

RISE IN ARMY ESTIMATES

£39,000,000 MORE

BETTER CONDITIONS FOR THE SOLDIER

BIG INCREASE IN WAR STORES

From Our Military Correspondent

The actual rise in the Army Estimates, including the £19,000,000 which is to be borne by the Defence Loan, amounts to approximately £26,000,000 over last year, and to £39,000,000 over the total of 1935. Deducting the non-effective charges, which remain virtually the same, the cost of the Army has therefore been more than doubled in two years.

Only in very small degree is this accounted for by the creation of new units or an increase in the number of men. The total establishment of the Army, exclusive of India and Burma, is only raised from 158,400 officers and men to 168,900. In the present state of recruiting there may be difficulty in reaching this nominal level; by adding an extra 10,500 to the establishment the existing deficiency is increased to roughly 21,000. The new units are so few as to form a comparatively insignificant addition to the Army's fighting strength. They embrace two battalions of infantry, thus providing an addition of one to the colonial garrisons; one battalion of tanks; seven heavy batteries for coast defence, one at home and six abroad; one new anti-aircraft battery abroad; 14 new R.A.S.C. transport companies at home; and some small additions to the engineer and signal units.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION

The great increase of cost is mainly accounted for by the provision of "war-like stores," which includes the provision of war reserves, of ammunition and equipment, as well as the modernization of the Army's actual equipment. The figure for guns and carriages rises from £363,000 in 1935 and £1,000,000 last year to £5,318,000. That for gun ammunition rises from £1,767,000 in 1935 and £3,129,000 last year, to £7,331,000. In smallarms the increase is surprisingly small, from £390,000 last year to £782,000. For motor-trucks and other wheeled vehicles the provision increases from £1,729,000 to £3,747,000; for tanks and

DEFENCE LOANS

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON SAFETY

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY. The third reading of the Defence Loans Bill in the House of Commons to-day attracted only a thin attendance.

Mr. AMMON led off by restating the Labour Party's objections that the Government's proposals dealt a blow at the League of Nations, that the cost of living would be raised, and the way prepared for an eventual slump in trade.

Mr. CHURCHILL mingled praise with criticism and warning. He admitted that we had now a defence policy which, resolutely pursued, would place us in a far more safe and agreeable position than we had occupied since German rearmament began in earnest.

But we were not entirely masters of our own fate, and mere disclosure of readiness to spend money for five years did not affect the realities; the sole question was the amount which the armaments contractors could earn in the next two years and the weapons which would be actually available from month to month. The country knew the amount that was being spent upon the Navy and the Army, but what about the Air? The times were as dangerous as any we had yet experienced, and he was astounded at the wave of optimism and even complacency which had swept over Parliament and public opinion; he urged the Government to shorten the dangerous passage from insecurity to security. When dictators were welding their nations into war machines, and imposing stern repression and discomfort upon their people, the Government could not move along comfortably without impinging upon private trade (a phrase which the Opposition cheered). Financial sacrifices were not enough; the whole nation must make sacrifices together.

Mr. MAXTON spoke as an uncompromising opponent of rearmament. His chief objection was that the forces now being augmented could not be trusted to support a working-class Government of the future which might attempt fundamental changes. LADY ASTOR fortified her own position as a tragedy, it would be madness not to rearm.

STEP TOWARDS DISARMING

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, winding up the debate, claimed that there was a general, fundamental agreement in the country on the necessity for rearmament. The Government were doing all they could to prevent exploitation of the country's necessity, but it was not reasonable to ask that all profit should be taken out of armament contracts. Great Britain was arming because it must be safe, and if the country could be safe on a smaller scale of armament the Government would be delighted. It was because he believed that the measure of rearmament which the Government advocated was the essential preliminary to a final stage of disarmament that he had taken the House to

FUTURE OF THE FRANC

DECISION TO-DAY

REASSURANCE THE WATCHWORD

From Our Own Correspondent

PARIS, MARCH 4

A special and unexpected Cabinet Council has been called for to-morrow morning and it is understood that it will be concerned entirely with finance. M. Vincent-Auriol, the Minister of Finance, could not attend the last Cabinet Council on Tuesday through illness, but he will be present to-morrow.

