

The Cambridge crew to row against Oxford in the Boat Race was decided upon yesterday. (p. 6)

The Torpids were continued at Oxford yesterday, when Magdalen again retained the Headship of the River. (p. 6)

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Better Security Markets; Good Revenue Figures; an Issue of Colliery Shares; North Eastern Electric Dividend; Celanese of America Improved Results; More Capital for Gallaher; Aircraft Amalgamation; Interest Rates and Assurance; and Types of Life Policies. (p. 19)

Sterling was firmer, the New York exchange rising to \$4.89½, and the Belgian, Dutch, and Swiss exchanges being also higher. Gold remained at 142s. 1½d. per oz., £585,000 being sold. Silver rose 1-16d. to 20½d. per oz. (p. 20)

Considerable fluctuation took place in Stock Exchange quotations yesterday. A further fall in prices at the opening was succeeded by a rally in most markets, though the recovery failed in numerous instances to extinguish earlier losses. (p. 19)

#### THE HOME FRONT

The third of SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE'S articles this morning concludes his review of the Home Front in War. It is not, of course, a novel topic. The Defence Loan debates have opened all eyes to the character of any future war and have made every one realize that there is a war potential in thought as well as in material preparation. Nevertheless the argument of these articles does carry the reader into an unfamiliar world, and for that reason is likely to provoke a certain initial incredulity. SIR WILLIAM is no Jingo given to bloodcurdling fantasies. His own War experience covered a most important section of the home front—the assurance of the nation's food—and his past services, particularly in connexion with the establishment of Labour Exchanges, prove him to be a man of exceptional vision. What he anticipates in these articles is a possible tomorrow when circumstances will have given immediate urgency to needs at present too remote to be generally admitted, and the logic of his contentions cannot be resisted. There is no disputing the major premise that the thrust of attack will be directed against the home front. The next war will begin where the last War ended, and it ended with the collapse of civilian moral. Following this line of thought, SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE takes up the tale where the COORDINATING MINISTER left it last week. SIR THOMAS INSKIP'S business was to give an outline of the defence planned to meet air attack. But it must be assumed in common prudence that the defence will not always and everywhere succeed, the more so since no man can yet say how the duel between fighter and bomber will develop. Rescue work must be organized, both for its own sake and to check panic. At once the point presents itself that the effects of confusion would be more serious in some directions than in others, and SIR WILLIAM accordingly calls for a survey which would indicate the industries whose interruption would throw the whole munitions programme out of gear. But

organization it develops charms fascinating enough to convert communities of free peoples into totalitarian States. The dilemma which presents itself is very real. Either the outward tokens of a free life must be sacrificed or freedom itself will be imperilled, for in the modern world improvisation in support of the best of political causes will fail against organized and mechanized tyranny. For democracy this dilemma is personified by the expert, without whom Government fumbles its grip on social needs, but whose word prevails, not because it persuades, but because it commands. Yet in truth difficulties arise only because the remnants of the *laissez-faire* tradition still hang about the conception of freedom. To be free, as nineteenth-century thought saw it, was to be released from the shackles of obsolete authority. To be free, as twentieth-century thought is beginning to see it, is so to organize that the gains of freedom shall not be precarious but shall be wrought into the very texture of a people's life. The light of nearly twenty years' further experience shows vividly what is involved in making the world safe for democracy. It was not enough to organize victory. The need was so to organize the peace-making and peace itself that victory might be set beyond challenge. Because that need was not met organization must exert itself now to avert a danger of renewed war which greater foresight could never have allowed to emerge. But there is nothing anti-democratic in this process, and the steps taken to preserve freedom can also serve to extend it. That is the lesson as it is presented now, and, because he has already mastered it, SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE sees in an adequately protected home front not one huge national dug-out but a healthier and more evenly prosperous England.

#### M. Blum and his Critics

M. BLUM'S week-end speeches at demonstrations of the Front Populaire at St. Nazaire and Nantes have not loosened the purse strings of French financiers. Their effect on the Bourse has been to depress the price of Rentes and to make the necessary Government borrowing more expensive as well as more difficult. It had been hoped that he would follow up his recent declarations in favour of a pause in Government expenditure by further efforts to induce the people who are hoarding their capital or keeping it abroad to bring it back into circulation in France. There had even been rumours that he might announce a change of policy which would enable him to broaden the basis of his Government by securing the cooperation of other parties. But, far from standing in a white sheet and soliciting forgiveness and assistance from his critics, M. BLUM proclaimed that he had no intention of going back on his policy or of doing anything to weaken the Front Populaire. It is true that he was at pains to repeat and to justify what he had previously said about the necessity of checking the growth of public expenditure by a pause in the work of social reform. They had put through measures, he said, in the course of a few months which normally would have taken years. It was now time to take a breathing space and to consolidate the ground which had been won. But he left no doubt that this was to be only a breathing space, and that as soon as conditions became more favourable there would be a further advance, carried out by agreement among all the organizations and political parties composing the Front Populaire.

its effects can be circumscribed, it must cause greater material damage even if less human panic. Each of the thousand or more small incendiary bombs which can be carried by a large bomber is capable of starting a serious fire, and precautions to deal with this incandescent rain can hardly be too extensive. The Government's plan contemplates that local authorities shall at once prepare comprehensive schemes for the expansion of their existing fire brigades. As a stimulus, additional appliances will be provided free of cost and grants made in aid of the training and equipment of the additional personnel required. The expanded organizations must be able to cope with the simultaneous outbreak of many fires, and must therefore be on a scale far beyond anything necessary in times of peace.

