Book Describes King's Argument Regarding Arabs

His Majesty Engaged in Controversy With Colonel Lawrence

BOTH VERSIONS

Concerns Statements Made Several Years Ago at Palace

London.—For the first time during his reign King George V a personal participant in a controversy, and for an antagonist he has the most colorful figure in the British Empire Col. T. E. Lawrence, once the "uncrowned King of Arabia," now private T. E. Shaw of the Royal Air Force.

According to the King's own version, told by Robert Graves, the poet, in "Lawrence and the Arabs," about to be published here, the man who saved the East for England, appealed at Buckingham Palace in Arab costume, accused the British Government of breaking promises, and told King George to his face that Lawrence might soon be fighting with the Arabs against England.

Book Authorized

Graves' book has been authorized by Lawrence. It is based on the adventurer's own story. It supplements his "Seven Pillars of Wisdom," Lawrence's own history of his adventures, and by George Bernard Shaw the greatest eulogy of Lawrence as a hero of Caesar's commentaries.

Lawrence is already a myth, the romantic figure of the war, and Graves' book practically annihilates many of the stories which only deepen the shadow which have been permitted to fall from time to time around the real man.

But even the story has been told in hushed tones though never printed, but firm as an individual, that he intended to fight by straight methods or crooked until His Majesty's ministers had conceded to the Arabs a fair settlement of the claims.

"According to this account, to which Lawrence had nothing to add when I submitted my version of it to him recently for verification His Majesty though unwilling to believe that ministers of the Crown were capable of double-dealing, respected Lawrence's scruples, permitting him to forego his decorations.

"So Lawrence expressed his gratitude and thereupon also returned his foreign decorations to their donors with an account of the circumstances."

King's Statement

This account, submitted to King George, drew from the monarch the statement that Lawrence, now Aircraft man T. E. Shaw, occupying the lowest rank in the service, had threatened George V that he might take up arms against the Crown. Graves continues:

"Lord Stamfordham, His Majesty's private secretary, to whom I wrote for permission to print this paragraph has been good enough to get His Majesty's own recollections of the interview:

"'His Majesty does not remember that Colonel Lawrence's statement was what you have recorded but that in asking permission to decline the proffered decorations, Colonel Lawrence explained in a few words that he had made certain promises to King Feisal, that these promises had not been fulfilled and consequently it was quite possible that he might find himself fighting against the British forces, in which case it would be obviously impossible and wrong to be wearing British decorations.

"'The King has no recollection of Colonel Lawrence saying that the part he had played in the Arab revolt was dishonorable to himself and to his country and government.'"

Col. T. E. Lawrence, most romantic figure of the great war, spurned all honors and went to serve in India as "Aircraftsman Shaw." Now King Feisal of Irak asked King George to send him back to Arabia where he was made king.

Col. Lawrence, in Arabian dress, a statement barred from the King list, went to Buckingham Palace, perhaps, the most remarkable feature of all the high decorations of the career.

Issued by King George. The Colonel. In his famous privately printed book "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom," Lawrence told the British donor was true and in the expurgated version, "The Revolt in the Desert," flung at the public to pay debts incurred in the private printing. Lawrence tells nothing about himself before or after the war. This is rectified in Graves' book, which reveals that the popular edition of Lawrence's work was made by Lawrence and two fellow-privates in two days.

Motive For Book

The motive for authorization of Graves' book is indicated by the author's statement that Lawrence wrote an article to make money and save Graves from bankruptcy when Graves' grocery store was in difficulties.

Lawrence all along had refused to make a penny out of his work and now had nothing except his private's pay of two shillings a day. It is understood his motive in supplying data for this new book was to help Graves.

Graves tells the full story of how Lawrence under an assumed name joined the air force and was dismissed for fear of trouble when his identity leaked out. Then he joined the tank corps as a private and has won his way back to the Air Force. He is at present serving on the Indian frontier.

The book gives letters from Lawrence expressed contentment with his life. His name has been legally changed to Shaw and he has attempted to disappear from Life, leaving world that he wishes to be forgotten by his friends.

"The army and the air forces," says Graves, "are the modern equivalent of the monastery and after five years he does not regret his choice of life, as nearly physical as an animal's, in which food is provided, and drink and a round of work in harness and a stable afterwords until next day brings a repetition of the work of yesterday."

Goes to Palace

Back at London, still a colonel in the Tank Corps, still a colonel in the Royal Air Force, lashed in a fer... commanded "a person... kingdoms in the East."

