

NAZI SUCCESSES IN PRUSSIA

Easily the Largest Party in the New Diet

BUT COMMUNISTS HOLD BALANCE

Embarrassing Position for Both Socialists and Hitlerites

Hitler's attack in the Prussian elections has achieved remarkable success. When the counting of yesterday's votes was completed early this morning the figures showed the Nazis to have secured the largest number of members in the new Diet, but the Nazis and Nationalists combined have not an absolute majority. The Communists will hold the balance of power between the Right and the Left and Centre unless the Centre party breaks away from its present alliance with the Social Democrats.

GOVERNMENT COALITION

Table with 3 columns: Party Name, Last Diet, New Diet. Includes Social Democrats, Centre party, and State party.

NATIONALIST OPPOSITION

Table with 3 columns: Party Name, Last Diet, New Diet. Includes Nazis, German Nationalists, People's party, and Communists.

PARTY POLLING STRENGTHS

This Morning's Figures

BERLIN, MONDAY. The total polls for all areas at 2 a.m. were as follows:— Nazis, 9,930,000 (35.8 p.c.). Social Democrats, 5,781,000 (20.8 p.c.). Centre, 4,915,000 (17.7 p.c.). Communists, 3,336,000 (12 p.c.). German Nationalists, 1,751,000 (6.3 p.c.).

Up to 2 a.m. 27,679,000 votes have been counted out of a possible polling strength of 31,900,000. Hitler declares that he hopes to get 40 per cent of the voting.—Central News.

BERLIN, SUNDAY NIGHT. The feature of the election is the swallowing up of the other parties of the Right by the Nazis. This is well illustrated by the final return from the electoral district of Oppeln in Silesia, the only one yet available.

Here, compared with the Reichstag election in September, 1930, the Nazis have increased their vote from 63,000 to 212,000 at the expense of the German Nationalists, who have lost 50,000 votes, and the other parties of the Right such as the People's and Economic parties, who are being almost wiped out.

The Socialist and the Communist vote at Oppeln have also declined considerably as compared with 1930, and numbers of Communists have again voted for Hitlerism as they did in the Presidential election.

The Prussian Premier, Otto Braun, and the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Dr. Stevering, have been elected in their East Prussia electoral districts.

NAZI ADVANCE IN OTHER STATES

The final result of the elections to the Württemberg Diet shows that the Nazis have increased their votes by 200,000, as compared with the Reichstag election of 1930, but they will not be strong enough to take over the Government there without the support of the Centre party. There is a corresponding decrease in the strength of all other parties. The Centre party lost about 27,000 votes.

The Fascists have failed to win control in Bavaria, where the final returns show they gained 1,270,000 votes, whilst the Nationalists obtained 27,000. The Bavarian People's party remains the strongest with 1,272,000 votes, while the Socialists have 604,000 and the Republican Peasant Union, together with the State party, have 235,000 votes, and the German People's party 168,000.

EX-KAISER'S SON ELECTED

Prince August Wilhelm, son of the ex-Kaiser, has been returned as a Fascist deputy and is the first Hohenzollern ever to sit in a German Parliament.—Exchange.

CONGRESS MEETS AT DELHI

Attempt to Defy the Government's Ban MANY ARRESTS

The Indian Congress recently announced its intention of holding its annual session in Delhi yesterday. This was forbidden by the Government, but an attempt was made to hold it, and during the last four days 630 arrests have been made.

NEW DELHI, SUNDAY. Despite the many precautions that have been taken to ensure there being no Congress session here, fairly large numbers of Congress supporters have smuggled themselves into the city. Meetings of the Subjects Committee were held last night and five draft resolutions adopted.

To-day hurried proceedings were held in the centre of Delhi, at which a millowner from Ahmedabad presided. Five resolutions were read over and adopted, and Congress supporters claim that this was the opening meeting of the forty-seventh session. The police arrived and arrested the whole lot, numbering about 150. Shortly afterwards a band of ninety was also arrested while attempting to march through the streets. The situation is well in hand, and the civil station is being patrolled by armoured cars. In the last four days 630 arrests have been made, including about a dozen women.

