

# Germany And France With Special Reference To Moroccan Question

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 19.—An article on "Germany and France, with Special Reference to the Moroccan Question" by Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington, appears in the current issue of the Outlook. It is as follows:

The Moroccan question has passed out of its controversial stage and is now a part of history, so that we are able to look back on it with an impartial spirit and to judge the aims and results of the German government's action with fairness. A fairness which seemed to be sometimes lacking during the heat of the discussions.

It is well known that until 1904 England and France were contending with each other for supremacy in Morocco. Then followed the Anglo-French agreement of April, 1904, and in the fall of the same year a French banking syndicate contracted a new large loan with Morocco. Privileges of such importance were granted to this group of banks that the eventual fate of the Sultan's empire seemed to be decided. Germany, however, intervened; the Emperor visited Tangier; and a few months later the Conference of Algeiras was held. In fair words it proclaimed the independence of Morocco and the sovereignty of the Sultan. It also created a multitude of provinces and stipulated the "open door" in Morocco. At the same time, however, police powers were granted to France and Spain in eight open Morocco ports, and, furthermore, the treaty concerning the above-mentioned loan was ratified with certain amendments. Above all, owing to the long Algero-Moroccan border line, the conference could not prevent French influence in Morocco from continuing and even increasing. On account of the wholly unsettled and untenable conditions in Morocco—which it is no denying—opportunities for the extension of French influence could not long be wanting. In fact, the occupation of Ujda and the bombardment as well as the occupation of Casablanca soon followed. All this could have been prevented only if Germany had been inclined to resist. In order to do so, she would have had to go to war, as would have been inevitable, with the powers hostile to such an act on her part. The course of events will always prove to be more powerful than the most perfectly worded treaty provisions, and the Algeiras act could not expect to alter the fact that Morocco and her inhabitants no longer in themselves possessed the strength to organize their country. Some enthusiasts believed to perform this task, but they soon had to recognize that, notwithstanding his skill and ability as a statesman, he did not have the power to bring about the necessary changes without foreign assistance.

For the German government there was therefore only one way open to protect German commercial interests in Morocco, viz., by securing France's protection of these interests. This result was achieved by the Morocco agreement of February 9th, 1909, which expressly mentioned the Algeiras Act as its basis. Clearly the object of this agreement could only be to delay French advance in Morocco as long as possible so that German traders, farmers, and merchants and manufacturers were in the meanwhile guaranteed by treaty in Morocco in such a degree that a French protectorate could not destroy them. No one who knew the conditions in Morocco as they really were, and not as one perhaps wished them to be, could entertain the slightest doubt that a French protectorate must in the course of time be established.

This would have been considered the natural course of events had the aspect of affairs suddenly changed when M. Pichon retired from the French foreign office and was replaced by M. Cruppi. It seems that colonial fanatics who could not await the ripening of the Moroccan fruit took advantage of this change to obtain the consent of the new minister of foreign affairs for the expedition to Fez. The pretended danger of the military mission and of the European France in consequence of the rebellion of tribes in the neighborhood of Fez formed a welcome pretext. The capital was reached and military posts were to be withdrawn to the coast as soon as possible, it was evident that the larger part of the country would, like the Schanja province, soon be directly controlled by French agents and military authorities.

During all this time semi-official German newspapers had constantly reiterated that, according to communications received in Germany, the Europeans in Fez were not at all in danger. When those hints proved to be of no effect, the "North German Gazette," of April 26th, 1911, addressed a now warning to France which could not be misunderstood, declaring that a Sultan governing with the aid of France no longer represented the sovereign Sultan as defined by the Algeiras Act, and that Germany therefore would be entitled to resume her former freedom of action. This warning was not heeded. Events took their course, and it was soon clear that the south of Morocco would also be drawn into the growing unrest.

In this case the security of the Europeans living there—among them many Germans—might indeed have been in danger, since there were no French troops in the south, and no forces of the Sultan which could be counted on. At any rate, several German firms feared that their interests and their officials were in danger, and during the month of June asked the German government for protection. As a consequence, the German cruiser Panther was sent to Agadir.

