THE HAPPY GIPSY OF THE COLD NORTH

His Life is Hard, His Worldly Goods Are Few, Yet the Eskimo Is Always Good-Natured

NEEDS GOVERNMENT CARE

These Very Goods, Coming From Trade Indicates Dr. Banting Was Right

Material for the accompanying article was gathered in the course of two voyages of exploration into the Arctic by the author, who has recently returned from an expedition to Baffin Island under the auspices of the American Geographical Society.

By George Palmer Putnam.

In all the world probably no people possess less than the Eskimos. In worldly goods they have next to nothing. They live in an environment where bare survival is a problem. Measured by the standards of civilized existence, theirs is a life hard almost beyond belief.

But withal, one possession they have in abundance—happiness. The measure of their contentment is in inverse ratio to the rigors of their climate, the remoteness of their habitat and the desolate unproductivity of their environment.

Such sweeping statements apply primarily to the Eskimos really removed from contact with the world—neither the worse nor the better for the complex curses and blessings of the white man's civilization. The Smith Sound tribe, in far North Greenland, offers, I supose, the best example of native life and character-istics untroubled by foreign influence. The inherent happiness largely lessens as the simplicity of living and the self-contentment of remote independence becomes diluted.

The happiest people in the North, then, are the most primitive. Obviously psychologists please affirm: simplicity breeds mental comfort and perplexity makes for worry. But there is a price to pay for this species of contentment. Even to escape "nerves," bad tempers and indigestion, few would wish to set back the clock of human progress on the Stone Age. And it is on the very edge of the Stone Age these Far Northern Eskimos exist. Their survival depends solely upon the climate, with starvation forever lurking. In the gloom of a possible ganeless to-morrow.

The Eskimos of Baffin Land, north of Hudson Strait, represent a fair example of the native who has rubbed shoulders with white men and white men's commerce, dress and food, for a century or so. The picturesqueness of his appearance has largely rubbed off, so has much of his independence and simplicity.

"Store clothes" for the men, gingham dresses for the women, are all too common, though thus far the children's dress remains pretty much a matter of furs and skins. The native kayak and umiak is to a large extent supplanted by a standard whaleboat imported by the traders from St. John's. The tupik, the Summer tent made of skins, is replaced by flimsy white cloth tents, bought in trade. And these Eskimos are more a trading people, and have furs or credit, they will use tea, coffee, sugar, flour, molasses, crackers and the like.

In North Greenland, up to a few years ago, the Eskimo had a rather careless custom of exchanging wives. Apparently the women themselves had nothing to say about it; simply if two husbands agreed that variety would be desirable, they shifted spouses. The change was not necessarily permanent. They might go back to their original partners, or they might be shifted on in a sort of merry-go-round matrimonial game of ring-around-rosy. Even in the old days, before this custom was discouraged, it is understood, these Greenlanders were pretty seriously monogamous.

The Greenland habit of shuffling up the wives and cutting for a new matrimonial deal has not been formed in Baffin Island, or, indeed, in the Eskimo regions lying west of Hudson Bay, according to observers. The natives are almost always monogamous. What is more, marriage seems to stick. Divorces, or their primitive equivalent, desertion, are few. Occasionally there is competition over a desirable woman, especially if the husband is often absent from home. But that it a complication not unknown even in our civilization!

Two facts stand out with special clarity regarding Eskimo matrimonial relations. Marriage with them seems to be a partnership to a very actual degree, and one founded upon economic necessity. The Eskimo woman's "place is in the home" right enough, but there she has a very real job. The husband does the hunting; that is, he provides the basic food supply, and the woman does the rest.

You see a boy come into the beach with a seal or walrus which the men have captured. The capturing of the prize and the incident of the chase are the end of the men's job. It is the woman's work then to skin the animal and dress the hide and prepare the meat and blubber. They make the clothes, dressing the caribou or seal skin, cutting them, sewing them, caring for all the cooking, mending and cleaning—though of the latter there is precious little, for on the back of the intimacy of cleanliness and godliness, the Eskimo's chances of heaven are remote.

