Segrave to Seek Speed Records in Motor Boat and Auto Races

British Major Hopes to Achieve 240 Miles on Hour on the Daytona Track in February; Expects to Skip Over the Water at Ninety Miles an Hour

London.—The Golden Arrow, in which Major H. O. D. Segrave, holder of the world speed record for motor cars, hopes to reach 240 miles an hour, is almost completed. Major Segrave will take the car to America in January for tests on the sands of Daytona Beach, Fla.

Simultaneously, his new motor boat, christened Miss England, is receiving final touches. This craft will be a comrade of the Golden Arrow in seeking to lower American records. Major Segrave expects to hop, skip and jump over the water at a rate of ninety miles an hour or more.

"I intend to go for the records in February," Segrave declared in an interview. "It is hard to say which of the two records will be the more difficult to beat; I am inclined to think the motor boat record will be the harder, and it will certainly be at least as dangerous as the other."

Judging solely from the design of his car, Segrave said he knew it would produce a speed of 240 miles an hour. Tires, he declared, were the great problem for racing motorists.

"Last time," Segrave related, "the company promised that the tires would stand up at 200 miles an hour for three minutes—and they did. This time they promise one minute at 240 miles an hour, and that should be long enough."

According to plans now announced, Segrave's car will present a unique appearance. It will be so low that the top of its tires will be the highest part of it, and it can stand upside down on its own wheels.

Segrave's greatest problem in connection with his motor boat is to prevent it from turning over. With a single propeller the twisting strain of the engine on the hull, called "torque," is so great that there is a tendency for the propeller to turn the boat over instead of propelling it forward. One way out of the difficulty is to use two propellers, revolving in opposite directions. But there is twice as much resistance of the boat in the water.—A. P. dispatch.

Facts About New Warships Now on Fleet Exercises

Cruisers With Oil Kitchen Ranges and Electric Bakeries

FIRST REHEARSAL

Nelson and Rodney to Fire Broadsides From 16-in. Guns

In Moray Firth during the next few days some of the newest and most powerful ships of the Atlantic Fleet will engage in autumn evercises, some of which will be so realistic that the only substantial factor missing will be a real enemy target.

Nelson and Rodney, the Navy's latest battleships, will fire broadsides from their immense 16-inch guns. Hood, Renown and Repulse, ships of the battle cruiser squadron, will fire 15-inch broadsides while steaming at full power.

NIGHT ATTACK.

Cruisers, destroyers and aircraft carriers will shoot at Centurion—an old battleship which is the target ship of the Atlantic fleet—and destroyers will carry out a night attack on the Third Battle Squadron.

For the first time in autumn exercises Nelson and Rodney, the two great new battleships, are taking part.

To say that they look odd is to be polite. "Ugly" would probably not be too harsh. The effect to the eye is a lack of balance, which contrasts strongly with the fine lines of the battle cruisers.

ONE TON, ONE SHOT.

But these ships carry a bigger destructive power than the designers of British fighting ships have ever attempted.

The sixteen-inch projectile weighs just under one ton, so that a broadside means nearly nine tons of metal and explosive.

The guns have a maximum range of just under 22 miles, and it has been estimated unofficially that at ten thousand yards the projectile can pierce seventeen inches of armor.

To build the ships costs nearly seven and a half million pounds, of which about three millions represent guns and turret armor.

They carry complements of about fourteen hundred officers and men, who consume two and three-quarter tons of food a day.

1,200 LOAVES A DAY

The vast stores in the ships provide for carrying naval stores and dry provisions for six months, while the refrigerating system makes it possible to carry provisions for nine weeks.

The ships' kitchens would make the average housewife green with envy. Coal is unknown. Oil, which fires the boilers, also heats the cooking ranges, and an electric bakery produces twelve hundred loaves a day.

Shaw Sees "Dark Ages" in Ireland

Dramatist Comments on Free State's Censorship of Books

London—"Ireland is going to relapse into the dark ages," is George Bernard Shaw's warning on what will happen when the Free State's censorship of books will become law.

"The Free State has apparently decided not to be a cultured country. It has decided that books, pictures and statues are dangerous, so it isn't going to have any. Ireland will sink to the cultural level of the Andaman Islands—that's all," the veteran dramatist added.

G. B. S.'s comment was called forth w[illegible] interviewer drew his attention [illegible] fact that the public library [illegible] Galway, following instruction from the Archbishop of Tuam, have segregated all the Shavian works on special shelves not accessible to the general public.

