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MEN'S POLICE COURT

DEFYING GUN, BLOWS VICTIM TRAPS ROBBER

Youth Pleads Guilty to Attempted Hold-Up, Remanded for Sentence

Caught after he had slugged his prospective victim, who refused to "stick 'em up," even at the point of a loaded .38 revolver, Jack Mayson, 29, a youth from Penticton, B.C., pleaded guilty in men's police court to-day to a charge of attempted robbery while armed and was remanded to the 30th for sentence.

A companion escaped and police are now looking for him.

Myer Axler, 56, proprietor of a men's furnishing store, at 484 Queen St. W., testified, "On April 12, at about 10 minutes to six, two men came in and asked for a raincoat. I was showing them one when Mayson pulled a revolver. I said: 'Don't try to be funny about it; if you want the coat I'll give it to you.' However, they said they wanted cash. I dashed down through the store and held the door, locking them in. Mayson came up and, when I wouldn't open the door, he slugged me a couple of times on the head. I am sure it was Mayson who hit me. I was stunned, but I yelled, 'Help, hold-up!' "

Mike Donohue, who captured accused, said he heard Axler's cries and rushed to the scene.

"I saw two men running out," he said. "I went to get them and I heard someone say, 'Be careful, he has a gun?' I grappled with the man and grabbed the loaded revolver which accused had in his pocket. The other man got away."

Trapped by Raincoat

A statement made by Mayson, who formerly worked in northern camps, said he went to the store with another man named "Jim."

We went there to get some money both for food and so I could get out of town.

"Jim and I went in. We waited until a a customer had come out first. I asked to try on a raincoat. We went to the back of the store. When I got it on, I reached into my pocket and got out my fully loaded revolver. I said, 'stick 'em up! We mean business and want money.' However Axler dashed to the door and tried to lock us in. Jim and I dashed out to the door. Jim got there first and got away. However, someone grabbed my raincoat and held me. I slugged two or three times, but I couldn't get away."

The three men who apprehended accused, George Finn, Murray Blustein and Mike Donohue, were commended by his worship.

Insurance Agent Remanded

Charged with theft, George Laurence was remanded until April 27 on $1,000 bail.

Laurence, an insurance agent, is alleged, during the year 1933, to have stolen $131.76.

Theft of 12 bracelets from a department store, of which he was an employee, is charged against Max Merker, Hilton Ave. He was remanded until April 27 on $500 bail.

Faces Six Theft Charges

Victor Penny pleaded not guilty to six charges of theft involving about $53.50. He was remanded on $3,000 bail until April 25 when the case will proceed.

It was charged that in February he got $10 from the Empire Brass Co.; in March, $10 from R. R. Hayhoe and Co.; on Feb. 22, $10 from Wilkins Smallware Ltd.; on April 6, $5.45 from J. H. Ashman, of Heinz Pickle Co.; on April 5, $5 from Bromo-Seltzer Ltd., and on Feb. 26, $10 from James Lumbers and Co.

In each case he allegedly presented a $20 bill, and in the ensuing transaction so confused the cashier he got away with about $10. The cashier usually realized the fact as soon as he had gone out.

Two hours passed away in court as one by one witnesses described their experiences.

Ormond Mason of R. B. Hayhoe and Co. testified, "This man came in, made a 90-cent purchase and presented a $20 bill. I gave him $19.10 in change. Then he, objecting to small bills, said he would give me ten ones for a $10. He handed them to me and, on counting, I found there were only nine. I pointed out the fact to him. 'Oh yes,' he said, 'that's right; here's the other one, and here's another $10 bill; give me my $20 back.' "

"Which you did," the crown broke in, grinning. "Which I did," sighed the cashier, as the court laughed.

Miss Tolman of Bromo-Seltzer Co., said she went to the station on Friday, April 13, to identify accused, who had been nabbed by Detective-Sergts. McAllister and Nimmo.

"I wondered if he was superstitious," she said. "So I asked the officer if he was the 13th man in the line. He wasn't."

"Does this scheme always work?" queried Frank Regan, counsel for defence.

"It is pretty smart," replied one of the cashier-witnesses.

"And old, too," added the crown.

"Oh my, yes," put in Magistrate Jones. "I can remember defending men for tris sort of thing 30 years ago. It takes a smart man to defend him," he added.

Det.-Sergt. McAllister said that of nine complainants, three of them picked accused out of a police line-up.

Warned Against Threats, Alcohol

Because he told Mrs. Ethel Irwin, Jarvis St., "I will kill you," A. C. Scott was bound over in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

"It was just an outburst," said accused. "Don't have any more of them," the magistrate warned. "Also," he added, "you will live longer if you leave alone that stuff you have been drinking—rubbing alcohol."

"I don't particularly care to," he replied.

Claimed Alcohol For Feet

"He is causing a great deal of trouble a home, is beating his wife and has an active permit," said Inspector Guthrie in early police court, referring to Laurence Grant, who pleaded guilty to being drunk—for the first time.

"I admit being drunk, but not the other," he protested. "Well there is something wrong some place," observed Magistrate Tinker. "It will be $10 or 10 days."

