



THURSDAY APRIL 9 1936

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Weather Forecast  
ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate north-east wind; lousy, some bright intervals; temperature rather below average.

Further Outlook.—Mainly fair and probably milder in the South over Friday and Saturday; mainly fair in the North on Friday, probably becoming less settled later. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

Documents showing the efforts for a European settlement made by Great Britain during the last two years were published yesterday as a White Paper. (p. 9)

**FINANCE AND COMMERCE**  
In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Clearing Banks' Figures; Foreign Loans Committee; Pressed Steel Allotments; Copper Agreement Extension; More Aircraft Capital; Mysore Gold Ore Reserves; Larger Tea Consumption; and Better Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Results. (p. 19)  
Francs were under more pressure, but the Paris exchange was held at 74 31-32f. by the control. Forward francs were weaker. Dollars appreciated slightly. Gold rose 1/4d. to 140s. 10d. per oz., £287,000 being sold. Silver declined 1-16d. to 19 1/2d. (p. 19)  
The Stock Markets yesterday displayed a firm tone. Increased support was given to Home Railway stocks, which were influenced by good traffic returns. There was selective buying of industrial shares, and an all-round rally occurred in the Oil market. (p. 19)

THE SEARCH FOR PEACE

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI has chosen the meeting of the Committee of Thirteen in Geneva to consider the prospects of conciliation in Abyssinia as the effective moment to proclaim his determination to continue his war of aggression with even greater energy than before. Addressing a meeting of his Cabinet, specially summoned for the purpose, he declared yesterday that the total annihilation of the Abyssinian armies could not be avoided or delayed, and that the preparations of the home forces on land, on sea, and in the air continued with ever increasing speed. By this further disservice to the cause of peace he has intensified the grave difficulties of the moment. At yesterday's meeting of the Committee MR. EDEN raised the question of the employment of poison gas by Italian airmen, pointing out, with obvious justice, that such a violation of the Geneva Protocol of 1925 must cause doubt "whether any international conventions are of any value whatever."

M. FLANDIN suggested that inquiries should also be made into Italian allegations against the Abyssinian troops. SIGNOR MUSSOLINI seems, however, if his words are to be taken at face value, to have thrust upon the League the necessity for a fresh decision upon a still larger issue. Yesterday some members of the Committee began to show a natural impatience, and the contention will no doubt be heard that the moment when France is submitting proposals to build upon the Covenant a more secure edifice of international security, and when Germany has offered to rejoin the League and to accept the obligations of the Covenant, is certainly not the moment to confess that the Covenant is worthless.

The situation thus created by SIGNOR MUSSOLINI, it must be admitted, is hardly congenial to immediate discussion of the constructive measures required by HERR HITLER's infringement of the Treaty of Locarno and by the memorandum with which he accompanied his reoccupation of the Rhineland. Yet nothing can dispense the Governments concerned from the duty to pursue that discussion and to seek, in spite of all the manifold obstacles, to turn it into fruitful channels. To this discussion the French Government has now made its own

which her action has so rudely shaken. An undertaking to abstain for a definite period from fortifying the reoccupied area would, in British eyes, immediately restore an atmosphere propitious to a settlement. Such an undertaking should be the easier to give since fortifications are equivalent to reinforcements, and Germany has already agreed not to increase the number of troops in the area. It is not to be confused with a demand for permanent demilitarization. Before there can be any useful discussion of either the French or the German plan, or better still of the two plans together, some key has yet to be offered by Germany for the door of the conference room.

It is towards such a solution that the immediate effort must be directed. The task of reconciling the opposing views cannot be abandoned. So far from having ended in failure, it has hardly begun. MR. EDEN, in the debate in the House of Commons on Monday, set out with admirable clarity the immediate objectives of British policy—to see all the nations of Europe members of the League, with a new structure of security in Western Europe to take the place of Locarno, and a strengthening of security elsewhere by arrangements directly supervised and controlled by the League itself. If, he said, we could ensure that result by the end of the summer, it would mean so much more security in Europe that it might be possible to enter upon the consideration of larger schemes for the limitation of armaments and for the improvement of economic conditions. This statement was supplemented yesterday by LORD HALIFAX in an eloquent and moving speech which made a great impression upon the House of Lords. There will be universal agreement in this country with his declaration that if progress is to be made, we must turn our eyes to the future rather than to the past, and that every opening must be put to a fair and dispassionate test—the test of time and practice. But while the minds of statesmen are occupied with questions of procedure and issues arising out of the past, no advance can be made towards either the definite immediate objectives of the British Government or the more elaborate and ambitious plans of the French. Both now require the abandonment of long-range dialectic and the substitution of the more concentrated method of the round table.

Mr. Morrison's Move

The responsible committees of the London County Council professed "the greatest reluctance" to encroach on land dedicated to the use of the public as an open space when first they proposed that thirty acres of Hackney Marshes, a very precious East End open space, should be turned into a building estate. That reluctance has now vanished, and the committees and the Council itself are anxious only to proceed with the plan without delay. What is proposed is contrary to a law protecting a public amenity, but it has annoyed the Socialist members of the L.C.C. that anyone should stay them from a course on which they were resolved and should maintain the legal rights of the public to the continued enjoyment of an open space when they themselves found it convenient to relegate those rights to a subsidiary place. The Council has therefore decided to ask Parliament to change the law. There has been no time since the High Court's decision for a thorough reconsideration of the very difficult task of rehousing

control; but in that belief he was mistaken and, not for the first time, he has been made a scapegoat. In 1921, when Minister of War under the Monarchy, he was dismissed for others' mistakes in the wretched war against ABD-EL-KRIM. In 1930 he was imprisoned for a supposed share in the military rising at Jara. In 1933 he was excommunicated for signing an anti-Catholic law forced on him by the Cortes. And continually since 1931 he has been attacked from both political wings.

Spanish political parties are contrasted vividly, like the colours in the national flag: red, growing in strength at present; yellow, representing the deposed PRESIDENT'S Liberalism, fast diminishing; purple, for the forces of the Right and the distant hopes of the Monarchists. Within recent months the bitterness between Left and Right has gravely increased. Left extremists celebrated their election victory by burning churches; Right reactionaries appear in some places to have terrorized the voters into giving them whatever support they received. So great is the national tension that the Government announced a few days ago that the municipal elections, fixed for Easter Sunday, had been postponed for fear of disorders. Such a measure may serve for the day, but what of the future? Foreign observers in Spain report that the Socialists, now growing in strength, are tending more and more towards Communism and are increasing their pressure on the Republican Prime Minister, SEÑOR AZAÑA. Spain is without the restraining influence of a second Chamber. She has just rid herself of a President who conscientiously tried to combine the offices of both President and second Chamber—and it is probable that the Cortes will ensure that his successor is a man closer to their way of thinking. The future depends therefore largely on the attitude of SEÑOR AZAÑA, who showed himself a strong and astute politician when last he was in power, and is likely now to realize how dangerous are the forces which threaten the Republic.