The French newspapers published during those days prove that after having been started at first, French public opinion very soon perfectly understood the meaning of this step. For any one who had followed the course of the Moroccan question it was inconceivable that Germany should suddenly wish to conquer Moroccan

territory. Even during the most critical moments of the whole affair Germany had always emphatically declared that she pursued only economic interests in Morocco, and this with good reason. For Germany the occupation of some part of Morocco—apart from the war which no doubt would have ensued—could mean nothing else than a long and continual display of military forces perfectly out of proportion to the possible gain. The friendship of the Moroccans for Germany naturally would have turned into enmity as soon as she followed the example of France and took up the role of an aggressor. It is only necessary to glance at the map and look at the sea route from Wilhelmshaven, in Germany, to Morocco by way of the British Isles to understand what it would have meant for Germany to send a large military force to Morocco. This would, however, have been unavoidable, since without such a force it would have been impossible to subject to German rule the sturdy tribes of south Morocco, all the more so because they would have tried to obtain help from their Algerian neighbor.

As already stated, the attitude of Germany was soon understood in Paris. The error of the expedition to Fez having been made, there was nothing left but to bear the consequences and pay dearly for what otherwise in the course of time might have been obtained without any sacrifice whatever.

There could be no doubt what price Germany would ask. On the one hand, increased and precise guarantees for the maintenance of the open door in Morocco, which would enable Germans to settle and do business in Morocco in spite of a French protectorate.

On the other hand a compensation in the form of colonial territory, which had already often enough been mentioned during the earlier phases of the Moroccan affair. Frequently the desire had been expressed in Germany that such a step would be taken. The government, however, had hesitated, hoping that the independence of Morocco was now destroyed by the force of events, and Germany must be considered lucky for having been able to return to the idea of compensation.

It is well known that from the beginning this compensation was desired in the French Congo, in order to unite as much as possible the adjoining German colonies on the western coast of Africa, were it only by forming an economic unity through the establishment of appropriate trade routes. This goal was reached by the recent Morocco agreement between France and Germany, which gave the latter Power access to the Congo and the Ubanghi.

Although, of course, opinions may differ about the value of the territory ceded to Germany, it is evident that German commerce and industry, German miners and farmers, have obtained valuable guarantees for their interests in Morocco. The agreement furnishes a powerful instrument in the hands of the German government, enabling it permanently to protect German interests in spite of all contrary efforts. A careful reading of the text of the agreement will be convincing in this respect. The explicit prohibition of differential treatment of goods imported by foreign countries—which is of equal benefit to all nations, including the United States—the severe rules for controlling this, the possibility of an appeal to a clearly defined system of arbitration with regard to claims against Moroccan and French authorities, the possibility of the construction of private railways without public competition, and their administration by private boards—all these provisions of the agreement can not be too highly valued.

On the whole, it can therefore be said that the negotiations conducted under the moral pressure of the sending of the Panther to Agadir led to a satisfactory result for Germany, because she avoided chasing phantoms, and tried only to reach a goal which it was possible for her to attain.

### WHITE SERGE DRESSES.

A surprising amount of white serge dresses has been taken by buyers all over the country, says the Dry Goods Economist. This applies not only to localities where a feature is made of garments for winter resorts, but even in small places where the merchandise is intended for local trade. The demand for these smart models is doubtless largely due to the vogue for coats which envelope the figure. Many more lightweight and light-colored dresses will be worn during the winter months than usual, as the long fur or heavy woolen coats make it less essential to have a dress of heavy texture underneath.

The sheeps are simply flooded with "white goods" of all kinds today. There are splendid sales of table and house linen that will appeal to every good housewife, whether she possesses a "drop of Scotch blood" or not. Indeed, the lovely table cloths and napkins are simply irresistible to a woman who likes a pretty table and values her linen close. For the woman without homes of their own the other kinds of white goods—dainty underwear of all sorts—makes an equally strong appeal.

At one sale of underwear for children the bargains were many and the tiny garments beautifully made and trimmed daintily.

A pretty collar for a mourning gown is made of fine white net cut in sailor fashion, with an inset of an inch-wide strip of black net next to the hem. Within this the white net was embroidered in black silk dots.

### THE CHOICE OF A HUSBAND

IS TOO IMPORTANT a matter for a woman to be handicapped by weakness, bad blood or foul breath. Avoid these afflictions by taking Dr. King's Life Pills. New strength, fine complexion, pure breath, cheerful spirits—things that w. a. men—follow their use. Easy, safe, sure. 25c. W. L. Hand & Co.

