The Fishermen's Advocate

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE FISHERMEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION OF NEWFOUNDLAND

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Sir William Coaker's New Year's Message

1932 has passed into oblivion and history will record it as the worst business year in the experience of the world. Newfoundland faced a hard, hungry winter a year ago and came through without much suffering or sickness, and there is no record of even one death from hunger. The political pot boiled over in April, and a tragedy was barely prevented. The political feeling of the electorate was demonstrated at the June election, and the desired change in Administration became effective.

The fishery on the whole was favourable and produced 150,000 quintals in excess of the catch of 1931. The prices obtained were about the same as paid in 1931. The markets for fish opened favourably but an over-supply in Oporto, Spain and Italy caused a slump in prices, which have not since shown any signs of improving. Brazil, owing to a moratorium caused by the financial depression, and the breaking out of a substantial Revolution in the South of the Republic, had a detrimental effect upon the exports of codfish and the price offered locally for Brazil grade of fish. The quality of Labrador fish was far from what was required and a heavy percentage was graded as Seconds. This is the most serious outcome of this year's fishery transactions, for where it was hoped to supply the markets with a superior grade this year, the opposite resulted. The result will have an important bearing on next spring's Labrador outfitting. We cannot supply the grade of Labrador fish required for the people who consume it, and Iceland fish is being taken and well received in lieu of the Newfoundland article. Newfoundland has not supplied twenty per cent of the demand in Greece this season and our Exporters have wellnigh abandoned the attempt to supply that market. Greek fish dealers have given their orders to Iceland where—owing to a Union of Exporters formed in July—the price, as well as the grade, has been stabilized, consignment cut out, and a price that will give the Exporters some profit is being freely paid. Recently orders for 50,000 quintals of Iceland Imitation Labrador have been placed by Greek buyers, and only a few days ago a shipment of 20,000 quintals was discharged in Greece, and we are told that Greek importers of codfish will not further bother about importing from Newfoundland, as the quality desired is not forthcoming.

The Trading Co. this year received only three schooner lots, out of twenty-five, of Labrador, that I consider suitable for the Greek market. If three crews could make a suitable grade why not the others? Carelessness in washing, and packing away warm from the flakes account, in my opinion, for a considerable proportion of an unsuitable grade, as well as for fish going dun. Light salting accounts for another proportion of Seconds. Some of the trouble arises from the early catching of fish on the upper portion of the Labrador, which is too fat and thick for making good Labrador grade, and a too long delay in the schooner before being unloaded has added to the difficulties of curing.

The die is cast. What was expected and warned against by me as far back as 1919 has now become a reality so far as Labrador cure for Italy and Greece is concerned. Next spring will be the test of the effect of this year's unsuitable grade of Labrador fish as regards the outfitting for the Labrador fishery.

The want of a system of regulating shipments this year is responsible for the loss of one dollar per quintal on Shore fish exported to Portugal, Spain, Italy and the West Indies, or say $500,000—one dollar on 500,000 quintals. The exporters at St. John's are responsible for this huge loss, as it was within their power to regulate shipments had they put the Codfish Exporting Act into operation.

Politically the country is deeply dissatisfied over the six months administration of the new Government. The hope that inspired thousands in June has disappeared. The feeling of gloom and despair has deepened. The Government has been unable to make any change for the better. It has succeeded in filling the jails to overflowing. The ability of the ablest mind in the Administration has been devoted chiefly to the enforcement of the law, which, while laudable in some respects, is not improving the economic situation, and the latter is what counts most in any Administration of Government.

1933 will find conditions no better for Newfoundland unless prices improve in the fish markets and funds to give labor to the unemployed are forthcoming. The Government should devote its serious attention to provide ways and means to get as many of the unemployed as possible fishing next summer. So far as business firms are concerned they will issue less supplies next spring than ever before. Only the very reliable men will obtain supplies from the outport firms, as a considerable portion of the supplies advanced the past two springs for the shore fishery remain unpaid. If the energy and ability exercised and possessed by the Justice Department were directed into constructive channels there might be some hope of something being done next spring to outfit for fishing a couple of thousand of those receiving dole, who are unable to obtain outfits. This cannot be done by the outport business firms unless through some agreement. The arrangement proposed in June to supply for fishing was unworkable.

Another question of utmost importance is the feeding of the hungry the coming winter and spring. That there will be suffering, if not death, from hunger cannot be disputed. Last fall provision was made that carried the destitute through the winter without much suffering. The Government was warned and besought to open the Legislature in November and deal with the situation. No action was taken. In a few days the Banks will hand over $2,500,000 to bondholders in payment of six months interest. The Banks will be asked for loans to defray the cost of feeding the hungry. It will cost over $1,500,000 to meet dole bills for the present financial year. $500,000 will be required to pay the bills now unpaid. Will the Banks advance the necessary amount? The public generally believe the Banks will refuse to advance what is necessary. If that happens the Government will have to shoulder the responsibility of committing the greatest crime against the country ever perpetrated, that of paying out two and a half million dollars for bond interest and leaving fifty per cent of the population to suffer from hunger. If the Banks do not provide a loan of a million dollars for relief the Government is doomed, for before the end of April public feeling, if not hostile action, will drive them from office. Dole bills covering nearly five months have been outstanding for a long time. Many of the firms who supplied the dole were unable to secure winter supplies, and in scores of settlements before March the food supply will be exhausted. And what then?

The outlook for 1933 is not promising. It will mean another year of struggle and worry. If the United States, Britain, France and Germany will co-operate next spring to help one another and cancel war debts and reparations, by the time the new fish reaches the markets, better conditions will prevail and then provided the Exporters' Association will do its duty we should obtain one dollar to one fifty per quintal more for next year's fish, and that will help fishermen and business firms to stand once more on their legs. An increase of one to one fifty per quintal in the price of fish will do more to help Newfoundland than a loan of $3,000,000.

Let us hope that such an outcome will be forthcoming next fall and that our Fish Exporters will set to work without delay to ensure that their full duty will be done in procuring such an outcome.

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The Fishermen's Advocate

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PORT UNION, NFLD., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28, 1932

Think It Over!

Sir William Coaker's New Year's message, which appears in this issue will provide ample food for reflection on the part of our readers, for many a day.

We shall soon have to look a New Year square in the face, gird ourselves like men, use some common-sense and make the best of it.

Newfoundland must have a fish business. Without it we are doomed, and here is where we want the common-sense brought into full play by Exporters and fishermen alike.