Accused's permit was produced and it showed he had purchased 24 quarts and 14 pints of beer in one day.

A much-used permit and being "under the weather" last night helped to bring Edward Hodgins an option of $10 or 10 days.

"Coming altogether too often," Percy Kelly and William Fox were fined $50 or 30 days.

Eli Gagnon's explanation that he used a bottle of rubbing alcohol found in his possession for his ankles because he had no shoes, didn't impress the court when an officer said his breath smelled of liquor.

"It will be $10 or 10 days," smiled his worship.

An officer testified he had found accused hanging about the Masonic Temple yesterday evening.

"His breath smelled of liquor and I found this in his possession," he said, producing a bottle half full of alcohol.

"I used it to rub on my ankles," he pleaded.

"He also had some shoelaces in his pockets."

Ignored Stop Sign, Hit Car

Admitting he had been drinking before colliding with a car at the corner of Clinton and Harbord Sts., on April 12, Joseph B. Thornhill was convicted of reckless driving in traffic court.

"You did not tell the truth about this," said Magistrate Browne, recalling Thornhill had denied drinking on his first appearance in court on the charge. "You will be committed to jail for seven days. I am fining you $25 and costs or 30 days and your permit will be cancelled for four months."

The accused had failed to observe a stop sign on Harbord St., crashed into a car at the middle of the intersection and forced it into the veranda of a house, the court was told.

Admits Having Alcohol

Pleading guilty to having half a gallon of illicit alcohol in his possession, Anton Kusy was fined $200 without costs or three months in jail.

The spirits had been found hidden in a suitcase in the rooms of the accused on Ryerson Ave., the court was told.

"He says he bought it from a man for $5.50," defence counsel stated. "He works on the boats."

"Sailing in alcohol, you mean," remarked the bench.

Snail-Driving in Mid-Road

For driving along Davenport Rd. with his lights out at 1.45 last Saturday morning, Thomas Boultbee was arrested on a charge of reckless driving.

P.C. Hainer testified: "He was proceeding slowly down the centre of the road holding up traffic. Cars were passing on both sides of him."

Pleading guilty to the charge, Boultbee was assessed $30 or 30 days and his driving license revoked for two months.

WOMEN'S POLICE COURT

CAN'T EXPLAIN FIGHT BUT HAD FEW DRINKS

William Gilmour Fined $5 for Striking Former Pal

John Ireson, in women's court today, claimed he was struck by a former pal, William Gilmour. He did not think Gilmour was drunk and he confessed he had no idea what caused him to commit the assault.

Gilmour did not know why he had set his fists flying either. He pleaded guilty. He also added that he had had a few drinks on the day in question and they might possibly have been connected with the trouble. He was assessed $5 and costs or five days.

Annie Forsythe was granted bail of $200, to appear on May 1 for sentence on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The accused woman pleaded guilty.

Mrs. Forsythe admitted having rented a room in her house to a woman, an officer stated.

Mrs. Forsythe was ordered to vacate the premises at once. Marie Walters, alias May Brindle, charged with being found in, was fined $25 and costs or two months.

"Sorry She Was Caught"

Grace Hopkins was allegedly spotted by a departmental store detective in the act of removing a dress without permission. She pleaded guilty to a charge of theft before Magistrate Patterson.

"She isn't really a bad girl," pleaded her counsel. "She just picked up these things on an impulse. All she can say is that she is very sorry."

"Sorry she was caught," commented the bench. The accused was put on probation for six months and bound on the sum of $200 to stay out of downtown stores.

Parcel Crashed Window

Ernest Ambrose had a story to tell. "I heard a crash last Saturday night and a parcel came through the window," he said. He found it contained a number of articles which he said his wife had given to Mrs. Florence Hartley.

Both Mrs. Hartley and Mr. Ambrose wanted to tell a number of details concerning alleged strained relations between them. Magistrate Patterson ruled that it would not be essential to the case.

On learning that the broken window had been replaced, the bench placed Mrs. Hartley on a bond of $50 to keep the peace toward the Ambrose family.

The case of Bessie Garski, charged with assault and doing bodily harm was adjourned to April 27.

"The lady is supposed to be sick," said Crown Counsel W. O. Gibson. "She called me up about this case last night just as I was going to bed. She must be sick."

Two Years at Kingston

Danti Castrucci, 32, was sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary for a serious offence. The evidence was previously heard behind closed doors.

After hearing a plea from defence counsel, G. C. Elgie, the bench decided not to include lashes in the sentence. A plea that the sentence be two years less one day was refused.

Myra Little was committed for trial on a charge of conspiracy to perform an illegal operation. After hearing the evidence in closed court, Magistrate Patterson decided there was sufficient grounds for further proceedings.

Defence counsel, W. B. Horkins, K.C., made a vigorous plea that the case be dismissed because of lack of evidence. He also pleaded that bail be set at $500.

Refusing to grant his request, Magistrate Patterson set bail at $1,000.

A remand was issued in the case of Maime Kalava, charged with concealing birth of a child. She will appear on April 27.

