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FEDERAL.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

The final result of the General Election is as follows:—

NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Zurich (28 seats).

Liberals: Dr. E. Wetter, Rob. Strässle, Jh. Gut.
Radicals: Schmid-Rüdin, Dr. Hans Widmer.
Peasant Party: J. Oehninger, K. Wunderli, R. Reichling, P. Gysler.
Evangelical Popular Party: Dr. H. Hoppeler.
Christian Social Party (Catholic): B. Widmer, Dr. L. Schneller.
Socialists: Dr. D. Farbstein, J. Kägi, Ernst Nobs, J. Briner, H. Oprecht, Otto Pfister, R. Weber, E. Moser, Dr. P. Meyerhans.
Communists: R. Müller.
National Front: Dr. R. Tobler.
Independants: G. Duttweiler, R. Zimmermann, W. Stäubli, F. Wüthrich, Dr. F. Bircher.

Bern (31 seats).

Liberals: Minister W. Stucki, O. Graf, P. Bilieux, F. v. Almen.
Peasant and Bourgeois Party: F. Joss, G. Gnägi, R. Weber, H. Stähli, Dr. G. Carnat, R. Schmutz, M. Gafner, E. Bürki, H. Gfeller, Hans Hofer, M. Feldmann.
Young Peasant Party: Dr. Hans Müller, Ernst Anliker, F. Bigler.
Cath. Popular Party: J. Ceppi.
Socialists: R. Bratschi, R. Grimm, A. Hugler, K. Ilg, Dr. G. Müller, H. Roth, E. Reinhard, F. Schmidlin, G. Moeckli, S. Brawand, E. Jakob.
Independants: G. Duttweiler.

Lucerne (9 seats).

Liberals: J. Burri, Dr. L. Meyer, Dr. M. Wey.
Catholic-Cons.: Dr. H. Walther, Dr. Karl Wick, E. Isenschmid, O. Studer, Dr. A. Stöckli.
Socialists: Dr. E. Arnold.

Uri (1 seat).

Progressive Party: K. Muheim.

Schwyz (3 seats).

Liberals: E. Ruoss.

Cath. Cons.: K. v. Weber, Dr. F. Stähli.

Obwalden (1 seat).

Cath. Cons.: M. Odermatt.

Nidwalden (1 seat).

Cath. Cons.: G. Odermatt.

Glarus (2 seats).

Bourgeois Party (Liberals): Dr. R. Gallati.

Democratic and Labour Party: R. Tschudi.

Zug (2 seats).

Liberals: Dr. A. Meyer.

Conservatives: J. Stutz.

Fribourg (7 seats).

Liberals: J. Glasson, S. Gutknecht.

Conservatives: P. Aebly, P. Benniger, F. Müller, Jean-Marie Musy, M. Quartenoud.

Solothurn (7 seats).

Liberals: E. Flückiger, W. Stampfli, A. Helbling.

Popular Party (Cath. Cons.): A. Jäggi, O. Walter.

Socialists: J. Schmid, A. Furrer.

Basle Town (7 seats).

Radical Democratic Party: Dr. V. Scherrer.

Liberals: Dr. A. Oeri.

Cath. Pop. Party: Dr. W. Meile.

Socialists: Dr. F. Hauser, F. Schneider, E. Herzog.

Communists: M. Bodenmann.

Basle-County (4 seats).

Liberals: Dr. G. Seiler, R. Scheibler.

Socialists: J. Surbeck, Dr. L. Mann.

Schaffhausen (2 seats).

Liberals: H. Sigerist-Schalch.

Socialists: W. Bringolf.

Appenzell A.-Rh. (2 seats).
Progressive Bourgeois Party (Lib.): A. Keller.
Socialists: P. Flisch.

Appenzell I.-Rh. (1 seat).
Cath. Cons. Party: Dr. A. Broger.

St. Gall (13 seats).
Liberals: A. Schirmer, Dr. L. Rittmeyer, J. J. Gabathuler, Dr. A. Saxer.

Cons. Pop. Party (Cath.): E. Grünenfelder, Dr. J. Duft, J. Scherrer, Dr. E. Mäder, Joh. Müller.

Socialists: Dr. J. Huber, J. Fenk.
Independent: J. Nuesch, G. Duttweiler.

Grisons (6 seats).
Liberals: J. Vonmoos.
Democratic Party: Dr. A. Gadiant, R. Lanicca.

Cath. Cons.: Dr. Joh. Bossi, Ch. Foppa, Dr. J. Condrau.