There can be no blinking the fact that Iceland is backing us off the map, in this fish exporting business. They are doing it by the very method that Sir William Coaker had in mind when he developed his Fish Regulations.

Sir William Coaker, the F.P.U., and the Advocate have kept up an incessant fight for a better system of fish exporting and for a better cure of fish and for legislation to strengthen the hands of all who are sincerely interested in this cause.

It is gratifying to note that the Exporters at St. John's are at last beginning to take the matter seriously, and that they are going to make some effort at last to co-operate. The cables that have come from the fish markets recently have no doubt been a spur in this direction. We note, however, that the Exporters propose some amendments to the Salt Codfish Act. We had thought that the Act was sufficient as it stood. Certainly the Exporters all had ample opportunity to give their views before it passed in its final form and it was thought that the Act was the last word that could be said or done on the matter. Comment on the proposed amendments of course cannot very well be made till their full nature is known, and for the present we leave that aspect of the subject. The serious thing is that something must be done and done quickly.

Sir William in his message refers to a Union of Iceland Fish Exporters. For some time now we have had in our possession a document setting forth the history of this organization and its objects and we have decided to release it in this issue for the benefit of our fishermen readers and those business men who may not have seen it. It sets forth:

1. **A short account of the causes which led to the formation of this Union.**
2. **The object its promoters have in view.**
3. **What it has already accomplished.**
4. **What it seems likely to accomplish.**
5. **Its probable strength and its possible weakness.**

The document itself reads as follows:

1. Since the end of the Great War, when Iceland obtained her independence from Denmark, everything possible has been done there which seemed likely to increase the production of Icelandic produce. Codfish being the staple industry, the efforts were concentrated on the fishery. Large modern steam trawlers were built in considerable numbers, steam liners were bought from this country, motor vessels were built in Iceland and Scandanavia, and the old rowing boats were fitted with motors.

All this cost much money and it was found in part from the large profits which were earned to begin with, and in part by means of loans which were obtained from Denmark and also from Great Britain. The Icelandic Banks lent freely both to the owners of the fishing fleet, and also to the merchants who were engaged in the business of buying and marketing the fish. As long as the price remained at a remunerative level all went well. Overproduction however was not long in making itself felt. The quantity fished exceeded the demand of the markets then available with the result that sales were forced and prices fell. The quantity was too great many times to allow of outright sales being made and the fish was sent on consignment with the inevitable and ruinous results.

The overproduction and want of sufficient demand was bad enough, but it was all the time aggravated by the constant competition among the exporters who were underselling one another in the markets in their efforts to sell the goods they had bought. There was no co-operation between them and prices were in consequence brought lower and lower by their constant under cutting until they were left with heavy losses and the fishermen were left with prices so low that they could not earn a living if they were fishing on share.

Those who were paid wages were well off but the losses in that case were suffered by the owners of the vessels. This went from bad to worse and resulted in the ruin of many of the producers and Exporters. It had reached such a position last year that the country seemed to be on the verge of bankruptcy. This spring the same state of things seemed likely to continue, and it was then that the Banks insisted upon the formation of a Union which would undertake the sales of the fish production, and thus end the undercutting of the individual exporters, and enable a real attempt to be made to raise the prices to an economic level. The Government is in full sympathy with this policy, and would have been prepared to compel the co-operative selling of the fish production if it has not been arranged voluntarily. I have been told on the most reliable authority that there was no other alternative except the ruin of the fishery and the bankruptcy of the country.

The Union was formed and has a board of directory consisting of three fish experts and two bank experts.

2. The objects the Union has in view are the gradual raising of prices to an economical level, the prevention of undercutting by the foreign buyers as well as by the Icelandic exporters. The consolidation of all information and statistics. The improvement of the quality and proper attention to the requirements of the various markets. The finding of new markets. The selling of all fish on an outright basis, for payment against shipping documents in London.

N.B. The grading, weighing, and certification of shipments is the business of an independent organization, which is responsible only to the government.

3. The Union has practically eliminated internal competition as the few producers who are not yet included in it will shortly be compelled by the force of events to join up. They are quite insignificant in any case. Arrangements have been made in the largest markets for Icelandic fish to eliminate the competition of the merchants there. In Italy a Union of Importers of Iceland fish has been formed. It is known as the Union Importatori Merluzzo. It includes most of the large importers and practically all the small ones. Those outside will not be able to get Iceland fish. In Spain arrangements have been made with the largest importers which will ensure a certain sale for the fish and prevent reduction of prices through undercutting.

Since the Union commenced operations on 27th July last it had shipped to 14th instant nine cargoes totalling 9720 tons. It is loading other three cargoes of which one of them is about 1800 tons and it is to proceed to Genoa direct.

Prices have been raised by 15% to 20%. Labrador style was selling last July free on rail at Genoa at 150 liras per 100 kilos. The price to-day is from 185 to 190 liras. The c.i.f. value of Labrador style is now 22 6 per 50 kilos, say 4.35 dollars. This enables the Union to pay producers ex warehouse at their own harbour anywhere in Iceland 3.25 dollars.

Other prices have moved in proportion. All the fish has now been sold outright for payment against documents in London.

4. It is believed that, provided nothing unusual happens, the result of this movement will be a very great and permanent improvement in the marketing of the fish, and that prices will be kept steady and gradually raised to a more economical level than they have stood at for a long time. The fishermen will benefit from better prices, and the merchants will make a more certain if perhaps sometimes not such a large profit as they could sometimes obtain when markets went in their favour, or when they were able occasionally to have fish when the market was bare and their competitors sold out. The buyers will benefit from the fact that they will be sure that their competitors are not able to obtain supplies at lower prices than they have paid, and that the markets will not be oversupplied. This is, I know, very generally admitted by the buyers, and those of them who are the friends of the Directors of the Union are very well pleased. If undue favouritism is carefully avoided I think that, on the whole, the buyers of Icelandic fish will come to see that this Union will be of benefit to them. There are always some who feel that they have not all the liberty of action they were accustomed to in the conduct of their business, but I think that the security from severe and unexpected fluctuations in prices, and the steadier, if less, profits obtainable will more than compensate them for any loss of liberty of action.

5. The strength of this Union is that it is able to give all the producers the very highest price that the market can pay. The producers get the average of the prices obtained, so that there can be no favouritism in dates of shipment. All the information available is for the benefit of all. When new markets are found they are for the benefit of all, and not only for the one firm which found them. Experiments with a view to finding new markets and the cost of them are for the account of all. The same applies to experiments with new cures and new methods of fishing. The cost of this co-operative marketing is proportionately much less than the sum of the expenses that were incurred by the individual firms under the old system. Enormous savings are made in the costs of cables, agent's commissions, etc.

