PENARTH TOLL-GATE

HOPES THAT ROAD WILL SOON BE FREED.

OWNERS AND REVENUE LOSS.

COMPENSATION THE ISSUE IN NEGOTIATIONS.

In view of the statement made in Parliament last week by Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, the Minister of Transport, the question of the abolition of the Penarth-road toll-gate has again become a subject for general discussion, particularly amongst the residents of Cardiff, Penarth, and Barry.

Replying to Sir Robert Thomas, M.P. for Anglesey, Colonel Ashley stated that he was prepared to consider any application which might be formulated by the responsible local authorities for assistance from the Road Fund towards the freeing of the Penarth road from toll.

This reply has opened up a new avenue of approach which may lead the parties concerned through the difficulties that have hitherto blocked all attempts at the removal of the levy upon vehicular traffic between Cardiff and Penarth. My personal opinion at the moment is that the corporation should acquire the toll-road."

"I have no experience on which to form an opinion as to the amount of the grant obtainable from the Road Fund, but it would depend on the amount of compensation paid, the cost of annual upkeep, and other financial details which have not been yet disclosed by the road owners."

The two bridges carrying the road are now carried on the rates, supported, and the necessity of reconstructing them in the public safety is not far distant."

POSITION OF THE ROADOWNERS.

several interviews were obtained over the week-end by the Western Mail, and the public will be interested in a recital of the facts.

Mr. W. L. Harris, when asked to explain the position from the point of view of Mountjoy (Limited), said there had been negotiations of late between the parties concerned. Under the Cardiff Corporation Act of 1920, the corporation had powers to buy out the joint road owners, namely, Mountjoy (Limited), and the Plymouth Estate (Limited), but those powers were allowed to lapse.

The road was originally constructed under statutory powers conferred by the Penarth Road Act, 1867, the money being raised jointly by the Bute and Plymouth Estates, who were authorised by Parliament to erect the toll-gate and levy tolls on vehicular traffic over the road. The Act specified a maximum toll, but, as a matter of fact, the maximum had never been levied. The road was kept in repair by the joint owners out of the revenue received from the tolls, and before the road could be freed the owners would have to be compensated for loss of revenue. If the local authorities concerned approached the road owners he had no doubt that they would be prepared to negotiate terms for the acquisition of the owners' rights, but he could not, at the moment, say that, the corporation's powers to such activity having thus having lapsed, the owners would be prepared now to agree to arbitration.

£20,000 MENTIONED IN 1923.

The Town-clerk of Cardiff (Mr. Cecil G. Brown) said that the matter would be brought before the Parliamentary committee of the corporation as soon as possible.

"There has never been anything in the nature of close negotiation with the owners as to the compensation to be paid," he said, "although a figure of £20,000 was mentioned about four years ago, before the powers under the Corporation Act of 1920 were allowed to lapse.

"The Penarth Urban District Council had co-operated with the corporation in a general discussion of the position, but the Barry Urban District Council had declined to be parties to any negotiations that might take place. It is obvious that the tolls over the road had increased enormously since 1923, when our powers lapsed, and that the revenue to the owners had increased correspondingly, but on the other hand, the upkeep of the road had become proportionately more costly, and the road had now been rated on an equitable basis."

ANOTHER LEVY LATER!

Continuing, the Town-clerk said the point that would have to be considered would be how far Parliament would allow the corporation (after compensating the present owners) to continue levying the tolls in order to meet the cost of buying out the owners' rights. Powers to continue somewhat similar ones for ten years had been granted to the Plymouth Corporation, and Cardiff could apply for similar powers. Of course, the period of continuation would depend upon details as to the purchase price, the annual revenue from the tolls, the cost of upkeep, and so on. Such a course would not, for some time, meet the public demand for the abolition of the toll, but it would assist the ratepayers to face the expenditure involved.

ALTERNATIVE ROAD.

Mr. George H. Whitaker (the Cardiff City engineer) was asked his opinion as to the suggestion in the *Evening Express* that the public interests would be served by the construction of a new road to Penarth over Leckwith Hill, as an alternative to the private toll-road.

"The present road over Leckwith Hill," he said, "could be improved by widening and by diverting it at some points in order to lessen the gradients, but it would be an expensive scheme, and would, in my opinion, cost more than the acquisition of the toll rights on the lower road. Moreover, such a road would be longer than the lower one, and would be far more inconvenient for the majority of people travelling between Cardiff and Penarth."

A COMMUNIST AT TWELVE.