It may be regarded as certain that the Government will take important decisions at this meeting, by which they will hope to encourage the return of exported capital to France and to check the persistent speculation against the franc which has gone on for several weeks. Rumour was busy to-day with the measures which the Government were expected to decide upon. These range between the two extremes of a new devaluation to a "safe" figure, if necessary below the minimum fixed in the recent devaluation law, and stabilization at or near the lower limit of 43 milligrammes of gold, which is equivalent to 113 francs to the pound.

Further devaluation would end the present over-valuation of the franc as compared with sterling and dollars, make an immediate further profit for the Treasury, end adverse speculation, and stop the slow but steady drain of gold. Immediate stabilization would end, in theory at least, uncertainty as to the future value of the franc and so presumably would bring exported capital back to France.

CONFIDENCE SOUGHT

There are, however, serious objections to both these measures. Devaluation below the limit set by the law of last September would be a breach of the repeated undertakings of the Government and also of the tri-partite currency agreement between France, Great Britain, and the United States. It might be expected to cause a panic at home and possibly competitive devaluation in London and Washington. Immediate stabilization, on the other hand, would rob the franc of the elasticity which is its greatest present need. It would commit the Government to a situation which, if it once more became untenable, would mean stabilization for them and perhaps disaster for the country.

For these reasons, neither stabilization nor new devaluation is expected from to-morrow's Council. The indications point rather to a series of measures affecting

THE NEW L.C.C.

LAST NIGHT'S RESULTS

PARTY STRENGTHS UNCHANGED

The results declared last night of the polling in the triennial election of the London County Council indicate that, unless there are decided changes in the few declarations to be made to-day, Labour will retain control of the government of London for the next three years.

The voting in 45 divisions, returning 90 members (about three-quarters of the full membership), was declared, and on these there was no change whatever in parties. Municipal Reform and Labour each gained and lost four seats. To obtain control Municipal Reform have to make a net gain of eight seats.

Of the results still to be made known, however, the seats held by Labour in the last Council include four in Hackney, two in Islington, and three in St. Pancras which were won by Labour from Municipal Reform in 1934 and may be regarded as not unlikely to return to their old allegiance.

The results are remarkable in their similarity to those of the last election. Few contests of such importance can have seen so few gains and losses. Only six of the 45 constituencies made any change in their allegiance. West Woolwich (two Labour gains in 1934) returned to Municipal Reform, Mr. F. W. Beech and Mr. J. H. Miller winning the seats, but to balance this Stoke Newington went to Labour with narrow majorities in a three-cornered party fight. In Peckham Lord Beatty won a seat for Municipal Reform. West Fulham, which had two Labour members, has now divided representation, Mrs. L'Estrange Malone being at the bottom of the poll, but East Fulham, which had been in this position as a result of a Municipal Reform by-election victory, balanced the account by giving both seats to Labour. Finally, the gains and losses for the day were suffered by a Labour gain in Central Wandsworth, which, after being divided between the two parties, has now two Labour members.

STATE OF PARTIES

Including the four Municipal Reformers returned unopposed for the City of London, the state of parties now is:

SIEGE OF OVIEDO

FORTIFIED POSITION TAKEN

MINERS' LEADER KILLED

From Our Special Correspondent

VALENCIA, MARCH 4

An official report from Oviedo states that the whole of the Puerta Nueva Alta quarter, where the Government forces are driving a wedge into the heart of Oviedo, is now in the Government's hands, the last fortified positions having been taken by miners throwing dynamite sticks as they advanced towards the barricades in the face of desperate resistance. The commander of the miners' brigade, Julio Hevia, was killed in this action. An



independent message describes numerous buildings, including the arms factory, as burning, giving the impression that the insurgents had set them on fire to prevent capture.