OLD TURK VANISHES WHEN AGE DOUBTED

Istanbul, Turkey, April 20. — The perennial Turk — Zaro Agha, who claims to be at least 160 years old, hasn't been found yet. He disappeared early in the week after agreeing to permit an experiment on him by Dr. Serga Voronoff, famous surgeon, and Dr. Behdjet Sabit Bey, a local doctor, to determine his great age accurately.

WEATHER ELSEWHERE

The following are the temperatures at the local observatory since noon yesterday:

2 p.m.	62	8 a.m.	37
4 p.m.	58	Noon	41
8 p.m.	49		

The mean temperature at noon to-day was 41.

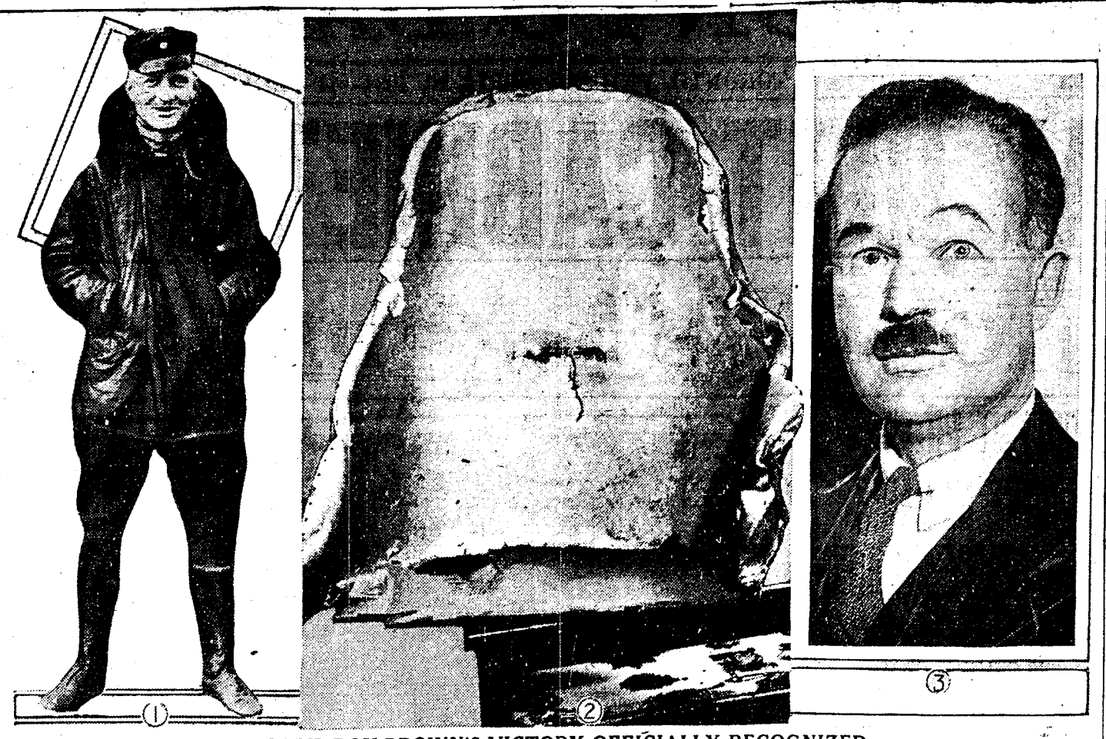
Northern Ontario: Partly cloudy and cool with probable local snowflurries to-day and part of Saturday then becoming milder.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence Valley: Partly cloudy and cooler.

	High	Low
Vancouver	74	50
Calgary	70	42
Edmonton	68	40
Winnipeg	44	28
Toronto	62	36
Kingston	52	34
Ottawa	56	32
Montreal	60	40
Quebec	50	42
St. John	56	36
Halifax	50	36
Hamilton, Bermuda	76	66
Sault Ste. Marie	38	30
Tampa	84	72
Washington	70	54
Atlantic City	54	48

Lowest temperatures this morning at the following places were:

Galveston	64	New Orleans	64
Charleston	64	Savannah	60
Miami	70	Salt Lake City	30
Yellowstone Park	30	San Francisco	50
Los Angeles	56	Reno	48



CAPT. ROY BROWN'S VICTORY OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED

Above are shown (1), Baron Manfred von Richthofen, greatest of German fighting pilots in the great war, who accounted for 82 allied aeroplanes during the fighting on the western front. (2) The seat of Richthofen's aeroplane, now in the War Museum of Toronto's Military Institute, to whom it was loaned by (3) Capt. A. Roy Brown, D.S.C., Garfield Ave., Toronto, who brought the German to earth in the Somme Valley, April 21, 1918. Credit for bringing him down was claimed by machine gunners in the trenches, but controversy on this point is now ended by publication in the official war history that after exhaustive examination of all records Captain Brown, above, is entitled to the credit.

RADIO COMMISSION HAS $1,000,000 FUND

(Continued from Page One)

said, should become more an advisory body, leaving the work to be done by a manager. He thought a manager would be less open to political pressure, while the commission could act as a buffer between parliament and the management.

Might Cut Salaries

E. J. Garland (U. F. A., Bow River): "What would we do with the commissioners?" "Retain them."

"What about their salaries?" "It might be advisable to reduce them."

