

was, it is true, once more extremely sorry that there was no bloodshed—that 175,000 Germans were able to return to the homeland which they loved above everything else without a few hundred thousands others having to be shot for it! This grieved the apostles of humanitarianism deeply. It was therefore no wonder that they immediately began to look out for new possibilities of bringing about a thorough disturbance of the European atmosphere after all. And so, as in the case of Czechoslovakia, they again resorted to the assertion that Germany was taking military steps—that is, was supposedly mobilizing. This mobilization was said to be directed against Poland.

RELATIONS WITH POLAND

THE PROBLEM OF DANZIG

There is little to be said as regards German-Polish relations. Here too the Peace Treaty of Versailles—of course intentionally—inflicted a most severe wound on Germany. The strange way in which the Corridor giving Poland access to the sea was marked out was meant, above all to prevent for all time the establishment of an understanding between Poland and Germany. This problem is—as I have already stressed—perhaps the most painful of all problems for Germany. Nevertheless I have never ceased to uphold the view that the necessity of a free access to the sea for the Polish State cannot be ignored, and that as a general principle, valid for this case too, nations which Providence has destined or, if you like, condemned to live side by side would be well advised not to make life still harder for each other artificially and unnecessarily. The late Marshal Wislouski was of the same opinion; he was therefore prepared to go into the question of clarifying the atmosphere of German-Polish relations, and finally to conclude an agreement whereby Germany and Poland expressed their intention of renouncing war altogether as a means of settling the questions which concerned them both.

TENSION LESSENER

This agreement contained one single exception, which was in practice conceded to Poland. It was laid down that the pact of mutual assistance already entered into by Poland—this applied to the pact with France—should not be affected by the agreement. But it was obvious that this could apply only to the pact of mutual assistance already concluded beforehand, and not to whatever new pact might be concluded in the future. It is a fact that the German-Polish Agreement resulted in a remarkable lessening of the European tension. Nevertheless there remained one open question between Germany and Poland, which sooner or later quite naturally had to be solved—the question of the German city of Danzig. Danzig is a German city and wishes to belong to Germany. On the other hand, this city has contracts with Poland, which were admittedly forced upon it by the dictators of the Peace of Versailles. But since, moreover, the League of Nations, formerly the greatest stirrer-up of trouble, is now represented by a High Commissioner—incidentally a man of extraordinary tact—the problem of Danzig must in any case come up for discussion, at the latest with the gradual extinction of this calamitous institution. I regarded the peaceful settlement of this problem as a further contribution to a final loosening of the European tension. For this loosening of the tension is assuredly not to be achieved through the agitations of insane war-mongers, but through the removal of the real elements of danger. After the problem of Danzig had already been discussed several times some months ago, I made a concrete offer to the Polish Government. I now make this offer known to you gentlemen, and you yourselves will judge whether this offer did not represent the greatest imaginable concession in the interests of European peace.

As I have already pointed out, I have always seen the necessity of an

arrangements governing its relations with Germany. I can but welcome such an idea, provided, of course, that these arrangements are based on an absolutely clear obligation binding both parties in equal measure. Germany is perfectly willing at any time to undertake such obligations, and also to fulfil them.

NATIONALIST SPAIN

GENERAL FRANCO'S TRIUMPH

If for these reasons fresh unrest has broken out in Europe during the last few weeks the responsibility therefor lies solely in the propaganda in the service of the international war-mongers which we know well and which, conducted by numerous organs of the democratic States, endeavours, by continually increasing nervousness and inventing continual rumours, to make Europe ripe for a catastrophe, that catastrophe from which it is hoped to achieve what has not yet been brought about—namely, the Bolshevik destruction of European civilization! The hate of these mischief-makers is the more readily to be understood as they were deprived of one of the greatest danger-spots of the European crisis, thanks to the heroism of one man, his nation and—I may say—also thanks to the Italian and German volunteers. In the past weeks Germany has experienced and celebrated the victory of Nationalist Spain with the most fervent sympathy. As I resolved to answer the plea of General Franco to give him the assistance of National-Socialist Germany in countering the international support of the Bolshevik incendiaries, this support of Germany was misinterpreted and abused in the most infamous way by these same international agitators. They declared at the time that Germany intended to establish herself in Spain, and proposed taking Spanish colonies, indeed the landing of 20,000 soldiers in Morocco was invented as an infamous lie, in short, nothing was omitted that could cast suspicion on the idealism of our and the Italian support, in order to find the material for fresh war-mongering. In a few weeks now the victorious hero of Nationalist Spain will celebrate his festive entry into the capital of his country.