The possible weaknesses are that, as this is something of a monopoly and restricts the free competition of individual buyers, some of them may tire of it and try to obtain supplies elsewhere. There are firms in Spain and Italy which are more or less branches of some of the firms in Iceland, whose partners are directors of the Union. The other buyers in those markets feel that there is a possibility that the branches of the Icelandic houses will be favoured in some ways by the Directors of the Union. This risk does exist, and it is perhaps the greatest weakness in the Union as it is at present constituted.

There is also the risk that the Government of the importing countries might consider this a monopoly, and try to break it up by imposing higher duties, or in other ways restrict its activities.

On the whole, I think that this is a very big step in the right direction, and I feel firmly convinced that, if it is wisely and honestly managed as I believe it will be, it will be of real and lasting benefit to the fishery in all its branches, and will assist in the solution of many of the financial difficulties of the Icelandic people and their Government.

[We appeal to our fishermen readers to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest every word of the above, as an idea of the interest Iceland is taking in its fishing industry.]

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Town Notes

Mr. Dan. King, Postmaster and Customs Officer here, left by the S.S. "Hansi" for St. John's, on a business visit.

The aux. "Young Hood" left here on Tuesday morning for St. John's with a cargo of codfish for transhipment to Kingston, Jamaica.

Owing to the change in the train service the Advocate will be published on Fridays during the winter months, commencing with our first issue for the New Year.

The S.S. "Magnhild" arrived here on Sunday. She completed her charter for the season and after discharging cargo she sailed for England on Tuesday morning.

The S.S. "Heine" is due here tomorrow morning to load fish for the West India market. The shippers are Messrs. J. T. Swyers & Co., Ltd., and Philip Templeman Ltd.

The S.S. "Hansi" arrived from Twillingate today and loaded a small shipment of codfish from Messrs. J. T. Swyers Co., Ltd., for the Spanish market. She sailed before noon for Trinity. While moving out the steamer came in contact with the Harbour Buoy and broke it from its moorings. We understand the Buoy has been picked up.

Magistrate Holds the Opinion S.S. Sandbeach Blew Up

Magistrate O'Reilly of St. George's who recently conducted an enquiry into the cause of death of Capt. B. M. Moody and members of the crew of S.S. "Sandbeach," whose bodies were found on the strand near the Highlands, gives the opinion that the loss of the ship was due to an explosion. The Magistrate in his report to the Justice Department, says: "In the opinion of the Court the Sandbeach was destroyed by an explosion. The shattered wreckage found along the shore, the broken parts of wheel picked up near Heatherton, pieces of decking and part of cabin stranded pointed to the conclusion. In addition there were marks of scalding apparently from steam on the faces of the corpses of Gus Sampson, Andrew Berg and Thomas Shortt."

The captain's body was unblemished except for a slight abrasion of the skin of the nose, the report says, and it adds that the death of the victims was due to drowning.

Engineer Badly Scalded

Richard Grase, the supercargo of the S.S. "Sandbeach," who examined two of the bodies, that of Andrew Berg, cook, and Thos. Shortt, chief engineer, in his evidence said that the marks about the face and on the right forearm of the engineer indicated severe scalding through contact with live steam. The clothing indicated that the men had left the ship in a hurry. An abrasion on the face of the cook indicated that he had been struck by a flying object. In the case of the chief engineer, his nose was broken, his left eye pierced and his right hand and forearm was cooked to the bone.

The Sandbeach had nine full cases and three broken cases of dynamite, stored in the lazarette, near the engine room, according to the testimony of the supercargo.

Difficulty in Transporting Corpse

The testimony of Richard McEachern and John Flynn, farmers of the Highlands, given at the enquiry, describes briefly the difficulties which they surmounted to recover the body of Andrew Berg and get it to St. George's.

With six men they hauled the body up with ropes over a 700 foot cliff. They then tied the body in canvas, slung it on a pole and brought it on their shoulders to Paul's Gulch, a distance of eight miles; from there the corpse was transported by boat to the Highlands, from where it was taken by horse and cart to St. Fintan's for transportation by train to St. George's.

The men spent from Wednesday until Saturday getting the body along, as they had to cut a trail through the woods. At night they slept in improvised shelters.

Published By Authority

His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to appoint Mr. George C. Harris, (Grand Bank), Mr. Michael Downs, (Torbay), and Mr. John F. DuBordieu, (Port au Port), to be justices of the Peace for the Colony.

His Excellency the Administrator in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Richard Hennebury, to be Collector of Customs at Lories; Mr. Thos. Bishop, to be Collector of Customs at Wesleyville, in place of Mr. R. Tiller; Mr. Alfred Rees, Jr., (Lance Cove, Bell Island), to be a Deputy Crown Lands Surveyor; Messrs. Samuel Simmonds, (Charlottetown, B.B.), and Avalon House, (Glovertown, B.B.), to be Surveyors of Lumber; Rev. Stanley LeDrew, to be a member of the United Church Board of Education for the District of Herring Neck, in place of Rev. Livingstone Miller, left the District; Messrs. Jesse Ball, Edgar Manuel, and Dobson Bartlett, to be members of the United Church Board of Education for the District of Botwood, in place of Messrs. James Edison and Chesley LeDrew, resigned, and Philip Manuel, left the District; Mr. Pearce Winsor, to be a member of the United Church Board of Education for the District of Tilt Cove, in place of Mr. John Bartlett, resigned; Mr. Aubrey Hollett, (Humbermouth), to be a member of the United Church Board of Education for the District of [illegible] of Islands, in place of Mr. D. N. Smith, retired; Pastor S. G. White, Messrs. George I. Morgan, Ernest Spracklin, George I. Stevens, and John T. Adams, to be the Seventh Day Adventist Board of Education for the Colony.

Dept. of the Secty. of State,
December 13, 1932.

TO MAKE HAPPINESS

We always cherish the illusion that, if only obstacles were removed—die-hards or left-wingers—our happiness would be complete, but it is an illusion. Courage, hazard and hardship can give a quality to human happiness undreamed of by those who sit secure and at ease in Zion. The things desirable for happiness are very simple—food, shelter, health, love and work. That is why happiness is so often found among ordinary folk and is so often absent from those who have those elements but have not learned to sit loose and detached from their possession.—Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

The Dried Fish Markets

As Halifax Sees Them

Halifax, Dec. 22—The chief item of local interest in the dried fish market since our last issue, is that practically all the Lunenburg cargoes of summer fish have gone into second hands, the price being $3.50 per quintal for large, and $2.50 per quintal for small, delivered Lunenburg. The total quantity purchased was approximately 50,000 quintals. The estimated loss on these fish to the producer, taking into account a reasonable depreciation on vessels, would be not far short of $100,000.

