURDERED

"Previous reports regarding the murder of certain Hindu money-lenders at Karghalik and Posgam have been confirmed. The outrage appears to have originated in the arrest by the Chinese authorities of a local leader of some importance in Karghalik, who had refused to assist in the supply of Chinese troops.

"His arrest was followed by a general rising in the district, resulting in indiscriminate rioting in Karghalik town itself, which spread next day to Posgam. This rising was apparently in no way directed against foreigners, but the situation soon passed beyond the control of the Chinese authorities, who suffered severely themselves, and soon ceased to be in a position to afford protection from mob violence to any foreigners who had remained in the towns.

"It appears, however, that as long ago as February 20 the British Consul-General had warned British subjects in Aksakal, Yarkand, Karghalik and elsewhere that British subjects in the Sinkiang province were entirely under Chinese protection and that, should that protection fail, the position would become uncertain. He advised all British subjects, therefore, to consider in good time measures for the safety of their person and property. It appears that those who suffered at Karghalik and Fosgam had disregarded this warning."—A.P.

U.S. DELEGATES TO WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

THE CAPTURE OF KASHGAR

Further Details of the Fighting

REBELS FALL OUT

SIMLA, June 1.

A communique states: Further information received from Kashgar gives details of the attack and occupation of the city by the revolting Kirghiz, Tungans and Turkis. It appears that on May 2, a considerable force of the Kirghiz appeared from the direction of Artush and after crossing Tumen River opened an attack on Kashgar (old city). This attack continued until the afternoon when the Kirghiz either forced an entry or were admitted by the Tushik gate into the city and the Chinese troops then retired from their positions on the Wall and concentrated in the Taoyin's Yamen.

Casualties do not appear to have been heavy and the Kirghiz, who by then were in occupation of the city, prevented any looting, though on the following day a number of Chinese, believed to be about a hundred, were killed and their property taken away.

That afternoon about 300 men of the Aksu force, commanded by Timur, reached Kashgar (old city), into which they were admitted by the Kirghiz without question. Meanwhile, the Taoyin's position appears to have been precarious. He remained shut up in the Yamen and failed to come to terms with either of the rebel leaders.

It also appears that a large number of Chinese who had shut themselves in Kashgar (new city) decided to surrender to the Tungans from Aksu on May 3, rather than to allow the new city to be captured by the Kirghiz. Their decision appears to have been fortunate and at the time of surrender they received considerate treatment from the hands of the rebels.

YARKAND

Meanwhile, news from Yarkand has been disquieting. British subjects do not appear to have been adversely affected. But attacks on the new city have been resumed and the rebels are reported to be endeavouring to cut off the water supply and to enter the city by tunnelling.

Reports from Khotan had been received to the effect that no harm has been done to any British subject at Khotan and Karakash or to their property, but that two Hindu money-lenders of Shikarpur, Asa Nand and Ram Das, were killed by villagers at Yakshamba Bazar in the Keria District.

The latest news from Kashgar, dated May 18, indicates a deterioration in the local situation. Four well-known Chinese were executed on May 12, and subsequently it appears that the leaders of the rebels have been spending their time in collecting money and quarrelling among themselves. On May 17, these disputes came to a head when the Tungan leader, Ma Chan-tsang arrested Timur who commands the Turki troops from Aksu.

The Kirghiz, under Usman Ali, secured his release by hostile demonstrations and on the following morning the Kirghiz and the Turkis attacked the Tungans, small parties of whom were killed or captured.

The latest report is that Ma Chan-tsang has decided to hand over charge of the city to Usman Ali and Timur, but it seems likely that further fighting will take place since the Tungans are not likely to agree to the Kirghiz demand to hand over all their arms.

—A.P.

Japan Held Manchuria Part of China in 1904, Documents in British Foreign Office Show

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Japanese diplomatic documents have just been brought to light in London proving that at the time of the Russo-Japanese War Japan insisted on keeping Manchuria "an integral part of China."

In the dusty archives of the British Foreign Office has been found a Japanese note to Russia, dated Feb. 5, 1904, expounding the same arguments that China is using against Japan today. The note speaks of the "repeated refusal of the Imperial Russian Government to accept the obligation to respect the territorial integrity of China in Manchuria," and also declares that China's integrity "has been menaced by prolonged occupation of that province by Russia."

The London Times published a letter yesterday from the well-known publicist, Augur, carrying the revelations a stage further. After Japan

had broken diplomatic relations with Russia, the French Minister to Tokyo, M. Harmand, transmitted to Paris an explanation given him by Baron Komura, then Japanese Foreign Minister. One sentence of the report quoting Baron Komura follows:

"Japan desires that Russia should recognize Manchuria as an integral part of China. Provided such a declaration is forthcoming, Japan is prepared to allow Russia complete liberty of action in that province."

Commenting on the present situation Augur writes:

"Today it is precisely on that point that Japan holds out strongest against the viewpoint held at Geneva. It refuses to admit Manchuria is a part of China. Why?"

These revelations have stirred diplomatic circles here, and were used against Japan with damaging effect in a London Times editorial yesterday on the League's report.

Aug. June 16⁹

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REVOLT IN CHINESE TURKESTAN

Rebel Leaders Assume Office

SIMLA, June 14.

A *communiqué*, issued by the Government of India states: The latest news from Kashgar, dated May 25, shows that a truce was patched up on May 19 between the rebel leaders and attacks on the Chinese and the Tungan have ceased for the present, although the local situation is still very uncertain.

Timur, the Turk leader from Aksu, has assumed the duties of the local Commander-in-Chief, Usman Ali, the Kirghiz leader, becoming the General. The Taoyin has moved from Yamen to the garrison outside the city and Ma Chan Tsang, the Tungan leader, is in Kashgar (new city) with the majority of Timur's troops. Ma Chan has appointed Suchin Shou his Chief of the General Staff and Yonis Beg to perform jointly the duties of the Taoyin.

The earliest reports of the fall of Yarkand (new city) were incorrect. Arrangements for surrender had been made, but these fell through on the arrival of Tungan reinforcements and fighting was resumed. The Kirghiz troops arrived at Sarikol on May 14 and shot five Chinese.

Interference with British mails, which pass through Sarikol to Kashgar, is not expected.—A.P.

C.V. Gazette.

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Wednesday, July 5, 1933

ESTABLISHMENT OF KASHGHAR REPUBLIC

What Helped to Expedite It

MERCHANT'S STORY

PESHAWAR, July 3.

Interesting details about the establishment of a Kashghar republic have been disclosed by Mr. Faizbhai, a prominent Kashghar merchant. The people of Kashghar, he stated, were dissatisfied with the Chinese Government, but for the want of an effective organisation open revolt was impossible.

The Chinese Viceroy at Kashghar, however, helped to throw into vivid relief the anti-Chinese feelings by asking for the hand of the daughter of an influential Sayid (prophet's descendant).

On his proposal being rejected the Viceroy resorted to force.

This Tongam or Sayid got the people together and made a stirring appeal in the name of Eelyim with the result that they rallied round his banner and finally collected on the outskirts of Kashghar.

The Tongam looted the Chinese outposts obtained arms and invaded the city of Kashghar laying siege to it for three months. The Chinese finally surrendered and a tentative republic was established. Most of the Chinese officers embraced Islam and were allowed to retain their old positions. The Russian Ambassador was soon after sent home and efforts are being made to get the new State recognised by the League of Nations.

The Chinese soldiers still prowl round Kashghar boundaries.

The people of Kashghar are ready to defend the State with the last drop of their blood, was his emphatic peroration.

KASHGAR REBEL LEADERS

Relations Strained

FURTHER TROUBLE EXPECTED

SIMLA, July 7.

A communique states: The latest reports from Kashgar show that about 1,000 rebel troops under Janib Beg, one of the Khotan leaders, arrived in Kashgar from Yarkand recently. The relations between the new arrival and the other rebel leaders in Kashgar are reported to be strained and further trouble is expected. The position of the Chinese and Tungans in Kashgar (new city) appears to be insecure.

According to the latest reports from Kuchar, it appears that the Chinese still hold the country north of Tienshan. Khoja Niaz Haji, a Turki leader, holds Havi Turfan and Kuchang, while the Tungans retain a precarious hold on Karashahr, but are threatened by the Turkis who have turned against them and disarmed all Tungans between Bugur and Utchturfan, including Kuchar and Aksu. On arrival at Sarikol, the new Turki Amban is reported to have shot his Chinese predecessor, his wife and several other Chinese.—A.P.

NEW REBEL CHIEF IN KASHGAR

MAN WHO OPPOSED SOVIET

SIMLA, JULY 7.

THE new Turki Amban at Kashgar is reported to have shot his Chinese predecessor, the latter's wife and several other Chinese.

Latest reports from Kashgar, says a *communiqué*, state that about 1,000 rebel troops under Janib Beg, one of the Khotan leaders, arrived in Kashgar from Yarkand recently. The relations between the new arrivals and other rebel leaders at Kashgar are reported to be strained, and further trouble is expected.

INSECURE POSITION

The position of the Chinese and the Tungans in the new Kashgar city appears to be insecure. According to the reports from Kuchar, it appears that the Chinese are still holding the country north of Tienshan. Khoja Niaz Haji, a Turki leader, holds Hami Turfan and Kuchang, while Tungans retain a precarious hold on Kashgar, but are threatened by Turkis, who have turned against them and disarmed all the Tungans between Bungur and Utchturfan.—A.P.I.

EXPULSED FROM RUSSIA

Our Special Representative at Simla wires: Janib Beg is a strong and apparently capable Kirghi leader, who for some time withstood Soviet oppression in what is now known as the Kirghiz Republic, north of Kashgar. He was eventually arrested and expelled from Russia. Since then he seems to have found refuge and strength among the Khotanis in the south-east of Chinese Turkestan—a people generally classified as Turkis but closely akin to the Pukka Kirghiz. Those who know something of his history are inclined to think that his intervention in the rising may have repercussions for several months to come, and it will hardly please the Soviet.

July 12th
1935

THE STATESMAN

REBEL'S ROMANTIC RISE TO FAME

KASHGAR MENACE

ROBIN HOOD WHO PILLAGED RUSSIAN TRADERS

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, JULY 11.

A FEW further details are now available of the career of Janib Beg, the Khotan-Kirghi rebel leader, who was recently reported to have taken troops to Kashgar.

It appears that he came into some prominence four years ago or more by his vigorous activities against the Soviet in and around what is now called the Kirghiz Republic of the U.S.S.R. where he actually raided and looted Russian military outposts. He was eventually captured and imprisoned, but escaped and made his way into Khotan whence he set himself up as a kind of Robin Hood, attacking and plundering parties of Russian traders on their travels. By the end of 1930, however, he seems to have reached the end of his resources and was greatly exhausted by weather conditions in the desert. He made his way to Kashgar and gave himself up to the Chinese authorities there who at first imprisoned him in the Taoyin's Yamen and then provided him with a small settlement of land about 200 miles from Kashgar. Little more was heard of him until he appeared at Yarkand early this year and joined the Khotan rebels. He is now past his prime, but the anxiety caused by his march on Kashgar suggests that he is still an influence to be reckoned with and he is believed to have a son who is a "chip of the old block."

SOVIET AND CHINA

The Shanghai correspondent of a London paper reported in mail week a rumour that the Sinkiang rebels were being furnished with arms by the Soviet and another less responsible paper suggested that the Soviet's apparent apathy to the fate of the Chinese Eastern Railway was a *quid pro quo* for a free hand in Sinkiang. Neither of these reports is taken very seriously here. The Russian Government's attitude to the Chinese Eastern Railway question it is thought was more probably inspired by the fact that the railway is no longer of any great use to the Soviet and it is difficult to see how the Japanese could very well interest themselves in haphazard developments west of the vast Sinkiang desert. Nor would it be easy for the Soviet—pretty well engrossed as it is with other matters anyhow—to supply very unreliable rebels in Sinkiang with any considerable quantity of weapons.

A large force of Chinese troops is believed to have "restored" the situation in the Urumchi district which is remote from the main seat of recent rebel activities. It is thought just possible that this army was dispatched on its long journey when the Sino-Japanese hostilities ceased on the Great Wall.

C. M. S.
June 23, 33

CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE

CHINESE TURKESTAN SITUATION

Kashgar Refugees Massacred

SIMLA, June 21.

The latest news from Kashgar, says a Foreign Department communique, shows that after the surrender of Yarkand (new city) on May 26, arrangements were made to send to Kashgar the Chinese and Tungans who were in the city when it fell.

It appears that the first party of these refugees was attacked by Kirghiz and Turki troops in the desert near Kizel and large numbers were killed. Many survivors who reached Yangihissar were also executed, the remainder being sent back to Yarkand.

The second party was attacked before leaving Yarkand for Kashgar and their property was looted and some lives were lost. The Chinese and Tungans, who were previously in Yangihissar are also reported to have been killed there by Kirghiz troops.

Kashgar (old city) is reported to be quiet, but the Tungans and Chinese there are uneasy at the prospect of the arrival of Kirghiz and Khotan troops.—A.P.

CHAOTIC SITUATION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, June 21.

The division of administrative offices among rival factions of the rebels in Kashgar has not apparently solved the differences among them and the latest information indicates a serious state of affairs in the town. It is probably the knowledge of the limits to which the rebels will be able to make a common cause when ambitions clash that accounts for the apparent indifference of the Chinese authorities. Recent developments show that the creation of an independent Muslim state cannot be regarded as a question of practical politics, and while the Chinese authorities are markedly quiescent, the rebels have been attacking and capturing towns.

The chaos which now appears to have broken out in Kashgar shows that the rebel forces are likely to break up into disorderly mobs under their leaders.

N.Y. Times 15
July 22, 33

PRESSURE ON FENG EASED BY NANKING

The Strong Protest by Canton
Causes Northern Chinese
to Relax Campaign.

BELGIUM PROTESTS RAIDS

Asks End of Attacks on Missions
in Chahar—Province Over-run
by Brigands.

By HALLETT ABEND.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, July 21.—Apparently alarmed by the Canton government's stout support of Feng Yu-hsiang's operations in Chahar, the Nanking government has ordered Peiping military leaders to "be more cautious" in their attitude toward Feng and to continue to seek an amicable settlement.

Simultaneously with this easing of pressure against Kalgan, Feng Yu-hsiang is reported to have forwarded a new peace plan to Peiping. Decisive action is not expected until after consideration of the proposal by General Chiang Kai-shek's present military conference in Kuling.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEIPING, July 21.—A representative of the Belgian Government protested to the Nanking government today against the repeated depredations of soldier brigands upon Belgian missions in Chahar and in other North China areas. The Chinese authorities were asked to take immediate remedial measures.

Twelve Belgian Catholic missions, principally in Chahar, have been raided and looted recently, the latest incident involving a small mission northward of Kalgan, where irregulars robbed a Catholic priest of all his possessions, valued at \$3,000, leaving only some of the clothes he was wearing.

The conditions in Chahar are most serious. The province is overrun by bands, consisting chiefly of the groups swept out of Jehol by the Japanese. It is brigands of this type that are harassing the Jehol border and strengthening the Japanese pretext for a Chahar adventure, which is a strong possibility.

Japanese reports say Manchukuoan troops are continuing to concentrate preparatory to taking Dolon Nor, although Chahar advices indicate that Feng Yu-hsiang's lieutenant occupying Dolon Nor is now flirting with Manchukuo.

16
23, 1933.

NEW "AMIR" AT KASHGAR

ATTACK EXPECTED

TUNGAN LEADER'S ARMS COVETED

SIMLA, JULY 22.

THE latest reports from Kashgar, states a *communiqué* show that the situation there has deteriorated owing to the arrival about the middle of July of the Khotan Amir with a considerable force of Khotan troops, more of whom are reported to be on their way from Yarkand.

A combined attack by the Khotan and Kirghiz troops on Kashgar city with the object of seizing arms and money in the possession of Ma Chan Tsang, the Tungan leader, seems probable. Should it be successful further quarrels between Timur Turki, Commander from Aksu, and the Khotan and Kirghiz leaders concerned would be expected unless Khoja Niaz Haji of Haz, whom both Timur and Khotan Amir profess to recognize, could arrange a compromise.

No reliable news has been received for some time from Urumchi or Karashar, but unsettled conditions are reported to prevail in Sarikoi.—A.P.I.

RELIGIOUS FANATIC

SEVERAL FACTION FEUDS DEVELOPING

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, JULY 22.

THE Khotan Amir mentioned in the latest news from Kashgar is reported to be a religious fanatic. His appearance on the scene is a little odd, as explorers who were in Khotan more or less recently tell me that they then heard of no such recognized authority in the country nor even of persons actually known as Amirs. There were, however, some families which appeared to have held prominent positions at one time, but have sunk into an obscurity where their past fame was only a memory. It is possible that the Amir now mentioned is a member of one of these families who has been able to take advantage of Kirghi triumphs in a sort of *jihad*.

Ma Chan Tsang, the Tungan leader, seems to be holding Kashgar New City with all the arms and money that are worth having in those parts, whereas the other leaders' supplies have been nearly exhausted in their various campaigns. It remains to be seen whether the new arrivals at Kashgar Old City (which must be growing rather congested) will co-operate with one another in an effort to oust Ma Chan Tsang and seize his provisions. Janib Beg is believed to be ready to join forces with the Khotan Amir, but it is less certain that Timur's needs will induce him to forget his reported dislike for the Amir.

Khoja Niaz Haji, of Hami, is a wealthy and, therefore, influential Kirghi merchant. At present he is believed to be in occupation of Hami Turfan and Kushengar.

There is no further news of the Chinese troops who descended from the north on to Urumchi some time ago.

HINDU REFUGEES FROM KASHGAR

Money Lender's Story of Persecution

INCIDENTS IN MUSLIM REVOLT

A Hindu merchant of Sheikhupura who carried on a money lender's business in Kashgar (Chinese Turkistan) for about three years returned home during the last week. According to him eight other Hindus of the Punjab escaped with him from Kashgar, the party having completed the journey up to Gilgit on horseback in about four months.

In the course of a report to the office of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Benares, he is understood to have given details known to him of the loss of life and property suffered by Hindus during the recent rebellion in Chinese Turkistan. He says that the Chinese administration in that province broke down after the first encounter between the Chinese Commanding Officer and the rebels. The Commanding Officer was shot dead by the rebels and the Muslim forces of Chinese Government went over to the other side.

This was followed, he says, by a general massacre of Chinese officials and non-officials and the Hindus, who were regarded as supporters of the Chinese authority, were not spared.

In the town of Kurgulakh, Dip Chand, a Hindu from Shikarpur, Sind, who was one of the wealthiest money lenders in Chinese Turkistan, was killed. His "munim" (manager), Pandit Karam Chand, however, saved himself by becoming a Muslim.

Property Confiscated

The property of Dip Chand and 18 other Hindus from Sind who were murdered in the same town was confiscated. Two Hindu merchants in Pesgaon were killed. There were two Hindu money lenders in Khotan. One became a Muslim and the other managed to escape.

Hindu merchants, he adds, were murdered in other towns also, including Yarkand, those who became Muslims having been spared.

Nine Punjab Hindus in Kashgar, it is added, persuaded a Kiraya Kash (Muleteer) to provide nine horses at Rs. 250 per horse to take them to Gilgit. The money was paid in advance. When the party was yet 12 miles from Gilgit the muleteer decided that his contract was at an end and went away to invite a party of robbers to loot his erstwhile passengers. The passengers, however, fled to Gilgit and reached there without further losses.

The author of the report adds that Hindu money lenders were not permitted to purchase land in Chinese Turkistan but they did a flourishing trade. He describes the Chinese administration before the rebellion as efficient and sympathetic and hopes to return to Kashgar when the Chinese administration is restored. He has, he says, thousands of rupees owing to him by the people who have rebelled against China.

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Sunday, July 2

KASHGAR LEADERS' DISSENSIONS

Combined Attack on Tungan

SCRIMMAGE FOR POWER

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 22.

A communique issued by the Foreign and Political Department this morning, giving the latest developments in Kashgar, confirms the fears entertained of serious dissensions among the rebel leaders. Whatever may be the origin of the revolt against the Chinese authority the movement shows signs of deteriorating into a scrimmage for power among the Khotanese, Kirghiz and Turkis.

What is more significant is that power seems to be the objective not with a view to establish the authority of one among the many tribes, in that cauldron of tribes, which may lead to orderly existence, loot seems to be the supreme motive.

It would probably come as a shock to those who have seen visions of an Islamic kingdom in Chinese Turkistan that the Tungan leader who, as the prefix, Ma to his name Chan Tsang indicates, is a Muslim should be attacked by the combined Khotanese and Kirghiz troops. But the fact is that what we are witnessing in Kashgar is an aftermath of the breakdown of the Chinese system of administration.

In the past despite the apparent laxity of control Penius held the Chinese Governor of the Province in its grip. To-day Nanking has not the same resources at its command for bringing the recalcitrant administrators to account.

In the squabbles of the rebel leaders and the absence of any sign of their competence to establish and maintain order, however, the Nanking Government has its strongest assurance of returning to influence in Kashgar. It may not return to power, but it will, if the recent developments continue probably retain its influence in shaping the destiny of Kashgar.

A Combined Attack

A communique states: The latest reports from Kashgar show that the situation there has deteriorated owing to the arrival, about the middle of July, of the Khotan Amir with a considerable force of Khotan troops, more of whom are reported to be on their way from Yarkand.

A combined attack by Khotan and Kirghiz troops on the Kashgar city with the object of seizing arms and money in the possession of Ma Chan Tsang, the Tungan leader, seems probable.

Should it be successful further quarrels between Timur, the Turki Commander from Askus and the Khotan and Kirghiz leaders, concerned may be expected unless Khoja Niaz Haji of Hami, whom both Timur and the Khotan Amir profess to recognise, can arrange a compromise.

No reliable news has been received for some time from Urumchi or Karashar but unsettled conditions are reported to prevail in Sarikol.—A.P.

20 Avril 1938

L'ECHO DE PARIS

ELLES

Une révolte dans le Turkestan chinois

Plusieurs sujets britanniques
ont été massacrés

Londres, 19 avril. — On mande de Simla à l'Agence Reuter :

Les indigènes des tribus de l'est du Turkestan (province du Sin-Kiang) se sont soulevés contre la domination chinoise et ils envahissent la région de Kashgar, où les Britanniques ont des intérêts. Des scènes de désordre se sont produites dans plusieurs villes.

D'autre part, on mande de Kashgar que 9 Hindous ont été tués à Posgam et à Jarghalil et un à Coma, où des propriétés anglaises ont été mises à sac. Les principales victimes sont des boutiquiers hindous.

A la requête du consul général britannique à Kashgar, les autorités chinoises ont, dit-on, pris des mesures spéciales pour sauvegarder les biens et les vies des sujets britanniques dans les alentours immédiats de la ville.

On manque d'autres détails en raison des difficultés de communication avec Kashgar.

La rébellion a pris naissance parmi les Tungans et les Turkis de la région de Kashgar et elle s'étend maintenant vers le sud. Les rebelles se seraient avancés jusqu'à Yarkand, qui est menacé d'un soulèvement des paysans.

(Havas.)

C.M. Aug 28
5

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KASHGAR CAPTURED BY TUNGAN LEADER

Timur Defeated and Killed

RENEWED TROUBLE IN YARKAND

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

A communique states:—The latest reports from Kashgar show that Usman Ali, the Kirghiz leader, with a large number of Kirghiz returned to Kashgar at the invitation of Timur, the Turki Commander, with the object of attacking Ma Chan Tsang, the Tungan Leader, at Kashgar new city and disarming the Tungans.

The Kirghiz declined to undertake the task without assistance, while Timur was unwilling to participate with his troops with the result that relations between the Turkis and the Kirghiz became very strained and Usman Ali with his Kirghiz troops left Kashgar on August 8.

Timur then collected all available troops and pursued the Kirghiz in the hope of disarming them before they reached the hills.

Ma Chan Tsang, taking advantage of Timurs' absence, captured Kashgar old city the next morning, and when Timur returned to Kashgar he was met by the Tungan Troops, captured and killed.

His head is now exhibited in Kashgar bazar.

Both old and new cities of Kashgar are now held by the Tungans and Ma Chan Tsang is for the moment in control.

There has been renewed trouble in Yarkand, but details are not yet received.

Sept 18/83

OLD KASHGAR AGAIN LOOTED

150 Reported Killed KIRGHIZ REFUSE TO COME TO TERMS

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

A communique states:—

Further reports from Kashgar show that after Timur's death, the Tungans invited the Kirghiz to return to Kashgar and endeavoured to conciliate them on terms which the Kirghiz declined to accept. Having failed in their efforts to come to terms, the Tungans removed the arms and ammunition captured in old Kashgar to the new city, leaving only a small garrison in the old city.

In the early morning of August 16 this was attacked by Kirghiz supported by miscellaneous Turki troops and thousands of unarmed villagers and

CHOTAWORDS Prize Winners

The prize of Rs. 300 is shared by the undermentioned competitors, who each submitted an all-correct solution of Chotawords No. 50.

Mr. E. Battersbee,
299-E, List Road,
Lahore.

Mr. A. Hargrave,
Railway Quarters,
Khanewal.

Mrs. R. Langrishe,
Viewforth Hotel,
Murree.

S/Sgt. C. Rogers, I.C.C.,
H.Q. Waziristan District,
Razmak.
N.-W. F. P.

captured without difficulty. Most of the Tungan troops and Chinese residents succeeded in escaping to the new city but it is probable that the remainder lost their lives.

The capture of the old city was, as usual, followed by looting, and much damage is reported to have been done to Chinese property.

Casualties in fighting were heavier than usual and are reported to include over 150 killed, among them being the brother of Usman, the Kirghiz leader. The number of civilian casualties is not known but no British subjects appear to have been killed.

Kashgar new city is now held by Tungans and an attack on it in the early morning of August 17 was easily repulsed by them. There is no further news from Yarkand.—A.P.

C. M. Lee

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Saturday, September 23, 1933

KASHGAR SITUATION STILL OBSCURE

Tungans' Victory Over Kirghiz

GOMA REOCCUPIED BY KHOTAN AMIRS

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

A communique states: According to the latest news from Kashgar, the siege of Kashgar New City, which is held by the Tungans under Machan Tsang continues.

Fighting has been resumed on a larger scale and on the evening of September 7 the Tungans made a successful sortie from the New City killing about 200 Turkis and Kirghiz and occupying their positions.

No reliable news has been received from Yarkand, but it is understood, that the Khotan Amirs have reoccupied Goma.—A.P.

28th Sept. 33.
G.M.G. 7

LATE NEWS

KASHGAR FIGHTING

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

A communique issued to-day by the Government of India states:

According to the latest news from Kashgar fighting continues at and around the new city but it seems probable that the besiegers will shortly be obliged to discontinue operations on account of shortage of ammunition.

Khotan troops have returned and re-occupied Yarkand old city. Preparations were made for an attack on Yarkand new city and there are rumours that it has fallen.—A.P.

FLOOD HAVOC IN CHINA

TUNGAN CASUALTIES

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT IN KASHGAR

"ACCORDING to the latest news from Kashgar, dated October 26," says a Press communiqué, "there has been further deterioration in the local situation and fighting has occurred between the Tungan and Turki forces, resulting in some casualties to the former.

"Peace negotiations between Khoja Niaz Haji's delegates and Machan Tsang, the Tungan leader, having failed, the former left Kashgar on October 21, while Usman, the Khirgiz leader, decamped to the hills on October 23, together with most of the Khirgiz troops and customs receipts for the last month. An urgent call from Khoja Niaz Haji, who is now reported to be at Aksu, for further reinforcements resulted in the departure of practically the entire garrison of Kashgar. This tends to confirm the report that Khoja Niaz continues to retreat before the large Tungan and Chinese forces advancing west along the east road.

"The local Kashgar populace is much dispirited and there have been many departures.

"Yarkand and Sarikol appear to be

A.P.I.

Nov 8 1913

ТОКИО, 6 декабря (АП).
Во внѣшней Монголіи вспыхнула гражданская война.

Националисты возстали против девятилѣтняго управленія Монголіей коммунистами, которые имѣли Ургу столицей.

Об этом получены сообщенія японским военным министерством.

Недавнія попытки Москвы усилить контроль в Монголіи вызвали возстаніе националистов в районах Урги и Керулена.

По слухам, совѣтское посольство и совѣтскія военныя и торговыя власти в Ургѣ стараются держать себя нейтрально, но сообщается, что Москва приказала им возвратиться домой.

—О—

УЧИТЕЛЯ НЕГРЫ.

ВАШИНГТОН, 6 декабря.
Бюро по переписям сообщает, что в США имѣется 54,439 негров учителей школ.

—О—

MENACE INCREASING IN EASTERN CHAHAR

**Rebel Chinese Generals Are Said
to Have United — Separatist
Move Seen by Nanking.**

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEIPING, Sept. 19.—The Eastern Chahar situation is growing more menacing, according to Chinese reports.

Generals Fang Chen-wu and Chi Hung-chang are said to have joined forces with Liu Kwei-tang, and former Governor Tang of Jehol is also operating in the frontier area. If these reports are true the consolidation constitutes a serious threat to the troops of General Sung Che-yuan in the Kuyuan and Kalgan regions, northeast of here. His force is powerless to act against the rebels in face of the stern warning of the Japanese military that any movements eastward must be checked pending a Chino-Japanese understanding, else Japanese planes will bomb Kalgan. This situation gives the rebels effectual Japanese protection while they strengthen their forces.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 19.—The Nanking Government sees a separatist movement in Chahar, Inner Mongolia, in a circular telegram just sent out by Mongol chieftains of the region demanding greater self-government. The activities of these chieftains are believed here to be incited by Manchukuo and Japanese agents.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN

C.M.G. KASHGAR 12 Oct 1913

Fierce Attack on New Yarkand

NEW DELHI, Oct. 10.

A communique states:—

Severe fighting occurred in Kashgar during the week ending September 28. After the Tungan attack of September 21 on the Old City a determined assault was launched on the New City by Turki forces on September 26. Fighting continued until the following day and both sides lost heavily, amongst the Turki wounded being the leader, Tewfik Bey.

Yarkand New City is believed to be still in the hands of Turkis, although the Old City is reported to be held by large forces of Khotan troops.

Khoja Nias is reported to have been defeated by Tungans and to have retreated to Khurla. Turki reinforcements from Kuchar and Bugur are said to have been sent to help him.

CONTINUOUS FIGHTING IN KASHGAR

Turki Forces Disarmed and Maltreated

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19.

A communique states:—

Reports from Kashgar show that the local situation continues to deteriorate and there has been almost continual fighting for a considerable period, with only brief periods of inactivity.

Usman, the leader of the Kirghiz, departed hurriedly to the hills on October 2, being followed by other local leaders.

It is reliably reported that Yarkand New City was re-occupied by the Khotan troops on September 26, the Turki forces being disarmed and maltreated. Khotan amirs have sent delegates to negotiate with Ma Chan Tsang, the leader of Tungan, who is besieged in Kashgar New City.—A.P.

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OCTOBER 26, 1933.

MORE FIGHTING AT KASHGAR

LEADER WOUNDED

TURKI REINFORCEMENTS SENT FROM AKSU

A REVIEW of the situation at Kashgar is given in the following Press *communiqué* issued by the Foreign and Political Department, Government of India:—

On October 8 part of the Tungan garrison of Kashgar New City carried out a successful raid on the Old City. Some buildings were burnt and looted and large quantities of grain and numerous sheep were captured. Both the raiding party and the Turkis and Khirgiz suffered casualties. The Turki and Khirgiz troops are reported to have lost heart as a result of the recent fighting, while the morale of the Tungans has improved.

Rumours of the impending arrival of large Tungan and Chinese reinforcements continue to circulate and, possibly as a result, considerable numbers of villagers around Kashgar are reported to be joining the Tungans. On the other hand, some 500 Turki reinforcements reached Kashgar from Aksu on October 8, but the troops were badly armed and of poor quality. Tewfik Bey, Sherif, who was seriously wounded in the recent fighting is said to be recovering.

The brother of Khôja Niaz Haji has arrived in Yarkand New City, where conditions are apparently again normal, from Aksu and has established cordial relations with the Khotan leaders who have promised to supply reinforcements.

Khoja Niaz himself is reported to have reached Kuchar from Khurla on September 25, Kuchar was then quiet but large numbers of Turki troops and refugees were beginning to arrive, indicating the probability of a Tungan or Chinese advance along the East Road.