The Power of the Cross

The appeal to the highest elements in human nature made by Good Friday and Easter may well seem to be intensified by the present troubles of the world. Many of them are largely due to a clash of irreconcilable ideals and to a conflict of the kind which came to a head in Jerusalem during Holy Week. Good Friday indeed comes this year with a peculiar solemnity of warning both to nations and to individuals. Yet to the warning is linked a message of encouragement, as Good Friday is linked to Easter. At Easter the ideals of the CRUCIFIED, which His enemies thought to have killed, shared in His Resurrection, and the Cross itself, that badge of infamy, became the symbol of triumphant power. CHRIST'S trust in trustfulness, after a seeming failure, was justified by its permanent results. His unwavering faith in humanity stirred a response in those who followed Him, so that they rose to heights they had thought beyond their reach. They learnt that the surest way of getting the best from a man—or, for that matter, from a nation—is to expect the best, and that the surest hope of reforming a suspicious character lies in showing him that you have forgone suspicion. Our LORD'S ideal has been vindicated by experience, and that experience, in turn, has been made possible by the power of the Cross.

MOBILIZATION IN 1914

THE FLEETS AT PORTLAND

FIRST SEA LORD'S ORDER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Admiral Mark Kerr's letter in to-day's issue of *The Times* correctly attributes to Prince Louis of Battenberg the issue of the order on Sunday, July 26, 1914, which prevented the dispersal on the Monday following of the Fleets at Portland.

When some months later that loyal and gallant Prince felt himself, to my extreme regret, forced by calumny to resign his office of First Sea Lord, I took occasion to write in a public letter that his was "the first hand that sent the message to keep the Fleets together." The story is not however complete without reference to the telephone conversation which I had with the First Sea Lord from Cromer on that same Sunday morning authorizing him to take, if he thought fit, the action which he did in the afternoon.

I think it would be a pity to draw invidious distinctions between the sailors and the civilians at the Admiralty in 1914, when all worked together in such perfect trust and harmony, with results which were not considered unsatisfactory by the public.

I am, &c.,  
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.  
11, Morpeth Mansions, Westminster, S.W.1,  
April 8.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ARGENTINA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should be grateful if you would allow me to remind the influential readers of *The Times* that the revision of what is known as the Roca-Runciman Convention is imminent. During the last three years much has been written and spoken on the disadvantages and advantages of this and other trade agreements, and now all arguments more or less threadbare will doubtless be repeated in Parliament, in Congress, and in the Press here and in Argentina. Through it all may I suggest that the past be remembered and the future borne in mind?

Argentina is not wholly within our domestic circle. Our own farmers and Dominions are right inside, and this goes without saying, but let us all remember that Argentina is necessary to the continuance of the happiness and peaceful development of our family circle, for it is the United Kingdom, its centre, which has provided the capital that has aided Argentina to ease the burden of life of our masses by providing a cheap and plentiful food supply and a market for our manufactures.

Give and take there must be, but in the impending negotiations, if the desirability and even necessity of maintaining our close association with Argentina for the common weal of the Empire is not forgotten, the millions of our population will have cause to rejoice together with our investors in that country.

I am, &c.,  
FOLLETT HOLT.

TEXT OF FRENCH REPLY

A 25-YEAR PACT

COUNTER-PROPOSALS TO GERMANY

PARIS, April 8.—The text of the French reply to the German Memorandum was issued to-day with a *communiqué*, which states that the documents comprise:—

- (1) A Memorandum addressed to the British Government and communicated to the Belgian and Italian Governments, containing observations from French Government in reply to the Memorandum handed to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by Herr von Ribbentrop on April 1.
  - (2) A peace plan communicated to representatives of the three Locarno Powers, and containing views of the French Government for the constitution of peace in Europe by the development of collective security, mutual assistance, and reduction of armaments, as well as by widespread economic and financial organization within the framework of the League of Nations, taking particularly into account the needs of the European States.
- "In addition (the *communiqué* continues), Flandin and M. Paul-Boncour will have to make known to the representatives of three of the Locarno Powers the views of the French Government as regards the decisions called in accordance with the recent conversations in London, by the attitude of the German Government concerning the provisions of arrangement of March 19."

The text of the Memorandum is as follows:—

"Through the French Embassy in London, French Government received from the British Government a communication of the translation of the Memorandum handed to the Secretary of State on April 1, 1936, whereby the German Government, at the same time as it defines its attitude regarding the arrangement drawn up on March 19 by the representatives of the Locarno Powers, sets forth a number of proposals which, according to it, constitute 'a peace plan.'"

"The Government of the French Republic considers that it must formulate without delay the principal observations suggested to it by the first study of this document."

"The German Memorandum having been made public, the French Government naturally reserves the right to give the same publicity to its own observations."

PARAGRAPH I  
On the morrow of the repudiation of the undertakings freely and solemnly renewed at Locarno, and following the Demilitarized Zone of armed forces of the Republic would have had the out delay, suitable measures for legal situation and repressing "a situation by the German initiative. The risks of new complications for do this."  
It first asked the Council of the League of Nations the infringement of the treaty time, in conversations carried on March 19 with representatives of the League are parties to the Locarno Treaty seek possibilities of friendly solution.  
The arrangement which resulted from the negotiations is proof of the care of the French Government represented to take into account the legitimate susceptibilities of Germany.

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Trust has accepted a gift of seven of cliff land on the Suffolk coast and a half from Whitby. (p. 11)

London and Home Counties Traffic Committee plead, in their annual report to the Minister of Transport, for a programme of improved means of communication in the London traffic. (p. 11)

It has been decided that an Imperial Conference be held in London next year during the vacation period. (p. 14)

Shortcomings of artillery, as well as the difficulties imposed on gunners by time restrictions, were demonstrated at an annual shoot of the School of Artillery at Larkhill ranges yesterday. (p. 16)

New ships took the water yesterday. Destroyer Hyperion, of the Hero class, built on Tyne; the paddle-steamer *Miss Fields*, after a naming ceremony performed by Miss Fields, at Southampton; and the "economy" ship *St. Helena*, at Belfast. (p. 11)

Improvements have been made at the docks in time for the Easter holiday. (p. 11)

Queen Mary left the graving dock at Hampton yesterday and was berthed with difficulty in the Ocean Dock. (p. 11)

House of Lords yesterday a debate took place on foreign affairs. Lord Halifax stated the policy of the Government. (p. 7)

House of Commons the draft of the Employment Insurance (Reduction in Rates of Contributions) Order was passed. (pp. 7 and 8)

**ITAL AND FOREIGN**

French Peace Plan, which is published in this morning, provides for the organization of security in Europe (which is treated as a unit), the placing of armed forces at the disposal of the League, and measures for economic reconstruction. There should be territorial changes for 25 years. An accompanying Memorandum criticizes the plan in the breach of Locarno and Herr Hitler's Peace Plan. (pp. 15 and 16)

