

**'Plane Falls in Flames.**

Faced by the dreadful alternative of being roasted alive or jumping to certain death, an airman flying over East Finchley deliberately took a leap to the more sudden and merciful end. The machine, owned by the British Aerial Transport Co., of Hythe-road, Willesden, and piloted by ex-Flight Commander Peter Legh, a nephew of Lord Newton, suddenly caught fire while undergoing an altitude test. A loud report was heard above the roar of the engine immediately before the occurrence, and flames burst over the machine. For a moment the burning mass appeared to remain stationary, and then dropped like a stone. At first it appeared likely to fall in the market place, which was crowded with people, but, fortunately, it passed clear of the buildings surrounding the square, and dropped into some gardens behind. When some distance from the ground the pilot was observed by eye-witnesses to climb out and walk along one of the planes before taking the terrific jump. His fall was unbroken, and he struck the ground with such violence that his body was partly buried in the earth. His body was conveyed to Finchley mortuary. The machine itself crashed into a vegetable garden abutting on the Great Northern Railway between two rows of villas, about a mile north of East Finchley Station. So narrowly did it miss the Postal Sorting Office that pieces of burning wreckage fell on the roof. It

Blazed so furiously on the ground that it was impossible to approach it until the flames began to subside. Buckets of water were then thrown on the wreckage. The Finchley Fire Brigade were called out, but their services were not required. In its fall the machine struck and completely demolished a large glasshouse. This seems to have turned the direction of the aeroplane, which then charged a large wooden shed, and set it alight. The machine—a new B.A.T. single-seater Scout—was afterwards examined by the military authorities from Hendon, and experts who endeavoured to ascertain the cause of the mishap by examining different parts of the engine, but the plane was so completely smashed up that it was impossible for them to arrive at any conclusion. The dead pilot was only son of the Hon. Gilbert Legh, of Thornham, Norfolk, Lord Newton's brother. Aged only 25, he was a well-known airman, and with Hawker and Raynham, who propose to fly the Atlantic, possessed one of the finest flying records amongst British pilots. He transferred from the Navy to the R. A. F., and was wounded in France some two years ago. Since his recovery, as a civilian pilot he had been testing machines for the British Aerial Transport Company and the Armstrong-Whitworth Company. He started from Hendon, and had been flying well until the time of the tragedy. Giving evidence at the inquest at Friern Barnet, a police-constable stated that he

Saw the Machine Nose Dive, and then noticed the airman apparently walking along the right-hand wing. Almost immediately afterwards he fell to the ground. Witness

**Civil Re-Establishment Educational Announcement.**

1. Any returned sailor or soldier is entitled to admission to the Re-establishment Day School.

2. Any returned sailor or soldier is entitled to admission to the Re-establishment Night School which is conducted from 7.30 to 9.30 on the following evenings of every week, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday.

3. Arrangements have been made with the Bishop Feild College and the Methodist College for a laboratory course in Physics and Chemistry for students who propose to enter a University in the Fall of the year. The lectures will commence on Monday, May 5th, and continue until end of June.

Applications for permission to take advantage of the opportunities indicated above and for further information should be made to the Vocational Officer, 17 Militia Building.—may1,th,tf

noticed a great deal of smoke before this happened, and saw that the machine was on fire. Just after the smoke cloud there was a flash and vivid smokeless flame, and the machine crashed to the ground entirely enveloped in flames. Witness ran to the spot as speedily as he could, and assisted in the effort to put out the fire. Mr. Cyril Turner, representative of the company owning the aeroplane, said Mr. Legh was making a test at the request of the Air Ministry in the form of an attempt at a height record. The Coroner: Had there been any complaint of this machine, or any faults developed in it? There had been a few minor defects, and a new engine was put in on April 10 last. Witness said the machine had been up ten times since the new engine was fitted, and no complaint had been recorded. The coroner pointed out that when an aeroplane caught fire in the air complete destruction followed, and it was impossible to ascertain by subsequent examination of the wreckage where lay the defect which led to the mishap. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned.—News of the World.

**Fads and Fashions.**

Cotton voile frocks made over silk foundations are strong rivals of summer silks.

Quaint frocks of English prints are trimmed simply by bands of plain white braid.

For summer is the veil of hexagonal mesh, bounded by a conventional border.

White linen waistcoats embroidered in color are one of the new features of suits.

A navy serge cape has the space from shoulder to waist filled in with black silk braid.

Bright velvet or ribbon girdles recede the dark-colored cotton dresses from monotony.

Some of the new long jackets have their fronts turned back and edged with buttons.

**More German Propaganda.**

The German brewers in the United States, conducting their breweries since the first of May, when the law plainly says they shall not manufacture alcoholic beer, are defying the United States Government the same as the Germans in Europe are defying the Allies on their peace terms. Certain newspapers and news associations under the control of the German brewers are constantly spreading reports that the soldiers coming back from France are greatly disappointed to find the country dry and claim their liberty was taken from them while they were fighting for liberty. This is more German propaganda stuff.

That the German brewers' statement is not true is proved by the fact that 65 per cent of the United States was dry before the war started and only 10 per cent more was required for the necessary three-fourths to adopt the Constitutional amendment. Never was there a greater libel put on our brave men who fought for the liberty of the world, and who would have fought just as hard, had they been home, against the slavery of this country to the distiller and the brewer. What does the German brewer care about liberty? All he cares about is the coin, and everybody knows it.