In spite of a violent wind and rain there was artillery action and infantry fighting for the possession of the heights about San Claudio, to the west of the town, and in the town itself. It is evident that the insurgents have not resigned themselves to leaving San Claudio Hill in the hands of the Government, and the fighting rages back and forth. The hill is at the same time a barricade and a gateway on the road which is the only means of exit for the insurgents in Oviedo and for their artillery positions on Marañon Hill to the north-west of it, although it seems that from Naranco it is still possible to communicate with Oviedo by mule track.

Although the Government troops now hold important positions, including the hermitage on the top of San Claudio Hill, and have entered the town, the insurgents still hold some of the heights adjacent to the hill, while in an elevated part of the town they are fortified in a labyrinth of trenches with a great many machine-guns. A sector of these trenches was captured yesterday in what is described as an audacious rush with the aid of hand-grenades and dynamite. Both sides have been shelling each other severely.

OIL TANKER SUNK BY

PARKING OF CARS

MINISTER TO EXPLAIN ON MONDAY

From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr. Hore-Belisha, the Minister of Transport, has arranged to answer a series of questions in the House of Commons on Monday concerning his speech on Tuesday night at a public dinner, in which he announced his intention of considering the question of banning entirely the parking of motor-cars in streets in the London traffic area. His Ministerial colleagues are hoping that he will then be able to allay some of the genuine anxiety which his speech has aroused in many parts of the House of Commons.

The House of Commons possesses a Motor Club of its own, which, according to the latest available figures, has a membership of 184. The committee of the club met last night under the chairmanship of Brigadier-General Spears and unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the committee of the House of Commons Motor Club regrets that the Minister of Transport should have taken the occasion of a public dinner to make an important and far-reaching statement of Government policy affecting one and a half millions of motor-car users instead of introducing the matter in the House of Commons, and urges that his suggested plan of prohibition of parking in squares and streets should not be undertaken without a public inquiry into the whole problem and that no public car parks should be closed until it is certain that adequate alternative accommodation is available."

PROVISION OF GARAGES

The resolution was afterwards communicated to the Minister of Transport, who had not been invited to attend the meeting of the committee or to explain his ideas. Mr. Wilfrid Roberts, M.P., will ask Mr. Hore-Belisha on Monday why a statement affecting the regulations about parking cars under an Act of Parliament was made by him on the occasion of a dinner instead of in the House of Commons, and there are a number of other questions on the Order Paper for Monday bearing on the subject. If members are not satisfied with the replies they then receive there will be a further opportunity for discussion on Wednesday, when the Estimates of the Ministry of Transport will be under examination.

Ministers hope, however, that the Minister of Transport's replies on Monday afternoon will be more reassuring than his original statement. They now realize that the House of Commons will not tolerate any plan which would prevent a householder leaving his car outside his front door—provided, of course, that it does not cause obstruction to the general flow of traffic—and the Minister of Transport is expected to insist that this was never his intention. He will also give an assurance that there will be no move towards the total prohibition of parking—except perhaps in the most crowded shopping thoroughfares—until the Ministry of Transport is convinced that the needs of public business are large

MR. ROOSEVELT AND JUDGES

"NO MAN'S LAND OF FUTILITY"

DEMOCRACY'S CRISIS

President Roosevelt made his first reply to critics of his proposals for judicial reform in a speech at the "Victory Dinner" of the Democratic Party in Washington last night. The speech was broadcast throughout America.

The United States, said the President, according to a Reuter message, was to-day faced with a crisis "fundamentally even more grave than that of four years ago." The success of democracy in the United States was endangered by the failure of the Supreme Court to pull together in "the three-horse team of the American system of government."

The Supreme Court, by invalidating the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the National Recovery Administration, and the State minimum wage laws, had, "because it pleased the personal economic predilections of the majority of the Court," created a "No Man's Land of final futility." As a result of these decisions the United States had become "a nation where there was no legal power anywhere to deal with the most difficult and practical problems."