Efforts for early efforts to bring the war in Asia to an end and the use of poison by Italian troops were discussed yesterday evening by the Committee of Thirteen. (p. 4)

Mussolini yesterday declared that Italy's aims would be achieved only by "the total annihilation of the Abyssinian military apparatus." (p. 14)

Inspired article by Signor Gayda in the *nole d'Italia* denies that the Italians have used poison gas in Abyssinia; makes counter-accusations against the British; and denies the competency of the Committee of Thirteen to interfere into the matter. (p. 13)

United States Navy Department wishes to spend \$10,000,000 for laying down two battleships early next year for replacement. It is expected to bring the number of cruisers up to the time Great Britain possesses 70. (p. 3)

Emperor of Abyssinia has issued a proclamation calling to the colours every man capable of fighting. (p. 13)

Ceremony of India, Lord Willingdon, yesterday his final address to the Central Legislature in New Delhi and reviewed the changes during his five years of office. (p. 9)

Meeting was begun at Leicester yesterday. Willingdon foursomes golf tournament was concluded yesterday, when Dr. J. A. Flaherty won. T. Twine were successful. (p. 6)

World's professional snooker championship continued in London yesterday, when Stanbury won his heat against A. Mann. (p. 11)

contribution in a memorandum, the full text of which is given in other columns. It is a reply, falls into two parts—the first political, refuting the arguments by which Herr Hitler endeavoured to justify his action in tearing up the Locarno Treaty, the second constructive, setting out a counter-scheme for the organization of peace on a durable basis. This peace plan is not to be regarded, any more than that submitted by Herr Hitler, as an attempt to impose a cut-and-dried solution, but as material deserving the most serious consideration and discussion.

It is, characteristically perhaps, more elaborate than the German plan, which the French Government, for reasons given in their memorandum, dismisses as for the most part inadequate. Its most striking proposals are those for a regional arrangement for mutual assistance in Europe to be organized and controlled by a European Commission. It is suggested that all the States associated in this organization should undertake not to ask for any modification of existing frontiers for a period of twenty-five years, that these associated States should agree to an extensive disarmament reducing their armed forces within limits to be fixed by the European Commission; and that they should maintain special forces to be held at the disposal of the Commission or of the Council of the League of Nations, thus constituting an international police force. There are other proposals for the review by the Commission of existing treaties to determine whether they are compatible with the regional pacts and for the revision of certain colonial statutes to ensure equality of economic rights and cooperation between the States associated in the European pact. Doubts will be felt whether all these suggestions are practicable. Europe can hardly be described as ripe or ready for the large renunciations of sovereignty to be demanded. Nor is there much that is convincing in the revived though modified plan for earmarking forces in the various States for League purposes. This recalls the system of Reich contingents maintained at one time by the German Governments belonging to the Holy Roman Empire, which experience proved useless and unworkable. But the suggestions as a whole constitute an elaborate and far-reaching plan not to be met with purely destructive criticism but to be examined together with the German proposals, as an alternative to which they are put forward. Care must be taken that the whole idea, indispensable as it is, of writing a new peace treaty does not founder in lengthy and inconclusive discussions to which it offers temptation by its very comprehensiveness. That is a danger inherent in every attempt to accomplish at one bound what must be undertaken in stages, and it is clearly present in the French scheme.

At the present moment however the immediate purpose must be to clear away the obstacles in the way of discussion of a permanent organization for an ordered peace. The first part of the French memorandum makes clear what these difficulties are, setting out the questions raised and the suspicions excited by the German action and the German memorandum. They may be summed up as a demand for some effective assurance that what has occurred with regard to the Rhineland will not be repeated with regard to Austria, or Memel, or Danzig, or the border territories of Czechoslovakia. Both Mr. EDEN and LORD HALIFAX have repeated their regret that so far Germany has failed to recognize the necessity of restoring as far as possible, by some voluntary

Stepney. If indeed there is no other way of improving housing than by some encroachment on open spaces, then the encroachment will be endured; but the public of London must be convinced that the choice is between slums and open spaces before it will willingly let the open spaces go.

MR. MORRISON, in his enthusiasm for the rehousing scheme, declares that thirty acres are a small and insignificant part of Hackney Marshes and will not be missed. That is a really disquieting argument in the mouth of a leader of the greatest local authority which is entrusted with the custody of open spaces. Will MR. MORRISON take a quiet moment during his transatlantic visit to consider what he might have said if others had made this proposal to alienate an invaluable extent of open space? He calls upon his critics to provide him with an alternative housing scheme. That is common rhetorical form in political back-chat, but in a practical matter of this kind—where he is proposing to invade a public right—it is just the evasion of a responsibility which is his and that of his colleagues. So likewise is the decision at this stage to proceed by way of a Parliamentary Bill. Parliament is not at all likely to confer on the L.C.C. exceptional powers to curtail an open space unless convinced both of the necessity for the proposal and of the acquiescence of London opinion. It begins to look as though MR. MORRISON has a closed mind on the subject. He has nothing but resentment for the hindrance of a statute conceived entirely in the public interest and for the justifiable criticism of a scheme which, whatever else it does—and it would do much for housing—would make an irreparable reduction of London's open spaces and establish a menacing precedent.

**Spain Drops the Pilot**

For five years SEÑOR ALCALÁ ZAMORA has had a thankless task, but it is over now, and Spain is searching for a new President. On Tuesday night the Deputies passed by an overwhelming majority a Socialist and Communist motion censuring him for dissolving the previous Cortes at the time he thought fit, which was in January. The Left wing had gained much success in the subsequent elections, and a Radical-Socialist Government was put in power; but the Left extremists believe that they would have done still better if the PRESIDENT had dissolved the Cortes a few months earlier, before asking SEÑOR VALLADARES to form an interim Government representing Centre opinion so far as possible. In their eyes SEÑOR ALCALÁ ZAMORA is a reactionary, and for that they have got rid of him. But in the eyes of the Right-wing Deputies he is a revolutionary still and they therefore refrained from voting in his defence. The plain truth is that he has pleased few people in Spain. He has sought always as President to cultivate a Centre party, and in the present temper of Spain such a party, strong enough to govern, is not to be found.

When, in 1931, he became the first President of the restored Spanish Republic, the great divisions in the Republican ranks had already become apparent. SEÑOR ALCALÁ ZAMORA was made President partly because of his leadership of the revolution, but also no less because he could no longer be Prime Minister. The revolution had even then, a few months after its inception, shown tendencies more extravagant than suited his Liberal and Catholic outlook. He resigned the Premiership because the Left wing insisted on the expulsion of the Jesuits. Probably he believed that as President he could check forces

of power or, being conscious, can resist its influence. Yet the character as well as the degree of this influence varies. Most notably, perhaps, the power of the Cross is shown by the feelings of sorrowful emotion and regret which it stirs. Even those but lightly attached to Christian belief are genuinely sad when Good Friday reminds them that a life so beautiful had an end so tragic, that a blend of hatred and stupidity perpetrated so monstrous a crime. Others, with a deeper religious sense, feel not merely sorrow but contrition as they face the Cross. Its power makes them realize, as nothing else can, the full horror of sin and the enormity of human ingratitude to God. It was the sin of all men in every age, and their own sins among them, which made necessary, they feel, the sacrifice offered on Calvary, and accordingly the type of Good Friday service which they value most of that which is in tune with the note of penitence. Probably most churches will be found to encourage that mood to-morrow. They attempt to make the story of the Crucifixion so vivid that worshippers will be able to concentrate upon it and to banish from their minds all anticipations of Easter. Then, on Sunday, they will more easily recapture something of the surprise of Easter, something of the astonished joy which tidings of the Resurrection brought to the first disciples.