RHONDDA BOY'S RUSSIAN VISIT.

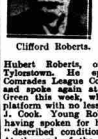
SHARES PLATFORM WITH MR. COOK.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, Saturday.

A Welsh boy of twelve, who, but for the intervention of the Cabinet, would now be en route for Russia to "study at first hand conditions in that country" is one of the central figures in an interesting little drama now being enacted here.

He is one of a party of children who have been chosen by various Communist organisations in Britain to visit the Soviets and was to have sailed from Harwich this week. The Cabinet, however, have intervened and declined to issue passports and this young Welsh egist and his companions are nursing their disappointment in the homes of friends here.



He is Clifford Roberts, aged twelve, son of Mr. Hubert Roberts, of 12, Donald-street, Tylorstown. He spoke at the Young Comrades' Demonstration in Hyde Park and spoke again at a rally in Bethnal Green this evening, when he shared the platform with no less a figure than Mr. A. J. Cook. Young Roberts is described as having spoken "in half-an-hour" as one of "described conditions in South Wales."

At the end of the meeting the miners' secretary was inspired into passing an emergency resolution. Throughout the Communist Congress last week-end, speaking on the question of the ban, but so far without result.

To-day I had an opportunity of speaking with this young lad. He was accompanied by Miss Goldman, organiser of the children's delegation and national secretary of the Young Communist League.

I asked the lad why he was a Communist. He hesitated a moment, and then replied: "Because I have a sister a Communist," and then, after a while, broke into chatter. "They are exploiting the workers, specially in South Wales," he said, "and it's about time we overthrew the bosses. The wages in the mines are scandalous and the conditions shocking.

"But how," I replied, "do you know that your friends will remedy things?" His answer was a story uttered with emphasis and with an emphatic gesture — "Oh, you see —they will, everybody says so. I can see for myself."

Miss Goldman here interposed. The young delegates were, she said, to spend a month in Russia visiting schools, playgrounds, rest-houses, and the children's city built for former mansions. They would include clauses in the next corporation omnibus bill seeking renewal of the lapsed powers of acquisition, together with powers to continue the tolls, as in the case of Plymouth, for such a period as would enable ratepayers to be re-coupled the amount of compensation paid to the owners

BARRY'S DECISION.

A recital of the events in 1923, when the matter was last dealt with, will assist the committee. In that year the Cardiff Rural District Council and the Barry Urban District Council withdrew from participation in any negotiations with the owners, but the Penarth Urban District Council decided to co-operate with the corporation. It is important, however, to recall that at the meeting at which the Barry Council made its decision Mr. Dudley T. Howe stated that "it was by the growth of Barry that the evil of the toll-gate had assumed such proportions," and that "with the growth of road traffic it was essential that they should see that the arterial roads were set free."

At a joint meeting of representatives of the Cardiff and Penarth councils on June 5, 1923, the sum of £22,000 was mentioned as the sum for which the toll rights could be then acquired. There is good ground for the belief that, to-day, the claim will be three of four times that amount.

RE-CONSTRUCTION COSTS.

At the meeting of the public works committee on July 13, 1923, it was decided to recommend the city council to adopt the powers under the Act of 1920 to lapse, the chairman (Ald. James Taylor) stating that the city engineer's department had gone carefully into the matter, and had come to the conclusion that the reconstruction of the bridges and the reconditioning of the road, which covers about 30,000 superficial yards, would cost about £150,000.

It was also stated that the then city engineer (Mr. Elford) had been given a memorandum from the Government department to the effect that whereas the Government would have nothing at all to do with the bridges or their release from tolls, and would not contribute towards the cost of reconstructing the road."

PLYMOUTH EXAMPLE.

The Penarth-road has been since reconditioned by the owners, and the position is, therefore, somewhat changed, but the example of Plymouth is encouraging. There the corporation acquired the right to certain tolls at a cost of £100,000, and was given a period not exceeding ten years within which to continue the tolls in order to meet the expenditure of all the private owners' rights. Plymouth was also granted a period of 60 years within which to redeem £100,000, which it had to borrow.

These are probably the lines on which the discussion by the Cardiff authority will go.

MUSIC'S AID TO CHARITY.

THE CAUSE OF WELSH CRIPPLES.

CARDIFF CONCERT

REVIVAL OF FAMOUS LADIES' CHOIR.

By ORPHEUS.