The Aird report had advocated an advisory council made up of a representative of each province. He did not agree with this, considering it too large.

Mr. Moore said the government could readily finance purchase of stations now privately owned. "I haven't much sympathy with the plea that a nation cannot finance its own development," he observed. There was already $1,043,000 tucked away in an unexpended radio fund, Hector Charlesworth admitted to Mr. Moore.

Taking the witness box, Mr. Charlesworth said R. W. Ashcroft of the Dominion Broadcasting association had made a distinct charge affecting the bonafides of the N.B.C. when he stated that an N.B.C. official had told him the N.B.C. would not obey the Canadian rules on advertising. Mr. Charlesworth produced a letter from Donald Witherspoon, relations executive for N.B.C., denying he had made any such statement to anyone.

"I cannot understand how anyone could say he had been told, privately or publicly, that the N.B.C. had no intention of co-operating with the Canadian commission with regard to advertising or any other matter," Mr. Witherspoon wrote, stating that he reflected the views of Mr. Aylesworth, N.B.C., whom, he said, was "very close to Owen D. Young and John D. Rockefeller, Jr."

Amazed at "Roorback" Charge

W. C. S. McLure, P.E.I. member, asked if Mr. Charlesworth had brought out a "roorback" against Mr. Ashcroft, as charged by the latter in his evidence.

"His charge was absolutely false: I was amazed to hear him make it," said Mr. Charlesworth.

"Did you send out any statement?" "No."

The names of several station owners used by Mr. Ashcroft as supporting his stand had since been repudiated, declared Mr. Charlesworth. He named Mr. Thompson of the North Bay station as among those who denied responsibility.

Mr. Charlesworth said he would welcome an association of station owners.

Committee members reminded Mr. Charlesworth it had been charged the radio commission took over CKGW to show how the commission could discipline stations.

"Nothing of the sort. There was no attempt to discipline the station. It was to save it," said Mr. Charlesworth.

In February, 1933, Mr. Charlesworth said N.B.C. officials told him they were dissatisfied with CKGW, and offered to turn their programs over to any Toronto station to which the Canadian commission would give 5,000 watt power. Mr. Charlesworth said that the N.B.C. official said: "We are tired of this man Ashcroft. He double-crossed us on a matter."

Mr. Charlesworth said a "gentleman's agreement" had been reached under which CKGW would be leased to the commission.

Refused to Use Name

"CKGW station was originally built by Gooderham and Worts," he went on. "It was offered to us at a lower rental rate if we would continue to say the station was leased from Gooderham and Worts. I refused. I did not think the people of Canada would approve of saving money in that way."

Mr. Charlesworth said complaints that U.S. programs broadcast here exceeded Canadian advertising time limits, were "absolutely untrue."

"We have not a policeman in every radio station, but as soon as we catch anyone flagrantly trying to defy us, we take action," he said. "One company sneaked their advertising time up to 20 per cent. We warned them they would have to go off the air unless it was brought within the time limit."

He branded Mr. Ashcroft's assertion that CRCT was losing $2,000 a month as "ridiculous." The station operated at a profit, he declared.

"Mr. Ashcroft knows no more about it than the policeman out in the hall," Mr. Charlesworth stated.

Mr. Garland said Mr. Ashcroft charged the commission permitted "scare advertising."

Mr. Charlesworth: "He means this suggestive advertising that you've got kidney trouble." The commissioner said radio-advertised medicines were submitted to the federal health department for a report.

Mr. Garland asked if the commission acquainted itself with the medicinal properties of one compound advertised on the air.

Mr. Charlesworth: "In a very practical way. I used it myself and found it admirable." (Laughter).

Advertising is Clocked

Much of the commission's revenue came from advertising, but it did no advertising over its Toronto station at night. This was helpful for CFRB, he said, as advertisers wanting an evening program went to the privately-owned station.

Armed with a stop-watch, inspectors listened in to detect attempts to avoid the commission's advertising time restrictions. Questionable jokes were reported to the commission and a warning was relayed to the advertiser, he stated.

Mr. Charlesworth said he would welcome the committee's view on the commission's advertising policy. Certain interested parties had told stations they did not need to obey the commission, as it was on trial and would soon be abolished, he declared.

Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, former minister of marine, asked if the commission was trying to nationalize radio or was only marking time. Mr. Charlesworth replied that he had not had sufficient money to buy outright.

"We have adopted the leasing process and are gradually doing our nationalizing this way," he said. "We discourage establishment of new private stations except where there is no radio outlet. In some cases we have resisted very strong pressure—not political, but local pressure."

Ultimate aim of the commission was nationalization of radio stations over the 50-watt community type, Mr. Charlesworth assured Mr. Garland. It would take years, he warned. "We have no funds under our own control. We think we should have. Our income is restricted to the million-dollar yearly vote. If we had less, I don't think we could survive." Wire charges were the greatest single cost of broadcasting in Canada, he said.

Opposes "Top-Heavy Body"

Mr. Charlesworth opposed an increase in the size of the present commission. He considered the B.B.C. a much overloaded institution. "Canada would not stand such a top-heavy body," he was confident.