Public appreciation of the necessity for national defence has quickened remarkably, and no measure could be more essentially defensive. Nor are these precautions a waste of time. Experiments and experience, such as that furnished by the Spanish civil war, have shown that the effect of incendiary bombs can be counteracted if men and material are quickly and amply available. The organization of their supply will take some time, but there is no reason to suppose that the admirable fire brigades already in existence will not prove adequate to supply the training required at least in congested areas. And the existence of so large a force, ever ready to cooperate with householders, will in itself be some additional precaution against panic.

#### Holidays with Pay

Holidays are good. Holidays without pay are not so good. The claim for holidays with pay in industry is becoming more insistent, and the Government have made a timely decision to set up a committee to examine the question. A Bill to provide for holidays with pay, which is now before a committee of the House of Commons, is being discussed with insufficient knowledge of what its ultimate effects might be. Inquiry, of course, commits the Government to nothing, and COLONEL MUIRHEAD was careful to point this out. Knowledge is the first requisite in this, as in all things, for a wise decision. The committee then will be first of all a fact-finding body; but it will also be instructed to pronounce on the most suitable line of action. Over against legislative enactment is the established practice in this country of leaving the determination of conditions of employment to voluntary arrangement. Is this a matter on which there should be, or can be, a legal and equal obligation in all industries and occupations? If a suitable line of action can be discovered by this committee, representing employers and trade unionists, it will be a line to follow. It is altogether a question of ways and means. If all employed persons are to have an annual holiday and their usual rates of pay, then the cost will have to be borne by industry; and the industrial labour movement has not made up its mind whether it would rather have the workmen's remuneration wholly in wages or partly in holidays.

That is not the only point to investigate, for holidays have a bearing on industrial organization as well as on costs of production. Holidays with pay to some extent reflect industrial status. They go with salaries but not, in most cases, with wages. The wage-earner's annual income may not be less but more than the clerk's; but in general practice the wage-earner is paid only

## GERMAN CHURCH

### THE CHANCELLOR'S ACTION

#### ATTITUDE OF FRIENDS ABROAD

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—There are many in this country who have followed with interest and sympathy the fortunes of the Evangelical and Roman Catholic Churches in Germany. We admired the tenacity with which the Confessional Church defended the liberty of religion against the State. But when the committees of conciliation under Dr. Zoellner were appointed we were disappointed that this rigid attitude was maintained. We knew Dr. Zoellner personally. We knew that he was a loyal and devout member of the Evangelical Church. We felt that the cause of Christianity would be stronger if the religious forces were united and not divided. Now a new situation has arisen. The German Chancellor has done just what a wise ruler might be expected to do. He has realized that it is foolish to attempt to coerce a Christian Church, and gives the German Evangelical Church freedom to manage its own affairs. What attitude should the friends of that Church abroad take?

(1) It seems to me equally ungenerous and unwise to assume, as some appear to do, that this is only a clever device to injure the Church. Quite apart from the fact that the Chancellor (even if we do not always agree with him) may be credited with the desire to promote the wellbeing of his country, and has always shown himself as a moderating influence in these controversies, there is the fact that probably nothing has done more in Germany to injure the reputation of the present régime than the treatment of the Church by the Nazi party. We have no reason for thinking that the Chancellor's action is not a wise and honest attempt at settlement.

(2) Equally should we express our hope that the Confessional Church should be ready to seize the opportunity and should cooperate loyally with all other sections of the Church in creating a Constitution which will give freedom and independence. The religious and Evangelical forces in Germany should be united.

(3) We may express a hope that the Church should be protected from the unauthorized interference of the less disciplined members of the National Socialist Party. To an outsider it has always seemed that when a moderate and conciliatory attitude has been taken by the Chancellor an attempt has been made by the Nazis to frustrate his action. If this were to continue it would neutralize all efforts at conciliation.

(4) The reputation of the German nation demands that they should openly repudiate the fantastic mythology of the advanced German Christians. We know that intelligent people in Germany laugh at these childish ideas. Both at home and abroad the reputation of the present régime in Germany will suffer if it allows itself to be associated with these foolish fantasies.

I am, &c.,

A. C. GLOUCESTR :  
The Palace, Gloucester, February 20.

#### MANDATED TERRITORIES

##### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The question of "Where Sovereignty resides" in territories under mandate appears to me to be of purely academic interest without practical importance, but since Mr. Stoker, in *The Times* of Friday last, quotes me as holding the view that it is vested in the League of Nations I beg leave to say that he wrote under a misapprehension.