Music is ever at the call of charity. Sometimes this is to the gain of music. Madame Clara Novello-Davies and her Royal Welsh Ladies' choir did a wonderful thing for crippled children by giving a matinée concert at Cardiff Empire Theatre on Saturday; if the need of establishing a country branch for the Prince of Wales' Hospital were the mainspring of the revival of this finely-trained body of singers, then the benefit was mutual. Such was the nature of the appeal that an exceptionally large audience assembled for an indoor June function, to be rewarded with a programme that was equally wide in its appeal.

Founded 34 years ago by its present conductress, the choir includes some of the original members, two of whom, now grandmothers, were the soloists for the afternoon. This is not a re-appearance it numbered a hundred singers, drawn from all parts of South Wales, including the Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, together with a contingent from London. Two of the principal selections were those in which the choir won first prizes and honours at the World's Fair, Chicago, in the early nineties.

CHARM OF VARIETY.

Although there was something theatrical about the concert as a whole, as evidenced in the desire for the spectacular in the varied selections, the singers' dresses included, as in a certain straining for effect in the interpretations, it is to the credit of this choir that, despite many kindred organisations, it does not belabour the hackneyed type of selections. A fair proportion of Welsh airs would be permissible, but here we also had such delightful examples as those of Schubert—besides other classics in the instrumental solos—as rather neglected Spinal British songs. Sir Jules Benedict, as well as our own modern Elgar. Altogether, with the dramatic interpretations and the varied numbers, the programme certainly had the recommendation of the charm of variety.

SINGING AND SINGING.

With such a useful body of voices, well under control, Madame Novello-Davies certainly knew how to obtain the effects desired. There could be full rich volume; but generally the unmarked passages were more pleasing. Although the intonation was not always perfect, she invariably contrived to end with a sustained chord, diminishing almost to silence, that left a favourable impression. "Men of Harlech" was sung with inspiring stridency that quickly aroused the audience, following the old tradition. "God Bless the Prince of Wales" in which all joined. Perhaps the centre-piece of the programme consisted of the contrasting items in which the choir gained the success already mentioned, Schubert's "The Lord is My Shepherd" and "The Spanish Gipsy" (Lassen). Here one could hear the singers' capacity for a variety of treatment, qualities which were also well displayed in the other Welsh numbers, "Ar Hyd y Nos" and "Clychau Aberdyfi," and also in Sir Edward Elgar's "Snow."

A VERSATILE COMPOSER.

Particular mention should be made of the two versions of Madame Novello-Davies' talented son, Mr. Ivor Novello, three of which were included. These were "Land of Hope and Glory" and "Rodrigo Rose," part-songs given by the London contingent of the choir, and the solo and chorus (choir and audience) led by Madame Theresa Frebairn, with the composer at the piano for the first instance. Ivor Novello certainly has the facility for writing captivating music, some of it delightful and effective, and these performances gained a furore in which he was the chief participant. Madame Novello-Davies won many bouquets and the instinted applause of the audience.

SINGING GRANDMOTHERS.

It may be indelicate to stress the fact of the soloists being grandmothers; notwithstanding this, their contributions were most acceptable. Although the selection was Handel's "Where'er You Walk," Miss Francis, who won the soprano solo prize at the World's Fair, was deservedly encored for the rendering of the recit. and aria "Open unto Me the Gates and "I will exalt Thee" from Michael Costa's "Eli." Later, she gained a further encore for her singing of "The Wren" (Benedict), which was really an enjoyable example of the art of the coloratura soprano. Madame Theresa Frebairn also acquitted herself creditably in the solo of the Novello number already referred to.

THE SOLO CHOIR GIRLS.

One could not help thinking that what was the real musical gem of the afternoon was almost wasted. As Madame Elsa Tostis played "The Moonlight Sonata," one sensed a poetic treatment that would have been better appreciated in a more intimate environment. As it was, the piano was to the wrong position, and an epidemic of coughing seemed to have broken out in the audience. The pianist was more fortunate at her second appearance—the position of the instrument having been changed—when a natural vivacity found scope for ebullition in the more showy music of Liszt and Wagner or Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" and "Dance of Elves," a work which commanded attention with less effort.

IVOR NOVELLO AS ACTOR.

Not the least attractive form of variety contributed to the programme was the presentation of the Breakfast Scene from "The Rat," in which Mr. Ivor Novello further displayed his versatility. Playing the title role in the human little episode in the Parisienne lodging, with Miss Dorothy Bailey as "Odile," he acted to a responsive partner, with refreshing naturalness, and the audience seemed deeply moved.

