

NEWS OF FOREIGN CAPITALS

Moroccan Question Now Overshadowing European Politics

(By FREDERICK WERNER.)

Berlin, July 22.—Naturally the Moroccan question is overshadowing everything else in the field of European politics, not alone because it cropped up very suddenly, but because of the shock caused by the dispatch of a German warship to the Moroccan port of Agadir.

The history of Moroccan troubles is as old as Morocco itself. Senor Maura, son of the late Spanish prime minister, after several years' close study of the country, declared in a book published in 1906 that the Moor would never be conquered, and his prophecy has been completely justified by events.

It was not till 1905 that Germany discovered that she had great interests in Morocco, just as she afterwards tried to discover she had great interests in Persia.

Great Britain and France had patched up their differences in regard to the Sudan and Egypt, and France was given a free hand in Morocco. The Kaiser then made his appearance in shining armor at Tangier and assured the Moors of his protection.

France climbed down, and the Algiers conference followed in 1906. By the act of Algeiras the great powers of Europe, with the addition of the United States, delegated to France and Spain the right of policing certain settlements in Morocco.

For the first time, in the following year, in 1907, a French expedition had to exercise this right. Some Frenchmen had been murdered near Casablanca and an avenging party was sent. Their advent was the signal for a general rebellion against the Sultan Abd-el-Aziz, who was eventually deposed.

His brother, Mulai-Hafid, was installed in his place, but the blood of the prophet is apparently not sufficient to qualify a man to become a wise ruler, and it is really a rebellion against Mulai-Hafid's extortions which has led to the present campaign.

It must also be mentioned that in 1910 Germany came to terms with France, whose "special interest" in Morocco she recognized, provided France safeguarded equally the commercial interests of all nations. Spain and France had also, in 1904, entered into a secret agreement which is believed to provide for the eventual partition of Morocco.

It is necessary to mention that she is the nominal mistress of all territory both to the east and to the south of Morocco. Not only would an extension of her dominions be a valuable political asset—much of a white elephant as it might be in practice—but it would enable her to construct a railroad from Algeria to the west coast of Africa, via Timbuctoo.

This means she could easily bring into Europe by way of the France-British closed sea, the Mediterranean, the black army with which she intends to reinforce her own troops in the mother-country, to make up for the dwindling recruiting due to the falling birth-rate.

In February this year a fresh native revolt took place. The French instructors who had been lent to the Sultan to train his troops were said to be in danger as well as the European residents in Fez, the capital. France then sent an expedition which entered Fez on May 21.

Before the expedition reached the Moorish capital it was declared that it would only just enter the city and take away Europeans to escort them to the coast.

The French troops are still there, however, and they have extended their action to many other districts, bolstering up the Sultan's falling authority, "punishing" his enemies, and receiving the submission of the rebellious tribes.

Seeing this invasion which they alleged was not justified, the Spaniards would not be left behind in securing their share, and they also landed troops at Lareho (El Araieh) on the west coast, and occupied the important town of Alcazar.

The Algerians act having thus become a mockery, Germany joined in choosing her time very carefully.

The minister of foreign affairs is not likely to be embarrassed during a delicate international situation by socialistic interpellations in the Reichstag which might force him to show his hand with more openness than would suit the Reichstag was no longer in session. Then there were obvious reasons why sharp diplomatic issues should not be raised still. The British coronation festivities were over and the German crown prince and crown princess had returned from London to their own country, but as soon as they were back he made his first move in a game of international checkers which stirred the whole diplomatic world at a time when most statesmen were looking forward to a quiet summer vacation.

The question naturally arises: What does Germany want in Morocco? And the most correct answer is probably expressed in the one word: "Something." The German chancellor of empire is a disciple of Bismarck in so far that his foreign policy has been true to the doctrine of compensations. His firm belief is that Germany because of her size, strength and importance among the nations is justified in demanding a share in the evolution of the world as a whole and in claiming compensating advantages for any territorial or political aggrandizement on the part of another great power. That is the latest phase of the German "Weltpolitik." This doctrine was undoubtedly known to the French department of foreign affairs and may have stimulated the feeling which has recently found a place in the minds of certain French statesmen—a feeling that it might perhaps be better, after all, frankly to buy off the persistent German opposition to the policy of penetration "pacifique and otherwise. Various bribes have been suggested.