The Spanish people will acclaim him as their deliverer from unspeakable horrors, and as the liberator from bands of incendiaries who are estimated to have more than 775,000 human lives on their conscience through executions and murders alone. The inhabitants of the villages and towns were literally butchered under the silent benevolent patronage of West European and American democratic humanitarian apostles. In this his triumphal procession the volunteers of our German Legion will march, together with their Italian comrades, in the ranks of the valiant Spanish soldiers. There he to be able to welcome them home soon afterwards. The German nation will then know how bravely its sons have played their part on that soil too in the struggle for the liberty of a noble people and therewith for the salvation of European civilization; for if the sub-human forces of Bolshevism had proved victorious in Spain they might easily have spread across the whole of Europe. Hence the hatred of those who are disappointed that Europe did not once more go up in fire and flames. And for this reason they are doubly anxious to mislead the public opinion by seeds of mistrust among the nations and of stirring up somewhere else the war atmosphere which they so much desire.

The things which these international war-mongers have in the past few weeks fabricated in lying assertions and published in numerous newspapers are in part just as childish as the spreading of a nervous hysteria which already considers the landing of inhabitants of Mars in the land of unlimited possibilities. The real purpose, however, is to prepare public opinion to regard the English policy of enfeeblement as necessary, and consequently to it should the worst come to the worst.

STRENGTH OF THE AXIS

The German people on the other hand can

which in the end goes so far that interventions from another planet are believed possible and cause scenes of desperate alarm. I believe that, as soon as the responsible Governments impose upon themselves and their journalistic organs the necessary restraint and truthfulness as regards the relations of the various countries to one another, and, in particular, as regards internal happenings in other countries, the fear of war will disappear at once, and the tranquillity which we all desire so much will become possible.

2. In his telegram Mr. Roosevelt expresses the belief that every major war, even if it were to be confined to other continents, must have serious consequences while it lasts, and also for generations to come.

IMPOSSIBLE BURDENS

ANSWER: No one knows this better than the German people. For the Peace Treaty of Versailles imposed burdens on the German people which could not have been paid off even in a hundred years, although it has been proved precisely by American teachers of constitutional law, historians and professors of history, that Germany was no more to blame for the outbreak of the War than any other nation. But I do not believe that every conflict must have disastrous consequences for the whole surrounding world, that is, for the whole globe, provided the whole world is not systematically drawn into such conflicts by means of a network of nebulous pact obligations. For since in past centuries—and as I pointed out at the beginning of my answer—also in the course of the last decades, the world has experienced a continuous series of wars, if Mr. Roosevelt's assumption were correct, humanity would already have a burden, in the sum total of the outcome of all wars, which would have to bear for millions of years to come.

(3) Mr. Roosevelt declared that he had already appealed to me on a former occasion on behalf of a peaceful settlement of political, economic, and social problems without resort to arms.

ANSWER: I myself have always been an exponent of this view and, as history proves, have settled necessary political, economic, and social problems without force of arms—i.e., without resort to arms.

Unfortunately, however, this peaceful settlement has been made more difficult by the agitation of politicians, statesmen, and newspaper representatives who were neither directly concerned nor even affected by the problems in question.

(4) Mr. Roosevelt believes that the "tide of events" is once more bringing the threat of arms with it, and that if this threat continues a large part of the world is condemned to a common ruin.