It is the job of the wife to tend the oil lamp that keeps the Winter igloo warm, and, of course, to care for the children. She carries the infant on her back in a sort of hood that is part of her upper garment of caribou or seal skin. The baby rides naked on its mother's back, poking a grimy brown face, with wide, black eyes, up through the folds of the skin to regard the wonders of the outer world. If he whimpers or is troublesome, mother is apt to give a shake of her shoulders so that he is exposed to the colder air outside. A little discipline of that kind and he has learned his lesson.

Almost universally these children seem remarkably happy and physically well. Often they are not weaned until they have reached an age extraordinary from our standpoint, even reaching as high as 6 or 7. The only food aside from what their mother provides them, is meat, a fact which in a measure explains this late weaning.

The families are universally small. In a group of thirty families one had three children, the others numbering two for the most part with occasionally one; a few were childless.

The second interesting characteristic is their custom of exchanging children. This is often done. If a family is in economic straits for one reason or another, a more fortunate neighbor is apt to take over one of the youngsters, or possibly two. Or even give away to different homes. They seem to be joyfully welcomed by their foster parents. In understating that while often a child will be returned, normally he will remain permanently with the family that has adopted him. The affection lavished upon all the youngsters is delightful. The Eskimos are outstandingly kind and gentle to children, and a "bad" youngster seems to be an object of particular pride and love.

An Eskimo lives largely afoot, so his feet and footgear are vitally important to his welfare, his comfort and his success as a hunter. On the ice and snows of Winter, with its searing temperatures, care of the feet becomes particularly important. And there lies a special problem for the Eskimo woman. One of her most important jobs is to keep in fine shape the footgear of her lord and master. Men wear knee-length boots called kamiks. In Greenland they are made mostly of polar bearskin or seal; in the Hudson Strait country chiefly of sealskin.

Usually, and always in Winter, there is an inner boot with the fur of the bear or hair of the caribou turned toward the foot, and generally there is a cushion of dried grass in the bottom between the inner and the outer boot.

These kamiks, after wetting, become stiff, and it is the woman's job to soften them. This she does by chewing them, which is an admirable way to soften leather of almost any kind, provided the requisite chewers are available. This persistent chewing of hard leather for their men and children explains why so many Eskimo women have teeth worn down almost to the level of their gums.

This past Summer in and around Hudson Strait we saw considerable of the Eskimos of Southwestern Baffin Island, supplementing an acquaintance of last year with natives of the northern part of the island in the Pond Inlet region. These people are neither so remote as those of North Greenland, nor in so close contact with civilization as their brothers at the southern end of Hudson Bay and the Alaskan regions. Their culture and physical surroundings are about average. They are neither truly primitive nor hopelessly civilized.

Along the north shore of Hudson Strait are three Hudson Bay Company posts—at Bay Harbor, Amadjuak and Cape Dorset. These are the pivots about which local Eskimo existence centres. The native population of the southern part of Baffin Island, numbering something more than 300, is practically dependent upon the company.

Everything these people get comes from the traders at these posts, and everything they produce goes to the posts. The country's output is simple. In the Winter, the skins of foxes; the Summer, a limited amount of fine ivory, walrus and seal hide, blubber, and some caribou skin. At measures the whole "crop" produced in this enormous land, which ranks as the world's largest island, has, of course, no wood, and its minimum vegetation is grass, caribou moss and sparse berries. To-day the whaling industry, important in these waters until a few years ago, is practically extinct.

Ed.—These children, of a simple nature, are, due to their very simplicity, open to exploitation such as suggested by Dr. Fredrick Banting on his return from the north this year. Our Government must take full responsibility for their care and well being and the new arrangements recently made for the future of the Eskimos should result favorably for our farthest north Canadians.

"Sherlock Holmes" Wins Another Case

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle After 18 Years Frees Oscar Slater

London.—Sherlock Holmes has won his greatest case—the rescue of a convicted murdered from a term of life imprisonment.

In the House of Commons, Sir John Gilmour, secretary of state for Scotland, announced that the government would release Oscar Slater as soon as "suitable arrangements could be made."

The announcement meant Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of the great detective of fiction, had won a years-long fight on Slater's behalf.

Fighting definitely to win freedom for Slater, Sir Arthur had investigated the case from every angle, using the methods of deduction and analysis that, in his stories, had made Sherlock Holmes a world-famous character.