"What the Galway libraries do today doesn't in the least matter, seeing that in a few weeks no books, pictures or sculpture will be permitted in Ireland," Shaw replied, after which he added the pessimistic prophecy quoted above.—N.Y. Herald-Tribune.

Byng Soon to Begin Police Work

Reorganization of Force Will Be Started Immediately by Its New Commander

London.—Viscount Byng of Vimy has gone to Scotland Yard to begin his reorganization of the metropolitan has gone to Scotland Yard to begin through the ears of a Royal Commission headed by Lord Lee of Fareham, has been hearing what is right and wrong with police methods as they now exist.

Lord Lee, like Lord Byng, was once a soldier. He was the British Military Attache with the American forces during the Spanish-American War, and filled the same post later at Washington. He married Miss Ruth Moore of New York. His present task is to find out what is wrong with London's police force, once the city's pride, but lately the recipient of more brickbats than encomiums.

Evidence so far taken has been mainly in defense of the police force by its present heads, many of whom will retire when Lord Byng takes command. Sir William Harwood, Chief Commissioner, and Sir Wyndham Childs, Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard, who fall within this category, emphatically denied that anything like "third-degree" methods has been practised in this country.

The task of the police, they said, was to obtain from witnesses by all the artifices they could employ any information they required, but the moment those witnesses became suspected persons and started to make statements that might amount to confessions, it was the duty of the police to warn them not to say anything that might be used against them. This duty was always carried out, they said.

Sir Wyndham, however, admitted that a belief in "third-degree" methods had become rooted in the public mind.

"Perhaps engendered by the prevalence of crook films," suggested Lord Lee.

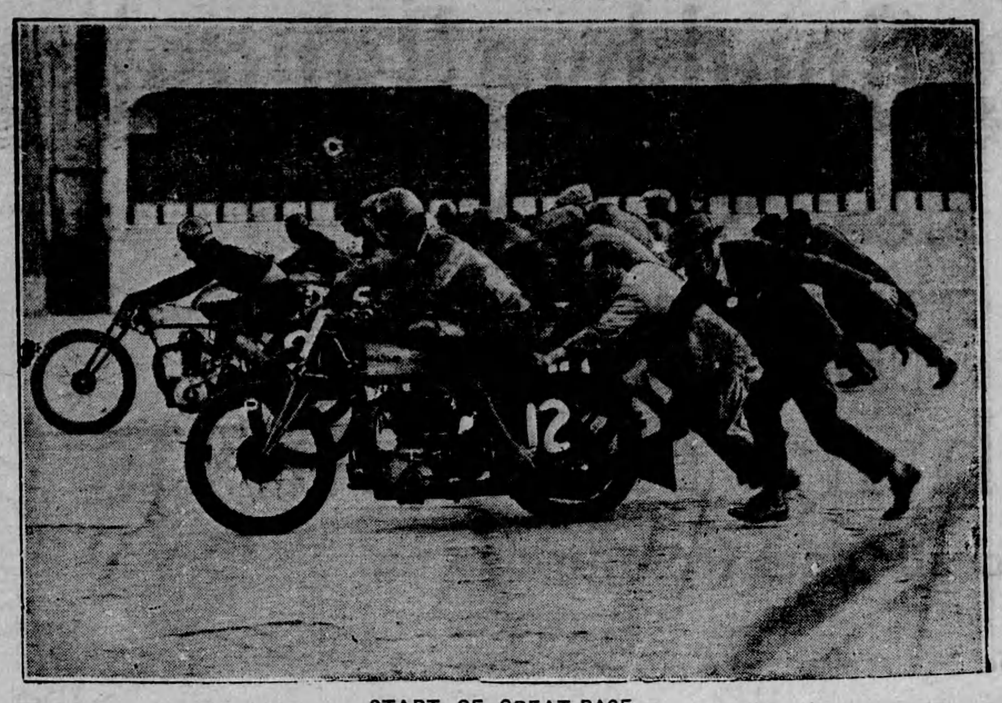
A certain amount of indignation has been caused in feminist circles by the blunt assertion of the Chief Commissioner and his assistant chief that women police are still an experiment whose success has not yet been demonstrated. They have been used to watch the drug traffickers and to convict fortune-tellers, but, according to Sir William Harwood, they have been found "unfit or responsible work." The role of the silk-stocking sleuth apparently is cast on hard lines in this country.

The only critic of the police yet heard has been a magistrate of long experience, and his criticism is rather of the use to which the force is being put. He pointed out the growing tendency to employ the police to protect and support morals rather than simply to enforce the law, which, in the long run, gave the best results.