THE NEED OF CRIPPLEDOM.

In two well-contrasted recitations—"The Coming of the Lark" (Eric MacKay) and "The Enchanted Shirt" (Col. John Hay)—Sir Thomas Hughes was a decided success as a public elocutionist. He also was the mouthpiece of the cause of crippledom, for which he made a fervent appeal during the interval—a plea strongly enforced by Sir John Lynn-Thomas, C.B., and supported by the Lord Mayor (Alderman William Grey), who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. J. Jenkins). Madame Novello-Davies and all her helpers were thanked most cordially. Much material good should result from her efforts; but the need is great. Thirty thousand pounds is required to carry out the comprehensive scheme for the amelioration of crippledom—all to come from voluntary sources. Founded in 1917, and opened by his Royal Highness, whose name it bears, the Prince of Wales' Hospital, after notable wartime service, turned its attention to civilian cripples, mostly little children. Now it has a waiting list of over a thousand. Hence the desire for a country branch—where the little ones do much better—which is the object of the present fund. South Wales is urged to be true to its philanthropic traditions.

A CONVICTION AT TWELVE.

Clifford Roberts.

NOT A CABINET DECISION

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE BREAK WITH RUSSIA.

"The decision which brought about the rupture with Russia was not a Cabinet decision," said Mr. Lloyd George at a Liberal rally at Perth on Saturday.

"The Secretary of War discovering that documents were missing and suspecting that they were in the Russian Embassy went to the Foreign Secretary and asked to agree to a search warrant.

"The Cabinet was never consulted as to the preliminary step which committed the British Empire to be the only civilised country in Europe to break with Russia.

Referring to the Liberals recent successes in by-elections, Mr. Lloyd George said that not long ago the old Liberal dog was supposed to be dying. They were waiting for him to die to build a Socialist dogs' home or a Conservative dogs' home.

"It turned out that he was only suffering from a little internal trouble, continued Mr. Lloyd George. "He has got over it and has killed three Tory kittens already, and the fourth escaped his teeth, having run up a seven-barred gate. And unless I am mistaken he is going to get the old cat yet."

MR. LAMBERT AND MOSCOW ORDERS.

Mr. Emery, speaking at Knowle, Warwickshire, on Sunday, said that when not defending the recent murder by a misguided young man inflamed by the speeches of Bolshevist leaders, Mr. Lambert Could that conceivably excuse the mass murders carried out simply in order to terrify people into terror and obedience towards the world that justice and humanity meant nothing to rulers in Moscow!

LIBERAL HEN FAILS.

MR. DAVIDSON AND ADDLED EGG OF WESTBURY.

Mr. J. C. Davidson, M.P., chairman of the Conservative party organisation, speaking at the annual conference of Conservative Associations at Westbury on Saturday, said there was no reason why the Conservative party should be despondent at the result of the bye-elections.

It was only on Thursday that Mr. Lloyd George, addressing an audience in Aberdeen, declared the Liberal party being united, and went on to say that the Liberals had every reason to be hopeful for the first time, Mr. Lloyd George crowed too soon, for if he was crowing in anticipation of the egg which the Liberal hen was about to lay in Westbury, his well known powers of prophecy had been brought to nought, for the egg was addled.

"It seems to me if anything is to be learnt from the last bye-election it is that a sound Conservative candidate supporting the present Government and the Prime Minister can win a traditionally Liberal seat against all-comers."

"NO HOPE FOR LIBERALISM."

"Liberals," said Sir Thomas Inskip, M.P., Solicitor-General, at Glasgow, on Saturday, "are not a very effective force in the House of Commons. I cannot believe there is any hope for Liberalism as a party in the future except as a balancing party. Mr. Lloyd George, I believe, looks forward at best to guiding the Liberal Party in possession of a sufficient number of votes so as to tip the scale and control the fortunes of the other two parties. That is a very humble part for able or distinguished part to play in politics I leave Mr. Lloyd George to say, but Liberalism would do more for the country and do more for itself if it recognised that there is very little to distinguish between the principles of the Conservative and Liberal parties.

Continued from Next Column.

the guests of Mr. Percy Hillcoat (chairman of the Prince of Wales' Hospital Committee).