This type of devotional scheme is a legacy from distant centuries, and to many worshippers it has brought, year after year, true spiritual help. Others, however, are inclined to dislike it on the ground that they are required to pretend ignorance of what was to follow on the third day. Probably there is some weight in the objection, but there is far more in the fact that any attempt to contemplate the Cross apart from the Resurrection is to disregard the teaching and example of the New Testament. ST. PAUL and his contemporaries did not approach Easter through Good Friday; they approached Good Friday through Easter. For them the power of the Cross was the central truth of Christianity, and the chief value of the Resurrection was that it justified and interpreted this power. If any would even begin to understand the mystery and glory of the Cross, he must not view it as a thing apart; he must place the Cross in the light of the Resurrection. Then only will both its tragedy and triumph be fully visible. To interpose a screen between Good Friday and Easter, deliberately to inhibit on the Day of the Cross remembrance of the Day of Resurrection, would have seemed the strangest of errors to the Apostles. If ST. PAUL could "glory in the Cross," that was because he saw the Crucifixion not as an isolated event, for then it could have been only a bitter memory of shame, but as transfigured by the Resurrection. So seen, it was something to be placed in the forefront of the Christian message. The Cross had become a throne, its weakness was changed to invincible power, it brought assurance of pardon and of death's overthrow. Though penitence must have its place, this message of high encouragement which the early followers of CHRIST drew from the contemplation of His Passion should still dominate the observance of Good Friday. In proportion as men begin to understand what the event of Good Friday involved, they can be sure that it was not for a few that the SON OF GOD "was contented" to suffer death. Whatever of struggle and apparent defeat are in store, whatever of sorrow or physical pain, the story of CHRIST'S Passion and its sequel shows that these things are not to be the end. There can be no Good Friday without its Easter. There can be no good and no

April 8.

**FOREIGN SHIPS IN COASTWISE TRADE**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES**

Sir,—We have read Sir Alfred Read's letter published by you to-day, and desire to comment thereon.

He has carefully avoided stating the nationality of the foreign vessels which are competing with his enterprises in the coastal trade, but it is fairly well known that they are Dutch.

No country has treated us better than Holland in trade relations, and up to the present we have enjoyed free access to the coastal trade of Netherlands India and to the trade between Holland and her Colonies. Any attack upon Dutch shipping exposes British shipping to serious reprisals and to losses far greater than any gains our coastal trade can make at the expense of those Britons who require a coastal service.

The interest of British shipowners in the coastal trade of China is far greater than that of foreign shipowners in the coastal trade of Great Britain, but how can we object to the Chinese closing their coastal trade to our shipping if we consider it right to close the British coasting trade to Dutch shipping?

We are, &c.,

ALFRED HOLT AND CO.  
India Buildings, Liverpool, 2, April 6.

**IMPORTED POTATOES**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES**

Sir,—Mr. A. T. Scaries, in his letter published in *The Times* on Monday last, questions the accuracy of the Board's estimated deficiency in the available supplies of potatoes of 63,000 tons. These figures are compiled from actual returns sent in by registered producers and authorized merchants who are fully competent to make adequate allowance for wastage in clamps, and the Board have every confidence in the accuracy of these estimates.

The deficiency is very small—under a week's consumption—compared with the total production of potatoes in Great Britain, and this slight deficiency would have been more than covered by a continuance of the flow of imports which had been coming in for many weeks past. In other words, the removal of the £1 a ton duty is entirely unnecessary and has created perturbation and dislocation in the potato industry from one end of the country to the other.

I am, &c.,

JOHN MOLLETT (Chairman, Potato Marketing Board),  
Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2, April 7.

**THE SITE OF VANCOUVER**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES**

Sir,—As one of the small number of survivors who remember the site of the town of Vancouver before its foundation, it may be of interest if I comment upon the very interesting article in to-day's issue of *The Times*.

I visited Burrard Inlet in H.M.S. *Satellite* in March, 1885. The site of the great city already visualized was a place known as Port Moody, above the second narrows. The picture to the left of the page represents my memory of Port Moody at that date. The site of Vancouver to-day was known as the Hastings saw mill. I did not land there, but, so far as I could see, the mill was the only building upon the water front, and I was told later that this was actually the case. The railway line was finished for some 100 miles, but had not joined up with the eastern section. Though Port Moody was named as the terminus, it was quite apparent to us that the town would ultimately be placed above the first narrows, the second narrows being impracticable during the smoke fogs which are so prevalent in the autumn. I visited Vancouver 10 years later. It was already a great city.

I am, &c.,

B. M. CHAMBERS.

The German Government nevertheless rejects the proposals of March 19 as derogatory to the German people and refusing it equality of rights.

No one, however, threatens the independence of the German people, no one refuses it equality of rights, no one dreams of assailing its honour, unless it be an attempt against the honour of the nation to remind it that respect of treaties is a fundamental rule of international relations, a rule which the German Government, like any other, cannot escape by alleging that such and such an obligation hinders its liberty or its independence, or that the execution of such and such an engagement can no longer, according to its own expression, "be tolerated" by the German nation.

"In order to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security," says the preamble to the League Covenant, it is necessary to maintain "a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations."

Will the Government of the Reich which announces its intentions of rejoining the League of Nations ask on that occasion that this text should be revised in order to conform with its conceptions?

Should we henceforward inscribe it (*i.e.*, in the Covenant) that the rule stops short at the point where for each people begins "the vital right" of which it alone shall be the judge?

**PARAGRAPH**

Having thus estimated cheaply the essential principles of international law, the German Government in its Memorandum had not to take history into any further account. According to it, the demilitarization of the Rhineland is said to be in contradiction to the very bases on which peace was concluded and to run counter to engagements taken at the moment of the Armistice.

These assertions have no foundation either directly or indirectly.

The demilitarization of the Rhineland was nothing else than a guarantee of security granted to Europe against the new enterprises of Germany.

It did not violate any of the principles inscribed in the Fourteen Points of President Wilson. If it had been otherwise, the German Delegation to Versailles would not have omitted to call attention to it.

Among the provisions of the Peace Treaty, the demilitarization clauses are among the few against which, at no moment in the course of the negotiations, did the representatives of Germany protest.