FIGHT AGAINST TIME

President Roosevelt said he defied anyone to read the Supreme Court's decisions invalidating the New Deal laws and then say: "Exactly what, if anything, we can do this Session of Congress" for agriculture and industrial workers, to control flood and drought, and generate cheap power, "with any reasonable certainty that what we do will not be nullified as unconstitutional."

The language of the decisions already rendered the continued and widespread refusal to obey the law incited by the attitude of the Courts create doubts and difficulties for almost everything else for which we are promised to fight. You and I owe it to ourselves to remove those doubts and difficulties. In this fight time is the essence. Every delay creates risks of intervening events which make more and more difficult an intelligent, speedy, and democratic solution of our difficulties. Floods, droughts, agricultural surpluses, strikes, industrial control, and disaster cannot be handled for ever on a catch-as-catch-can basis. If we would make democracy succeed, I say we must act now.

"My great ambition," declared the President, "is to turn over this desk and chair at the White House in 1941 to my successor, whoever he may be, with the assurance that I am at the same time turning over to him as President a nation intact and at peace, a prosperous nation which has proved that the democratic form and methods of national government can and will succeed."

FLYING BOAT TURNS BACK

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There is £3,297,000 for machine tools, for manufacture of warlike articles at factories other than the Royal Ordnance Factories. The gross total for this Vote comes to no less than £26,000.

One result, it is hoped that the mechanization of the artillery, and also the signals, will be completed. The organization of the engineers has already been carried out, while the bulk of the infantry will have been provided with mechanized transport before the summer arrives.

MODERN EQUIPMENT

The provision of new armoured fighting vehicles for the Tank Corps and the Cavalry is likely to be slower; and also that of armoured machine-gun carriers. The newly converted infantry battalions. The production of anti-tank guns, anti-tank machine-guns, and the new light machine-gun is similarly suffering from delay. Nevertheless, a great industrial programme of modernization is now under way.

The Estimates appear to make no provision for an increase in the soldier's pay. Considerable unexplained rises in other items suggest that the conditions of service are being improved in various ways. One that is explained, and shows the largest increase apart from warlike stores, is the construction of new barracks and the modernization of others. Here is measure badly needed. Among the more important items are new barracks for a cavalry regiment and a tank battalion; at Colchester and Newmarket for the artillery; at Warminster and Lavington, on Salisbury Plain, for four tank battalions; and, in London, the reconstruction of Regent's Park barracks. In Hong-kong, too, a large expenditure is sanctioned for increased accommodation.

NEW BUILDINGS

At Shrivernham an initial £30,000 of an estimate £1,250,000 is allotted for the accommodation of an Anti-Aircraft group, and a similar sum at "various home stations," out of an estimated £100,000. But this Vote for works and buildings covers accommodation for more than troops. Thus, in the Southern Command, £340,000 is allotted this year of a contemplated £1,600,000 for ammunition storage facilities; and a further £200,000 out of an ultimate £1,000,000 for Chilwell vehicle Reserve Depot.

An item that seems more questionable on the surface is an estimated £240,000 for new ordnance depot at Ashford in Kent. In view of its exposure to air attack, that danger arises, too, at Woolwich Arsenal, where a new outlay of over £300,000 on accommodation is visualized. The gross total of Vote 10, for Works, Buildings, and Lands, comes to £10,682,000, compared with £5,068,000 last year. It includes, however, £2,170,000 for new factories, other than the Royal Ordnance Factories.

The Territorial Army is more liberally provided for, its Estimates rising from £3,607,500 to £5,177,500. A small part of the increase is due to the purchase of mechanical transport for artillery. The biggest increase, however, is for the provision of new headquarters, mainly for the newly located air defence units. When the total cost of the Territorial Army is considered, it is seen to provide a big insurance policy for a remarkably small premium.