Changes of time and custom have provided new duties for the police. Drunkenness, he states, gives them less trouble than of yore, but the increase of motor-car owners has doubled and tripled their traffic duties, while the growth of the night-club habit keeps them busy in the small hours.

An investigation is now being made by the London police chiefs to ascertain the source of the leakage of official information about the recent raids on such establishments.

Old England Likes Noisy Cycles



START OF GREAT RACE

It was a five-lap scratch event of the British Motor-cyling Racing Club's meeting at Brooklands for the Butler Silver Cup which was won by C. W. C. Lacey.

Czar's Treasures at Auction Soon

Soviet Government to Offer Priceless Objects for Sale

VALUE £300,000,000

Signed Masterpieces of French Furniture From Gatchina Palace

London.—The Soviet Government will offer for sale in Berlin on November 9 picures, furniture, tapestries, and other are objects that once belonged to Czars and Russian noblemen.

The Bolsheviks have confiscated, or "nationalized", all private art collections in Russia, and by this means have become possessed of art treasures worth about £300,000,000.

If the result of the forthcoming sale of a first selection of these treasures fulfills expectations, it is likely to be followed by other auctions.

The works to be autctioned in Berlin next month include pictures, sculpture, tapesteries, bronzes and signed masterpieces of French furniture from the Gatchina Palace, which was a personal palace of the Czar, and contained 300 pictures; from the Mikhailoff Palace, the world-famous Hermitage Musuem, and other "nationalized" collections.

The Soviet Government, as is well known, "nationalized" all the great private art collections in Russia, adding thereby four thousand masterpieces by old masters to the Hermitage Museum, which already contained eleven thousand pictures, and incalculable wealth in ecclesiastical and domestic objects of art of all kinds.

The contents of the Hermitage Museum alone were valued by experts early this year at £50,000,000, and the total value of the Soviet's art treasures cannot be less than £300,000,000.

The pictures to be offered in this first sale include works by Boucher, Greuze, Canaletto, Hubert Robert and other favorite eighteenth century masters. The sculpture includes J. B. Lemoyne's celebrated marble bust of Marie Antoinette; the tapesteries are Gobelins of the finest period.

One great piece of silk and wool representing Raphael's "Sch[illegible]l of Athens" was presented with three others to the Russian Crown by the French Government just before the French revolution.

Empress' Furniture

The French furniture consists mainly of signed pieces by the most celebrated cabinet-makers in the reign of Louis XVI, specially executed for the Empress Catherine II.

Some estimate of the value of this section of the sale can be formed by the total of £150,000 paid for a few pieces by the same master furniture-makers in the Cichelham sale two years ago.

Other objects of art to be offered are jewelled snuff boxes, candelabra in ormolu and lustre, exquisite French bronzes, Italian bas reliefs, French and German gold and silver work, and Limoges enamels.

The Russian royal palaces and the collections of the Russian princes, archdukes and noblemen were especially rich in French eighteenth century ort. All the finest furniture and pictures, except the pieces made for the French Court, were commissioned by the Russian collectors at the time; and the Russian palaces and mansions all contained rooms entirely decorated with the owners' favorite artists' works. Nearly all the best pictures by Hubert Robert, for example, were in Russia.

The treasures now offered are worth a sensational total, but the collection even so is only a sample of the Soviet Government's wealth in "nationalized" art.

How Scotland Yard Observes

Detectives Trained in Constant Registering of Fact and Form

During the past few days a noted burglar was caught in the English Midlands purely from observation of his habits, writes a student of crime in the London Daily Mail. Far too clever to leave a tell-tale finger-print behind, the man was caught on the afternoon following the robbery.

It has been his habit after "cracking a crib" to go to any hotel in a near-by town and ask for a room, explaining that he had travelled all night and wanted to sleep until late in the afternoon.

From observation of his habits Scotland Yard knew this, and inquiries among hotel-keepers in towns near the scene of the robbery soon discovered the afternoon sleeper.

To the detectives whose mind, through long association with criminals has become a veritable picture gallery, and whose faculty for memorizing faces, has become so keenly developed, such tasks present but little difficulty.

Housed at Scotland Yard is a criminal Record Office containing nearly 200,000 portraits of criminals. A good proportion of these men are serving time, others have reformed and are now good citizens, while many others have gone abroad. All these portraits are classified with the record of the particular type of crime and fall into different catalogues. Althuogh there may be several persons wanted for similar offences, the trained mind of the detective, after a few minutes' study of the portraits, retains a complete picture of the profile and full-faced appearance of the fugitive.