ANSWER: As far as Germany is concerned I know nothing of this kind of threat to other nations, although I every day read in the democratic newspapers lies about such a threat. Every day I read of German mobilizations, of the landing of troops, of extortions—all this in regard to States with whom we are not only living in deepest peace, but also with whom we are, in many cases, the closest friends.

(5) Mr. Roosevelt believes further that in case of war victorious, vanquished and neutral nations will all suffer.

ANSWER: As a politician I have been the exponent of this conviction for 20 years, at a time when, unfortunately, the responsible statesmen in America could not bring themselves to make the same admission as regards their participation in the Great War and its issue.

Mr. Roosevelt believes lastly that it lies with the leaders of the great nations to preserve their peoples from the impending disaster.

CONTROL OF NEWSPAPERS

ANSWER: If that is true, then it is a punishable neglect, to use no worse word, if the leaders of nations with corresponding powers are not capable of controlling their newspapers which are agitators for war, and so to save the world from the threatening calamity of an armed conflict. I am not able to understand, further, why these responsible leaders instead of cultivating diplomatic relations

direct demand of humanity and history—namely, the Peace of Versailles.

(12) Mr. Roosevelt declares further that it is clear to him that international problems can be solved at a council table.

ANSWER: I practically one ought to believe in this, for common sense would correct demand on the one hand and show the compell necessity of a compromise on the other.

For example, according to all common-sense logic, and general principles of a higher human justice, according to the laws of a Divine will, peoples ought to have an equal share in the goods of this world. It ought not to happen that one people needs so much moving space that it cannot get along with its inhabitants to the square kilometre while others are forced to nourish 140, 150, or even on the same area. But in no case should the fortunate peoples curtail the existing living space of those who are, as it were, suffering, by giving them the colonies, for instance. I therefore believe very happy if these problems really find their solution at the council table. My scepticism, however, is based on the fact that it was America herself who gave such expression to her mistrust in the effectiveness of conferences. For the greatest conflict of all time was without any doubt the League of Nations. This authoritative body, representing all the peoples of the world, created in accordance with the will of an American President, was supposed to solve the problems of humanity at the council table. The first State, however, that shrank from this endeavour was the United States—the reason being that President Wilson himself even then nourished the just doubts of the possibility of really being able to solve decisive international problems at the conference table.

FAILURE OF THE LEAGUE

NO DECISIVE PROBLEM SETTLED

We honour our well-meant opinion. Mr. Roosevelt, but posed to your opinion stands the actual fact: in almost 20 years of the activity of the League of Nations—it has proved impossible to solve one single decisive international problem. Contrary to Wilson's promise, Germany was hindered for many years by the Peace Treaty of Versailles from participating in this great world conference.

In spite of the most bitter experience one German Government believed that there was no need to follow the example of the United States, and that they should therefore take their seat at this conference table. It was not till after years of purposeless participation that I resolved to follow the example of America and likewise leave the largest conference in the world. Since then I have solved the problems concerning my people, which like all others were, unfortunately, not solved at the conference table of the League of Nations—and, without recourse to war in any case. And from this, however, as already mentioned, numerous other problems have been brought before world conferences in recent years about any solution having been found. I, however, Mr. Roosevelt, your belief that every problem can be solved at the conference table is true, then all nations, including the United States, have been led in the past 700 or 800 years either by blind men or by criminals! For of them, including the United States, the United States, and especially her greatest, did not make the chief part of their history at the conference table, but with the aid of the strength of their people. This freedom of North America was not achieved at the conference table any more than the conflict between the North and the South was decided there. I will say nothing about the innumerable struggles which finally led to the subjugation of the North American Continent as a whole. I mention all this only to put your view, Mr.

to demand that I account to them. However, I give the aims of the German policy so openly that the entire world can hear it in any case. But these explanations are without significance for the outside world as long as it is possible for the Press to falsify and suspect every statement, to question it, or to cover it with fresh lying replies.

