

BROADCASTER

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Pages 17 to 32

Strangest Store In London Holds All Services Need

Samples of All Equipment Held There As Models.

London, Eng.—In the basement of a building in Westminster is to be found a store far more deserving of the term "general" than any of the great emporiums of London. But there is this difference. None of the articles in this Westminster store are for sale, although they may be loaned.

The "store" is the Admiralty Pattern Room—a vast area divided into "blocks" and alleyways. Pigeon-holed cases everywhere, and each pigeon-hole bearing a cabalistic numerical legend. In the pattern rooms one learns that a small aluminum saucepan is in reality a "7648" or something of that sort.

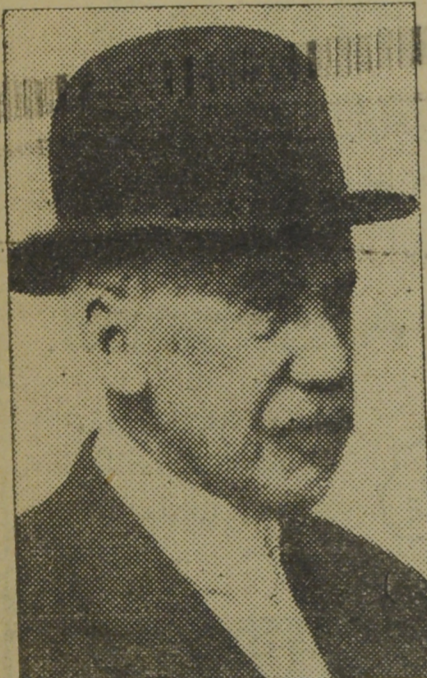
There are samples of no fewer than 10,500 articles which bear an Admiralty "pattern" number. There are patterns of textiles, badges for ratings, surgical and drawing instruments, glass and china, nuts, bolts, screws, carpets, and all manner of other things.

I was led round this extraordinary "store," writes the Naval Correspondent of the Morning Post, by an official who, amazingly enough, knew all the articles by their pet names and where to find each one of them. He showed me a glass case in which was a duplicate of the blue-white and gold dinner service used in the Royal Yacht, each piece bearing the crown and garter. The next case was full of glass as used in the Royal Yacht. Every glass bore engraved upon it the Royal cipher. And here was a type of glass which would be difficult to find elsewhere—a small squat tankard—labelled "porter glass."

We moved on, and my guide dived into a drawer, to bring forth for my inspection the complete navy blue and scarlet uniform of

