

GERMAN PROFESSOR TALKS ON PEACE

Refers to Morocco Trouble and Discusses What He Regards as the Attitude of Great Britain

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—Professor Zorn, of Bonn University, an eminent authority on Constitutional, ecclesiastical, and international law, who was one of the German delegates at the Peace Conference at The Hague, contributed to the "Kölnische Zeitung" a long article, entitled "And Peace on Earth."

The learned Professor refers to the development of ideas which led to the Peace Conference and declares that the slight progress made by these toward a solution of the peace problem is shown by the fact that, as soon as the great Peace Convention was ratified by all the countries, wars began again. England, he says, annihilated two Boer Republics, in order to establish a South African giant Colonial Empire; in Eastern Asia there was a terrific struggle between Russia and Japan for Manchuria and Korea; France began her advance against Morocco; Italy has seized Tripoli and Cyrenaica; England retains possession of Egypt without legal right; and Russia and England are about to divide Persia between them. Only the German Empire, he states, has waged no war since its foundation.

The circumstance that during last summer "peace hung on a very weak thread" brings him to discussion of the Morocco question. It must be admitted, he declares, that the advance of France was in the beginning without justification in formal law, but, on the other hand, it can be admitted that it was a necessity for France, in order that she might give definite shape to her North and South-west African Colonial Empire. Just as France had concluded an agreement in 1904 on this question with England, and had also come to terms with Italy in a Morocco-Tripoli agreement, he continues, Germany, for her part, demanded an arrangement, and, whether for protection, in accordance with International Law, or her interests, or for the purpose of accelerating negotiations with France, she sent a battleship to Agadir. In this action, he asserts, there was not the slightest breach of International law.

The question at issue, the Professor contends, was solely between France and Germany. The whole attitude of France was, he says, comprehensible, and in the most difficult moments of the negotiations, while it seemed as if Germany must have recourse to arms to defend her interests, there was no animosity among Germans nor even resentment toward France.

Herr Zorn then writes: "What we do not understand, however, is the attitude of England. The idea of the possibility of this action, which seemed as if Germany were seeking rest and recreation in Norwegian waters, and as a man among men was enjoying the beauties of the Norwegian landscape, English ships were in readiness to annihilate German ships, is directly terrifying. One runs one's fingers through one's hair and asks oneself: Are we living in Europe or in the darkness of the densest African virgin forest? We do not interfere in Anglo-French negotiations in 1904 on Morocco and Egypt, and England had far less right to interfere in our settlement with France concerning Morocco and the Congo. England used these negotiations as a pretext for a resolution, which, a grave threat to Germany. In vain we ask ourselves what grounds had England for this directly inimical attitude toward Germany, for we can find no answer."

Herr Zorn states that Germany sees England's necessity to protect her interests in all parts of the world, but never has, and never will, enter on any English sphere of influence throughout the world. Germany, however, he continues, wishes to do only what England has done, namely, to strengthen in peace her national and economic unity and to develop it. "But," he adds, "what we do in this direction is a question of the condition of the existence of the German people."

He contends that Germany has as much right as England and Italy to come to an agreement with France when that country wanted to transform into a French Province the little territory, in the eyes of the law, had little to be an independent State, and he adds, "we cannot in any sense recognize England's menacing demeanor as justified. I repeat, we simply cannot understand it." "We are," continues Herr Zorn, "more closely united with England from numerous important points of view—by a community of literary, ethical, and religious ideas, and also by the relationship of our Ruling Houses—than with any other people. Thousands of threads go across the North sea and back, daily, and a mighty community and rivalry of commercial and industrial interests has become joined to a community of intellectual and religious interests which is centuries old."