In December, 1908, the aged Miss Jane Gilchrist, alone in her Glasgow flat, was murdered and her body was robbed.

Four days later a brooch like hers was recovered from a pawnshop in which Oscar Slater had pledged it.

Slater had a bad record and police began a search for him. He then sailed from Liverpool for New York as Otto Sando.

No sooner had that been learned than the brooch clue proved false. It had belonged to Slater's mistress.

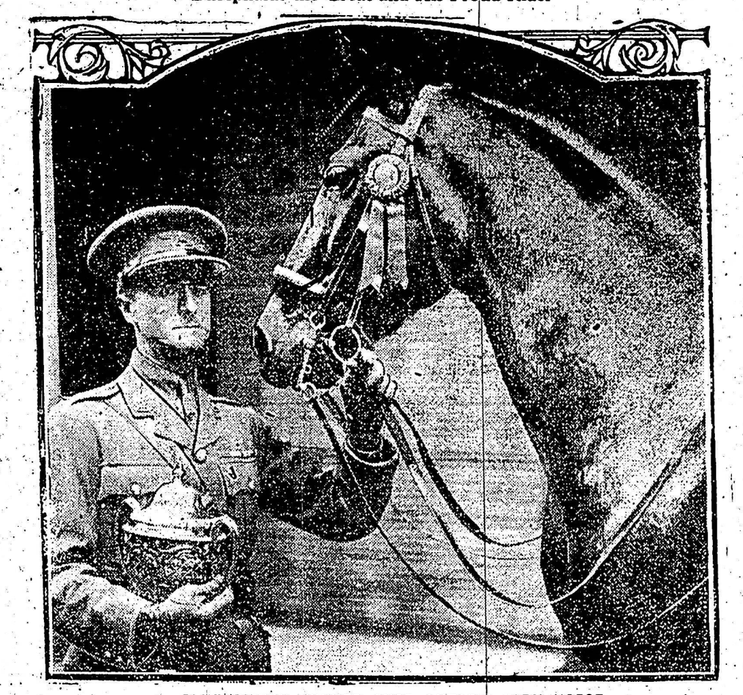
But Slater, once suspicion had fastened on him, was unable to shake it. He was extradited from New York and under the Scottish system was found guilty of Miss Gilchrist's murder by a majority jury verdict of 9 to 6.

Since then he has been in Peterhead jail—18 years. Usually in Great Britain a life term prisoner is released after 15 years.

But Sir Arthur persisted in his fight and he used his knowledge of publicity methods to see that the whole country was kept advised of his findings. The announcement recently was the sequel.

Stranger: "I say, keeper, how is it that last year, there was a board here with the notice: 'To noted viewpoint,' and now it has been replaced by one: 'Private. Keeper: "Well, trustees of the property, decided that the 'Entrance Forbidden' board attracted a great many more people!"

Bucephalus the Great and His Proud Rider



BLUE RIBBON WINNER ONCE ONTARIO FARM HORSE

Major R. S. Timmis of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and his wonder jumper, Bucephalus, who was "just a remount" once, was purchased from a Whigham farmer for $175, and after taking everything in sight at the Royal Winter Fair, moved on for new fields to conquer. He was the blue ribbon winner of the 12nd exhibit of National Horse Show Association, held at Madison Square Garneds, New York City. He made an enviable showing this year at the Royal again.

Big Flood Losses In British Isles

Much Damage Caused in Lowlands by Rising Water

INHABITANTS FLEE

Tidal Wave Strikes Villages Along Scottish Coast

London.—Floods, due to torrential rains, were causing heavy damage in North England, Scotland and North Wales on Armistice Day.

In the Cleveland and South Durham districts, snow added to the floods. Much damage was caused in the lowlands by rising water, sometimes several feet deep. Many moorland farmhouses and cottages were isolated.

A tidal wave struck Buckie, Scotland, and villages along the coast, flooding streets and causing inhabitants to flee.

A railroad embankment at Priddy, Aberdeenshire, collapsed and crashed into the valley, leaving 120 feet of rails and ties suspended in the air. Workmen halted a train approaching the spot a few minutes after the collapse.