All the bouquets presented at the concert went to the Prince of Wales Hospital. One of those handed to Madame Novello-Davies was presented by little Miss Rosemary Palmer, the daughter of Mr. Morris Palmer, of the firm of Foster, Yates and Co., shipowners. The little girl was a patient at the Prince of Wales' suffering from a serious hip disease, but after an operation made a remarkable recovery which surprised the doctors attending on her.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Letters sent for publication in the "Western Mail" must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the sender. Letters with typewritten signatures cannot be accepted. We cannot enter into any correspondence regarding the publication of letters.

THE TRIALS OF WELSH FISHERMEN.

PORPOISE PEST IN CARDIGAN BAY.

Sir,—The Teify net salmon fishery, which opened this season with excellent promise, has during the last fortnight been almost ruined by the visit of "schools" of porpoises to Cardigan Bay. Their depredations amongst the salmon have caused considerable loss to the fishermen of St. Dogmaels.

The fish are caught by means of Seine nets cast at the estuary of the river. This is very laborious work, and often entails a deal of danger, as the men are exposed to all sorts of weather. These difficulties are cheerfully undertaken by the men under normal conditions, but lately the fate of salmon boats returns day after day without a single catch.

The bay is infested with porpoises, which sambol at times quite near the boats. It causes considerable chagrin amongst the fishermen to see these elusive creatures catch the salmon, toss them up five or six feet into the air, and catch them again in their mouths as they come down.

These voracious pests devour the salmon in large numbers, and it is not only the net fishermen at the estuary of the river who suffer, but the coracle fishermen and the anglers in the upper reaches of the river will ultimately suffer. The Board of Conservators should take immediate action in the matter and try to alleviate the distress caused by these undesirable intruders. The fishermen suffered considerable loss last year from a visitation of the same kind and there was much poverty in the village of St. Dogmaels during the winter in consequence.

Failing concerted action, may I suggest that an appeal be made to Major Price, M.P., to use his influence on behalf of the fishermen to get a destroyer sent to cruise in the waters of Cardigan Bay.

A SINCERE SYMPATHISER.

LOUDER BROADCASTS.

FURTHER EXPLANATION OF CARDIFF POWER.

Sir,—Might I suggest that Mr. E. S. Brown's reply to "Penarthite's" comments on the relative strengths of Cardiff local programmes and London, is not correct. The Cardiff is not technically correct. The power used by the London station has nothing whatever to do with the percentage of modulation which Cardiff gives to its transmitter. Some of the best London station concerns only the transmission from the London serial. What happens is this. The performance in the London studio is picked up by the microphone and passed to a set of amplifiers. The amplifier feeds the London transmitter, and there are other amplifiers with the output also connected to telephone wires distributing the speech and music to the various provincial stations. At Cardiff, and at any other provincial station, the programme is taken from the telephone line, passed through further amplifiers, and so on to the local transmitter. If the programme is arstrong enough to modulate the local transmitter the station engineers merely bring up their controls to give greater amplification, just as they control the strength of a programme from the loco. studio.

Now here is the kernel of the matter. No B.B.C. transmitter is modulated to anything like the full extent possible, as this would lead to serious distortion; in fact, modulation is kept down well on the safe side to ensure good quality.

Rhondda No. 1 station over a long telephone line has different characteristics from a local station's output, and it is found that it is safe to give a little greater modulation on the transmitter in the case of the Rhondda distance. Ivor Novello certainly has the facility for writing captivating music, some of it delightful and effective, and these performances gained a furore in which he was the chief participant. Madame Novello-Davies won many bouquets and the instinted applause of the audience.

SINGING GRANDMOTHERS.

It may be indelicate to stress the fact of the soloists being grandmothers; notwithstanding this, their contributions were most acceptable. Although the selection was Handel's "Where'er You Walk," Miss Francis, who won the soprano solo prize at the World's Fair, was deservedly encored for the rendering of the recit. and aria "Open unto Me the Gates and "I will exalt Thee" from Michael Costa's "Eli." Later, she gained a further encore for her singing of "The Wren" (Benedict), which was really an enjoyable example of the art of the coloratura soprano. Madame Theresa Frebairn also acquitted herself creditably in the solo of the Novello number already referred to.

THE SOLO CHOIR GIRLS.

One could not help thinking that what was the real musical gem of the afternoon was almost wasted. As Madame Elsa Tostis played "The Moonlight Sonata," one sensed a poetic treatment that would have been better appreciated in a more intimate environment. As it was, the piano was to the wrong position, and an epidemic of coughing seemed to have broken out in the audience. The pianist was more fortunate at her second appearance—the position of the instrument having been changed—when a natural vivacity found scope for ebullition in the more showy music of Liszt and Wagner or Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" and "Dance of Elves," a work which commanded attention with less effort.

