THE MOROCCAN QUESTION IS AGAIN STIRRING EUROPE POWERS

Situation Acute, but Diplomacy Expected to Prevail.

England With France Against Germany In Case of a Showdown.

THE "Moroccan question," which is just now the cause of anxiety among the diplomats of England, France and Germany, is more or less of an old, old story. Morocco has been a cause for worry among the great European powers for a great many years, and the prospects are that, no matter what the outcome of the present angle of the controversy, there will be a "Moroccan question" for years to come.

In the news dispatches the latest situation is termed "acute," which may mean much or little. Diplomatic conferences are secret, and just when the world looks for a declaration of war some corner is turned and the trouble smoothed over.

In the gradual partition of Africa among the peoples of Europe that has been going on during the last fifty or sixty years it was inevitable that the turn of Morocco should come at no very distant day. For the peace of the world it would undoubtedly have been best if Morocco could have held its own and have transformed itself into some semblance of a modernized state. Unfortunately no such development has been apparent.

The failure of Morocco to move forward of its own accord made it a natural prey to one or other of the great European colonizing powers. England's commercial interests in the country have always been great, and under the Kaid Sir Harry Maclean her political fortunes there seemed to presage a further extension of British influence in the Mediterranean. But another powerful claimant was on hand; France and her position as a neighbor to Morocco made her claim in every sense a valid one. The rivalry of these two powers in Morocco threatened to become acute, but Egypt was on Great Britain's hands. There, too, France was the great competitor of England and to the consolidation of English influence. To be free of this incubus was an absolute necessity. The treaty of 1904, including, as it did, reciprocal self denying clauses—for France in Egypt and for England in Morocco—paved the way for the laying of the old conflict between the two countries. France now believed that she had a free hand in Morocco.

France's Lost Opportunity.

An energetic forward policy would perhaps have won the day, and France could have been able to found a large colonial empire covering the whole of the northwestern part of Africa from Tunis up to the Atlantic ocean. But internal conditions lamed the prowess of her foreign policy. There was M. Jean Jaures, the Socialist, and the pacifists to be reckoned with, and in order to calm their oversensitive susceptibilities a new method called "pacific penetration," economic and cultural, was adopted. M. Delcasse had reckoned without his host. That host was Germany.

Germany soon saw the possibilities of Morocco, not only because of its inherent riches, but also because of its political worth and its evident inability to stand upon its own legs. One has still rather a vivid remembrance of the sudden descent of the kaiser upon Tangier in the year 1905. The result of this intervention was the conference at Algeciras in the spring of 1906.

It has been held that the "act" which resulted from this conference was in a large measure a diplomatic check upon German aspirations, as it placed the organization of the Moroccan police under Spanish and French military officers. However, although she did not succeed in breaking through the Anglo-French entente cordiale or in fitting into the Hispano-French understanding, Germany was successful in making her voice heard and in asserting her right to be consulted in all great world problems that come up for discussion and in which European interests are at stake. And she drew a cord across the French path in Morocco.

Germany Steps In.

That Germany had been successful up to that degree is proved by the agreement made between her and France, dated February, 1909, in which France guaranteed the integrity and independence of the Moroccan empire and equal commercial facilities for all nations. In return Germany conceded that France had predominant political interests in the country which put her in a privileged situation, and she gave to France practically a free hand to restore order and tranquillity there. But the most important part of the agreement lay in the last clause, which foreshadowed the association of French and German capital in the exploitation of the country's riches.

It is regrettable that nothing tangible has resulted from the hope expressed in this last clause of the Franco-German agreement of 1909. Eminent French publicists have not scrupled to place the blame for this on their own country, the internal situation influencing maladroitly the foreign policy of the government. The numerous changes in the French cabinet have prevented any continuous policy being followed. In 1905 Germany was quite prepared to go to war over the retention of M. Delcasse in the French cabinet. She is evidently ready to do so again, unless the policy which he seems to favor of ignoring Germany's claims, whether they be just or not, is exchanged for one that frankly recognizes them and endeavors to arrive at a working agreement.

On two occasions Germany has given the plainest of hints that she had claims in Morocco, one at the time of the Casablanca incident in 1908, when German deserters into the French foreign legion were forcibly seized by the German consul; the other on July 1 of this year, when a German warship suddenly made its appearance in the harbor of Agadir.

The Agadir Incident.

The action at Agadir comes directly upon the heels of a friendly visit of M. Cambon, French ambassador at Berlin, to the German chancellor, Herr von Kiderlen-Waetchter, at Kissingen. If France had overstepped the limits of her mandate the Algeciras act itself provided the means to call her to book; an appeal could have been taken to the diplomatic corps at Tangier. But as far as the outside world knows France has been very careful recently to inform all the signatories of the Algeciras act of every step forward she has taken in Morocco.