Sea spray swept the house-tops of Wyemouth, Berwickshire, as waves flooded the streets, wrecking homes.

Tremendous seas destroyed the sea wall at Colwyn Bay, North Wales and marooned many houses. Traffic in the town is suspended.

Several houses and hotels were flooded at Rhos-on-Sea.

Rhine Rising.

Zurich.—Portions of Eastern Switzerland and Liechtenstein have been flooded by the rising River Rhine, which has broken the recently constructed bank that failed in the September flood.

Peril of Flood.

Berlin.—Peril of flood was increased on November 11th as the River Rhine an dits tributaries continued to rise.

ONLY THE DRUMS

"I have a terrible beating in my ears."

"Oh, that's only the drums."

Short-sighted lady (as crowd gathers to watch departure of bride and bridegroom): "Oh, sir, is it an accident?" Unhappy-looking individual: "No, madam, it is a catastrophe!"

Still More Speed

Multiple Electric Typewriter Operated Like Player Piano Does Three Girl's Work

Chicago.—An automatic typewriter, somewhat like a player piano in its operation and which was claimed, does more work than three typists, was exhibited at the National Business Show here. Four of these machines, which one girl can supervise, do more work than 12 individual typists, it was asserted.

A letter is written on a record, just as on a music roll and this roll is then inserted in a cabinet. An operator merely presses a button to start the electric current and the typewriters that are connected commence to write out the letter. If any inserts are needed the machine can be stopped while the words are written in on the typewriter, and the current can be turned on again to write the rest automatically, it was explained.

Another device was a machine that multiplies, adds, subtracts and divides simultaneously. In three seconds and with a single stroke of a lever this calculator solves intricate problems, it is asserted.

An automatic check-writing machine that writes a check, makes a record of it, and then releases the check and at any time can reveal the total amount of all checks written, was also presented at the show.

For convenience of restaurant and theatre owners and other business men, a drum-shaped receptacle built outside a bank to receive deposits after banking hours from those who have a key to the device was shown. A chute leads from the receptacle to the bank. Aluminum furniture composed another exhibit.

Of interest to the woman shopper was a small metal plate to be carried by her. After selecting merchandise she passes the plate to the clerk who presses it down on an order book page, thereby imprinting the shopper's name, address and charge account number. This speeds up sales and tends to discourage fraud, it was said.

Ecuador Signs Match Contract

Guayaquil, Ecuador.—Dispatches from Quito, capital of Ecuador, state that the Ecuadorean Government has signed a contract with a Swedish syndicate granting the match monopoly in Ecuador for a period of 25 years.

The Government will receive 1,000,000 sucres per year, and progressive premiums of 1,000,000 sucres every five years. (The Ecuadorean sucre has a normal exchange value of 2.06 per dollar.) The syndicate, as a guarantee, will advance immediately a loan of 8,000,000 sucres to the Government which will be used in creating an agricultural trust bank.

"Why were you late at Sunday school this morning, Tom?" asked the teacher. "Why, the bell rang before I got here," the little fellow explained.

Prince of Wales' Speaks to Empire

British Radio Broadcast Company Had World Hook-up

DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

Heir to Throne Heads Big Torchlight Procession to Cenotaph

London.—The first British Empire broadcast was made on Armistice Day when the Prince of Wales delivered a radio speech from Albert Hall in connection with the Armistice celebration.

Reports from the United States indicated the speech had been heard, while station 3-L.O., at Melbourne, Australia, heard Big Ben, the clock in the Tower of Parliament, strike eight—the moment the British heir's speech began. The address was not heard at Melbourne, however, because the signals disappeared entirely after that.

The British broadcasting company prepared an elaborate Empire hook-up, attempting to relay the speech through the new short wave transmitter at Chelmsford. It was the first trans-Atlantic broadcast of a Prince of Wales' address.

"I celebrated the first Armistice Day rejoicing at the end of the strain and struggle," the Prince of Wales said. "But I hope and pray to God never to endure such a struggle again."

"Nobody who was present in any public place during the two minute silence this morning," the Prince of Wales said, "can question that Armistice Day still holds as deep a meaning as ever, but I think all will agree that the question of that meaning had changed.