A STATEMENT OF POLICY?

RECIPROCITY REQUIRED

(16) Mr. Roosevelt believes that, because the United States as one of the nations of the Western hemisphere is not involved in the immediate controversies which have arisen in Europe, I should therefore be willing to make such a statement of policy to him, as the head of a nation so far removed from Europe.

ANSWER:—(1) Mr. Roosevelt therefore seriously believes that the cause of international peace would really be furthered if I were to make to the nations of the world a public statement on the present policy of the German Government.

But how does Mr. Roosevelt come to expect of the Head of the German State above all to make a statement without the other Governments being invited to make such a statement of their policy as well? I certainly believe that it is not feasible to make such a statement to the Head of any foreign State, but rather that such statements should preferably be made to the whole world, in accordance with the demand made at the time by President Wilson for the abolition of secret diplomacy. Hitherto I was not only always prepared to do this, but, as I have already said, I have done it only too often. Unfortunately, the most important statements concerning the aims and intentions of German policy have been in many so-called democratic States either withheld from the people or distorted by the Press. If, however, President Roosevelt thinks that he is qualified to address such a request to Germany or Italy of all nations because America is so far removed from Europe, we on our side might with the same right address to the President of the American Republic the question as to what aims American foreign policy has in view in its turn, and on what intentions this policy is based—in the case of the Central and South American States, for instance. In this case Mr. Roosevelt would, rightly, I must admit, refer to the Monroe Doctrine and decline to comply with such a request as an interference in the internal affairs of the American Continent. We Germans support a similar doctrine for Europe—and above all for the territory and the interests of the Greater German Reich.

Moreover, I would obviously never presume to address such a request to the President of the United States of America, because I assume that he would probably rightly consider such a presumption tactless.

17. The American President further declares that he would then communicate information received by him concerning the political aims of Germany to other nations now apprehensive as to the course of our policy.

WHO IS THREATENED?

ANSWER:—How has Mr. Roosevelt learned which nations consider themselves threatened by Germany policy and which do not?

Or is Mr. Roosevelt in a position, in spite of the enormous amount of work which must rest upon him in his own country, to recognize of his own accord these inner spiritual and mental impressions of other peoples and Governments?

18. Finally, Mr. Roosevelt asks that assurances be given him that the German armed forces will not attack, and above all not threaten, the possessions of the

State in accordance with the wishes of that State.

But I should not like to let this opportunity pass without giving above all to the President of the United States an assurance regarding those territories which would after all give him most cause for apprehension—namely, the United States itself and the other States of the American continent.

And I here solemnly declare that all the assertions which have been circulated in any way concerning an intended German attack or invasion on or in American territory are rank frauds and gross untruths. Quite apart from the fact that such assertions, as far as the military possibilities are concerned, could have their origin only in a stupid imagination.

(19) The American President then goes on to declare in this connexion that he regards the discussion of the most effective and immediate means of obtaining relief from the crushing burden of armaments, as the most important factor of all.

ANSWER:—Mr. Roosevelt perhaps does not know that this problem, in so far as it concerns Germany, has already been completely solved on one occasion. Between 1919 and 1923 Germany had already completely disarmed—as was expressly confirmed by the Allied Commissions—the extent of this disarmament being as follows:—

The following military equipment was destroyed:—

- (1) 59,000 guns and barrels.
- (2) 140,000 machine guns.
- (3) 31,000 minewarfer and barrels.
- (4) 6,000,000 rifles and carbines.
- (5) 245,000 machine-gun barrels.
- (6) 28,000 gun carriages.
- (7) 4,300 minewarfer carriages.
- (8) 38,700 shells.
- (9) 16,500 hand and rifle grenades.
- (10) 60,400,000 rounds of live ammunition.
- (11) 491,000 rounds of small calibre ammunition.
- (12) 355,000 metric tons shell sacks.
- (13) 25,500 metric tons cartridge cases.
- (14) 37,000 metric tons powder.
- (15) 79,000 unfilled rounds of ammunition.
- (16) 212,000 sets telescopic apparatus.
- (17) 1,072 flame throwers, &c., &c.