Most of the boys who come back from France speak of the disgusting, drunken exhibitions they saw in that country, where our soldiers were forced to drink the rottenest kind of booze and wine, having been told they must not drink water, as the water of France was bad. Men who were never drunk, who led moral lives and did not abuse themselves in any way in this country, went to France, were fed on alcoholic poison and while in that condition contracted diseases to which they would not have been exposed had they been in their right minds, and many of them died. When the armistice was signed our hospitals in France contained a great many more men, wrecked for the remainder of their lives, than were in the peaceful graveyards under the Stars and Stripes over there.

There seems to have been a letup in enforcing the prohibition laws throughout this country. Many of the organizations created for this purpose seem to have half-way laid down. In the first place, people say: "Well, the chances are there will not be any more booze, at least no hard liquor legally sold after the first of July, and we know the whole thing will go by next January." That seems to express the sentiment that is allowed to prevail at present. Everybody who has a drunken son or brother or husband says: "Maybe he may live until he can't get it, and if he does he may be saved."

This is exactly the condition the German brewers and the distilling interests have worked to produce, because then they will be able to claim a change in sentiment. They will try to make it appear that the amendment to the Constitution adopted did not represent the sentiment of the people.—Saturday Blade.

Every Saturday evening after 7 o'clock, Choice Ends of Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Pork will be sold at cost. ELLIS & CO., LTD., 203 Water Street.—nev29.

**Mars and Mammon.**

HOW WE REWARD THE GENERALS WHO WIN OUR WARS.

If the report be true that Parliament will make a grant of one hundred and fifty thousand pounds to Sir Douglas Haig in recognition of his magnificent services during the war, he will rank next to the Dukes of Marlborough and Wellington, each of whom reaped a harvest of more than a million pounds from war.

In actual money Wellington's brilliant generalship yielded considerably over this sum to himself and his descendants. His victory at Talavera was rewarded by a pension of two thousand pounds a year for two generations.

Salamanca, in addition to a marquise, brought him a lump sum of a hundred thousand pounds, and a little later the Commons voted him a round half million pounds to maintain his dignity as a peer. And the crowning victory of Waterloo was rewarded by an additional grant of two hundred thousand pounds, to add to his sixty thousand pounds of prize-money.

He also won within the short space of five years a viscountcy, an earldom, a marquise, and a dukedom, in addition to seven foreign titles, including one of prince.

Marlborough's Value in Money.

Apart from his rich crop of dignities, ranging to a dukedom and two princely titles, Marlborough was awarded a pension of four thousand pounds a year for himself and his descendants; the manor of Woodstock was presented to him by a grateful country; and the Palace of Blenheim was built for him at a cost of a quarter of a million pounds. The duke's pension alone has yielded to him and his successors more than a million pounds sterling.

Between these fortunate dukes and their nearest rivals there is a great gulf.

Lord Gough, conqueror of the Sikhs, received a pension of two thousand pounds a year from the Government, and a similar annuity from the East India Company—four thousand pounds yearly for the duration of his own life. All the gold Lord Wolseley received was fifty-five thousand pounds—twenty-five thousand pounds for the Ashanti War, and thirty thousand pounds for his Egyptian campaign in 1882.

**When Speed Means Loss.**

Digging is not the only task where slow and steady wins the race. The dentist is a man who regards speed as an enemy of his art. The client who is in a hurry to get his new ivory teeth settled in is apt to regard the dentist as an inexcusably lazy person. The real fact of the matter is that hurried work is bound to be unsatisfactory, both to him that gives and him that takes.

The gums of the human adult refuse to be hastened in their recovery from the onslaught of the pinners. The watchmaker is another person renowned for taking things easy. You know quite well that the actual work required by your ailing "turnip" can be done in a quarter of an hour or less. And yet the wearer of the spy-glass shakes his head when you ask if you may have the watch next day. It is not that he has suddenly conceived a great affection for your property. He is merely acting upon knowledge gained by experience.

Watches are very sensitive, and the slightest exposure to the air tends to disturb the regulator. Time is the only cure for the timepiece, and, if you are wise, you will leave your watch under the eye of the expert as long as ever he considers it necessary.

Names You Smile At.

"If a party had a voice," to quote an unkind rhyme, "what mortal would be Buggy by choice?" And yet the pioneer Buggy was a man of substance, who dwelt in a manor-house, from which he derived his name. The first Coward was no poltroon, but a cowherd, who tended his cattle; just as the first Rascal was no knave, but a man who probably bore some resemblance to a lean stag or rascal; and the original Snooks hailed from Sevenoaks, whose corrupted name he bore.

Hobson, a name at which some affect to scoff, is as venerable as it is respectable, for we read of a Lowrie Hobbesone, a Suffolk landowner, in the days of Edward the Confessor; and the Buggins and Boggis, if they did not come over with the Conqueror, at least came over with some of his race.

Gotobed is no name to smile at, for it is a variant of Cuthbert, which means "war-bright," and the first Gotobed was probably a warrior of fame. Miggs is a synonym for "strength"; and Wildgoose signifies a "resolute hostage." Devil is merely De Ville of honourable French ancestry, and bears no relationship to Hellman, whose ancestor was a Heller, or roof-maker, and probably a good Christian.

White voile frocks are ruffled from waist to hem, and their little elbow sleeves as well.

A charming fashion is the "flower-petal frock," which owns a skirt cut in pointed petals.

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