Day of Remembrance.

"Once it was a day of rejoicing. Now it is a day of remembrance.

"We must by every action, conversation and thought seek peace and insure it. If we have a duty to our dead we have also a duty to the living.

"Only in such a remembrance can we redeem the sacrifice of all who served in the time of trial."

After the broadcast, the Prince of Wales, his breast covered with medals, accompanied by Winston Churchill and General the Earl of Cavan, headed a torch-light procession of 20,000 former service men to the Cenotaph. Enthusiastic crowds, banked ten deep, lined the streets all along the route. The police and a legion of frontiersmen had difficulty in keeping order.

On the march the Irish Guards played "Tipperary," which proved absolutely irresistible. The crowds broke ranks and formed another huge procession, believed to be the biggest torch-light procession in the history of London.

The scene was reminiscent of Armistice night of 1918, except that it was reverent while the original scene was wild.

Look Within

The lure of the towns consists in this: that they provide, or seem to provide a wider opportunity and more eventful living. The shops, the cinemas, the companionship, the vivacity all these things fill the country heart with envy, and longing. But here again recent developments have slightly tended to mitigate, if not to banish, the loneliness and monotony of village life. The wireless, for one thing, is an incalculable boon, that is capable of limitless extension. The cinema will soon be brought to every village hall, and the extension of motor communication will make trips to the nearest town easy and cheap.

The urban populations are now days more and more seeking the outskirts of the towns, and it would be strange if country people were at the same moment to renounce the advantages which those they envy most are seeking. But when all is said and done, there is one master remedy for the depopulation of the rural areas, and that is to restore them to prosperity. If village boys and girls can find a ready market for their labor near their homes they will not want to leave for the towns.—London Morning Post.

The Pursuit of Admiration

It is when the pursuit of admiration is made the end of life that it has a stunting and disastrous effect on character, and it is not life's real purpose those whose energies are directed to large issues and who feel that they have a work to do. No sensible person will begrudge a woman who is the helper of her husband and the stay of her household her natural desire to be as attractive looking as possible. Nor will the wise man do anything but join in the chorus of praise for one who has exhibited ability, resource and energy in that to which he has applied herself. It is our duty as members of the community to pay loyally such tributes of admiration.—Vancouver Province.

Arab King to Have Two Auto 'Harems'

Ruler of Hedjaz Has Cars Holding 12 Wives Each Built at British Factory

London—Automobile harems are the latest triumph of the British motor industry. Two of them, with a capacity of twelve wives each, have just been completed at Wolverhampton for Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz, who will now be able to travel, complete with twenty-four royal wives, across the Arabian desert at fifty-five miles an hour.

The King is obliged to make frequent journeys, sometimes as long as 1100 miles, from Mecca to Medina and the Persian Gulf, and hitherto he has done it by camel, travelling twenty to thirty miles during the cool hours of the night and camping by day. And he has had to do it without his wives, for they must not be exposed to the gaze of ordinary men.

That, in up-to-date Arabia, is all going to be changed. The King will travel 200-300 miles a day, accompanied by his rethnue, his bodyguard of fifty, and the royal harem, in its gaze-proof harem cars.

The wives will have all the comforts of home. They will sit on the properly carpeted floor, six on a side. They will have a nice clear water tank, and will be cooled by an electric fan, for, of course, they will have to be completely shut in. There are no widows, but light is admitted through corrugated glass in the roof.

The outside finish of the cars is polished aluminum, not for gaudiness but because paint doesn't last a week in the desert. They are surmounted by a steel flagstaff for the royal pennant. There are grips on the outside for "outriders" in white robes to cling to, while the King is passing through crowded cities.

The harem cars are part of a fleet of eight royal vehicles ordered from the Star Works in Wolverhampton at a cost of $55,000. They include four large touring cars for the King and his suite, capable of making 65 miles an hour, and two huge open cars as the characteristics type to carry the bodyguard of fifty armed men, which will accompany the King and his wives wherever they go. The whole fleet is finished in pale-blue aluminum.

Each car will be able to carry a supply of sixty gallons of gasoline, as the King will sometimes have to travel 500 miles without passing a filling station, and they have extra large radiators, because of the intense heat.