The present talk in Lunenburg, we hear, is that very few vessels will be engaged in the dried fish industry next season, but of course it is too soon to positively say this. The feeling in Halifax seems to be that the fleet of 26 this year, may be down to 10 or 12 next year. Much will depend upon what happens in the fresh fish business. About seven of the Lunenburg fleet are now engaged in fresh fishing, and next Spring they will have to decide whether fresh fishing or salt fishing is likely to be the more profitable for them during the summer months. Lunenburg vessels are selling their catch at a lower price than the trawler can produce them. The effect of this may be to drive the trawlers out of business, but then comes the question of being sure of supplies in bad weather periods; the trawlers in such times are necessary. We shall have to wait until Spring to see what happens.

There is nothing very startling in foreign dried fish markets to relate. The Italian market shows a marked improvement. The demand recently has been excellent, and present prospects are that stocks of shore fish held in Naples, will be cleaned up before the end of the present year. Prices have advanced, and a further advance is expected. Naples prices during the fall months have been below the cost of production, and a considerable advance will be needed to provide a profit to exporting countries. The North Brazil market is strong. Large importers there have made heavy purchases ahead covering shipments from now until April. Arrangements were made to pay for a portion of these purchases in New York funds. The Newfoundland exporter has been making a reasonable profit on North Brazil business of late, but of course, his supplies were purchased at a very low price from the Newfoundland fishermen. The feeling here is that the North Brazil market will continue to improve. The South Brazil market is still demoralized, and restrictions on imports are being maintained. Very little fish is going into that market from Europe and none from Canada at the present time.

Markets that are not improving at the moment are Spain and Portugal. Spain is suffering from an over-supply, and from the competition of cheaper priced meats and the local catch of fresh fish. Oporto reported on December 1st that she had a stock of 60,000 quintals on hand, and that consumption was less than in 1931. Trouble has also been caused in that market by inferior quality stock from Newfoundland. The Porto Rico market shows very little improvement, and with receipts excessive. No [illegible] for the better is expected so long as Newfoundland continues heavy direct steamer consignments. It is thought Newfoundland will very shortly have cleaned up her holdings of inferior grade fish, so when that happens we may look for an improvement in Porto Rico. Cuba is buying very little dried fish from us these days, the quantity taken during the present year not being much over a tenth of her normal purchases. Jamaica and Barbados markets are still being flooded by steamer supplies direct from Newfoundland.

It would appear that stocks of dried fish in all (exporting countries are gradually being cleaned up, and that an advance in prices should take place in the not too distant future. Local exporters in the meantime are not endeavoring to push foreign sales, believing they will be able to get higher prices later on.—Maritime Merchant.

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Turkey's Man of Iron

Who was the most remarkable man thrown up by the war?

Some would say Mussolini, but those who know him would tell you that Mustapha Kemal Pasha, Dictator and President of the Turkish Republic created by him, comes in an easy first.

Imagine the man, tall, lean, leather-hard, with dark, handsome features and coal-black eyes. He usually dresses in the Western style—top hat, morning coat, patent-leather boots—a dapper figure.

When you meet him, sitting in the dim office of his Angora headquarters, you receive the impression of quiet strength. He looks you directly in the eyes. It is then you notice a hard glint that is all that is visible of the Turk beneath the Western man of fashion.

Mustapha Kemal is the creator of modern Turkey. He created it by force. He created it my murder, if it be murder to "remove" political opponents.

Beneath this veneer of Western ways lurks the eternal Turk. And the Turk is essentially cruel.

The Young Firebrand

When Mustapha Kemal, the son of a poor clerk, was a military cadet in Saloniki, his comrades marked him for two reasons. They respected his proficiency: they feared his iron hardness. Even then, this strange, enigmatic man was a revolutionary. Characteristically, he did not care who knew it.

That was why he openly edited the revolutionary sheet that advanced the views of the Vatan Society. Those were the days of the sultanate. They took this young firebrand and taught him a lesson—in the terrible Red Prison of Stamboul. They say Mustapha Kemal has never forgotten and never forgiven.

He dreamed of a Turkey emancipated from the thraldom of ancient ways. He burned with a fierce nationalism. He believed in the destiny of his country, but even more he believed in the destiny of Mustapha Kemal.

During the terrible Gallipoli campaign, he fought under the German commander, Liman von Sanders, and his part in that campaign is not the least interesting story of him to be found in "Grey Wolf,". Mr. H. C. Armstrong's remarkable biography of this remarkable man. It was then said of him that he did not understand the meaning of fear.

It was true. Once he exposed himself to a murderous volley of machine-gun fire. He came through. His wrist watch was shattered. He calmly unstrapped it and tossed it away. Then he lit a cigarette. That was characteristic.

Barbaric Heart

Is he a hero? That depends upon what you mean by that word. If you mean a great leader who pushes on to his objective in the face of every conceivable obstacle, then such is he. If you mean a great man of noble soul—scarcely.

When the Turks rode into Smyrna behind the grim-visaged Mustapha, a dark, tall Turkish girl named Latife Hanum, just released from prison, offered the hospitality of her father's house to the deliverer.

Mustapha, at that time commander-in-chief, fell in love. Five days later, when he rode on with his army, a slender figure accompanied him on horseback.

The victorious soldier had taken a bride.

Latife Hanum, educated in France and at the Tutor Hall School, Chislehurst, stood for the new Turkey. So did her bridegroom.

But he also stood, willy nilly, for the old Turkey. The romance that began so charmingly, ended abruptly. A Turk, even to-day, may be rid of his wife with no more trouble than it takes to express his will. Mustapha, tiring of this beautiful woman who combined both courage and intellect, put her away. There one pierces beneath the trim morning coat to the barbaric heart beneath it.

Mustapha's meeting with his second bride was equally romantic. He was passing on horseback through the little town of Brusa, sixty miles from Constantinople, when he saw a schoolgirl.

Her father was a peasant, poor to a degree. Mustapha made his will known. The child was to become his bride.