Aargau (12 seats).
Liberals: O. Hunziker, E. Keller.
Peasant and Bourgeois Party: Dr. R. Abt, J. Baumann.

Cath. Cons.: Dr. E. Nietlispach, L. Fischer, Dr. M. Rohr.

Socialists: K. Killer, H. Müri, Dr. A. Schmid, Dr. R. Siegrist.

Young Peasant Party: J. Steiner.
 Thurgau (6 seats).
Liberals: Dr. Alfr. Müller.

Peasant Party: T. Meili, O. Wartmann.
Cath. Pop. Party: Dr. K. Eder.
Socialists: Otto Höppli, Dr. A. Roth.

Ticino (7 seats).
Liberal Radicals: B. Bossi, F. Rusca.
Cath. Cons.: Dr. R. Dollfus, R. Rossi, A. Antognini.

Socialists: E. Zeli.
Lib.-Rad.-Democrats: C. Oliati.

Vaud (15 seats).
Radical Democratic Party: Dr. H. Vallotton-Warnerey, J. Mermod, Dr. P. Rochat, H. Cottier, E. Hirzel, A. Paschoud.

Lib. Cons.: Ch. Gorgeat, Ch. A. Favrod-Coune, F. Fauquex.
Peasant Party: S. Roulet, B. Schwarz.

Socialists: P. Perrin, P. Golay, Dr. E. Gloor, G. Junod.

Valais (6 seats).
Lib. Radical Party: C. Crittin.
Cath. Cons.: Dr. V. Petrig, M. Troillet, J. Kuntschen, A. Germanier.

Socialists: Ch. Dellberg.
 Neuchâtel (6 seats).
Radical Party: A. Rais, Dr. H. Berthoud.

Liberal Cons.: M. R. Krügel.
Socialists: E. Graber, Dr. H. Perret, R. René.

Geneva (8 seats).
Radical Party: T. M. Rochaix, A. Lachenal.
Liberal Cons. Party: A. Picot.

Cath. Cons. Party: J. E. Gottret.
Socialists: L. Nicole, J. Dicker, Ch. Rosselet.
Union Nationale: Th. Aubert.

37 National Councillors (1931: 21) did not seek re-election, namely: 16 Radicals, 2 Liberal-Conservatives, 5 Catholic-Conservatives, 7 Peasant Party, 7 Socialists.

26 National Councillors lost their seats, namely: 7 Radicals, 6 Catholic-Conservatives, 6 Peasant Party, 6 Socialists, 1 Young Peasant.

The National Council thus numbers 63 new members or one third of the old Council (1931: 41). The Liberals have 19 new members. The Catholic-Conservatives 9, the Liberal-Conservatives 2, the Peasant Party 6, the Socialists 13.

In addition there are 7 new members of the Duttweiler group, 3 Young Peasants, 2 Frontists and 1 Democrat.

NO LONDON LOAN FOR GENEVA.

As reported in a previous number, the Swiss of Geneva and Zurich negotiated with the Anglo-European Corporation, Ltd., of London, with the object of taking up a loan. The proposed Geneva loan amounted to £800,000 and that of Zurich to £1,300,000.

The Municipality of Geneva, which is in dire need of money, sent a deputation of three to London in order to negotiate with the Anglo-European Corporation, Ltd.

The deputation is now back in Geneva and its detailed report was studied by the Geneva authorities. Negotiations in London have failed and the contract with the Anglo-European Corporation, Ltd., has therefore been cancelled.

In the circumstances, the authorities of the Zurich municipality have given up all hope of raising money in London.

It is understood that the Geneva delegates tried to raise a loan in Paris, but were unsuccessful.

FEDERAL BUDGET FOR 1936.

A deficit of 7 7/10 Million francs is estimated for the year 1936.

WITHDRAWAL OF 20 Frs. NOTES.

The Federal Council has decided to put out of circulation the old 20 frs. notes (Efligy Helvetia), which were at one time superseded by an issue portraying "Pestalozzi." They will not be negotiable after June 1936.

SWISS GIRL'S ARREST BY NAZIS.

By the direct intervention of General Göring the Swiss servant girl of a banker in Basle who was arrested last August for alleged political spying was released after having been kept in prison in Freiburg for 12 weeks.

She was denounced by a Gestapo (political police) agent and was arrested while undergoing treatment at a dentist's in Loerrach, a German border town near Basle. The Basle police and the Swiss Foreign Department had established her innocence, but she was nevertheless detained in prison, and the solicitor who was sent by the Swiss Minister in Berlin to represent her was refused access to her. When the case was brought to the notice of General Göring he ordered the girl's release.