Result of Training

Acute observation can only come from a mind developed and trained in the constant registering of facts and forms.

Observation has brought many criminals to justice. The annals of criminology teem with instances. Not long ago Stewart, sentenced to death for the Bayswater murder, was arrested by a detective whose powers of observation enabled him to pick his man out of thousands on the front at Southend.

Outside the police force Sir Bernard Spilsbury, the eminent pathologist, is an outstanding example of the trained, observant, analytical mind. He is considered by the authorities to be a prince of observers.

At all times of the day and night a detective's powers of observation may be put to the test. A few months ago a Scotland Yard detective was told that a man whom he had never seen was in the stalls of a certain theatre and that a warrant had been issued for his arrest.

A few seconds' study of his photograph at the "Yard" sufficed. In the half light of the auditorium the officer, standing by an exit door, was able to pick out his man and make an arrest. There was nothing distinctive about the man's face, and to an untrained mind this task would have been impossible.

A Ton of Death Just Launched

TERROR OF THE SEAS

A torpedo fired from the deck tube of the new Chilean destroyer Orella during its trials in the English channel soon after it had been launched.

Boy Settlers' Plan

Manitoba and Saskatchewan Will Co-operate, States Forke

PURCHASE WHEN 21

Scheme of Government Loans to Aid Buyers to Finance

Ottawa.—The Provincial Governments are willing to co-operate with the Dominion Government in bringing British boys to Canada and make it possible for them to buy farms for themselves with the assistance of government loans, after they have reached the age of 21 years, Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, announced in a statement issued on his return from a three weeks' visit to Western Canada. The purpose of his trip was to work out plans for closer co-operation with the provinces.

During his trip Mr. Forke had conferences with the Premiers and other prominent members of the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. His effort to establishe closer co-operation with the provinces was in keeping with the recommendations of the select committee of parliament which conducted the immigration enquiry last session.

"The Governments of both Manitoba and Saskatchewan have announced their willingness to co-operate with the Federal Department in its scheme for the settlement of British boys in Canada," said Mr. Forke. Under this scheme the Dominion, Provincial and British Governments join forces to give the boy an opportunity to become a farmer in Canada. British boys, especially selected, between the ages of 15 and 20, who will undertake to engage in farm work for a period of three years, will be placed in employment on Canadian farms. When a boy has attained a practical knowledge of farm work and live stock, has become 21 years of age, and has saved up about $500, the Governments concerned, will make him a loan of $2,500 for the purchase of a farm of his own, the loan to be repaid over a period of twenty years.

"Another scheme which was very favorably regarded provides for the establishement of training centres for domestics in Great Britain—one in England and one in Scotland, where a six weeks' course will be given free to female domestics contemplating house work in Canada.

"With regard to the miner harvester situation, the Minister said: "It seems to be settling down quietly. So far as I could learn the great majority of the harvesters fitted into positions on Canadian farms without much difficulty.

"There were perhaps a few whose only purpose was to make as much trouble as they could, but they were quickly weeded out. Many of the harvesters now returning to Great Britain will carry good reports of Canada and probably many of them will come back as permanent settlers."

Ontario's Fiscal Year Now Closed

Temiskaming Railway Hands Over $1,300,000 Surplus Treasury

Toronto.—Ontario's fiscal year 1927-28 closed at 3 o'clock on Oct. 31st.

One of the last acts of the Treasury was to deposit a cheque for $1,300,000 from George W. Lee, chairman of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway. This represents net operating surplus of the railway for the year, and is the same as the surplus of last year. It was stated, however, that the amount indicated the best year in the history of the road when an expenditure of $300,000 on track and right of way repairs was taken into consideration.

Full interest charges had also been met on the $6,000,000 loan negotiated in the spring to carry out an extension program.

Neither Premier Ferguson nor Provincial Treasurer Monteith would comment in regard to the condition of the Provincial purse, but it is understood that the Government expects to be able to announce a surplus of approximately $225,000.

THE REPTILE

"The reptile! How dare he speak of me that way!"

"Why call him such a name?"

"He's a lounge lizard, that's why."

"Ho wmany times do you imagine he kissed you?" "So far I haven't had to imagine eh's kissed me at all."

Small Boy: "Please, Mum, I don't like these holes in the bread." Tired Mother: "Never mind. You needn't eat the holes. Leave them on th plate."