"One man serves two masters," observed Lawrence, referring to his association with King Feisal, "and has to offend one of these, it is better for him to offend the more powerful."

Then Graves gives the following account, first authorized on Lawrence's part, of the interview with King George:

He explained personally to His Sovereign that the part he played in the Arab revolt was dishonorable to himself and to his country and the [illegible] He had by order [illegible] to disappear from Life, leaving [illegible] with false hopes and would now be obliged, if it might be quietly, to [illegible] the obligation to accept honors for succeeding in his fraud.

He spoke especially as a subject,

Christmas Presents From the Kitchen

Treat Your Friends to Home-made Candy

Old Mother Hubbard
Went to her cupboard
'Twas Christmas Eve, so I'm told,
For gifts she had candy, my dears,
As much as the cupboard would hold.

Why not follow Mother Hubbard's example this Christmas and let candy help out on that long Christmas list? The feminine giver who has not had the fun of making candies for her gifts does not know the real spirit of Christmas time. Besides, what is more acceptable than a box of home-made candies? Then, too, such a gift may solve the problem of what to give to that person who seems to have everything.

Success in candy making depends upon the use of good ingredients, careful testing and—in the case of cream candies, fudge, for example—plenty of elbow grease. For one who makes a great deal of candy, a candy thermometer is a valuable asset.

Below are a few recipes which will make a nice assortment for Christmas boxes:

Caramel Nut Fudge

2 cups white sugar, ½ cup milk, 4 tablespoons caramel, 3 tablespoons butter, ½ teaspoon vanilla, pinch salt, ½ cup broken pecan meats.

Cook sugar, milk, and caramel together until a soft ball is formed in cold water. Add butter and remove from fire. Let stand until almost cold. Add vanilla and beat until cool and thick. Add nuts when mixture begins to thicken while beating.

The caramel is made by melting one cup sugar in a skillet over fire, stirring constantly. Remove from flame when the sugar is melted and a caramel color and add one cup of boiling water and let simmer a few minutes. Store in a fruit jar. This is nice for flavoring custards and icings as well as candy, and will keep indefinitely.

Butter Scotch

1 cup brown sugar, ½ cup yellow corn syrup, 1 tablespoon vinegar, ½ cup water, ¼ cup butter.

Boil all ingredients together (excepting vanilla) until brittle when tested in cold water. Remove from fire, add vanilla and if you have a metal table-top or large cookie-sheets, drop mixture by teaspoonfuls on these. The candy does not stick and is in a more convenient size, and easier to handle than when poured in a sheet and cut in squares.

Divinity

2 cups white sugar, ½ cup white corn syrup, ⅔ cup boiling water, 2 egg whites, ½ cup broken nut meats, ½ cup candied cherries, candied pineapple, figs, dates, chopped fine.

Boil the sugar, syrup, and water until a hard ball forms in cold water. Beat egg whites stiff and dry; then pour syrup over them gradually. Beat constantly and when mixture begins to stiffen add candied fruit and nuts. Spread in a sheet one inch thick on a greased platter.

When candy is ready for packing, cut wax paper to fit boxes, cut candy in uniform pieces, gauging the size of the pieces by the width of the box. If two layers are packed, have wax paper and card-board between layers. Wrap the boxes neatly and tie with Christmas colors and a gay little card and you have a very attractive and acceptable gift.

Candy may be made two weeks or more ahead to relieve congestion at Christmas time. Fortunately, even the chocolate and caramel fudges can be made as much as two weeks before needed without diminishing their good qualities.

APPLICANT FOR THE MOVIES

"Young lady have you filled out your form?"
"Say, listen kid you'd be surprised."

The upward course is open to all alike, even though they don't have the chance to attend school.

The New Czars of Russia

THEY NEVER KNOW —

From the Left: Kamenev, recently "reprieved" and kept in the party; Kalenin, president of the Soviet republic; Voroshiloff, minister of war; Unschlicht and Budennin.

British-American Friendliness Deepens, Says Sir Esme Howard

Peace of World, Ambassador Tells Mayflower Descendants, Rests on Understanding and Sympathy Between Between English-Speaking Nations

Sir Esme Howard, Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States, said to members of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants meeting in Boston that the future peace of the world would depend largely upon understanding and sympathy between Great Britain and the United States, and urged them to go forward in the light of the precepts and lofty aims which motivated the Pilgrim Fathers when they sailed out from Plymouth, England, to find religious freedom and opportunity in the New World.