The Freiburg authorities on releasing her made no apologies for their action, and she had even to pay her own fare back to Basle. Her health has been broken by her imprisonment.

PROFESSOR KARL BARTH.

When the intrepid St. George, killing theological dragons in the German Church struggle, was definitely muzzled by the Government, he found a refuge in his native country, Switzerland. The University of Basle (writes Dr. Adolf Keller, from Geneva) offered a Chair to Karl Barth, and he began his course recently in a hall of the University, much too small for the many hundreds of his disciples who came to hear him, not only from Switzerland, but from Germany, Holland, Hungary, and other countries. His activity in Switzerland began with lightning and thunderbolts when Barth spoke before the Swiss pastoral assembly at St. Gall, showing that the Church is weak without a confession of faith, and refused the name of Christian brethren to those liberals who were not ready to surrender. This attitude was, however, not that of an imperialistic theology, but that of a caretaking father in God warning the prodigal sons of the theological temptations of this world, and imploring them to come back under the roof of the Church of the Reformation.

Even outside Germany Karl Barth remains the theological leader of the Confessional Synod, although certain groups in Germany, ready to become reconciled with the Government, may not be so sad to have become rid of this irreconcilable champion of a radicalism of faith. The Government evidently, without expelling him, makes his further speaking activity in Germany impossible. When recently he should have lectured in Elberfeld he was arrested, very nicely treated, but brought back to Switzerland.

The first course Karl Barth gave in Switzerland after his activity in Germany had come to an end was at the International Theological Seminar at Geneva, which is under the patronage of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work. He lectured there on "The Church and the Churches," excluding all kinds of an easy theological synthesis with other Churches. He has certainly not the genius of compromise which the Church of England claims for herself in her com-

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prehensiveness, but the genius of those radical decisions which made the Church of the Reformation. Much more inexorable and terrible than Barth himself were the Barthians. A group of them could not imagine that a Protestant could pray the Lord's Prayer with a Catholic, but another group was much more in doubt whether Karl Barth could pray it with his friend Emil Brunner.

After his speech at St. Gall and his opening lesson in Basle, everybody in Switzerland feels a fresh and rather rough breeze blowing through the whole Church, which became suddenly aware by his presence that the time of the Church idyll is over and great decisions have to be taken.

SWISS RAILWAYS DEFICIT.

A deficit of about £4,630,000 is estimated by the board of the Swiss Federal Railways for the year 1936.

Mlle. PAYOT.

Really bad injuries from lawn tennis, amongst women players, are rare, and we are sorry to hear that Mlle. Payot, the Swiss star, who has been out of the game for some time, seems to be making little progress. She injured herself while playing in an international match, and was unable to play at Wimbledon. The latest report is that her doctors have decided that an operation will be necessary. Ranked No. 1 in Switzerland, Mlle. Payot has won the championship of her own country, and that of Germany in 1932, and has twice reached the last eight at Wimbledon where she was beaten by Fraülein Ansem and Mrs. Moody. It is a coincidence that on each occasion her conqueror won the singles event. She reached the semi-finals of the French championship two years ago.

MORE SWISS QUOTA RESTRICTIONS.

As from 5th November the Swiss Government has decided to extend existing quota restrictions to:—

- Dried preserved beans in open containers;
- Cow and horse hide leather;
- Men's ready-made clothing of cotton and silk (this refers particularly to waterproofs);
- Lifting gear, including revolving cranes;
- Classes of plastic material and copper and brass tubes.

LOCAL.

ZURICH.

The death has occurred in Zurich of Dr. Wilhelm Müller, a noted Lung Specialist, at the age of 48.

M. J. Leemann, until recently Manager of the Municipal Power Station in Winterthur, has died at the age of 68. M. Leemann was for nearly 40 years in the service of the Municipality of Winterthur.

A JOURNEY TO SOUTH AFRICA.

By VICTOR AND RUDY SCHAEFERER.

(Continued).

The next day we called at Pointe Noire, French Equatorial Africa, the country is very flat and green with a few trees and reminded one of the banks of the Thames. A terrific wind storm with only a little rain sprang up and forced us to make a run for it over the bar before the sea became too rough.

We next called at Luanda, Portuguese West Africa. This is a very beautiful place viewed from the lagoon-like harbour with forbidding brown-coloured hills behind it. On landing from our small motor boat we found an old boy from our school, King's College, to greet us, and with great glee he proceeded to take us round the town. Once on land the whole place has a parched and sleepy appearance, the great point of interest being the prison. Anyone can just walk in and we were taken round by a discharged German who was staying on until he could collect enough money to go home. We all paid him a shilling each for showing us round the Fort and to enable him to collect his fare home. There being no hinterland to the town the prisoners have no desire to escape and die of thirst. The officer on duty as a matter of fact was being shaved in the main archway by one of his charges.