The Memorandum of the Secretary of State for War which accompanied the Estimates is printed on page 9.

RIVAL LABOUR UNIONS IN AMERICA

MR. LEWIS'S "REBELS"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
NEW YORK, MARCH 4

In a manifesto circulated to-day to all the unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labour Mr. William Green, the president of that organization, called upon them to "meet the challenge" of the Committee for Industrial Organization and prepare for a fight to a finish with the "red" body which, under the leadership of Mr. John Lewis, is cutting away the ground from under the federation. Reversing the policy he declared when the unions which had joined the C.I.O. were suspended from the A.F.L., he to-day instructed unions to "draw a line and make a distinction" between members of the C.I.O. and those of the A.F.L.

Hitherto the A.F.L., unwilling to break entirely with the C.I.O., has kept open the door through which the secessionists might return, but the growing power of the Lewis organization has convinced the A.F.L. leaders that all hope of compromise has gone, and unions are now faced with the choice of remaining loyal to the traditional system of labour organization represented by the A.F.L. and of casting their lot with the C.I.O.

CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH

Meanwhile, invigorated by success, Mr. Lewis to-day returned to Washington to supervise the campaign to organize all mass-production industries—a campaign whose intensity is growing day by day. The committee's next immediate objective is believed to be the unionization of the textile workers in the Southern States, which will begin as soon as negotiations with the coolsmen are concluded. The textile workers in the North are already organized to some extent, but the Southern millworkers have hitherto shown themselves obdurate, and former attempts to introduce collective bargaining ended in violence.

Discussions with leaders of the coal industry continue, and there is the prospect of a strike next month unless the committee's demands, which include a shorter working week, higher wages, and a guaranteed minimum of paid working days, are met. Other fields which the C.I.O. intends to invade in the next few weeks are the south-western oilfields and the boot and shoe industry in New England.

Efforts to induce all the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation, and the firm's firms to sign agreements of union recognition similar to that reached with the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation continue with increased energy.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Reports of the following meetings are published in our City pages:—
Ashanti-Adowena (Banket) Goldfields, Clerical, Medical and General Life, English China Clays,
London and Lombard Investment, Milford Docks Company,
I. and R. Morley, Limited,
Nunnery Colliery Company,
Radio Rentals, Limited, and
Sammugger Jute Factory.

ization which should inspire confidence. It is expected that the Government will immediately appoint a distinguished independent economist, Mr. Charles Rist, to control the future operations of the Exchange Equalization Fund. It is expected also that they will withdraw the taxes amounting to several millions, which were imposed on the yield of transactions in gold and foreign currencies made in September. These taxes are among the most severely criticized of the measures imposed by M. Vincent-Auriol in the days when he believed the iron hand without the velvet glove to be the appropriate instrument for use against the world of capital.

GOVERNMENT HOPES

The Government will hope by these changes to convince holders of capital that they are not the objects of systematic persecution and to reassure the many critics, some friendly to the Government on general grounds, who have been exasperated by the apparent contradictions in the technical management of financial and monetary problems. M. Rist commands general respect as an economic and financial expert, and the removal of penalties against holders of gold and foreign exchange will make an end of what is widely considered as unfair discrimination. In the better atmosphere which should be created the Government will hope to reverse the tide of speculation and to recapture the confidence of the mass of minor capitalists who, in the long run, hold command of their destinies. It is perhaps a good omen that the mere news of to-morrow's meeting and of the measures which might issue from it produced a remarkable recovery of French stocks on the Bourse to-day.

Whether these measures will be effective in securing as much as a breathing-space for the Government's economic policy, they are admittedly only partial solutions of the financial problem, the true keys of which remain the value of the franc and the level of French prices. Until now the franc has been uneasily maintained near 105 to the pound, almost solely in deference to the views expressed by the British Treasury when the Tripartite Agreement was negotiated. A tacit agreement with London and Washington, by which the franc may be allowed greater freedom of movement, may now be in sight. With regard to prices, Government circles point out that the gap between French and world prices, though adverse to France, is small, and that world prices show signs of rising enough to fill it.