There were further destroyed:—Sleighs, transportable workshops, anti-aircraft carriages, gun-carriages, steel helmets, gasmasks, munitions industry, machinery, and rifle barrels.

The following air force equipment was destroyed:—

- (1) 15,714 fighters and bombers.
- (2) 25,747 aeroplane engines.
- (3) 26 capital ships.
- (4) coastal defence vessels.
- (5) 4 armoured cruisers.
- (6) 19 small cruisers.
- (7) 21 training and other special ships.
- (8) 315 submarines.

In addition were the following destroyed:—vehicles of all kinds, poison gas and (partly) anti-gas apparatus, fuel and gas engines, searchlights, sighting apparatus, 25,000 anti-aircraft measuring apparatus, optical instruments of all kinds, harness, &c., &c., all aerodromes and airship hangars, &c.

THE PLEDGE TO DISARM

GERMANY'S EARLIER OFFERS

According to the solemn pledges once given

which is now—as it will continue

future—particularly pressing. It would be a noble act if President Roosevelt were to redeem the promise by President Woodrow Wilson, in the first place be a practical to the moral consolidation of the consequently to the improvement economic conditions.

GERMANY AND AMERICA

A CONTRAST IN PRO

(21) Mr. Roosevelt also stated that the heads of all great Governments in this hour responsible for humanity. They cannot fail to pray for their peoples to be protected from the foreseeable chaos of war. would be held accountable for it.

Mr. Roosevelt! I fully understand the vastness of your nation and the importance of your country allows you to feel for the history of the whole world, the history of all nations. I, in a much more modest and small square have 130,000,000 people—square kilometres. You possess with enormous riches in all mine fertile enough to feed half a world and to provide them with all the necessities of life. I, on the other hand, am a State which by complete ruin, thanks to its promises of the rest of the world had régime of democratic Government this State there are roughly 15, each square kilometre—not 15, a. The fertility of our country compared with that of yours. We have minerals which Nature has deposited in unlimited quantities. German savings accumulated foreign exchange during many years were squeezed out of us and we lost our colonies. In 1933 country 7,000,000 unemployed, workers on half-time, millions sinking into poverty, destroyed commerce; in short, general chaos.

MEIN KAMP

Since then, Mr. Roosevelt, I have been able to fulfil one simple task, myself responsible for the fate of this world took no interest in it of my own people. I have regaled myself by Providence to people alone and to deliver them from the frightful misery. Consequently past six and a half years I have night for the single task of saving my people from the hands of the whole of the rest of the world by developing these powers to the utilization of them for the salvation of humanity. I have conquered chaos—established order, enormous production in all branches of economy, by strenuous efforts, by the use of various materials smoothed the way for new developed traffic, caused might, built and canals to be dug, gigantic new factories, and I endeavoured to further the education of our people. I have utilized useful work once more for the 7,000,000 unemployed, the hearts of us all, in keeping pleasant on his soil in spite of and in saving the land itself from bringing German traitors and in assisting traffic to the world not only have German people politically rearm themselves, they have also destroyed sheet by sheet that its 448 sheets contains the which peoples and human beings expected to put up with, back to the Reich the provisor us in 1919. I have led back country millions of Germans away from us and were in established the historic unity living space and, Mr. I have endeavoured to attain all this



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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind northerly, moderate or fresh; mainly fine; temperature lower than of late, with frost at night.