Col. W. A. Steel, technical member of the radio commission, said Canada must follow the U.S. method of allocating wavelengths according to geography. Otherwise, he said, Canadian stations would be obliterated by powerful American stations.

Can't Spend Surplus

The radio commission, financed by the $2 license fee, has not reached the limit of the revenue from license fees by more than $1,000,000, The Star learned to-day. The commission, however, is unable to touch any of the surplus, for it lies in the treasury and can only be taken out by vote of parliament.

Like the automobile licenses, originally intended to pay for better roads and other benefits of motorists, but now used as a source of general revenue, the radio license money goes into the consolidated revenue fund of the Dominion. It is not ear-marked for the radio commission, although there is a tacit understanding that it is available.

The actual surplus of license receipts since the $2 license beginning April 1, 1932, over what has been voted to the commission for its financing and to the radio branch for the elimination of interference, cost of collection and so forth, is $1,043,000. One million dollars was voted for the radio commission last year, but the cost of re-broadcasting in Canada the Metropolitan Operas and the symphony orchestras, two outstanding week-end features, brought a supplementary vote from parliament of $25,000. The $1,043,000 was what was received after the $1,025,000 has been paid.

While $1,043,000 of the license fees remain in the Dominion treasury and the radio commission needs money to expand and improve its services, the commission has no power to get a nickel of it. Only by a vote of parliament may the money be touched. A new license year started April 1, which, with 800,000 sets to be licensed in Canada, means $1,600,000 in revenue. Parliament, however, has only voted $1,000,000 of this for the commission's operations this year, so that with the $1,043,000 unexpended and a possible surplus of $600,000 this year, Canadian listeners will have paid in $1,643,000 more than has been expended.

The only money the commission can really call its own is the revenue from advertising broadcasts. These receipts are considered confidential by the commission and their amount has not been made public.

COIN TAKEN FROM THROAT

Evelyn Dalglish, four, was rushed to the Toronto Western hospital yesterday after swallowing a copper, which lodged in her throat. Dr. R. S. Pentecost succeded in removing the coin without an operation.

NO PLACE FOR BABE THAT WAS UNWANTED

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expressed a desire to retain her baby.

She spoke of a case in point where a baby had been withdrawn from a boarding home after a few days and put in an adoption home because the York county society refused to pay the baby's board.

"I asked her whether it wasn't merely making the girl decide on adoption," testified Miss Owen, recounting a conversation she had with the secretary of Col. George D. Little, superintendent of York County Children's Aid society.

The secretary, she said, explained it was the society's policy never to pay for the board of illegitimate babies.

Wouldn't Take Baby in

A pathetic story of a young unmarried girl seeking shelter for herself and her child was told by A. S. Bowers and Charles McDoulton, York county police constables. They related that the girl came to the police station and asked if they could take the little baby as the mother would not allow the child into the house.

Constable McDoulton said he accompanied the girl and her child to the parental home but the mother was firm: "Mary can come in but I won't let that baby in the house."

"What kind of a night was it?" queried K. V. Stratton, commission counsel. "It was a dark and cloudy night with wet snow."

Replying to Judge Parker's question, the constable said the parental home seemed fairly comfortable.

The constable told J. D. Lucas, counsel for Col. Little, that there were no facilities in York county for taking care of children of unmarried mothers.

McDoulton explained that since the girl's mother absolutely refused to allow the baby in the house it was placed temporarily in a boarding home.

The girl in the case took the stand and testified that on Feb. 6, 1934, she had appealed for help to Col. Little's secretary, Mrs. Stone. Col. Little, who was present at the time, said there was no place to which he could send the child.

She was referred to the Salvation Army and the Toronto Infants' Home, but both said they could do nothing for her, the girl testified.

After appealing unsuccessfully to several other persons, she said the York County Children's Aid Society assured her the baby would be taken immediately but this was not done.

Gave Her a "Dime"

"He told me I'd have to come back in the morning and see Mrs. Stone. He said he was in a hurry," said the girl, describing a subsequent occasion on which she had brought her baby down to Col. Little's office.

"Did he do anything for you at all?" queried Mr. Stratton. "No."

After pointing out to Col. Little that she had no money and nowhere to go that night, he gave her a "dime" to go back to the hospital. It was then, she recounted, that she went down to the police station and appealed for shelter on her child's behalf.

"If you had had a job or money you would have kept the child?" queried Mr. Stratton. "Yes."

Under cross-examination by Mr. Lucas, she testified that it was her brother and not Col. Little who arranged for having the child placed temporarily in a nursing home after York county police were unable to provide it with shelter.

Miss Irene McGurk, public health nurse of York township, corroborated previous evidence that the girl's mother would take the daughter into the home, but refused to have the baby.

"I sent her down to the Salvation Army to see if they would help her. She called me the next day and told me the Salvation Army had refused assistance," recounted Miss McGurk.

Unless the York County Children's Aid took action, Miss McGurk said she did not know what to do with a child under these circumstances.

"The mother wanted the baby," she said.

"She seemed concerned about the baby?" "Yes, that's right."