**"STRANGE PRETENSION OF GERMANY"**

**NEW JURIDICAL THEORY**

As for the Treaty of Locarno, an attempt is now being made to give credence to the view that it was negotiated under constraint of the occupation of the Ruhr.

The Ruhr was evacuated before the negotiations were even envisaged.

In reality, the Rhineland Pact tended to create a new situation in Western Europe, based on respect of undertakings freely subscribed, and its negotiation was instigated by the German Government itself, seeking a guarantee of security for the Western frontier of the Reich.

Free recognition of the Demilitarized Zone was given in exchange for a pledge of peace for Germany.

The Locarno Treaty constituted the firmest foundations of West European stability, the foundations which the policy of the Reich has not hesitated to destroy.

In support of the thesis, which facts and dates belie, the German Memorandum thinks that it can invoke a new juridical theory—namely, that no nation could voluntarily renounce its sovereign rights without exterior pressure; the origin of the demilitarization clauses was the constraint of necessity; and even if they were negotiated in conditions of liberty and equality, the Locarno Treaty could not have a sacred character because it reproduces the provisions already included in the treaty signed after defeat.

Here, in all its gravity, appears the strange pretension of Germany, the import of which Europe should weigh well—in so far as the European territorial statute results from the treaties of 1919, it is in this whole statute which Germany reserves the right to call into question, in spite of whatever confirmations it may have been the object since the peace is made.

What then does it matter that the German Government declares that it cherishes no territorial ambition? What does it matter that it proclaims its wish to respect frontiers if, from now on, it has reserved to itself the possibility of declaring some day that the confirmation freely given by it could not have the effect of changing the initial character of the cession of the territories of which these frontiers are the issue, cession which was granted under outside pressure or under the empire of necessity?

**AUSTRIA, DANZIG, MEMEL**

Must we conclude that Germany, starting from this new juridical basis taken from an unpublished international law, might to-morrow call into question the Statute of Danzig, that of Memel, and

revision of European frontiers; and such and such a restitution of German colonial territories...

PARAGRAPH 3
A return to arguments of the juridical order, by which the German Government has the pre-emption of justifying its initiatives of March 7, might be dispensed with.

PARAGRAPH 4
Grave as was the situation on March 7, it did not divert the Locarno Powers from a policy of moderation.

PARAGRAPH 5
The Governments were ready, with Germany, to seek a new statute for the Rhineland; were ready to take part in wide negotiation to settle problems that the security of Western Europe involves...

PARAGRAPH 6
On the basis of a fait accompli such negotiation was impossible.

PARAGRAPH 7
Reducing their legitimate demands to a minimum, the four Governments simply demanded that Germany should make the necessary "gestures" so that provisional solutions allowing the re-establishment of confidence which had been so greatly shaken might prevail.

PARAGRAPH 8
They asked her to recognize the sovereignty of international law by submitting her claims to the Hague Tribunal, to recognize that the Rhineland question, the object of an international arrangement, could not be settled by unilateral decision, and finally, to join in measures, capable of creating a new atmosphere in countries whose security was menaced by the act of March 7.

A GESTURE REFUSED

To these generous suggestions the German Government answered only with a refusal; if the Reich admits that a detente is necessary it does not propose to contribute to it.

PARAGRAPH 9
Germany was asked to apply to the Hague Court. Germany refused.

PARAGRAPH 10
She was asked to form on her territory along the Franco-Belgian frontiers a zone occupied by international forces. She replied with silence equalled to silence.

PARAGRAPH 11
She was asked for guarantees regarding the use of para-military forces stationed in the Rhineland during the transitional period. The same silence.

PARAGRAPH 12
She was asked to abstain from all fortification work and air equipment. Silence again.

PARAGRAPH 13
And if the German Government agreed reciprocally, and under the control of an international commission, not to augment the present effectives in the Rhineland Zone it did not give any assurance that these effectives are not even now greater in number than the contingent officially announced on March 7.

the Peace Treaty, the least one can say of this formula, already put forward many times, is that its sense has never been made clear.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

The Government of the Reich formulates another proposal which hardly appears compatible with the principles of the Covenant. By suggesting that respect of agreements to be concluded should be ensured by a Court of Arbitration whose decisions would be binding it not only sets aside all intervention by the Permanent Court of International Justice but also it appears to reject in advance even the competence of the Council.

PARAGRAPH 14
If one of the agreements of non-aggression, the conclusion of which is envisaged by Germany, should be violated, would this violation fall under the Covenant?

PARAGRAPH 15
If, in the mind of the German Government, it should be otherwise, it must conclude that the return of the Reich to the League is envisaged as a means of intervention in the policy of other States without any essential German element of policy having been submitted to the control of the League.

PARAGRAPH 16
The Government of the Reich only appears disposed to enter upon the path of limitation of armaments with the greatest circumspection.

PARAGRAPH 17
The limitation of air armaments does not appear to be envisaged in the German plan, either from the qualitative or quantitative point of view.

PARAGRAPH 18
As for land armaments, no quantitative limitation is even suggested, and if it is a question of qualitative limitation, nothing is said of the putting into effect of an efficacious system of control, which would be an indispensable condition.

PARAGRAPH 19
It is true the German Government has proposed to deal with the humanization of war, and the proposal is not one of those which the French Government would ever have rejected.

PARAGRAPH 20
But rather than humanizing war one should render it impossible by organizing against an eventual aggressor effective and immediate action of a collective nature.

PARAGRAPH 21
The Government of the Reich has not up to the present given its approval to such a conception. Moreover, the prohibition proposed by Germany of air bombardments with asphyxiating, toxic, or incendiary bombs is already laid down by the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which the French Government for its part has ratified.

PARAGRAPH 22
If the problem was again discussed during the Disarmament Conference, it was with a view to completing these prohibitions by energetic measures of reprisal against an eventual violator. We should have liked the German ideas on this point to be stated more precisely.

FRANCO-GERMAN RELATIONS

PARAGRAPH 23
The German "peace plan" contains proposals concerning the improvement of Franco-German relations. The French Government has taken note of these and will in no wise refuse, within the measure of the possibilities provided, to seek directly with the German Government means to give fresh impulse to the efforts which have already been undertaken in this sense.

PARAGRAPH 24
But it goes without saying that as far as they concern the relations between France and Germany, dispositions of this nature are not in their place in the system of general agreements at present envisaged. On the other hand, and as far as it is a question of the general problem of moral disarmament, the League is already entrusted with the matter, and its important preparatory work has been brought to a successful conclusion which, when the time comes, should be drawn upon in direct relations between France and Germany.

TWO QUESTIONS

PARAGRAPH 25
As for the observance by the French Republic of undertakings which its Government takes in its name, there is no need, to ensure it, of procedure contrary to the very principles of the French Constitution.

organization of security on the 'above-defined bases easier.

PARAGRAPH 26
Even were Europe, in the light of experience, to appear too vast a field for the application of collective security by mutual assistance and disarmament, there would be room for organizing regional entities within the European framework.