Further Outlook.—Rain spreading from the west. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Air Ministry mission to Australia will also visit New Zealand to make a survey of that country's possibilities for the manufacture of aircraft. (p. 12)

A Museum of Romano-British Archaeology at Newcastle-on-Tyne is projected under the care of the University of Durham, and an appeal has been issued for £15,000 towards the cost of £20,000. (p. 9)

Sir Arthur Jelf, Mayor of Hythe, is inviting the mayors of the Corporate Towns to assist in the purchase of an Elizabethan manuscript

The Queen's Club beat the Bath Club in the squash rackets competition for the Bath Club Cup at the Bath Club yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

General dullness in the stock markets yesterday was relieved by a slight rally towards the close. Foreign bonds were firmer, but South African goldmining shares remained weak on liquidation from the Cape. (p. 18)

The New York exchange again moved in favour of sterling and closed at \$4.68½; the premium on forward dollars at three months further declined to 1 7-16c. Francs were slightly firmer against sterling at 177 15-64d. (p. 19)

Gold fell 1d. to 148s. 7½d. per oz., while the premium over the dollar parity increased to 1d. The turnover in gold was £461,000. Silver further declined to 20½d. (p. 19)

The total of building plans approved in December shows a reduction of 30.6 per cent. compared with December, 1937. (p. 18)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies invite applications at a price of 99 for £700,000 of Jamaica Government Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Inscribed stock, 1955-1959. This represents the balance of an issue of £1,300,000, of which £600,000 has already been placed. (p. 18)

Deposits of the District Bank show a rise on the year of £2,409,000, or nearly 3 per cent. (p. 18)

It is proposed to write down the issued capital of Commonwealth Mining and Finance, Limited, from £1,212,500 to £606,250. (p. 18)

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

When Parliament reassembles at the end of this month the Committee stage of the Criminal Justice Bill will be one of the most important domestic matters awaiting the House of Commons. The HOME SECRETARY has every reason on the whole to be satisfied by the reception of his Bill, both in the House and in the country. It has aroused widespread interest and discussion without any considerable assault upon its guiding principles. Those principles include the extension of means for the discipline of the young offender without sending him to prison; the doctrine that punishment should be regulated to suit the criminal rather than the crime; the establishment, as the aim of the penal system, of the reform and rehabilitation of the offender, to be sought by all means consistent with the deterrence of other potential criminals; and the recognition that, when a hardened ruffian has defied all attempts to reclaim him, the community has a right to protect itself against his further depredations by means of a long period of detention.

Such criticisms as have been advanced by informed opinion fall, with one notable exception, within the framework defined by these principles. Some, for instance, think they have detected a retrograde step in the clause that directs a conviction to be recorded before an offender, especially a young offender, is placed on probation. The answer is that the change is intended to strengthen the hands of the probation officers themselves. The probation system depends on active effort by the offender for his own rehabilitation. In calling

of reclaiming the depraved characters for whom flogging is said to be appropriate, it is still more difficult after the lash has rendered the criminal sullen and bitter.

There are only two possible arguments in favour of retaining the power to flog. One, that the special public indignation aroused by certain crimes must be given vent, is a sentimental argument; and this is not a sentimental Bill. The other is that there are certain crimes for which imprisonment is not a sufficient deterrent to protect the community, and only flogging will eradicate them. As the Cadogan Committee showed, this allegation is flatly contradicted by the evidence. The outbreak of garroting had subsided before Parliament authorized flogging for it; the crimes then made liable to corporal punishment showed a marked increase in the years immediately following the passing of the Act. The exploits of flogging Judges at certain Assizes turn out, when critically examined, to have had no effect in reducing the number of crimes. Scottish Judges always got on very well without the power to flog, and have not used the power since, in one class of case, it was conferred on them in 1912; and in Scotland crimes of violence have for half a century been decreasing considerably faster than in England. The records of prisoners eligible for corporal punishment were examined by the Cadogan Committee, and it was found that those who had actually undergone it showed a rather worse subsequent record than the others.

