

Colors Of Gems Are Changed By Applying X-Rays

Diamonds Given A Greenish Tinge When Exposed To Rays.

London.—Rare gem stones, illustrating some of the unsolved problems of gem coloring, have been added to the display collections at the Geological Museum, South Kensington.

One is a unique 100-pound block of jade, with a large mauve jade embedded in its heart. Absolutely pure jade is colorless. The traditional green variety owes its color to small amounts of the metals, chromium and iron. The color of mauve jade is believed to be due to manganese, but of this no one can yet be quite sure.

Nicholas Iphekdjian has presented to the museum a blue zircon, which in size and depth of coloring is also unique. The usual color of this stone is brown, but blues of varying hues may be produced by heating the natural stones. Again, no one knows either why a blue color should be sometimes produced in this way or how to control its appearance.

An analogous color change to which attention has lately been attracted is that produced in diamonds by exposure to X-rays. They are given a greenish tinge which, if they are a poor color to start with, may double their value. Here also the explanation of the color change has not yet been certainly established.

Mr. Iphekdjian's zircon has previously been on temporary exhibition at the museum as part of a loan collection, of which it was the outstanding specimen.

Finally from California, there have come to the museum a collection of 11 gem tourmalines, in which many shades of red and green are blended in single stones. These are a speciality of Mesa Grande, near the Henshaw Indian reservation in the southern mountains of this State.

Attendance figures which have just been compiled show that 159,000 visitors came to the museum between its opening on July 3 and December 31 last. This compares with an average total of 18,000 to 20,000 for a full year at the museum's former home in Jermy Street.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE

At First Church of Christ Scientist, Saint John, N.B., corner of Germain and Queen Streets, the subject of the lesson-sermon next Sunday is: "Substance." Golden Text, Proverbs 3: 9, "Honor the Lord with thy substance, and with the firstfruits of all thine increase."

Among the citations are the following: I Corinthians 2: 12, 13, "Now we have received, not the spirit of the world, but the spirit which is of God; that we might know the things that are freely given to us of God." And from Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, pp. 275: 14, 278: 4, 279: 14, "All substance, intelligence, wisdom, being, immortality, cause and effect belong to God. Spirit is the only substance and consciousness recognized by divine Science. In proportion as the belief disappears that life and intelligence are in or of matter, the immortal facts of being are seen, and their only idea or intelligence is in God."

BRITISH ISRAEL MEETINGS

The British Israel group in Saint John are holding meetings this week-end as follows: Friday at 8.00 p.m., Admiral Beatty Hotel; Saturday, 7.00 p.m., dinner in Clifton House; Sunday at 9.00 p.m., Capitol Theatre. These meetings are open to the public. Rev. E. J. Springett will be present at these gatherings.

Madam! If you will turn to page 13 of this issue you will find that it has been prepared for you.

Hitler's Love Life?



International complications were caused when the Paris newspaper, "Le Journal," published a feature purporting to reveal the love life of Adolf Hitler, German Reichsfuehrer, and naming LENI RIEFENSTAHL, film star, as one of his "objects of affection."

Hitler's Latest Move Is Menace To Peace Of The World

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likely that any agreement on this plan will be reached as France, Belgium and England recall all too well the German repudiation of "the scrap of paper" in 1914 and are likely to view any German proposal with distrust when she has so calmly broken the Versailles and Locarno treaties.

The likelihood of a French application for economic sanctions against Germany is not to be regarded lightly as Germany is far from being independent in commodities. Germany today is a land where regimentation and control of business and industry is unprecedented. While she is 90 per cent. self-supporting with regard to food, she is still forced to import vast quantities of raw materials and goods for domestic consumption. In 1934 Germany imported 20 per cent. of her food and fodder, 70 per cent. of her oil, 98 per cent. of her wool, 100 per cent. of her cotton, 80 per cent. of her iron and 85 per cent. of her copper. German importation of oil averaged 2,500,000 tons annually though in 1934 she produced 500,000 tons of a synthetic oil from coal.

The metal situation also is a very vulnerable spot in her economic armour as the Treaty of Versailles handicapped her greatly in this respect.

In examining the terms of the Treaty of Versailles it is found that

1. Germany and its ex-Kaiser were found guilty of the war.
2. Germany was to have a standing army not to exceed 100,000 men.
3. The German navy was to consist of six battleships and 12 light cruisers and a limited number of smaller vessels. Any new battleships constructed were not to exceed 10,000 tons.
4. The Rhineland or Rhine Province of Prussia, bordering on Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg was to be demilitarized.
5. The Saar was given to France for 15 years but governed by a League of Nations Commission. At the end of that time the Saarlanders were to be given the right to decide whether to retain the status quo or go to France or Germany.
6. A large part of East and West Prussia, Posen and Silicia was to form the Polish corridor to the Baltic. Germany lost over 27,000 square miles by that.
7. The treaty created the free

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state of Danzig including the city of Danzig under a League of Nations commission as a Polish outlet to the sea.

8. Germany was to lose her colonial empire to Great Britain, France, Belgium and Japan. These comprised 1,128,000 square miles with a population of 13,000,000

9. Germany was to pay reparations for war damage and loss to the Allies.

What Germany has done about these treaty terms is as follows:

Germany has repudiated her war guilt. She has increased her standing army to formidable proportions. She is rebuilding her navy. Her 10,000-ton "pocket" battleships allowed under the treaty, are too heavily armed for

the battle cruisers of other nations and much faster than the heavy first line battleships. Germany has regained the Saar. She has ceased to pay war debts and reparations. The Rhineland has been remilitarized.

It seems obvious that the German policy is to get back all that she lost under the Treaty of Versailles. Most of the people of the Polish corridor and Danzig are German and we are safe in assuming that Hitler will not rest content until they are under the sovereignty of the Reich. The German element in Poland is probably partly responsible for the growing friendship between the two nations.

Germany, of course, wishes to

regain at least a part of her colonial empire, though that possibility is exceedingly remote. Certainly Great Britain is not going to relinquish any of the German colonies under her mandate, nor is it likely that France, Belgium, Japan or other Allied acquirers will.

Meanwhile in Western Europe history is in the making and sensational happenings are the order of the day. There can be no doubt, however, that demilitarization of the Rhineland must be accomplished once more before there can be even a measure of security for France and Belgium against sudden German aggression, even if it is necessary to invade Germany to bring this about.