STABILIZATION RUMOUR

The semi-official Havas Agency announces, a Russian message from Paris says, that "stabilization of the franc, if it is carried out to-day (Friday), as appears to be very generally believed in financial circles, will not be effected below the present parity of the franc."

INVALIDS

Mr. Justice HUMPHREYS was again unable to attend Derby Assizes yesterday through an attack of lumbago. His condition was stated to have improved. The condition of Dr. CHARLES BROWN, former president of the National Free Church Council, who underwent an operation in a London nursing home about a week ago, was last night stated to be still serious.

of 1944 is the more remarkable, since the polling all round was heavy. To this extent the energetic campaign of both parties was successful in overcoming the traditional apathy of London voters in local elections. The proportion of electors recording their votes was still small, but a rough estimate puts the total at about 25 per cent. more than three years ago. All the more prominent members of the Council who were seeking re-election have retained their seats. New members include Lord Curzon, Lord Sandon, Mr. W. H. Church, and Mr. F. G. Rye. The results declared last night are given in full on page 16.

TENEMENT FIRE IN NEW YORK

TWO DEAD AND 15 INJURED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
NEW YORK, MARCH 4

At least two persons were burned to death, 15 others injured, and more than 200 driven from their homes here early to-day by a fire which broke out in Suffolk Street, in the populous slum district of the lower East Side, in Manhattan.

The fire started in a tenement house, and the flames, drawn up an airshaft, spread to neighbouring houses. As the fire gained control, in spite of the efforts of the firemen, ceilings and roofs collapsed, and it is feared that more bodies may be found beneath the debris. The rescuers were impeded by the crowds, attracted by the blaze, which blocked the street.

After examining the ruins to-day the Deputy Tenement House Commissioner said that there was proof of criminal negligence on the part of the landlords of the buildings. Two tenements which were destroyed by fire, he added, were found in December to have violated almost every provision of the city building laws, and an investigation by the District Attorney would be made.

MEDITERRANEAN ROUTES

DECISION OF SHIPPING LINES

The following shipping lines state that they have instructed the Masters of their vessels proceeding to or from a French Mediterranean port to sail on a course taking them to the eastward of the Balearic Islands:—
Anchor Line, Bibby Brothers and Co., British India Steam Navigation Company, Elder, Smith and Co., and Hall Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Orient Steam Navigation Company, P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, and the Rotterdam Lloyd.

The object of the decision is to avoid the waters in the neighbourhood of the coast of Spain. It is not denied here that the French Moroccan frontier has been reinforced where it marches with the Spanish Zone, both as a reasonable precaution and to close so far as possible the gaps through which native recruits, tempted by the high rewards offered, have been slipping across the border. But it is claimed here that no action has been taken which could reasonably be construed as a threat of interference with the Zone.

As to the motives which may have inspired General Franco's protest, responsible circles are inclined to link it up with information received from two different sources to the effect that a shipload of fortress artillery left the free port of Hamburg a few days ago. Although the guns may be meant for use in Spain the possibility that some pretext is being sought for their installation in Spanish Morocco has not escaped attention. Other Spanish news on page 13.

ONLY A FEW SAVED

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
PARIS, MARCH 4

A Greek oil-tanker, the Loukia (2,143 tons), bound from Constantia, Rumania, for Barcelona with 3,000 tons of petroleum, struck a mine off the Gulf of Rosas, on the north-east coast of Spain, to-day and sank. Spanish fishermen picked up two dead and a few injured men after the ship had disappeared. The rest of the crew are presumed to have been drowned.

FRANCE ACCUSED BY GENERAL FRANCO

ALLEGED THREAT TO SPANISH MOROCCO

A Spanish Nationalist broadcast from Salamanca announces (says Reuter) that a Note accusing France of planning to invade the Spanish Zone of Morocco has been sent by General Franco to the signatories of the Algeciras Treaty.