He said he had construed the invitation to speak at the dinner commemorating the 307th anniversary of the signing of the Mayflower Compact as a sign that recent rumors of a separation of sympathy between citizens of the United States and Great Britain had been assessed at their proper value, which was no value at all; and that he perceived no signs of alienation of goodwill between the two nations, but, rather, distinct and happy signs of deepening Anglo-American friendliness.

Nearly 800 members of the society gathered in the rose-hung ivory and gold ballroom with its clusters of rose-shaded lights to make fan-shaped shadows on the walls. When George Ernest Bowman, secretary of the society, called upon the assemblage to stand as he read the Mayflower Compact, many were thinking of the striking contrast between this scene and another, when solemn faced men grouped themselves about a plain deal table in the dim little cabin of a vessel but lately at safe anchor after weeks of brave contest with uncharted seas.

WORDS THAT HAVE LIVED.

"For the glory of God and the advancement of the Christian faith, the honour of our King and country . . .", these men covenanted, "to enact, constitute and frame just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time . . ." And on every hand there were tangible and symbolic evidences that the little company of men had not covenanted in vain when they undertook a task whose potentialities outweighed material difficulties and were greater than even they knew.

"My reason for desiring friendship and understanding between our two countries I have never sought to hide," said Sir Esme." . . . "It is not only on account of my individual sentiments, because I have many friends on this side of the water, because I have continually met with frank and unadulterated kindness wherever I have been. But also, and even more particularly, because I believe the peace of the world depends largely upon that understanding."

REFERS TO REGRETTABLE RUMORS.

Sir Esme spoke of regrettable rumors concerning hostility between the United States and Great Britain. He leaned forward a little over the shining expanse to the head table, his hold on his coat lapels grew firmer and he said: "It is difficult for me not to believe that those who seek to undermine the amity existing between our two countries are consciously or unconsciously actively promoting a state of things which will make permanent peace far more difficult to realize, and the possibility of a new world war more threatening than at present.

"Such a world war, whether for or for our children would be a disaster so incalculable that"—Sir Esme's voice lifted a little, his lips were edged with a smile—"even such a dangerous propagandist as a British Ambassador may be excused for doing what little he can to avert it. I propose therefore quite impenitently to continue to declare my belief in the immense importance of securely founded friendship and understanding between our two countries. Then, even when we are unable to see eye to eye on any matter, as happened last summer at Geneva . . . we may disagree in a friendly fashion without loss of temper or recrimination or charges and counter charges of bad faith and sinister design.

WHAT AMERICA OWES BRITAIN

"It was owing mainly to the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth that certain essentially English things will stick willy nilly to this continent. There are the English language, English literature, English law and, greater and above all these: first, a determination to reject and refuse any government attempting to tax people without their consent and, second, that cornerstone of the English foundation of government, which is respect for the will of the majority as expressed in the elections.

"I cannot stop without praising the Pilgrim Fathers above most men in that they held spiritual things in higher esteem than material, and were willing to sacrifice bodily comforts for the sake of the truth as they understood it."

Two friends met in the street one day. "I hear you've broken off your engagement to Miss Jones," said one to the other, "did she take it much to heart?" "No," replied his friend, sadly. "She's taking it to court instead."

Renewing Their Youth

CITY PEOPLE LIKE "OLD HOME" DAYS

A movement that means much to Canadian schools is the revived interest of the graduates of former years. Here a group of the "old boys and girls" of Eglinton School, Toronto, are shown at a reunion.

British Banker Shows Error In Socialistic Money Scheme

Joint-Stock Banks Not Owned by Great Moneyed Interests, But by Vast Number of Small Shareholders, Each Having a Few Shares

London.—For many years Britain has had the habit of listening carefully to any announcement concerning the country's trade or financial position made by the heads of the five great joint-stock banks. These institutions, which with the Bank of England practically dominate the British banking industry, are in a position to observe from the best possible posts of vantage any movement likely to affect trade. Nevertheless, even these five authorities do not always agree, as is clearly shown by the divergence of views between them on the wisdom of immediately undertaking a revision of the present Bank Act, which dates from 1844.

A recent address of J. Beaumont Pease, the head of Lloyds Bank, delivered before the Economic League in London, will, however, doubtless have the warm support of every banker in Britain and elsewhere. Mr. Pease undertook to point out what groups organized agitations against banking systems as now conducted in the most progressive countries and to answer all their major charges.