Very well. She must go to school. And to school she went. Of Latife Hanum he thought no more. Yet she had advanced his purpose—the liberation of Turkey from the thraldom of the old oriental ideas. She had brought about the emancipation of Turkish womanhood from the degradation of the harem.

Hated . . . and Feared

When Mustapha Kemal found that between himself and the Turkish Republic of which he dreamed stood an array of crafty opponents, he did not treat with them. He had them executed.

To-day, Mustapha Kemal sits firmly in the saddle of political power. He is not loved. He is sometimes hated, sometimes feared. He works hard, and can concentrate with tremendous power upon each problem that is brought before him.

He gets through, in a day, more work than any former ruler of Turkey would have accomplished in a year. Mustapha Kemal may throw himself whole-heartedly into the affairs of state that occupy his daytime hours—as whole-heartedly he throws himself into the hectic pleasures of night gaiety.

He has abolished the fez, the harem, the old Arabic lettering. He has given Turkey a new Constitution. He has forced through many long-overdue reforms. He has regulated the employment of children, opened science schools, and he has driven beggars off the streets.

But, himself, he remains at heart the old Turk, masked by the outward garb of the Western world. Cruel, relentless, ruthless, yet maintaining a sort of fierce idealism. And known by the sinister nick-name of "Grey Wolf," the Master of Turkey.

Designs from [illegible]

Rev. Dr. Darby resigned from the Bureau of Education November last. He gives as his reasons (1) The Bureau is not functioning as it has not met for more than a year. (2) He objects to the unfairness to the teachers in the recent reduction in the Grant for Education. (3) He disagrees with the superintendents in advising that the augumentation grant bear most of the said reduction.

Advocate readers cannot but appreciate the course of action taken by the Rev. Dr. Darby.

We are wise when we set up our own standards of right and wrong, but we are foolish when we insist that all others shall conform to them. Liberty of conscience does not mean liberty of one conscience to rule all others.

CONFEDERATION LIFE

Virtue has many preachers, but few martyrs.—Helvetius.

Advertise in Fishermen's Advocate

OBITUARY

LEVI TEMPLEMAN
(Bonavista)

On Tuesday morning, Dec. 20th, 1932, Mr. Levi Templeman passed peacefully away after an illness lasting only five weeks. Up to the time of his illness he was actively at work with the business house of P. Templeman Ltd., of which he was manager at Bonavista. Previous to the organization of the present business he was associated in business with his brother, Hon. Philip, who died some six and a half years ago and who had conducted a fishery supply company at Bonavista, and various other places for over 40 years. Although Levi Templeman was not a partner of the former business, yet many of its responsibilities, especially at Bonavista, rested upon him and much of its success may be attributed to him. He was ever zealous for its welfare and denied himself even the periodical rests which his position entitled him to. Since the Honourable Phillip's demise he was connected with the firm of P. Templeman Ltd., and showed the same untiring zeal, and in conjunction with Mr. T. W. Bendall, carried along the business with very few changes from what it was in the days of his brother.

The late Mr. Templeman was 63 years of age. He was the son of William Templeman and was the youngest of a family of eight children. Of that family three members now survive namely Alfred, Mrs. Arthur Miles and Mrs. Joseph Harris all residing at Bonavista. Mr. Edgar Templeman of St. John's, Mr. William (who manages the firm's branch at La-Scie), Dr. William (practising medicine at Bonne Bay), Mr. S. W. Mifflin (manager at Catalina) and Mr. Alfred of Bonavista are nephews of the deceased.

Mr. Levi Templeman was twice married. His first wife, Emily, daughter of Mr. George Harris predeceased him some twenty years ago. A few years after his first wife's demise he married Miss Jessie Goodland of Bonavista. By his first marriage there were five children, namely, Augustus (deceased), Mrs. James Crewe of Bonavista, Mrs. James A. Bell of Essex, Mass., Mrs. J. W. Somerton, Bell Island, Mrs. Clarence Skanes of Bell Island, Walter Templeman, medical student at Dalhousie, and Miss Aletha, teacher at home. By his second marriage one son was born, Donald, at home.

Mr. Templeman was an energetic member of Christ Church (Anglican) and up to a year ago served his church, as a lay worker, in many capacities. From the inception of the building of the new church he worked untiringly on behalf of the sacred edifice and gave of his means and time unsparingly. He was [illegible] a member of the S.U.F.

His interment took place on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. The day which was threatening cleared beautifully at 2.30 and he was borne to his resting place, preceded by the members of the S.U.F. and followed by relatives and intimate friends. Rev. Mr. Gosse, Rector of Christ Church, conducted the funeral service.

During his illness of five weeks he was never heard to murmur. He was in constant attendance by his physician, Dr. Forbes. His son Walter was also with him during the last two weeks of his illness. All that could be done was done. His mind was clear and alert all through, and he not once lost consciousness.

Thus passed another outstanding citizen of Bonavista, a man who strove hard to live an honest and conscientious life, despite the worries of business. Mr. Templeman rarely lost his temper and his dealers, whatever differences arose between them and him always got along with him very well. That he will be deeply missed in Bonavista all classes of people agree.

His family are deeply grateful to all those who assisted during his illness and those outside who sent expressions of sympathy by letter and telegram. They are particularly grateful to Dr. Forbes and Rev. Mr. Gosse for their constant attendance.

Fortunes Yet to be Claimed

London, December 17.—Thousands of claims have been filed to the Wendal fortune—about £7,000,000—since the death of Ella, the last surviving sister of the famous New York millionaire, recently.

There are always claimants in plenty when a fortune like this is at stake. For there are traditions in many families of wealthy relatives who have vanished.

Sometimes these wealthy relatives are entirely mythical. But occasionally they are real enough—and so are the fortunes they have left behind, and which may be still awaiting an heir. Money to which people in this country are entitled is, in fact, scattered all over the world.

The trifles on which the recovery of such money sometimes hinges is illustrated by a romantic happening in Melbourne, Victoria. A brewer named Graham died intestate near that city, leaving a widow and family, and property worth about £80,000.

Charge and Counter-Charge

He had, it was said, been married twice—first at Beverley, in Yorkshire, in 1820, and then at Melbourne in 1849. His second wife applied for letters of administration, whereupon her daughter (Mrs. Cozens) stated that at the time Mrs. Graham "married" in 1849 she had a husband alive in the lunatic asylum at Hobart Town, and that he lived for seven years afterwards.

This Mrs. Graham indignantly denied, declaring that it was really Mrs. Cozens who had committed bigamy, as her first husband, a Mr. Weatherley, was then alive!