PARAGRAPH 27
This organization should be confined to a European Commission formed within the framework of the League.

PARAGRAPH 28
International law demands respect for treaties. No treaty should be regarded as unalterable, but no treaty can be repudiated unilaterally. In the new European organization, wherein all peoples with equal rights shall be freely associated, each State will bind itself to respect the territorial status of the members, which cannot be modified without the consent of all. No demand for modification shall be submitted for 25 years.

PARAGRAPH 29
European or regional treaties concerning the independence of States, and all limitations of their sovereignty accepted by common accord, notably regarding armaments, shall be placed under the mutual guarantee of the associates.

PARAGRAPH 30
To this end special disposition shall be made whereby, after observation by a competent international authority that the aforesaid treaties have been broken, sanctions, reaching as far as force, shall be taken with a view to the re-establishment of international law.

PARAGRAPH 31
In order that they may be able to accomplish their mutual assistance, the States associated with the European framework, or in the regional framework, shall specially provide and permanently maintain military, aerial, and naval forces at the disposal of the European Commission or the Council of the League of Nations.

PARAGRAPH 32
The permanent control of the carrying-out of treaties within the European framework, or the regional framework, shall be organized by the European Commission. All the associated European States shall bind themselves to make its work easy and to assure the execution of the decisions which this control might cause.

PARAGRAPH 33
Collective security having been organized in the European or regional frameworks by mutual assistance, all the associates shall proceed to a wide measure of disarmament.

ARMS LIMITATION

The limitation of armaments in each State shall be decided by a two-thirds majority of the European Commission or any other organ appointed by the Council of the League, with the reservation that each State may appeal to a high permanent Arbitration Court, formed for this purpose by the Council of the League, and which shall be charged to pay particular attention to the application of the principle mentioned above in Paragraph 5.

PARAGRAPH 34
All treaties existing at present in Europe, and those which may be concluded in the future between two or more members of the European community, shall be submitted to the European Commission, which shall be able to pronounce by a two-thirds majority that they are incompatible with the European pact or regional pact foreseen in Paragraphs 8 and 9.

PARAGRAPH 35
These dispositions shall apply to economic agreements as well as political ones.

EUROPEAN CUSTOMS UNION

PARAGRAPH 36
If it must be admitted that the prosperity of the peoples, and, even without speaking of prosperity, the lightening of their present sufferings, can only be obtained by the consolidation of a durable peace, founded on equal and honourable relations, then the economic cooperation of the peoples must be organized once the political work of establishing peace has been assured.

PARAGRAPH 37
The rational organization of exchanges is at the basis of economic cooperation.

INFANTRY AND GUNS

TROUBLES OF PEACE RESTRICTIONS

SMOKE SCREENS OLD AND NEW

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT LARKHILL, APRIL 8

The 200 or more infantry officers who watched the annual shoot of the School of Artillery on the ranges here to-day have no doubt consoled themselves with the knowledge that artillery assistance in time of war might be better in several respects than it can possibly be when peace-time imposes restrictions of economy and convenience.

To-day's infantry losses from "shorts" in their creeping barrage may be said to have been heavy. The call for the bombardment of a hostile battery was tardily met because the wireless messages from the reconnoitring aeroplane were smothered by music from a Walthamstow picture palace.

The aeroplane retired from the contest and the gunners took pot luck, which might have been much worse had not their maps been so good. Taken together these incidents were perhaps not calculated to breed faith in the artillery among infantry subalterns, or to inter some of the infantry canards of War days, yet the reasonable explanation of both misfortunes were reasonably accepted.

WIRE-CUTTING BY SHELLS

On another point the infantry were afforded invaluable evidence of the inherent difficulties. To-day, as in War days, the infantryman dislikes going out by night to cut wire or to drive tubes of ammonal beneath it. To-day gave him the answer to his plaint that the artillery should cut the wire. That answer is that for this work the artillery must be given a lot of ammunition and a fair allowance of time.

Fresh re-assurance on the subject of smoke screens was to be set on the other side of the scale, and there was some most convincing work against infantry massing for an attack. The old smoke screen and the new were shown at the same range and over the same front. The old smoke from the phosphorus shells went up in pillars in its old fashion, yet the stiff breeze spread enough of it along the front to serve quite a useful purpose.

Obituary PROFESSOR MORRISON

MORAL PHILOSOPHY AT ST. ANDREWS

Professor David Morrison, Professor of Moral Philosophy at St. Andrews University, died yesterday at the age of 69.

A native of Dundee, he graduated at St. Andrews in 1900. He originally intended to enter the legal profession, but his interest in philosophy led him to continue his studies in Paris and in Germany. After conducting classes in philosophy at St. Andrews, Morrison was appointed lecturer in logic at University College, Dundee. He was associated with Professor Stout in the editorship of Mind, and was for many years secretary of the Scots Philosophy Club.

LIEUT.-COL. C. M. RAMSAY
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Charles Maule Ramsay died in London on Tuesday at the age of 77. He was the youngest son of Admiral the Earl of Dalhousie, the twelfth earl, and great-uncle of the present peer.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SCRYMSOURE-STEUART-FOTHERINGHAM
Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Thomas James Scrymsoure-Steuart-Fotheringham, who died yesterday at his Perthshire seat, Murthly Castle, at the age of 73, had the unusual distinction of being convener of both the neighbouring counties of Perth and Angus.

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CANON BELA TURI
Our Budapest correspondent telegraphs:—Canon Bela Turi, papal prelate and member of the Hungarian House of Deputies, died at Fiume on Tuesday night at the age of 61. Mgr. Turi was one of the leaders of the Christian Social Party and a publicist of great authority.

PARIS.—Cloudy, bright intervals; 52deg. F. BRANIBOR.—Very fine; 48deg. F. ROMA.—Sunny; 65deg. F. MILAN.—Overcast; 51deg. F. GENOVA.—Overcast; 52deg. F.

THE WEATHER MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, April 8
GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—An anticyclone west of Ireland is spreading north-east. Weather will be mainly fair.

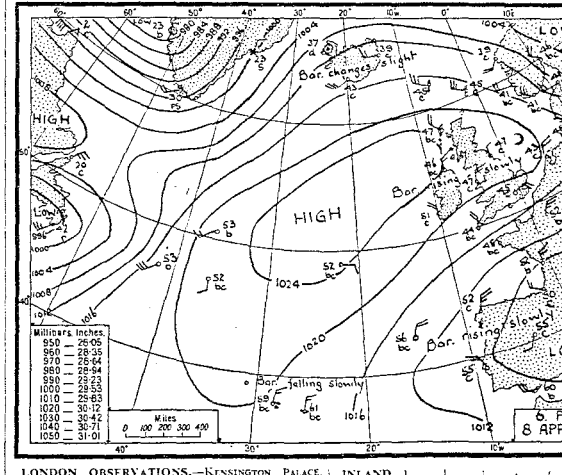
Table with columns: Stations, Sun-shine, Rain-fall, Temp. (Min, Max, Day). Includes locations like Berwick, Scarborough, London, etc.