A MEANS TO AN END.

"Socialists desire the nationalization of the Bank of England and other banks an a means to an end," said Mr. Pease. "They desire it also because they have taken nationalization generally as a main article of their creed, and obsessed by the sound of the word, they clamor for it in any form without fully considering whether the result would be productive of any advantage. If they wish to control the Bank of England and the banks, not because they believe they are badly run or would be better run by the State, but because it would make it easier for them to carry out their schemes, it explains a good deal.

"In regard to the joint-stock banks, let me remind you that they are not owned by what are called the great moneyed interests, but by a vast number of small shareholders, the actual holding of each not exceeding a few hundred shares. The actual figures of the five big banks in 1925 were as follows: the paid-up capital was £69,473,352; the number of shareholders was no less than 275,471, giving an actual average holding of £219 5s."

THE DEFLATION PERIOD.

Mr. Pease turned to the controversy which followed the deflation period in England, where the same charges were brought that the bankers had engineered the movement as were brought against the American Federal Reserve Board in 1920.

"What was the alternative to our policy of deflation?" he asked. "To follow the example of Germany and allow inflation to increase in such ever-growing proportions that all citizens hasten to get rid of their rapidly depreciating policy by converting it into goods? We all knew that such a process could not last.

"The advocates of a policy of managed currency would probably admit that they would have done something akin to the action of the Government in stopping inflation, but not in such a drastic fashion. The worst of any measure of deflation is that it is sure to work with lightning speed. The moment the red danger signal is shown the progress of trade stops at once.

"The suggestion found in the posthumous papers of Lord Milner that the interests of trade and banking are inimical seems to be due to the fact that a comparatively high bank rate usually brings more profit to bankers while adding to the burden of industry. That is not always the case because the real factor of profit to the banker is the margin of difference between his lending rate of interest and his deposit rate, and although the latter sometimes greater when bank rate is high, it is not always so, generally the two move up and down together."

Sweaters

In this day of continuous sport at play from morning until evening, almost every woman has at least one sweater in her wardrobe. For various reasons it is not practical to have sweaters cleansed, and so when they have lost their spotlessness, the problem of how they are to be cleaned immediately arises.

A sweater may be washed with excellent after effects if a few precautions are taken during the process. Before it is dipped it should be measured carefully; then it should be washed by plunging it in lukewarm water in which soap flakes have been whipped, and squeezing the soapy water through the silk or wool. In no instance should the water be hot or the sweater washed by rubbing it with soap. After it has been washed in several waters and rinsed thoroughly, the water should be pattied out of it. It is then ready to be laid flat on a thick Turkish towel and stretched to its former measurements. If it is of very finely woven wool, as a jersey slipon, for example, it is wise to pull and stretch it from time to time so as to prevent any possibility of its shrinking.

Aside from the careful washing of sweaters, there are other useful hints in connection with their care that are wise to follow. A sweater may be tinted if it has become badly faded by dipping it in a bath in which a package of dye-flakes has been dissolved. Two quarts of water to a package is the usual amount needed, although the color is varied, of course, by the amount of water added. The sweater should be wet and the dye thoroughly dissolved or the dye-flakes will spot the material. By this process of tinting, sweaters gain a freshness of color that makes them seem almost new. If a handful of salt is added to the dye bath the color will last throughout other washings.

Many people are in the habit of hanging their sweater dresses on dress hangers. This should not be done because the wool easily takes impressions and small knobs form at each shoulder as if the sweater had been hung to the line with clothes pins. It is better to lay it flat, folded like a blouse, in a place where it will not be crushed.

All this seems a great deal of work in keeping sweaters trim and bright, but to such people the effort is worth while, for these garments are so useful and gay and undeniably smart.

Griggs—"Do you ever have that depressed feeling, that vague sense of some approaching trouble?" Briggs—"Sure. I feel that way every summer before my wife comes back from the beach."

In radio spelling bees contestants usually run along smoothly until they come to the word "mucilage." Then they are stuck.

Spiritual Ruler of Tibet in Exile

Famed Panchen Lama in China Pleading for Army to Restore His Rights Is Guest of War Lords

Peking.—The Panchen Lama, who is [illegible] Panchen Lama, who is [illegible] with the Dalai Lama of Tibet, have at last reconciled and that the Panchen Lama is now a wanderer on the face of the earth, living on the bounty of [illegible] princes and warlords, and has been exiled from "the Forbidden World" forever because of [illegible] jealousies.