May add without presumption that I

## THE HOME FRONT IN WAR

### III.—A GENERAL STAFF

#### TERMS OF NATIONAL SERVICE

In his concluding article Sir William Beveridge, the writer, presses for immediate action to secure the "home front," as offering "perhaps the best hope of never having to use either shield or sword."

##### By Sir William Beveridge

In the first article, the continued expansion of London was cited as an example of growing weakness on the home front, through *laissez-faire*. There are other directions in which similar weakening is threatened by the positive action of the State. One instance is the regulation of transport under the Road and Rail Traffic Act of 1933.

In discussion of the position of this country under aerial attack, destroying internal communications, the comment is often made that, in one respect at least, such an attack would be less dangerous than in the last War. The experience of the General Strike has shown that the stopping of railways does not paralyse transport, because it is impossible to stop the roads or their free use by road vehicles. Great reliance is placed by many people on the development of road vehicles to safeguard the country in time of war. But road vehicles for goods cannot ply to-day except under licence, and the policy of the Road and Rail Traffic Act of 1933 is to restrict licences, in so far as the vehicles compete directly with railways and threaten the dividends of railway shareholders and wages of railway employees. The working of the Act in this direction reached recently a critical stage, through the expiry (towards the end of 1936) of the two years of grace during which road haulers previously in business were given, as of right, "A" licences to the extent of their fleet in a basis year.

#### RAIL AND ROAD

All "A" licences are now open to challenge, and a very important case has just been decided, in which the four railway companies combined to oppose continuance of 139 licences held by the Bous-Tillotson Company for long-distance traffic between London and Manchester and other big centres. The decision of the Traffic Commissioner after prolonged argument was mainly in favour of the carriers; he suppressed only 11 licences out of 139. This decision has just been confirmed on appeal. Had the appeal resulted otherwise, it would have meant the suppression of the Bous-Tillotson's lorry fleet and of many others in like case. The actual decision preserves most of the existing fleets, but does not allow their expansion. It does not, in other words, affect the general policy of the Road and Rail Traffic Act of checking the growth of road haulers in order to maintain the railways.

The railways, of course, use road vehicles also; they are keeping the motor makers busy in building "mechanical horses" to distribute goods over short distances from railheads. But

the truth that prevention is better than cure was never more clearly realized than today. From the consideration of London's specially vulnerable points the argument moves to the vast unplanned growth of London and the means of arresting it.

It is a paradoxical position that thus reveals itself. The main topics dealt with in these articles—the southward drift of industry with its corollary of derelict but still populous areas in the north, the relations between road and rail transport, the reconstruction of British agriculture along lines beneficial to national health, the attitude of workpeople to their employers—all these things are among the staples of daily discussion and controversy. It is only the way of approach to them that is strange. Sir WILLIAM himself draws comfort from this very fact. The war may never come, but the means taken to avert it should leave us with a better country. They should indeed; for war simplifies the problems of constructive thought in the very act of making them more urgent, and so facilitates their solution. War efforts are intense and concentrated. The field of enterprise is narrowed, but within that field the rewards of enterprise are beyond compare. With the aim clear, the issue defined, and the need of handling it imperative, the main outlines of a planned economy emerge with sudden and welcome clearness. Investigators of the public health have dwelt on the significance of protective foods, and a campaign is now in progress to increase the consumption of milk. But put the matter into war-terms, show that by drinking more milk in peace time we increase our reserves of meat in war, and the connexion between agricultural policy and the nation's needs at once becomes more obvious and more immediate. So, too, with the central problem of industrial control. The age is moving towards an organization of society in which the public responsibility of employers will be recognized, and already a variety of halfway houses between public and private control has been devised. But translate the industrial problem into war terms, show industry working quite unmistakably for national ends, and at once relations between employers and employed assume an inevitable shape. It is the good side of war that it demands precise and direct thought, and we had best take advantage of it. Since the nation is committed in any event to this vast expenditure, let its possible social implications be considered. Rearmament and reconstruction are not necessarily alternatives, and the economic effects of the Service Estimates need not be limited to exceptional orders for the special areas. With a fund of £300,000,000 a year as a lever it should be possible to influence permanently and for the better both the distribution and conduct of industry and the methods and principles of agriculture.

Once committed to the practice of extracting good from evil, and of making a virtue of necessity, we may well find that its application is not restricted to material concerns. The transition from an individualist to a coordinated economy is not the only task which confronts modern democratic statesmanship. The old antagonism between authority and liberty has assumed new and formidable shape. When authority presents itself in the guise of

They had, he declared, no intention of capitulating to the looseening of the ties by which they were united with the mass of the people.