In conclusion the learned professor writes: "We stand in the great world historical crisis of this time, with a clear conscience before the judgment seat of the world history. We have encroached on English interests at no point of the world. As a result of 1866 and 1870 we finally gained that national unity and strength which England and France have possessed for centuries, and to this national unity and strength we have in equal world-historical claim with the French and English peoples. We desire nothing but to obtain and to develop these conditions of our existence. That we wish for peace we have proved to the world for forty years, and we have no more ardent wish than to continue to live at peace with the world. But, for the sake of our national unity, we shall, if necessary, not shrink from a fight with the whole world and shall, if it is inevitable, go into this fight with the alternative of victory or ruin. After the experiences of the last few months it is a self-evident de-

INDICTMENTS FOR THIRTY-TWO

Result of Federal Grand Jury's Investigation Into Alleged Dynamite Conspiracy—Arrests to be Made

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—Union labor officials and agents, said to number between thirty and forty, whom the government holds criminally responsible with the McNamara and Orle E. McNamara for perpetrating more than one hundred explosions in cities from Massachusetts to California in the last six years, were indicted today.

Thirty-two indictments were returned. Capias for arrests have been issued, and all the men indicted are to be taken in custody on a day secretly fixed by the government, known to be within a week. March 12 has been set for argument in Indianapolis.

The papers for the arrests designate the amount of bond which the defendants may give in the federal districts in which they reside.

Among the men are either union officials or men who were charged with assisting with the dynamite. Asked if any men "higher up" had been indicted, United States District Attorney Miller refused to say. Information came from another source, however, that no officials higher than those who had headquarters in Indianapolis, are involved.

Frank M. Ryan, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and Herbert S. Harkin, the secretary-treasurer, when informed of the indictments, refused to comment except to repeat their statements that McNamara acted on his own responsibility when he organized his "dynamiting crew."

Harkin succeeded McNamara as secretary-treasurer of the association.

New Brunswick Governorship
FREDERICTON, N.B., Feb. 6.—Lieut. Governor Tweedie's term of office expires on March 1st, and it is believed his successor, Senator Wood, will be sworn in, in time to open the legislature on March 7.

KUMERIC DAMAGED
The steamer Kumeric, of the Weir line, which put back on her way to Yokohama from 1,500 miles at sea to make repairs, was again badly damaged on the way to Japan, arriving at Yokohama in a battered condition after a voyage lasting nineteen days. Houses on the starboard side were stove in, and the wireless apparatus injured by heavy seas, which swept over the big bank vessel.

OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC UTILITIES
Municipal Committee of Legislature Will Recommend Appointment of Commission to Inquire Into Matter.

A delegation from the B. C. Union of Municipalities waited on the municipal committee yesterday to present the series of forty-four resolutions passed at the last convention. The delegation consisted of Mayor Beckwith, Victoria; Mayor Lee of New Westminster; Ald. Enright, Vancouver; ex-Reeve Pound, South Vancouver; A. E. Plante, Nanaimo; Mayor May and Ald. McRae, North Vancouver; and ex-Reeve Bose, of Surrey.

Dealing with the question of an Old People's home for the lower mainland, Mr. Pound said the interested community wished to have such a home built under government supervision to which the municipalities could contribute so much per head for each inmate from their districts.

EXTRA SPECIALS IN NECKWEAR

For Friday and Saturday Only

We have just received a lovely lot of NEW NECKWEAR, being a very special purchase for the benefit of week-end shoppers.

Usual selling prices of this Neckwear run up to 90c. Special for Friday and Saturday—

25c

There are Jabots, Dutch Collars, Sailor Collars, Side Frills, White and Colored Stock Collars, Bows, Embroidered and Lace Stock Collars, Fancy Net Collars, Lounging Collars and a number of Fancy Spotted Muslin Collars.

ABSTAIN FROM INTERFERENCE
Ulster Unionist Council and Grand Orange Lodge Take Action in Regard to Home Rule Meeting

BELFAST, Feb. 5.—The Ulster Unionist Council has issued a manifesto urging all Unionists to abstain from interference with the meeting at which Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, is scheduled to speak on February 8, on home rule. The Grand Orange Lodge also adopted a resolution today not to interfere in any way with Mr. Churchill.

The Unionists profess to be satisfied with having forced Mr. Churchill to speak in the Nationalist quarter and in a ring fenced by bayonets.

The Liberal association tonight proposed to the Unionist council that both cancel their engagements at Ulster hall for February 7 and 8. A decision on this matter will be made tomorrow.

Optimism on Elmer
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Customs officers found 100 tins of opium, valued at \$3,000, secreted in the chain locker of the Pacific Mail liner Persia, which arrived here today from the Orient.