FURTHER OUTLOOK FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Mainly fair and probably milder in the South over Friday and Saturday; mainly fair in the North on Friday, probably becoming less settled later.

SEA PASSAGES.—ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate north-east wind, fresh locally; mainly fair; sea moderate. IRISH SEA.—Light or moderate north-west wind; mainly fair; local morning coast mist; sea slight.

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds easterly, 10-15 m.p.h. at surface. 20-25 m.p.h. at 2,000 ft. Weather fair, broken cloud below 2,000 ft. Visibility 6-12 miles except near large towns.

Table with columns: WEST, SUN RISES, MOON SETS, GOOD FRIDAY. Includes times for sunrise, moonset, and weather forecasts.



INLAND AND SCOTLAND WEATHER OBSERVATIONS. Table with columns: Station, Wind, Clouds, Rain, Temp. (Min, Max, Day). Includes locations like Aberdeen, Glasgow, Edinburgh, etc.

26 The Times 9 April 1936

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 conclusion of a new treaty for the reconstruction of the system of security which Germany saw fit to destroy on March 7; this proposition, however, will assume some value in its eyes only when it knows how the observance of its new engagements by the Reich can be guaranteed.

It also notes that the Reich Government, retracting the sentiment expressed only a few weeks ago to the British and French Ambassadors, to-day declares itself favourable to the conclusion of a Western Air Pact.

It would nevertheless like to know if, in the opinion of the German Government, this pact includes an agreement for air limitation, in the absence of which the security guarantees that it might offer would be practically non-existent.

The arrangement of March 19 contained one essential disposition concerning the prohibition or limitation of the right in future to build fortifications in a zone to be determined. In the present state of Europe the attitude of the German Government with regard to this essential clause must be known.

It will thus be possible to see if the Reich is ready to recognize, not only in word but in deed, the principle of collective security, or if, on the contrary, it reserves to itself the possibility of settling by its own will, even by force, its relations with its weaker neighbours by limiting with regard to them the carrying out of assistance.

The demilitarization of the Rhineland was not only an element in French and Belgian security; it concerned the political status of the whole of Europe. The German plan bears no guarantee which would compensate for its eventual disappearance.

## EUROPEAN SECURITY AS A WHOLE EAST AND WEST

### PARAGRAPH 6

One is forced to note that Germany replies with definitely insufficient suggestions for strengthening European peace. If she declares herself ready to negotiate directly the conclusion of non-aggression pacts with each of her neighbours on the south-east and north-east frontiers she does not admit that these facts can be included in a system of collective security. She admits even less that they can be accompanied by guarantees of mutual assistance.

But bilateral non-aggression agreements, unaccompanied by a clause providing mutual assistance in favour of the victim of a brutal denunciation and a coup de force, would not add to the engagements already dependent, for Germany and her neighbours, on the 1928 Paris Pact (Briand-Kellogg Pact).

European security forms a whole and the principle of collective security is not valid for only part of the Continent. France for her part takes thought not only for her friendships but also for her obligations as a member of the League, and could not conceive of a settlement of Western security for which she would have to disinterest herself in the security of the rest of Europe.

It was the conclusion of the Franco-Soviet Pact which supplied the Reich with the pretext it sought for freeing itself from the obligations of the Locarno Treaty. It denounced the menace of a military alliance directed against its own security. It is therefore strange that in its own interest it does not envisage the conclusion of some agreement of non-aggression with Soviet Russia. As a year ago, at the time of the Stresa Conference, the German Government declared itself ready to conclude such an agreement, while admitting that alongside this agreement mutual assistance pacts between Russia and other Powers might follow, the German dispositions have therefore changed—for what reason and with what aim?

### PARAGRAPH 7

It is true that Germany declares that she is ready to re-enter the League. Since Germany left Geneva, the Government of the Republic has not ceased to affirm that European security could only be realized within the framework of the League; it would, therefore, not be the last to express approval of the decision which the Government of the Reich announced on March 7. It must, however, ask the question: How, before the solution of the crisis which she brought about by her policy of the *fait accompli*, could Germany be considered as "giving effective guarantees of her sincere intention to observe her international engagements"? The return of Germany to the League would in the present circumstances be equivocal. It would not be accomplished, however, without conditions. By recalling in a more pressing manner than several weeks ago its pretensions in the colonial sphere, did not the Government of the Reich wish it to be understood that, in default of a satisfactory solution, it reserved the possibility of again seceding? And as for the separation to be established between the League Covenant and

resolve in accordance with the rules of law or whether henceforward there will be known no other rule than that of force.

For such is unhappily the primordial question which, to spare their countries bitter surprises, the Governments are obliged to ask to-day.

In conclusion, does the vital right of the people authorize unilateral cancellation of engagements undertaken; will peace be ensured by the collaboration of all in respect of the rights of each; or will States have every latitude to settle their differences as they please in a *laissez-faire* with the States whose good faith they have taken by surprise? No European Government without having received a clear reply to this question. And still more directly another question may be put to the German Government: Does Germany unreservedly recognize as valid the present territorial and political statute of Europe? Does she admit that respect of this statute can be guaranteed by agreements concluded on the basis of mutual assistance? The proposals handed in in London, on April 1 are silent on this point.

## BASES OF PEACE INDEPENDENCE OF STATES AND EQUAL RIGHTS

### II

The following is the full text of the "Peace Proposals" submitted by France.

France, faithful to her tradition, asserts that she does not want to seek peace in securities for herself alone, in incomplete pacts, which allow war risks to remain.

Peace for all, peace total and lasting, peace with equality of rights, peace with confidence in the honour of all and with respect for the pledged word, a happy peace and a safe peace founded on international exchange which would succeed the mortal rivalry of economic nationalism, peace made real by a wide limitation of armaments leading to disarmament.

That is what the French Government proposes to other States in circumstances which, in spite of their gravity, appear to offer Europe a new possibility of union.

A small number of precise classified rules should enable all Governments who interpret the wishes of pacific peoples with good will to agree and to bear witness to common constructive views.

Collective security, mutual assistance, disarmament, economic cooperation, and European associations of resources for credit, of work, of intelligence, and the will of the peoples in favour of peace and against war, for prosperity and against misery—such are the broad lines of action for peace that the Government, sprung from the French people, offers in its name.

### PARAGRAPH 1

The first basis of international relations should be the recognition of the equality of right and independence of all States, as well as the respect of contracted engagements.

### PARAGRAPH 2

There is no durable peace between nations if that peace remains subjected to the fluctuations, needs, and ambitions of each people.

### PARAGRAPH 3

There is no real security in international relations if all conflicts which can arise between States are not resolved according to international law, obligatory on all and interpreted by impartial and sovereign international jurisdiction, and guaranteed by the forces of all the associates of the international community.