Under the auspices of the Chinese Government the Panchen Lama is making his great journey [illegible] Peking was supposed to be [illegible] all things [illegible] to the Dalai Lama, at Lhasa, [illegible] capital.

[illegible] two years ago the Panchen Lama suddenly and [illegible] Province, China, [illegible] retinue was small and [illegible] not more than a [illegible] proceeded. It was [illegible] that he was going to [illegible] China and confer with the [illegible] provincial authorities.

Months of travel [illegible] the fact that various attendants [illegible] priests who joined his [illegible] Tibet by different [illegible] escape comment. Some came [illegible] ride; some came by [illegible] going, while others [illegible] the Yangtze.

More than a year [illegible] Lama reached Peking, [illegible] time his private [illegible] 200. Marshal Chang [illegible] fine palace at the [illegible] and also gave him a [illegible] ly allowance.

After a long stay in Peking Lama went to Mukden [illegible] train provided by [illegible] Peking. After a [illegible] Mukden [illegible] followed [illegible] Changchun and to the [illegible] Hsi princes.

It is now revealed [illegible] of these visits has [illegible] ed aid in recovering [illegible] Tibet for the Panchen Lama. It is understood to have [illegible] since Tibet in the [illegible] case province if the [illegible] forthcoming.

All the Chinese warlords would [illegible] to help him, for the Dalai Lama of Lhasa persists in declaring that [illegible] is politically independent [illegible] But just now Chinese warlords [illegible] na men nor resources [illegible] such a campaign.

The Panchen Lama's [illegible] reveal that their purpose [illegible] from his lamaseries at Tashi [illegible] only when it was [illegible] ed by the Dalai Lama [illegible] escaped with only [illegible] both were disguised as [illegible] Lhasa followers made [illegible] it was difficult [illegible] borders after [illegible] them begged their way to [illegible] It is charged that the [illegible] Trashe Lhunbo [illegible] dered by the Dalai [illegible] treasures taken to Lhasa.

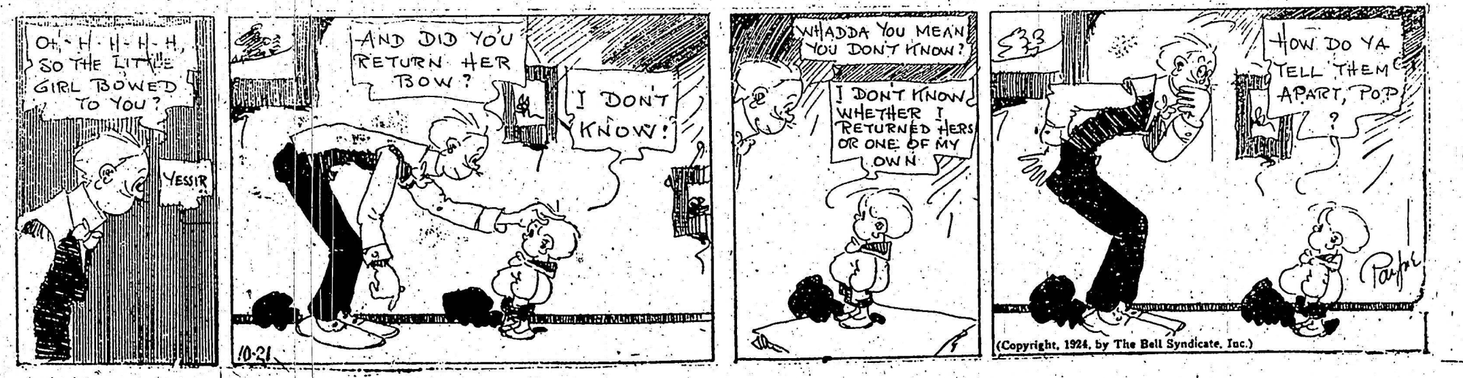
The Panchen Lama charges [illegible] virtue has fled from lama [illegible] Tibet and that vice and [illegible] prevail in all of the great [illegible] ies of "the Closed Land." He proclaims purification of the religion if restored to his former place and pledges himself to drive the Dalai Lama and his followers from Tibet.

Now is the time when one realizes that, while he may get another year out of the old car, he can't get away with the old license plates.

They're just tuning up the old lawn mowers south of the equator.

S'MATTER POP—By Payne

Headwork



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