IVOR NOVELLO AS ACTOR.

Not the least attractive form of variety contributed to the programme was the presentation of the Breakfast Scene from "The Rat," in which Mr. Ivor Novello further displayed his versatility. Playing the title role in the human little episode in the Parisienne lodging, with Miss Dorothy Bailey as "Odile," he acted to a responsive partner, with refreshing naturalness, and the audience seemed deeply moved.

THE NEED OF CRIPPLEDOM.

In two well-contrasted recitations—"The Coming of the Lark" (Eric MacKay) and "The Enchanted Shirt" (Col. John Hay)—Sir Thomas Hughes was a decided success as a public elocutionist. He also was the mouthpiece of the cause of crippledom, for which he made a fervent appeal during the interval—a plea strongly enforced by Sir John Lynn-Thomas, C.B., and supported by the Lord Mayor (Alderman William Grey), who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. J. Jenkins). Madame Novello-Davies and all her helpers were thanked most cordially. Much material good should result from her efforts; but the need is great. Thirty thousand pounds is required to carry out the comprehensive scheme for the amelioration of crippledom—all to come from voluntary sources. Founded in 1917, and opened by his Royal Highness, whose name it bears, the Prince of Wales' Hospital, after notable wartime service, turned its attention to civilian cripples, mostly little children. Now it has a waiting list of over a thousand. Hence the desire for a country branch—where the little ones do much better—which is the object of the present fund. South Wales is urged to be true to its philanthropic traditions.

CIVIC RECEPTION.

LORD MAYOR RENEWS OLD FRIENDSHIP.

Prior to the concert Madame Clara Novello-Davies and her son, Mr. Ivor Novello, were the central figures in a merry little group officially welcomed by the Lord Mayor (Alderman William Grey) and the Lady Mayoress (Mrs. J. Jenkins) at the City-hall, Cardiff.

The Lord Mayor and Madame Clara Novello-Davies knew each other in their childhood days, so that there was warmth in the greetings under such auspicious circumstances. They chatted gaily of their experiences as natives of the City, until the arrival of Mr. Ivor Novello, who had travelled specially from London to be present.

Others in the party were Miss Dorothy Bailey, Madame Elsa Tostis, and Mr. Lloyd Williams (the accompanist).

There were also present Sir Thomas Hughes (chairman) and Dr. W. Llewellyn Williams (chief medical officer of the Welsh Board of Health), Mr. Norman Barton (who had assisted Mr. Gilbert Shepherd in the local concert arrangements), and Mr. H. L. Francis (husband of Madame Tostis).

After a tour of the City-hall the party left for the Dutch Café, where they were

Continued in Preceding Column.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

"Jacko."—Liability cannot be evaded in the way you have in mind. We advise you to see a solicitor to issue a summons claiming the money.

"B. R. S."—(a) On the facts stated you will be entitled to a pension on January 2 next. (b) Yes. (c) No. There is no provision for refund of contributions if they have been properly paid.

"A. J. R."—(1) We have no copy of its constitution. Delegates are sent to the annual conference by the various societies all over the country. (2) No. Those who have recently allied themselves with the Labour party, but apparently as individual members, must decide for themselves whether or not they will fall in with the arrangement.

"Puzzled."—The will should be proved and the probate of the will registered with the company. This will be notice to them of the death of the deceased. The executors will make inquiries as to who provided the money which was placed in the joint names, and if any of it was provided by the deceased there will probably be a claim for duty in respect of that amount.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We do not give trade addresses.

Questions cannot be answered by post. Documents cannot be returned to inquirers; copies only should be enclosed with questions.

Each question should be accompanied by a distinctive nom de plume. The use of hackneyed noms de plume, such as "Constant Reader" or "Old Subscriber," should be avoided as a source of confusion and disappointment.

CARDIFF STOCKBROKER

DECISION TO MIGRATE TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Because of the depressed state of trade in this country, Mr. D. J. Rees, the Cardiff stockbroker and prominent golfer, has determined to return to South Africa.

A native of Pentyrch, he emigrated to South Africa when he was a youth, and he came a well-known Rugby footballer. He played at centre-three-quarter for Johannesburg Wanderers and Germiston. When the South African War started in 1899 he joined the Imperial Rifles, and afterwards became one of the Rhodesian Rifles and afterwards became one of the Rhodesian Rifles and afterwards became one of the Rhodesian Rifles