MONSTER WAREHOUSE—What is easily the largest warehouse on Vancouver Island and possibly one which compares favorably in size with any on the coast, is at the outer wharf now approaching completion for Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co. The structure is 260x75 feet and built of the heaviest timbers and plankings. It is being covered with corrugated iron and will be practically fireproof. It will be capable of holding a vast amount of freight and its proximity to the docks renders the handling of cargoes a very simple matter. The first freight to be placed in the new shed is one of salt, brought to this port by the steamer Gray, of the Pacific Whaling company's fleet.

Angus Campbell & Co., 1008-1010 Government Street

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THE BEST REMEDY known for CROUPS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, Cholera, Rheumatism, Toothache, Neuralgia, Headache, etc.

Sole Manufacturers, J. P. Davidson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN
PATRICK—At 312 Vancouver Street, Victoria, B. C., Feb. 5, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Lester Patrick.
BAXTER—On Feb. 5, at 1124 Yates to the wife of Wm. B. Baxter, a daughter.

MARRIED
HUGHES-PAINE—At the home of Judge Wilson B. Gray in Seattle, on November 2nd, 1911, Mr. George Hughes of Victoria, B. C., and Miss Dorothy Paine of Seattle were united in marriage, and Mrs. Hughes will make their future home in Victoria.

DIED
CLARK—On the 31st inst. at St. Joseph's Hospital, Lansdowne, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Clark, of 1821 Oakdale Ave., aged 30 years. Born in England.
GREENWOOD—At New Westminster, on January 31st, Catherine Greenwood, aged 84 years, widow of the late Captain John Greenwood.
SHARP—On the 31st Jan., 1912, at 2812 Work St., after a long illness, Mrs. Hannah Sharp, aged 65 years. Born in England.
MURPHY—On February 3 inst., at the family residence, 568 Yates st., at the family residence, the daughter of Mrs. Margaret Murphy, of this city.
DAYEY—On the 6th February, 1912, at 2584 Blanchard Street, Ann, beloved wife of Frederick Daye, aged 71 years. February 7th, at 2:30 p. m.

Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Feed Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.10
Hay, per ton	22.00
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.00
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Cracked Barley, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Alfalfa Hay, per ton	24.00
Eggs	
Island Eggs, per doz.	45
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	30
Cheese	
Canadian, per lb.	18.00
Cream, local, each	1.00
Butter	
Albion, per lb.	25
Best Dairy, per lb.	25
Butter, per lb.	25
Cowhatch Creamery, per lb.	25
Comox Creamery, per lb.	25
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	25
B. C. Butter	25
New Zealand Butter	25
Home	
Royal Household, each	1.25
Lake of the Woods, bag	1.25
Royal Standard, bag	1.25
Wild Rose, per sack	1.25
Robin Hood, per sack	1.25
Calgary, per bag	1.25
Moffat's Best, per bag	1.25
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.25
Three Star, per sack	1.25
Snowflake, per bag	1.25
Straw	
Lemons, per dozen	35
Manzanita, per dozen	35
Malaga Grapes, lb.	25
Apples, per box	2.00
Pineapples	25
Oranges, 5 lb. each	25
Pearlman's, each	25
Meats	
Beef, per lb.	12
Mutton, per lb.	10
Mutton, Australian, per lb.	10
Chick, dressed, per lb.	12.50
Chickens	12.50
Fowl	12.50
Vegetables	
Tomatoes, per lb.	20
Parsley, bunch	20
Cucumbers, each	25
Portulaca, per sack	2.00
Asparagus, per sack	2.00
Cabbage, new, per lb.	05
Garlic, per lb.	05
Onions, 5 lb. each	25
Beets, per lb.	04
Carrots, per lb.	04
New Carrots, 5 bunches	20
Cauliflower, each	20
Celery, per stalk	10
Green Peas, per lb.	25
Sweet Potatoes, 4 lb. box	25
Green Onions, 5 bunches	25
Chickens, per lb.	08
Pumpkins, per lb.	04
Carrots, per lb.	04
Brussels Sprouts, per 5 lb. box	25