While charges and countercharges were hurtling through the air a letter arrived from Beverley. Shortly before his death Graham, perhaps apprehensive of his end, wrote for the first time to his two sons in that town, both men in poor circumstances. As they themselves were unable to reply to their father, they got a solicitor to do so on their behalf, and his letter reached Melbourne while the fight between mother and daughter was in progress.

In the end it was shown that, as Graham's Beverley wife did not die till 1860, the ceremony at Melbourne in 1849 was void. Thereupon the parties arrived at a settlement, one effect of which was that the Yorkshire sons were lifted from poverty to plenty at a bound.

After Forty Years

Many years may elapse before anything is definitely known of a lost relative, notwithstanding that a good deal of publicity has been given to the time and place of his death.

In July, 1839, an Edinburgh firm advertised for the next-of-kin of "Ben Boyd, who was killed on one or the South Sea Islands in 1851 or 1852." On January 23rd, 1922—forty-two years afterwards—it received a letter from a woman living in Sydney, New South Wales, referring to the advertisement, and asking whether "the money" was still claimable.

There was similar tardiness in connection with the estate of Patrick Coady, one of the earliest squatters in Gippsland. His mother was a domestic servant who was sentenced to seven years' transportation for stealing plate belonging to her master, and he was born in Newgate while she was awaiting the arrival of a convict ship at Cork. At the termination of her sentence she married a free convict. She died at an advanced age, and there is a handsome memorial to her in the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Sydney.

Her wealth descended to Patrick, who, though he quietly and unostentatiously gave away large sums, added to it till it exceeded £50,000. He died intestate, and as he had no known next-of-kin, his heirs were invited to come forward. For years there was no response; but ultimately his money was divided among nine claimants, to establish whose rights evidence had to be taken by commission in the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, Kilkenny, and Dublin.

Lucky for Them!

Sometimes people are informed of the death of a relative overseas and of their succession to a fortune simultaneously, and long after they have abandoned all hope of ever hearing of that relative again. An ex-convict died in Australia, leaving a large estate without any directions as to what was to be done with it. After it had remained unclaimed for some years search was made in England for the next-of-kin.

For a long time the searcher had no success whatever; but eventually he made a splendid "find"—an entry at the Record Office showing that the intestate man belonged to a certain village in the Midlands, and that he had been sentenced to transportation for poaching.

An hour later the searcher was on his way to the old convict's birthplace, and next day he discovered his next-of-kin, who were all on the verge of pauperism. A few months afterwards each of them received about £14,000.

Another estate was recovered in remarkable circumstances. A Liverpool hawker, who had previously been convicted of manslaughter, sailed for California, to go prospecting for gold. But this didn't suit him, so ultimately he settled in a growing town, where he lent a man £200 on the security of a plot of land.

This man defaulted, and the hawker came into possession of the land, on which grew up the business section of the town. Thus he became wealthy. When he died his estate was unclaimed as no will was found and nothing was known of his heirs. In the end, however, a Cheshire woman, who claimed to be the deceased's daughter, came forward and insisted on another search for a will. This time the document was found, and it made her heiress to her father's wealth.

While it is practically impossible for an ordinary person to trace derelict money that may be standing in the name of a realative in a foreign country, there is no great difficulty on this score as far as most British posses[illegible] are concerned.

Their governments issue periodically lists of unclaimed money held by them—lists which give details carefully omitted from those published in this country—and information concerning these lists can be obtained at the London offices of the governments concerned.—Answers.

Fish Exporters at St. John's Hold Meeting

St. John's, Dec. 24.—The Salt Codfish Exporters Association, at a recent meeting, agreed on a definite policy in connection with the export of codfish. It has been decided that a tax of two cents per quintal shall be imposed on exports of both Shore and Labrador cure to be specifically earmarked by the Customs to the uses of the Association.

It was unanimously adopted that a sub-committee be named to re-draft the Salt Codfish Standardization Act of last year, and members were invited to forward suggestions during the ensuing six weeks.

It is most gratifying to see such an indication of co-operative effort and it is to be hoped that the problems of our fishery will be dealt with in fearless, impartial and comprehensive manner.—Trade Review.

The life of every man is a diary in which he means to write one story and writes another, and his humblest hour is when he compares the volume as it is with what he vowed to make it.—Sir J. M. Barrie.

Shun evil by giving attention to that which is virtuous.

CONFEDERATION LIFE

HULL INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR VESSEL WITH

LLOYDS

AND

BRITISH COMPANIES

ABSOLUTE PROTECTION

DALE & COMPANY, Ltd.

UNDERWRITERS and BROKERS

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HAVE YOU A TIRED FEELING?

Get A Bottle of

ARCADIAN Malt Stout

(Made in Scotland, the Home of Good Drinks)

Bottled by---

The Purity Factories, Ltd.

61-63 Hamilton [illegible]et, St. John's.

Newfoundland Railway

Announcing Bi-Weekly Winter Schedule

Effective January 1st, 1933.

Express trains will leave St. John's (commencing Jan. 2.) 5 p.m. MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, making direct connection for foreign points. Commencing Jan. 1st Eastbound express trains from Port aux Basques 6 p.m. SUNDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BONAVISTA BRANCH CONNECTION

Commencing Jan. 2nd train service on Bonavista Branch will be reduced to one train weekly, schedule as follows: Train will leave Bonavista 7.30 a.m. MONDAYS connecting at Clarenville with eastbound and westbound express trains. Returning will leave Clarenville 11.31 Monday night.

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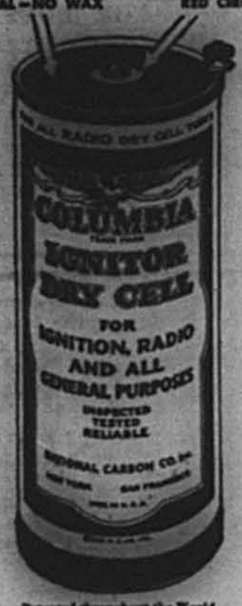

Patented throughout the World
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DRY BATTERIES
—they last longer

Ring Out, Wild Bells

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light:
The year is dying in the night;
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new;
Ring, happy bells, across the snow:
The year is going, let him go.
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see no more;
Ring out the feud of rich and poor,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Rinb out a slowly dying cause,
And ancient forms of party strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out my mournful rhymes,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic scandal and the spite;
Rind in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of [illegible]

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

—TENNYSON.