All this of course was not calculated to appease M. BLUM's financial critics or to win the confidence of the investors, whose support for necessary borrowings is essential to the Government. The speeches were made to gatherings of the Front Populaire, who had to be reconciled after the Government's decision to postpone the increases in wages upon which large numbers of them had been counting. The kind of speech for which the Bourse had hoped might well have disrupted the Front Populaire, alienating the Government's friends without winning over any substantial proportion of their adversaries. But to outside observers, including many who appreciate both the difficulties of the Government and the results which they have achieved in spite of these difficulties, it will seem that more might have been gained by a less provocative tone. M. BLUM was put into power eight months ago to substitute a policy of expansion for the previous long continued deflation, which had caused an enormous amount of suffering while French trade continued to stagnate and Budget deficits continued to grow. Whatever mistakes may have been made and however great the present financial difficulties may be, he is able to claim, as he claimed at St. Nazaire, that short-time unemployment has been completely reabsorbed, that the number of the completely unemployed is now 70,000 less than it was a year ago, that railway receipts are improving, that the savings banks are now showing an excess of deposits over withdrawals, that the returns from taxation are increasing instead of diminishing, that the number of bankruptcies is steadily decreasing, that new businesses are being opened and new investments made, and that, for the first time in ten years, there has been an improvement in the balance of external trade. These are tangible signs of progress which, taken together with the respect inspired in friendly countries by the firm but flexible conduct of foreign affairs, would naturally be followed by a revival of confidence. There are many reasons, for some of which the Government must take the responsibility, why this revival has been so long delayed. The political antipathies and intrigues and the adverse campaigns in the Press, to which M. BLUM referred in his speeches, have certainly played a not inconsiderable part. Yet the French investor, like investors in other parts of the world, would be glad to use his money in his own country if he felt sure that he could do so without running too much risk. And when a Government needs the investor's help, as the French Government admittedly needs it to-day, the wise course is to take every means to convince him that he has no reason for fear.

### Fire Over England

The most censorious critic of past delays must admit that the scheme for expanding the fire-fighting organizations of the country announced yesterday by the HOME SECRETARY, and elaborated in memoranda just distributed to local authorities, is conceived on a vast scale. It continues the effort begun some two years ago to institute a locally administered system of protection against air raids—an effort which has already evoked from all but seven local authorities cooperation in devising precautions against gas. But both theory and experience show that the incendiary bomb is far less diabolical than the gas bomb, and the less

when working, while the clerk's income is interrupted by his holidays. There are exceptions to this rule, and more than a million and a half of wage-earners are entitled by trade agreements to holidays with pay. For the most part these more fortunate industrialists are in what are commonly known as sheltered industries; but even so in a few cases—the boot and shoe industry is an example—the holiday wages fund is provided by equal contributions from the employers and workpeople. The argument will no doubt centre on the position of the unsheltered industries and how they can bear so large an addition to the wages bill. It need not be anticipated here. No one will question the physiological benefits of holidays or that holidays have a happier setting when they are accompanied by pay.

### Gog Magog Hills

The Borough and the University of Cambridge join hands to-day in making a public appeal for help in protecting a very precious possession. The Gog Magog Hills, something over three miles south-east of the town, are in danger of being built over; and the MAYOR of CAMBRIDGE has summoned a meeting, at which both town and University will be represented, to ask for funds with which the Cambridge Preservation Society may ransom them. The builder who would "develop" the Gog Magog Hills is wise in his generation. They would make a salubrious estate with "glorious" air, and "extensive" views. And that is just why development cannot be permitted. Cambridge town and Cambridge University and the neighbourhood as a whole need that salubrity, that air, and the opportunity of seeing those views. For this, though no more than two hundred and odd feet above sea-level, is the hill region to Cambridge, which itself is only 13½ feet above sea level. The importance of this high ground to the health and well-being of the low-lying town is so great that the most strenuous efforts will be made to prevent the community being deprived of it for the benefit of a few.

At present (though rows of houses have been creeping up the slopes for some time) only one portion of the heights has been planned for development as a housing estate. But the owners of the adjoining land could hardly be expected not to "develop" also if their neighbour had already spoiled the district as a whole by building over his portion of it. There is need, and immediate need, for a large sum of money; and the Pilgrim Trust has shown its sense of the urgency by promising, on conditions, one quarter of the sum asked for the area already planned for housing. Altogether the protection of the Gog Magog Hills by purchase and by covenant is calculated to cost £50,000, and that is to be the sum asked for to-day at the meeting, where messages from two very eminent Cambridge men, Mr. BALDWIN and LORD WILLINGTON, will be read, and two very popular authorities will urge the cause upon the public. It cannot be doubted that Cambridge men will respond with generosity. But there can be no harm in suggesting that the protection of this very interesting natural, historical, and aesthetic feature of the country is not the concern of Cambridge men only, but of all who know and admire Cambridge. Even Oxford men, hard pressed as they are by the present needs of their own city and University, must sympathize with Cambridge in its new undertaking, and do all they can to save the environs of Cambridge from suffering as the environs of Oxford have in many cases suffered.

entirely share the opinion expressed in his letter to you to-day by that eminent jurist Sir John Fischer Williams?

Your obedient servant.

LUGARD.

Abinger Common, Feb. 22.

### ENGLISH MUSIC

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While every one will be glad to know that so many distinguished singers from the Continent will appear on the London stage during the Coronation season, it is to be hoped that English art and English artists will not be entirely forgotten. In particular, one would like to be assured that the fine work being done at Sadler's Wells will not be unrepresented during the coming London season.