The resolutions which have so far been adopted reaffirm the Congress goal of complete independence, express confidence in Mr. Gandhi as the sole dictator, affirm the Working Committee's resolution passed in Bombay regarding the re-launching of the civil disobedience campaign, and express satisfaction at the response of the country to the Congress call. The resolutions further reaffirm faith in non-violence and express satisfaction at the non-violent attitude of the Pathans of the Frontier Province, particularly in face of what they describe as "grave provocation."

Commenting on the results of yesterday's elections in a message this morning, Reuter's correspondent says: "In Prussia, the 'key State' of Germany which represents half the electorate of the Reich, his party has scored a singular triumph, and with the Centre party or the Communists it could be placed in the saddle, but opinion late last night was that assistance from either of these parties is out of the question. Hence the most probable outcome of the elections is that the present minority Government, with the Socialist Herr Otto Braun as its head, will carry on with the help of the Communists, who will certainly not help with the Nationalists in power."

FOUR DEATHS A 'Fairly Quiet' Election Day

BERLIN, SUNDAY. A member of the Nazi party was shot dead by Communists in Berlin to-day, and as an act of mourning numerous Nazi flags in the district were draped in black. Another Nazi was stabbed to death in Hamburg last night. These are believed to be the only fatalities up to the present, but many people have been more or less severely injured in numerous clashes between political fanatics in various parts of the country, and hundreds of arrests have been made by the police.

The most serious occurred at Duisburg during an indoor meeting in which a former Communist related his experience in Russia. Communists and Nazis came to blows with chairs and other weapons. Scores were injured, a dozen so seriously that they had to be taken to hospital. The pilot of a Nazi propaganda aeroplane had to make a forced landing near Düsseldorf, and the Communist "beat him up" and tried to set fire to the machine, but was prevented by the police.

During numerous collisions between Nationalists and Communists on the eve of the poll about two hundred arrests were made. Up to the last minute last night the leaders of the Nazis addressed mass meetings. Adolf Hitler spoke at Kiel and Hamburg. In the latter place his political opponents tampered with the loud-speakers, with the result that the thundering voice of the Nazi leader became temporarily inaudible.

Herr Hugenberg spoke at a Nationalist meeting at Magdeburg, whilst the chairman of the election day committee said only a few words at Düsseldorf, as he was still suffering from the effects of being hit over the head with a bottle by Nazis at Cologne. The Prussian Premier, Herr Braun, wound up his campaign last night by broadcasting a review of the Government's work in the past four years. In the provinces the election day was conducted with greater bitterness than in Berlin. The worst collision occurred at Breslau, where about a dozen Nazis, Communist and Socialist were taken to hospital.—Reuter.

[A further death in Berlin in an election disturbance was reported later, and a death in Herford.]

ELECTIONS IN AUSTRIA No Disturbances

VIENNA, SUNDAY. The provincial elections in Vienna, Lower Austria, and Salzburg, as well as the municipal elections in Carinthia and Styria, passed without any disturbing incidents to-day. Last night there was a mysterious bomb attempt in Andritz, near Graz, which caused the death of two prominent citizens of the small township. The victims were Christian Social party members, but whether the bomb-outrage attempt was of political or not is not yet established.

There are only partial polling results available from the various parts of the country which give very slight indications as to the trend of political changes. From the results in two large towns in Carinthia one can discover that the National Socialists made some progress, but apparently at the expense of the Heimwehr (Austrian Fascists) and only to a slight extent at the expense of the Social Democrats.

[An article by our special correspondent on page 12 describes the Nazi strongholds in Pomerania.]

MASS TRESPASS ON KINDER SCOUT

Battle with Keepers POLICE DETAIN SIX MEN

From our Special Correspondent. HAYFIELD, SUNDAY. Four or five hundred ramblers, mostly from Manchester, trespassed in mass on Kinder Scout to-day. They fought a brief but vigorous hand-to-hand struggle with a number of keepers specially enrolled for the occasion. They won with ease, and then marched on to Ashop Head, where they held a meeting before returning in triumph to Hayfield. Their triumph was short-lived, for there the police met them, halted them, combed their ranks for suspects, and detained five men. Another man had been detained earlier in the day.

For a week past Hayfield has been looking forward with anxiety to to-day's events. Last Sunday members of the British Workers' Sports Federation, which has no connection at all with the Ramblers' Federation, distributed handbills among Hayfield's usual Sunday population of ramblers urging them to "take action to open up the fine country at present denied us."