Bachelors Blamed for Canada's Woes

Windsor, December 8.—George Hall, reeve of Colchester north township, says one contributory cause of Canada's troubles is the fact her leaders are bachelors.

At a county council dinner, Reeve Hall pointed out that the Conservative and Liberal federal leaders and the member of Parliament for South Essex are all bachelors.

He said they should take a lesson from such statesmen as Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and should "take help-mates to smooth their foreheads, soothe their sorrows and share their troubles."

School Children Give Entertainment

On Thursday evening of last week the children of the United Church School, at Port Union, were seen in a delightful concert, put off under the chairmanship of Mr. Elmo Jones, the Principal of the school. Mr. Jones and his assistant, Miss Ethel Neal, had spent themselves incessantly, in their spare hours, to train the little ones and that their efforts were well rewarded was proved by the splendid manner in which the children acquitted themselves, no less than by the popular approval everywhere expressed of the evening's entertainment.

The concert was held in the upper hall of the school building, and when the curtain rose at 7.45 every available seat in the hall was occupied.

The programme consisted of choruses, solos, dialogues and a drill—"A candle drill." This latter item was the one most approved of. In a dialogue, in which some children were dressed as fairies, the dress of those taking part would have done credit to a children's concert in any modern city. The fairies were really delightful, and their mothers must have spared no end of time and care in making them appear so.

The programme opened with the "Ode to Newfoundland," sung in chorus, and closed with the National Anthem. Miss Ena Brown presided at the organ throughout the programme.

At the conclusion of the concert the children, and their friends, were the recipients of gifts from a magnificent Christmas tree which had been decorated in the centre of the hall, Master Bill Connolly making a fine Santa Claus.

The little ones were very happy, the grown-ups were delighted and every one went home feeling that a really pleasant evening had been spent.

Making Their Protest

You aren't entitled to assault a man because you don't like his moustache. This rule, which seems fairly obvious to most of us, has just been impressed on a French film actor by a sentence of imprisonment and a fine.

A still more curious case occurred recently—also in France. A woman was walking along the road when she was attacked by a cyclist, who struck her, rolled her into a ditch, filled her mouth with mud, and then left her, saying: "So much the worse for you! It had to be somebody."

When arrested the cyclist explained that the road was so bad that he had resolved to relieve his feelings by assaulting the first person he met—and the pedestrian had been the victim.

People who express their annoyance in such a fashion can't complain if the law shows equal severity to them. But sometimes justice upholds the protest.

"Did it hurt?" a Chicago judge asked the other day when a customer was charged with throwing a dozen of his own melons at a fruit merchant. The merchant said "No," and the defendant was discharged. If the melons didn't hurt, said the judge, they must have been rotten, and so the customer's anger was justified.

Sometimes, too, people in positions of authority may make their protests in a curious way. This happened at one [illegible] Continent recently, where a number of children were locked up by the school authorities because their parents hadn't paid their fees. They were to be kept prisoners until their bills were settled.

Prince George Has Operation on Hand

London, Dec. 8.—Prince George, youngest son of the King and Queen, underwent a successful operation on the little finger of his right hand today for an injury received a year and a half ago which caused the muscles of his hand to contract.

His condition was announced as satisfactory, and he was expected to resume his duties at the Home Office in a day or two.

Do not be afraid to make a change if the change will make you better.

CONFEDERATION LIFE

Catalina Notes

Catalina, Dec. 26—The schr. "W. G. Robertson," Capt. R. Guy, arrived from St. John's last week with a load of freight for J. T. Swyers & Co., of Bonavista.

• • •

Miss Millicent Lodge was a passenger on Friday morning's train from Grand Falls, where she is teaching school. Miss Lodge is home to spend the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Lodge.

• • •

Mr. George Walsh was a passenger by Friday morning's train from Bay Bulls Arm, where he is teaching school. Mr. Walsh taught school at Port Union for two years and has many friends at that town and also at Catalina. His friends are all glad to have him with them for the Christmas holidays.

• • •

During the past two months quite a number of pigs have been butchered at Catalina, amounting to approximately five thousand pounds of fresh pork. The pigs were all about six months old and ranged in weight from one hundred to two hundred and twenty lbs. each. The pigs were imported from Prince Edward Island and cost about six dollars each, at six and nine weeks of age.

• • •

Since I wrote my last notes the shooting season has closed and the birds have no more worries until next October. This has been a disappointing shooting season on our grounds, as most of the birds seen just before opening day left the grounds and were not seen afterwards. However, one could always get a bird or two for an afternoon's hunt and a good many birds have been shot as there are a good many hunters shooting over our barrens.

• • •

Last week a minstrel show was staged in the U. C. school hall and was well patronized. The actors are to be congratulated upon the success of the show, which has been very highly spoken of by those who attended.

• • •

Mrs. Robert Burton and her son Garland, were passengers by this morning's train from Canada, where they have resided for the past two years. Mrs. Burton and her son have decided to come home and settle down again in Catalina, and their friends are glad to welcome them back.

• • •

There passed away on Sunday last, Mrs. Maria Haynes, at the advanced age of 79 years. Mrs. Haynes was a person of a very quiet and unassuming disposition. She was a good neighbour and will be missed by those with whom she came in contact. She had been in failing health for some time and her passing was not unexpected. She was laid to rest in the C. of E. cemetery on Tuesday last.

• • •

This community sympathizes with Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel White on the loss of their daughter, Myrtle, at the early age of 16 years. This is the second time in eight months they have been plunged into mourning, and their loss is keenly felt. Myrtle was a nice quiet girl, bright in her studies at school and a faithful worker and one whom no doubt would have made a mark had she been granted good health.

"But we'll know why clouds, instead of sun,
Past [illegible] many a [illegible] plan,
Why song has ceased when scarce begun,
It's there, up there we'll understand."

The funeral service, which was held in the S. A. Citadel by Capt. Batten, was very impressive. Then, as the sun was sinking in the West on Christmas Day, we followed her remains to the S. A. cemetery. "Until the day dawns."

• • •

On Christmas night those who attended the United Church could not fail to be very impressed by the pageant that was held there and we feel sure that all who attended felt that it was good to be there. The congregation followed it very closely and one's thoughts while following the pageant could not fail to go back to the first Christmas morn and we feel that pageantry is something very impressive and instructive.