One would also like to know why, at a time of national rejoicing, our composers of music for the English stage, from Henry Purcell to Arthur Sullivan, are being completely neglected. Purcell's "Faery Queen," finding her charms neglected by English musicians, has recently migrated to Germany, where she has many admirers. "The Geisha" has become an Italian lady who frequently broadcasts from Italian stations under the name of "La Geisha." Sir Joseph Porter, Reginald Bunthorne, Private Willis, and Jack Point have not been seen in the West End for five years and are understood to have become naturalized as American citizens. Their colleague, Nanki-Poo, finding that his patriotic ballads are not wanted in London, has recently been distributing them with considerable success in New York.

Has the "Merrie England" of 1937 nothing of her own to offer to her visitors from the Dominions and from foreign countries during the Coronation festivities? Yours, &c.,

St. Leonards-on-Sea. C. W. WORDSWORTH.

### CORONATION BEACONS?

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The rural communities in the West Country are considering their Coronation arrangements, and the question arises as to whether they are to light the beacons. There appears to be some doubt as to whether beacons are reserved for jubilees, but there seems to be no good reason for such a limitation. No village likes the idea of setting an isolated example, and, indeed, the almost magical thrill to millions of country people at the Jubilee was the knowledge that their own beacon was one of a chain from Land's End to John o'Groats. Most of them undoubtedly felt that it was their greatest personal contribution to the general outpouring of loyalty and rejoicing.

If some high authority would give the word that beacons would form an acceptable part of the Coronation celebrations, I am sure it would meet with an enthusiastic response throughout the countryside, and be an impressive reminder of our age-long traditions to our overseas visitors.

Yours faithfully,

GEOFFREY E. HOWARD.

Ashmore, near Salisbury.

### JUMBO'S FEAST

#### TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I feel that there is some danger lest your account to-day of the exploit of Jumbo may have led, in the minds of many of your readers, to an exaggerated notion of the absorptive capacity of an elephant. To consume 1,400 English doughnuts at a sitting would surely be beyond the desire, not less than the power, of any elephant. But Jumbo's feast consisted of Viennese *Krapfen*—that delectable confection of the Austrian pastry-cook, which makes its first appearance with the punch that ushers in the New Year and vanishes with the arrival of Lent, and which bears about as much resemblance to our doughnut as a soufflé to a suet pudding. No, Sir, it is envy rather than astonishment that your story should arouse in the human breast.

Yours faithfully,

C. W. GLAUBAUD.

St. John's College, Cambridge, Feb. 20.

These "mechanical horses" have not the power for long journeys. The breaking of a few railway bridges might put the main L.N.E.R. line out of action for days or weeks; the "mechanical horses" would be no use as substitutes for sweeping goods rapidly from one end of the country to another. They could not take the place of full-powered long-distance lorries, which, if one road were made impassable, could almost everywhere make an easy detour. Restriction of long-distance lorries with their command of roads, in the interests of railway lines with railroad distribution, may be good peace-time policy. It may none the less prove a source of weakness in war. The policy dates from before rearmament. It should now be subject to re-examination from the standpoint of home defence.

### MUNITION WAGES

In the last War the fighting forces were treated on military lines; they got moderate pay for themselves and provision for their families. The civil population worked for wages and profits. This led to occasional glaring contrasts between bare sufficiency for those who risked their lives in the trenches and unexampled prosperity for munition workers and their employers. But most of the fighting was done out of Britain, and it was fighting; the contrast was not felt to be unbearable. In a new war the line between military and civilian service will be much harder to draw, and may be impossible to draw. There will be war from the air in Britain, and much work of an industrial character to be done in dangerous areas which can hardly be done except under military discipline. The War precedent, for instance, of the Liverpool Dockers' Battalion may have to be made general. Men on military pay under military discipline in Britain will have the contrast between themselves and munitioneers; if the latter keep to wages, brought forcibly before them, and in so far as men on military pay have to undertake work of an industrial character the contrast may become unbearable. On the other side, the munitioneers will want State provision and security for their families. They will not be content to go to safety themselves in Cumberland while leaving their children to take chances in Camberwell.

Behind this issue of military pay *versus* munition wages lies the problem of munition profits. With war in Britain, and with the desire to get safety for their families, skilled workmen may well feel willing to make munitions on military pay on military terms without boggling about trade union customs, in national factories. They will hardly do this to swell the profits of capitalist employers.

### INDUSTRIAL DISCIPLINE

Under the Munitions Act of the last War an attempt was made to combine capitalist conduct of industry with industrial discipline, while giving to the men as compensation an undertaking to control profits. The attempt brought to light a fundamental difficulty of "industrial conscription," of making an "industrial army" parallel to the military army. In a military army the officers are like the men, paid servants of the State, taking the same risks. In the "industrial army" the only possible officers are the employers and their agents; men who in peace-time have been partners in industry, but have also looked like enemies, on the other side of the wage bargain.

One of the fundamental problems for examination before a new war is whether during that war we are going to try the Munitions Act policy again, with whatever minor amendments may seem possible, or are going to try something much more drastic—the socialization of a large part of war-time industries from top to bottom, replacing the profit and wage system by a system of national service on State pay for all ranks alike. It is hardly possible to contemplate a complete replacement of capitalism by socialism for the period of the war, even in munition factories, but it is likely that we shall be driven to go

SUNLIGHT.—The sunlight (ultra-  
for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yester-  
the Sunlight League, were:—Clacton,  
Torquay, 2; Ventnor, 4.