This morning chalked notices on the roads, and leaflets distributed at the station, urged ramblers to meet on the Recreation Ground at two o'clock for a meeting before the much advertised mass trespass. Forewarned is forearmed, and the Hayfield Parish Council at its meeting on Tuesday had taken steps to stop this meeting. Numbers of Derbyshire county police had been called in, and special new copies of the by-laws, one of which prohibits meetings there, had lavishly been posted in the Recreation Ground. The Deputy Chief Constable of Derbyshire and Superintendents McDonald and Elco came to see that this regulation was observed, and Mr. Herbert Bradshaw, the clerk to the Parish Council, was there to read the by-law publicly if the ramblers attempted to make speeches.

They thought better of it, and punctually at two o'clock the four hundred or more ramblers who had gathered there set off for Kinder Reservoir and Kinder Scout. As they marched they sang "They sang the 'Red Flag' and the 'International.'" By the time we got to Nab Brow we saw our first gamekeepers dotted about on the slopes below Sandy Heys on the other side of William Clogh. In a few moments the advance guard—men only—the women were kept behind—dropped down by the stream and started to climb the other side. As they followed us as we came to the top of the first steep bit we met the keepers. There followed a very brief struggle, which a fight started—nobody quite knew how. It was not an even struggle. There were only eight keepers, while from first to last the ramblers kept pouring in from the south. The keepers fought mostly with their hands, though two keepers were disarmed and their sticks turned against them.

Sentence on Mrs. Naidu

Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya, the President-designate of the Congress, was arrested yesterday. He was served with a notice prohibiting his entry into Delhi just as he was about to enter the city, and was arrested on his refusal to comply with the prohibition. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Indian poetess and acting president of the Congress, who was arrested for disobeying the police order forbidding her to leave Bombay for Delhi, has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment.

LORD LAWRENCE'S STATUE DISFIGURED

The well-known statue in Lahore of the first Lord Lawrence, which portrays the former Governor General with a pen in one hand and a sword in the other, has been disfigured by Sikhs armed with hammers. The statue has long been offensive in the eyes of Indian Nationalists. During the Mutiny Lord Lawrence, owing to his great influence with the Indians, particularly the Sikhs, was able to raise a large army to capture Delhi.

SILK SOCKS FROM SHANGHAI

Customs Problem for Scots Soldiers

When the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers were in Shanghai during the recent fighting their work was so appreciated that when they left the city every man was presented with a pair of silk socks, and each officer was given a silk broadie cushion by the Shanghai Citizens' Emission Committee. The battalion is due at Southampton this morning, and there is considerable speculation locally as to how the charity Scots soldiers will get their gifts through the Customs free. Will they wear the socks and march ashore under the eyes of the Customs officials, who cannot demand duty on worn articles? The arrival of the battalion is awaited with more than usual interest.

PREMIER'S HEALTH IMPROVED

Sir T. Harder Returning (Reuter's Telegram.) GENÈVA, SUNDAY. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's health has already benefited from his few days' stay in Switzerland. This morning, accompanied by Sir Thomas Harder, his medical adviser, the Prime Minister drove out to luncheon at Anney (Haute Savoie), returning to Geneva during the afternoon.

Socialists Hold Vienna

The Central News Vienna correspondent telegraphed early this morning that late figures in the Vienna municipal election show that the Socialists have retained their majority, which they have held for the past 13 years. A feature of the election has been the progress of the National-Socialists, who gained many seats at the expense mainly of the Christian-Social party.

FRANCE'S GENERAL ELECTION

Acute Distress in Yugoslavia. Japanese Hard Pressed.

HAFOD CHURCH DESTROYED

Burnt Out FAMOUS STATUARY DAMAGED

From our Correspondent. ABERYSTWYTH, SUNDAY. Hafod Church, three and a half miles from Devil's Bridge, was completely destroyed by fire this morning. The outbreak was discovered shortly after eight o'clock during the Communion service. The vicar's son rode five miles on horse-back to the nearest telephone and called the fire brigade at Aberystwyth, fifteen miles away. When the brigade reached the scene, soon after ten, the building was a mass of flames and the roof had fallen. Efforts to extinguish the outbreak were greatly hampered by a scarcity of water, and in a short time the interior of the church was burnt out and only the bare walls and the belfry and tower remained.