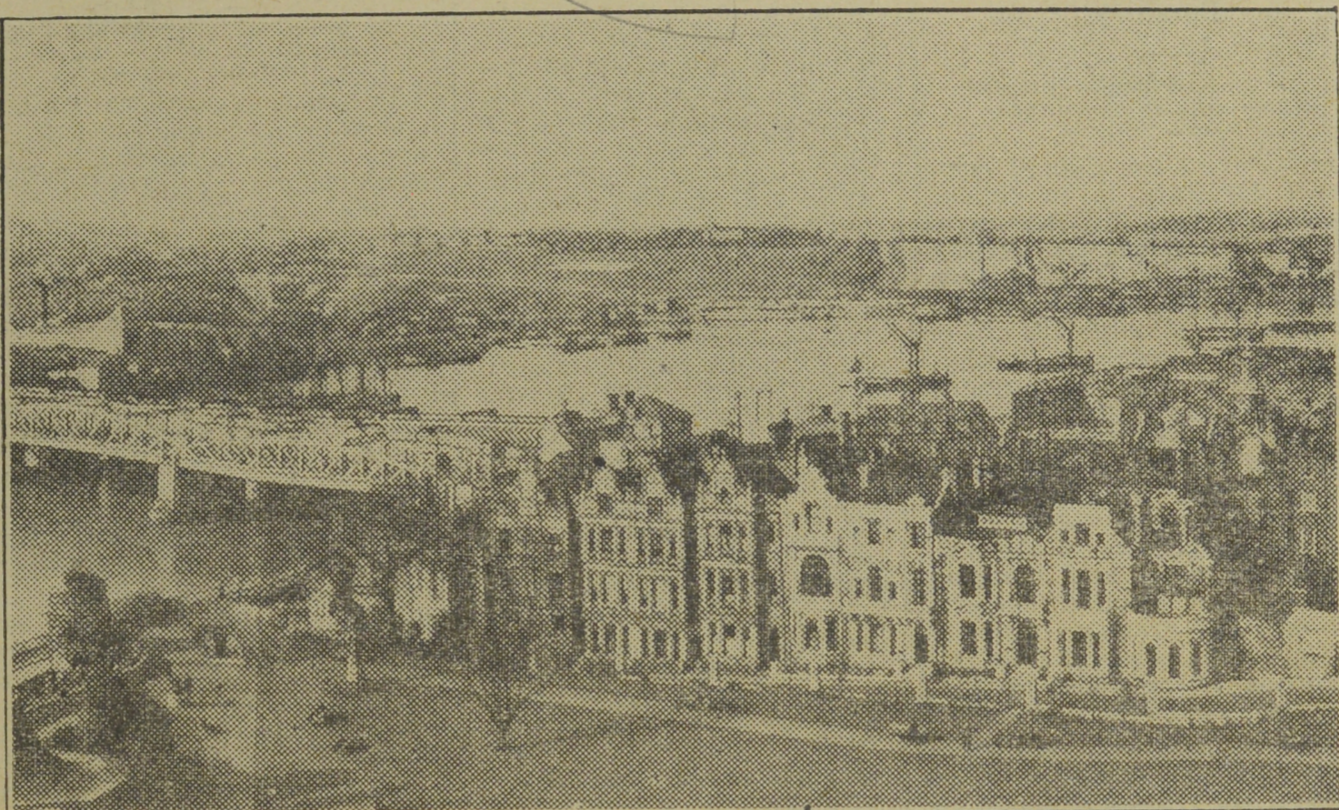
(Continued on Page 19, Col. 3)

Calls League Flop



LORD QUEENSBOROUGH has resigned from the offices of Chairman of the Finance Committee and as Treasurer of the League of Nations Union because he felt the League no longer was "a real League of Nations" and could not see how "at present it can function as an effective instrument for peace." Lord Queensborough has been in office for nearly sixteen years.

MAY BECOME CENTRE OF FLYING-BOAT SERVICE



A general view of the town of Rochester in Kent, England, taken from the top of Rochester Castle. In the near future Rochester may become the centre of a British network of flying-boat services. The natural port offered by the River Medway and the freedom from fog during all seasons, although only thirty miles from London, make Rochester an ideal depot for a world-wide flying-boat centre.

Edinburgh Castle's Old Building Dates Back to Eleventh Century

Ancient Structure Stands on Rock and Dominates Scottish City—Has Had Interesting History.

No castle is more proudly placed than that of Edinburgh. The rock on which it stands rises 270 feet—on three sides precipitously—and dominates the city. The most ancient of the castle buildings is St. Margaret's Chapel, which dates from the residence of Malcolm III and his queen, Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, in the 11th century. Malcolm was killed at Alnwick, during a raid on England, and at his death there began the long series of sieges that did not end until near the close of the 17th century. The castle was occupied by the English, recaptured, re-occupied. . . It underwent all sorts of vicissitudes, but it was never taken by open assault.

Donald Bane, Malcolm's younger brother, was responsible for the first recorded siege, but believing the castle to be impregnable, he was content to guard the main approaches. During the siege Queen Margaret's body was carried out of the castle under cover of the mist, and buried in her Abbey of Dunfermline.

The English are first known to have occupied the castle in 1174, when William the Lion, captured by Henry II at Alnwick, was compelled to surrender four Scottish fortresses as security for ransom. In the spring of 1296 the castle was besieged by Edward I "with engines which cast stones over the wall, sore beating and bruising the buildings within," and it surrendered after an eight days' siege. The English continued to hold it until 1313 when it was recaptured by Randolph, Earl of Moray, nephew of Robert the Bruce, after a surprise attack by a small party of men who climbed the rock. All the buildings, with the exception of St. Margaret's Chapel, were destroyed.