Did she impress you as telling the truth when she said she would keep the child if she had the money or a job?" asked Mr. Stratton. "Yes, she did," Miss McGurk replied.

"Do you know where Col. Little could have taken this child at a quarter to five on the afternoon of February 12?" asked Mr. Lucas.

"I don't know," replied Miss McGurk.

"I'm sure I don't know," rejoined Mr. Lucas.

Sent Out Into Snow

Harold Tweedie of the meteorological bureau confirmed previous testimony that considerable wet snow fell on the night of February 12, 1934, when the young girl was seeking shelter for herself and her little baby.

The snowfall, he said, was 1.7 inches. The highest temperature that day was 32 degrees above zero, the lowest 20 degrees.

Miss Clara Murray of the social service department of the Hospital for Sick Children told of communicating with Col. Little's secretary regarding the placing of the baby, which had been officially discharged from the hospital, though actually it was still there.

It was arranged, she said, that the child should stay at the Hospital for Sick Children until the Children's Aid Society could place it.

Mr. Lucas suggested to the witness that the Children's Aid Society had no reason to expect that the child would be discharged on February 12 and brought down to its office.

Miss Murray pointed out that the society had ten days to place the child.

"The organizations with which I deal usually don't take so long," she added.

"What organization do you deal with? — the Infants' Home, with a revenue of $126,000 a year," rejoined Mr. Lucas.

TORONTO FLIER GOT GERMAN WAR ACE

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evidence that the bullet had been deflected from the spine, but on this point the medical reports are not in agreement. The gun firing the bullet, said the reports, must have been 'situated roughly in the same plane as the long axis of the German aircraft and fired from the right,' and the medical officers were agreed that the entrance and exit wounds were such that they could not have been caused by a bullet fired from the ground. After a careful examination of these and of all other reports, the official decision was that Richthofen was killed by a bullet from the machine-gun of Capt. A. R. Brown."

Not Particularly Interested

"No, I am not particularly interested now," said Capt. A. Roy Brown to The Star, when the reporter informed him of this official recognition of which he knew nothing.

"You see, my whole interest to-day is taken up with my business as director and sales manager of the Imperial Varnish and Color Co. Ltd., and with my directorate of General Airways Ltd."

The reporter found Capt. Brown in the offices of the latter concern late in the evening.

"Besides I could not really fly in those days. I was never taught to fly in the army," he continued. "I knew how to take off from the ground and get down again and I could throw a machine around in the sky. That was all, the rest I picked up in the school of experience.

"Our pilots might not have flown so well from a war standpoint if they had had a lot of flying knowledge," he continued. "The factors I believe that made most for success were a quality of what might be described as foolhardy recklessness and the ability to make instant decisions."

Since the pilot's guns are fixed and shoot through the blades of the rotating propeller, Captain Brown explained that success in air combat depended almost entirely on the ability of a pilot in bringing the nose of the aeroplane into such a position that the fire of the guns would be effective on the enemy machine.

Doubts Fliers' War Effectiveness

Readily acknowledging that commercial aviation had made tremendous advances in the post-war years, Captain Brown doubted whether the great flock of to-day's commercial airmen would be particularly effective should another great war suddenly materialize.

"The whole training of the commercial pilot is one of caution and safety first," he said, "while a fighting pilot to be successful needs recklessness, rapid action and decision and an utter disregard of many of those qualities that make for success in commercial work.

"The machines and their handling in the two departments of flying differ totally. The one man cannot do the other's job. Witness, for instance, the results when United States army pilots endeavored to carry the air mails. I think there would be even greater disaster if a group of commercially trained men tried to tackle army fliers in a 'dog fight'."

Richthofen's conqueror is still a young man. Since the war days he has married and now is the proud father of a family of three, two girls, aged 13 and 12, and a son, Donald, aged 7, who looks as though he has inherited a goodly share of the qualities that made his father famous.

"My business is my interest now," concluded Captain Brown. "I am chiefly concerned in making a success of it."

NO CUT IN BEER PRICE

Tax Saving Offset By Change in System, Is Claim

There is no possibility of a reduction in the price of beer to the general public as a result of the Rhodes budget, it is stated in a declaration issued by the executive of the Ontario Brewers, following a meeting yesterday. Admitting there is some reduction under the proposed schedule of taxation, the association contends that it is more than offset by the budget proposal to discontinue the allowance for wastage.

HAVRE DE GRACE SCRATCHES

First race—Paper Moon, Herendeth.

Second race—Idle Along, Khamain, Immune, Landsman.

Third race—Doeskin, Appomattox, Hooligan, Esperanto, Sequoia, Distribute, Bickering.

Fourth race—Fire Lock.

Fifth race—Dark Conquest.

Seventh race—Sturdy Ark.

Weather clear; track muddy.

ARLINGTON DOWNS SCRATCHES

Second race — Morsun, Battling Knight.

Fourth race—Hildur Prince.

Weather cloudy; track heavy.

HARD LUCK COULDN'T DAUNT STOIC ATHLETE

Komonen Didn't Have It Very Easy and Trained Under Handicap

After being battered about Canada, making ends meet the best way he could for more than five years, Dave Komonen, Finnish distance runner, achieved the pinnacle of marathon desire yesterday when he ran the gruelling 26-mile Boston race and emerged victorious.