The official reason put forward by Germany for this action is the request for protection made by certain German firms doing business in Agadir. But the whole country around that place has been perfectly quiet; no lives of German subjects have been in danger, and German commercial interests there, as in the whole of Morocco, are very small when compared to those of England and France. No one believes that this is the real reason, which is really to be found in German inspired and semi-inspired newspapers. One who has read them with attention during the last few months will have noticed a growing impatience at the forward movements of France toward Fez and in the Shawia region, and the hardly veiled suggestion that the Algeciras compact had been broken by the two Latin kingdoms and that the signatories—that is, Germany—had regained their liberty of action.

In other words, the Algeciras conference had not been as successful as Germany had hoped. The resulting act weighed heavily upon German politics, and it had to be superseded. France was to be cajoled into seeming security by a passive acquiescence in her dealings with Morocco until the moment came when Germany thought it convenient to denounce the agreement of 1906 rather than to keep her cosignatories to its faithful fulfillment.

Spain's Part.

But France's difficulty is not only with Germany; it is also with Spain. In many quarters it has been suggested that Spain's action is explicable only upon the supposition that she had the overt or tacit assent of Germany. During the recent phases of the Morocco imbroglio France has seen with a jealous eye her association with Spain in the work of pacifying Morocco. Yet it cannot be denied that Spain has some natural and historic rights in a country that is separated from her only by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. Although the Anglo-French agreement of 1904 was quickly followed by a somewhat similar agreement between France and Spain, the rivalry between the two countries has been ill concealed and has at times broken out into ugly disputes. When suddenly a few months ago Spain went outside of her sphere of influence on the Mediterranean and landed troops at Larache, on the Atlantic coast, the whole French colonial party and press rose up in arms, declaring this to be an evident violation of the Algeciras act.

In view of the present provocation, and the action at Agadir can hardly be considered in any other light, the French press has in the main given proof of a remarkable sang froid. It is that that gives ground for the hope that "diplomacy" may be able to ward off the threatening conflict. France's position has officially been declared to be this: She holds firmly and without any reservation to the principles laid down in the Algeciras agreement. She sent her troops to Fez only at the earnest solicitation of Sultan Mulai Hafid himself in order to establish there law and order and to save the tottering throne of the sultan. The moment this is accomplished she will withdraw her troops. She is solicitous, as the mandatory of Europe and the United States, for the preservation intact of the Moroccan kingdom and the commercial "open door" for all nations.

Germany has not put her demands into concrete form. She evidently believes firmly in the doctrine of "take first and then talk."

England's position in the controversy is that her alliance with France will hold in the event of German aggression in Morocco.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Accusations Against Chief of Weather Bureau to Be Considered.

There is to be still another investigation at Washington. Announcement is made that the charges against Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, which have been preferred by James Berry, a former employee of the bureau, will be considered shortly. Mr. Berry charges that Professor Moore has unlawfully expended money in the employment of experts in about the same manner as did Dr. Wiley.

"The committee will take up its investigation of the weather bureau after we have disposed of the Wiley case," said Chairman Moss of the house investigating committee.

"Mr. Berry has filed several charges against the administration of the weather bureau. I have had some correspondence about the Odenback case, in which Mr. Berry charges that Professor Moore has gone beyond his authority in his attempt to engage the expert services of the Rev. F. L. Odenback of Cleveland in connection with the latter's seismographical observations.

"I do not know that any payments have actually been made to Dr. Odenback. The committee will have to look into this, and this will be one of the things brought up when the committee starts its general investigation of the weather bureau."

Mr. Berry filed his charges against Professor Moore at the department of justice, alleging that the services of the Rev. Dr. Odenback were engaged to be paid for out of the exigency fund of the bureau. He declares this to be unlawful, as there is no provision in the appropriation for the weather bureau which permits such expenditures for seismographical information of this character. Attorney General Wickersham forwarded the charges to the agricultural department, but made no recommendation.

WANTED, A FINGER.

Wealthy Woman Offers to Pay Liberally For a New Digit.

Mrs. Reginald Waldorf of Philadelphia, a rich young widow and accomplished musician, is willing to pay several thousand dollars for a new index finger. She is now recuperating from the effects of an operation by which her right forefinger was amputated after becoming infected by an accidental cut with a rusty knife. She has advertised for a finger and is willing to pay liberally.

Mrs. Waldorf feared that she could never play piano or organ again when she found that she must part with her finger. Now, however, she is taking hope. A plaster cast of the left index finger has been made and accurate dimensions taken, and Dr. West says he is going to find a finger.

Here is the kind of finger Mrs. Waldorf wants:

Index finger of right hand—length, 3 inches, distance from finger tip to palm; thumb joint, 2 7-16 inches; proximal joint, 2⅝ inches in circumference; middle joint, 2 5-16 inches in circumference; distal joint, 1 1-16 inches in circumference.