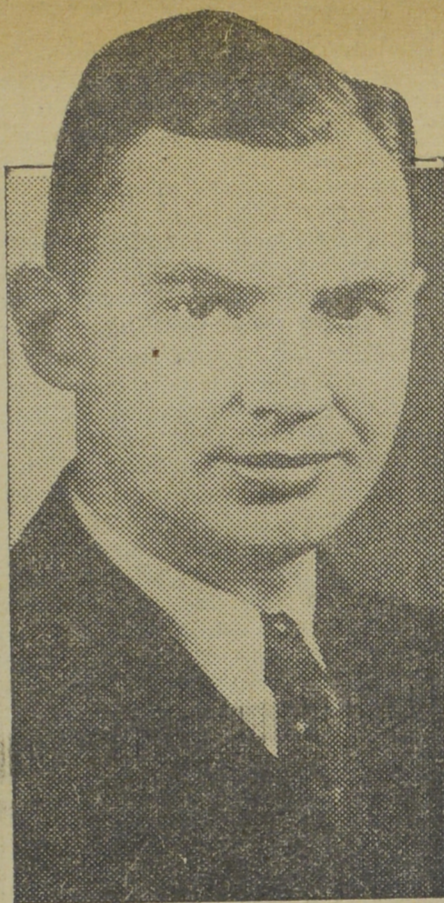
The English were back again during the minority of David II, and restored part of the ruins, but they were ousted in 1341 by William of Douglas. A party of soldiers disguised themselves as merchants bringing corn and wine to the garrison and contrived to drop their goods in such a manner as to prevent the gates being closed, thus enabling comrades who had lain in hiding to rush into the fortress and capture it.

The longest siege undergone by the castle was when Kirkcaldy of Grange, held it for Mary Queen of Scots. It lasted three years and the climax came in the spring of 1573 when English ships arrived in the roads of Leith bearing troops and ordnance. Five batteries bombarded the castle night and day and, after a desperate resistance, Grange surrendered to the English commander, only to be hanged at the Market Cross.

Cromwell was the next to be

(Continued on Page 26, Col. 4)

"No Divorce Week"



In an attempt to stabilize marriage conditions, JUDGE BUENTE of the Superior Court of Vanderburgh, Indiana, set aside the first week in June as "no divorce week" and proposed Congressional enactment of eleven proposals which he believed would cut down the number of divorces.

Marie Lloyd Rose From Factory Girl To Star Of Stage

Famous London Music Hall Artist Had Vivid Career.

"Ere certain Fate had touched a heart
By fifty years made cold
I judged three, Lyde, and thy art
O'erblown and overbold."

The poem of Kipling's containing these lines, and always supposed to be addressed to the late Marie Lloyd, figures as a theme of controversy in the new biography of that unchallenged queen of the pre-war music-hall. This has been written by Miss Naomi Jacob, and was published recently under the title of "Our Marie," writes the Dramatic Critic of The Morning Post.

It will be remembered that Kipling's tribute "to Lyde of the Music Halls" to be found in "The Years Between" involves a "recantation" of his earlier judgment, when "the news came in from Gaul" that "thy son had followed mine." "But thou didst hide it in thy breast," he continues, "and, capering, took the brunt . . ."

The facts are, of course, that Marie Lloyd had a daughter but no son, and never—at any rate in her later days—could be described as "capering." Kipling must either have been thinking of somebody else, or have been indulging in sympathetic fancy.

But the Kipling Society still maintain the allusion. They appear to have written to Miss Jacob asking for the son's "name and address," regardless of the poem's own suggestion that he had given his life in France.

The book itself is a mine of good stories and enlightening details of Marie Lloyds life and upbringing.

One fascinating thing is the contrast between Marie Lloyd's dazzling career, with its three unfortunate marriages and tragic ending, and the humble cares but long and happy union of her parents, John and Matilda Wood here photographed as a joyous

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 1)

HOME PRODUCTS

IN considering the progress, which is possible for New Brunswick, the investigators should look over the natural products. Farming should be the greatest and most prosperous industry, for the farms must supply food and other materials to the people. But this Province has coal, lime, clay, and many other minerals and materials, which could be used as a base of industries.

The future of New Brunswick lies in the land, and not in the cities, which cannot progress unless the rural population progresses. But the city people can help this Province to progress by demanding products of this Province. Let us buy our own goods first and then we will be getting somewhere along the path to prosperity.

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

—Always worth a little more than you pay