In face of this impressive testimony there is ranged one authority to which the highest respect must be given. The Judges of the King's Bench sent to the Committee a memorandum urging the retention of their powers of corporal punishment. (This advice is commonly cited as "unanimous," but the Cadogan Report did not so describe it.) The Judges' views must be based on long observation of criminals, though it may be thought that the officers who live with convicts in prison may know them more intimately than even the most learned who see them in the dock. Fortunately their Lordships have themselves provided the real answer to their own advice. Ever since the War they have been vigorously acting on their principles. Where they have had the power to flog they have exercised it in a steadily increasing proportion of cases, rising from an average of 20.9 per cent. in 1921-25 to 44.4 per cent. in 1931-35. These years have seen a slight increase in the number of cases of robbery. In the fifteen years before the War their predecessors exercised the power much more sparingly; and, while the rate of flogging fell from 11.2 per cent. to 2.5 per cent., the number of cases of robbery declined by about a third. These figures were presumably not before the Judges when they drew up their memorandum, and it may be supposed that they are good enough lawyers, having read the Cadogan Report, to subordinate their judgment to the verdict of a jury that has heard the evidence.

The Aden Centenary

The appeal for a fitting commemoration of the centenary of the British occupation of Aden deserves generous support. It is signed by public men who have been or are still responsible for

lordships and of security on its caravan routes. British political officers are also endeavouring to promote education and hygiene and to improve the communications of the country; and there is good reason to expect the early restoration of the ancient prosperity of the land once known as "Arabia Felix."

Three Notes to Japan

On the opposite page our Tokyo Correspondent contributes an interesting analysis of Japanese reactions to the recent British Note. This communication, which in firm tones requested a clarification of Japan's China policy in the light of various recent declarations by her leaders, followed at no great interval a Note on similar lines from Washington; and it was itself followed by a third Note from Paris. None of the trilogy is likely to get either an early or a satisfactory reply. To ask Japan what she thinks she is doing is to invite an answer which, if it were truthful, would be somewhat confused; and Mr. HIRANUMA'S Government is likely to fall back on the well-worn routine of circumlocutory evasion.

But the Cabinet—lately reshuffled and weakened, notably in the important sphere of finance—cannot, however glibly it deals with them, contemplate with complacency these symptoms of a growing tendency towards parallelism in the policies of the democratic Powers. Japan's attempt—conceived with some foresight, but executed with only moderate skill—to drive a wedge between Great Britain and America in the Far East has palpably failed; and it would be rash to prophesy how much longer she can with impunity regulate her relations with aggrieved Powers by offering them worthless assurances. The drift towards retaliatory action in defence of legitimate interests has been, and may for some time yet be, slow (just as the drift toward parallel diplomacy by Washington and London has been slow, and the analogous drift towards the simultaneous granting of aid to China); but it does not require great perspicacity in Tokyo to discern this almost inevitable trend in affairs, or to interpret its ultimate implications. In the circumstances it is encouraging to find the *Japan Times* now counselling, on behalf of the submerged but respectable moderate element, a policy of caution. Numerous friends, or former friends, of Japan in this country—some of whom met last night to listen to a graceful speech from the new JAPANESE AMBASSADOR—would have fewer misgivings about the future of that country if the voice of the moderates was more often heard.

The Governments and peoples both of this country and of the United States are constantly rebuked by Japanese spokesmen for their failure to "grasp the meaning of the new order in East Asia." It seems doubtful however whether the nature and scope of Japan's continental ambitions, as formulated by her present leaders, are seriously misunderstood in responsible quarters on either side of the Atlantic. In this context it is perhaps the Japanese who can be more justly charged with a lack of imaginative comprehension. The "new order" of which they speak has not been established; probably no Japanese would pre- at it had. Its reality is as a conception—vague but ardent—in the Japanese mind. It is the weakness of this conception, this vision of the future, that it offers a unique opportunity.

THE CENTENARY OF ADEN

AN IMPERIAL OUTPOST

TWO SCHEMES FOR ITS CELEBRATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To-morrow, Thursday, January 19, Aden will have been for 100 years under the British flag.