• • •

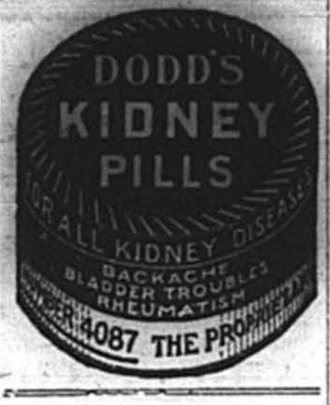
The S.S. "Earl of Devon," Capt. A. Carter, called at Catalina on Monday bound North.

• • •

[To the Editor:—Before I write my next notes to your esteemed paper the old year will have gone, and we shall have entered upon a New Year, and I want to thank you Sir for the printing of my notes.

If my poor attempts to chronicle the passing events at Catalina have given pleasure to any of the readers of your paper, I shall be fully repaid for any little trouble I have taken in writing them. "If any are satisfied then I am gratified. If any are gratified then I am satisfied." For those who do read my notes I would say let us forget the past year with its depression and hard times and let us look forward to the coming year with renewed hope and confidence for a return to prosperity, and let us not forget to help, all we can, those in need. With best wishes for a happy New Year.]

—SCRIBE.



OBITUARY

MRS. HELEN HOUSE
(Twillingate)

There passed away at Twillingate, on Dec. 13th, an old and respected resident in the person of Mrs. Helen House, relict of the late Frederick House.

Mrs. House was a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Simon Young, and her vitality helped her to outlive many of her generation. She was 86 years of age and outlived her husband by a number of years.

The deceased was a faithful member of St. Peter's Church, and the burial rites were performed by Rev. F. W. Hollands at that Church on Thursday, Dec. 15th, and her remains laid in the cemetery at Snelling's Cove.

She leaves to mourn three sons: William, and Frederick with whom she lived till the end, and Hubert in Toronto; two daughters: Rowena (Mrs. Roland Newman), at Toronto, and Lucy, (Mrs William Hawkins) at Jenkins' Cove.

Mrs. S. Cook, mother of Mr. M. W. Cook of the Advocate staff is a sister of the deceased. Mrs. Cook is nearing her 89th birthday and spent several winters at Port Union with her son.

There is another sister, Mrs. Lucy Stockley, of Hart's Cove, who also has reached an advanced age.

Deacon's Orders Are Given Layman

John T. Payne, Blandford, Is Invested

Halifax, Dec. 19.—John T. Payne, who has been for some time lay preacher at Blandford, was invested with deacon's orders yesterday morning at St. George's [illegible] His Grace [illegible] Worrell officiating. Prof. A. Stanley Walker delivered the special sermon, taking as his text, "Study to show thyself a man approved of God, a workman that needest not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of Truth." He described the duties of the office of deacon and analytically presented each phase of the work.

Dr. H. W. Cunningham presented the candidate, who is a native of Newfoundland and had studied at Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Hackenley put the questions to the candidate and Rev. R. T. McKim carried the staff of the Archbishop. After the ordination service the new deacon read the scriptures.

In the evening Professor Walker brought to a conclusion his series of Advent addresses, his text being, "Art thou He that should come or do we look for another?" pointing out the ultimate appeal of the church and Christianity, and claiming there never had been a greater force in the world and there never shall be a greater.—Halifax Herald.

Flat Island Notes

It is a long time since I have seen anything from this place and I thought I would let the people know how we are living here.

• • •

There are 28 boats building. That is generally what is built each winter. If our people don't soon stop building they will have to haul them up on some other Island.

• • •

Up to the present there has been no dole given out here. No one has received any since May last, but I do not know how much longer it will be before someone may want it. All I know is that I cannot see how people are living on what they earn. The average wages the past two years is $100 per man, and very little dole has been given out, but one does not see many luxuries on our tables.

• • •

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs has been at some more of his dirty tricks. He has turned out Edward Power, our mail man for the last twelve years with not a complaint against him. No one could possibly make a complaint without doing so falsely.

• • •

When the Alderdice Party was before the country last spring everythig was going to be in full swing in twenty-four hours, but now it is six months and all they have done, as far as Flat Islands can see, in the way of improvement, is making a few J.P.'s. Whatever good that is in the way of prosperity I fail to see.

• • •

The present Government has cut the war pensioners' and teachers' grants, but it was terrible when Sir Richard was going to cut them. There are quite a lot of children not going to school because they are not in a position to pay school bills. The Board will let the teachers teach them by agreement to pay the bill when you make it. However they expect people to pay back bills I can't see. In my opinion there is a lot of money wasted on teachers. We have two here. The Principal has about a dozen children and the assistant around fifty. It is a pure waste of public money to have any more than one.

• • •

Some of the skippers are engaging their crews for next summer's fishery. I suppose some one is going to supply, as some had their twine by the last "Home," and that will give them time to knit it.

• • •

There are quite a lot of men that cannot secure berths for the summer, that is if the fishery is carried on. I think it would be wise if the Goverament at the next session pass a law that all skippers carry a crew so that they should not have over 60 qtls. per man. If that is not done and we hold on getting larger schooners that will make more unemployed.

• • •

I hear that the dole is not so much as last year, but I do not expect W. C. Winsor to stand for that, as I heard him say last spring that he could not see how a single man could live on less than $1.00 per day.

—CORRESPONDENT.

Flat Islands, B.B.,
Dec. 18, 1932.

The Prince As A Linguist

The Prince of Wales is the best linguist in the Royal Family. His Royal Highness can carry on intimate personal conversations in French, Spanish, German, and Danish, and has a knowledge of other languages, including Welsh.

It is said that frequently at York House, when receiving an official visitor from abroad, or some Embassy representative, the Prince will surprise him by speaking in the visitor's language. In fact, His Royal Highness has a place in history as a Royal linguist, for he was the first English Prince of Wales to address his people in their own historic language.

Once, at the International Horse Show, the Prince spoke to half-a-dozen competitors from different countries waiting to go into the arena. Within two or three minutes the Prince had greeted each of them in his own language.

Prince George, the youngest of the King's sons, speaks French so well that he served as interpreter in the Navy. He also is a fairly good Spanish scholar.

Both the King and Queen speak perfect French. The Queen once earned the rare compliment from Mr. Poincare that she "thought in French"—the ideal of every student.

Tired Tim knocked at the door of a cottage. It was a cold day, and he was very hungry.

The old lady who opened the door was a good sort. She asked him into the kitchen and placed before him a nicely-cooked meal, and asked him why he did not go to work.

"I would," replied Tim, "if I had the tools."

"What sort of tools do you want?" inquired the old lady.

"A knife and fork," said Tired Tim.

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WITHOUT CALOMEL

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