ACCORDING to the latest news, the local population of Kashgar is much dispirited and there have been many departures. The fact is not surprising. The Kashgaris listened to Bolshevik agents, they invited the aid of various Khirgiz and Turcoman nomad tribes and they expelled by force the Chinese Governor and his escort. Then they set to work and, ably assisted by the nomads, looted the shops and houses of Indians and other foreigners. Now when the Chinese who have the support of the aristocratic landed families in the district have won back both the old and new cities, the Kashgaris are what the telegram calls "dispirited." They have every reason to be, because the Chinese Governor and his officials are hardly likely to forget the way in which they have been treated. There is a comic touch, too, about the way in which they finally gained possession of the city. Apparently the Khirgiz leader afraid that the Chinese might get in withdrew to some distance with a portion of his force. Then, when he was quite safe with the garrison he had left at Kashgar between him and the Chinese, he suddenly called for reinforcements. The only reinforcements possible were the Khirgiz at Kashgar. These obeyed the summons willingly enough. They marched out and the Chinese marched in. There is some talk of the Chinese pursuing, but a pursuit might bring them into contact with Soviet forces, for Khokand, in the direction of which the Khirgiz are retiring, is part of the Union of Soviet Republics. The Chinese will, therefore, probably be content with what they have regained.

bales behind last year, while stocks in Bombay are only 5,000 bales in excess of last year. Shipment inquiry from Europe showed the usual pre-Bureau decrease but China has continued in the market for old crop, the basis for which is hardening.

Crop movement is now under way in Bengal and Oomra districts. Oomra qualities are showing a nice staple but black leaf. The local cloth outlook is still extremely unsatisfactory and the cloth market clearly awaits the stimulus of more constructive cotton news.

AHMEDABAD MARKETS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, NOV. 10.

THE Ahmedabad Cotton Market opened to-day at Rs. 186-8 per candy and remained the same to the time of wiring. The tone of the market was steady.

The Ahmedabad Stock Exchange and Yarn and Bullion markets were closed to-day.

HAPUR MARKETS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HAPUR, NOV. 10.

TO-DAY'S quotations in the local markets were:—

Wheat.—Ready Rs. 2-7-9; Mangsar Rs. 2-7-9; Maha Rs. 2-7-9; Beechaks Ready Rs. 2-8-3; Jaith Rs. 2-5-3; Stock 995 khatties.

Gram.—Ready Rs. 2-0-6; Mangsar Rs. 2-0-6; Stock 71 khatties.

Barley.—Ready Re. 1-9-6; Mangsar Re. 1-9-6; Stock 115 khatties.

Peas.—Ready Re. 1-15-9; Mangsar Rs. 1-15-9; Stock 47 khatties.

Cotton Seed.—Ready Re. 1-14-6.

Kapas.—Ready Rs. 4-0-0.

Cotton.—Ready Rs. 13-6-0.

Rape Seed.—Ready Rs. 2-14-0.

Gur.—Rs. 6-0-0.

Following heavy purchases by local speculators at Bombay and Karachi, a

Inner Mongolia Self-Rule Set Up By 170 Princes

**Nomads, Gowned in Silks,
Vote Cash Budget, But
Will Take Pay in Sheep**

Tie to China Partially Cut

**Influence by the Japanese
Is Charged and Denied**

By Victor Keen

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

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SHANGHAI, Oct. 29. — Gowned in ceremonial robes of saffron and maroon silks, 170 Mongol princes assembled at the famous Llama Temple of Pailing-miao (Bathahalak), 100 miles north of Kueihua, capital of Suiyuan Province, have organized an autonomous government for Inner Mongolia, according to reports reaching Shanghai today.

Prince Yun Twan Wangchek heads the new government. Prince Teh Wang, self-styled modern Genghis Khan, who a fortnight ago was reported in a Japanese press dispatch from Mukden, Manchuria, to be plotting the establishment of an independent Inner Mongolian government which would sever all relations with China, was elected head of the administrative council.

The new government officials profess to desire that China retain the responsibility for Inner Mongolia's foreign affairs and military defense. The princes voted a budget of 320,000 local dollars. The government officials will not receive cash salaries; instead, they will get the equivalent in sheep.

A Nanking government spokesman stated recently that the government was willing to grant local autonomy to Inner Mongolia so long as China retained control of its foreign affairs and military defense.

The Chinese vernacular press, commenting recently on the Inner Mongolian autonomy movement, charged that it had been fostered by the Japanese, who sought to gain control of the area in order to create a new buffer state between Manchukuo, dominated by Japan, and sovietized Outer Mongolia.

Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, declared in a recent interview at Peiping that Japan was not interested in the Inner Mongolian autonomy movement; but he added that Henry Pu-yi, as chief executive of Manchukuo, might exercise some influence among the Mongols who, he alleged, "feared Soviet encroachment from Outer Mongolia."

Population Mainly Nomadic

Dispatches two weeks ago reported that Prince Teh Wang was in command of an army of 100,000, and proposed to make the Panchen Lama—the spiritual head of Tibet, now in exile—the religious head of his proposed autonomous government. Inner Mongolia covers about 750,000 square miles and has about 2,500,000 inhabitants, mostly nomads.

NEW KASHGAR STILL
BESIEGED

en-gar
Looting and Pillage *Nov 3*

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

A communique states:

News received from Kashgar shows that the new city was still besieged about the middle of October and that fighting continued.

On October 11 emissaries from Khoja-Niazhaji arrived in Kashgar from Kuchar.

It appears that the peace concluded last August between Khoja Niaz and the Chinese was revoked by the latter and that a force of Chinese troops has appeared in Kildja District, where it has been engaged in looting and pillaging.

The recent defeat suffered by Khoja Niaz is now reported to have been inflicted by troops under Hachungying, the Tungan general in command at Turfan but there is no fresh news regarding any developments which may have occurred since the engagement. There is no further news from Yarkand which apparently is quiet at present.—A.P.

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Statesman
5 Dec 1933

TIBETANS CROSS BOUNDARY

"WAR" IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, DEC. 4.

A MINOR international war is believed to be progressing in the western province of Hsikang after an ultimatum from Tibet demanding the surrender of several provinces now in the hands of the Chinese.

The ultimatum expired on December 2, but it is not yet known whether hostilities have definitely begun. It is noteworthy that 10,000 Tibetans have crossed the Chingsha River, which was fixed as the boundary after previous hostilities.

Nothing is known in New Delhi of impending hostilities between Tibet and China as reported in a *Reuter* message from Shanghai, states our Special Representative. Inquiries are being made and until confirmation or denial is received the reports should be accepted with reserve.

In August last year considerable fighting took place between Tibetan and Chinese troops in territory over which there has been continual quarrelling between the two countries. The cause of the conflict last year was, it is believed, a dispute between monasteries. The Tibetans in the course of keen fighting round the towns of Kanze and Batang gained considerable success, but Chinese reinforcements recovered the ground that had been lost. In November last year a cable from Nanking reported that a peace agreement had been signed by China and Tibet providing that the Chingsha River should be regarded as the boundary between the two countries.

As far back as 1914 a conference between Great Britain, China and Tibet was held to settle the boundary dispute, but no agreement was reached over a certain portion of nominal Tibetan territory and it is stated that fighting often breaks out there when troops from the two countries happen to be in the same area. From what is known of events in this part of Tibet in the last few months, however, the accuracy of the Shanghai message is doubted.

WARSHIPS AT FOOCHOW

O.R.M.G.

Tuesday, December 5, 1933

MORE WAR CLOUDS IN FAR EAST

China Ignores Tibetan Ultimatum

HOSTILITIES BEGUN?

SHANGHAI, Dec. 4.

A minor international war is believed to be progressing in the Western Province of Hsikang after an ultimatum from Tibet demanding the surrender of several provinces now in the hands of the Chinese. The ultimatum expired on December 2, but it is not yet known whether hostilities have definitely begun.

It is worthy of mention that 10,000 Tibetans have crossed the Chingsha River, which was fixed as a boundary after previous hostilities.

SECESSIONIST COUP

THE DALAI LAMA DEAD

Ruler of Tibet for 40 Years

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 19.

The death of Ngawang Lobsang Thutten Gyatsho, the 13th Dalai Lama of Tibet, occurred in Lhasa on Sunday last. The news comes at a time when reports of tension between China and Tibet are current.

Tibet has been deprived of the guidance of a ruler, who at the early age of 20 established himself as a ruler and for 40 years ruled over it as an autocrat, but a benevolent autocrat. During his reign the country passed through startling changes. It was the political chess-board of Britain, Russia and China, but in spite of political tangles the Dalai Lama succeeded in maintaining supreme temporary power as he exercised spiritual sway over his people.

Twice he had to leave the "Forbidden City"—once when the British Mission under Sir Francis Younghusband in 1904 became a military expedition owing to the opposition of the Tibetans and on the second occasion when the Chinese attempted in 1909 to establish their supremacy.

It was on this latter occasion that the Dalai Lama became a guest of the Government of India in Darjeeling. This visit to India marked the turning point in the career of the Dalai Lama, as did two revolutions, one in China and the other in Russia.

RETURN TO LHASSA

The revolution in China in 1912, saw the end of Chinese influence in Tibet, enabling the Dalai Lama to return to Lhasa. The revolution in Russia relieved the political tension exerted by that country in Tibet "vis-a-vis" Britain.

After these events the Dalai Lama's relations with the British Government became increasingly cordial. It was at his request that Lhasa was linked with India by telegraph and, if the Tibetans had not shown themselves shy of innovation in other directions, the Dalai Lama would have introduced other improvements of modernity.

British officers, who were with him in Darjeeling or who afterwards met him in Lhasa, spoke in high terms of praise of his perspicuity, his surprising knowledge of events in the world and his insight into character.

Sir Charles Bell, on his return from Lhasa in 1920, when interviewed in Calcutta by your correspondent, was inclined to look upon the Dalai Lama as the greatest personality in the world by reason of the fact that, without having travelled far from Tibet, the Dalai Lama showed breadth of vision and charm of manner which took by surprise all who met him. In the circumstances it was not surprising that the simple people of Tibet looked upon the Dalai Lama as more than a super-man.

Now that the Dalai Lama has passed beyond view, there will be a tremor of curiosity in regard to the trend of future events far beyond the confines of Tibet. If tradition has played its part, the 14th Dalai Lama has probably already been proclaimed pontiff in Lhasa, but in spite of its simple ways life in Tibet is by no means immune from political intrigue for the supreme power.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND'S TRIBUTE

LONDON, Dec. 19.

A tribute to His Holiness the Dalai Lama's charm and great powers as temporal and spiritual ruler of Tibet was paid by Sir Francis Younghusband.

In an interview to Reuter Sir Francis said that the Dalai Lama succeeded in the difficult task of striking a mean between the extreme exclusiveness of the old days and excessive modernism. His policy of sending young Tibetans to Britain to learn engineering and other professions showed wise enlightenment.

He also paid tribute to the work of Sir Charles Bell in establishing special friendship with the Dalai Lama.—Reuter.

EXPLORER TO STUDY MEDICINE OF TIBET

Gene Lamb Plans Expedition to
the Land of the Lamas to
Obtain Herb Secrets.

DOCTORS' SOCIETIES AID HIM

Party of Seven to Depart in Fall
and Remain Away Two Years—
Airplanes Barred on Trip.

An expedition into Tibet which will study, among other things, the medicinal works of the lamas, was announced yesterday by Gene Lamb. It will start out in the Fall, and probably will be away for two years, most of the time with headquarters on Lake Kokonor. Several American organizations are aiding its financing, and seven persons will be in the party.

Mr. Lamb, who formerly was of the consular service, has made two previous expeditions to Tibet. In making his announcement at the Explorers' Club, he said that these trips had been partly political and partly scientific. This new one would be scientific only, he said.

Besides his plan for obtaining the herbs used by the lamas, and studying their uses, he said he expected to get a comprehensive ethnological collection from the tribes of northern Tibet, including bits of their artistic work. He plans also to make maps of the district and meteorological observations, take pictures of life and habits of the natives and determine the height of Mount Ma Chin Shan, believed to be higher than Everest.

Mr. Lamb said his expedition would cost about \$50,000. He said that the Manhattan Medical Society, Harvard Medical Society and New York Diagnostic Society had expressed interest in backing the medicinal phases of the expedition, and that the medical schools of the Universities of Toronto, McGill and Columbia would decide on the personnel for that phase of it.

Only three of the party have been chosen. Earl Hanson, brother of Malcolm of the Byrd expedition, will be the engineer of the party; Edwin H. Morse of New York, the artist and photographer and Richard Worrell of Rochester, the radio expert. The Advisory Council of the expedition is made up of A. W. Aughinbaugh, W. F. Bumstead, George K. Cherrie, A. C. Goodyear, C. H. Higgins, Joseph Horan, Harold McCracken, H. H. Newcome, Samuel Thorne and J. R. Tilford.

Leaving New York the middle of September, the party will go to China, and then overland to the lake which is to be the base camp. A medical clinic will be set up there, the idea being that by helping the Tibetans it will be possible to gain their confidence and so penetrate further. It is believed that the operation of the clinic will aid in obtaining the secrets of the medicinal herbs of the country.

The expedition will confine itself mainly to about 500 square miles of land, although it will make side trips. Mr. Lamb said that he had seen the mountain Ma Chin Shan only from a distance. No attempt would be made to climb it, he said, although measurements would be taken. There will be no excavation work either.

He has decided against the use of airplanes because the area is high, about 11,500 feet, and special superchargers would be necessary. Also, he said, he thought the effect of airplanes would be bad on the Tibetans.

He said that the Lamas, who are the priests of Tibet, have been famous for their medical treatments. His plan is to study their methods, obtain specimens of the herbs and plants used, and find out how efficient they are. He said there was little illness or disease in Tibet, although accidental wounds, infections and injuries often were allowed to run their course.

Regarding his other trips, Mr. Lamb said that in 1917 he went from Peking to Turkestan as an intelligence officer and in 1923 went back to Tibet for three years. The last expedition was backed by the Chinese Government. He had a "passport" from the Panchem Lama, the "living Buddha," he said, which he received in 1923, and this, he explained, would help him in his proposed expedition.

Mr. Lamb is a Virginian and is staying at the Explorers' Club.

A Savant Goes Native to Learn About Tibet 34

TIBET, the land of the highest mountains and the first skyscrapers, still is virgin country for the scientist and antiquarian, according to Dr. Walter N. Koelz, American explorer and naturalist, who spent two years gathering science and art materials north of the Himalayas.

Heretofore only British scientists have worked in the Himalayan country, the Associated Press reports, and even they have not penetrated far beyond the borders of English controlled territory adjacent to Northern India.

Dr. Koelz went to Tibet in 1930 to collect biological materials for the Roerich Himalayan Research Institute. He passed the farthest British outposts and "went native" for the purpose of gaining first-hand knowledge of the country. He dressed in native costume and ate barley pancakes and other Tibetan fare.

THE people north of the Himalayas accepted the young American like a brother, lost their camera shyness and posed for pictures, helped him gather plant and animal specimens and willingly sold him art materials at reasonable prices.

Dr. Koelz had a Tibetan prince for his travelling companion. Together they shot ibex and ovis ammon, swam their horses across the dangerous waters of the upper Indus and helped them over the highest passes of the Himalayan mountains, 20,000 feet above sea level.

As a result of his two years of labor Dr. Koelz was able to bring back to America probably the richest collection of educational material ever taken out of Tibet by one expedition. He brought back paintings which represent a lost art of hundreds of years ago, ancient Kashmir shawls, hand-wrought personal ornaments of silver and semi-precious stones and thousands of zoological and botanical specimens.

DR. KOELZ formerly was connected with the University of Michigan Museum of Zoology as a fish and bird specialist. He was naturalist of the Donald MacMillan polar expedition in 1925.

"The people of Tibet have many customs which would seem unenlightened to the average American," Dr. Koelz said in telling of his experiences. "For example, they are absolutely unable to understand why we should change our style of dress each year when it is so much more logical to maintain the same styles.

"I found the people of Tibet very hospitable. Even the poorest beggar is never turned away. In trade they like to bargain, but they willingly give away half their food to any one who needs it.

"They are a healthy people. Smallpox is the only important disease in Tibet.

THEIR resources are few and there is little pasture for their livestock, so it has been necessary to restrict population. Only one son in each family is allowed to marry. This applies even to royalty. The unmarried sons share their brother's wife, and family squabbles are unheard of.

"Girls who do not obtain husbands cut off their hair and retire to monasteries to pray for their relatives.

"There also are many Buddhist monks in Tibet, and countless monasteries. Monks and nuns live in the same monasteries and scandals are rare."

NO one can question that Tibet is the land of the first sky-

scrapers, Dr. Koelz believes. The king's palace at Leh, capital of Ladakh in Western Tibet, is a nine-story structure several hundred years old. There is a thirteen-story palace at Lhasa, home of the Dalai Lama of Tibet.

"Banditry is a recognized and honorable profession in Tibet," Dr. Koelz said, "so the monasteries, which contain most of the portable wealth of the country, are strongly fortified and situated so they can be defended against attacks. But

the Tibetans have the knack of locating their monasteries and palaces so they will be recognized as works of art."

It is considered disgraceful in Tibet to make any sort of journey without carrying something. So any one who is walking your way will carry part of your belongings without charge. It gives them social standing. Horses and other beasts of burden are used only on relatively long journeys. For short trips everything is carried by humans. Of course there are no roads, and wheeled vehicles are unknown.

GEN. FENG RETIRES FROM DOLON NOR

Chinese Rebel Asks Japanese
to Create Demilitarized Area
—Tension Is Eased.

MARSHAL'S FORCES UNITE

Entire Resources Freed for Meet-
ing Central Government's Armies,
Advancing on Kalgan.

By HALLETT ABEND.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, July 23.—Craftily attempting to check hostile movements of Japanese and Manchukuoan forces from Jehol so as to be able to use his entire resources to meet the threat of Chinese Armies advancing on Kalgan from Peiping, Marshal Feng Yu-Hsiang evacuated Dolon Nor.

Simultaneously he sent two delegates to General Nakamura, Japanese commander at Tientsin, proposing that Dolon Nor remain demilitarized the same as Northern Hopei. General Nakamura is understood to have referred the delegates to General Muto's headquarters at Hsinking.

Marshal Feng seeks to retain Chinese jurisdiction over the Dolon Nor area although risking charges from Nanking that he compromised with Japan to be able to carry on his rebellion against the Central Government.

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEIPING, Sunday, July 23.—Reports from usually reliable Chinese and Japanese sources indicate an easing of the tension on the Charhar-Jehol frontier following the withdrawal of Marshal Feng's troops from Dolon-Nor toward Kuyuan. The withdrawal was followed by a visit of Marshal Feng's delegates to General Nakamura at Tientsin. They proposed that the Japanese refrain from entering Charhar in consideration of the evacuation of Dolon-Nor and Marshal Feng's abandonment of his anti-Japanese campaign.

General Nakamura forwarded the proposal to Tokyo after warning the delegates that any measures menacing Jehol would result in drastic Japanese action. The departure of General Sun Tien-ying, Marshal Feng's former aide, for Chinghai at Nanking's orders to clear the way for the government's positive military action against Marshal Feng has again been disquietingly delayed. General Sun is now demanding that Nanking immediately furnish immensely increased traveling appropriations.

FIVE KILLED AS CAP

KASHGAR QUARRELS CONTINUE

Rival Leaders' Bid for Power

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

A Foreign Department communique says: The latest reports from Kashgar show that quarrels between the rival commanders continue. In Kashgar, Timur, the Turki Commander, having succeeded in coming to terms with Usman Ali, the Kirghiz leader, arrested Janibeg and disarmed part of the Khotan forces.

Having received reports from Yarkand that minor incidents had occurred there between Khotan and Turki troops, and that the Khotan leader had put to death some inhabitants, Timur on July 17 arrested Abdulla, Commander of the Khotan forces in Kashgarh and disarmed them without resistance and they have since dispersed.

He then induced Usman Ali to leave Kashgarh for the Hills with most of the Kirghiz. Reinforcements of Turki troops were also sent to Yarkand where the situation is still unsettled.

At Urumchi, Khoja Niaz Haji has come to terms with the Chinese authorities and is co-operating with them against a strong Tungan force from Kansu. Timur is reported to be opposed to this agreement and as a result, is said to have resumed friendly relations with Ma Chan Tsang, the Tungan leader in Kashgarh. The Chinese are said to have allotted the control of the country from Hami to Kashgarh to Khoja Niaz Haji, themselves retaining the area north of Tianshan.

Meanwhile a Chinese Pacification Commissioner has been sent to Urumchi by the Chinese Government to inquire into the origin of the outbreak and to ascertain the grievances of the people and do what he can to restore peaceful conditions in Sinkiang.—A.P.

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TURKIS IN CONTROL

GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED IN KASHGAR OLD CITY

Dec 23 - 1873 40
(From Our Special Representative.)

NEW DELHI, DEC. 22.

THE Turki leaders in Kashgar old city have established a government of their own, according to a report that has reached here.

It will be recalled that after the rising against the Chinese, the revolting tribesmen, Turkis and Kirghiz, began quarrelling among themselves and the Turkis established themselves in Kashgar old city, the Tungans holding the new city. The upshot of much fighting has been stalemate but the Turkis appear to have felt themselves fairly secure in the old city for on November 12 they formed a government with Sabith Da Mullah as Prime Minister, Yunus Beg as Toyin or Mayor, and Mohammed Sharif as City Commandant, and designed a flag for themselves. At that time the Khoja Niaz, a leading chieftain, who aspires to suzerainty in Kashgar, was reported to be still at Aksu 300 miles east of Kashgar where he had gone to oppose the advance of the Tungan and Chinese reinforcements. Letters were reaching Kashgar from Yarkand, the road from which city into Tibet was said to be open.

A later report states that the Khoja Niaz, presumably in an attempt to negotiate a peace at Kashgar and so free more men for use at Aksu, again sent delegates to the Turkis and Tungans and elaborate palavers went on between the two cities with no result.

OVEMBER 22, 1934.

CHINESE MISSION FAILS IN LHASA

TIBET'S REFUSAL TO JOIN REPUBLIC

THAT the Chinese Mission have not been successful in their mission and have created a somewhat unfavourable impression by the lack of discipline among them is the impression received from the latest reports from Lhasa.

The mission is headed by Huang Mu Sung, who may be leaving Lhasa soon, but the date of his departure has not yet been fixed. Apparently, the mission will make a further effort to secure their object. The mission's chief endeavour seems to have been to increase Chinese influence in Tibet by polite diplomatic means, but they have not succeeded in this.

The Tibetan National Assembly has refused to join the Chinese Republic and has assured the mission that Tibet wishes to remain friendly to China.

The mission visited the grave of the Dalai Lama and made offerings of butter lamps (which indicate a religious symbolic offering), watering pots and five cloisonne vases.

The officials and the escort of the mission have been combining business with pleasure. They took a day off for a picnic in one of the gardens in Lhasa. The Tibetans, who are conservative and believe in respect for senior officers, interpreted the Chinese behaviour as indicating a lack of respect for the head of the mission.

There is no news regarding the Tashi Lama's return to Tibet. Probably he himself is not sure about his plans. Some time ago he was reported to be intending to pass through India on way to Tibet. If he does so the Indian authorities will allow him to go through India.—A.P.I.

Lively Times in Harbin

"Manchukuo" Police and Harbin Stock Exchange

HAND-TO-HAND STRUGGLE ON FLOOR OF HOUSE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

HARBIN, May 18.—A state of war exists now between the "Manchukuo" police of Harbin on the one hand and the merchants and the members of the Stock and Money Exchange of the city, Third Street, Fuchiatien, on the other. So far, the odds seem to be on the side of the police.

The first shot in this "war", the like of which was never seen before, was fired by the police, which last Monday (May 13) sent one of its plain-clothes men to the Stock Exchange on an errand the true nature whereof, in view of succeeding "hostilities", could not be ascertained. According to reports, it appears that the man arrived at the Stock Exchange early in the morning at the time when business transactions were in full swing. Upon entering the building, the man tried, so it is reported, to pass into the session hall, then crowded with members boisterously engaged in their transactions, but was prevented by the attendant, who asked the man who he was and whether he had the right to enter the place, strictly reserved only for members of the Exchange.

Saying something about his duties as a secret agent, the man pushed aside the attendant and entered the hall. This was noticed by the merchants, who, suspending their business, came up to him and asked what his business was and requested him to leave the place at once. He refused to do so and after some altercation struck one of the merchants. This enraged the merchants; they seized the man and after some trouncing threw him out of the building.

The merchants seem to be bad strategists — they did not lock the entrance to the Exchange, which gave the "enemy" the chance of entering the building. Once finding himself in the street, though badly handled, the man hurried to the nearest police box. Presently, he returned with two policemen with whom he entered the hall, where the members were rather noisily discussing the incident; and there he descended upon some of the merchants, trying to drag them out to the street.

All this while, the Japanese members of the Exchange observed strict "neutrality". Seeing, however, that the policemen were acting rather lively with their fists, the Japanese broke their "neutrality" and rushed to the assistance of their colleagues. They raised a loud war-cry and descended upon the plain-clothesman and the policemen, and after a few resounding blows silenced the "enemy". In a moment, the men were disarmed, bound and thrown into one of the back rooms of the Exchange. Thereupon, the Japanese telephoned to the nearest police box saying that their men were disarmed by them for having created disorder in the Exchange building, and that the police should send men to take the "prisoners" back.

Five men came running down from the police box. They rushed into the

room where their comrades were held captive and freed them. However, they did not leave the place in peace as policemen in other countries would undoubtedly have done, but, instead, they attacked the crowd in the hall, creating a regular pandemonium in the Exchange building. Led by the Japanese; the rest of the merchants fought gallantly, it is said. After a good fight, in which both sides freely used their fists, chairs and other articles they could lay hands on, the merchants overpowered the "enemy", seized the policemen and after binding them hand and foot threw them all, eight men, into the back room of the Exchange. Thereupon, they locked up all the doors of the Exchange and prepared for a long siege.

The Japanese members of the Exchange, who—judging by all reports—acted quite meritoriously throughout the whole "battle", in the meantime, entered into "diplomatic" negotiations with the Chief-of-Police, General Chin, by telephone, also calling up the Japanese Consulate to request mediation in the matter. These negotiations resulted in the arrival of General Chin at the scene of "hostilities", and he, it is reported expressed his regret for the incident and freed, at long last, the captive policemen. Asked whether he had issued any order to send a plain-clothes man to supervise Exchange transactions, General Chin professed complete ignorance of the matter. He said that if such order had ever been issued, it should have been done by his assistants and that in any case he was very sorry for the unprecedented incident. Promising to institute a "strict" investigation into the row, created by the policemen, General Chin drove back to his headquarters, taking the policemen with him.

The incident is the talk of the town. All circles of the population are indignant at the uncalled-for violence on the part of the policemen, who dared to interfere in the business of the Stock and Money Exchange, the activities of which are strictly governed by the laws handed down from pre-"Manchukuo" days. It clearly demonstrates what little regard the riff raff, constituting the "Manchukuo" police, has for the population generally, when they even dare to create a riot in such an exclusive place as the Stock Exchange, controlling all the markets in the country.

The incident seems to be far from being ended. After the departure of General Chin, the members of the Exchange held a meeting, at which they resolved, as a protest against the highly arbitrary and provocative conduct of the police in this incident, to close the Exchange until the authorities should provide adequate protection from the incursions of the "Manchukuo" police and plainclothes men. Mr. N.D. Buenousky, chairman of the Harbin Chamber of Commerce (managing director of the Franco-Chinese Bank), when interviewed by "The Harbin Times", declared: "The closing of the Exchange has a very grave bearing on the market. Without the official rates on currencies and commodities generally, no transaction of any kind can be possible. Such interference as occurred last Monday should be regretted, and, in fact, is beyond comprehension. It is hoped that the authorities will take adequate measures against the recurrence of similar incidents in the future".

Up today (May 18), the Exchange remains closed. The Japanese members of the Exchange, who, on the whole, carried the day for the merchants, joined the strike and are steadfastly beside their "Manchu" brethren. As the result of the closing of the Harbin Exchange, all markets in North Manchuria appear to be thrown into confusion, for in the absence of official quotations on currencies, produce and commodities all transactions have to be suspended, to the extreme inconvenience of the population.

The incident seems to have had further development, however. It is rumoured that, following the investigation promised by General Chin, the authorities arrested nine prominent members of the Exchange (their names cannot yet be ascertained) on charges not yet made public. If this turns out to be true, then the authorities themselves will be responsible for the row created by their operatives in the Stock Exchange building on May 13. Then, what could their motive be? Are they going to control stock exchange transaction? If the authorities intend to enforce such control, why not tell about it openly so that everybody would know its purposes and act as the "law" dictates?

Under the present methods of governing in this Paradise, all these questions remain unanswered. In fact, the authorities seem to be capable of any outrage.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The Times

LATE CITY EDITION

WEATHER:—Probably showers or
late, tomorrow: continued warm
Temperature Yesterday—Max., 81; Min., 74

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1935.

P TWO CENTS In New York City.

THREE CENTS
IN OTHER CITIES
FOUR CENTS Elsewhere Except
in 7th and 8th Postal Zones

BRITISH ARE READY TO LET ITALY TAKE LAND IN ETHIOPIA

Mussolini Has Intimated Fertile
Northern Province Would
Satisfy Him.

FRENCH NOT YET HEARD
Laval May Have a Proposal to
Solve Impasse Facing Par-
ley Opening Today.

ALOISI PRESENTS DEMANDS
Says It Occurs Insists on Military
Occupation as Guarantee of
Economic Rights.

By FREDERICK T. BISHALL.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
PARIS, Aug. 15.—If the prospect
of a peaceful settlement of the
Ethiopian difficulties depended
on the developments of today
and yesterday the task might as
well be given up now as hopeless.
But they do not.

Most arbitrations and that is
what this three-power conference
is in effect—begin with the same
hopeless outlook. Each side states
its position in the strongest terms
and from the most extreme point.
That is what has happened during
these two days.

Yesterday the British, who are
the nearest approach to representa-
tives that the Ethiopians possess,
told Premier Pierre Laval of France
how dreadful it would be if Pres-
ident Benito Mussolini of Italy per-
sisted in his present course of ac-
tion against Ethiopia. The British
suggested a series of economic con-
cessions, with some possible grant
of unimportant territory, which it
is obvious in advance the Italian
dictator would refuse.

Italy Presents Her Case.
Today the Italians had their say
and told Mr. Laval where they
stood. Their attitude, apparently
uncompromising from their
side as the British attitude is
from the other view, was that
Baron Pompeo Aloisi made it
a fact that Italy regarded economic
concessions from Ethiopia as
useless unless they were ac-
companied by guarantees that they
would be carried out. Moreover, he
stated that the only satisfactory
guarantee would be political as-
surance, plus military occupation,
which means war, unless Italy
could prove utterly devoid of
anybody believes.

There you have an apparent
impasse. With Britain insisting
on the maintenance of Ethiopian
unity and Italy insisting on
the idea of Ethiopian independence.
It looks hopeless—now.
The basic fact is that this is
an extraordinary situation.
A notable tonight that the
spokesmen were indicating
what seemed that the Italian
side would not be enough
of the Italians and that a
the must therefore turn to
constructive proposals.
The line of influence, which
perhaps follow the line of
the League of Nations, and
the 1925 treaty and subsequently
the 1928 treaty.

Take Expected Course.
The negotiations are taking
the direction that it was gener-
ally expected they would tend.
The line of Ethiopia may yet be
firmly avowed, but partial
seems likely to become a
fact and her quiet extinction
follow in due course. But Italy
remain in the League of Na-
tions and the severity of that body
remain undiminished.
The British insist very strongly
at the real issue being fought out
are the sanctity of treaties and
it is the most important point
they point out that if Italy attacks
Ethiopia four treaties will thus be
broken, that of 1908, 1925, 1928
and that none of the three co-
signatories should act without the
consent of the other two; the 1928
treaty which was signed by the
League of Nations and the League
and the British Empire. Italy
would be a considerable feat of
treachery, although Japan
quietly approached in Manchuria
without serious consequences.

Baron Aloisi talked with Mr. La-
val for an hour today. In the after-
noon Mr. Laval had a conference
with Anthony Eden, Secretary
of Great Britain. Simultane-
ously the Italian experts, in con-
junction with the French, went to
work. Tonight Mr. Eden and Baron
Aloisi met at the British Embassy.
The conference does not begin
until tomorrow morning.

Tonight Baron Aloisi called at
the British Embassy and had a di-
rect talk with Anthony Eden, Sec-
retary for League of Nations.
Nicola Politis, the Greek Minis-
ter of Foreign Affairs, was also
present.

Continued on Page Six.

\$27,300,000 Gifts by John D. Jr. Made After Roosevelt Tax Stand

Reports to SEC Reveal That 2,100,000 Shares of Socony Vacuum
Were Donated to Individuals and Charities on June 28—
W. K. Vanderbilt Also Gave Away Securities.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—John
D. Rockefeller Jr. gave away \$27-
300,000 worth of stock in the
Socony-Vacuum Corporation on June
28, 29, and 30, after President
Roosevelt had asked Congress to
impose inheritance taxes and in-
crease existing gift and estate
taxes. The Securities and Exchange
Commission revealed today, in the
SEC that he distributed as "gifts
for individuals and charitable or-
ganizations" 2,100,000 shares of the
corporation's stock. The stock on
June 28 had a market value of
about \$13 per share, or \$27,300,000.
The names of the recipients were
not disclosed.

A total of \$28,724,370 in securities,
including the Rockefeller gifts,
were given away between June
19, when President Roosevelt sent
his tax message to Congress, and
the end of that month, SEC
records show. The gifts were made
by eleven persons, including W. K.
Vanderbilt and George H. Lorimer
and John N. Wills.