During the past century the Settlement of Aden has developed from a decayed and dusty township into a great port, an imperial outpost and the metropolis of a portion of Arabia for which Great Britain is directly responsible—namely, the Aden Protectorate, whose boundaries, extending on the west to the confines of the ancient realm of Sheba and on the north and east to the territory which in antiquity was known as Arabia Felix, comprise an area greater than that of the United Kingdom.

The local committee appointed by the Governor of Aden, Sir Bernard Reilly, to devise the most worthy method of commemorating the centenary, has recommended that an endeavour should be made (a) to found and equip a maternity and infant welfare clinic, and (b) to establish an adequate system of poor relief.

The Government of Aden has undertaken to maintain these two practical and praiseworthy schemes once they are inaugurated. Both will benefit not only the inhabitants of Aden itself but those of the Protectorate as well, and even the dwellers in the Yemen. By the institution of a maternity and child welfare clinic much suffering will be saved and infant mortality reduced; while an organized system of poor relief has long been needed in Aden to deal with cases of poverty and distress which inevitably arise in a centre of population.

The inhabitants of Aden, of every community and creed, have gratefully and generously responded to the Governor's appeal, and a sum of between £4,000 and £5,000 is already assured. But if the memorial is to be worthy of the event that it is designed to commemorate a total sum of at least £7,000 is needed, and it is felt that some of those who have served in Aden or during a voyage to and from the East, have enjoyed the hospitality of its sports grounds and the shelter of its gardens, may desire to contribute and thus to assist in the raising of the standard of life of their less fortunate fellow-subjects, on whose labours the prosperity of Aden so largely depends.

To this end, with the cordial approval and support of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, a committee has been formed in London, under the chairmanship of Lord Lamington, formerly Governor of Bombay, under which, for administrative purposes, both the Settlement and the Protectorate of Aden remained for many years.

The inhabitants of Aden are among the most loyal subjects of the Crown and are the heirs of an ancient and historic culture. For some centuries before the English came to Aden the land had been in decline and eclipse. Now, under British administration, its ancient felicity bids fair to be restored and to those who desire to share in that restoration the proposed memorial offers a unique opportunity.

CORNER POST EMPIRE

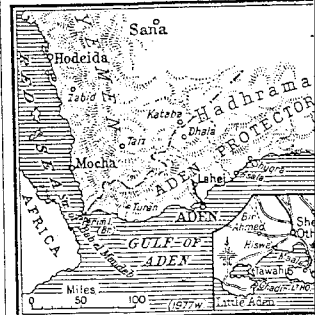
ONE HUNDRED YEARS AT ADEN

A GREAT PORT REVIV

A hundred years ago to-day the town of Aden was occupied for the Government of Bombay by a landing party of 300 Euro and 400 Indian troops. It was the accession of territory in the reign of Q Victoria.

From a Special Correspondent

Some hundred miles east of the Bab el Mandeb the Aden peninsula juts out into the Ocean like a large pier, the seaward end of which is formed by the cone of an extinct volcano. Within the crater, which is tilted to the east, lies the ancient town, to which all inhabitants still give the name Aden. The ridges of the mountain and in the intervals other centres of habitation have sprung up during the last century, the chief of some five miles from the crater, is Taw



Steamer Point, an official, residential, and commercial centre, familiar to travellers to India and the East, fronting the berths of liners and the fuelling buoys of the Anglo-Oil Company.

Aden is joined to the mainland by a narrow isthmus, some three miles long, on which the naval wireless station, the Royal Air Force aerodrome, and the Levy Lines. The harbour lies to the west and thus ensheltered by the mountain.

The Settlement or Colony of Aden covers the peninsula and the isthmus, together with a narrow strip of land adjoining its landward end and running westward round the head of another rocky outcrop, known as Little Aden. Within the jurisdiction of the Colony, which is only 75 square miles, is included the Perim, at the entry of the Bab el Mandeb, which was occupied in 1857, and which was an important coaling station for years.