Whales Visited Cornwell Bay

London, July 22.—For the first time on record a school of whales visited Mount's Bay, Cornwall. Sixty in number, of the bottle-nosed variety the whales entrapped themselves by coming in too far on the high tide, and getting on the stretch of sands adjoining Penzance Harbor they became stranded when the tide went out.

The school was principally made up of cows and calves, and finding their way to the open sea barred their lashing into foam. Their lengths varied from about 25 feet down to a few feet. Several of the whales were shot by men in a boat, but the majority of them were stranded high and dry alive.

A regrettable scene then occurred. An unrestrained, wicked butchery of the whales by boys began. They used their pocket-knives so freely that the area covered by the mammals became a shambles. In some cases the ends of the pectoral fins were cut off. This unrestricted stabbing and cutting which caused great bloodshed was eventually checked by intervention of the authorities. Those whales which had been brutally cut were put out of their misery with service revolvers, under the direction of the officer commanding the coast guard division, Lieutenant Chambers. With high water, most of the whales got off to sea. The casualty list totalled about twenty-five.

A few of the living whales apparently lost all sense of direction and remained about the water on the shore sands so sagdually that they were again left high and dry.



MRS. A. WALDO DEWEY, AS "SAPPHO"

Fust Ascent Of The Matterhorn

Zermatt, Switzerland, July 22.—The first ascent of the Matterhorn (14,780 feet) this season was made by Mr. F. Thorman, of Tadcaster, Yorks, accompanied by his guide, Alois Binger.

The Matterhorn was first climbed in 1865 by Mr. Whymper, four of whose companions lost their lives in the descent.

Notoriety For The Guard Ship

St. Petersburg, July 22.—Unenviable notoriety is being achieved by the Russian guardship Balkan, on the Archangel coast. One of her midshipmen went ashore the other day at Yokong with a couple of sailors on a shooting expedition and behaved like a man. After being hospitably entertained by a local boatowner, he and the village elder summoned before him, and knocked him down with the butt of his revolver when the elder indignantly rejected certain dishonorable suggestions that he had made to him. When the elder came to his senses and endeavored to escape, the midshipman fired at him with his revolver, and shot dead a Laplander and his five-year-old daughter.

When the Balkan arrived at Archangel, quantities of fittings and technical implements were stolen from her and disposed of in the town. It is believed the goods were removed in broad daylight, with the connivance of some of the Balkan's complement.

London, July 22.—Never in English history has such gorgeous magnificence as that displayed in a series of costume balls, that followed the coronation, been seen in Great Britain's capital. Affairs after affairs have followed in rapid succession—each more costly than the last and each more heavily attended by women of fashion, whose handsome masques gave evidence of their social rivalry.

Many and startling were the costumes worn by the guests, but it is to the American that popular criticism gives the most applause for dresses that were not only wonderful and costly, but beautiful and historically accurate.

Among the many who thus distinguished themselves by their attire are: Mrs. A. Waldo Dewey, wife of a cousin of Admiral Dewey, who appeared as Sappho and challenged Mrs. Waldorf Astor, dressed as a ballet girl, and Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, who created a sensation costumed as June, for popular honors.—News item.

Horsemanship Saved Accident

London, July 22.—Superb horsemanship by the Maharajah Sindia of Cwalior averted a serious accident recently at a gymkhana at Hurlingham. He was tent-pegger when owing to his turban slipping he lost control of his horse.

It dashed for a fence forty yards away as if to leap the barrier behind which men and women were sitting eight deep. Realizing the peril to their lives, the Maharajah, nimbly dismounted, and throwing all his weight on to the bridle brought the animal up on its haunches within a yard and a half of the danger.

Great cheering and clapping of hands followed. Later Lord Haddington in presenting to his Highness a gold cup as captain of the Indian team complimented the Maharajah on his superb horsemanship.