One of the treasures of the church was a beautiful piece of statuary in white marble, which had been recently damaged, it is feared, beyond repair, and the sixteenth-century east window, which was filled with Dutch glass of ornate design, was also destroyed. The fire is believed to have originated in the heating chamber. The Vicar, the Rev. T. Noah Jones, told a reporter that the church had recently been renovated. "Everything appeared all right on Saturday night," he said. "I went to church at 7 45 this morning," the Vicar said, "and found the church in a state of building remarked to the caretaker, Mr. Hughes, that there was smoke, but he said he thought it was due to soot in the chimney, and I was of course not up behind during the inter. About eight o'clock everything seemed in order, and I proceeded with the early Communion service, but towards the end the smoke seemed to be getting thicker. When Mr. Hughes left the altar rail and went into the vestry he found that smoke was coming from under the slates."

Flames in the Roof "We also heard a noise like flames crackling in the roof above our heads. My son immediately saddled his horse and rode to the house of the vicar's warden, Mr. Morris Davies, and then rode to Devil's Bridge, five miles away, and telephoned to Aberystwyth for the fire brigade. In the meantime I carried out the Communion plate, altar vessels and candlesticks, the church registers, and such articles as we were able to save without assistance. By this time the fire seemed to be spreading, and I could actually see the flames rising through the roof. The Vicar described how he made a final journey to the vestry in an endeavour to save certain articles belonging to the altar, but it occurred to me as far I could into safety and was overcome in the attempt," he said.

The church was well known to the Aberystwyth and Hafod people taking a holiday in the Aberystwyth district failed to visit it at least once. The church itself was not of great importance as a place of worship, but it was approached by a road leading through a delightful scenery. Baddely calls the church "architecturally mean and ugly, but the shaggy old yew in its little graveyard and its sequestered situation are delightful. The interior of the building is as poor as the exterior, but the monument to Miss Jones (d. 1811) by Chantrey is a faultless work of art. It represents the daughter on a couch with the mother weeping at her head. The east window of Dutch glass is good in colour and of curious design."

Keuper Injured

Other ramblers took belts off and used them, while one spectator at least was hit by a stone. There will be plenty of bruises carefully nursed in Gorton and other parts of Manchester to-night, but no one was at all seriously hurt except one keeper, Mr. E. Beaver, who was knocked unconscious and damaged his ankle. He was helped back to the road and taken by car to Hayfield and to Stockport Infirmary. He was able to return home to-night after receiving treatment. After the fight the police chiefs, who had accompanied the ramblers, were taken to the station. The fight over, we continued up-hill, passing on the way a police inspector bringing down one rambler who was subsequently detained at Hayfield Police Station. Soon we turned to the left and continued along the hillside towards Ashop Head, the summit of the public footpath from Hayfield to the Stake Inn on the Glossop-Sheffield road. Before we regained the footpath a halt was made for tea, and the Manchester contingent was joined by a party of about 30 from Sheffield, who had marched from Hope over Jacob's Ladder, from the top of which they had watched the battle with the keepers. The ramblers were urged not to leave any litter about, and to their credit it must be said that they were particularly neat in this matter. As Ashop Head itself a victory meeting was held, and the leader who at an earlier stage had asked us to trespass in spite of all danger now congratulated us on having trespassed so successfully. We were fortunate that some ramblers might be unfortunate enough to be fined, and for their future benefit the hat was passed round.

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Mr. C. W. A. Scott at Rangoon Mr. C. W. A. Scott, who is making an attempt on the solo record for the England-Australia flight, arrived at Rangoon at 6 p.m. yesterday (local time) from Calcutta (says Reuter). He had set out from Calcutta at ten yesterday morning. Mr. Scott proposed to take off again at daybreak to-day. Yesterday was the sixth day of Mr. Scott's flight, and he is slightly ahead of the time put up by Mr. C. A. Butler, the present holder of the record. Mr. Scott did an immense day's flying on Saturday, when he flew right across India from Kanchi to Calcutta. The logs of the two flights are as follows:— C. W. A. SCOTT. C. A. BUTLER. 1st day—Brindisi.....Athens. 2nd "—Aleppe.....Bagdad. 3rd "—Basra.....Jask. 4th "—Karachi.....Bombay. 5th "—Calcutta.....Akyab (Burma). 6th "—Rangoon.....Victoria Point. 7th ".....Batavia. 8th ".....Kooning. 9th ".....Port Darwin.