### PARAGRAPH 4

Equality of rights does not prevent any State, voluntarily and in the common interest, limiting in certain circumstances the exercise of its sovereignty and rights.

### PARAGRAPH 5

This limitation is particularly necessary in the matter of armaments in order to avoid any danger of hegemony by a more powerful people over other weaker peoples.

### PARAGRAPH 6

The inequality in fact existing between peoples should be compensated within the international community by mutual assistance against any breaking of international law.

### PARAGRAPH 7

If mutual assistance in the general framework of the League is at present difficult to apply rapidly and efficaciously, it should be supplemented by regional agreements.

## EUROPEAN COMMISSION

### PARAGRAPH 8

A typical regional unit is constituted by Europe, the development of which makes the

### PARAGRAPH 17

The rational organization of exchanges is at the basis of economic cooperation.

### PARAGRAPH 18

The expansion of markets provides the first solution. A first expansion should be found in a preferential system applicable to the inter-European exchanges.

Special economic relations leading as far as even a partial or total Customs Union would appreciably improve the economic conditions of certain European regions.

### PARAGRAPH 19

Security in exchanges is the second factor in economic progress. On the one hand, exchanges shall be protected by an international convention, or at least a European one, assuring guarantees against the abuse of protectionism either direct or indirect. The projected convention for concerted economic action established in 1931 by the League should be remembered to this end.

On the other hand, international exchanges must be protected against abusive interference on the part of States.

The conclusion of a European Customs truce, made possible by an appreciably stabilized standard of living in Europe, shall be set up, as also an international tribunal of exchanges to avoid the denunciations of commercial agreements and breaks in international relations between peoples, so prejudicial to the regularization and development of exchanges.

Finally, monetary instability and the restriction of international credit will have to be fought, particularly by means of the organization of money and credit in the European framework.

### PARAGRAPH 20

The double necessity for a common reservoir of raw materials and for territory for expansion for surplus European production should lead to a revision of certain colonial statutes, not in the domain of political sovereignty, but from the point of view of equality of economic rights and the cooperation of credit between European States, which, having assured themselves of collective security and mutual assistance, will accordingly have to be considered as associates, not as rivals.

### PARAGRAPH 21

All the problems will have to be treated, once political security has been established, by a special section in the European Commission before being submitted, if necessary, to the League Council or a general conference to which non-League members would also be invited.

### PARAGRAPH 22

Nothing in the present peace plan should be considered as contrary to the Covenant of the League or as providing an obstacle to its application, the Covenant and the plan being brought, where necessary, into harmony in order to take into account agreements which might be drawn up between the contracting parties.

### PARAGRAPH 23

It is suggested that the organizations aimed at in the present plan should as far as possible be identical with those already existing in the League, or that the League should be asked to create those as yet not in existence.

### PARAGRAPH 24

Final adherence to the peace plan presupposes adherence to the Covenant, of which the principles remain the supreme law for the contracting parties.

### PARAGRAPH 25

Failure to adhere to this plan by one or other State in the European community could not absolve the other States desiring to conform with it from putting it into operation. The plan would only have to be consequently modified, notably as regards the organization of collective security, mutual assistance, and disarmament.—*Reuter*.

## 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF LENS-MAKING FIRM

Taylor, Taylor and Hobson, Limited, of Leicester and London, lens makers and producers of photographic lenses, celebrated at Leicester on Monday the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the firm. The directors, including the founders, Captain T. S. Taylor and Mr. William Taylor, gave a dinner to all employees and a few guests, including the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Leicester, and Mr. G. W. Wooliscroft. The Lord Mayor expressed on behalf of the city his appreciation of the reputation built up by the firm and referred to the happy relationship which existed between employers and employees. Mr. G. W. Wooliscroft said that Taylor, Taylor and Hobson, Limited, had been pioneers in the application of mechanical engineering to the manufacture of high grade optical instruments. It will be recalled that many of the photographs obtained on the Mount Everest Expedition and published in *The Times* were taken with lenses made by Taylor-Hobson.

livered by one-third the number of generated more slowly but clung tenacious earth and was thinned more slowly by the It screened the advancing tanks most thorou and, screening from them their objecti doubtless demanded navigation by con while the tanks ahead of it demoralize crews of anti-tank guns.

## UNREHEARSED SHOOT

The field brigade, which shared with medium brigade the duty of dispersing prepared for an attack, gladdened the of the chilled spectators. Shells dropping among the enemy infantry in an unresh shoot compensated the infantry officers f trials their imaginary men had suppor other demonstrations. The air cooperat the day's work was unlucky in two re Broadcasting having defeated it on one engine failure reduced it on another. The conings of the autogiro as an Army coop machine were frankly recited by the mandant of the School of Army Coope and the autogiro at once responded by a forced landing within the spec enclosure.

In this series of displays the artillery revealed their difficulties as well as their to do things supremely well. None of the had been registered in advance and the suc work consequently gained in value. As a of evoking intelligent consideration of a problems the demonstrations could hard been bettered.

\* Pictures on page 18.

## ELECTRIFICATION OF T PORTSMOUTH LINE

## ORDERS PLACED BY SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Rapid progress is being made with electrification of the Southern Railway main line to Portsmouth, and the following contracts for apparatus required for this extension have been placed:—

Bruce Peebles and Co., Limited, Edinburgh, 2,500kw. steel tank rectifier equipment complete with transformers; British Thomson Houston Company, 30 4,000-ampere high speed circuit breaker, 262 2,500-ampere high speed circuit breaker, Asea Electric, Limited, London, 30 33,000-volt switchgear equipments, 30 sets of tension gear, and 30 sets of supervisory apparatus.

## BOY THROWN OVER BOARD BY A ROPE

## FATAL TREE-FELLING MI

While watching workmen felling trees at his home in Wrythe Lane, Carshalton, Surrey, Stanley Parish, 12, caught his foot in a rope just as a branch fell and was carried over the roof of a house. He died in Carshalton Hospital 10 minutes after admission.

An official of the Carshalton Urban Council stated that the rope was tied to a tree to steady another which was being lopped off. The boy's foot became entangled in the rope at the moment when the branch fell, and he was thrown 50ft. into the air over a garden, falling into the garden at the back.

Two other boys were with Stanley at the time of the accident. One, Eric Carpenter, 12, was also thrown some distance. Mr. Stanley while cleaning windows in his home, saw a thing flying in the air. She thought at it was a branch, but then saw that it was a boy. She did not realize that it was her own son, Eric Carpenter, describing the accident. "We were playing round the back of the new houses. Ropes had been tied to trees, and connected with the trees to be felled. We stood by the ropes and suddenly the big tree fell and caught us. Stanley was thrown into the air and I was thrown over a fence, but was not hurt."

Mrs. Agnes Louisa Hingworth, wife of Canon J. R. Hingworth, died at Oxford at the age of 75. After his death, in 1910, she edited his letters, which showed how much she was his influence as a scholar and philosopher.