The gifts by Mr. Rockefeller, the
largest reported in the history of the
SEC, were disclosed when the

Commission made public a supple-
mentary summary of June stock
transactions. The summary also
showed further purchases by Wal-
ter P. Chrysler, automobile manu-
facturer of Madison Square Gar-
den Corporation stock, and sales by
Edward A. Filene of stock in the
William Filene's Sons Dry Goods
Company.

A maximum gift of \$11,097-
600 might be levied on Mr. Rocke-
efeller's \$27,300,000 gift under exist-
ing Federal law. The Bureau of In-
tervention estimated, but experts
were unable to give the exact tax
without knowing the number of
gifts involved.

There is no gift tax on donations
to charitable organizations, and a
\$5,000 exemption is allowed on each
gift to an individual. The remain-
der of the amount of the gifts
would be subject to the amount of the
tax on the gift or the tax on the
value of the gift or the tax on the
value of the gift.

There was nothing in the brief
report which Mr. Rockefeller
Continued on Page Twenty-nine.

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Continued on Page Twenty-nine.

PARK DRIVE YIELDS 100 CRIME SUSPECTS; ROUND-UP TO GO ON

200 Whose Hearings Are Ended
Get Jail Terms Following
Arrest of 700.

CELLS ARE OVERCROWDED
Many Without Food 24 Hours
—Goldstein Wants Thugs
and Delinquents 'Sorted.'

More than 100 crime suspects,
hauled through the park and
violators were arrested yesterday
as 700 delinquents swept up Wednes-
day night in the drive to wipe out
crime in the public parks were
milled through the magistrates' courts.

About 200 of the men, represent-
ing most of those whose hearings
were completed yesterday, were
sent to the House of Correction
in the morning. Others were sent to
jail. Others got suspended
sentences upon promising they
would quit the parks and not be
hauled for the city's lodging
houses and shelters.

Wary patrolmen, waiting pa-
tiently through the court sessions
after the all-night man hunt, were
ordered back to their posts to con-
tinue the campaign against loiter-
ers and thugs blamed for more than
a score of park crimes in the past
two months.

135 New Arrests.
Although pushed with undiminished
drive, the drive resulted in only
125 new arrests yesterday. This
was accepted by the police as an
indication that delinquents not in jail
or in custody were staying away
from the parks and other hobo
haunts.

Acting Superintendent John Gill-
man of the Municipal Lodging
House, East Twenty-fifth Street,
was asked at 11 o'clock last night
whether there had been a noticeable
decrease in the number of men
lodging in the house. His answer was,
"Not so you can notice," adding that he
had 100 vacancies. The annex at
100 West Twenty-fifth Street, he said,
was filled up, but there, too, no
change had occurred that could be
noticed in the police drive.

The police were not the only ones
who experienced a trying day, how-
ever. Their prisoners numbered in
the hundreds. They were jammed in
great numbers in small cells, and
several faint. Only a few had
been food since the arrest the night
before. A regulation worked for-
ward against them. This enables
the police to keep the men in the
house.

Sees Shelter as Solution.
The municipal lodging houses were
the only solution of the park
problem held forth by Police
Commissioner William J. Hodson,
and since the homeless
men have shown a decided antipathy
to the idea of the shelter, the police
would drift back to their old
haunts as soon as the jail terms
ended. The police drive, however,
out the men could not be compelled
to enter the shelters.

Some magistrates gave suspended
sentences in exchange for promises
to enter the lodgings. The few
days' jail term must be served,
however, and the men were then
released.

The absence of a comprehensive
system for dealing with the prob-
lem, in view of the large round-up,
was pointed out yesterday by Mag-
istrate John J. Maguire.

Continued on Page Two.

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Continued on Page Ten.

HOPSON TESTIFIES AN OCEAN HE DROPS FIGHT WITH HOUSE

Elusive Utility Operator Un-
expectedly Gives Himself up
to the Black Committee.

TELLS OF HIS LOBBY DRIVE
Effort to Influence Policy of
Newspapers Admitted—Con-
tinent Action Held Up.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—After a
day of stiff-necked argument be-
tween House and Senate over which
Mr. Hopson said he had, in the
celebrated Hopson case, with the
Senate listening to "facts" about
the Senate and the Senate ever on
the verge of finding some one in
the House to blame.

Despite the lateness of the hour,
Senator Black called the com-
mittee immediately into ses-
sion and for two hours Mr. Hopson
told a cross-examination that was
a reminder of the stormy days of
the Teapot Dome investigation
when the House and Senate were
at loggerheads.

Both House and Senate com-
mitted, between whom differences over
the custody of the utility operator
arose, will be in session tomorrow
morning. The House will hear
the committee had informed him
they would want him all day.

"All right, when they finish with
you, I shall expect you to come
right over here," said Senator
Black.

Mr. Hopson was not smiling when
he appeared before the committee.
He had been fully realized he was
in for rough handling.

Black Warns the Witness.
Senator Black warned him there
would be no "philosophizing"; that
all that was required was the truth.
He said he was "not a lawyer,"
but he was "not a fool," and he
would not be "fooled" by the witness.

Heaped before Senator Black was
a foot-high bundle of telegrams,
letters and other documents. The tele-
grams, for the most part, had origi-
nated with Mr. Hopson or his sub-
ordinates since February.

The witness admitted the authen-
ticity of most of the documents.
He admitted that he had been in
the House of Representatives since
1925 and that he had been in the
House of Representatives since 1925.

Also it was shown that Mr. Hop-
son had been busy since last Febru-
ary campaigning to influence the
policy of the House of Representa-
tives and the Senate.

Will Rogers was singled out for a
particular bitter attack as a re-
sult of the committee's work.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

Continued on Page Ten.

SENATE PASSES ITS TAX BILL; BANS NEW FEDERAL OF TAX-EXEMPT SECURITIES

Tax-Exempt Security Ban

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The test of Senator Borah's
amendment to the Tax Bill, prohibiting future issuance
of Federal tax-exempt securities, is as follows:

SECTION 1041. FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS.

(A) Section 22 (B) (4) of the Revenue Act of 1934 (relat-
ing to tax-free interest) is amended by striking out the last
sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "In the case of obligations of the United States issued after
Sept. 1, 1917 (other than postal savings certificates of deposit) and in the case of obligations of a corporation organized under
act of Congress, the interest shall be exempt:

(1) Only if such obligations were issued or reissued prior to
the date of the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1935; and
(2) Only if and to the extent provided in the respective
acts authorizing the issues thereof as amended and supple-
mented; and shall be exempted from gross income only if and
to the extent it is wholly exempt from the taxes imposed by
this bill.

(B) Section 25 (A) (2) of the Revenue Act of 1934 (relat-
ing to interest on United States obligations) is amended by in-
serting after the words "United States" the words "issued or
reissued prior to the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1935."
(C) Section 25 (A) (2) of the Revenue Act of 1934 (relat-
ing to interest on obligations of instrumentalities of the United
States) is amended by inserting after the words "normal tax"
a "seminor" and the following:

"And (D) such obligations were issued or reissued prior to
date of enactment of the Revenue Act of 1935."

HOUSE LEARS WAY TO ACT ON COAL BILL

Rules Committee Votes Special
Procedure, Bringing Meas-
ure Up Today for Action.

VALUITY OF TAX AN ISSUE
Buying Cheap Assailed

Ways and Means Majority Re-
port Upholds Coal Powers—
Minority Assails the Plan.

Summary of the reports to the
House on the Coal Bill, Page 8.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Look-
ing toward fulfilling one of the
important tasks before the adjourn-
ment of Congress, the House
moved today to bring up for con-
sideration tomorrow the Guffey-
Syndler bill for the control of the
bituminous coal industry, which
in a committee report as necessary
to "remedy evils which seriously
endanger the health and the well-
being of many people."

Discounting reports that the Sen-
ate, in its haste to adjourn on Sat-
urday, would not consider the bill,
the House moved today to bring
it up for consideration tomorrow.
The bill is out of the way
in a committee report as necessary
to "remedy evils which seriously
endanger the health and the well-
being of many people."

At the same time, he added,
the House would not consider the
bill, in its haste to adjourn on Sat-
urday, would not consider the bill,
the House moved today to bring
it up for consideration tomorrow.

Moves to Investigate Program.
Another Senate development was
the introduction of two resolutions
calling for Congressional recess in-
quiry into the silver-purchase
program.

One, offered by Senator Thomas,
would authorize the Agriculture
Committee to make a sweeping in-
vestigation of all activities and re-
cords under the Silver Purchase Act
to determine whether the objective
was to make silver money or just
to use it as a cheaply as possible
to finance the program.

The other, submitted by Senator
Pittman of Nevada, would author-
ize a special committee to be con-
ferred with Secretary Morgenthau
and study the effect of the silver-
buying program here and abroad.

The Treasury reported un-
favorable to the McCarran amend-
ment, preferring to keep control
of the silver in the country. Some
members reported its rejection by the
House. Open silver markets disap-
peared when President Roosevelt
nationalized the metal a year ago.

Continued on Page Eight.

ADJOURNMENT SPEEDED

Measure Is Put Through
Quickly, 57 to 22, and
Goes to Conference.

BONUS MOVE BEATEN OFF

But Price of Haste Is the Tax-
Exempt Plan and Change
in the Silver Act.

INHERITANCE LEVY MAY GO

Otherwise the Conferees Are
Expected to Pare Bill to
Roosevelt Outline.

A comparison of the House and
Senate Tax Bills, Page 16.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—In a
rush for speedy adjournment of
Congress the \$250,000,000 Tax Bill
was passed in the Senate last today
by a vote of 57 to 22.

Administration leaders thus ful-
filled in a shorter time than pre-
dicted the purpose to get the tax measure
to conference with the House, sup-
porting the prediction that the ses-
sion would end within a week.

To expedite the bill on the re-
maining items of legislation, the
Senate voted to insist upon its
amendments and ask a conference
with the House and Finance Com-
mittee. The conferees appointed
were Senators Harrison, Kling,
Gorham, La Follette and McCar-
ran.

The price for such haste was
adoption, by a vote of 40 to 39, of
an amendment by Senator Borah
to prevent future Federal issues of
tax-exempt securities, and acceptance
by the leadership of an amendment
or repeal of the Silver Purchase Act
and repealing the present tariff ex-
cess on silver.

Otherwise the bill was adopted
substantially as reported to the
Senate by its Finance Committee.
The La Follette Plan Beaten.

A proposal for striking out the in-
heritance tax and substituting
higher estate taxes, and the Fin-
est and House early next week.
The conferees dealing with individual
and excess profits levies, were ap-
proved in less than five minutes.

Predictions were universal tonight
that the non-committee amend-
ments would be adopted today, in-
cluding that of Senator Borah, would be deleted,
and that the final draft would be
substantially as sought by the Pres-
ident, with the possible exception of
the inheritance tax, which is car-
ried in the House bill.

The bill which will finally be
enacted is expected to emerge from
a conference committee of the Sen-
ate and House early next week.
Predictions were universal tonight
that the non-committee amend-
ments would be adopted today, in-
cluding that of Senator Borah, would be deleted,
and that the final draft would be
substantially as sought by the Pres-
ident, with the possible exception of
the inheritance tax, which is car-
ried in the House bill.

Opposition to the Tax Bill col-
lapsed about mid-afternoon. Sen-
ator La Follette had made an un-
successful effort to persuade the
Senate to adopt his plan to turn
the wealth-sharing Tax Bill into one
designed primarily for revenue, by
hiking income taxes on all life to
pay, and had quit the fight.

By a series of quick trades, Sen-
ator La Follette had secured the
opposition of the silver group. This
left but two hurdles to jump, the
Borah amendment, which the lead-
ers were seriously engaged upon his return
to the Senate.

Continued on Page Sixteen.

Summary of Reports Made to House Supporting and Opposing Guffey Coal Bill

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The House and Ways and Means Committee majority and minority reports on the Guffey-Snyder Bituminous Coal Control Bill and from the reports of three members filing supplementary views.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The purpose of the bill is to provide for Federal regulation of the bituminous coal industry. That the condition of this industry imperatively demands the exercise of the power of Congress to remedy evils which seriously endanger the health and well-being of many people in many parts of the country has been commonly known for some time. It is equally apparent that a problem so national in its scope and so momentous in its aspects cannot be dealt with adequately by the States.

Bituminous coal is mined in from 10,000 to 15,000 mines scattered over twenty-four States. It is estimated that more than 450,000 persons are employed in the industry. Bituminous coal, from 85 to 90 per cent of the total production of bituminous coal in the United States is shipped to points outside of the State of production. Approximately 25 per cent of the total production of bituminous coal is shipped to points outside of the State of production while approximately 7 to 10 per cent is used by public utility companies.

Decline in Consumption Cited.
In recent years soft coal consumption has declined markedly. This decline has been attributed to the overexpansion of the industry under the stimulus of Federal aid, partly to the competition of other fuels, and finally in a great measure to the potentialities of the productive capacity of the mines. The decline in consumption has been competitive capacity peculiar to the bituminous coal industry.

House Clears Way to Act on Coal Bill.
Continued From Page One.
Industry itself and the health and well-being of many people in many parts of the country. This decline in soft coal consumption had brought on such evils as sales pyramiding and misrepresentation, which could only be remedied by a national scale, the report said.

Holds Bill is Constitutional.
Dealing with the constitutional question, the majority report asserted that the bill rested squarely on the interstate commerce principles and on taxing powers conferred on Congress. Congress had proposed tax of 15 per cent on the sales price of the coal, of which operators complying with the proposed code would be permitted to draw back 50 per cent, the report said.

Representative Cooper of Tennessee, however, who filed a dissenting view in which the four other Democrats who opposed the measure concurred, took a different point.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that Congress cannot by calling an excise a "tax make it a tax," he wrote.

The other dissenting Democrats, Representative Thompson of Texas, Fuller of Arkansas, and Smith of Ohio, and Sanders of Ohio, also made dissenting views.

It is necessary. This industry is national in its extent, and its extensive operations in interstate commerce, especially in interstate commerce, in other industries dependent on bituminous coal, and in the interstate commerce in its scope. State regulation is inadequate to meet the problems presented.

Debate on Constitutionality.

The question of the constitutionality of this bill has been seriously debated. It has been argued that the exercise by Congress of the powers asserted in this bill, the basis of this contention is that Congress is here regulating interstate commerce and the power to do so is not conferred on the Federal Government under the Constitution.

The subject of Constitutionality contemplated by the bill is conduct which is either conduct in interstate commerce or so directly burdensome to interstate commerce as to be within the power of Congress to remove the burden from interstate commerce.

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The report charged that President

charged with the duty of computing such minimum prices in the first instance.

Further provision is made under which employees are to be guaranteed the right of reasonable assembly for the discussion of principles, and employees are to be protected from discrimination on account of their participation in such activities.

Base Established for Prices.
However, the prices so determined do not in themselves constitute a minimum price for the coal as to which they are to be applied. The bill provides a base from which minimum prices are to be determined.

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in 1920 at the time of the railway workers' strike, in 1925 following the cessation of production in the coal mines in the United Kingdom.

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pendent, the district boards, the committee on the Labor Board, and the industry. His independence is assured by the fact that he is not appointed and Senate approval.

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advantages or disadvantages of such a centralized system. It is sufficient to say that the Federal Constitution does not provide for such a centralized system.

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ETHIOPIANS SPEED WAR PREPARATIONS

100,000 Troops Quartered in Harar Area Are Badly in Need of Munitions.

ITALIAN CONSUL IN A ROW

Aide Exchanges Blows With a Railway Guard at Direwawa—U. S. Charge Honored.

WINDS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. HARRAR, Ethiopia, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Traveling by rail and road from Addis Ababa to Harar and Direwawa, this correspondent observed signs of intense military preparations with a view to repelling the advance of the Italian army, which is expected within five or six weeks.

A garrison of 25,000 regular irregular troops is quartered in the neighborhood of Harar. It is estimated there are nearly 100,000 troops stationed between Harar and Jijiga, Baneh and Geriobul. Jijiga, about fifty miles east of here, is regarded as one of the key points of the Ethiopian defense against an offensive from Italian Somaliland. Considerable quantities of war materials are being concentrated there. Army officers and privates, government officials, tradesmen and tribesmen with whom this correspondent talked all expressed the greatest determination to resist any Italian aggression. However, the cry, "Give us arms!" is on the lips of all. It is generally recognized that Ethiopia is at present ill equipped to defend her frontiers.

If Emperor Haile Selassie, riding his white charger, personally leads his troops on the Italian Somaliland front, he will have another white charger opposite him carrying General Rodolfo Graziani, the Italian Commander-in-Chief at Mogadishu. General Graziani, it is asserted in Italian circles, is very popular. It is even said a number of Somalis from Ethiopia have flocked to his support.

British subjects at Harar have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to evacuate their homes. Many are preparing to take refuge in British Somaliland. There are nearly 600 British subjects here, an overwhelming majority of whom are East Indian merchants.

Row Reported at Direwawa.

By G. L. STEER. WINDS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 15.—Another Italo-Ethiopian incident is reported in the Harar neighborhood, this time by the Ethiopians.

According to the official account, the Italian Consul at Jibuti, French Somaliland, was leaving the Direwawa railway station, the chief station between Addis Ababa and Jibuti, and was being seen off by the Italian Consul at Harar, an Italian courier. It is stated, indeed, that the Jibuti Consul's luggage through a train carriage window, ignoring railway regulations that luggage must enter by the door. He is said to have uttered and kicked a guard, receiving in return a blow from the guard's stick.

The Ethiopian Foreign Ministry will take up the matter with the Italian Legation tomorrow. Meanwhile it is under investigation by Lij Worke, the young American-trained chief of the railway police at Direwawa. Emperor Haile Selassie entertained foreign press representatives at tea today in his little palace. A toast was drunk to world peace. The Emperor is observing the Fast of the Assumption, during which Coptic Christians are forbidden to eat meat or anything containing butter, milk or eggs. The fast has been extended from Aug. 12 to Aug. 25 at the order of the Abuna, head of the Coptic Church, in connection with special prayers next Sunday, when the Emperor and his grandees will attend 9 o'clock service at the Cathedral of St. George after the usual Coptic mass.

Departing Envoy Honored.

By The Associated Press. ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Aug. 15.—Emperor Haile Selassie today gave to William Perry George, departing United States Charge d'Affaires, a diamond-studded watch bearing the imperial effigy "as a token of exceptional friendship." Mr. George has been succeeded by Cornelius Van H. Engert.

Bomb Wrecks Portuguese Plane.

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 15 (AP).—A freak accident cost the lives of two army fliers today when a bomb in their plane exploded at a height of 2,000 feet during maneuvers. Hosts presumably caused explosion. The plane was shattered and its parts and the bodies of Lieutenant Piquetredo and Cruz picked up over an area of a mile.

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Missioner Sees Hard War For Italians in Ethiopia

By The Canadian Press. TORONTO, Aug. 15.—Italy will have "bitten off more than she can chew" if she invades Ethiopia in a military campaign, said Dr. T. A. Lambie, medical missionary who has served in Ethiopia under the Sudan Interior Mission since 1927. He arrived here on furlough.

"Gas warfare would be almost impossible in Ethiopia, owing to the strong winds prevalent there," he asserted, "and the black cotton soil is hazardous for troops who are not accustomed to it." "In view of these things I would say that nature will be an important protector of the Ethiopians should war be declared."

STEPHENS CASE PUT OFF.

Assemblyman and Brother to Plead to Larceny Indictment Monday.

Pleading in the two grand larceny indictments alleging job-fitting against James E. Stephens, a Negro Tammany Assemblyman, of 103 West 47th Street, and his brother, Alexander W. Stephens, an insurance broker, was put off in General Sessions yesterday until Monday.

Percy B. Buchanan Jr., a Negro postoffice clerk, of 208 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, accused them before the grand jury of having obtained \$800 from him in May, 1934, under promise of having him promoted to foreman in the Postoffice Department.

Buchanan alleged the brothers told him the money, or part of it, was to be given to Llewellyn G. Ross, administrative assistant to Postmaster James A. Farley in the State Democratic headquarters at 331 Madison Avenue. Mr. Ross, whom The New York Times on Thursday incorrectly named as a Negro, denied before the grand jury he knew anything of the alleged promise to Buchanan or the money transaction.

JAPANESE CAUTION ON DEATH IN CHINA

Gen. Doihara Says Murder of a Japanese in Lanchow Must Bring a Settlement.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. MUKDEN, Manchuria, Aug. 15.—Sounding a pessimistic note regarding North China, Major Gen. Kenji Doihara, who has just returned from a conference in Dalen of the Kwangtung Army staff, said today the attitude of the Japanese Army toward the recent murder of a Japanese at Lanchow would not be defined until the identity and connections of the criminals were established.

It is possible, said General Doihara, that the murder may turn out to have been a purely local affair involving only the local police, but if the assassins prove to be Russians or members of any other anti-Japanese organization, the matter will be regarded seriously. He added that in such cases affairs in North China were not entirely satisfactory because of anti-Japanese elements had not been eliminated in accordance with Nanking's promises and that as long as the Lanchow incident was settled it was intended to eradicate them entirely.

Humphreys's Condition Grave.

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES. VALHALLA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Joseph Humphreys, 62-year-old radio sports announcer, remained on the critical list at Grasslands Hospital today as a result of a stroke on Tuesday. He was in a semiconscious state.

TRAVEL BARGAINS

SUNDAY, AUGUST 18

ATLANTIC CITY \$2.25

THREE EAST TRAINS, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Next day, Sunday, Aug. 18.

SEASIDE, N. J., 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Next day, Sunday, Aug. 18.

NORFOLK, VA., 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Next day, Sunday, Aug. 18.

RICHMOND, VA., 10:00, 11:00, 12:00. Next day, Sunday, Aug. 18.

STANDARD TIME—4:55 one hour for Daylight Time.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Shirts or members of any other anti-Japanese organization, the matter will be regarded seriously. He added that in such cases affairs in North China were not entirely satisfactory because of anti-Japanese elements had not been eliminated in accordance with Nanking's promises and that as long as the Lanchow incident was settled it was intended to eradicate them entirely.

General Doihara, said Nanking possibly had no connection with nor responsibility for the incident, in which case the new North China officials were responsible. The Japanese Army believes them capable of remedying the situation, he added, but if they fail to act further trouble may result.

Humphreys's Condition Grave.

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We believe it is good business practice to drastically reduce prices to assure quick clearance of merchandise of a waning season to make room for new-season styles. That is why thousands of well-dressed New York men are finding an abundance of worthwhile bargains in this Final Clearance Sale.

Single And Double-Breasted Business Suits And Sports Suits

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751 were \$45.00	1785 were \$33.50
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Patterns, colors, models and fabrics are the kind men want for all-year-round wear. There are plenty of overcoats, lined long-sleeved, unfinished worsteds, tweeds and chevrons, lined with John David Superior *Celanese. Plain weaves, small checks, invisible overchecks, plaids, stripes, herringbone and tick weaves. Oxford Gray, Banker Gray, Cambridge Gray, Blue Gray, Browns, Tans and many smart intermixtures.

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Single Or Double-Breasted 2-Piece And 3-Piece

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Suits of our fine "Cedarbrook" Flannel. Single-breasted or double-breasted, coat, waistcoat and trousers. Reduced from \$26.50 - now **\$21.50**

Sports Coats of fine Gabardine, Flannel and Camel Hair in Checks and Plain Shades. Reduced from \$15 and \$19.50 - now **\$12.75**

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LIBRARY TABLE

An Epic of Mongolia

NATION WHERE THE MAP IS BLANK

"MEN AND GODS IN MONGOLIA," by Henning Haslund. (Kegan Paul. 15s.).

AFTER reading any book by a modern explorer in Asia, it must be realised that the popular atlases showing the eastern territories of that continent, will have to be scrapped. The only fault I have to find with this remarkable book is that the map accompanying it does not give sufficient detail to enable the reader to follow the journeys described.

Mr. Henning Haslund, the author, accompanied Doctor Sven Hedin on his Swedish expedition to Sinkiang, through Inner Mongolia across the Black Gobi from 1927-30, and the main object of this book is to describe the Torguts, a Mongolian nomad race who occupy a tract of country south-west of Urumchi, the capital of Sinkiang.

UNDER ESCORT.

FOLLOWING a terrible 73 days in the Black Gobi after leaving the pleasant valley of the Etsin-gol, the expedition was refused permission by the Chinese to enter Sinkiang. After virtual imprisonment in Hami for a month the travellers were conducted under escort to the capital, where, as usual, Sven Hedin overcame all opposition to his schemes.

Leaving the main body, Haslund proceeded to carry out what he regarded

as a pilgrimage and went south to visit the unknown country of the Torguts. He had heard many rumours of this race and men had told him of a mighty Torgut Khan who ruled over a great people in the west, a people he knew had left their mark on history.

In time the travellers reached their objective. Imagine their surprise when they found, instead of the remnant of a nomad people living in isolation amongst the hills, a modern Asiatic town surrounded by a high wall guarded by solid watch towers.

MODERN TOWN.

OREGET, as the place was called, swarmed with soldiers mounted on magnificent horses, and clad in brown Cossack uniforms, Russian riding boots and fur caps. The streets, un-Asiatic in their cleanliness, were straight and contained flat-roofed white-washed houses in the centre of walled courtyards.

An avenue of low trees led to the stately, white palace occupied by the royal family and Regent. On both sides of the decorated main entrance stood a file of Torgut Cossacks who greeted the travellers with a salute in true Western military precision.

On the following morning Haslund was conducted to a reception room fitted out with imported Russian furniture and decorated with brilliant Mongolian and Chinese draperies. Officials and soldiers with refugees from Soviet territory crowded the room dressed in colourful robes, and all awaited the arrival of the Regent, His Holiness Seng

Chen Gegen, fifth reincarnation of the Tiger god and ruler of all the Torguts.

After a brief interval he entered wearing badly fitting Russian uniform with the insignia of a Chinese marshal, and decorated with Chinese and ancient Russian orders, the latter family heirlooms.

MONGOL MUSIC.

HASLUND did an unusual thing for an explorer when he expressed a desire to learn about the music of the Mongols. The chapter devoted to that subject is of deep interest, and the author gives several examples of the Mongolian folk-songs!

"Their folk music is far more than a cultured people's written but dusty store of memories; it is a life-giving, freshly bubbling fountain, timeless as the eternal phenomena of nature. The first time one hears a Mongolian melody one's thoughts may be led to Russian music. But the Mongolian music has not yet been subject to the influence of any foreign element; it is directly derived from the inspiration of nature music."

The Regent, commonly known as Toin Lama was conscious that his work would not be completed during his lifetime and looked forward to the true deliverer of his race. He prophesied his own end, and knew that he would never return to the monastery from which he was called to govern a wandering people.

In 1932 the Chinese governor of Sinkiang invited him to Urumchi to discuss the suppression of a revolt. Toin Lama arrived with his principal advisers and as they sat drinking tea in the Governor's yamen, they were, at a given signal, assassinated from behind.

Their leader killed, the people were transformed into a ravaging horde thirsting for vengeance, and having driven out or killed the murderers, withdrew once again into the mountains. What of the future of the race?

I have only dealt with that part which relates of the author's adventures amongst the Torguts, about one half of the book. Dr. Sven Hedin, who seems to have discovered the secret of perpetual youth, is fortunate in having so eloquent a chronicler.

The translation by Elizabeth Spragge and Claude Napier deserves high praise and the illustrations from photographs by various members of the expedition are of great assistance to the text.

R. G.

ELIZABETHANS

WITH THE LID OFF

"JONLYS THE WITCH". By Princess Troubetskoy. (Methuen, 7s. 6d.).

ANYONE who still believes that the Elizabethan age was merely an epoch of lyric poetry, deep drinking, and fairly crafty diplomacy on the part of the Virgin Queen, had better lose no time before reading this new novel by Princess Troubetskoy.

To say that this is a remarkable novel or one out of the ordinary is merely to recite commonplaces of the most banal order. The author has managed to cut through the beautiful haze of chivalry and court poetry which infests practically every novel of Elizabeth's reign, and get right down to the lives of the common people. True there is an excellent study of the ageing Queen, but even that shows her performing what was to her, at any rate, the common routine of a royal progress through her kingdom.

The court may glisten with all the magnificence for which the age was justly famous, but we are chiefly concerned with Jonlys, the daughter of a refugee Flemish weaver, and her love for Peter, son of the innkeeper at Sandwich, then the rich port of London.

THE FLEMINGS.

TO escape the persecution of the Inquisition, many Flemings fled to England. We have the dry records of history that under royal encouragement they settled down, taught the English the secrets of their art, and, in the main, prospered.

But before there could be such a peaceful outcome it must be obvious to anyone gifted with the slightest imagination that the intensely nationalistic English of those days would hardly accept these peaceful invaders without a murmur, especially when the Queen's back was turned. It was at a time of such ill-feeling that Peter fell in love with Jonlys—a state of affairs furiously resisted by his virgo of a mother.

The tragic effects of this mother's action in stirring up the still only somnolent terror of the English for witches and black magic generally, are excellently told in this story of the common people of one of England's most brilliant periods.

A CYNIC IN BURMA

"Burmese Days" by George Orwell (Gollancz 7s. 6d.).

HERE is a novel worth reading because it is so cleverly constructed and rich in incident. On the other hand it fascinates but repels, and at the end you will probably feel depressed.

Mr. Orwell's characters are convincing and life-like, but they are either alcoholic, stupid, acronically, weak-kneed or vicious. Not one of them possesses a likeable trait, except perhaps poor Flory and Doctor Murkhaswami, yet it would be impossible to say that they are caricatured.

DISLIKE.

THE scene is laid in Kyauktada, an up-country station in Burma, but the author shows intense dislike for all the people in the country, whether British or Burmese. In fact the British administration in India and Burma is at the mercy of the author's biting cynicism.

One of the chief characters in the book is a very unpleasant Burmese magistrate, U Po Sing, who, although he would never sell the decision in a case, took bribes from both sides and finally decided the case on strictly legal grounds. Doctor Murkhaswami, Civil Surgeon, the only really likeable man in the book, is a candidate for election to the Kyauktada Club, the first Burmese to receive that honour. This arouses the envy of U Po Sing who causes anonymous letters to be sent to members of the club, in which the doctor is accused of holding disloyal sympathies. This campaign of vilification is only partially

successful, so the magistrate stages a rebellion.

THE HERO.

MURKHASWAMI'S friend and champion is the timber merchant, Flory, an Englishman, the "hero" of the story, who has a deep affection for Burma and the Burmese. Unfortunately, fever, loneliness, and over-indulgence have left their mark and he is drifting towards tragedy. He displays, however, great heroism when the club is attacked by rebels and might have made good had he not fallen in love with the beautiful but vacuous Elizabeth Latimer, a snob who loves nobody but herself.

Elizabeth Latimer becomes the wife of an elderly Deputy Commissioner after failing to catch an "honourable" who leaves the station without even troubling to say good-bye to the girl with whom he has amused himself for a few weeks.

This youth is also a very unpleasant character, and I hoped that Elizabeth would have been punished by having to marry him, but it turns out that at the end she is the only really happy person in the story, and "her servants live in terror of her, though she speaks no Burmese. She has an exhaustive knowledge of the Civil List, gives charming little parties and knows how to put the wives of subordinate officials in their places—in short she fills with complete success the position for which Nature had designed her from the first, that of a burra memsahib."

An uncomfortable and cynical book but with flashes of genius, and one to be read by those who are sufficiently thick-skinned to be proof against its biting expressions of opinion.

R. G.

Helping India's Amateur Photographers

"AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY. IN INDIA." By "Reflex" (Thacker & Co. Ltd., Bombay. Rs. 2-8.).

NO census returns are ever likely to show how many amateur photographers there are in India, but

the abundant supplies of photographic material which can be obtained in every city and cantonment of any size all over the country indicate that the camera clicker is a very common species.

Until recently, however, he has been working at a great disadvantage because, though he receives most of his supplies in a form and in packings suitable for the tropics, all the books of instructions have dealt practically entirely with the conditions to be found in Europe and North America.

There, in the homes of amateur photographers it is blandly assumed that the brilliant sun of the tropics is the very thing to make a photographer's life easy. That is emphatically not the case, as anyone, who has used a camera in this country, knows.

SAVING MONEY.

AT last there are signs that this gap in photographic information is being filled and "Reflex's" little book is worth its weight in gold to every camera owner in the country. Certainly it will save hundreds of rupees for the photographer, who has not the opportunity to experiment until he becomes a specialist.

A good deal of this book has already been published as a series of articles in *The Illustrated Weekly* and as a kind of appendix Reflex has added some of

the outstanding questions which were asked by readers of this paper.

The chapters cover such aspects as hand cameras, miniature instruments, buying second-hand cameras, making the exposure, tropical developing, printing and enlarging, pictorial work, portraiture, rapid action photography, night



REFLEX.—Self-portrait taken with a telephoto lens on a miniature camera and enlarged from a small portion of the resulting 1½" x 1" negative.

photography, the advanced amateur, cinematography, competitions and photography for profit.