Komonen's victory did not come as a decided surprise. He was figured by many running experts to capture the event. As a matter of fact he was split favorite to win along with Clarence DeMar, veteran U.S. macadam pounder.

Although not a naturalized Canadian citizen, Komonen has applied for citizenship papers and to use his own words of a few months ago: "I love to bring honors to Canada." This utterance was made when he won the U.S. championsip in 1933.

Komonen, 35 years of age on his last birthday, has been in Canada sin 1929. And during his five years' residence in the Dominion things have not run any too smoothly for him. Many a day, according to reports, he was wondering where his next meal was coming from.

When he landed in Canada from Finland he went to work as a lumber jack. That was in 1929. In 1930 the camp closed and he journeyed to Toronto. It was at this time he decided he would take up running in Canada. He had met with considerable success as an athlete in Finland.

He tried his hand in a Toronto 26-mile jaunt but found he couldn't stand the "gaff." Undaunted, however, he entered several other meets and met with a little more success. He joined the Monarch Athletic club of Toronto and they took him to Boston for his first start in major company.

He along with several other Toronto marathoners, including Percy Wyer, journeyed to Boston in a battered old auto. Wyer had been in the Boston event before; it was something new for Komonen, but he came through and surprised the critics by pounding down in seventh place. This was the first time Komonen had distinguished himself as a runner.

Not altogether satisfied with his accomplishment he returned to Toronto and three weeks later he carried off major honors in the London marathon. Spurred on by this success he entered the Canadian marathon championship and won it. Recognizing his ability the Monarchs took him to Port Chester, N.Y., and he beat the best runners in America.

Bad Luck Follows

His string of successes, coming as they did so close to Olympic time awakened lost knowledge of him in Finland. They sent for him, asked him to run for Finland at the Olympics but a series of misfortunes dogged his path and he failed to make the grade.

He returned to Toronto after that and built himself up again and carried off the Ward marathon in 1932. In 1933 he set a record no other runner has ever established. He won the Canadian and American distance championships in one year.

Hard Luck Foiled

Komonen is a shoemaker by trade, and for a while eked out a living making special marathon footwear for other athletes around Toronto. This came to the attention of the Amateur Athletic Union officials, and they stopped him, on the grounds that he was indirectly garnering an income from athletics.

KNOWS OF NO CHURCH THAT'S ALL WESLEYAN

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board of trustees of that congregation.

Witness did not think testator had felt hostility to the United Church.

"You'll say you still are a Presbyterian?" counsel asked. "Yes, I am—in the United Church."

Mr. Agnew: "I would suggest John Wesley would turn in his grave if he knew some of the things the United Church are carrying on." Witness nodded his head in affirmation.

Admits "Bureaucracy" Criticized

Mr. Dudgeon had evidently distrusted the United church administration," Dr. Sedgewick replied. "Many people are rather biased against it and have criticized what they call the bureaucracy of the United church, with regard to the head offices."

"I am surprised to learn," said counsel, "that a man who was in constant attendance at the services of the Metropolitan church should have been so hostile to the United church that he did not want it to have anything to do with the handling of the money."

His lordship: "That is in the will?" "In the codicil, my lord."

Mr. Hassard: "Can you say deceased was a constant attended at your church?" "Absolutely."

"Surely you would not be able to see each individual member of your congregation?" "With Mr. Dudgeon's height, yes."

"Have you seen me there?" "No."

"It may interest to you to know I have been a frequent attender and I'm six feet in height," said Mr. Hassard, amid laughter, in which Dr. Sedgwick joined.

Mr. Agnew argued the Mulmur congregation could not be entitled to the gift under the wording of the will if the principles of John Wesley were not the principles of the United church to-day.

Denying that the United church had sought to dictate to the Dominion government upon social legislation, Dr. Sedgewick said, he was convinced that if John Wesley were alive to-day he would be heart and soul in sympathy with the general spirit of the report on capitalism drawn up by the church's conference.

HAVRE DE GRACE ENTRIES

First race—$800, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs:
Kinz's Pleasure..117 Arbitrary 107
Sunnored.....107 Dasher 112
Old Story.....107 aMaple Queen ..104
aMaple Barbara..104 Tracker 107
a—W. F. McCanless entry.

Second race—$800, claiming, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:
Burleigh.....100 Drombo 113
Fred Almy.....111 Chilly 100
Lady Glasgow....106 Hooligan 104
Hacky H.....111

Third race—$800, claiming, 3-year-olds and up, 6 furlongs:
Plateau.....100 St. Nick 116
Single A.....108 Hastipast 108
Pervid.....108 Chain 110
Dunley.....102 Dornoch 113

Fourth race—$800, claiming, 3-year-olds, 1 mile and 70 yards:
xChrysmute.....102 Sainted 104
xSteelhead.....106 Pass Shot 104
xErebus.....106

Fifth race—$7,500 added, the Philadelphia Handicap, 3-year-olds and up, mile and a sixteenth:
aMonel .....106 aSpringsteel 117
bInlander.....115 Larranaga 113
Equipoise .....130 bCaesar's Ghost 107
Silent Shot.....104 Gay World 115
aS. W. Labrot entry.
bBrookmeade stable entry.