DARTMOOR TRIAL TO-MORROW

Court at Princetown

The Solicitor General, Sir Boyd Merriman, K.C., assisted by Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., M.P., and Sir Percival Clarke will conduct the case for the Crown, when the trial of 31 convicts on charges arising out of the mutiny at Dartmoor prison in January opens at Princetown to-morrow before Mr. Justice Finlay. The Judge will sit at the Duchy Hotel, where a complete wing has been partitioned off to accommodate him and his staff. A jury box has been installed in the Town Hall at Princetown, which is normally used as an assembly hall and cinema, and the dock, which was used for sitting on prison offences, has been fitted with seats in tiers as witnesses previously had difficulty in seeing the accused men. The Judge will occupy a chair which has been specially sent from Exeter, and a special door has been constructed which the Judge will enter and leave the court.

TRAWLER LOST OFF WELSH COAST

Ten Men Missing Ten members of the crew of a Spanish trawler which sank off the Welsh coast on Friday are missing, and it is feared that they went down with their ship. There were twenty men in the ship and two of them were rescued by another vessel. "Spanish trawlers, fishing in pairs, have been landing catches at Milford Haven recently, and on Saturday the skipper of one such vessel, who reported the loss of his consort, the Ulla Mendis, of Vigo. The vessels left the port together on Friday night. When about 15 miles out from St. Ann's Head, said the skipper, he lost his consort's light and she failed to answer the wireless. He made a search and failed to find her.

LUMB COMMISSION REPORT

Unanimous Findings The commission which, under the chairmanship of Sir James Openshaw, inquired into the parochial affairs of Lumb-in-Rosedale has prepared a unanimous report which is at present circulating among the commissioners for their signatures. It is expected that all the signatures will have been appended before the end of the week. The report will then be presented to the Bishop of Manchester, by whom the commission was appointed, and a copy sent to the Rev. T. Caleb, the vicar of Lumb-in-Rosedale.

DISPUTED CUP-FINAL GOAL

What the Film Shows BALL A FOOT OVER THE LINE

Supporters of the Arsenal Football Club will be more than ever convinced that Newcastle United's squalling goal in the Cup Final should not have been allowed when they see the British Movietone News film of the Wembley match in the cinemas this week. The film (writes a pressman who saw it yesterday) seems to make it clear that the ball was more than a foot over the goal line when Boyd centred it for Allen to score. By a clever device the film is stopped for several seconds just at the point when Boyd is about to centre the ball. This enables spectators to assure themselves that the ball was well over the white line. The referee can also be seen about midway between the Arsenal's goal and the centre line, running towards the goal. The linesman cannot be seen in the picture at all. Referee Unmoved Mr. W. P. Harper, the referee, gave a reporter his version of the disputed goal incident last night at his home in Stourbridge. "I gave the goal in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Football Association," he said. "It was definitely a goal." Mr. Harper has seen the film of the match, and when it was suggested to him that the ball was out of play when Boyd centred it, he replied: "The ball was definitely in play. I was so certain that the goal was good that I did not even consider it necessary to consult the linesman, and I am still certain. I was, of course, not up with the play, and was in a position to see the incident clearly. Whatever the film may appear to show will not make me change my opinion." Mr. Cunningham, manager of the Newcastle team, stated last night that Boyd never touched the ball. "The player that centred the ball was Allen, not the equaliser was Richardson," he said. "The referee was in a good position to see the movement and was obviously convinced that the ball was in play, and that is good enough." Allen also said that it was Richardson who made the pass. "From my position I could not see whether it had gone out of play or not," he added. [Report of the match on page 3.]

THE PLAY BEGINS

New Shakespeare Theatre

Opening Ceremonies and Gala

By Ivor Brown. STRATFORD-ON-AVON, SUNDAY. The new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon was opened by the Prince of Wales yesterday on Shakespeare's birthday and St. George's Day.