The Maharajah, who is thirty-five years of age, is an extra A. D. C. to the king. He served as major-general at the relief of Peking, 1901.



DUCHESS DE TALLEYRAND

Paris, July 22.—The socially elite of Paris are greatly concerned over a report that the delicate condition of the Duchess de Talleyrand, formerly Anna Gould, will prohibit her appearance at the usual midsummer social season at the European watering places.

Reports from the Chateau de Marais, the ancestral home of the Talleyrands, state that the expected attendance of the stork has fallen with unusual severity upon the beautiful Duchess, and that she may not regain her former robust health for some time. The Duchess already has three children by her divorced husband, Count Boni de Castellane, a kinsman of the Duke of Talleyrand, and one by the Duke of

Vienn, July 22.—Credited as being the highest garden in the world, the Alpine Garden of Botany which was laid out by the late Canon Chanoux formerly the rector of the Hospice of Little St. Bernard, is situated at an elevation of 2,200 meters, or 7,150 feet. Here are to be seen blooming almost all species of mountain flowers, not only those common in the Alps Pyrenees, Carpathians, the Caucasus, and the Balkans, but even from afar of Himalaya. The Canon conceived the idea in 1888, but it was not until 1902 that his project became effective. In the latter year the commune of Thuile gave him the land.

Alpine Garden Is the Highest

London, July 22.—In the house of common yesterday Lord Ronaldsday asked if a project for the construction of a railway from Russia to India via Persia had been submitted to the Foreign office.

Sir E. Grey replied in the affirmative. The government would not oppose such a railway if they were satisfied that British and Indian interests were adequately protected. He was not in a position to give any particulars about the scheme.

Hardie Admits Faith In Queen

London, July 22.—In the midst of his tedious abuse of the king and the royal family, Mr. Kkair Hardie allows himself to admit implicit faith in the queen.

"I confess," he says, "to a weakness for that good lady. She is the only royal person I have ever seen who looks like a healthy human being. She is not of the wax doll or professional type of beauty. But she is a handsome woman, or what in Scotland would be called a bonnie woman."

"I hear on every hand that she is a 'hard-featured' woman. The statement is a libel. Queen Mary's features are those of a woman of capacity, who in her time has had frequent occasion to assert herself and has done so, firmly and to some purpose."

"To see her with her children, as I have, not to note her beauty laugh and the perfect confidence existing between mother and sons, is the proof needed of her womanliness. Remembering the tragedy of her girlhood, it is not to be wondered at that she shown something approaching contempt for the giv-gaws of society and religious orders. The concordant has disappeared so has the nuncio. The church is separated from the state, and the latter has laid hold of all the property and foundations. The religious orders have been scattered and their goods 'liquidated' a la Duez. Some twenty thousand Christian schools have been shut up, or the clerical spectre is dead and buried. Radical and radical-socialist groups have no longer any common ground for united action, and 'all the king's horses and all the king's men' will not put the bloc together again."

The Duc de Cuiche, who has been identified with scientific pursuits all his life, has now become a doctor of science, thanks to his thesis on serodynams. When the Duke began his scientific experiments he found that there was no laboratory for physical mechanics. He created one, making special journeys to Zurich and Darmstadt; in order to study the model installations of the German servants. His laboratory is situated at Lavallois-Perrot, and contains the most up-to-date machines and instruments. Being interested in aeronautic research, the Duke set to work to study the resistance of air, and conducted his experiments in the forestry of Comte Greffulho at Boris-Bourrian and on the property of the Duc de Brabant at Valliere.

His laboratory has now become a centre of scientific activity and he intends to place it at the disposal of all scientists who can make use of it. The Duc de Guiche does not devote all his time to science. He is a keen sportsman, and a very acceptable artist. He shows his pictures at the national society. He is also an enthusiastic golfer, and generally manages to win matches that he loses. It is his intention to follow the example of the Duc de Broglie, a doctor of science like himself, and publish scientific books.