## Asheville's Winter Boosting Campaign

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 19.—The winter advertising campaign that is being carried on by the advertising committee of this city for the purpose of getting more winter visitors is proving very successful judging from the inquiries that are being received on every mail by the board of trade. Advertisements are being carried in a number of metropolitan dailies in the North and East and nearly all the inquiries come as a result of these. Some of the letters contain a clipping of the advertisement and nearly all of them ask for a copy of the Asheville booklet.

These letters cover a broad territory and some idea of the scope of them may be had from the consideration of a single mail. This morning there were a batch of about 25 and these came from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, Washington city, Tennessee, New York, Ohio and Italy. There were several from each state and each one wanted to know about Asheville from the standpoint of a resort and also a business city. An equally large number is received on every mail, too.

The letter from Italy was sent from Rome and was written by F. H. Lovell. This man stated in his letter that he had heard much about Asheville and wanted to make his home here. If the city proves up to his expectations he says that he will probably build here in the near future. He desires definite information as to the climate, sewage, train service, business possibilities, etc. He enclosed a United States "nickel" in the letter for postage and it looked like it had not been in circulation for a long time ago it was tarnished so that it could hardly be recognized.

### YIELD OF OATS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Special to The News.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 19.—That the Southern farmer is paying more attention to diversified farming as well as adopting improved cultural methods is illustrated in figures compiled by the Southern Railway Company on the production of oats in the nine states traversed by its lines. The figures were taken from the report of the census office on the production of oats in the United States in 1909 as compared with 1899, and show the following average yields per acre and increases in 1909 as compared with 1899:

States	1909	1899	Increase
Virginia	14.1	11.9	2.2
N. Carolina	12.2	9.0	3.2
S. Carolina	17.7	11.9	5.8
Georgia	15.0	9.8	5.2
Florida	14.0	9.5	4.5
Kentucky	13.8	12.7	1.1
Tennessee	13.8	11.6	2.2
Alabama	12.6	8.7	3.9
Mississippi	13.0	9.9	3.1

The Southeastern states showed an increase of 8,497,774 bushels, the percentage of increase in production being much higher than in acreage. This increase in the production because of well tilled acres, not only reflects the splendid possibilities for the growing of this important crop in the South, but shows how the intelligent farmer may by raising such crops be enabled to market his cotton when there is an economic demand for it. Both these doctrines have long been urged by the Southern railway.

### "LAID OUT" MAN PREMATURELY.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 19.—The neighbors of Robert W. Smith, an aged resident of South Hominy, had long known that he was incurably ill and when they were told of his death on Tuesday of last week they set about preparing him for burial. They "laid him out" about 7 o'clock in the morning and a short while afterward all left the room. Between 8 and 9 o'clock a number of persons reentered the room where the body lay. After some time one who helped to shroud Mr. Smith noticed that his arms seemed to have become disarranged and approached the body. What was supposed to be a corpse slightly opened one eye and said, "It's raimin' aint it?"

Every one in the room except the one a dresser suddenly realized that they had pressing business elsewhere. Subsequently they and others returned to listen to occasional remarks by Mr. Smith. He was again pronounced dead at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning but the body was held 3 days before the burial according to a report from that section.

Mr. Smith was to all appearances dead Tuesday morning and his revival is considered wonderful by those who saw him. He had suffered from tuberculosis for years but was known as a man of remarkable vitality. He was about 70 years old and is survived by a family.

### INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH AT GOLF MEET.

By Associated Press.  
Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19.—An international team match on July 27th is promised as a curtain raiser to the national amateur golf tournament which is to be held on the links of the Chicago Golf Club, July 29th to August 3rd.

President Silas H. Strawn, of the United States Golf Association, said last night that he had received assurance that Champion Harold H. Hilton, of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club, would come to defend his title and that several prominent British players would accompany him.

President Strawn expects to arrange a match between the Britishers and leading players of the United States.

### N. & W. Railway

Schedule in Effect June 11, 1911.  
10.20 am. Lv. Charlotte So. Ry. 5.50 pm.  
2.05 pm. Lv. Winston N&W 2.05 pm.  
4.09 Lv. Martville N&W Ar. 11.40 am.  
6.25 pm Ar Roanoke N&W Lv 9.15 am.  
Additional trains leave Winston-Salem 7.20 a. m. daily for Roanoke.  
Connects at Roanoke for the East and West. Pullman sleepers. Dining cars.