The Note "denounces the activities observed in the frontier region of the French Protectorate and Spanish Morocco, which are said to aim at causing disturbances in Spain Morocco, thus permitting the French authorities, under the pretext of re-establishing order and preventing the danger from spreading to their tribes, to invade the Spanish Zone, thereby creating a dangerous situation for the peace of Europe."

The Nationalist Government, the broadcast added, will ask the signatories for the urgent appointment of an international commission to verify the truth of these allegations. It was also stated that General Franco will ask the Non-Intervention Committee to put an end to this activity.

FRENCH DENIAL

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
PARIS, MARCH 4

The allegation of French interference in the Spanish Moroccan Zone made by the Spanish Nationalist Government is dismissed here as a complete fabrication made for some purpose unknown, but by no means unsuspected. General Nogues, the French Resident-General in Morocco, called to-day on M. Véniot, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to discuss the situation. It is not denied here that the French Moroccan frontier has been reinforced where it marches with the Spanish Zone, both as a reasonable precaution and to close so far as possible the gaps through which native recruits, tempted by the high rewards offered, have been slipping across the border. But it is claimed here that no action has been taken which could reasonably be construed as a threat of interference with the Zone.

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garage charges are excessive, and for this reason Mr. Hore-Belisha will make a further effort to induce local authorities (who have so far been very backward in the matter) to prepare plans for the erection of municipal garages.

LETTERS TO MINISTER

An official of the Ministry of Transport stated last night that 60 per cent. of the letters received by Mr. Hore-Belisha are in favour of the proposed ban on street parking in the London traffic area. The official said that batches of letters were being received by every post. Some of the letters condemn the proposal, the majority of supporters being residents in squares and quiet streets who complain that they are disturbed by the noise of cars. A firm of chemists in the West End of London state that customers cannot reach their shop because of cars parked by the footpaths.

EXTENSION OF WELFARE WORK

U.A.B. PROPOSALS

In a memorandum to its 130 local Advisory Committees, which cover the whole country, the Unemployment Assistance Board makes proposals with a view to enlarging and improving the character of the welfare work which is one of its statutory duties. The suggestions in the Board's memorandum are outlined and discussed by our Labour Correspondent on page 19.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO THEATRE

The King and Queen saw the play *The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse* at the Haymarket Theatre last night. Queen Mary and the Princess Royal saw the play last Saturday. It was the first visit that the King and Queen had made to a theatre together since the King's Accession. Their Majesties drove up to the Royal entrance a few minutes before 8.30. When they entered the Royal box to the left of the stage they were recognized by the audience.

"THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT"

The leading article in *The Times Literary Supplement*, published to-day, reviews Professor G. M. Trevelyan's biography of Lord Grey of Fallodon. In a Letter to the Editor Professor James R. Sutherland announces the discovery of important facts relating to the life of George Farquhar, the dramatist, among the papers of the Duke of Portland.

Among books reviewed are "Milton and Wordsworth," by Sir Herbert Grierson; "Coronation Summer," by Angela Thirkield; "Dictators," by Jacques Bainville; "London, the Unique City," by S. E. Rasmussen; "The Last of the Gentlemen," by M. J. C. Fuller; "Moscow in the Making," by Sir E. D. Simon and others; "Present Indicative," by Noel Coward; "The Rites of Evil," by Edward Cogan; "The Autobiography of Frank Swettenham," by Strachan; "Christopher Morley," "Elizabethan Tales," edited by E. J. O'Brien; several books on the French Foreign Legion; and novels by R. H. Mouton, Louis Gouling, Walter Durnay, Stella Gibbons, Elly Queen, and 20 others.

Australia service with 12 passengers, including one member of the Imperial Airways staff, returning to the base in Southampton Water three hours later. Her commander, Captain F. J. Bailey, after she had been in the air for an hour and a half, and was over France, decided to turn back owing to bad weather reports ahead. The Capella will leave for Alexandria this morning.