Sixth race—$800, claiming, 4-year-olds and up, one mile and three-sixteenths:
Chat Eagle.....116 Bright Beauty ..109
Polo Bar.....114 xBrass Monkey .109
Syriac .....114 xFabius 107

Seventh race—$800, claiming, 3-year-olds and up, one mile and a sixteenth:
xHobnail.....107 Brad 112
Mannerism.....112 Soeur Blanche ..110
xDark Fly.....110 xPencader 107
Isostay.....112 xSun Shadow ...116
xApprentice allowance claimed.
Weather clear, track heavy.

COPPER IS REMOVED FROM CHILD'S THROAT

Dr. R. S. Pentecost Aids Girl Without Need of Operation

Four-year-old Evelyn Dalglish, Henderson Ave., while playing with some small pennies, put them in her mouth and one slipped down her throat and lodged in her gullet. Her mother rushed the girl to the Toronto Western hospital, where Dr. Herbert Carveth, called in Dr. R. Sterling Pentecost, who succeeded in extracting the coin without having to perform a surgical operation.

Cuddling a doll, with nurses making things comfortable for her, the child appeared happy in her cot at the hospital when her mother visited her to-day.

The coin had lodged about four inches down the gullet, about level with the breast bone. It seemed impossible to get it up or down, and the gullet started to swell. If the copper had slipped down into the stomach an operation might have been necessary.

An X-ray located the coin. A general anaesthetic was administered, and an aesophaguscope, an instrument which has a tiny electric bulb attached to the end of it, with another little claw-like attachment, was forced down the child's throat through a series of rubber tubes. Under the X-ray light the coin was visible. The claws got hold of the copper and it was drawn up and removed. "It is a very rare and delicate treatment" a physician told The Star.

"It was a great relief to me," said Mrs. Dalglish. "My daughter is quite better to-day."

GORDON PROTESTS BENNETT GOLD TAX

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policy which permitted such steps to be taken without reference to the minister vitally affected.

Yesterday Mr. Gordon saw two delegations of mining interests. He quoted to them in abstract Mr. Rhodes' suggestion of relief for "marginal" mines and for new developments, as an assurance that this measure of relief would be forthcoming. But that hardly ends the incident. In coming out bluntly before caucus with his convictions, Mr. Gordon has broken the untrammelled rule of Mr. Bennett.

Were it someone else, Mr. Bennett's action might have been sudden. But Wesley Gordon is in a different position. At no time during office has he enjoyed good health, but from the beginning of the Bennett administration he has handled the hyphenated immigration - mines - and - colonization portfolios. When Senator Gideon Robertson bowed down under the weight of office, Gordon accepted the portfolio of labor, which also includes the administration of relief, and it is on record that never has any one of the departments been conducted with less controversy than under his direction.

In his spare time he has been acting minister of justice, acting solicitor-general and other things, but always the department has functioned smoothly. He has been the "G" string in the Bennett fiddle, as competent on the floor of the House as in his departments. In fact, Gordon's position is that of something that happens once every two decades. A man new to parliament, who drops in and acts as though he had been there all his life.

Mr. Bennett cannot guillotine Mr. Gordon for his courage without inviting resentment from many of his "followers" who regard Mr. Gordon as a very distinct asset to the party and who, after the South Oxford and previous by-elections, are not so sure that in this day and age Mr. Bennett is not more of a liability to the party than otherwise.

However, he will hardly have to guillotine him, unless an amendment is made in the tax upon gold. Mr. Gordon, it is rumored, is still paying rent on his law offices at Haileybury, and he's minister of mines, or a practising lawyer. The choice is up to Mr. Bennett.

It is learned that the minimum price at which the gold tax will apply was only raised from $25 to $30 at Wednesday's cabinet meeting.

ARLINGTON DOWNS ENTRIES

First race, $700, allowances, 2-year-olds, 4½ furlongs:
Radiator.....111 Hardatit 111
Phildia.....120 aNankin 108
aOgle.....108 Bulstrode 111
Old Nick.....114 Charlie Dawn ...111
a—Maermer Farm entry.

Second race, purse $700, claiming, 3-year-olds and up, Waggoner course:
His Last.....100 xOnside 110
Manya.....105 Le Miserable 95
Flo M.....107 xPolston 107
Nell Kuhlman.....110 Sister Zoe 107
xGrey Hip.....92 xOriley 107
xSir Koster.....95 Sophist 113

Third race, purse $700, claiming, 3-year-olds, Waggoner course:
xDrole Poly.....105 xSister Clare ...105
xBig Lady.....105 Stout Boy 115
Hard Boiled.....115 xSlouchat 110
xRuban's Choice. 105 xSaracen Maid .105
xJust High.....110 Fabulous 115
xChauvinism.....105 xLamporte 110

Fourth race, purse $700, claiming, 3-year-olds and up, Waggoner course:
xAunt Flor.....87