The book is illustrated by a number of plates showing different types of photographs, many with full details of exposures, explanatory notes, etc.

A book which every amateur will find invaluable and one which most professional photographers in this country could read with profit.

REVOLT IN THE DESERT.—NO. 8.

How Lawrence Mined a Troop Train



A PLAYFUL CHARGE OF "H. E".—One of Lawrence's own photographs of an explosion he arranged on the Turkish railway line. (Original in Imperial War Museum.)

SHOWER OF BULLETS FOR DERAILED TURKS

AFTER many weary months in the desert, "continually on the move," Lawrence, the scholarly little Englishman, silk-skirted and barefooted, like an Arab leader, had seen the rebellious Arabs triumph over the Turks at three sea bases—Yenbo and Wejh, on the Red Sea, and now at Akaba, the port on the east of the Sinai Peninsula.

He went to Cairo to explain his plans to General Sir E. Allenby. Then on to Jeddah to persuade King Hussein, Grand Sheriff of Mecca, to allow his son Feisal (the greatest of all Arab leaders) to move to Akaba with his full army, and there co-operate more closely with Allenby in the Palestine campaign.

Pricking the Enemy

VESSELS steamed up the Gulf of Akaba. Feisal landed, and with him Jaafar Pasha, his staff and Colonel Joyce, the fairy godmother. There came the armoured cars, [Captain] Goslett, Egyptian labourers and thousands of troops.

By now the Turkish preparations were complete; they began to move disclosing that their objective was Guweira, the best road for Akaba. Two thousand infantry pushed out to Aba el Lissan and fortified it. Cavalry kept the outskirts, to contain a possible Arab counterstroke from the Wadi Musa side.

This nervousness was our cue. We would play with them and provoke them to go for us in Wadi Musa, where the natural obstacles were so tremendous that the human defending factor might behave as badly as it liked, and yet hold the place against attack. To bait the hook, the men of neighbouring Delagha were set busy. The Turks, full of spirit, put in a counterstroke and suffered sharply.

The Liathena [clan of Arabs], under their one-eyed Sheikh, Khalil, began to foray out across the plateau and to snap up by twos and threes Turkish riding or transport animals, together with the rifles of their occasional guards. This went on for weeks, while the irritated Turks grew hotter and hotter.

We could also prick the Turks into discomfort by asking General Salmond for his promised long-distance air raid on Maan. Salmond had chosen Stent, with other tried pilots of Rabegh or Wejh, and told them to do their best.

Two bombs into the barracks killed thirty-five men and wounded fifty. Eight struck the engine-shed, heavily damaging the plant and stock. A bomb in the General's kitchen finished his cook and his breakfast. Four fell on the aerodrome. Our pilots and engines returned safely.

That afternoon they patched the machines, and after dark slept under their wings. In the following dawn they were off once more. They bombed the horse lines and stampeded the animals, visited the tents and scattered the Turks.

Stent looked over the remaining petrol and bombs, and decided they were enough

LAWRENCE'S LIFE TO BE FILMED

THE career of Lawrence of Arabia is to be filmed by Alexander Korda, who has bought from the executors the world film rights of "Revolt in the Desert". A unit will leave for Arabia immediately to shoot scenes so vividly described in the book.

for one more effort. So he gave directions to everyone to look for a battery which had troubled them in the morning. They started in the midday heat.

The Turks, always somnolent at noon, were taken completely by surprise. Thirty bombs were dropped: One silenced the battery, the others killed dozens of men and animals. The Arabs rejoiced: the Turks were seriously alarmed.

By air we had perturbed the Turks: by irritative raids we were luring them towards a wrong objective. Our third resource to ruin their offensive was to hinder the railway, whose need would make them split up the striking force on defensive duties.

I decided also to revive the old idea of mining a train. Something more vigorous and certain than automatic mines was indicated, and I had imagined a direct firing, by electricity, of a charge under the locomotive.

General Wright, the chief engineer in Egypt, sent me the recommended tools: an exploder and some insulated cable.

Of targets, the most promising and easiest-reached seemed Mudowwara, a water station eighty miles south of Maan. A smash-

By COLONEL T. E. LAWRENCE
(Lawrence of Arabia)

ed train there would embarrass the enemy.

To make sure of the arrested train required guns and machine-guns. For the first, why not trench-mortars? For the second, Lewis guns. Accordingly, Egypt chose two forceful sergeant-instructors from the Army School at Ztitan, to teach squads of Arabs in Akaba how to use such things.

Their names may have been Yelis and Brooke, but became Lewis and Stokes after their jealously-loved tools. Lewis was an Australian, long, thin and sinuous, his supple body lounging in unmilitary curves. Stokes was a stocky English yeoman, workman-like and silent.

On the seventh of September, 1917, we went together up Wadi Tim, to collect our Howeitat from Auda in Guweira.

AT dawn on the 16th of September, 1917, we rode out from Rumm.

It seemed that about sunset we should water at Mudowwara well, two or three miles this side of the station, in a covered valley. Then, in the early night, we might go forward to examine the station and see if, in our weakness, we might yet attempt some stroke against it.

At dusk, Zaal and I, with the sergeants and others, crept forward quietly.

In front and below lay the station, its doors and windows sharply marked by the yellow cooking fires and lights of the garrison. It seemed close under our observation; but the Stokes gun would carry only three hundred yards.

The station was very long, of stone buildings, so solid that they might be proof against our time-fused shell.

The garrison seemed about two hundred. We were one hundred and sixteen rifles and not a happy family. Surprise was the only benefit we could be sure of.

So, in the end, I voted that we leave it, unalarmed, for a future occasion.

Quietly we regained our camels and slept. Next morning we returned on our tracks. We were making for the low hills bounding the far side, intending to blow up a train; for Zaal said that where these touched the railway was such a curve as we needed for minelaying.

The metals crossed the hollow on a high bank, pierced by a two-arched bridge for the passage of rain-water. This seemed an ideal spot to lay the charge.

(Continued on Page 75.)

TREK BY CAR ACROSS ASIA

Expedition Arrives in Lahore

JOURNEY THROUGH IRAN AND AFGHANISTAN

Dr. H. F. Erben, M.D., an American citizen, and Max F. Reisch and Helmut Hammann, two Austrians, have arrived in Lahore after traversing Arabia, Iran and Afghanistan in a Steyer 100 motor car. The Vienna manufacture. They are engaged in an "American-Austro Trans-Asiatic Expedition," as they style it, but Dr. Erben, who called at the office of the "Civil and Military Gazette" with his fellow-travellers on Friday, says that he is travelling with the sole object of forgetting his terrible experiences in an Austrian prison, where he found himself because of suspicion entertained by the authorities in Vienna of his sympathies with the Hitler regime in Germany. Dr. Erben spent three months in prison, and when he was released he felt that he could not return to work as if nothing had happened. Then he heard of the venture of the two young Austrians, and he decided to accompany them on their trek by motor-car across Asia.

Dr. Erben has been in Calcutta before at the time of the Medical Congress, and he also knows the Federated Malay States and Siam. He has been engaged in research under the auspices of the Rockefeller Institute and lives in the San Francisco. He went to Vienna to prosecute a post-graduate course in tropical medicine in that town. He claims to be a victim of unjustified suspicion, which he attributes to the nervousness of the authorities in Vienna.

CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA

Dr. Erben is of the opinion that the Catholic Party in Vienna is leaving no stone unturned to maintain its hold over Austria, and it is increasingly finding it difficult to do so. At present, 500,000 Catholics hold the population of six millions in the country within their grip. He does not think that even the return of the Hapsburgs to Vienna would solve the problem of Austria.

Naturally, he is very critical of the ways of the Austrian authorities to whom he attributes his incarceration for three months. He says among other things, he decided upon touring Asia with his two Austrian companions because he wanted to see if political prisoners in any other country are treated as they are treated in Austria.

Asked if he had been successful in his search, he replied in the negative. He said that in Kabul, he made inquiries and found that even there political prisoners were not treated so badly as in Austria.

As a matter of fact, he found the "perfect gentlemen with hospitality unsurpassed," and narrated his experience on his way to Kandahar from Herat, where an Afghan cultivator offered him two cucumbers from his field and would not accept payment

for them. "Travel in Afghanistan is a pleasure," Dr. Erben said.

HAIFA TO LAHORE

It has taken these motorists three and a half months to accomplish the journey from Haifa to Lahore, but it has been by easy stages. Mr. Reisch said they took the car by steamer from Trieste to Haifa in Palestine and after leaving Haifa by car, they went to Jerusalem, and from there to Amman in Transjordan. The Iraq Petroleum Company is interested in their motor-venturing, and the company rendered them every assistance. After leaving Amman, they followed the oil pipeline to Baghdad, stopping at the pumping stations every 80 or 90 miles.

Mr. Reisch and his companions were in Baghdad on May 31, when the earthquake occurred at Quetta. From Baghdad, the motorists visited the sacred cities of Kerbela and Neif, and returned to Baghdad. They then entered Iran travelling through Kermanshah and Hamadan to Teheran. At Teheran, they made a diversion to the Caspian Sea. They saw the new railway in the north of Iran, and the new port on the Caspian. From Teheran, Mr. Reisch, who drove the car, took the road to Meshed, and from Meshed to Herat and Kandahar. They passed the Helmund without any mishap.

Both Dr. Erben and Mr. Reisch described the journey from Haifa to Kandahar as without any untoward incident. At the Helmund, they said there is no bridge, but the Afghan Government maintains a ferry, and their Steyer was ferried across the river without any charge.

From Kandahar, they made for Quetta, which they were allowed to enter, but they said there was nothing to see, but when they returned to Kandahar as they intended to visit Kabul. They were greatly impressed by the progress Afghanistan is making. From Kabul, they came to India via the Khyber Pass. On their way to Lahore, they remained for a while in Rawalpindi and went up to Srinagar.

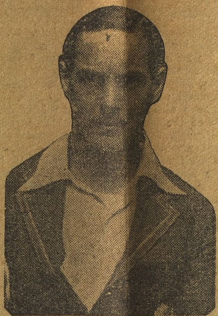
GOING ACROSS CHINA

Now they intend to go to Calcutta, and then go by steamer to Rangoon, then resuming their motor-venturing across the Federated Malay States, Siam, and French Indo-China to Canton, and then to Peking, and from there to Japan, and so to California, where Dr. Erben would part company with his Austrian companions, who have planned a great tour throughout the United States.

Mr. Reisch insists that the sole object of the tour is to prove the reliability of the Steyer 100, which is a new Austrian car, and a very serviceable car as far as one could see, with seating accommodation for three and two tanks, one for 16 gallons of petrol and the other for water, in the front of the car, and space at the rear for luggage, three folding beds and a tent. So far these adventurous motorists have not had any serious trouble with their car, not even a puncture, and the rubber mat, which they carry on the bumper in front to enable them to negotiate swampy ground, does not seem to have been needed on their journey through three countries in Asia.

Mr. Reisch, incidentally, came to India by motorcycle from Vienna in November 1933, and passed through Lahore on his way to Bombay.

SUTCLIFFE'S 130TH CENTURY



By scoring 212 against Leicestershire on Friday, Sutcliffe made the 130th century of his career.

SUCCESS OF NEW CONSTITUTION

Dependent on Spirit in Which it is Worked

MADRAS, Aug. 9. "Whether this constitution functions successfully or not does not depend on the words of the Act of Parliament, but on the spirit in which that constitution is made to function," said His Excellency the Governor of Madras speaking at a dinner given in his honour by Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, the Advocate-General, last night.

His Excellency added that the spirit in which the 1919 Act had been worked in the Madras Presidency had enabled the letter of the law to be put aside in order that the constitution might function successfully. "This," he said, "will show that no matter what the words in the Act of Parliament might be, it is possible and, I hope, probable that this new constitution will bring about from precedent to precedent, containing within itself the seeds of growth until the time arrives when it will be said that the complete and absolute self-government which the autonomous provinces desire is theirs for the taking."—A.P.

ENTER THE ASBESTOS SUIT

Wearer Enabled to Pass Through Furnace

LONDON, Aug. 9. Asbestos suits, which enable wearers to pass through a fiery furnace unharmed, are being supplied to British fire brigades. Asbestos protective clothing, which resists heat, has long been in use, but asbestos suits are now being manufactured commercially by a firm at Slough which can withstand for some minutes the intense heat of a fire burning all round the wearer.

The outfit includes gloves, boots and a large helmet with mica panes through which the wearer can see. This equipped, he can safely make his way through an oil-fuelled fire to cut off the supply.

Experiments with asbestos suits are also being made by the Royal Air Force.—British Official Wireless.

HEAVY FLOODS IN CENTRAL PROVINCES

Agricultural Activities Suspended

NAGPUR, Aug. 9. Owing to heavy rains, about 200 houses have been flooded by the Wana River in Hingnaghat and standing crops in the riverine villages have been washed away, according to an official report. There is, however, no loss of life. Considerable damage has been caused to crops in the Wartha district, and the Nagpur district, the major part of which was under water last week. Agricultural activities have been suspended almost throughout the province.—A.P.

In a fight a few days ago between French camel troops and raiders in the extreme south of Morocco three French soldiers were killed and one wounded. Isolated bands of raiders are being rounded up in this area.

DEATH OF LORD WOOLAVINGTON

Famous Figure on the Turf

SENSATIONAL WIN IN ECLIPSE STAKES RECALLED

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Lord Woolavington, a famous figure on the turf, died to-day. His death recalls the sensational victory of his Epsom Lad in the Eclipse Stakes in 1921, when the South American jockey Gomez's girths broke, some distance from the finish. Gomez gathered up the saddle, weight and cloths under one arm and rode home bare-backed.—Reuter.

Before his elevation to the peerage in 1922, Lord Woolavington was Mr. James Buchanan. He was head of the whisky-distilling firm of that name. He was born in August 1849, and was the son of Dr. Alex. Buchanan, of Glasgow. In his early days he worked as a clerk in an office near his present London headquarters. His business made him a millionaire, and he had country seats at Petworth, Sussex, and Knockando, Morayshire.

DERBY WON TWICE

Keenly interested in sport, he had one of the most important racing stables in Britain and he won the Derby in 1922 and 1928. He was created a baronet in 1920 and he was raised to the peerage in 1922, as Lord Woolavington.

It was he who saved for the nation the log-book of Nelson's "Victory," bidding for it at an auction when it was in danger of being secured for the United States. The book was presented by him to the British Museum. In October, 1928, he gave £125,000 to the Middlesex Hospital to enable the Governors to provide accommodation for middle-class paying patients. This gift was in memory of his wife, who gave her life to the service of the country during the war and died in 1918. At the same time he handed over £50,000 to the fund for the restoration of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. These were only two of many benefactions. In June, 1928, he gave £4,000 to the fund for equipping the Nelson ship "Immacable" as a holiday training ship for boys.

FATHER GODFATHER

In 1927 Lord Woolavington heard that the granddaughter of his late brother were living in the U.S. in straitened circumstances, their father having died. He adopted the role of "fairly godfather," bringing the girls over to England and settling upon them sufficient to assure them a comfortable income for the rest of their lives. He was an excellent landlord and his tenants at Lavington Park were never tired of singing his praises.

There is no heir to the title, as his only child is a daughter. She married Capt. Reginald Macdonald, who took the additional name of Buchanan.

The distilling firms of Buchanan and Dewar recently joined forces. Lord Woolavington was also a partner in W. P. Lowrie and Co., of Glasgow.

FIGHT BETWEEN JATS AND AGRICULTURALISTS

14 People Injured

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9. Fourteen people were injured as the result of a fight between Jats and agriculturalists working in the fields of the Agricultural Research Institute at Shadpur. It is stated that the Jats were leading cattle over the fields of the Institute and that the agriculturalists objected. This resulted in a fight, in which ten workers and four Jats were injured. The ten workers were taken to the Willingdon Hospital. Three of them were admitted the others were allowed to go after their injuries had been dressed. No arrests have been made.—A.P.

BENGAL PUBLIC SECURITY ACT

Extension of Term Proposed

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9. A Gazette Extraordinary announces that the Bengal Public Security Act of 1932, which will lapse on December 31, 1935 is proposed to be extended for another term of five years.

The Act was passed to confer special powers on the Local Government to enable it, in case of emergency, to combat subversive activities, for the suppression of which the ordinary powers of the Government were inadequate. The extension Bill will be introduced in the current session of the Bengal Legislative Council.—A.P.

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*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing new known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others.

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If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel rotten. Your whole system is poisoned.

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ARMY IN INDIA ORDERS

Appointments and Leave

SIMLA, Aug. 9. The following appointments have been approved:—

Colonel (Temporary Brigadier) the Viscount Gort, V.C., D.C.O. to M.V.O., M.C., British Service, Director of Military Training, G. S. Branch, Army Headquarters, to be officiating Deputy Chief of the General Staff, vice General E. C. Butler, C.B. D.S.O., O.B.E., Indian Army, appointed officiating Chief of the General Staff.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. G. H. Vickers, O.B.E., 13th, D.C.O. to be officiating Deputy Director of Staff Duties, G. S. Branch, Army Headquarters, to be officiating Director of Military Training in that Branch, vice Brigadier the Viscount Gort, appointed to officiate as Deputy Chief of the General Staff.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel C. Greenslade, O.B.E., The York and Lancaster Regiment, attached office, G. S. Branch, Army Headquarters, to be officiating Deputy-Director of Staff Duties, in that Branch, vice Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Vickers, appointed officiating Director of Military Training.

Major M. Henry, 2nd Bn, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, Staff Captain Landi Kotal Brigade, to be officiating Assistant Military Secretary, Army Headquarters, vice Major R. A. B. Ireland, M.C., 2nd Bn, 13th Frontier Force Rifles, on leave.

7th Rajput Regiment, 11th Bn.—Captain E. F. Alder, 2nd Bn, (Prince Albert Victor's), is attached vice Captain J. H. Harris, 2nd Bn. (Prince Albert Victor's), vacated.

2nd Bn, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment, A.F.P.—Captain H. S. Hobby, M.C., 1st Bn, the East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Adjutant, vice Major W. H. Crozier, 2nd Bn, 7th Gurkha Rifles, vacated.

LEAVE

The undermentioned officer is granted leave in India:—

Major G. B. I. Nokes, R.I.A.S.C., Embarkation Supply Officer, Calcutta two months' privilege leave, with effect from August 3, 1935, or date of availing.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India:—

Captain J. F. Dawson, V.C., I.A.O.C., Staff Captain, Marine General of the Ordnance Branch, Army Headquarters, two months' privilege leave, with effect from October 23, 1935, or date of availing.

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THE WEATHER IN INDIA

Heavy Rain in Simla, Dalhousie and Murree

POONA, Aug. 10.

Following is the daily weather report for the 24 hours ended at 8 a.m. to-day: The monsoon has been strong in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar. Fairly widespread and locally heavy falls of rain have also occurred in the hill districts of the west United Provinces and the Punjab, but elsewhere the monsoon remains weak.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and east United Provinces; local in Upper Burma, west United Provinces, west Central India, west Central Provinces, east and north Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, Kashmir, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar.

Chief amounts of rainfall: Tavoy and Kyaukpadaung, four inches; Tongong, Bhamo and Myittha, three; Lashio, one and a half; Amherst, Diamond Island and Akyah, one; Cherrapunji, eight; Dinajpur, five; Silchar, Shillong, Chittagong and Gaya, three; Dhulri, Purnea, Patna and Darjeeling, two; Barisal, Daltonganj, Berhampur and Darbhanga, one and a half; Saugor, Jabalpur, Buxar, Mymensingh and Bagra, one; Mussoorie, three; Mukteswar, Pachmarhi and Dehra Dun, one; Sialkot and Simla, four; Dharampur and Dalhousie, three; Murree, two.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Burma, North-East India, east United Provinces, the hills of the west United Provinces and the Punjab; extend and increase in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, the plains of the Punjab and west United Provinces, Central India and east Rajasthan.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain will continue locally in Burma, Assam, Bengal and the hills of the west United Provinces and the Punjab and extend in Kashmir during the next 24 hours.

The following table is compiled from observations made up to 8 a.m. on August 10:

STATIONS.	Max. of past 24 hours.	Min. of past 24 hours.	Past 24 hours.	Since June 1.	Departure from Normal.
Agra	80	77	16.8	+2.5	
Ahmedabad	80	77	15.5	+2.6	
Ahmednagar	80	77	15.5	+2.6	
Ajmer	84	73	16.1	+4.0	
Akola	87	74	25.1	+7.9	
Allahabad	87	74	16.2	+6.8	
Amalgaon	82	69	16.2	+6.8	
Amroli	85	73	26.5	+9.7	
Bahawalpur	101	82	0.9	-2.3	
Bangalore	82	64	11.0	+2.6	
Baranilly	89	76	16.5	+6.0	
Baroda	87	76	0.1	-16.7	
Belgaum	76	67	0.2	-16.1	
Benares	80	75	0.7	-14.6	
Bhopal	83	73	0.2	-22.5	
Bombay	84	75	1.3	+1.3	
Calcutta	86	77	13.4	+14.8	
Calicut	86	73	70.8	+0.3	
Cawnpore	86	72	0.3	-15.5	
Chittagong	89	76	2.6	+9.7	
Colombo	85	78	14.0	+0.8	
Coonoor	73	61	4.7	-4.7	
Outback	81	78	30.9	+4.4	
Deerling	82	76	2.3	-16.7	
Deesa	86	76	10.4	+4.0	
Dehra Dun	81	73	1.0	-4.5	
Delhi	85	81	11.9	-1.3	
D. I. Khan	100	85	1.4	-2.3	
F. Sandeman	102	78	1.6	-1.8	
Gorakhpur	82	76	0.3	-16.5	
H'bad (D.)	88	73	10.4	-2.5	
H'bad (S.)	94	78	2.6	-1.6	
Indore	89	79	0.4	-21.9	
Jacobabad	101	79	0.9	-16.8	
Jaipur	87	75	16.7	+9.9	
Jhansi	87	76	31.7	+11.5	
Jubbulpore	82	72	0.5	-14.5	
Kanachi	83	77	0.3	-1.1	
Karwar	83	77	0.7	-16.0	
Khandwa	82	71	0.1	-23.1	
Kodakanal	83	62	10.9	-0.3	
LAHORE	101	80	2.4	-5.4	
Lucknow	85	77	0.1	-14.5	
Ludhiana	97	73	10.5	-2.4	
Lyallpur	102	85	4.2	-1.3	
Madras	82	80	0.6	-5.9	
M'heswar	87	71	1.0	-1.3	
Marmagao	82	76	0.1	-53.9	
Marmyao	77	68	17.0	-1.0	
Mount Abu	100	83	0.7	-1.8	
Multan	90	80	2.9	-42.6	
Musoorie	80	68	7.0	+0.8	
Mukteswar	80	73	0.1	-21.2	
Murree	71	64	1.1	-39.2	
Nagpur	87	77	1.9	-20.6	
Pachmarhi	102	87	1.0	-1.7	
Patna	71	70	0.1	-10.7	
Peshawar	82	68	0.6	-5.9	
Poona	82	68	0.6	-5.9	
Quetta	80	77	20.0	+5.8	
Rajkot	81	71	12.2	-14.9	
Ranoli	88	74	0.5	-41.9	
Rangoon	83	70	0.1	-68.8	
Ratnagiri	95	73	3.6	-19.7	
Rawalpindi	74	64	2.6	-20.9	
Shillong	88	78	0.6	-1.8	
Sholapur	85	73	3.6	-19.7	
Sialkot	69	67	3.6	-20.7	
Simla	62	60	0.6	-5.9	
Srinagar	62	60	0.6	-5.9	

T. indicates .01" to .04" rain.

GOODS TRAIN DERAILED

RAYAPURAM, Aug. 10.
A goods train was derailed between Gudiyattam and Valathoor on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway last night. The cause of the derailment is unknown. No one was injured.

QUETTA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND

Bengal Chamber's Rs. 6,000 Gift

Further donations to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund are detailed below:
Amount already announced: £2-10, Rs. 32,52,856-0-8.

Thro. the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, (5th instalment), as below:—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Calcutta, Bombay, Colombo and Rangoon Offices Rs. 2,500; The Oriental Gas Co. Ltd. Rs. 1,500; Messrs. Grahams Trading Co. (India) Ltd. Rs. 1,000; Messrs. Planters Stores and Agency Co. Ltd. Rs. 500; Messrs. Volkart Bros. (Calcutta) Ltd. Rs. 210; Messrs. Healey and Cresham Ltd. Rs. 200; The Hony. Treasurer, St. Andrews Church, Calcutta Rs. 155-6-9; Messrs. William Jacks and Co. Rs. 100; Other donations Rs. 25. Total Rs. 6,190-5-2.

Thro. the Secy., Q.E.R. Fund, Dhahad Rs. 1,847-6.

The District Board, Ramnagar Rs. 1,000. Rai Bahadur Chote Lal Sahab, O.B.E., Moradabad Rs. 1,000.

Mrs. Galbraith, Zariat Rs. 500; Lady Galbraith, Zariat, Baluchistan Rs. 400.

Thro. the Prime Minister, Alwar State, as below:—The Commandant, Jey Paltan Rs. 332-2; The Commandant, Prapat Paltan Rs. 124-4; Rao Bahadur Raja Durjan Singh Rs. 50; Other donations Rs. 245-13-3. Total Rs. 748-3-3.

Thro. the Manager, the Madras Mail, as below:—Collections at St. George's Cathedral, Madras Rs. 120; The Roman Catholic Diocese of Mylapore Rs. 100; Collections at St. Andrew's Church, Madras Rs. 99-2-6; The Canadian Baptist Missionaries, Tuni Rs. 52; Ewart School, Vepery, Madras Rs. 50; The Nilgiri Women's Quetta Relief Fund Rs. 50; Other donations Rs. 267-15-5. Total Rs. 730-11-1.

Thro. the Tahsildar, Tirupattur, Dist. Ramnagar Rs. 572.

Thro. Mr. V. K. B. Pillai, Collector of Patna, as below:—Collections by the S.D.O., Barh Rs. 100; The Bihar Constituency of All-India Women's Conference, Patna (Thro. Mrs. Ram Autar Sharma, Treasurer) Rs. 100; Other donations Rs. 321. Total Rs. 521.

Thro. the Nawab of Banganapalle (Thro. the A.G.G., Madras States Agency) Rs. 500.

Thro. the Treasurer, Q.E.R. Committee, Travancore Rs. 500.

The Bombay Mayor's Fund Rs. 500. Thro. the Private Secy. to H.E. the Governor of U.P., as below:—Collections made by the Dist. Magistrate and Collector, Cawnpore Rs. 427-1; Rao Raghuvendra Pratap Sahi, Dehra Rs. 50. Total Rs. 477-1.

Thro. the Deputy Commr., Jullundur Rs. 465-10-8.

Thro. Mr. A. F. W. Dixon, Collector and President, Ganjam District Quetta E.R. Committee, Chatrapur, as below: Mr. G. C. Debo, Zamindar of Chikati Rs. 300; Other donations Rs. 158-8. Total Rs. 458-8.

Thro. the District Magistrate, Ballia, U.P. Rs. 450.

Thro. the Deputy Tahsildar, Mangalagiri, Guntur Taluk Rs. 400.

Thro. the Deputy Commr., Saugor (3rd instal.) Rs. 252-9.

Thro. the Sub-Divisional Officer, Buxar Dist. Shahabad (5th instalment) Rs. 250.

Thro. the Minister, Kotah State, as below:—Col. Thakor Prithi Singhji Rs. 50; Mrs. Adisaji and Mrs. Himmat Sen Ji Rs. 50; The employees of the Milly. Dept. Rs. 143-5. Total Rs. 243-5.

Staff of the Central Telegraph Office, Lahore, (Thro. the Superintendent In-charge) Rs. 213-8.

The Officers and staff of the Calcutta Customs House Rs. 203.

The Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Hissar Rs. 200.

Thro. the Collector, Gorakhpur, as below:—Mr. Hardat Rai and Mr. Har-

narain Marwar, Urdu Bazar Rs. 50; Other donations Rs. 135. Total Rs. 185. The 10th En. 7th Rajput Regt., Fatehgarh Rs. 176-10.

Thro. the Collector of Banda Rs. 158-14-6.

Thro. Mr. P. P. Govindav, Dy. Tahsildar, Vayitiri (Collections from Vayitiri Sub-Taluk) Rs. 155-8.

The Public and Officials of Kankar State (Thro. the Supdt. of the State) Rs. 150.

Thro. the Treasurer, Quetta E. R. Fund, Gudiyattam, North Arcot Dist. Rs. 146-8.

The P. and the Present Officers of the 15th Punjab Regiment (£10) Rs. 132-3.

Thro. the Sub-Divisional Officer, Lohaghat, Almora Rs. 121.

Thro. the Tahsildar, Manantoddy Rs. 111-8.

Thro. the President, Kollegal Taluk Committee, Dist. Coimbatore Rs. 109-10.

Thro. the Tahsildar and Joint Secy., Peryankulam Taluk Committee, Madurai District Rs. 100.

The Indian Red Cross Society, Masulipatnam Rs. 100.

The Memorial Hospital, Sialkot Rs. 100.

Thro. the Collector, C. & M. Station, Bangalore—(Proceeds of a concert given by H. H. The Maharajah of Mysore's Palace Orchestra, Rs. 94-12-0).

Thro. the Presidency Postmaster, G. P. O., Bombay, Rs. 94.

Thro. the Treasurer, Quetta E. R. Fund, Calcutta, as below:—Mr. M. S. Rama Iyer Rs. 50; Other donations, Rs. 43. Total Rs. 93.

The Headmaster, Govt. High School, Meerut, Rs. 88-0-3.

Thro. Miss E. C. Williams, Offg. Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Allahabad, Rs. 80.

Thro. the Deputy Commr., Ambala, as below:—S. B. S. Sir. Jawahar Singh, Muzaffargarh Rs. 50; Other donations, Rs. 27-11. Total Rs. 77-11.

Thro. the Deputy Commr., Kheri, as below:—R. S. B. Parmeshuri Din, Dhanuara, Rs. 50; Other donations, Rs. 19-3. Total Rs. 69-8.

Thro. the Officer Commanding, 15th Mountain Brigade, R.A., Abbottabad, as below:—The 15th Mountain Battery, R.A., Rs. 57-4; Other donations, Rs. 8-4. Total Rs. 65-8.

Thro. the Imperial Bank, Ellore, Rs. 55-14.

Contributions from the Chamber State Departments (Thro. the Chief Secy.), Rs. 55-7.

Thro. Mrs. Sampson, Hony. Secy., Ladies Recreation Club, Tuticorin, Rs. 53.

Thro. the Dist. Inspector of Schools, Lyallpur, Rs. 52-13.

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Mr. M. N. A. C. Arifwala, Montgomery, Rs. 50.

Mr. E. J. Martin, Belgau, Rs. 50.

Smaller donations, Rs. 638-13-3. Total Rs. 22,070-15-5.

Grand total, £2-10, Rs. 32,74,925-0-1

U.P. "GAZETTE"

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

Lieut.-Colonel C. F. Ball, officer commanding the Agra Contingent, Auxiliary Force, (Indo-Agra); Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Rutherford, officer commanding the E.I.R. Auxiliary Force, and Major J. D. Westwood, officer commanding the B. N. W. Railway Auxiliary Force, have been appointed honorary Aides-de-Camp on H. E. the Viceroy's personal staff.

Mr. T. J. Egan is confirmed as Director of the Civil Veterinary Department.

Mr. E. H. Booth, assistant executive engineer has assumed charge of the temporary Meerut construction division vice Mr. A. N. Lye, executive engineer, transferred.—A.F.

THE

TOURISTS' GUIDE TO KASHMIR LADAKH, SKARDO, Etc.

by

THE LATE MAJOR ARTHUR NEVE,

F.R.G.S., R.A.M.C.,

and Revised by

Dr. E. F. NEVE

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Japanese Plane Reconnoitres Over Peiping

Reuter

PEIPING, May 26.—A Japanese military plane from Jehol flew over Peiping at 7.40 o'clock this morning. The plane scouted over the Yellow Temple and Peiyuan for some time, leaving for Jehol at 8.20.

Japanese Explanation

In connexion with the flight of a Japanese military plane over Peiping on Sunday morning, the local evening press quotes a spokesman of the Japanese Military Attaché's Office as saying that the flight had no military significance, but was made by the Japanese pilot for the purpose of "viewing the magnificent palaces of Peiping from the air, as he had never been to Peiping before".

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DEVANT LE PROBLÈME AUTRICHIEN

**Les entretiens
du chancelier Schuschnigg
avec MM. Flandin et Laval
ont commencé ce matin
au quai d'Orsay**

**CUPÉS PAR LE DÉJEUNER OFFICIEL A L'ÉLYSÉE,
ILS SE PROLONGERONT PENDANT UNE PARTIE
DE L'APRÈS-MIDI**



MM. Schuschnigg, Flandin, Berger-Waldenegg, Laval et Langeron.