The non-stop flight of the Caledonia from Alexandria to Southampton yesterday is reported on page 11.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA AND BALLET	
Duchess	BALLET RAMBERT 8.40
King's	MARCOVA DOLIN BALLET 8.30
Saunders's Walls	BALLET 8.30

THEATRES

Adelphi	HOME AND BEAUTY 8.15
Albany	JANE EYRE 8.15
Ambassadors	THE MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM 2.30 & 8.15
Arts	HOUSEMAID 8.15
Cambridge	CHARLES THE KING 8.30
Cornhill	CINDERELLA 2.45 & 8.30
Court	BUTTERFLY 2.30 & 8.30
Coliseum	FRENCH WITHOUT TEARS 8.40
Daly's	NIGHT ALONE 8.40
Dorset Lane	CARELESS RAPTURE 8.15
Embankment	THE ROAD TO ROMÉ 8.15
Gaiety	SWING ALONG 8.15
Garrick	THE TWO ROUGEUSES 2.30 & 8.30
Globe	CANDIDA 8.30
Haymarket	DR. CLITTERHOUSE 8.30
Hippodrome	BALALAHA 8.15
His Majesty's	THE MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM 8.15
Little	STRANGE BARRIER 2.45 & 8.30
Lynceum	WISE TOMORROW 8.30
Mercury	THE ASCENT OF F 2.30 & 8.30
AS YOU LIKE IT 8.30	
Old Vic	TWELFTH NIGHT 8.30
Palace	ON YOUR TOES 8.30
People's Palace	WHITEHEADS 8.30
Playhouse	THE FABLE 8.30
Princes	RETIRED FROM FOLLY 2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	SUSPECT 8.30
St. Martin's	OVER THE MOON 8.30
Shaftesbury	HEARTS CONTENT 8.30
Westminster	UNCLE VANYO 8.30
Wyndham's	ANTHONY AND ANNA 8.30
Wyndham's	GEORGE AND MARGARET 8.30

VARIETIES

Paladium	OKAY FOR SOUNDS 6.20 & 9
Venue	CALLING ALL STARS 6.30 & 9
Palace	REVUEVILLE No. 9 1.30 to 11.30

CONCERTS

Astoria Hall	LOUIS BAILLY and 8.30
Grosvenor Hall	JAN VAN DER GUCHT 8.30
Wigmore Hall	FREDA RAYVENHILL 9 to 10.30

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

Building Centre	ENTY 10 to 6
Madison Theatre	10 to 10
R.I.B.A.	EXHIBITION OF AIRPORTS, &c. 10 to 4
Zoological Gardens	9 to 10.30

PICTURE THEATRES

Academy	THE PLAINSMAN 11.45 to 11
Court	NO MORE LADIES 1 to 11
Carlton	THE CURIOUS 2.30 to 11
Empire	CAMILLE 10 to 11
Everyman	THE STORY OF I. S. PASTERUR 2 to 11
Forum	THE DESERTER 1 to 11
Head Over Heels	HEAD OVER HEELS 10.15 to 11
Imperial Theatre	EMPIRE FILMS 10.15 to 11.30
Latimer	FIRE OVER ENGLAND 12 to 11
Leicester	DREAMING FILMS 10 to 11
London	THE GREAT BARRIER 12.30 to 11
Marble Arch	THE DOOMANT SE 12 to 11
New Gaiety	O.H.M.S. 12 to 11
New Victoria	BELOW THE BELT 10.15 to 11
Palace	THE GREAT ZIEGFELD 1.30 to 11
Scala	THEODORE GOES WILD 12.15 to 11
Savoy	ONE NIGHT OF LOVE 11.45 to 11
Savoy	ONE NIGHT OF LOVE 11.45 to 11
Studio	LAKESIDE HERIQUE 1 to 11
Tivoli	CRACK-UP 11.45 to 11