That night there was a fine dance on board ship, all the officials including the Governor General of Angola coming on board in full ceremonial uniform and actually dancing in it. These men must have terrific powers of endurance in spite of their somewhat bulky figures.

Two days later we were in Lobito. It was from Lobito our father and mother started their trip through Africa to the Belgium Congo, the copper mines of Rhodesia right down to Capetown 4 years ago. This place consists almost entirely of the harbour which is extremely good being equipped with modern machinery and large warehouses. It was, however, very hot and sandy and in spite of the sea breezes did not en-

BASLE.

Dr. Franz Zinkernagel, Professor of German Literature at the University of Basle has died at the age of 57.

ST. GALLEN.

M. August Schelling, from 1912 to 1930 General Manager of the Fire Insurance Company "Helvetia" in St. Gall has died at the age of 67. M. Schelling was previously Manager of the Export firm "Gebrüder Volkart" in India.

BERNE.

Dr. Karl Moser, a former member of the cantonal Government has sent in his resignation as a member of the States Council, for reasons of age, he is 68. Dr. Moser is Chairman of the Board of the "Kantonalbank" in Berne.

SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Dr. Fritz Sturzenegger, a member of the cantonal government since 1907, has resigned from his post for reasons of age. Dr. Sturzenegger is a Liberal.

VAUD.

The death is reported from Lausanne, of M. Ch. A. Koella at the age of 81. M. Koella was a member of the teaching staff of the Girls High School in Lausanne from 1891-1923, he was also the Music critic of the "Gazette de Lausanne" for many years.

QUELQUES LEÇONS DU SCRUTIN.

Tout bien considéré, le nouveau Conseil national ressemblera beaucoup à l'ancien, par sa composition politique. L'avance socialiste, qu'à la faveur des événements on supposait considérable, est en réalité minime. Si elle suffit à faire du parti socialiste le groupe le plus important du National, il ne faut pas oublier que le Conseil fédéral est élu par l'Assemblée fédérale, et que le Conseil des Etats, où les socialistes n'enregistrent qu'un seul et unique gain, celui de Bâle-Ville, garde une majorité nationale très compacte.

La question de la participation socialiste au gouvernement central ne pourrait se poser en décembre, d'une manière vraiment impérieuse, que si les élections législatives avaient indiqué une orientation marquée du peuple suisse vers l'extrême-gauche. Or cette conclusion ne se dégage pas du tout du scrutin de dimanche dernier. L'effort du côté des patriotes, eût pu et du être beaucoup plus grand; en revanche, il ne devient nullement manifeste que l'ensemble des électeurs souhaitait un renforcement de cet étatsisme socialisant, qui est notre véritable régime depuis plusieurs années. Au contraire, le succès de M. Duttweiler, adversaire déclaré de l'étatsisme — et c'est sa principale qualité — et c'est sa principale qualité — traduit des aspirations nettement opposées.

Les séductions du plan du travail n'ont guère semblé irrésistibles. Cela ne revient pas à dire

que, parmi les partisans de l'ordre démocratique traditionnel, on fasse preuve d'une inaltérable sagesse. Les pertes éprouvées sur divers points par les partis historiques attestent bien plutôt que l'expérience ne les a pas encore suffisamment instruits et qu'ils persistent dans certains de leurs errements funestes.

C'est ainsi que là où les bourgeois sont en recul, on en peut découvrir la cause dans leurs querelles intestines. Qui niera, par exemple, que les divergences de vues des radicaux bernois, dont les uns sont franchement socialistes, tandis que les autres demeurent fidèles à l'orthodoxie, n'expliquent leur affaiblissement? Même phénomène chez les agrariens, dont un schisme divise les effectifs, et rend la politique incertaine. Nous avons déjà signalé le cas du Valais, où les mêmes causes produisent les mêmes effets. Les commentaires de la presse régionale confirment du reste cette interprétation. Il y a là une leçon que l'on devrait s'empresser de tirer des faits, une fois de plus, car la chose n'est pas nouvelle: en face du marxisme conquérant, les mésintelligence, souvent fort mesquines, des bourgeois, font le jeu de l'adversaire.