Les entretiens franco-autrichiens commencent ce matin au Quai d'Orsay. Le chancelier Schuschnigg et son ministre des Affaires étrangères, d'Autriche, MM. Flandin et Laval d'autre part. Coupés par le déjeuner officiel à l'Élysée, ils continueront pendant une bonne partie de l'après-midi. Des réceptions à l'hôtel Crillon, un dîner intime à la légation et la représentation de gala de l'Opéra clôtureront cette première journée.

De quoi est-il question ? Les récentes controverses de Londres, un cryptique avait été élaboré : le pacte d'air, le pacte oriental et le pacte d'Allemagne. L'Allemagne se fait le

**On découvre sur la plage de Cannes
le cadavre étroitement ligoté
d'un homme qui était en relations
avec d'importantes personnalités
françaises et étrangères**

Le crâne porte la trace de deux blessures

**On trouve parmi ses papiers
un carnet de chèques
au nom de M. Arthur Guillaume**

(De notre correspondant particulier)
Cannes, 22 février (par télex).
La police de Cannes a été alertée hier soir par des pêcheurs qui venaient de découvrir, sur la plage, un cadavre d'homme fortement décomposé.
Le commissaire se rendit sur les lieux et examina le noyé. Un détail rendit peu viable par les coquillages qui déjà recouvraient le malheureux. Frappa bientôt les enquêteurs. Les jambes étaient liées étroitement par un cordon qui en faisait plusieurs fois le tour et avec lequel il avait été habilement fait qu'ils ne pouvaient se desserrer. De plus, le cadavre était ligoté qui fut aussitôt appelé, constata que le crâne était en partie défoncé. Il porta deux trous, l'un au sommet, l'autre à la nuque. Il parait impossible, avant autopsie complète, de savoir s'il s'agit d'un crime ou d'un suicide. Mais cette dernière hypothèse paraît, des maintenant, peu facile à admettre.

Dans les poches du noyé
Le noyé était fort légèrement vêtu. On trouva dans ses poches quelques papiers détrempés, en partie lisibles. Un troussier de clefs dont deux de

sûreté. Parmi les papiers se trouvait un carnet de chèques sur le Crédit Lyonnais, à Paris, agence 21, 55, rue de Courcelles, au nom de M. Guillaume (compte D. 741), un carnet de chèques de commerce international de Paris, administrateur de la société anonyme Mitsubishi, 144, avenue des Champs-Élysées, une feuille de visite au nom de M. Nicolas Tikhmenoff, premier secrétaire de l'ambassade de l'U.R.S.S. à Paris. Dans une enveloppe on trouva deux autres cartes. L'une du prince Dominique Radziwill, avec la mention : « Sincères félicitations », et un bilet au nom de Janova Nierowolowa.
On découvrit également deux fausses cartes de mariage par lesquels le comte et la comtesse de Drobowojawa annonçaient le mariage de leur fille Olga avec M. Arthur Guillaume. La cérémonie nuptiale sera célébrée à Nice le 16 avril 1935, dit l'un des fausses cartes. Sur l'autre, la date a été grattée et, à la plume, on a ajouté : « 1904 ».

(Suite en page 5.)

**Ce matin
et cet après-midi
on interpelle
au Palais-Bourbon**

**On reprendra mardi l'examen
des articles du projet
sur les accords professionnels**

Une journée d'interpellations, donc d'éloquence, aujourd'hui au Palais-Bourbon.
Pour importantes qu'elles soient par le sujet, ces interpellations ne sont d'ailleurs pas de celles qui attirent le monde dans l'hémicycle.
Ce matin, des 9 heures 30, il s'agit de « fixations de dates ». Cet après-midi, à quinze heures, les premiers orateurs d'une liste qui comprend deux députés, MM. Sérol, Capron, Paulin, Cochet et André J.-L. Breton, parleront des licenciements d'ouvriers étrangers. Ils seront suivis par les députés de Rouanne, Clermont-Ferrand, Bourges, Tarbes et Saint-Chamond, à la suite de divers incidents.
Six autres députés, MM. Perrot, Le Bail, Desmarest, Midoz, et Trémintier évoqueront la situation pénible dans laquelle se trouvent, du fait de la crise, les pêcheurs des côtes françaises.
Mardi on reprendra l'examen des articles du projet sur les ententes industrielles.

**Les projets
d'assainissement
du marché de la viande
et des produits laitiers**

**Ces projets seront adoptés
par le prochain
Conseil des Ministres**

Le prochain Conseil des ministres, qui aura très vraisemblablement lieu mardi prochain, aura à connaître des projets d'assainissement du marché de la viande et des produits laitiers. Ces projets, ayant été définitivement mis au point par le dernier Conseil interministériel de l'économie nationale, seront déposés sur le bureau de la Chambre aussitôt après leur adoption par les membres du gouvernement. M. Flandin démissionnera qu'ils soient discutés après l'examen du projet de loi relatif aux accords professionnels.

Le marché de la viande
En ce qui concerne le marché de la viande, le projet du Comité interministériel comprendrait, notamment, un plan d'assainissement des conditions de l'abattage en province et de l'expédition des viandes abattues sur le point de consommation; des avances du crédit agricole seraient prévues à cet effet.

(Suite en page 5.)

APRÈS LA DOUBLE EXÉCUTION A LA HACHE

**Georg von Sosnowski
surnommé le "Lion de Wilna"
était un irrésistible séducteur**

**Toutes les grandes dames de Berlin avaient pour lui
les yeux d'Anita von Berg, qui perdit la tête...**

par Gaston THIERRY

Le collègue allemand de M. Delbois s'appelle M. Groepier. M. Groepier habite la ville de Magdebourg où il exerce l'honnête profession de blanchisseur, ainsi qu'on peut le constater en tout second métier ou, si l'on veut, un violon d'Ingres. Du reste, M. Groepier est un bon bourgeois qui fréquente la « Stammtube » où il vide le pot en compagnie des quadragénaires de la ville. Les paisibles habitants de Magdebourg ne voient aucun inconvénient à apporter leur linge sale à M. Groepier, qui leur rend mouchoirs et chemises d'un blanc immaculé.

Et la Justice prussienne est également satisfaite de la façon dont M. Groepier exerce son second métier, à savoir celui qui consiste à trancher des têtes proprement.

Il faut reconnaître que la réputation des professions de blanchisseur et de bourreau est essentiellement pratique, car le ministre de la Justice à Berlin se met en communication téléphonique avec la ville de Magdebourg. Quelques heures plus tard, le brave blanchisseur empaquète sa hache bien affilée et deux reluisantes dans son étui de cuir, étiquette qui est, en fait, un démodé, recouvre ses mains de gants d'un blanc immaculé, place sur sa tête le haut de forme du cérémonial pour l'assouplissement de la Prusse, un pauvre diable condamné à mort parce qu'il a gravement offensé la société ou l'Etat.

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L'OR, LA BANQUE ET LE TRÉSOR



M. J. Tannery, gouverneur de la Banque de France, qui a fait approuver hier par le Conseil de Régence diverses mesures pour l'assouplissement du marché français.

L'autorité républicaine en péril

Il est pénible de constater que notre pays ne peut plus recevoir un gouverneur en chef de gouvernement étranger qui n'a pas l'heur de plaire aux extrémistes, sans risquer les pires incidents voire les plus tragiques attentats (drame de Marseille).

A tel point qu'une visite de ce genre, chez nous, doit désormais s'effectuer sous la protection lamentable d'un service d'ordre inouï, barrages d'agents, gendarmes et camions de la préfecture, si l'on veut éviter les catastrophes. On en a fait, hier soir, la nouvelle et significative expérience.

Le chancelier d'Autriche, accompagné de son ministre des Affaires étrangères, a dû débarquer, à son arrivée, dans la petite gare de Reuilly, les abords de la gare de l'Etat étant envahis par des milliers de manifestants hostiles, troupes du Front commun, sections socialistes et cellules bolcheviques, dont la mobilisation avait été décrétée par un comité spécial, formé tout exprès pour l'exécution des représailles et violences contre cet hôte de la France.

Sans doute faut-il se féliciter des mesures de précaution prises pour soustraire le chancelier Schuschnigg au véritable complot qui avait été ourdi contre lui, mais il est évident que l'organisation de la manifestation, dans ce cas, est une véritable catastrophe.

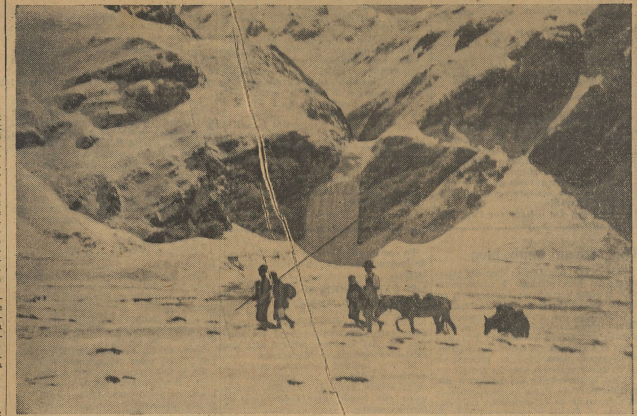
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Au Thibet, pays des mages et des fakirs

**Récit d'une expédition scientifique
par le D^r Alexander Cannon**

(Traduit et adapté par Georges Barbarin et Miss Gassette.)



Le docteur Cannon passa de longs mois sur les hauts plateaux du Thibet.

A une époque où pullulent les faux fakirs, les faux astrologues, les faux mages, les faux prophètes, au trentième siècle, le premier fait, en effet, que les lois profondes de l'un et du moi se trouvent scellées d'une manière scientifique par un homme de laboratoire, double d'un initié.

Cet ouvrage a été incessamment édité en français dans son texte intégral, mais Paris-Midi s'est assuré l'autorité et l'exactitude de la publication du voyage du Dr Alexander Cannon au Thibet il y a dans les Indes.

(Suite en page 4)

En page 4 :

la suite du récit authentique d'Annette RADIGUET
Le vrai secret de Greta Garbo

DE MIDI A MIDI

LOUIS LE BIEN-AIMÉ

La mode est aux réhabilitations, et le Comité-Français, par le canal d'un dévoué, Jean Sarmant, a vu venir, parait-il, de réhabiliter Louis XV. Cette petite, quasi officielle, nouvelle, Louis XV est meilleure réputée simplement parce que les gazettes étaient plus discrètes et les nouvelles moins répandues. Louis XV, donc incarné aux yeux des chastes historiens républicains la corruption morale de l'ancien régime. A coup sûr, c'est injuste, et il n'y avait pas de quoi faire tant de bruit pour quelques petites femmes.

Toutefois je suis un peu inquiet, car Louis XV sur le seul point pour lequel il a été condamné, c'est, en somme, justifier la débauche, approuver la nymphomanie. Qu'il craigne les foudres de M. Pernot, et que M. Emile Favre, administrateur de la Comédie Française, tremble, lui aussi.

Pierre Audiat.

LA TRAGÉDIE DE L'AVION LONDRES-PARIS

Il y a de notre activité quotidienne et — qu'on y prenne garde — de l'avenir immédiat de la Cité. Car l'agitation extrémiste, étonnamment orchestrée et coordonnée, alimentée d'argent suspect, vise à conquérir le maximum possible de la France. Les élections municipales de mai vont marquer de l'enlèvement vénéneux du front rouge d'accaparer le maximum possible de la France.

Alors ? L'autorité républicaine est en péril. Les institutions libres et le clair génie de la France valent mieux que des mesures policières. Elles imposent une politique d'ordre.

Marc LUCAIN.

L'endroit où l'on retrouve les corps des deux jeunes filles a été entouré avec des planches.

(LIRE NOS INFORMATIONS EN PAGE 3.)

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

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1

Le vrai secret de Greta Garbo

Une rencontre dramatique avec Stiller

(Récit authentique d'Annette Radiguet, recueilli par Oscar Ray)

« Elle peut poser pour deux cents photographies à la fois et ne se plaint jamais... Est une travailleuse infatigable... Elle n'a aucune aversion pour la publicité... mais ne veut pas avoir à s'en occuper. Elle lit tous les journaux de cinéma, tous les revues. »

Une rencontre dramatique avec Stiller

J'arrivai à Stockholm, et sept jours plus tard, c'est-à-dire le 8 novembre 1928, à trois heures du matin, Maurice Stiller m'écrivait : « Aujourd'hui encore la plume tremble entre mes doigts quand j'évoque l'histoire de ces sept jours, les plus tragiques de ma vie. »

Après mon débarquement, ma première visite fut naturellement pour Stiller.

Je lui remis par sa gouvernante qui me déclara séchement :

— M. Stiller est souffrant et il ne reçoit personne.

Le lecteur imagine l'inquiétude dans laquelle me plongeait cette nouvelle. Stiller était malade, c'était une raison de plus pour moi que je le vois immédiatement. Je ne me laissai donc pas éconduire et insistai tant et si bien que la gouvernante consentit à forcer la consigne.

Stiller me reçut dans son bureau, vêtu d'une ample robe de chambre. Eut-elle l'effet de ce vêtement trop large ? Tous les jours est-ce que Maurice Stiller me parut à ce moment d'une maigreur squelettique.

— Non Dieu, qu'aviez-vous donc ? m'écriai-je.

Une force irrésistible me poussait à lui jeter dans ses bras, à l'enlacer de ma poitrine et à lui raconter l'histoire des dernières semaines. Cependant, je restai là, à le fixer, sans esquisser un geste.

Stiller s'efforça de sourire. Je voyais qu'il faisait un effort pour dissimuler à mes yeux son extrême faiblesse.

Je parvenais mal à dominer mon émotion.

Toutefois nous eûmes une conversation banale, en évitant soigneusement toute allusion au drame qui avait ruiné la vie.

— Un moment, le 15 d'octobre, j'étais à Hollywood.

— J'ai été à Hollywood, dis-je d'une voix blanche. J'ai vu Greta.

Les simples paroles firent sur Stiller l'effet d'un coup de foudre.

Certes, il fit un effort pour se maîtriser, mais il ne tarda pas à abandonner sa posture.

— Il s'agit d'un acte de violence, qu'il avait en moi une vraie amie venue d'ailleurs, il lui avait tout de suite la comédie.

Parler vite, murmurer d'un voix suppliante. Pourquoi me tourmenter ?

Je lui relatai aussi fidèlement que je pus, sans naturellement faire la moindre allusion à mes sentiments, la conversation que j'avais eue avec Greta Garbo. Je parlais en soufflant mes larmes, car la flamme qui brillait dans les yeux de Stiller lorsqu'il me suppliait de lui parler de Greta me prouvait toute la vanité de mes espérances.

C'était pour moi une question de vie ou de mort. Je ne pouvais pas lui laisser cela.

Après une demi-heure d'entretien, Stiller me tendit un mouchoir et me demanda de le laisser passer.

— Vous, mon ami, dis-je, frappée par sa pâleur extrême, vous êtes souffrant, ma place est auprès de vous. C'est pour cela que je suis venue à Stockholm.

Il me serra la main avec une sourde douleur.

Vous êtes trop bonne, Annette, mais ne venez pas, je le désire ardemment. Attendez-moi coup de téléphone.

— C'est bien promis ?

C'est promis, Annette.

La hantise du passé

Je descendis dans un hôtel situé près du domicile de Stiller. Je crois que ma conduite a dû fortement irriter le personnel de cet établissement. On devait se demander comment il se faisait que cette jeune personne, dont les mœurs portaient sur elle des jugements si sévères, se trouvait dans une chambre, descendant toutes les demi-heures pour voir si elle n'avait pas

de courrier ou si aucun message s'était

parvenu à son adresse.

Vingt-quatre heures se passèrent ainsi au milieu d'une attente agitée. Pour tout le temps je parcourais les journaux suédois qui, comme on s'en doute, abondaient en nouvelles sur l'illustre comédienne, Greta Garbo. Les journalistes chantaient à l'envi ses louanges.

L'un des reporters avait eu l'idée d'interviewer un certain M. Norman, chef de service de l'établissement où la star avait été autrefois employée. Voici ce que cet homme confiait au représentant de la presse :

« Si je pense aux premiers temps qu'elle passa chez moi, je dois confesser qu'à cette époque elle n'était pas particulièrement sympathique. C'était une fille hantée, de ce genre qu'on appelle arriviste et qui entendait faire sentir partout où elle passait sa supériorité sur ses camarades. Elle ne répondait ni aux plaisanteries ni aux sarcasmes de ses camarades et arrivait

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première fois la taille élancée et l'élégance

des lignes de la future favorite d'Hollywood.

« Mais elle ferait un mannequin », remarqua un jour d'un des directeurs, M. Bergström. Elle avait à peine seize ans.

Pour la seconde fois de l'année elle montrait encore d'un échelon. Cette nouvelle occupation, extrêmement fatigante, mais relativement bien payée à cette époque, lui plaisait beaucoup.

Elle adorait les belles robes et avait une diction qui, presque chaque fois qu'on lui confiait une nouvelle collecte elle arrivait à la faire modifier d'après ses conseils. Tout le monde connaissait son goût et souvent, quand elle proposait un changement, parfois important, le directeur y consentait sans même avoir examiné la modification proposée.

Pourtant, elle débuta très médiocrement, toute jeune, en 1920, alors qu'elle n'avait pas encore tout à fait quinze ans. Elle fut embauchée comme courtisane et embauchée à l'échelle, n'ayant rien de

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W113 3/2 Т.Н.

Вышло нѣсколько новых изданій о тайнах Тибета и снова поднялся вопрос об «ослѣпительной жизни подвижников и подвижниц» в Тибетѣ, о новых откровеніях «ерихиадов» и т. д. В связи с этим дословно приводим старую справку о научной экспедиціи Свена Гедина, сообщенную его сотрудниками.

«Экспедиція Янгсхесбанда и Свена Гедина в Тибет, — сообщает англійскій корреспондент, — разрушили много сказок про эту страну, пущенных в обращеніе теософистами, в особенности на шумѣвшей и умершей в ничетѣ Блаватской. Между прочим развѣяна по всѣм четырем вѣтрам сказка о кротких, святых и мудрых подругах, в обществѣ которых «магатмы» молятся и изучают тайны природы. Свен Гедин говорит нам про невѣроятно грязных, вшивых баб, которых можно видѣть в монастырях. По приказу «Главы», эти вшивыя отшельницы мажут лица смѣсью жира с коровьим навозом, чтобы остановить, хоть таким образом любовный пылъ изучают тайны природы. Свен Гедин, однако прибавляет, что «своеобразное притираніе не помогает: ламы состоятъ в связи с отшельницами. Всѣ эти волшебницы скорѣе похожи на скот. Никто из них не умѣет читать. Таковы, в дѣйствительности, кроткія, мудрыя пророчицы и подруги теософических «магатм».

Секретный. * * * Тайный.

За тибетской золотой пылью.

В Нью-Йорк прибыл европейский корреспондент Панчен Ламы Гордон Эндерс, который сообщил нью-йоркским газетам интересное интервью о будущих планах Панчен Ламы, духовного владыки Тибета. Эндерс сейчас путешествует по САСШ. Он вместе с Эдуардом Антони написал книгу о Тибете под заглавием «Нигде больше в мире».

По его словам Панчен Лама скоро возвращается в столицу Тибета — Лхассу, для того, чтобы первым делом рукоположить ребенка, избранного как духовного заместителя Далай Ламы. После этого он отправится в Ташпуно в 200 милях к западу от Лхассы — город лам — напоминающий по уставу Ватикан.

Несколько дней назад Панчен Лама начал свой обратный путь в Тибет. Во главе громадного каравана Панчен Лама двигается из Китая в свою страну. Караван состоит из множества священников, паломников и вьючных животных. В качестве его советника Эндерс закупил для Панчен-Ламы радио-аппараты, электрические динамо и также американские автомобили и грузовики для экспедиции.

Летом я снова встречу с Панчен Ламой в Ташпуно, где обсудим с ним уже намеченную программу для вывоза на американских грузовых самолетах золотой тибетской пыли, накопленной вбедами в монастырях лам...

Эта золотая пыль будет вывозиться из Тибета за границу и превращаться в валюту, так как в Тибет она не имеет никакой цены... Все это громадное сыпучее золотое состояние находится теперь в 3000 монастырях лам необъятного и таинственного государства.

На вырученную валюту будут закупаться американские машины для постройки шоссейных дорог и ж. д. а также для оборудования промышленности в этом богатейшем и невѣдомом краѣ.

Гум - Токо

OFF TO COLLEGE GOES THE LONDON BOBBY

In a New Police School Picked Men Will Be Trained for Posts in the Upper Ranks of the Metropolitan Force



Times Wide World.
A Class in First Aid at Hendon.

By CLAIR PRICE

LORD TRENCHARD, Commissioner of Police at Scotland Yard, wants to develop a younger and more educated type of police officer for the upper ranks of the metropolitan force. Accordingly, he sketched out what is now known as the Metropolitan Police College, and recently the Prince of Wales formally opened the new college at Hendon, in the northern outskirts of London.

It is the equivalent of a staff college in the army or navy and, as far as is known, there is nothing like it in any police force this side of India. But this falls a bit short of a complete definition of it. Being English, it is done in the English manner. It lies somewhere between an English public school and an Indian regimental mess. Like Eton and Harrow, it has its own school tie—colors silver and blue. Its students are required to dress for dinner and are waited on by their batmen—one batman to every six students.

Dressing for dinner thus makes its entry into the blue-clad ranks of London's bobbies. Things have changed much since the first bobby left the farm a hundred years ago, and in many ways bobby himself has changed with them. The topper and the blue swallow-tails of Peel's time now survive only in old prints. The blue helmet which has succeeded the topper has achieved a fame as monumental as the dome of St. Paul's. The bobby beneath the helmet is no longer a clodhopper with shoes so large as to merit the attention of Punch. He knows a clue when he sees one. But in all the century of change which has overtaken him this is the first time he has been given a school tie and told to dress for dinner.

For the present this applies only to the students at the new college, of whom there are thirty-two to begin with. At the moment nobody else in the entire force of 20,000 men is affected by it. The ordinary bobby, when he first enters the force, still goes through the training course at Peel House—named after Sir Robert Peel, from whom bobby takes his nickname—and Peel House will remain the great bobby factory of London. When the Prince of Wales visited Hendon he laid the cornerstone of a new Peel House alongside the old Hendon Country Club, which has been remodeled into the Police College; and sometime within the next two years all the training activities of the metropolitan force will be concentrated at Hendon. But the Police College and the Police Training School will remain separate as they now are.

Eventually, however, the new college will make itself felt throughout the force. Heretofore every police rank up to the very top has been open to the common pavement-thumping bobby; and this system has had an undeniable beauty, for it meant that bobby was officered by his own kind. He has never had a separate officer caste. Despite the fact that he wears a uniform and belongs to a strictly disciplined force, he has remained a civilian doing a very specialized kind of civilian work in the closest possible association with an incurably civilian population. At the same time, this system has had its disadvantages. The force is now so huge that in practice the common bobby never gets any higher than the rank of superintendent, and promotion is so slow that he is a middle-aged man by the time he gets there.

WHAT Lord Trenchard has now done is to shut off promotion

from the pavements at the rank of inspector and to open the new Police College as the only gate to the upper ranks of the force. Students at the college have to be under 28 and eventually will have to pass a stiff entrance examination in all sorts of subjects, from crop rotation to how the World War happened. For the moment these requirements have been somewhat relaxed, the idea being to give the present bobby every chance of getting in; but this will cease as soon as every prominent bobby has been combed out of the present force. Students will spend fifteen months at the college and about nine months more in various probationary jobs in the force, including pavement-thumping. Then they get their junior station inspector's badge and all the upper ranks lie open to them. Younger blood in the upper ranks is expected to be one of the results.

Only carefully picked men are eligible for the college, and they come from within or without the force. Of the thirty-two students with whom the new college has opened, twenty-four are bobbies and eight have come in from outside. These eight outsiders are university or public school men of very different origins from the traditional farm-grown bobby. Their presence at Hendon supplies a pro-

fessional tinge which has not heretofore been associated with a police career.

A doctor, for example, has heretofore stood higher in the social scale than a police inspector, no doubt because doctors have usually been drawn from a different social level. Now that Lord Trenchard is attracting public school men into the police force—some as bobbies, some as Hendon students—the social standing of the police should rise a peg or two. There are jobs worth \$5,000 and \$10,000 in the force today, more of them than ever before; and the jobs which Lord Trenchard is multiplying more rapidly than any others in the force are these same highly

professionalizing and maintaining a strong body of tradition. They say that a strong body of tradition and a high morale are indispensable in the army but sometimes risky in a civilian police force; for the police, they say, are rightly the servants and not the masters of a community. Accordingly, this type of Londoner is sometimes filled with wonderment at the new era into which his familiar bobbies are being led in the pursuit of the modern criminal.

HOWEVER, the new college is now open and running. Its fine red brick building still has much of the atmosphere of the country club that it used to be. Its

One of these is a complete model of a London police station with cells, a charge room, an inspector's office and detective quarters. Another is a model of a police court with a prisoner's dock, a witness box and a magistrate's bench, all of which were moved to the college from an old courtroom now closed.

In these rooms the horny-handed bobby and the rising young public school man learn how to enter a charge against an arrested man and how to give evidence. It is possible that occasionally a "murder" will be staged, leaving the detective inspectors of tomorrow with apparently not a clue to get on with.

But these "demonstration cases," as they are known in the college curriculum, are not frequent. The lectures as a rule are very solid stuff. Seward Pearce, who retired last September from the post of assistant director of public prosecutions, has returned to active life as instructor in law at the college; his lectures cover a variety of legal subjects ranging from the Crown and the British Constitution in general down to how to draw up a summons. A chief inspector and two detective inspectors are responsible for lectures on the history and constitution of the metropolitan police and of the leading foreign and colonial police forces.

Fifteen months of this heavy fare is expected to produce graduates crammed to the eyelids with the principles of police and detective organization, the use of the most advanced scientific equipment, the management of police finance, and anything else you like to think of that comes under the head of modern police work.

Thus, bulging with learning, the new graduate goes out to thump the pavement as an ordinary bobby. Then he does a spell of duty at police court. Finally he becomes a



"The Polished Force."

© Punch.



Ready for Inspection.

Globe.

paid posts in the upper ranks.

All this is alluring, but London is old and very wise. It has seen almost everything there is to be seen and it knows there is never anything new under the sun. It is intensely proud of the world-wide fame of its bobbies and very sensitive to any whisper of change affecting them. It has no control over them except the informal control of public opinion, for the metropolitan police are a government force and in no sense a municipal force. Hence it comes about that some Londoners view the new Police College with misgivings which may be said to arise out of the dangers of compulsory dressing for dinner.

Up to a point the college is modeled on the Punjab Police Training School at Phillaur in India, and its commandant, Lieut. Col. Ramsay Halland, who was head of the provincial police of Lincolnshire before he came to Hendon, was at one time commandant of the Punjab school. Thus there is perhaps a trace of the regimental mess in India, as well as of the English public school, about the new messroom at Hendon.

Londoners who are inclined to hesitate at this innovation do their reasoning along these lines: They say that a regimental mess is the most powerful means known

lecture rooms are far more spacious than those of ordinary schools. Its library is paneled in oak. What used to be the lounge of the old country club has been decorated with colored caricatures of famous judges and is now a study room.

Eventually its upper floors will contain a hundred bedrooms, all centrally heated and furnished in dark oak. Ornamental flower beds and extensive lawns with white-painted garden seats and Summer houses surround the boundary on all sides. In this elysian setting the future rulers of London's police live with a dozen tennis courts and plenty of swimming, riding, cricket, football and hockey. More than that, bobbies continue to draw their pay while attending and outsiders who are accepted are paid at the rate of \$850 a year. Small wonder that there were nearly 800 applications last Winter.

Pleasant as all this is, it is gripped in a discipline as rigid as that of any army college. Lectures begin at 11 o'clock and range in subject from the upper realms of the law to the lower realms of traffic regulation. Some of the lectures are given in special rooms,

station sergeant. All this comes under the head of "practical work" and is as much a part of the Hendon curriculum as Hendon itself. Not until he has polished off the last week of it does he become a full-fledged junior station inspector, with \$1,500 a year to begin with. In the ordinary course, coming in as a new bobby through the Police Training School at Peel House, it would take him ten or fifteen years or even longer to climb so high. But all this is in the future. At present the students in the new college are just shaking down in their quarters.

TIBET IS IN SEARCH OF ITS SOUL

Sir Francis Younghusband Describes the Earnest Quest for a New Giver of Spiritual Truths That Is Now Going On Beneath a Surface Struggle



Harriet Forman.

Tibetan Religion—Devil-Dancers' Performing in a Monastery Courtyard.

In the farthest land of Tibet there is an unending search for a soul to whom the spirit of the late Dalai Lama has been reincarnated. The significance of this quest and the permanent place of religion in the life of the Tibetans are illustrated in the following article. The Francis Younghusband, a distinguished soldier-administrator, served as British Commissioner in Tibet in 1902-04.

By FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND
THE present situation in Tibet is obscure. This is a perfectly true statement. And it might apply to any other country as well as Tibet. But as regards Tibet it would be equally true to say that the present situation is perfectly clear. For the truth is that, though no one can say just what a Tibetan is, but immediately below the surface of things, yet we know quite clearly what is going on in the world of Tibet, in the search of its soul.

For the moment it has lost its soul. The Dalai Lama died a few months ago. That is to say, he had been occupying for the last fifty or sixty years and entered a new body, the body of a baby "born" about the time that he "died." And what a lot of trouble for the next three or four years it will be expected on the part of the Tibetans to find the new incarnation. For this infant, too, if near the end of the life of the old one, is obscure, with just one man and another trying to find the position of power which some one or other must occupy till the infant becomes of age, deep down what is really happening is this search for him who will again embody the spirit of Buddha.

And this is the search, much for the Tibetans—everything, in fact, for the Tibetans religion is the most important thing in life. They think that in their religion they have something infinitely precious which they must treasure against all the world. They have not the slightest desire to give it to the rest—to propagate it to the world. The men they gave away the last they would be the last to see them, so they argue. What they have they want to devote to a man who would be his religion may be stolen from them as burdens might secretly enter a house and steal jewelry. Hence their aversion to allowing strangers into their country.

THE strength of this love of their religion took me a long time to realize. I knew that the Tibetans were a very exclusive people. But I did not know themselves to themselves. And the more I saw of the Tibetans the more I regretted this. For they are by nature a friendly, sociable, companionable, genial, courteous, well-mannered people whom it is a real pleasure to meet and talk with. But the deep-down cause of their desire for seclusion took me years to discover.

"Thirty years ago when Lord Curzon commissioned me to lead a mission to Tibet with the object of regularizing British relations with that country which borders the Indian Empire for a thousand miles, I knew nothing whatever about the people except the bare fact that they were very exclusive. I had therefore to get to know them. But now was I to know them if they refused to see me or even to receive letters from me? There was only one thing to do and that was to leave my seat behind and ride, without any warning, straight into their camp. There at least I would be in direct contact with them.

Now when a man has deliberately put himself into a dangerous position and knows that his life depends upon his keeping his wits about him he is bound up in his highest pitch of alertness and becomes instantly aware of every flicker of mood in those with whom he is dealing. I passed through groups of soldiers, the ordinary peasantry of the country; they were friendly enough—polite and cheery and smiling. I was shown into the presence of two Generals; they, too, were friendly enough—polite and cheery and smiling. But at the end of the room were three Lamas from Lhasa. They were very different—sitting and impassively bleak. And it was they who governed the situation. There, in little, I had Tibet. The great world of the middle and the priestly class were friendly.

THE Tibetans are an exceedingly tense people. Slow to move. But first in holding over the years. Some centuries ago they had in reality too gentle and refined a religion for a strong, virile, active mountain people like the Tibetans. However, they adopted it, and it has been adapted to fit their own mind. They have adapted it to their own manner of thought. They

It was only the priests who were hostile. And they unfortunately, with the Dalai Lama at their head, governed Tibet.

Now, as I stand up the situation then, I concluded that the reason why the priestly class was so hostile to foreigners was that they feared that with the entry of foreigners into Tibet their priestly influence would be diminished. Western civilization might expunge many of their superstitions, and their power over the people would be less. And this was true. But only up to a point. It was not the whole truth. It was not merely for their own selfish personal ends that the Dalai Lama and the numerous other lesser Lamas wanted to preserve their influence over the people. It was because they did feel—and actually believe—that they had in their position priestly truths which they must jealously guard and impart to the people, and that Western intruders might turn the minds of men away from these truths.

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must have something concrete, visible and tangible as the object of their worship. Concrete upon which they can put their hands and feel that the Dalai Lama, the great Dalai Lama—the one who had really established Buddhism in Tibet—should leave them forever. Surely he would not desert them? Surely his spirit would stay on with them to preside over them and guide them? And if his old body was worn out, what more natural than that he should take on a new body?

So they have come to believe that the same person has been reincarnated time after time in different bodies. And the Dalai Lama himself, having always been brought up in the idea that he is an incarnation, naturally believes that he is. The late Dalai Lama was convinced that the new incarnation of Buddha.