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PARIS.—Overcast, some rain, bright  
BERLIN.—Cloudy; snowfall: 33deg.  
60deg. F. MILAN.—Windy; 50deg.  
Cloudy; 40deg. F. RIVIERA.—Sunny;  
New York.—Clear, 32deg. F.

the latter is the responsibility of three agricultural departments. It is seen, therefore, to-day ought to yield to war plans, without departmental disputes. It may well be doubted whether, without calling on the cumbersome and overworked machinery of the Cabinet, this predominance of war planning in food will be secured. Logic suggests that the Food (Defence Plans) Department should have been part, not of the Board of Trade, but of the Committee of Imperial Defence. This need for weaving together food plans for war and peace policy in agriculture has been illustrated repeatedly in the discussion of food control. It is itself an illustration of the third objective of a General Staff for the home front.

### NO TIME FOR DELAY

The third objective, of making peace policy fit war plans, is in some ways the most difficult and most important of the three. War preparedness means both having plans in pigeon-holes for action when war comes and taking certain action now, to be less vulnerable later. Changes to less vulnerability which might be accomplished in 10 years would be impossible in one or two years. But some things could and should be done, however short the time. And the other things that will take longer should be begun at once, however small the hope of completion before the storm may burst. We want to become less vulnerable for all time, so as to be for all time less inviting to attack.

From now on, till the fear of war is banished finally from earth, all the economic activities of the country—governmental and private—should be reviewed from the standpoint of better preparedness for war. Location of stores and of factories of every kind, development of ports, regulation of transport, planning of towns and designing of houses, agricultural policy, organization of police and fire brigades, of hospitals and water supply: none of these things can be left any longer to be guided by the old criterion of greater wealth or more comfort in peace. Defence is more than opulence; in a new war defence means largely defence on the home front.

### A BETTER LAND

Is this a dismal conclusion—that in all our daily lives of peace we must be thinking of the threat of war? In the main, of course, it is dismal, as the world is rather dismal to-day. But the reason for the conclusion should not be misunderstood. The reason is not that war must be regarded as instant or as probable, but that war, like other misfortunes of mankind, is now totalitarian. If we prepare for war at all, we must prepare for it completely; otherwise all our expenditure on military defence is likely to prove futile. And, however dreary the main conclusion, it has two brighter features.

First, many of the things that we ought to do now for preparedness in war will make a better country in peace. Restoration of the depressed areas of the West and North, stopping the growth of London, scattering population in place of letting it crowd yearly closer into the cities, increase of dairy herds and milk consumption, better housing and better roads, are all measures to be desired for their own sake and not for war preparedness alone.

Second, whatever hesitation we may have about armaments as a way to peace, our scruples do not apply to preparedness

Continued at foot of next column

the latter is the responsibility of three agricultural departments. It is seen, therefore, to-day ought to yield to war plans, without departmental disputes. It may well be doubted whether, without calling on the cumbersome and overworked machinery of the Cabinet, this predominance of war planning in food will be secured. Logic suggests that the Food (Defence Plans) Department should have been part, not of the Board of Trade, but of the Committee of Imperial Defence. This need for weaving together food plans for war and peace policy in agriculture has been illustrated repeatedly in the discussion of food control. It is itself an illustration of the third objective of a General Staff for the home front.

In 1909 he joined the staff of the Foreign Department of *The Times*, chiefly on the business side, and was editor for six months of the monthly South American Supplement. As a Special Correspondent he visited the copper mines of the Tanganyika Concessions and examined the general position in the Belgian Katanga, the results being given in a series of special articles in *The Times* in August, 1909. In 1910 he revisited the Katanga Mines, and visited also the mines of Northern Rhodesia, embodying his observations in further articles in *The Times* in February, 1931.

Mr. Walter had lived in Germany and France, and had also travelled in most European countries, including Montenegro. His favourite recreation was to make long cycling tours, especially in France. When the War broke out he joined the 9th Hants Cyclists Battalion, and was commissioned as first lieutenant in September, 1914. Later, in June, 1917, he was employed in the Ministry of Munitions, and in July, 1918, in the Ministry of Reconstruction as assistant secretary. In 1923 he was appointed a director of *The Times*. He was unmarried.

The funeral will take place privately at Golders Green Crematorium at 11 a.m. to-morrow. No mourning, by request. A memorial service will be held at St. Bride's Church, Fleet Street, at 11.45 a.m. on Friday.

### MR. A. J. W. CHAMINGS

Mr. Alfred John Wilson Chamings, F.R.C.S., who died at Worthing on Sunday at the age of 33, had already made a reputation as a laryngologist.