If you are considering taking a trip to California or the Coast, get our variable Round-Trip Fare. The information is yours for the asking, with one of our complete Map Folders.  
W. B. BEVIL, W. C. SAUNDERS, Gen'l Pass Agt. Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt. Roanoke, Va.

# This is the Sale You've Waited For The Tate-Brown Co.'s Greatest Semi-Annual 1-2 Price Sale

## Beginning Tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

# Men's Winter Suits and Overcoats.

THERE are hundreds of prudent buyers in Charlotte who watch our advertising and wait for the announcement of this Semi-Annual Half-Price Sale of High Grade Clothing. From what these sales have been in former years the public knows the value we hand out. That this sale offers greater possibilities to save money and to own the best quality of Clothing at a very, very low price hardly need be told. Don't delay, come in while assortments are largest. This sale involves every Suit in the house (Full Dress excepted) and without exception every Overcoat.

- Men's \$18.50 Suits, Now \$ 9.25
- Men's \$20.00 Suits, Now 10.00
- Men's \$22.50 Suits, Now 11.25
- Men's \$25.00 Suits, Now 12.50
- Men's \$28.00 Suits, Now 14.00
- Men's \$30.00 Suits, Now 15.00
- Men's \$35.00 Suits, Now 17.50
- Men's \$38.00 Suits, Now 19.00
- Men's \$40.00 Suits, Now 20.00

- Men's \$18 Overcoats, Now \$ 9.00
- Men's \$20 Overcoats, Now 10.00
- Men's \$22 Overcoats, Now 11.00
- Men's \$25 Overcoats, Now 12.50
- Men's \$28 Overcoats, Now 14.00
- Men's \$30 Overcoats, Now 15.00
- Men's \$35 Overcoats, Now 17.50
- Men's \$40 Overcoats, Now 20.00
- Men's \$50 Overcoats, Now 25.00

IF YOU are wise you will attend this sale, for we honestly believe that we are exceeding any former effort we have ever made in values and in the class of merchandise involved.

# TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

No Goods Sent Out on Approval. All Alterations Will Be Extra.

# The Tate-Brown Company

## Rough Rider Takes Up Automobiling

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 19.—Theodore Roosevelt, once colonel of Rough Riders, has at length yielded to the tendency of the times and now sits behind the steering wheel of his automobile. Residents of Oyster Bay on several occasions recently have seen Colonel Roosevelt driving through the town with his hand on the wheel, steering the car as though he were thoroughly familiar with the mysteries of levers and pedals which must be manipulated.

cause Colonel Roosevelt's love of the horse and aversion to automobiles were well known. When he was at Oyster Bay during the summer while he was president, he forbade automobilists to enter his grounds in their machines. It was only a few months ago, in fact, that he removed a sign which long stood at the entrance to the grounds announcing that automobiles must keep away.

In spite of Colonel Roosevelt's preference for the horse, he found an automobile indispensable when he began to make regular trips between Oyster Bay and his editorial offices in New York. If he went by train he was besieged by persons who wanted to talk with him. He covers the 30 miles to the city by automobile in about the same time as is required by train

and uses that method of conveyance except in the coldest and most stormy weather.

Gradually he picked up information about the mechanism of the car, but was only recently that he began to drive it. The colonel still prefers the horse, however, and when he is at home takes daily horseback rides. As a concession to the automobile Colonel Roosevelt recently built a broad macadam road from his home on the crown of Sagamore Hill to the public highway below. For generations the Roosevelt family had used a winding, narrow dirt road.

English is not yet one of the dead languages in spite of the fact that it is so frequently murdered.

The people who are judged by appearances are mostly those who are caught with the goods.

### WHAT MAKES A WOMAN?

One hundred and twenty pounds, more or less, of bone and muscle don't make a woman. It is a good foundation. Put into it health and strength and she may rule a kingdom. But that's just what Electric Bitters give her. Thousands bless them for overcoming fainting and dizzy spells and for dispelling weakness, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, worn out feeling. "Electric Bitters have done me a world of good," writes Eliza Pool, Depeu, Okla. "and I thank you, with all my heart, for making such a good medicine." Only 50c. Guaranteed by W. L. Hand & Co.