The new theatre is a tremendous and courageous assertion of the modern spirit. The architects—Miss Elizabeth Scott and Messrs. John Shepherd and Maurice Chesterton—have insisted, and to my mind have amply proved, that a modern and a practical building can be fitted into a town whose profession, trade, and handicraft is antiquity. The original choice of concrete had been wisely abandoned for brick, and the brick answers and will answer still better as time mellows it to the riverside architecture of Stratford as it runs on its sweet red curve between the grey church and the grey Clopton bridge. Of course all those who think that good architecture is something with "knobs on" will resent the absolute rejection of "knobs on" and the plain functional solidity of the new theatre. It has been called a goal, a barrack, a glue factory. That kind of joke had to be made by those who wanted bogus timbering or dressing up. But the building comes to its own as a theatre, and after two days of its company I felt that Stratford had been decorated, as it has certainly been dominated, by this four-square playhouse with its businesslike proportions. To see it from behind the two bridges is to realise the fine proportion of its lines and planes. It is as restful as it is strong. If it dominates the town surely that is what the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre should do. For Shakespeare is the local industry, as he is the local glory.

UTILITY AND COMFORT

The result is that Stratford has now the finest working theatre in England. For it has been planned as no other in this country, with ample resources to meet the workaday requirements of the producer and the actor as well as the comfort of the audience. The playgoer, whether inside the auditorium on his excellent rubber-padded seat or taking his interval leisure on the riverside promenades or in the balconied refreshment-rooms, is surrounded by beauty upstairs and downstairs. There is a circular room at the top of the house which bears the humble title of "gallery bar" and which would be a prize-winner in any exhibition of modern furnishing and domestic art. The use of new woods has been everywhere lavish and discreet; the metal-work shines not too conspicuously, and the aluminium tints of the handrails are just what is needed. It has been said that all this is wasted on Stratford, that a capital with no national theatre in its capital and no municipal playhouses in its great towns can ill afford to pour all its great into what is little more than a Midland village, where the theatre will only be in residence, according to present arrangements, for three or four months in the year. But it has to be remembered that this theatre could never have arisen in such splendour in its furnishing and equipment without American money, and that America was responding to the name of Stratford, not of London. Furthermore, if things go well the theatre, whether or not it is intended to organise a winter season, may be the base of a touring Shakespearean company which will carry drama into those places which are now most starved of English speech and the English tradition in the theatre. The building is likened to a fortress that is a worthy symbol. One feels that Stratford has now a castle set up for the defence of its own gift to the world's theatre. It is not the business of the critic to grumble but to imitate if he can. The stranger from abroad can no longer complain that English theatrical architecture is still floundering in the old-fashioned and unimpressive way which has filled the centre of London with uncomfortable, impractical houses of entertainment. The Stratford playhouse is fundamentally a working concern; the players themselves are proud and accomplished, and the stage is equipped with rolling platforms which, as was shown in the final scenes of "Henry IV. Part II," late on Saturday night are of great use not only for quick changes of scene but for providing a continuous panorama of moving scenes. The entry of young Henry V to London was a royal progress of great pomp and majesty which would have delighted the old Shakespeareans who thought that Sir Herbert Tree's way was the best. The use of moving stages means that we can have a return to scenic Shakespeare without loss of speed. The simple architectural or curtailed setting is still, of course, the best where alteration of the sets means delay, for Shakespearean drama must run swift and free. But if the producer can slide up a city and slide away a forest in the course of a few seconds there is no reason why a continuous panorama should not return. Mr. Aubrey Hammond is the chief scenic supervisor, and under his direction scenes of country, camp, and street had been designed for the two parts of "Henry IV." which were entirely charming and yet not so oppressively rich or clever as to distract the mind of the audience from attention to the spoken word. The acoustics of the theatre, attended to by that great authority Mr. Hope Bagwell, and the lighting, supervised by another master of craft, Mr. Harold Ridge, seemed to be in every way satisfactory.