THE Tibetans have this in the course of generations gradually gained the Dalai Lama's own heart as we English have molded our monarchs after our heart. An incarnation—whether he be the Dalai Lama of Lhasa or the Tenth Lama of Sikkim or any one of the hundreds of lesser incarnations throughout Tibet—feels a constant constraint on him to follow the saintly path, and a check on him if he tries to diverge from it.

Some of them, of course, do diverge. Some of them, instead of following the prescribed path of

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Harriet Forman.

Tibetan Trade—Merchants Selling Their Wares in a Market Place.

Tons of clay have been made in a distant field. But always the initiated carter has to be exercised lest the precious stone be thrown away with it. It is the same with the Tibetans. Hidden in all the mass of superstition is the conviction that some power of goodness is governing the world and expecting them to strive after goodness. And this is the treasure which, having found, they are quite rightly holding on to with all the might of their strong and tenacious natures.

It is in the rough as yet and shows none of the brilliance of what it is capable. It will have to be most carefully cut and polished before it will shine forth in its full radiance. But it is there, and the Tibetans are dimly aware of its value. And the Dalai Lama is its chief custodian.

A present the office is to be abandoned. But as about three years hence the highest Lamas of Tibet, together with the Great Oracle, the Master Magician, the abbots of the great monasteries, and the highest laymen, will assemble together in solemn council. After elaborate religious ceremonies they will by various signs and words decide which one from among the hundreds of babies born within the line of the late Dalai Lama's passage is new the saintly personage to be the next incarnation of Buddha. They will help him by showing protection for some object of worship used by the late Dalai Lama. And when the choice has once been made that infant will henceforth be treated like a god.

THE will be placed under the care of a Regent till he becomes of age. And herein lies the trouble. The post of Regent is one of great power and influence, for during the minority of the Dalai Lama, the Regent is the ruler of Tibet. And the struggle for that post is now going on. We hear that one strong mass of great influence in the line of the late Dalai Lama has left Lhasa, so we may assume that another has for the time being got the upper hand. And as the effort will continue between different rivals for a year or two yet.

Even when some one has established himself as Regent he will have to exercise great care to retain his position. For there are powerful Lamas in Lhasa with whom a strong Dalai Lama, like the last, has to reckon. These are the three great monasteries near Lhasa, each containing more than five thousand monks. The abbots of these monasteries have great weight in the affairs of Tibet. They are also men of their own mind, and are not to be high in position. They are, in the nature of things, "orthodox," upholders of the old ways, and hard to move. And as representatives of the line of the late Dalai Lama's passage is new the saintly personage to be the next incarnation of Buddha. They will help him by showing protection for some object of worship used by the late Dalai Lama. And when the choice has once been made that infant will henceforth be treated like a god.

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Tons of clay have been made in a distant field. But always the initiated carter has to be exercised lest the precious stone be thrown away with it. It is the same with the Tibetans. Hidden in all the mass of superstition is the conviction that some power of goodness is governing the world and expecting them to strive after goodness. And this is the treasure which, having found, they are quite rightly holding on to with all the might of their strong and tenacious natures.

It is in the rough as yet and shows none of the brilliance of what it is capable. It will have to be most carefully cut and polished before it will shine forth in its full radiance. But it is there, and the Tibetans are dimly aware of its value. And the Dalai Lama is its chief custodian.

A present the office is to be abandoned. But as about three years hence the highest Lamas of Tibet, together with the Great Oracle, the Master Magician, the abbots of the great monasteries, and the highest laymen, will assemble together in solemn council. After elaborate religious ceremonies they will by various signs and words decide which one from among the hundreds of babies born within the line of the late Dalai Lama's passage is new the saintly personage to be the next incarnation of Buddha. They will help him by showing protection for some object of worship used by the late Dalai Lama. And when the choice has once been made that infant will henceforth be treated like a god.

THE will be placed under the care of a Regent till he becomes of age. And herein lies the trouble. The post of Regent is one of great power and influence, for during the minority of the Dalai Lama, the Regent is the ruler of Tibet. And the struggle for that post is now going on. We hear that one strong mass of great influence in the line of the late Dalai Lama has left Lhasa, so we may assume that another has for the time being got the upper hand. And as the effort will continue between different rivals for a year or two yet.

Even when some one has established himself as Regent he will have to exercise great care to retain his position. For there are powerful Lamas in Lhasa with whom a strong Dalai Lama, like the last, has to reckon. These are the three great monasteries near Lhasa, each containing more than five thousand monks. The abbots of these monasteries have great weight in the affairs of Tibet. They are also men of their own mind, and are not to be high in position. They are, in the nature of things, "orthodox," upholders of the old ways, and hard to move. And as representatives of the line of the late Dalai Lama's passage is new the saintly personage to be the next incarnation of Buddha. They will help him by showing protection for some object of worship used by the late Dalai Lama. And when the choice has once been made that infant will henceforth be treated like a god.

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Tibet—Land of Symbolism.

From a Painting by Nicholas Roerich.

Tibet—Land of Mystery.

From a Painting by Nicholas Roerich.

(Continued on Page 19)

ready captured, were a burden on Washington's mind. He needed that mind free for other purposes. His writings of the period show how fully alive he was to every aspect of his dangerous situation; and the presence in the upper Hudson of an active little portion of the improvised American Navy meant that an encircling attempt on the part of the British, and an attack from the rear of Manhattan, were possibilities he had to deal with.

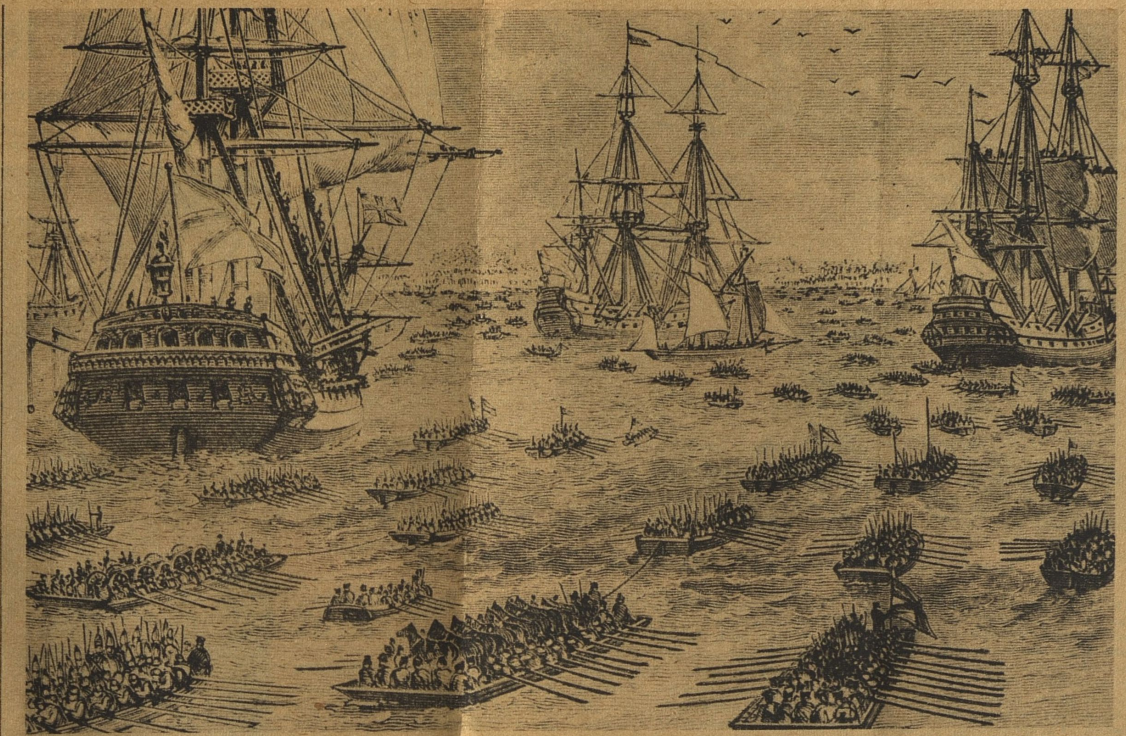
He had forts—a few—and guns and impeding chains, and around him, willing and able colleagues. But each one of those colleagues was completely aware that his duties included among other things the constant fanning of the flame of patriotism in ill-nourished, underpaid, hastily drilled troops, with malcontents and spies constantly busy among them, fully conscious of the possible consequences of a waning of the flame.

ON July 2, the Provincial Congress of New York moved, for safety, to White Plains. On the Fourth, in Philadelphia, the Declaration of Independence was formally adopted, having been studied in full session the preceding day; and was engrossed upon the records. That same day, in New York Harbor, General Howe completed the movement of his troops.

A British fleet of "130 sail" lay at anchor in the bay in a line from the Kill van Kull to the eastward extremity of Staten Island; and all around that island the British lay encamped. They had overridden all impediments. The New York Gazette and Weekly Mercury of July 8, 1776, tell how that old enemy, the Asia, bringing up the rear of the line, was fired at from "a small battery on Long Island, which compliment was returned by about forty 24-pounders." One at least of the 24-pound shot lodged in the wall of a kitchen where a family was seated, and life in the more exposed parts of Long Island was exceedingly hazardous on that eve of a greater disaster.

Another day an armed sloop lying in the Kills was "almost torn to pieces" by a couple of 18-pounders on the Jersey shore and had to be abandoned. Also small ships, attempting to enter with equipment, were attacked and frequently seized outside, for what the American sailors lacked in vessels they made up for in courage. But the landing had been accomplished.

All this did not render the neighborhood a more peaceful one to dwell in. There was confusion ever increasing in the narrow city streets of New York, with families struggling to get out and panic holding them back. For New York



Lord Howe Prepares to Attack New York—The Passage of the British Troops to Long Island.

From a Drawing by Waud.

knew why Howe waited to begin his work. What he waited for was his brother, the admiral, who was on the way from England with 16,000 mercenaries hired by the King from Hesse and Brunswick, with 10,000 British soldiers, and, of course, with more ships.

That was also why Washington now bluntly ordered the city cleared of women and children, as far as possible. If the river shores were to be in early and constant danger, it were well that only potential fighters should line them. And if evacuation should prove the alternative to annihilation (and already that was more than a possibility), it were better that the way be made easy.

So Washington himself dwelt in bachelor state in the mansion of Abraham Mortier, which was known as Richmond Hill. It stood on a height in the quarter that is still called Greenwich Village, and it was to have a romantic history. When Washington lived there in 1776 it seemed doubtful whether that mansion, or any other in the

vicinity, would have any history at all. People dwelt near to the water-side in those days, their gardens and farm lands behind them; and those anticipated cannon-balls could wipe out a lot of brick and wood and marble.

ON July 6 John Hancock, as President of the Continental Congress, dispatched to New York an official broadside comprising the complete text of the Declaration of Independence. In a letter he formally announced the action of Congress, and requested that the document be read at the head of the army and to the public in suitable manner.

The letter and the broadside arrived in New York on Tuesday, July 9. Washington promptly issued an order that all brigades in the vicinity were to be drawn up on their parade grounds at 6 o'clock that evening, when the Declaration would be read to them "with an audible voice. The General hopes this . . . will serve as a fresh incentive to ever Officer and Soldier to act with

fidelity and courage, as knowing that now the peace and safety of this country depends (under God) solely upon the success of our arms."

The chief foregathering took place on the Common at what was then the head of Broadway—indeed, the head of the city of New York—in the green space which is now City Hall Park. The tents of a portion of the army occupied some of its space. But there was room for a hollow square to be formed by the troops, near to the south end of the green.

Inside that square, on that July afternoon, stood a noble horse, and upon its back, in his cocked hat and regimentals, sat George Washington, listening while one of his aides read the Declaration of Independence—the first time in New York; listening while those variously accoutred but proudly rigid men made the welkin ring with their cheers. Next day he "had the pleasure" to inform the gentlemen of Congress that he had carried out their desire, and was

able to report "that the measure seemed to have their [the troops] most hearty assent."

Nor was that the end of the excitement of July 9. On the wave of new patriotism engendered by the reading, a crowd, which included the soldiery, went down to the Bowling Green and climbed the leaden equestrian statue of George III which had been erected there in 1770, and in a perfect tumult of feeling tore it from its perch. Portions at least of the leaden George went to make bullets to kill the real George's soldiers. Some fragments were dug up on a Connecticut farm in the Eighteen Fifties and are now in the New York Historical Society's possession. The head of the royal figure was sent to England secretly by sympathizers who got possession of it.

Next day the general reprimanded the soldiery for taking part in what so closely resembled a riot. He did not enter into the desirability or otherwise of destroying the effigy of a most unpopular King. He merely said that in future the men under his command would leave such matters to be dealt with in authorized quarters.

THERE was, however, to be little time thenceforth for them to indulge any such proclivities. On July 11 Lord Howe, followed by British reinforcements, Hessians and Brunswickers, to the ultimate tune of 35,000 in all, arrived at the Staten Island camp to support his brother. Not yet did his country know of the Philadelphia proceedings of the Fourth.

As a matter of fact, the citizenry of New York themselves were not officially apprised till the eighteenth, when the Declaration was read for their benefit from the balcony of the old City Hall in Wall Street (later to be glorious as Federal Hall). Then women wept and men tossed their hats in the air and children—such as were left—shouted for joy. And the royal insignia was torn down in the approved manner of the occasion the country over.

But the joy, for all that, was bated. Those royal ships now too obviously had the upper hand. Real joy must be postponed until their power was literally overthrown. The patriots hoped, at least, that it was only postponed.

It now appeared that Lord Howe was instructed to offer peace before losing his dogs of war, and his own disposition was strongly



From a Painting by Chappel.

The Unsuccessful Attempt to Save New York From the Red Coats—American Troops Retreating in the Battle of Long Island.

(Continued on Page 15)

C&M Aug. 3.

THE TASHI LAMA

PEKING, Aug. 1.

The Tashi Lama has announced that he will proceed to Tibet at the end of this year or early in 1935. This follows on the request of the Chinese Government that he should return to his charge, following the Dalai Lama's death.—Reuter.

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CHINESE MISSION TO TIBET

Efforts to Undermine British Influence

NOT SUCCESSFUL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

That the Chinese Mission to Tibet has not been successful in its mission and has created a somewhat unfavourable impression by lack of discipline among the members is the impression received from the latest reports from Lhasa.

The leader of the Chinese Mission is Huang Mu Sung, who may leave Lhasa soon, but the date of his departure has not been fixed yet. Apparently the Mission will make a further effort to secure its object.

The Mission's chief endeavour seems to have been to undermine the British influence in Tibet by diplomatic means, but it has not succeeded in this.

The Tibetan National Assembly refused to join the Chinese Republic, but it assured the Mission that Tibet wished to remain on friendly terms with China.

The Mission visited the grave of the Dalai Lama and made offerings.

The officials and the escort of the Mission are combining business with pleasure. They took a day off for a picnic in one of the gardens in Lhasa. The Tibetans, who are very conservative in regard to the respect due to senior officers, interpreted the Chinese behaviour as indicating lack of respect for the head of the Mission, which they thought was due to some members drinking too much.

There is no news regarding the Tashi Lama's return to Tibet. Some time ago he was reported to be intending to pass through India on his way to Tibet, which the Indian authorities would allow.—A.P.

HUMBLE BABY IS BELIEVED REINCARNATED DALAI LAMA

DARJEELING, Bengal, July 14 (A. P.)—The prayers of 30,000,000 Tibetan souls that a reincarnated Dalai Lama would be found to rule over the Buddhist faith have been answered, said reports today from Lhasa, strange Asian capital on the other side of the Himalayas. It was reported that a baby was found in a humble home in the remotest part of the mysterious mountain country whose tiny body holds the soul of the Buddhist pontiff, dead since December. Should the report be true, it will be 18 years old before the new Dalai Lama can actually assume the title "Patron of the Angels and All Living Things" and take active charge of 300,000 priests of Lamaism.

It is the duty of these priests to exorcise the "innumerable devils" with which tradition says Tibet is plagued.

Meanwhile, the picturesque palace of the Dalai Lama, "Potala," high on a rocky hill in the center of the forbidden city of Lhasa, is awaiting his successor. This palace is a curious example of modernism in the midst of ancient mystical surroundings. Electric lights were installed by the late Dalai, who also bought himself an automobile.

All Tibet in Furore

Reports reaching here said that all of Tibet was in a furore over the discovery of the new Dalai Lama. For seven months emissaries have been searching the forbidden country of Central Asia for a baby who was born at the exact moment the old Dalai Lama ceased to breathe.

Buddhists believe the spirit of the expiring religious leader is transferred to a new-born child who eventually will don the priestly robes and enter the crimson and white palace. Holy men examined the heads of all

infants to determine if they bore certain distinctive marks laid down by tradition which would fix them as the Dalai's successor.

Little is known here yet concerning the circumstances of the discovery other than that the infant was found in a home of humble mien, and that it was far from the paths of ordinary travel in Tibet.

The head Lama of Reting monastery, two days' journey north of Lhasa, has been ruling the "forbidden land" pending discovery of the new incarnation. He will continue in that role until the new Dalai is 18 years old, in the normal course of events.

Discussion was revived here of a report that the Dalai, who died last December at the age of 60, was the last of his line. He was supposed to be the 13th reincarnation.

The Tashi Lama, now in China, holds this belief, but in Tibet it is held that this view is wrong and that there are 17 reincarnations.

Adult Rival on Way

PEIPING, China, July 14 (A. P.)

—En route to Lhasa, Tibet, where he hopes to succeed the late Dalai Lama as both spiritual and temporal leader of the Tibetans the Panchen Lama, arrived today by airplane.

(Apparently word has not reached Peiping from India of the discovery of a new Dalai Lama in the person of a small babe, said to contain the reincarnation of the late ruler.)

The Panchen Lama, for 10 years an exile in China, looked tired and somewhat worn after his first airplane ride. He flew here from Nanking. He insisted on taking three days' rest before receiving a single visitor.

... вместе с жено ...

Геник поселился в старой тран- был впушен в страну.

ЛХАССА МОДЕРНИЗИРУЕТСЯ

ЛОНДОН. — Из Лхассы теле этой целью разработал подроб- графируют, что лама Паншан ре- ный план работ. В Лхассе пред- шил установить воздушное сооб- полагается устройство гидро- щение между «вечным городом» электической станции, радио- и каким либо пунктом китайско- станции и узкоколейного желез- го или индийского побережья. нодорожного пути. Все эти рабо- С этой целью он делегировал в- ты будут исполнены, конечно, Европу и Америку своего финан- иностранными техниками, необ- сового советника, американца Гор- ходимую валюту Паншан - лама- дона Эндерса, который сейчас приобрел на золото, реквизи- ведет переговоры с некоторыми- ванное в кхунорских монасты- крупными авиационными фирма- рях.

Наряду с этим, нынешний по- Паншан-лама, являющийся в- велитель Тибета намерен попре- настоящее время полновластным- жнему запрещать доступ в стра- правителем Тибета, при жизни- ну иностранцам ;особенно враж- последнего далай - ламы провел- дебно настроен он против ино- около 20 лет в изгнаний, в Ки- странных капиталов, и поклялся- тае. Возвратившись на родину, никогда не предоставлять кон- он твердо решил приобщить Ти- цессий иностранным предприя- бет к современной жизни и с- ям.

Буддiйскіе монахи оказывают по- мощь арміи.

ХАНЬКОУ, 13/V (Рейтер).

Маститый государственный дѣ-
ятель Китая Чу Ин-кван зая-
вил, что буддiйскіе монахи и
монахини принимают дѣятель-
ное участіе в дѣлѣ оказанія
помощи пострадавшим от воен-
ных дѣйствій.

Монахи подают первую по-
мощь и погребают тѣла умер-
ших, тогда как монахини рабо-
тают, как сидѣлки и сестры

Погребеніе тѣл умерших
производится в тылу за линіа-
ми не только китайских, но и
японских войск, причем кита-
йскіе и японскіе буддисты вмѣ-
стѣ поют свои молитвы при
погребеніи умерших японцев.

Чу Ин-кван сам команди-
ровал сто монахов в Ханькоу
для ухода за ранеными, кото-
рых там насчитывается до
20.000 человек.

Статистических данных в
національном масштабѣ отно-
сительно числа пользовавшихся
уходом раненых и погре-
бенных монахами не имѣется.

CHINA-JAPAN. SILVER, SLAVERINGS & SOLUTIONS.

.....Meanwhile Charles Hames Fox, president of Tientsin's American Chamber of Commerce, was saying: "In my opinion the Roosevelt Government's silver policy is harming American interests in China more than are the Japanese."

In Shanghai that sturdy pillar of the U.S. business colony, Frank Jay Raven master of the "Raven Interests" (banking, real estate, insurance) which had assets of \$70,000,000 as recently as last December, had just been shaken down. He blamed the collapse of his American-Oriental Banking Corp. much patronized by missionaries, the U.S. Marines, etc. on President Roosevelt's artificial jacking up of the price of silver, on which everything turns in China.

...Said Mr. Raven: "...American silver buying drained China of her silver, which froze credits, which in turn is paralyzing business". The Chinese Government having begged and implored President Roosevelt for months to stop kiting the price of silver, desperately imposed the death penalty on Chinese caught smuggling out the vital metal - to sell it abroad at 'Roosevelt prices'....

With China more than ever prostrated by her white-man-made silver crisis, Japanese Army commanders proceeded to make impossible demands on the Chinese Government, etc. etc.

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From CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE. Apr.26,1935.

SOARING PRICES IN HUGE SILVER GAMBLE.
"Someone will be caught !"

From CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, Apr.27, 1935.

Mr.SZE (CHINA) PRESENTS CASE TO MR.HULL.

Washington, April 26, 1935. China's concern over the United States silver purchase policy has informally been presented to Mr.Hull by the Chinese Minister, Mr.Sze.

Mr.Sze informed newspaper men that he discussed the silver question with Mr. Hull to-day and he added that China was now faced with the same situation as existed in the United States in 1933, but China had not the resources, which the United States had, with which to meet the problems arising from the situation.

From CIVIL & MILITARY GAZETTE, May 1, 1935.

U.S.SILVER POLICY.

"A COMPLETE MUDDLE".

....and it is generally agreed that the United States administration is perturbed by the results of its own policy, which London financiers stigmatize as a complete muddle, entered upon without consideration of its ultimate effect.

WEEKLY IN CHINA ANGERS JAPANESE

Discipline Asked for Paper Published by American.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 31 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government turned to Shanghai today in its efforts to prevent newspaper discussion of Emperor Hirohito in the vein of Vanity Fair's recent caricature of him.

The Japanese consulate disclosed that the Government has directed its attention to the local American political weekly, the China Weekly Review, alleging that the Review commented on the Emperor "in terms lacking respect and failing to show appreciation that the Japanese nation considered its royal family of divine origin."

The consulate said that Consul-General Ishii will ask United States Consul-General Cunningham to make sure that the Review does not repeat such comment on Japan's royalty and also discipline the magazine for comment already published.

The publisher of the Review is J. B. Powell of Hannibal, Mo., correspondent for the Chicago Tribune. He said: "I have no power to prevent Japanese military officials from making themselves ridiculous either here or in any other part of the world."

The article purported to summarize facts leading up to the arrest and imprisonment of the editor of the New Life Weekly, a Chinese publication, for publishing an article on "Gossip About Emperors." It said that it was "somewhat strange that action should be taken against Chinese for stating not much more than Japanese liberals frequently have stated lately," and added that the New Life article was overlooked by Japanese diplomats, but that the army took it up at Tokio.

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TIMES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1935.

**Japan Offended in China
By American-Owned Paper**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TOKYO, Aug. 30.—The Japanese consul general at Shanghai and Japanese resident military officers have decided to file a protest with the United States consul general, reports the Shanghai correspondent of the newspaper Nichi Nichi, regarding the publication in the American-owned China Weekly Review of an article considered derogatory to Emperor Hirohito.

The Japanese protest will ask a formal apology from the United States consul general, appropriate punishment of the China Weekly Review, and a printed apology by John Powell, publisher.

The Nichi Nichi correspondent states Mr. Powell has entered a hospital "in an effort to evade his responsibility."

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**Japanese Army
Opposes Embassy**

**Military Object to any Step
Being Taken in China without
Their Sanction** 15/7/35

Rengo

Tokyo, May 14.—The matter of raising the status of the Japanese Legation in China to an embassy was decided upon at a cabinet meeting held some years ago, leaving the time of carrying it into effect to the discretion of the Foreign Office. Accordingly, the Foreign Office set the ball rolling, considering the present the most opportune moment.

But in consideration of the very complicated relations existing between China and Japan, military circles, having serious concern in China, hold the steps taken by the Foreign Office in carrying out the decision to be somewhat regrettable. They desire the Foreign Office to be in close touch with the War Office, as in the past, when any action in China is contemplated.

With that end in view, Lt.-General Hashimoto, Vice-Minister of War, called on Mr. Shigemitsu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the afternoon of the 14th, at the Foreign Office, and informed him of the view entertained by military circles in connexion with this matter. He requested Mr. Shigemitsu to work in concert with the War Office in the future. *Peiping Chronicle*

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HINDU Madras

Apr. 24, 1935.

"REDS" HEMMED IN CHENG TU

**NATIONAL TROOPS
SAVE CITIZENS**

BANDITS' OPPORTUNITY

(REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SHANGHAI, April 23.

The safety of 800,000 inhabitants in Chengtu is now believed to be assured as the national troops have arrived to help the local forces, who checked the Reds advance and hemmed them in between the rivers Pekiang and Kialing, but bandits have taken advantage of the confusion to swarm round the city, making the use of roads dangerous.

LAHORE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

**MEMBERS' DIFFERENCES
WITH PRESIDENT**

(ASSOCIATED SPECIAL SERVICE.)

Японская экономическая экспансия

в Сѣв. Китаѣ начинает принимать конкретныя формы.

Синьцзин, 8 (Ренго) Согласно свѣдѣніям, полученным сегодня из официальных кругов, в ближайшем будущем в Тяньцзинѣ будет создан мощный японо-маньчжунго-китайскій орган для контроля и наблюденія за хозяйственными условиями в Сѣверном Китаѣ.

Орган этот будет играть роль экономического штаба для Сѣвернаго Китая.

В состав этого штаба войдет ряд извѣстных специалистов в различных сферах промышленности и торговли.

Японскія деньги будут вложены в различныя предпріятія в Сѣверном Китаѣ через посредство, главным образом, Южно-Маньчжурской жел. дороги въ соответствии съ тѣми или иными совѣтами учреждаемого в Тяньцзинѣ контрольнаго и осведомительнаго торгово-экономическаго органа.

Однако помѣщеніе японских капиталов в Сѣв. Китай не будет ограничено посредничеством Ю. М. ж. д.

В указанных выше кругах подчеркивается, что будет приивѣтствоваться вложеніе капиталов в предпріятія Сѣвернаго Китая и другими японскими предпріятіями.

Указывается, что планы экономической эксплоатации Сѣвернаго Китая, предложенныя Квантунской арміей, до сих пор встрѣчали сдержанное къ себѣ отношеніе со стороны Ю. М. ж. д.

Сейчас, однако, с назначеніем на пост предсѣдателя названной дороги Іозуке Матцуока, в данном направленіи произошли существенныя сдвиги и будут приняты кон-

кретныя мѣры къ реализаціи указанных планов экономическаго наступленія.

По мнѣнію осведомленных обозрѣвателей, сейчас удалось

достигнуть полной согласованности во взглядах различных японских кругов относительно этого проектируемаго экономического наступленія.

Совѣщанія о конкретных мѣрах къ осуществленію названных планов в данное время происходят также и в Тяньцзинѣ в подлежащих японских кругах.

Против Луаньчжоускаго инцидента. Квантунской японской арміей заявлен протест.

Синьцзин, 8 (Ренго) По заявленію представителя штаба японской Квантунской арміи, 6-го августа начальником японской военной миссіи в Шанхайгуанѣ полк. Гага, от имени Квантунской арміи

сдѣланы в самой энергичной формѣ представленія пекинским военному и политическому совѣтам в связи съ послѣдним инцидентом на станціи Луаньчжоу.

Указанный представитель добавил, что армія смотрит серьезно на данный инцидент.

Дѣло об убійствѣ капитана Лю.

Прибывшій вчера утром из Тяньцзиня в Пекин административный инспектор Луандунскаго округа Юн-жу-вен заявил, что пока в дѣлѣ об убійствѣ в Луаньчжоу капитана Лю Цзо-чю не обнаружено нитей, которыя могли бы повести къ обнаруженію и аресту виновников убійства.

Хопейским провинціальным правительством назначена награда в 5000 долларов за всякую информацию, ведущую къ поимкѣ преступников.

Спрошенный не разовѣстается ли данный инцидент в новый серьезный японо-китайскій

кризис, Юн отвѣтил, что он не может дѣлать в данном направленіи никаких прогнозов, но что, по его мнѣнію, японцы менѣе серьезно отнеслись къ факту убійства капитана Лю, чѣм къ раненію шальной пулей японскаго жандарма или къ тому обстоятельству, что данный инцидент произошел в демилитаризованной зонѣ.

Гастроли Лес - Гузас продолжены.

Венгерская пара - брат и сестра Лес-Гузас выступающія в „Форумѣ“ продолжили свои гастроли.

Сейчас они выступают в лучших номерах их хореографической программы, в экзотической каріоке, блестящем бразильском замба, новом шотландском танцѣ, венгерском и в других европейских новинках.

Сегодня вечером они начинают четвертую недѣлю своих гастрольных выступленій в Тяньцзинѣ в новой и исключительно интересной программѣ.

Напоминаніе паспортнаго отдѣла.

Паспортный отдѣл Бюро общественной безопасности обратилъ къ Р. Н. общинѣ съ просьбой напомнить всѣм мѣстным русским резидентам о необходимости своевременной выборки паспортов и регистрационных карточек, во избѣжаніе штрафов, которые теперь налагаются неукоснительно, по всей строгости существующих правил.

Р. Н. община продолжает оказывать всяческое содѣйствіе в дѣлѣ выборки документов.

Шан-Чен у ген. Умецзу.

Пріѣзжавшій в Тяньцзинь предсѣдатель Хопейскаго провинціальнаго правительства ген. Шан-Чен вчера посѣтил командующаго японскими войсками в Сѣверном Китаѣ ген. Умецзу.

Как передают, между ними имѣл мѣсто обменъ мнѣніями относительно послѣдняго Луаньчжоускаго инцидента и о способах его ликвидаціи.

Вчера же. ген. Шан-Чен выѣхал в Пекин.

Возрождение
Суббота, 16 Марта 1935 г.

Монголия и Манчжурия.

Синкинг, 15 марта.

Манчжурское правительство опубликовало официальное сообщение об отношениях ко внутренней Монголии.

В сообщении говорится, что за последнее время поступил ряд ходатайств о присоединении внутренней Монголии к Манчжурии. В Долоноре группа монгольских князей обратилась с просьбой к манчжурским властям о разрешении передать манчжурскому императору в Синкинге петиции о воссоединении Монголии с Манчжурией. Власти разрешили монгольским князьям проехать в Синкинг.

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TIMES
 MAY 23 1937



PIOUS TIBET

Her Holy Men Await the Who Will Be Presented

is known as "The Victorious Wheel of Religion." Among prophetic lakes—for in this mystical land there are others—it is unique, for in it reposes the soul of the Dalai Lama. The highest lamas, that is, priests, can keep their souls outside their bodies, and none can do harm to such a one unless he can first capture and destroy that soul. Reposing in the depths of this distant lake the soul of the vice-regent of Buddha is particularly safe.

So when the time comes to discover the boy into whose body the Dalai Lama's spirit has entered, the lake must be consulted. That has already been done by the Regent of Tibet, himself a high lama, who has seen there a vision of the young Dalai. Sometimes when the wind beats down on the lake a cloud forms above the water, and below the cloud a prophetic vision is revealed. It is said that a young boy has been found who answers

This photograph and the one at the right courtesy Roerich Museum.
 Expressive of Tibetan mysticism—A painting in a monastery.

By **SIR CHARLES BELL**,
 Former British Political Officer for Tibet,
 Bhutan and Sikkim

WHILE America and Europe are rebuilding their fighting forces and developing their trade, Tibet, the Hermit Kingdom of Asia, is searching for a little child. In December, 1933, the last Dalai Lama died. He must have been reborn of some fortunate mother, but Tibet is a large country and it is difficult to discover the young boy. Though many are praying for the discovery, and not a few are searching, the Tibetan Government has not yet decided on its choice. But any day this may happen.

Is there any country in the world that has such an extraordinary method of choosing its ruler as is followed in Tibet? We are accustomed to kings succeeding "by divine right" and to Presidents chosen "by the will of the people." But old Asia is the cradle of the world religions, and here in the heart of Asia it is religion that governs the choice of each Dalai Lama, the Sovereign of Tibet. He does not succeed as a king succeeds, for a

Dalai Lama lives apart from all women. He is not chosen; no votes are cast. Rather, he manifests himself, and it is for his people to recognize him.