WALL STREET IN POLICE COURT

New York, July 22.—Wall Street, or at least a liberal representation of it, visited the Tombs police court to testify regarding a fist fight in which three brokers are alleged to have been principals. William and John J. Costigan, brothers, late of California, were charged with having assaulted Joseph M. Harley, a neighboring broker, and Harley's father-in-law, A. N. Benjamin. The alleged fight occurred in New Street, back of the stock exchange, July 10.

Harley pressed his plea for a grand jury investigation, and the brothers were held in \$500 bail.



MRS. JOHN SAYRE MARTIN

Paris, July 22.—The prevalence of divorce in the American colony in Paris was made the subject of a lecture by a prominent Parisian divine yesterday. His castigation of Americans, which was both severe and unpleasant, was brought about, it is believed, by the recent engagement announcement of Stirling Postley and Mrs. John Sayre Martin, of New York within a few hours of the reception of her divorce decree.

Mrs. Martin was Miss Jeanne Buckley, a niece of Buckley Bling, a political boss of San Francisco. She made the acquaintance of Stirling Postley last year while nursing her father, who died here at the Hotel Celtic.

Postley, forseeing his own divorce, lay siege to the chic Mrs. Martin, with the result that he won her heart and hand, and the announcement of their coming marriage was made as soon as the marital troubles of both had been cleared away.

French Government Is To Investigate Continual Jabotage

(By GEORGE DURFRESNE.)

Paris, July 22.—There is no question of the attempt being made to undermine all established authority. All over the country soldiers are receiving circulars invoking them to acts of discipline. So serious is the information which M. Jean Cruppi, the minister of justice, has received, that the government has at last decided to open an inquiry on this subject as well as on the acts of sabotage committed almost daily.

It is a singular thing that of all the acts of sabotage committed on the railroads during the last few weeks the authorities have not been able to arrest any of the criminals. This system of wrecking has reached such a stage that unless serious steps are taken many people will cease to use the railroads. The recent attempt made to derail the Havre express shows to what length these wreckers will go.

The saboteurs are apparently ubiquitous. For the fourth time within the last three months 77 telegraph wires have been cut near Brest. Obviously the criminals are men familiar with the business. They are perfectly organized, and receive their instructions from some central body. In their revenge on the railroad companies they do not hesitate to sacrifice the lives of people with whom they have no quarrel.

In the attempt made to wreck the express train, the railroad authorities are following up a clue which, it is hoped, will result in the arrest of the would be wreckers. If they are caught they will be smartly dealt with. Meanwhile the anti-militarist chief-M. Gustave Herve—is the object of another charge. This man with a curious metal twist is spending his time in prison by writing for his paper, Guerre Social, violent articles against the army. Two of his last articles have brought him within the law. It looks as if this martyr in the cause of anarchy is in for a further term of imprisonment. But what is the use of putting him in jail? Clearly imprisonment does not prevent him from carrying on his mischievous propaganda.

The fall of a Ministry, when it is followed by another of the same complexion, very greatly imports what France wants is good and strong government. That is not attained by forming a cabinet composed of men responsible in a considerable measure for the national deadlock of the last ten years. For example, Mr. Messering, a Radical-Socialist fanatic, as Minister of War, is scarcely calculated to stimulate the enthusiasm of French officers, who were beginning to think that a better time was in store for them with General Gorran. As for the Foreign Department, no doubt M. Cruppi was not an ideal person to fill the shoes of Richelieu, but he did his best, and was really in the way of becoming an excellent Foreign Minister apart from the good work he has done during the past three months in using the broom at the Quai d'Orsay. But M. de Selves seems to have been given the post of M. Cruppi simply on the principle of promotion in the Vatican when the bishop of a diocese gives trouble. He is appointed archbishop in partibus. Higher rank, but put on shelf. M. Caillaux was overnight in removing M. de Selves from Prefecture of the Seine, but why he should raise him to one of the most difficult posts in the government passes all comprehension.