KREUGER METHODS

Stockholm Reports

STOCKHOLM, SUNDAY. Mysterious ways in which documents and securities of Kreuger and Toll were secretly transported to Continental capitals in 1929 are described by the newspaper "Social Demokraten" to-day. On one occasion in his desire to divert attention Kreuger had eighty boxes, now the legal documents and missing in Sweden, loaded into a hospital wagon in Amsterdam, Bern, and Basle. In a financial centre Kreuger had two representatives to carry out transactions in the shares of his companies, according to the newspaper "Nya Tidning Allehanda." Neither of these secret agents knew of the existence of the other. Several of them, adds the newspaper, cannot now be traced, and as all the legal documents are missing it will probably be impossible to take any legal action. The paper states that the inquiry has also revealed that the holder of smaller dependent companies exceeds four hundred.—Reuter.

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Opening Ceremonies and Gala

By Ivor Brown. STRATFORD-ON-AVON, SUNDAY. The new Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon was opened by the Prince of Wales yesterday on Shakespeare's birthday and St. George's Day.

The new theatre is a tremendous and courageous assertion of the modern spirit. The architects—Miss Elizabeth Scott and Messrs. John Shepherd and Maurice Chesterton—have insisted, and to my mind have amply proved, that a modern and a practical building can be fitted into a town whose profession, trade, and handicraft is antiquity. The original choice of concrete had been wisely abandoned for brick, and the brick answers and will answer still better as time mellows it to the riverside architecture of Stratford as it runs on its sweet red curve between the grey church and the grey Clopton bridge. Of course all those who think that good architecture is something with "knobs on" will resent the absolute rejection of "knobs on" and the plain functional solidity of the new theatre. It has been called a goal, a barrack, a glue factory. That kind of joke had to be made by those who wanted bogus timbering or dressing up. But the building comes to its own as a theatre, and after two days of its company I felt that Stratford had been decorated, as it has certainly been dominated, by this four-square playhouse with its businesslike proportions. To see it from behind the two bridges is to realise the fine proportion of its lines and planes. It is as restful as it is strong. If it dominates the town surely that is what the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre should do. For Shakespeare is the local industry, as he is the local glory.

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The result is that Stratford has now the finest working theatre in England. For it has been planned as no other in this country, with ample resources to meet the workaday requirements of the producer and the actor as well as the comfort of the audience. The playgoer, whether inside the auditorium on his excellent rubber-padded seat or taking his interval leisure on the riverside promenades or in the balconied refreshment-rooms, is surrounded by beauty upstairs and downstairs. There is a circular room at the top of the house which bears the humble title of "gallery bar" and which would be a prize-winner in any exhibition of modern furnishing and domestic art. The use of new woods has been everywhere lavish and discreet; the metal-work shines not too conspicuously, and the aluminium tints of the handrails are just what is needed. It has been said that all this is wasted on Stratford, that a capital with no national theatre in its capital and no municipal playhouses in its great towns can ill afford to pour all its great into what is little more than a Midland village, where the theatre will only be in residence, according to present arrangements, for three or four months in the year. But it has to be remembered that this theatre could never have arisen in such splendour in its furnishing and equipment without American money, and that America was responding to the name of Stratford, not of London. Furthermore, if things go well the theatre, whether or not it is intended to organise a winter season, may be the base of a touring Shakespearean company which will carry drama into those places which are now most starved of English speech and the English tradition in the theatre. The building is likened to a fortress that is a worthy symbol. One feels that Stratford has now a castle set up for the defence of its own gift to the world's theatre. It is not the business of the critic to grumble but to imitate if he can. The stranger from abroad can no longer complain that English theatrical architecture is still floundering in the old-fashioned and unimpressive way which has filled the centre of London with uncomfortable, impractical houses of entertainment. The Stratford playhouse is fundamentally a working concern; the players themselves are proud and accomplished, and the stage is equipped with rolling platforms which, as was shown in the final scenes of "Henry IV. Part II," late on Saturday night are of great use not only for quick changes of scene but for providing a continuous panorama of moving scenes. The entry of young Henry V to London was a royal progress of great pomp and majesty which would have delighted the old Shakespeareans who thought that Sir Herbert Tree's way was the best. The use of moving stages means that we can have a return to scenic Shakespeare without loss of speed. The simple architectural or curtailed setting is still, of course, the best where alteration of the sets means delay, for Shakespearean drama must run swift and free. But if the producer can slide up a city and slide away a forest in the course of a few seconds there is no reason why a continuous panorama