Now, how does this happen? Well, Tibetans, like Hindus, believe in the rebirth of human beings and animals. When a Dalai Lama passes out of this life he goes, Tibetans will tell you, to "the Honorable Field." A year or so afterward his spirit enters the body of a boy about to be born. That boy is the new Dalai Lama, or rather the same Dalai returned to earth again. He need not have returned for he has obtained Buddhahood. He is no longer on the Wheel of Life and is thus freed from the miseries of worldly existence. But he waives his privilege and comes back to help a suffering world on the upward path.

SOME months ago it was reported in the newspapers that the new reincarnation had been discovered. To the south-east of Lhasa, the holy city, five days' journey distant, lies a lake of great sanctity—a prophetic lake. In it are seen visions which portray events to come. It



Seat of the Dalai Lama's power—The Potala or palace temple at Lhasa.

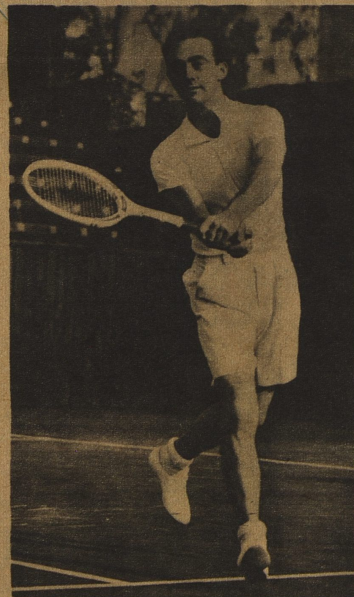
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FOR TENNIS HONORS, AMERICANS TRY, TRY AGAIN

With High Hope They Enter Davis Cup Test

By ALLISON DANZIG

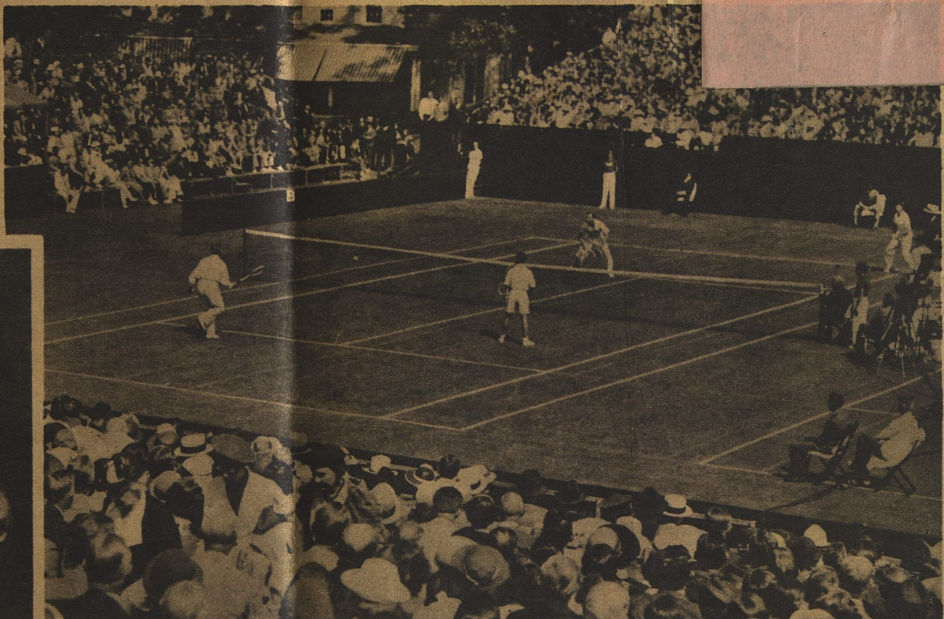
THE good old days have returned to Forest Hills. Around the ramparts of the big stadium in the Long Island suburb is the smell of fresh paint. Ticket booths and the flags of nations have been refurbished. Excited cries and the plop of racquets against balls are



heard on the outside courts, where the turf is luxuriant and gloriously inviting. Over all hangs an air of expectancy, unusual at this time of year. Everything is pointed to a crucial series of tennis matches the coming week-end.

The question on every one's lips is: Will the Americans seize the best chance they have had to win back the Davis Cup, lost ten years ago on the sward of Germantown? England, holder since 1933 of the prized international trophy, is definitely weaker this year. But before the Americans can tackle a crippled England they must meet what many believe to be the greatest team of all—the Australians.

It is the Australians who will be met this week-end. They have traveled half-



Times Wide World, Associated Press and Keystone.

Last year's Davis Cup match with Australia—The doubles at Germantown. Left: Donald Budge of the American team preparing to make a deep-court drive and Vivian McGrath of Australia finishing his famous two-handed backhand.

way around the world for the test; if they win they will continue on to Europe to meet the winner of that zone—probably Germany—for the right to play England. If they lose at Forest Hills, it will be the Americans who cross the water.

Two singles matches will be played next Saturday, a doubles match on Sunday and two additional singles matches on Monday. The side that loses three matches out of the five will be eliminated until the Davis Cup trials next year.

For two weeks the rival teams have been encamped on the scene of battle, tuning up their strokes and planning their strategy. Professional coaches have been working out with the players, helping them to get their game in hand. Each of the two captains has been eyeing his men closely and anxiously, for it is upon him that the choice of two singles players and a doubles team to represent his nation devolves.

Telegraph wires and cables have been carrying daily press reports on the practice sessions, analyzing the form of the contestants, supplying intimate details on their training program and speculating on the outcome of the match.

Extra seats have been built in the large press box in the marquee to accommodate close to a hundred American and foreign

correspondents, including Australian, British, Canadian, French, German, Japanese and Scandinavian. Not since France wrested the cup from the United States in 1927 has this country seen an international match of comparable interest.

FOR the Australians a loss of the Forest Hills series would be heart-breaking. Their country, rich in tennis tradition, has not won the Davis Cup since it lost it to the United States in 1920, but on four occasions it has fought its way to the finals, only to meet defeat. Last

year the Australians conquered the Americans at Germantown and the Germans in England, but lost to the cup-defending Britons by 3 matches to 2.

This year they hope and expect to clean up all the way. Should they get to the challenge round and play England again, they will not have Fred Perry, their nemesis, to contend with, for the former world amateur champion is now in the professional ranks.

The Australians are rated stronger this year than last. They have all of last year's stand-bys—the veteran Jack Crawford, the youthful Vivian McGrath (pronounced McGraw) and Adrian Quist. In addition they have brought along an 18-year-old sensation, Jack Bromwich, who defeated Crawford and got into the Australian championship finals in January.

Two of these players are exceptional in tennis. McGrath, on his backhand shots, grips his racquet with both hands and swings it like a baseball bat. Young Bromwich goes him one better. He serves with his right hand, uses both hands for his forehand shots and shifts the racquet to his

he is still good enough to threaten any player he faces. If he is not used in singles, it will be a tribute to the other members of his team, and it will make him all the more formidable for the doubles.

No other Davis Cup team is so well equipped in man power as the Australians.

YET the Americans are not despairing. They, too, have continued to come on, despite one year of disappointment after another. Since the United States dropped the cup in 1927 it has reached the challenge round six times, only to lose in 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1932 to France and in 1934 and 1935 to England.

On that September day ten years ago, when the Four Musketeers of French tennis—Henri Cochet, René Lacoste, Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon—ended America's seven-year reign as the champion nation and were almost mobbed by their hysterically happy compatriots at Germantown, few would have dared to predict that a decade would pass before the cup would return to this country. Faith in the valor of American racquets and in the fecundity of our tennis nurseries in turning out talent was too great for that.

Yet year after year, for a decade, our teams returned from the Davis Cup wars empty-handed. Why? the public asked.

America, during all these years, was producing her full quota of good tennis players, but the public lost sight of the fact that the Davis Cup competition

amounts pretty much to a two-man proposition. The history of the trophy shows that the country which is able to put two first-class singles players in the field is the one that usually brings home the bacon in a series decided by the best three out of five matches. Were the Davis Cup a competition involving, say, the first ten ranking players of each country, there is not much question that the United States would have won more than its share of victories in recent years.

Another factor enters into consideration. When France held the cup, the challenge round play for the trophy, for

the first time, was transferred from grass to hard courts. The composition courts in Roland Garros Stadium, with the heavy wetting down they received before the matches (Continued on Page 23)



Greatest tennis trophy—The Davis Cup.

left hand to deal with the ball on that side.

The portly Crawford was regarded as the world's best amateur in 1933, at the age of 25, until Fred Perry defeated him in the championships at Forest Hills, and

SEARCHES FOR A LITTLE CHILD

Revelation of the Boy As the New Dalai Lama

to the vision. He hails from the holy province of Am-do, the birthplace of the Reformer of Tibetan Buddhism.

But the question is not yet finally settled. There may be others who tally with the vision. He who is the true embodiment will prove this by recognizing the articles that he used habitually in his former existence—his rosary, his bell, his drinking cup, or a servant, a favorite riding mule, and so on. He is only 2 or 3 years old, yet he must satisfy the august investigators. Is he not superhuman? And there are none in the world who believe in any religion more simply and devotedly than the Tibetans believe in theirs. They know that it is not for them to criticize. Meanwhile, they pray for the speedy reincarnation of their God-King.

Two years ago I visited the great monastery whose name is Sam-ye, which signifies "Beyond the Imagination." It lies forty miles to the southeast of the holy city, by the sand dunes of the Brahmaputra, here three-quarters of a mile broad and flowing in a swift current 11,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Founded 1,200 years ago, it is of all the large monasteries the oldest and the most famous. The main temple stands four-square in a central position. A paved courtyard, worn with the feet of countless monks, leads to it, and three pagoda-shaped roofs surmount it. High up are emblems representing the thunderbolts of the Rain God; and around the top of the wall runs the dark red band that indicates a sacred building. Silent-footed monks glide to and fro, the outer world is hushed; everywhere is the passionless calm of Buddhism.

There are prophets in this monastery to whom many resort for the unfolding of future events. Chief among them is one, inspired by a deity who has in the past helped in the discovery of young Dalai Lamas. This



Roerich Museum, Pix and © the Houston-Mount Everest flight.

"There was no more thoroughgoing dictator in the whole world than the late Dalai Lama"—Here he is shown on his throne. At top, "the roof of the world"—the Himalaya Mountains. Right, Tibetan people, typical of the Dalai Lama's subjects.

chief prophet was a great admirer of the late Dalai Lama and knew, as many Tibetans do, of the close friendship that prevailed between the Dalai Lama and myself.

HE led my party into the temple. It was a vast hall, supported by powerful pillars, and dimly lighted. Buddhist images everywhere, saints and gods and kings. We passed up by the long, low seats where the monks assemble in prayer and went up the steps and past a railing to the high altar. This was covered with the copper bowls of holy water, and the lamps of silver and gold in which butter is burned for the souls of the departed, masses for the dead. Beyond the altar, and raised on a still higher platform, sat the great image of Buddha, gazing over the hall, in the world but not of the world, eternally serene. Everywhere peace.

The chief prophet and I and a Tibetan

friend of mine were talking by the high altar about the Dalai, his actions and the reasons underlying them. He was telling me that the Dalai Lama and I thought alike on many subjects. While my Tibetan friend prostrated himself before the great image, the chief prophet fetched holy water and poured some into my hands. Then taking me by the hand, he led me behind the high altar and up a short ladder to the small platform between it and the Buddha rising straight above us. Here, in the Holy of Holies, we stood alone together, almost touching the knees of the image. The chief prophet joined the palms of his hands and prayed for the quick return of his beloved Head. Then he turned to me. "Please also pray," he said, "according to your religious custom."

So for the good of Tibet we prayed, the Buddhist and the Christian, each in our own religion. And while we did so, the priests of the temple—who were accompanying us—stood below with their eyes on the ground, silent, reverentially still.



Then taking me again by the hand, the chief priest led me down the ladder, and round the back of the image to the other side of the temple. For you see, you should follow the way of the sun; you should not return on your tracks. A notice was put up in the temple asking all to pray for the speedy return of the Dalai Lama. Tibetans believe unhesitatingly in the efficacy of prayer.

WHEN the boy is finally chosen, now perhaps 3 or 4 years old, he is brought to Lhasa, and says good-bye to his father and mother. Henceforth he will meet them only as occasional visitors. Priests will take charge of him. Women do not enter into the scheme of his young life; his mother's place is taken by the Master of the Bed Chamber. He and the Chief Butler, both intel- (Continued on Page 28)



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HISTORY INSPIRES NEW PATTERNS IN WALLPAPER

By **WALTER RENDELL STOREY**

AN advance in artistry is marked by this season's wallpaper designs, and in some rooms which feature these designs new arrangements have been worked out. Light, gay colors are seen, as well as rich, dark backgrounds, individual yet adaptable to period as well as modern furniture. Harmonizing borders furnish the usual upper part of the wall finish and sometimes, more unconventionally, form a frame around doors and windows.

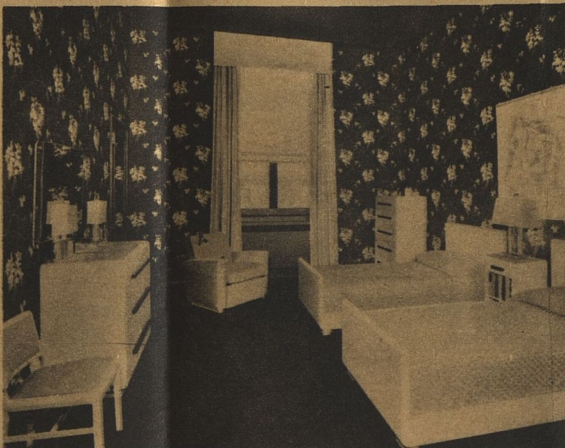
Traditionally correct is a paper inspired by the coronation, with clusters of three curling ostrich plumes and heavy cords. In the Regency style is another, with garlands surrounding oval medallions in which a pair of soft-hued doves alternate with architectural motifs of gardens and Summer houses. Directoire in spirit is "Balloon Ascension," recalling the first flight, in the eighteenth century, of this forerunner of the Zeppelin. Large clusters of flowers are popular this year; one paper shows them grouped against feathery sprays of ferns and tiny blossoms, with a delicate lattice motif for a background.

While in most rooms the four walls are papered alike, professional decorators have been creating daring but artistic innovations. A bedroom, for example, has the wall behind the bed covered with a patterned paper and the other three walls in a solid color which echoes the principal hue in the design. Paper manufacturers, in line with this growing vogue, supply solid-color papers to match the patterned hues. An alcove or the inside of a closet, including the inside of the door, may be papered in a solid color; or the color, provided it is not too dark, may be used as a dado (separated by an appropriate narrow border), or as a ceiling covering.

A DARK ceiling, as every student of decoration knows, makes a room look lower as well as seem darker. The space above a fireplace or the whole fireplace wall may be hung with a patterned paper and the rest of the room with a solid color or even a paper with a different but harmonizing pattern. Such an arrangement was seen in one of the Arts in Industry Exposition interiors, where a wallpaper with a formalized line design was used on either side of a plain papered chimney breast, with the other walls in the same solid color.

American designers are developing a native style in pictorial papers this season. A striking one shows a view of the skyline of New York in which historic buildings, such as the Subtreasury with its Greek columnar front, Trinity Church, and the old fort now the Aquarium, are contrasted with towering skyscrapers, Central Park and the Hudson and East Rivers. This design is worked out in a simple poster-esque technique which will not obtrude itself when applied to the walls of a small dining room. Another paper includes in a modern composition such American landmarks as Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and the Capitol at Washington. In the same simplified contemporary style is a picture paper of Paris featuring the Montmartre section. A horizontal effect and emphasis on rectangular lines harmonize it with mod-

An Old Fashion Revived With One Wall Often Plain or of a Different Design



Wallpaper with an oxblood ground.

ern furnishings, while its associations with the past make it appropriate also for period interiors.

Another charming paper pictures, in scroll and floral-framed groups, twin eighteenth-century mansions inspired by a country place in Ireland. The designer in this case has caught the spirit of the wallpapers of the early nineteenth century, which makes the pattern particularly appropriate for Federal or English Regency rooms. For the very modern interior are offered several surrealist designs. One of these at first glance suggests a Louis XVI group of musical instruments and flowers, but on close inspection it turns out to be a fantastic arrangement of teacups hung on branches, electric light bulbs, a large daisy with a clock face for a center, and other gay details.

Boys' rooms offer an opportunity for unconventional wallpaper decoration. Two of the walls might be hung in a nautical paper and the other two in one of the wood-grained patterns. Useful in almost any bedroom is a paper of stars with outline drawings of constellation figures; like most patterns, it comes in various color schemes ranging from silver to effective dark background colors.

SUMMER homes are sometimes the best settings for simple antiques, especially pieces in pine, maple and fruit woods. Less costly, often, then the finer types which more formal interiors demand for all-around use, these tables, chairs, chests of drawers and turned bedsteads from our Colonial past are in artistic agreement with the informal architecture of week-end lodge and country home. Judicious purchasers with an eye to values can often pick up original examples at what might have to be paid for newly made furniture.

Although the supply of very early Colonial pieces is limited, similar ones of Canadian or English provenance, in the same spirit of simple woodwork, may be found. There are, too, delightful nineteenth-century country-made benches, tables and simple chairs which will bring a touch of the old-time farm house to the modern cottage.

The small tables of olden days are useful in the modern interior for lamp stands, tea tables and end tables. Most graceful are

those with a turned center stand supported by three curved legs, and with a round top; picturesque are the cruder earlier ones with a square post standard and a crossed floor support. Candlestands of this type are sometimes discovered with the brick-red paint, a favorite finish in Colonial days, still on them. This dull red was probably used to imitate the more expensive mahogany.

JUST now wood in its natural finish is most popular, and often layer after layer of paint is painstakingly removed and the pine or maple underneath thoroughly waxed. Spruce was used, too, for these simply made stands, and cherry as well. The long rectangular pedestal tables with board tops almost two inches thick and heavy board stretchers held by pegs, on exhibit now in the antique collection of a downtown New York store, are made of spruce. This wood was used also in a very simple gate-leg table with slender square legs and a set of solid wood or wainscot-back chairs. The popular wooden settees with spindles in the back and round turned legs are usually made from several kinds of wood: the heavy board seat of pine and the spindles and supports of oak, ash or hickory.

Special charm is given to some of this simply made furniture by careful selection of the wood by the cabinetmaker. Pieces are chosen which are free from knots. Others with unusual graining pro-

duce a decorative effect on fronts of chests of drawers. The top of a table may be of curly maple, a peculiar grain effect occurring in maple wood, as illustrated by an example in the collection.

Wall racks, shelves and cupboards were also made of pine and maple in comparatively large numbers, and for that reason are not hard to find now. Some are simple, oblong open boxes with the back piece cut in a graceful curved outline, pierced with a hole for hanging on a nail. In this class are the spoon racks and salt boxes from Pennsylvania.

The old-fashioned cobbler benches, their original pine mellowed to a beautiful light brown, are still popular as hearthside seats and holders for books and magazines. Some have their tops partly covered with leather, adding an interesting color and texture.

AMONG the accessories which may well accompany early American furniture in the Summer home are ingeniously made wooden kegs and butter tubs, useful for wastepaper baskets and containers of wood for the open fire. The early ones have hickory hoops, with the staves and bottoms of pine. Old-time churns are ingeniously made into lamp standards for floor lamps, and the tall ones used as tables by the side of a chair.

Ancient seamen's or carpenters' chests are useful as seats when furnished with a cushion, and make, besides, convenient storage places. Some seen recently are sturdily made with dovetailed ends and outward slanting sides. As chests were an important article of furniture, the antiquarian has discovered many styles, ranging from elaborately painted examples of Pennsylvania German provenance to unpainted varieties with perhaps an initial marked on the top or front.

CURRENT EXHIBITIONS

Antique Tableware. Museum of the City of New York. China, silver, linen and other accessories exhibited in table arrangement in the old-time style.

Chinese Porcelains. Guy Mayer Gallery, 41 East 57th Street, through May 28. Antique blue and white ware of the K'ang Hsi period.

Decorative Figurines. Karl Freund Gallery, 50 East 57th Street, until May 27. Ducks and geese in pottery, glass and metal from early times to modern days.

Fashions in Fabrics. Newark Museum. Oriental brocades, Indian silks, Persian shawls, American Indian blankets, Colonial weaving. Also looms and raw materials.



Mattie Edwards Hewitt.

Simple antique furniture for the country home.

TIBET SEARCHES FOR A LITTLE CHILD

(Continued from Page 13)

lignant priests of high social rank, attend to his every want. While he is still young tutors are appointed and he has to study the intricacies of Tibetan Buddhism. He works hard at his religious exercises, but of worldly matters he can know but little. The teachers are priests and mundane affairs are outside their sphere.

There are grave dangers in the boy's path, especially as the time draws near for him to assume the full power, not only the spiritual but the temporal power also. His servants must at all times guard against poison, though you will be told that a Dalai Lama need never die from poison, unless he wishes to do so. And he must visit that holy lake, where he will see a vision showing the future events of his life and the time of his death. That, indeed, is easy. But he must also visit Pal-den Lha-mo who is the goddess of the lake and guardian of the Tibetan Government. The lad must visit her temple there alone, and speak to her face to face. On his way back to Lhasa he is given a holy pill. "to renew his vitality and make his countenance shine."

The four Dalai Lamas preceding the last all died before attaining maturity or soon afterward. None held temporal sway. Tibetans say they angered the goddess, being too young to know how to speak properly to her. Others refer to the pill, and talk of poison. In fact, strong powers were ranged against the boy—the Regent, who wished to keep the power in his own hands, and the Chinese Government, which feared a Tibet with the power of a god-king behind it. The last Dalai came through, but he had a very strong will. And, as he used to tell me, he was exceptionally fortunate in his servants, watchful and trustworthy.

AT 18 the Dalai Lama comes of age. This is not more than 17 in our reckoning, for Tibetans count the year of birth and the current year, so that a boy born on the last day of the year is two years old on the day after his birth. And now he is entitled to be the Sovereign of Tibet, head of both church and State. All power belongs to him, and has so belonged since three hundred years ago, when a chieftain of the Oelöt tribe of Mongols subdued Tibet and offered the sovereignty of it to the Dalai Lama of that time, the fifth in the order of succession.

There was no more thoroughgoing dictator in the whole world than the late Dalai Lama. He not only had the power of life and death over his subjects. Tibetans believe wholeheartedly in the doctrine of rebirth again and again; on earth, if one has lived a good life; in one of the numerous hells again and again, if one does evil. And the "All Knowing Presence"—one of the several names by which the Dalai Lama is known—can heavily influence where one's future life will be. So there is good reason for his power. When the Supreme Council kept pressing on him a policy of which he disapproved, he not only vetoed it but shut them up in a monastery.

It is, however, not generally known that most Dalai Lamas have refused to exercise the temporal power. The fifth and the last have done so; the fifth for three years only, the last for the

forty years of his adult life. The others, especially those surrounding them, have felt that their sanctity was tarnished by contact with the dirt of worldly administration. And, from the practical point of view, they realized their lack of training and recoiled from the difficulty. Not so the last. His courage and energy were inexhaustible; he recoiled from nothing. But he often used to tell me of the difficulties that attended his early efforts; and the men of Lhasa tell of the tact, tinged with humor, by which he surmounted the obstacles that stood in his path.

WHILE I was living in Lhasa the monastery four miles away, known as "The Heap of Rice"—the largest monastery in the world—went into rebellion. The poorer classes did not worry much; an uprising was to be expected every now and then, especially among the turbulent inmates of the monasteries. Indeed, it introduced a great deal of excitement which brightened the dullness of the daily round.

But the wealthy were anxious for the safety of their possessions. It is in Lhasa that they love to live and keep their heirlooms around them. So they sent these and other valuables out on the dark nights and hid them in villages far and near. The Dalai Lama heard of this through his agents. He wished to avoid a panic, starting in Lhasa, and spreading to other parts. Presently, therefore, a magistrate visited each well-to-do householder, and inquired whether he had hidden any property. The denial of each was recorded, for none dared to confess in this way his distrust of the administration. The people laughed and wondered how, later on, they could claim any valuables that might be discovered in the homes of simple villagers.

During the lifetime of the Dalai Lama you heard only slight and guarded criticism of his rule, especially in the Province of Lhasa. But when he had passed to the Honorable Field criticism grew a little more pronounced. For he was a strong ruler, stirring up the lazy ones and limiting both priestly and feudal privileges in this priest-ridden, feudalistic country. Did the head of a large monastery, great in his self-esteem, oppress his poor neighbors? A call would come to go to Lhasa and wait on the "Precious Protector." Arrived there, the abbot might be kept two or three days in the ante-room before the Dalai Lama received him, and the interview, when it came, crumpled up his self-sufficiency. Many were the officials whom he degraded for laziness, lack of self-control and other forms of inefficiency. A few changes were made when he died, but the main lines of his policy were followed.

IN area Tibet is one-third that of the United States, but the entire population is less than half that of New York City. It is the highest country on the earth and one of the most secluded. Districts 10,000 feet above the level of the sea are regarded as low-lying; monasteries and farmhouses at 15,000 are by no means uncommon. Throughout the vast area of Northern Tibet—over a

thousand miles in length and four or five hundred across—even the valleys are at an altitude of 16,000. And the winds! You will find it better to come out of your draughty tent onto the ice-bound ground for your day's march before 6 in the morning in order to avoid, as far as possible, the blinding, freezing gale that begins about 10 and attains full force after midday.

They are hardy folk, these Tibetans. In olden times all were pure nomads following their flocks of sheep and goats, their herds of ponies, mules and the long-haired, bushy-tailed yaks, the characteristic cattle of Tibet. Even now the nomads are to be found everywhere, as crops can grow only in the warmer, well-watered areas. But for many centuries past the farmers have been numerous. They grow barley, their staple food; peas and mustard; and in the less arctic places wheat, buckwheat, and for vegetables they grow radishes and turnips; but of vegetables the ordinary Tibetan eats only the tiniest portion or none at all.

The peasants live in houses. The lower part of the walls may be built of stone, the upper of air-dried brick. They have no brick kilns. They have no glass in their windows, and no fireplaces. To keep warm they wear sheepskins and long felt boots. In fact, a Tibetan may be said to carry his bedding about with him, and wear it. And of course they do not feel the cold as we do. Often in the early Spring, with snow on the ground and a cold wind blowing, you may see the Eastern Tibetan, naked from the waist upward, following his laden yaks as they lumber over the plain.

THE staple food of the farmer is barley flour and tea, and meat when he can afford it. He drinks twenty to thirty bowls of tea a day, the bowl being of the size of a largish cup. The nobles, officials and shopkeepers drink forty to eighty cups a day. Meat in Tibet keeps good for three years, if the animals be killed toward the beginning of Winter; grain keeps good for three or four hundred years, and is stored everywhere throughout the country. The dry cold makes this possible.

Polyandry flourishes in many parts. A girl marries two or three brothers. Maybe one is at home looking after the farm; another is three days' journey distant, tending the yaks and sheep and goats across two or three ranges of mountains where the grazing is good; a third is trading between Lhasa and India, for Tibetans are keen traders. In due course the farmer-husband will go out, and let in one of the other two. In this way subdivision of the family property is avoided. The wife has the whip hand.

Religion dominates Tibet as nothing else does. Older men and women often pray two hours every day, and the younger ones not a little. Enormous sums are spent on religious purposes. There is much in the religion that is mechanical, prayer wheels turned by a watermill, and so on. But there is also in it much that is good.

In any case the faith of the Tibetans is firm and deep. It is this faith on which the Dalai Lama's power is founded. But how long will it last in these pushful, scientific days? Who



Yellow-sect lama.

Painting by Sviatoslav R.

shall say? Up to date the been thirteen Dalai Lama is an old Tibetan proph there will be no more tha teen. It may well be so

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JUL 23 1937**SACRIFICE TO WAR**

There were the usual human casualties, both civilian and soldier, in Tuesday's artillery clash between Chinese and Japanese forces near Peiping. In a country which holds life cheaply these will be less noticed than another loss resulting from the brief battle. Historic Marco Polo bridge, 11 miles southwest of Peiping, was destroyed by Japanese shells.

The eleven arches of this magnificent marble span reached 900 feet across the Yangting. The structure was named for the Venetian traveler because, some 650 years ago, he told the world of its beauty. The Manchu emperors of Peking's golden age considered the bridge one of the glories of their capital, erecting monuments to record its history.

When the present hostilities began, beauty and cultural tradition were promptly sacrificed to the needs of war. Marco Polo bridge became a fortress, sandbags piled about the carved lions on the balustrades. When the Japanese gunners got the range, man's ingenuity destroyed the treasured relic that had withstood the centuries.

In the World War many structures symbolizing the artistic effort of the ages met the same fate. Nicholas Roerich, the artist, proposed after that conflict the pact which bears his name. Nations joining in the agreement are pledged to spare, in the event of war, such national monuments, libraries, museums, hospitals and the like. Presumably Japan is not a signatory. From Osaka the other day came the story that it is destroying its own magnificent Temple of Humanity to provide scrap iron for more warships.

It is not likely then that any formal understanding would have saved Marco Polo bridge either. So long as men continue killing each other to settle their differences, it seems too much to expect that they will have greater consideration for inanimate objects.

INDIAN AGITATION AGAINST JAPAN

Justified by Dr. R. N.
Tagore

SANTINIKETAN, Oct. 11.

Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore has received the following cable from Mr. Rashbehari Ghosh from Tokio:

"Indian merchants, students and residents meeting requests you to prevent the Congress and Nehru's anti-Japanese activities for the sake of Indian interests and Indo-Japanese friendship."

In reply Dr. Tagore has sent the following letter:

"Dear Rashbehari,—Your cable caused me many restless hours for it hurts me very much to have to ignore your appeal. I wish you had asked for my co-operation in a cause against which my spirit did not protest. I know that in making this appeal you counted on my great regard for the Japanese for I, along with the rest of Asia, did once admire and look up to Japan and did once fondly hope that in Japan Asia had at last discovered its challenge to the West and that Japan's new strength would be consecrated to safeguarding the culture of the East against alien interests, but Japan has not taken long to betray that rising hope, to repudiate all that seemed significant in her wonderful, and to us symbolic awakening and now to become itself a worse menace to the defenceless peoples of the East.

"Worse than its economic exploitation, worse, indeed, than its geographical aggression is this daily perpetration of pitiless massacres and its unashamed championship of its inhumanity. Countries have been conquered before in history, and seen in wider perspective there is nothing very inhuman or shocking in a virile race stepping over the dilapidated fences built by previous victories of an earlier race and until science made man's inhumanity so effective such fighting, like all life, seemed only half cruel. All that is changed and to-day when one nation invades another it is wrong not only because of mere imperialist ambition but because of human butchery more indiscriminate than any plague, and if the outraged conscience of all the world cries out against such wrong who am I to recall such a righteous protest?

"This protest has not been engineered by any single individual. It is as spontaneous and heart-felt as the admiration that the peoples of the East felt for Japan 30 years ago. I should be powerless to check it even if I dared to attempt it. You must, therefore, forgive me. I am unable to oblige you and believe me when I say that I have great sympathy with my countrymen in Japan as, indeed, I have with the Japanese themselves, but the cry that comes from China of broken hearts, broken heads and broken bones is far too piercing and awful."—A.P.

HAVOC CAUSED BY DROPPED

The Destruction of Nankai University, Tientsin

By a student of Nankai University

My University is gone! Nankai University, my home for the past two years, has been destroyed. The institution of which China had reason to be so proud is now only a pile of bricks. Our beautiful campus, once a busy community, teeming with the happy and expressive life of 4,000 students and their teachers, is now a scene of ruin and desolation.

The Japanese have had a "glorious" victory! They sent their bombing planes on a mission of "civilization." They were bringing us their new "culture." They have indeed taught us one lesson that we can never forget! That Japanese aggression in its fury seeks to destroy every vestige of our culture and to make our people their soulless slaves. Their bombs fell not on brick, stone and mortar. They pierced our hearts and left a fury which will more than match their barbarism.

Who could watch their swarms of planes, carrying lethal loads over Nankai, without a bitter curse on his lips? Watch the first plane come and drop a flag as a target on the roof of the Nankai library! See the squadrons follow, methodically dropping their bombs one after another, and then return to their base for more. Four hours of continuous bombardment against a defenceless and peaceful spot until not one stone remained untouched! Four hours to destroy the loving labor of twenty years—a delib-

erate piece of vandalism, without even the excuse of military necessity! And to make certain that the destruction was complete, soldiers with kerosene tins, with torch and gun, surrounded the University the following morning and put to flame every piece of wood and every scrap of paper which might proclaim that Nankai was still a possession of loyal Chinese.

Nankai University is no more. But there is now no time to grieve. We have a duty to perform.

Nankai University was the first Chinese institution to bring the great achievements of the world of arts and science to our country. In its steady growth it furnished engineers, chemists and economists who developed our Northern country. Its library was one of the finest in China. To it came students and scholars from all over the country. The barbaric Japanese militarists sought to take this from us, since it interfered with their ideas of "civilization" they wish to impose upon us. But Nankai was not only a treasured portion of Chinese property. Nankai belonged to the world of culture. Their bombs found mark not only in an institution of Chinese culture, but they destroyed a portion of the cultural heritage of the world. When will the world raise its voice in sufficient force to stop these barbarians—the destroyers of all culture?