C'est peut-être un des motifs pour lesquels nombre d'électeurs accueillent avec enthousiasme les groupements à étiquette réformatrice, qui se tarquent, à tort ou à raison, de rompre avec ces mauvaises habitudes. N'oublions pas, cependant, que l'atmosphère parlementaire fait fondre parfois les meilleures résolutions comme neige au soleil: rappelons-nous simplement le cas de l'Union de défense économique à Genève, à laquelle il ne fallut pas deux ans pour devenir plus fâcheusement "politicienne" que n'importe quel parti.

Un autre fait qui frappe l'observateur, et que le directeur de notre journal a judicieusement commenté, en ce qui concerne Genève, c'est l'abstentionnisme. Certes, il y a quelques cantons où l'on a beaucoup voté, et non sans discipline. Mais, dans la plupart, l'effort des citoyens est loin de correspondre à leurs possibilités et aux graves nécessités de l'heure. L'indifférence est sans doute une explication pertinente. Mais n'y a-t-il pas autre chose? Un véritable dégoût du suffrage universel, dont la proportionnelle accentue les défauts? Il est difficile de ne pas attribuer en partie du moins, à cet élément, le refus de tant d'électeurs d'exprimer une opinion et d'opérer un choix. Sans méconnaître ce qu'il peut y avoir de justifié dans leur répugnance, nous ne saurions approuver leur attitude, qui équivaut à la politique du pire et laisse toute liberté d'action aux ennemis de la patrie. La claire notion du devoir civique est une des bases de notre Etat; elle ne peut être amoindrie sans préjudice sérieux pour le pays.

Léon Savary.

(Tribune de Genève).

courage the expenditure of a great deal of energy. A thing that could be said of most of the places we visited. An attempt to take a snap of a native woman with a baby on her back caused a great deal of bother as she started crying and covering up her face, when I turned round and pretended not to be interested so as to restore her confidence, she turned tail and galloped off nearly shaking the baby's head to pieces.

We slipped out of the harbour that afternoon and travelled quite near to the most uninteresting and desolate coast.

After a great deal of maneuvering among buoys, we arrived at Walvis Bay. It was drizzling and bitterly cold and as the place consists of three or four houses, a petrol dépôt, a large cold storage and the customs sheds it rather reminded one of Parkstone Quay. Having spent half an hour examining the place we decided to go to Swakopmund. This was about an hours journey away through absolute desert in a sand filled train. The whole place is built on sand and everything and everywhere is sand. The most exciting object in the place is a kind of horse tram pulled by an antequated horse along the main street. Practically everyone speaks German, and there is actually a German Beer garden. The best way of describing the whole place is to say that after an hour everyone was in the beer garden pretending to be very surprised at seeing the others there. At one time there was a jetty which served to unload goods from ships which stood a good mile out to sea. Last year, however, they had some very bad sand storms and the jetty is now a mile inland; it still has a notice on it in English and German to the effect that it is unsafe in rough weather and people go on it at their own risk.

Walvis Bay is the centre of the Whaling industry and smells like it to. The Whalers only come in to refit since the large mother vessel of the fleet takes all the oil, etc. The other industry is guano and here again we had reason to complain since one of the boats was moored just under our stern. What a smell!!! Father told

Rudy that if he does not pass his matric., he will put him on a Guano boat. A nice thing to look forward to!! The only exports from the interior of S.W.Africa is empty beer bottles.

Our next port was Luderitzbucht. It was very hot and Victor was the only one to go ashore being taken round by the local Doctor, Dr. Blumers. This gentleman has succeeded in growing a few cacti in earth brought from Capetown which were the pride of the town. All drinking water is brought by sea from Capetown and at one time they had to rely on a sea water distilling plant. The area behind the town is a prohibited diamond area and has a big barbed wire fence round it for miles and miles. The town itself is on a hill and is thus a little more interesting to look at than Swakopmund, but there is very little to say about either.

A few days later we were in Capetown, with its beautiful Table Mountain and cloudy "table cloth," saying goodbye to all those with whom we had spent such an interesting and pleasant voyage, and getting ready for yet another adventure, that of Johannesburg.

When in Capetown we went for an excursion to Cape Point or the Cape of Good Hope.

There is a beautiful view from the Light House and it is a strange sensation to see both the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean at the same time.

Whilst here, a very heavy South Easter wind was blowing and we had to be careful not to be blown off our feet into the Atlantic.

A good many rocks appear to be pretty far out at sea, one can only locate them by the Great waves and the spray they send up into the air.

We contemplated in our mind the visions of many ships which came to grief at this point.

It is possible that in Cape town it is fairly quiet and no wind whilst when coming round to the point there is an infernal wind and for those which are bad sailors the "GOOD HOPE" is gone.

The End.