The fact is, the great interests of the country are subordinated to private political interests every time there is a ministerial crisis. At the very moment that the delicate question of the discharged railroad strikers has to be settled, M. Augagneur, a Socialist of militant character, is put in the Ministry of Public Works, M. Caillaux might just as well have selected the Chairman of the Strike Committee. But M. Augagneur is the friend of M. Camille Pelletan, and M. Caillaux was anxious to mollify the chief agent of M. Combes in the Chamber of Deputies. The new Premier bill now has been identified with financial statesmanship, in which he succeeded in arousing the wrath of French capitalists and French landowners. The late M. Maurice Rouvier did not approve of Caillaux, and the latter's Income Tax Bill is still sleeping in one of the Senate's pigeon-holes. The only indication of a change of front on the part of the new Cabinet is in the announcement that it intends to govern firmly. It is a mirage M. Caillaux is counting on the restoration of the famous bloc. But the combination that succeeded under M. Waldeck Rousseau and M. Combes has no chance now. Why? Because the raison d'etre of the bloc was the war against the Church and the 'usually reaches an acute stage about August 15th.

Maitro Labori Eminent Lawyer

Maitre Labori is not only one of the most eminent barristers at the Paris Bar; he is also, one of the most popular. He has just been elected batonnior or president of the Bar Society, by the largest number of votes yet cast for a candidate. I well remember the emotion caused in Rennes the morning he was shot, and the hue and cry there was through the woods in search of the man who had thus attempted to end the days of the defender of Dreyfus. Even the presence of his wife, a charming member of the Anglo-Saxon colony in Paris, did not save Labori from this cowardly attack. There were stormy days for him in every sense during the great trial, and public opinion was so set against him that he lost much of his practice. But today it has more than attained its old proportions. His career in parliament was of quite an interesting duration, and he retired in disgust at the impossibility—as it seemed to him—of effecting serious reform. The advocate of Dreyfus has always held staunchly to the view of his clients complete innocence, but it is said that he has another opinion of his gratitude.

The international congress in juvenile criminality, just held in Paris, had under consideration a report showing how young delinquents may be dealt with by a tribunal ad hoc. Each case will be tried by a single magistrate, the presence of a public prosecutor, not being indispensable. The ordinary advocate may be replaced by the member of a benevolent society. The judge d'instruction will prepare the case by a careful inquiry into the delinquent's family life, surroundings, and antecedents, a medical examination will be made by a specialist in children's character, psychology and ailments. If normal, the case goes before the tribunal; if abnormal, the delinquent is placed in a special establishment. In court, the child is placed near the magistrate, so that the latter may address him without being overheard. The newspapers are forbidden to report the proceedings or give illustrations under penalty of heavy fines. The magistrate in passing "sentence," gives his decision as a father of a family or a doctor would. The child may be restored to his family or sent to a special correctional establishment, appeals may be made before special higher jurisdiction. The magistrate retains the right to modify his decision subsequently according to the conduct of the delinquent. He may inflict fine and imprisonment on parents who by neglect or otherwise are responsible for the bad conduct of their children. This scheme met with the full approval of the congress and was voted unanimously.

Paris, July 22.—The newspapers record a feat of endurance on the part of one Thoppe, described as a native of Bohemia, who played the piano for thirty hours and 15 minutes without stopping.

It seems that this is not the first such performance on a piano, for Mr. Waterbury is credited with having strummed the keys for 23-1/2 hours without a break. The report states that Thoppe was fed and given stimulants during the entertainment. It is not mentioned, however, whether or not the audience brought their beds with them or simply took their enjoyment by installments.

Paris, July 22.—One of the biggest hospitals in the world, the Pitie in Paris which has been opened, is already receiving its first patients and it is expected that before the lapse of two months all of the 988 beds will be filled.

Consisting of thirty-two buildings, which are in self-contained grounds covering 83,000 square yards, the new Pitie, the building of which was

SUICIDES DESPITE PURSUIT.

Altoona, Pa., July 22.—Having previously threatened to commit suicide, Mrs. William H. Coleman, aged 29, came out of the house while her husband was washing his hands and ran down the yard, with a bottle of carbolic acid.

He ran after her and snatched the bottle from her hands, but she had swallowed the contents and died an hour later. She was given to spells of despondency.