They have enormous tires each nearly $400 a set, to carry the extraordinary weight, and the ground clearance is over a foot.

City of 1000 B.C. Found in Germany

Bronze-age Fortifications Near Frankfort Probably Thracian or Illyrian

Later Occupied By Slavs

Berlin.—Three thousand years ago people from Southern Europe established a fortified settlement near Frankfort on the Oder, 50 miles from Berlin. There the end of the story in history. Excavations now going on have disclosed it, and are daily heaping up facts of the life of the first immigrants, archeologists.

Less than four miles from Frankfort flows the railroad station of Lebus, and near it a few hundred years ago remains of an ancient settlement were discovered. Later when a cut was made for a railroad line, and excavations brought to light typical shards of pottery and other things indicating that the region once occupied the Lusatian people, a branch of the Illyrians.

The earliest of these settlements appears to have been established about 600 A.D.

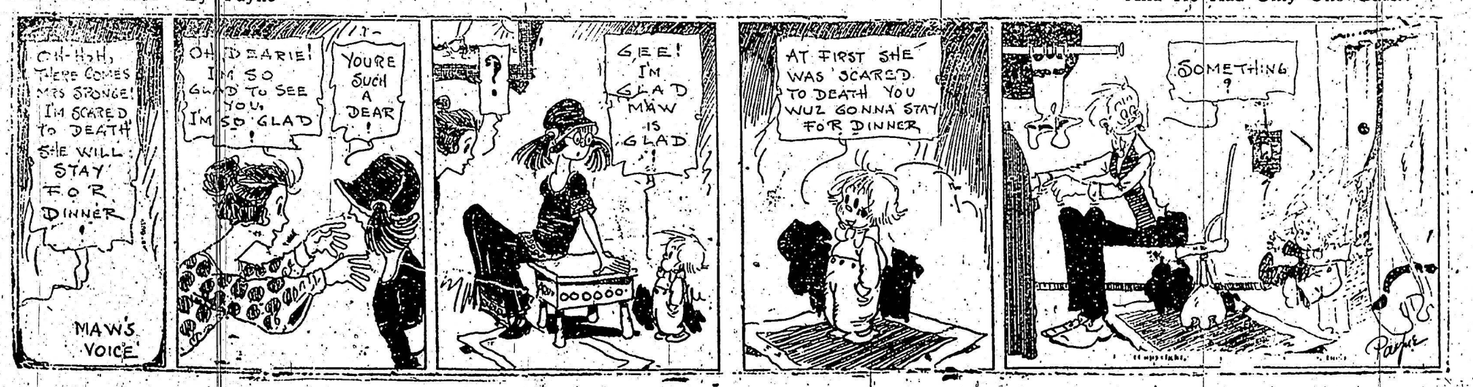
Systematic excavations were begun one month ago under the direction of the head of the Province's Ethnological Museum and of an honorary assistant. Their astonishment was great on getting below the 1200's A.D. stratum on which the Slavs occupied the ground, the workmen's spades soon turned up all kinds of a quite different character, and the [illegible] was established that a [illegible] had lived there in the Bronze Age, 1,000 years before the Christian era. The [illegible] perhaps even earlier. The [illegible] a settlement [illegible] the Illyrians.

The [illegible] that there [illegible] earth [illegible] necessary [illegible] are directed [illegible] a whole [illegible] period [illegible] pottery [illegible] which [illegible] Lusatian [illegible] in such a [illegible] that they were [illegible] the Illyrians.

In the whole [illegible] excavators have [illegible] shards, some of the [illegible] containing the bones of [illegible] and [illegible] were found [illegible] as bronze [illegible] part of the settlement has [illegible] excavated, but it is already [illegible] that Bronze [illegible] is destined to become as important for [illegible] the Bronze Age as it [illegible] Stone age.

The finds establish for the [illegible] the presence of Thracians or [illegible] folks so far southward. Both Thracians and Illyrians occupied the Balkan peninsula before the ancient Greeks appeared in history and they may even have extended into Italy. Thrace still exists, but the Thracians long ago disappeared. The remnants of the Illyrians have survived in Albania.

S'MATTER POP—By Payne



And He Had Only One Guess.

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