New York Times
York Times
DEC 26 1937

DECEMBER 26, 1937.

AMERICAN DETAILS TIBETAN MYSTERIES

Young Lawyer Says He Saw
Hermit Who Stood Erect in
Cell for 20 Years

ONE LAMA 'ROSE INTO AIR'

Attained Height of Several
Feet Without Jumping—Saw
Temperature Trick

A hermit who spent twenty years in a cell no larger than a telephone booth without once lying down, and who thrived on the discipline, and lamas who rose several feet in the air without jumping were described yesterday by Theos Bernard, young Tucson, Ariz., lawyer and graduate student at Columbia University, who has just returned from the so-called "forbidden city" of Lhasa, in Tibet.

Mr. Bernard, in a copyrighted account of his fifteen-month stay in Tibet released through the North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc., said he was able to see these physical feats as the house guest of Tsarong-Shape, one of the four Tibetan cabinet ministers, who entertained him in the capital of the theocracy while he was gathering material for research into the origin and backgrounds of Tibetan Buddhism.

Mr. Bernard said that although he had met many Tibetan monks who believe it is possible for a human body to float through the air from peak to peak, he himself saw none.

Lamas Spring Into Air

"I have, however, seen lamas apparently make their bodies lighter and suddenly spring several feet into the air without visible muscular effort," he said. "This phenomenon occurs at certain religious rites during which one lama enters a sort of trance and makes oracular utterances.

"This individual may be in this state for several hours, during which time he may leap from the ground by a sort of muscular spasm a number of times. After the ceremony, this lama is taken away, in an exhausted state, and it usually takes him several days to recover from it.

"The act of raising bodily temperature by concentration, or Thumo, as the Tibetans call it, I have seen practiced. I myself have seen a lama, dressed only in a loin cloth, raise his body temperature to a sweating fever heat in a room wherein the temperature was not higher than fifty degrees.

"I visited a hermit who had spent twenty years in a cell no larger than a telephone booth without once lying down. He lives on a diet of yak's milk and is as vigorous in appearance as any other 70-year-old man I have ever seen."

These phenomena Mr. Bernard ascribed to the "very rigorous physical discipline" of the Tibetan Buddhists, which "to a certain extent" he had practiced on himself, "not without results."

Thrived on Frugal Diet

"I lived in Tibet on a very frugal liquid diet and found myself able to get along with little or no sleep for several months," he related. "Nor did I suffer any loss of physical alertness during this time—quite on the contrary, I never felt better in my life."

He emphasized that these practices were engaged in by the Tibetans as a means of arriving at a state of perfect contemplation and are "but by-products of a philosophical process."

Mr. Bernard said his host, Tsarong-Shape, one of the wealthiest men in Tibet, was a cosmopolitan person of broad views, with a home relatively comfortable, even by American standards. Tsarong kept in touch with the outside world through Calcutta and London daily broadcasts, brought in on his English radio set, followed English custom in serving 4 o'clock tea with an English silver tea service and with imported cookies and cake, had western trees and plants in his garden, including apple trees from America, and was an accomplished photographic technician.

On a typical day, he said, he used to arise at 4:30 A. M. and have tea brought by one of his servants. After discussing the day's program with his Lupon, or secular teacher, he would study and read until 8, when he would have breakfast with his host. After talking a while he would return to his study to meet with various lamas and with them pore over manuscripts and documents he had been able to buy or which were given him.

Tea Served at 4 o'Clock

Conversation or a nap of an hour or two would follow a simple lunch at 1 P. M. Then more conferences with lamas and 4 o'clock tea, followed by study until dusk. He and Tsarong would have a walk in the garden and then dinner would be served. Evenings were spent in reading and study, or in discussing photography and cameras, or in

Continued on Page Two

Сато—самурай

Невѣста всемірно извѣстнаго японскаго теннисиста Сато, который покончилъ самоубійствомъ на пути въ Европу, заявила англійскимъ журналистамъ:

— Мой женихъ, опасаясь, что его бо-
лѣзненное состояніе подорветъ шансы
японской команды на побѣду въ состяза-
ніяхъ на кубокъ Дэвиса, добровольно
ушелъ съ жизни. Онъ поступилъ, какъ
подлинный самурай. Наша теннисная фе-
дерація совершила большую ошибку, за-
ставивъ его ѣхать въ Европу. Сато слиш-
комъ хорошо понималъ отвѣтственность,
которая была возложена на него, и не
имѣлъ выбора.

Что касается его подавленности и тя-
желого душевнаго состоянія, то я могу
объяснить вамъ въ чемъ дѣло. Я — един-
ственный ребенокъ въ семьѣ, и согласно
древнимъ японскимъ обычаямъ, для того
чтобы не исчезло имя моего рода, должна
была остаться въ семьѣ. Поэтому я не мо-
гла, выйдя замужъ за Сато, войти въ его
домъ. Онъ долженъ былъ войти въ нашу
семью и принять фамилію нашихъ пред-
ковъ — Окада. Противъ этого были его
родители, ибо младшій братъ Сато слабъ
здоровьемъ, и въ случаѣ его смерти пре-
кратился бы родъ Сато.

Въ связи съ самоубійствомъ Сато, по-
дало въ отставку въ полномъ составѣ все
правленіе японской лаунъ-теннисной фе-
дераціи.

nattan and the defendant picketed those buildings and on their signs used the names of plaintiff's customers. In the endeavor to equalize the age-old struggle between capital and labor, Legislatures have enacted statutes and courts have interpreted so as to recognize what has frequently been referred to as peaceful picketing as the lawful advertising by labor of its grievances, as lawful appeals to those selling non-union made goods to discontinue so doing. These acts are not unlawful, but where there is the attempt to interfere or ruin the business of one who is not concerned in the dispute between labor and its employer, the boundary of lawful conduct is transgressed and the secondary boycott is called into being.

Permissible Conduct Discussed

Oakes, in his book on organized labor and industrial conflicts, discusses the limits of permissible conduct in influencing the action of third persons by stating the rule to be: "It must not, however, so exceed the bounds of persuasion as to become minatory. While individuals may lawfully refuse to have dealings with an-

LINKS HOSIERY UNIT TO 'STRIKEBREAKER'

NLRB Counsel Introduces Letter to Man Denounced by La Follette Group

'MISSIONARY WORK' TOLD

Head of Alleged Berkshire Company Union Describes Fight on Walkout

By JOSEPH SHAPLEN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

READING, Pa., Dec. 3.—Additional evidence was presented at the hearing of the National Labor Relations Board here today in an effort to show that the Berkshire Employees Association of the Berkshire Knitting Mills of this city was a company union maintained in violation of the Wagner act.

The board is investigating a complaint by the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, accusing the company of coercion and intimidation of employees and failure to reinstate about 300 workers who took part in a strike last year. The federation is seeking an order for dissolution of the association.

With Fred Werner, president of the association, on the stand for the fifth day, Samuel J. Zack, counsel for the board, introduced evidence designed to show that the association availed itself of the assistance of persons and agencies characterized as strike breakers by the La Follette committee and cooperated with the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association in a drive for the reduction of taxes.

Printed and other matter distributed by the association was admitted into the record by Trial Examiner Leo J. Kriz over protests of attorneys for the company and the association.

Mr. Zack sought to bring out that the association held no meetings during the strike months of October and November, 1936, that it made no serious efforts to adjust grievances of employees, that it was instrumental in helping the company establish a group-insurance system designed to discourage unionization, and that although, according to Mr. Werner's testimony, members of the association were not required to pay dues, it had a "war chest" used to fight the strike. Mr. Werner testified that the association was financed by "contributions" from its members.

That Mr. Werner was illegally elected president of the association was the contention of counsel for the board when minutes of the association showed that there was no quorum, as required by the association's by-laws, at the meeting of June 21, 1936, when he was chosen to the post.

Under questioning Mr. Werner described "missionary" work he and others conducted in efforts to have strikers return to work.

He characterized this activity legitimate, saying, "I wanted to work and others wanted to work."

Strikers were approached directly and through their wives with advice to resume work, he testified, and he helped direct a squad of men armed with sticks and clubs who led employees through the picket lines. He denied that he furnished the weapons, but admitted that some of these were available on the company property.

The weapons, he insisted, were used solely as defense against violence and threatened violence by strikers.

Counsel for the employees' association fought introduction of a record of expenditures during the strike from the association's "war chest" and demanded that the books of the Federation of Hosiery Workers be produced to show how it handled its finances and the purposes of its outlays.

"Certainly not," shouted Mr. Zack. "The union is not on trial here."

Mr. Werner identified a communication from his association to David Clark, publisher of The Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C., recording that the association had supplied Mr. Clark with cuts from a pamphlet entitled "Lest We Forget." In reply to a question Mr. Werner said he did not know that the La Follette Committee had characterized Mr. Clark as "strike breaker No. 1 of the South."

A letter was offered in evidence from State Senator Mason J. Owlett of Pennsylvania concerning a communication from Mr. Werner urging cooperation in the reduction of taxation on industry. Mr. Werner said he did not know that Mr. Owlett was president of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association and held that it was not improper for a labor organization to help an employers' organization reduce

TASHI LAMA, EXILED BUDDHIST RULER, 54

Last of Two Grand Lamas of
Tibet Is Dead in Jyekundo
in Western China

ADOPTED WESTERN STYLES

Reformist Views Led to Rift
With Late Superior—Revered
as Reincarnated Buddha

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
DELHI, India, Dec. 3.—The Tashi Lama, exiled spiritual leader of Tibet, died last Tuesday midnight, according to information received from the town of Jyekundo in Western China. His age was 54.

Recently the Tashi Lama had endeavored to re-enter Tibet after thirteen years of exile. He was accompanied by a Chinese military retinue and large body of attendants which constituted a force not wholly welcomed in Tibet. The Tashi Lama claimed to have discovered the reincarnated Dalai Lama who still is believed unfound, although a preliminary search by Tibetan authorities was said to have met with some success.

While it is yet early to determine the effect of the death of the second leader of the Tibetan religious and political hierarchy, it is believed it will lessen the difficulties associated with the present situation involving the Dalai Lama's reincarnation.

Situation Left Muddled

SHANGHAI, Dec. 3 (AP).—The death of the Tashi Lama, the living Buddha of Tibet, left the mysterious "forbidden land" without either of the Grand Lamas who exercised a divided spiritual and temporal absolutism over the mid-Asiatic country of 3,000,000 people.

The Tashi Lama, worshiped as a reincarnation of Buddha himself and spiritual head of Tibet, was exiled by the Dalai Lama, Tibet's supreme temporal lord, in 1924. Each grand lama must certify to the reincarnation of the other in a man-child born at the time of his death; but because of his exile the Tashi Lama was unable to recognize the new Dalai Lama when the latest reincarnation died in December, 1933.

Since that time the Tashi Lama had been attempting to return to Tibet and had been reported seeking to merge the two Lamaships in himself. His return to Lhasa, the forbidden city, was blocked, however, by orthodox Tibetans who resented his reformist tendencies.

Priests of the yellow hat sect—the reformed Buddhists who recognize the Dalai Lama as spiritual as well as temporal ruler—continued their search for his reborn successor. This baby was reported found last July, but there was never confirmation.

The exiled Tashi Lama, a huge man who always wore a bright yellow robe and high leather boots, had attempted to bring educational and administrative reforms to the strange country of towering mountains, where one-fifth of the population are priests.

Adopted Western Fashions

The Tashi Lama adopted Western fashions in his exile, insisting on shaking hands and riding about in expensive American-made automobiles. He was fond of American jazz music, motion pictures and the radio. He entertained in Western style at the best hotels of China's international cities.

Tibet is under nominal Chinese sovereignty, although practically independent since the Dalai Lama led a revolt in 1912. He had been deposed by the Chinese Emperor in 1910 and fled to British India with Chinese troops in pursuit.

British authorities refused his plea for intervention, but allowed him to remain in India, from where he led his march on Lhasa, defeating the Chinese. In the same year China agreed, on British representations, not to intervene actively in the internal administration of Tibet.

The succession of Tibet's two grand lamas depends on the primary Buddhist doctrine of reincarnation. Any believer who seeks to attain Buddhahood is a Bodhisattva and is reborn to teach others.

The Tashi Lama's spiritual influence has been greater than that of the Dalai Lama because he was considered the earthly reflex of Buddha himself, the reincarnation of Amitabha, one of the Buddhas of the ten directions of space.

The Dalai Lama is considered the reincarnation of the great Bodhisattva whom Tibetans revere as their ancestor.



Associated
THE TASHI LAMA

'OLD JIM' THORPE CHAMPIONS TRIBE

Indian Athlete 'Hits the Line'
Again to Rid His People of
a 'Joker' Constitution

SEES FEDERAL 'MEDDLING'

'Protecting' Redman, He Says,
Means Putting Him 'Right
Back on Reservation'

Copyright, 1937, by NANA, Inc.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 25.—Jim Thorpe, the greatest athlete, the Indian race ever produced, has just learned the white man's most fascinating game—politics.

Jim is back home, trying to get his people, the Sac and Fox Tribe, to rescind their vote on a new constitution, recently adopted by a 202-to-120 vote. For that constitution, Jim declares, is a neat bit of hoodwinking by the Federal Government which will put the Indian "right back on the reservation."

Jim waddles his 235 pounds in and out of the offices of local bigwigs, quotes theories and impressive-sounding figures, and tosses off jokes like a professional baby-kisser.

"Pop" Warner's Discovery

Even though he has changed a lot, he is still a hero here. He's fat and fiftyish now, for it has been thirty years since this wild young Prague, Okla., brave was sent East to Carlisle for taming.

He was a sensation from the first. He still had on his overalls when he literally jumped into the limelight. Strolling to the spot where the other Indian boys were busy high jumping, Jim granted his contempt, then leaped neatly over the bar, overalls, coat and all.

Glenn ("Pop") Warner, Carlisle coach who is now at Temple University, saw that feat. And "Pop" was never one to waste his opportunities. With Warner's help, Jim was to become an all-American football player and one of America's greatest Olympic stars.

The headlines tell the story:
1911—Carlisle 18, Harvard 15—Thorpe Scores Four Drop Kicks—The Indian Beats Crimson—Greatest Back of All Time—No Defense Can Stop Big Jim—One-Man Team Wins—Superman Drives Through to Victory.

1912—The Stockholm Olympics—Indian Wins Both Pentathlon and Decathlon — Thorpe Has Dinner With King of Sweden—Taft Praises Thorpe.

Then home, where a wildly cheering public awaited him. The Olympic fathers later lifted his medals, for he had held down a dinky \$25-a-week job in the South Atlantic Baseball League in 1909 and 1910.

After Cheering Subsided

But, despite the outcry from those who thought a sympathetic eye might have been winked at the rules in his case, Thorpe did not mind much. He was too busy at baseball, hockey and pro football. There was not much pay, but it was fun.

He was at it until 1929, twenty years after he had played his first game for Carlisle. And those who played against him and his unbeaten Canton, Ohio, Bulldogs, say he was hitting almost as hard and tackling almost as furiously at the last as he was in his heyday.

Then came comparative oblivion. He bobbed up in the headlines now and then. He was master of ceremonies for C. C. Pyle's ill-fated Union Derby; he was a Hollywood extra, he was photographed digging ditches, he was in charge of all Indians working in Hollywood.

Jim is just a motion picture extra now. He is far from being a capitalist, but he isn't exactly poverty-stricken either. And he has four sons, stair-stepping from 8 months to 10 years.

As to That Constitution

On this deal to repeal the Constitution, he admits he is just the "front guy." The Thorpe name still carries its magic, helps swing the votes. Some one else calls the signals while Jim carries the ball.

"And we've got 'em tied right now," says Jim joyfully. "All we have to do is kick the extra point and the Constitution is gone."

And what is the main drawback of this Constitution?

"It's just this," he explains. "The government insists on special legislation for the Indian. It is all done under the guise of helping him out, of offering protection.

"But that's a lot of hooey. There are poor, down-and-out Indians. Sure there are. But there are poor, down-and-out Irishmen, Scotchmen and Germans, too, aren't there? And there is no special race legislation set up for them.

"And listen, there hasn't been a single poor Indian helped by any of this legislation. The Indian who has the money is the Indian the government is always wanting to protect. We are trying to keep our tribe free from government meddling, to give the Indian a chance to stand on his own."

And why did this Constitution mean government meddling?

"It means that every Indian has the Federal Government as a guardian. And it means that the government will continue to look after 800 acres of mighty rich oil land, oil land from which members of our tribe have received only \$200 each in twenty years."

With that, Jim got to his feet, ready to rumble off in search of more politicians to buttonhole with a plea for help for his cause.

FREE WARD CARE ROSE

Increase of 6% This Year Over
'36 Reported by Jewish Charities

Free ward care during 1937 in the ten medical institutions affiliated with the New York and Brooklyn Federations of Jewish Charities totaled \$23,150 days, an increase of more than 6 per cent over the \$48,163 days provided last year, according to a report issued yesterday by Ralph E. Samuel, chairman of the executive committee of the \$6,250,000 federation campaign.

During 1937 free visits to these clinics totaled 1,023,599, as compared with 973,599 such visits in 1936. Mr. Samuel reported that 51,084 patients were treated in the free wards of federation hospitals in 1937.

The \$1,811,938 allotted to the hospitals during the last year, he said, was the largest single item in the \$6,250,000 budget for the 116 welfare agencies affiliated with the two federations which the campaign now in progress is seeking to raise.



THE PALACE OF THE LATE DALAI LAMA

The Potala, one of the architectural wonders of Tibet and the largest building in Lhasa.

AMERICAN DETAILS TIBETAN MYSTERIES

Continued From Page One

listening to the radio. For a weekly fifteen-minute broadcast in Tibetan from Nanking a number of persons would gather at Tsarong's radio. They would retire at midnight, following a nightcap of tea at 11 P. M.

Ritual days, like Sundays, were spent entirely at a temple or in a lamasery, he said.

"On these days, I would arise usually somewhat earlier, as the ceremonies were held at such monasteries as Drepong, a few miles out of Lhasa," he said. "My boys were up at 3 to saddle the horses and after the inevitable and necessary early morning cup of tea, we rode out to the monastery."

"The ceremonies would begin at sunrise, and consisted of prayers, chants and devotional tours to the shrines about the monastery. It is impossible to describe the atmosphere of these early-morning age-old religious ceremonies. The music which accompanied them was unlike any music I know.

Ceremonies Last All Day

"The ceremonies would be interrupted about 8 o'clock for a brief breakfast, and would be resumed immediately after this, continuing for the rest of the day, interspersed only occasionally by cups of tea. The last part of the ceremony consisted of a devotional tour around the whole monastery—a distance of about one mile. The ride back home at dusk would be followed by a simple supper and the evening would be spent much as would any other."

Mr. Bernard said that the average Tibetan lives much as the American does, except that he probably sleeps less and eats often. He had intended to make only a short trip to Kalimpong, India, gateway of Tibet, where Ngak-chen Rimpoche, prime minister of the late Tashi Lama, and other lamas were happy to meet an American who was interested in them, their outlook and their customs. His search for original materials led him to Gyantse, center of British influence in Tibet, and finally to Lhasa.



Newman

RETURNING FROM TIBET
Theos Bernard

**BUDDHIST WORSHIP
IN TIBET PICTURED**

Continued From Page One

original material on Buddhist philosophy and customs.
Mr. Bernard left New York on July 30, 1936, for Kalimpong, India, where he spent the entire Summer and Winter studying the written language and three different spoken dialects of Tibet. His wife, Dr. Viola W. Bernard, a member of the staff of the Jersey City Medical Center, traveled with him as far as Kalimpong and then returned to the United States.

Un Bouddha vivant est limogé et les bonzes font la grève

(Grand reportage de notre envoyé spécial Jean LASSERRE)

Le train jaune

Il y a trente minutes exactement — à 4 h. 25 de l'après-midi — j'étais accouru à un guichet de la gare de Pékin, attendant un passage pour l'express de Moukden d'après-demain.

Un tiers en chinois, un tiers en anglais et un tiers par geste, je m'expliquais avec l'employé.

Lui. — C'est un billet pour demain que vous voulez ?

Moi. — Non, après-demain.

Lui. — Oui, oui, c'est bien ce que je disais, pour demain.

Moi (hurlant). — Non !

Lui. — Si, si, j'ai compris.

Moi. — Vous n'avez rien compris du tout.

Lui. — Yes, sir... (puis en chinois, croyant que je ne comprends pas) Chien de garce !... Remette de poro ! Ce sont deux des rares mots que je connaisse. Je vais lui répondre du pareil au même, quand je reçois une énorme tape sur l'épaule. Quel est l'abruti ?...

— Hello, cher ! cher ! cher ! Qu'est-ce que vous faites là ?

C'est un confrère chinois. Il parle anglais avec l'accent cockney, porte des culottes de soie à faire pâlir de jalousie le prince de Galles, des lunettes d'écaillé pour devantera d'oculiste, et un étui pour appareil photographique dans lequel il met ses cigarettes.

— Alors, reprend-il, vous n'avez pas vu le Bon Dieu ?

Il a travaillé dans des journaux américains à San Francisco : il était payé pour rapporter chaque soir une nouvelle sensationnelle sur les quartiers chinois, c'est-à-dire qu'il s'y entend en fait de bluff.

Le Bon Dieu ? Quelle blague est-ce encore ? Depuis une semaine on me promet toutes les célébrités locales et je n'en ai vu aucune : l'une est à la chasse, l'autre en prison, l'autre fume son opium... Cette fois, avec son Bon Dieu, le confrère va un peu fort.

Je hausse les épaules :

— Le Bon Dieu ? J'ai délégué avec lui ce matin.

Mais il se rebêche :

— Pas d'histoire, dit-il, le Bouddha vivant prend le train.

Du coup, je le suis au trot.

Après le petit tourniquet du contrôle, le qual est couvert de beau sable jaune, très fin. Le jaune est la couleur sacrée. Des emblèmes d'or décorent les hangars, les portes. Tout au bout de la gare, une vingtaine de personnes — uniformes et jaquettes — et plusieurs prêtres vêtus de la longue robe traditionnelle.

Ils entourent un petit homme replet et souriant. Nous nous approchons, et mon compagnon s'incline très bas devant



Ces lamas passent leur vie dans des couvents lorsqu'ils ne mendent pas sur les routes et dans les rues.

— Presque.

Nous sautons dans sa voiture et nous filons à travers les rickshaws, les charrettes, les brouettes et les chameaux, le long des murs de la cité interdite.

La foule devient de plus en plus épaisse. Notre chauffeur claksonne sans arrêt, crie des injures, mais il faut bien nous arrêter. Nous descendons et, à coups de poing — ici, c'est la mode — nous nous frayons un passage.

Entre la halle mouvante de la cohue qui s'écarte respectueusement devant eux, des bonzes vont à la file.

Ils sont vêtus de la robe jaune, bien entendu. Combien sont-ils ? Cent ? Deux mille ? La tête de leur cortège a déjà dépassé le mur d'enceinte de la ville et ici ils plétiennent encore sur place : des jeunes, des vieux, des crasseux, des loqueteux, des fiers, des maigres, des gros... Tous portant sur leur crâne rasé les cicatrices rituelles.

— Où vont-ils ?

— A Nankin.

— Eux aussi ?

— Oh ! fait mon compagnon, on ne les a pas invités. Ils font la marche sur Nankin comme les chômeurs américains ont fait la marche sur Washington. Ils protestent parce que le gouvernement veut leur faire payer des impôts. Ils ont commencé par faire la grève et maintenant ils manifestent.

Nous sortons de la foule et, par un détour, nous rejoignons les bonzes grévistes dans la campagne. Sous le vent glacial, ils vont par groupes. Ils suivent sans hâte les petits sentiers compliqués, le lacs sinués des chemins qui escaladent des coteaux minuscules, tournent autour d'un ruisseau glacé jusqu'à un pont de dalles disjointes. Ils surgissent de partout. Il y a des robes jaunes jusqu'à l'horizon où elles se confondent avec la poussière. Près de nous d'autres passent, silencieux et feutrés. Derrière, il en est d'autres qui viennent.

C'est un désastre pour la population des pays qu'ils vont traverser, dit mon camarade. Personne n'osera leur refuser à manger et je vous assure qu'ils n'ont pas l'intention de se priver. Ils prendront les meilleurs morceaux, jetteront l'anathème sur ceux qui ne leur feront pas la charité... Les habitants ne les verront pas arriver sans terreur... La nuit d'hiver tombe déjà. De son obscurité légère, des hommes jaunes surgissent encore, leur flot s'étend de plus en plus. En voici deux qui nous croisent : ils se tiennent par la main ; en voilà un autre, maigre et grand, un autre, gras, qui me fait penser au Bouddha. Des temples innombrables, il en vient toujours et toujours qui se joignent à la nue plume et pillarde et marchent du même pas.

— Well, fait le confrère chinois en regardant sa montre. Il est cinq heures moins cinq minutes... Je regrette : je n'ai plus rien à vous montrer. Mais avouez qu'une demi-heure, interviewer un Dieu et voir ses ministres grévistes, on ne vous aurait offert ça nulle part.

Un pèlerinage

A Pékin, toute journée se termine obligatoirement au bar du Grand Hôtel. J'y trouve une petite princesse mongole, dont le frère régnait sur quelques milliers de cavaliers sauvages. Elle a été mariée à un autre prince qui conspira contre son frère. Le frère fit couper la tête du mari devant la petite princesse.

— Qu'est-ce que vous me racontiez là ? fait-elle quand je lui dis que j'ai interviewé son Dieu vivant, le Bouddha est à Lhassa.

— Je l'ai vu monter dans le train.

— Ce n'est pas possible, mon frère est parti justement en pèlerinage pour Lhassa l'année dernière où il avait rendez-vous ces jours-ci avec le Bouddha...

— Lisez les journaux, vous verrez que le Bouddha vivant va assister au congrès du Kuomintang.

Alors, elle hausse les épaules avec mépris.

— Oh ! dit-elle, vous avez vu le Bouddha vivant. Panchen lama et ma, celui des Anglais... Moi je vous parle de l'autre, le Dalai lama, celui des Tibétains... des bons Chinois, des patriotes...

— Et moi je ne comprends plus rien. C'est pourtant simple : il y a deux Bouddhas vivants, le Panchen lama et le Dalai lama. L'un a le pouvoir temporel — le Panchen — et l'autre, le Dalai lama, le pouvoir spirituel. Les Anglais avaient acheté le premier pour exercer leur influence au Tibet. Ils lui fournissaient de l'argent pour ses troupes, pour ses prêtres. Mais le second n'a pas marché : il a mis la révolte dans les troupes du Panchen qui est obligé de faire des tournées de propagande pour gagner sa vie, tandis que le Dalai est grand maître et tout-puissant à Lhassa. Un jour ou l'autre, le Panchen rendra à Lhassa, car, pour la foule des fidèles, les Bouddhas vivants ne peuvent pas perdre la face. Ils doivent faire semblant de s'entendre. D'ailleurs, à Nankin, le Panchen ne fera pas cette. Il ne sait pas un mot de chinois et ne parle que le tibétain. Au congrès du Kuomintang, ils ont autre chose à faire qu'à l'écouter. Il sera bien reçu, mais c'est tout.

— Pauvre Bouddha vivant ! Il a l'air d'un brave homme.

— L'autre est bien mieux.

— Maintenant que j'ai fait la connaissance du premier, il faudra que j'aille interviewer le second. Combien dites-vous que votre frère a mis de temps pour aller à Lhassa ?

— Un an.

— Il voyage en charrette à bœufs ?

— Non, il galope, avec sa suite, vingt-quatre heures par jour.

Recette pour faire un Bouddha vivant

On ne devient pas facilement Bouddha vivant. Il faut s'y prendre de bonne heure, à l'âge de deux ou trois ans, à un an même ce n'est pas trop tôt.

Les prêtres des lamasseries, allant en effet à travers les campagnes, y remarquent certains enfants. Le Bouddha vivant devant présenter un incalculable nombre de signes rituels, ils font à ces enfants — chaque année — un de ces signes qui consistent surtout en cicatrices ou en marques sur le corps.

En comptant le déchet des morts, de ceux qui quittent le pays ou tournent mal, ils arrivent ainsi à posséder en une trentaine d'années une petite troupe de jeunes hommes susceptibles d'être des Bouddhas vivants. Ils y puisent au fur et à mesure de leurs besoins. Quand les effectifs baissent, ils recommencent à choisir des enfants dans le peuple du pays.

Ainsi les somnellers des grands restaurants entretiennent-ils leurs caves.

Ainsi peut monter sur le trône de Lhassa, tout au fond du « plateau du monde », dans ce Tibet jamais connu, un gamin dépendable et insolent sur le crâne duquel vous verrez sans les reconnaître les traces éternelles de la divinité, marquées la veille ou l'an d'avant par un bonze mendiant venu là au hasard de ses rapines et de ses prières.

Encore pas d'argent !

— Mais la profession ne nourrit plus son homme, dit un aviateur attaché au service du Panchen lama.

La princesse hausse les épaules :

— Ils ont de l'argent, mais ils le cachent.

— Vous pensez bien, reprend l'aviateur, que s'il n'a pas d'argent pour payer son essence, je peux moi aussi attendre longtemps celui qu'il me doit.

Il tire de sa poche une petite médaille en émail bleu :

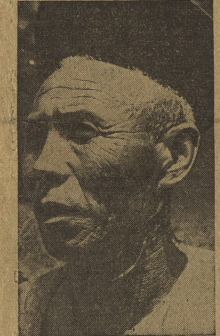
— Voilà tout ce qu'il m'a donné depuis deux mois... Avec ça, je peux entrer partout où il est sans attendre une minute, dans n'importe quel temple, au cours de n'importe quelle cérémonie. Je suis certainement le seul Européen de Pékin qui en possède une. Je peux aller sans danger jusqu'à Lhassa et serrer la main du Dalai, son collègue, sans risquer un cheveu de ma tête.

C'est la clef du paradis, fait la princesse.

— J'aimerais mieux celle du coffre-fort !

(Photos Paris-soir et Globe-Perkammer).

(Copyright by Jean Lasserre and Paris-soir 1933).



Voici la tête caractéristique de l'un de ces ministres du Bouddha vivant.

vant lui. C'est le Bouddha vivant.

Son train — un train spécial naturellement — est peint en jaune d'or. Il est formé de trois longs pullmans et d'une locomotive, aussi bouton d'or que le reste, avec deux cloches au lieu d'une.

Déjà de nombreux prêtres y sont installés, crachant avec une précision de fontegiers dans des crachoirs tout simplement blancs.

La bonne parole, mais pas d'argent

Mon compagnon s'est adressé à un des prêtres qui transmet ses questions au Bouddha. Bien entendu je n'y comprends rien : je reconnais que le confrère parle chinois, mais je n'ai jamais entendu la langue dans laquelle le prêtre les transmet au Dieu et dans laquelle le Dieu répond.

Il sourit toujours, bienveillant, moins majestueux que ceux qui l'entourent et qui ne lui paraissent que courbes, sans le regarder. Je suis déçu : j'imaginais un mage obèse et barbare et je trouve un petit curé de campagne en soutane dorée.

Vous voulez une interview ? me propose mon camarade. Je traduirai pour vous à l'interprète.

Je demande pourquoi le Bouddha vivant a quitté le toit du monde — le Tibet. Ma question passe de bouche en bouche. La réponse revient :

— Le Bouddha a quitté le toit du monde pour visiter une partie de son empire. Il estime que ses fidèles en auront plus de foi et plus de zèle.

— Oui, ajoute mon traducteur, c'est une tournée de propagande.

— Où le Bouddha vivant se rend-il ?

— Le Bouddha vivant se rend à Nankin au congrès du Kuomintang qui lui a, d'avance, décerné le titre de Grand Pacificateur et les fonctions adéquates.

— C'est-à-dire ?

— Prononcer la juste parole et la faire connaître...

Un coup de cloche. Le Bouddha saute comme une vieille dame qui aurait peur de rater son métro. Tout le monde s'incline, plus bas encore. Le Dieu vivant monte en soulevant sa jupe et il ne reste plus, sur le quai, autre du train d'or, que les civils et quelques militaires. Des soldats grimpent sur le marchepied. Coup de sifflet, vapeur, en trois secousses la locomotive entraîne le pullman.

— Pourquoi n'a-t-il pas pris son avion ? demande quelqu'un.

— Parce qu'il n'avait pas d'argent pour payer l'essence. Ici, sur les chemins de fer, on est obligé de lui faire crédit.

La marche des lamas

Il est exactement 4 h. 35. Mon compagnon me prend par le bras et m'entraîne.

Venez vite, nous allons voir quelque chose de rigolo.

Un autre Bon Dieu ?



Le Bouddha vivant (à droite) que l'on peut rencontrer à Pékin lorsqu'il ne voyage pas pour sa propagande.