The son of Mr. A. G. Chamings, formerly Chief Officer of the Public Control Department of the London County Council, he was educated at Westminster School, and gained an open scholarship at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in class II in the Natural Science Tripos, Part I. He obtained an entrance science scholarship at St. George's Hospital, where he had a distinguished career, winning the Thompson medal, the Brodie prize, and the Allingham scholarship. In 1931 he became F.R.C.S. Eng., and subsequently he held appointments at many London hospitals, including St. Thomas's and the Golden Square Ear, Nose and Throat hospital. His untimely death is a great blow to surgery, in which he seemed destined to attain high distinction. He will be greatly missed by a host of friends to whom he had endeared himself.

on the home front. To become more dangerous to others is a doubtful road to peace; to become less vulnerable threatens no man and raises no doubts. To-day we cannot escape making swords to rattle at the foe: let us put ourselves into position as swiftly as we can to rattle our shield as well. In this, perhaps, lies the best hope of never having to use either shield or sword. If we can escape, as I for one believe we can escape, any war in the near future, we might in ten years make a country at once better in peace and less inviting to attack. The postponed war might never come.

Concluded

\* Previous articles appeared on Monday and yesterday.

horsepower, it is slated to develop 80 on the brake at 2,400 r.p.m. With its six cylinders of 69.5 and 102 m.m., the capacity is rather more than 24 litres—namely, 2,321.7 c.c. The compression ratio is 6.5 to 1, the crankshaft runs in four bearings, and the mixture, which is thermostatically controlled, is supplied by two downdraught carburetors with a combined air cleaner and silencer on the offside of the engine. The petrol tank holds 84 gallons, the fuel is delivered by an electric pump, and the makers give the petrol consumption at 20/24 m.p.g.

### UNDER THE BONNET

The various parts under the bonnet are well arranged to be got at easily, the ignition is automatically governed, the water circulation, helped by an impeller which is in one with the fan, is thermostatically controlled, and the oiling arrangements are convenient, as are also means for draining the radiator and jackets. There is an oil valve for the ride control working with the hydraulic shock absorbers, and this valve is accessible under the bonnet. On the salon de ville remote control of the wind-screen wipers is provided.

The single-plate clutch has cork inserts, a cushioned spring drive, and runs in oil. The four-speed gearbox has central control and synchromesh for third and top. Engine, clutch, and gearbox are flexibly held as a unit at five points. From here the power is taken by an open needle roller bearing propeller shaft to a three-quarter floating spiral bevel driven axle. There are twin exhaust chambers, and both scuttle and floorboards are insulated. The four brakes are worked hydraulically by pedal on the Lockheed principle, and the rear brakes only by central pull-up hand lever mechanically. The suspension is half-elliptical, the front springs being shackled forward. The leaves are zinc lined.

### RIGIDITY OF FRAME

Rigidity of the frame or structure as a whole is added to by the incorporation of the body flooring as part of the frame assembly, by the box section design of the frame itself, and by the method of mounting the body. The front bumper acts as a stabilizer, there are easy-to-clean spoked disk wheels with 16 by 6 inch tyres, and permanent hydraulic jacks. The overall forward gear ratios are 4.8, 7.1, 10.9, and 19.5 to 1. Wheelbase and track measure 8ft. 10in. and 4ft. 8in.

The salon de ville, which I have tried, is a well-fitted car. For example, in addition to a spring steering wheel and adjustable column, two visors, three ashtrays, five armrests, and a sliding roof, there are two headlamps, two pass lights mounted on the front bumper crossbar, two parking lights, a name badge light, diffused lighting of the instruments, traffic indicators, two electric lamps in the quarters, and rear, stop, and reversing lights. Compensated volume control is fitted. The compartment at the rear, with the lockable door partly open and a false floor dropped, will hold a fair amount of luggage. The seating is comfortable, and a driver has a good view in front and in the back. I know that the car is fast for its size and type and when run-in is capable of about 80 on the level. The clean, smooth acceleration at intermediate speeds is, however, one of the car's greatest advantages.

### MR. WALTER ELLIOT ON COST OF SICKNESS

MR. WALTER ELLIOT, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, discussed the "Keep Fit" campaign when he spoke at a meeting of the Orthopaedic and Rheumatic Clinic in Glasgow yesterday.

That institution, he said, was tackling a big job for remedying the results of accidents. The size of the problem was emphasized by the fact that last year 39,000 people lost 162,000 days of work, the cost to the national insurance fund amounting to £150,000 for minor injuries alone. Those things could be shortened greatly by modern methods. Through rheumatism 37,000 people lost nearly 2,500,000 days of work at a cost of £230,000 in insurance benefits. That again could easily be shortened. In the wider sense, orthopaedic work was being brought very much to the fore in the "Keep Fit" campaign.

From more than 50 applicants for the position of borough surveyor at Southgate, the Southgate Borough Council last night appointed Mr. D. M. MacTavish, who is at present surveyor to the Ford (Kew) Urban District Council.

not a stunt; he only made a quiet appeal to the best conscience of his fellow-countrymen.

What were those currents, those tendencies, in our modern life which seemed to be carrying our people along in that drift away from religion? He would include among them the neglect of the fixed habits of religion. It was not necessary to specify them. If he alluded to one, it was only to the neglect of church-going, and it might be that that was a symptom rather than a cause—he thought it was both—but it was quite certain that our character was largely formed by our habits, so national character and national habit must largely depend upon the observances of religion. The next indication was the neglect of religion as an integral part of the atmosphere of the home. They might provide as carefully as they could in schools and elsewhere for what was called religious instruction, but the most potent and enduring influence was the influence of the home. Yet, to take one single illustration, he knew the other day that at one of our greatest public schools the headmaster made a careful inquiry about the number of boys in the school who came from religious homes. He found less than 40 per cent. of them came from homes in which there was any sort of reminder of religion in the home life.

### INCREASING LAXITY

Thirdly, he would refer, again as a symptom rather than a cause, to the increasing laxity in our moral standards. It used to be said that whatever happened to the doctrines of religion, the elementary principles of Christian morality would survive. He doubted whether they were surviving. They were challenged in theory and they were increasingly set aside in practice. Might he ask his fellow countrymen to pause, and to consider whether it is worth while to make some more resolute efforts to uphold the old standards of Christian morality?

The Archbishop of Canterbury then surveyed the effect upon the popular imagination of what were supposed to be the discoveries and teachings of science, the increasing distraction of mind of our times, the stress of business transactions, the ceaseless and varied programmes that were broadcast, and the ever-increasing rush and movement that affected bodies and nerves. He agreed with what Alderman Bracewell Smith had suggested, and he urged that unless in our generation each individual could set aside a period for spiritual communion each day they could not expect to have any continuing remembrance of God.

How, he asked, were those tendencies to be arrested? The answer would depend upon each individual. His appeal was to the church at large to go out to the ordinary men and women, to the multitudes of people who had been very largely left outside, and to survey its organization. He also urged that criticism should not be confined to ministers of religion, but should include the laity, for if they were all as active, as keen, as real and vital in their professed religion as they ought to be, the Church would have a very different effect upon the world than it had to-day. Every one, whatever his or her station or occupation might ask himself or herself the question how he or she could make religion personally more vital and more real. Until that was done there could be no return to religion on the part of the whole nation. If it was worth while to endeavour to keep our national life tied to its old anchorage in the faith and fear of God, the whole nation must ask where and how or she could do his or her own bit to place religion in the heart and life of the people.

### TYNESIDE TRADING ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

A contract of well over £100,000 has been let to Messrs. George Wimpey and Co., Limited, London, by the Government-fostered Team Valley Trading Estate at Gateshead. Part of the work consists of laying some 5½ miles of single track for the estate railway; 800,000 tons of pit stone and filling material will be required, and employment given to at least 200 men, apart from that afforded to local pits from which the stone will be quarried. By June railway facilities will be available for the more urgent requirements of those factories now being built, though the whole contract will take a little over a year to complete. Included in the tender is the building of the half-mile Eastern Avenue, which links up the trading estate centre with Low Fell Station on the main line.

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### LONDON, FEB. 23

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### THE "OASES CIRCUIT" AIR RACE

#### TWO MACHINES FALL OUT

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

CAIRO, FEB. 23

Only 41 machines left Almaza this morning at 7 o'clock on the first stage of the "Oases circuit" air race. Two British competitors, Mr. Vandeleur and Mr. Allington, were unable to start. The former was indisposed and the latter's insurance policy did not conform with the required conditions.

To-day's stage was 623 miles to Aswan via the Red Sea coast at Hurgghada and Luxor. All the machines successfully reached Hurgghada, the only obligatory stopping place, but only 39 arrived at Aswan.

When Prince Omar Halim, one of the Egyptian competitors, who had slightly damaged his undercarriage in landing at Hurgghada, landed at Luxor his machine overturned and was considerably damaged. The Prince himself and his passenger were only slightly injured. The second to fall out was a Baby Praga, a tiny Czechoslovak machine, which had to make a forced landing 10 miles short of Luxor and is thus out of the race.

### KEATS ANNIVERSARY IN ROME

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

ROME, FEB. 23

The anniversary to-day of the death of Keats was marked by an address given in the Keats-Shelley memorial house to members of the Poetry and Byron Societies by Mr. Alfred Noyes.

Lord Rennell, who presided, gave a brief account of the purchase of the house and of the fortunes of the institution.

### NEW ASSISTANT BISHOP IN JAMAICA

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

KINGSTON (JA.), FEB. 23

The Anglican Synod to-day elected Canon Sara, Chancellor of Truro Cathedral, Assistant Bishop in Jamaica.

\* The Rev. Edmund Willoughby Sara, of Trinity College, Dublin, who was Director of the London Diocesan Council of Youth, 1924-28, and vicar of St. John, Walham Green, from 1928 to 1932, was appointed Canon and Chancellor of Truro and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop in 1932.

### END OF OVERTIME EMBARGO

The embargo which members of the A.E.U. placed on overtime at the works of Vickers-Armstrongs, Ltd., Barrow-in-Furness, is no longer in force. It was introduced as a protest against the employment of non-union men, but the London executive of the union declared it unconstitutional and suspended the district committee. Overtime is now being worked and the district committee will probably be reinstated.

Temperatures taken at midday.



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