NOTICE:

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of August, 1911, at 2 o'clock p. m. under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter for an intended corporation to be called "Wayne Development Company" the character and object of which is for the purpose of erecting and constructing dams and reservoirs in the State of Pennsylvania, and for that purpose to acquire land, remove and dispose of any timber and do all other things necessary and incident to the construction of dams and reservoirs, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy, all the rights, benefits and privileges, of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

LAURENCE H. WATRES,
Solicitor.
603 Connell Building, Scranton, Pa.
54eoi 6.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of August, 1911, by W. J. Hopkins, W. J. Cramer, R. Wonnacott, Z. A. Wonnacott, F. R. Varcoe, W. W. Pierson, and D. W. Hull, under the act of Assembly approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Waymart Improvement Company," the character and object of which is the purchase and sale of real estate, for holding, leasing, mortgaging, selling and improving real estate, and for these purposes to have and possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of Assembly and its supplements.

E. C. MUMFORD, Solicitor.
Honesdale, Pa., July 6, 1911.
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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Anne Delezenne, late of the borough of Honesdale, Pa., deceased.

All persons indebted to the said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the said estate are notified to present them duly attested for settlement.

HOMER GREENE, Executor.
Honesdale, July 10, 1911.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of process issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Wayne county, and State of Pennsylvania, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on and will expose to public sale, at the Court House in Honesdale, on

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, AT 2 P. M.

All the defendant's right, title, and interest in the following described property—viz:

FIRST.

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Borough of Honesdale, county of Wayne and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northwestern line of Hill street 150 feet distance from the intersection of the said line of West street; thence along the northern line of Hill street south 39 degrees west 50 feet to a corner; thence in a northwesterly direction at right angles with the aforesaid line of Hill street and along lands of said Reitnauer about 130 feet to Rock street; thence along Rock street 32 and ¾ degrees east about 50 feet to a corner of land of Emma Tolley; thence in a southeasterly direction along the line of Emma Tolley about 140 feet to the place of beginning. Containing more or less. Being lot No. 4, on the map made by Lewis Collins for Mary H. Wood.

Upon the above described premises is a two-story frame dwelling house with modern improvements and a two-story frame shop, which can be easily changed into a dwelling house.

SECOND.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the village of Seelyville, township of Texas, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in the western line of a lane or alley to a post and north east corner of W. L. Ferguson lot; by land of W. L. Ferguson, August Smith and Charles H. Smith south 21 degrees west (old bearings) 200 feet to a corner of a stone wall; thence by land of said Charles Smith and following a stone wall north 19 degrees west 111 feet to a corner of a stone wall; thence by land of Jacob Mackley and following a stone wall part of the distance 68 degrees east 203 feet to the west line of said lane or alley south 19 degrees east 122 feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less. With the right of way and use of in and to alleys and lanes from said premises to the Honesdale and Clarksville Turnpike road.

Upon the said premises is a one and one-half story frame dwelling house, wood-shed and other out buildings.

THIRD.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land situated in the village of Seelyville, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: The first beginning at a point where a line running south 19 degrees east from a post and stones in the northerly line of a tract of land in the warrantee name of Sylvester Seely and the northwestern corner of land sold to Reynolds and Cole would intersect the middle line of the Honesdale and Clarksville Turnpike road running thence north 71 degrees east along the middle line of said road 61 feet; thence north 19 degrees west 150 feet; thence south 71 degrees west 61 feet to the said line running from the northwestern corner of Reynolds Cole land; thence south 19 degrees east along the said line 150 feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less. The second: Being in front southerly 25 feet along the middle line of the Clarksville and Honesdale Turnpike road and bounded easterly 218 feet by the westerly line of lot of land conveyed by Robert Westlake to Henry Winter and the continuation northerly of said line northerly 25 feet by a line parallel with and 218 feet northerly from said middle line of the Honesdale and Clarksville Turnpike road and westerly 218 feet by a line parallel with and 25 feet westerly from said westerly line to Henry Winter's land and the continuation of the same, be the same more or less. The Third: Beginning in the middle of the said Honesdale and Clarksville Turnpike road at the southwest corner of a lot now owned and occupied by Henry Winter running thence northerly by the west line of the said lot 218 feet; thence northerly in a line parallel with the middle line of said turnpike road 25 feet; thence southerly in a line parallel with said western line of said Winter (being the lot last heretofore described) 218 feet to the middle line of said road and thence by said line easterly 25 feet to the place of beginning, be the same more or less. Always excepting and reserving therefrom the right to enter upon said land at all times when necessary for the purpose of digging up and keeping in order pipe leading from a certain spring of water to a house formerly owned by the Seelys.

All the above described property being part of the same land which Almeda Smith granted and conveyed to William H. Smith, by deed dated February 11, 1908, and recorded in Wayne County Deed Book No. 98, page 137.

Upon the three last described lots is a two-story frame dwelling house, barn and stable, carriage-house, open shed, chicken-house and cow-barn.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of W. H. Smith at the suit of Charles J. Smith, trustee of Almeda G. Smith. Judgment, $17,000. No. 69, January Term, 1909.

Attorneys, Vosburg & Simons.

TAKE NOTICE—All bids and costs must be paid on day of sale or deeds will not be acknowledged.

M. LEE BRAMAN, Sheriff.
Honesdale, July 18, 1911.

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MAKING ALTOGETHER - - 527,342.00
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Total Assets, - - - $2,951,048.26
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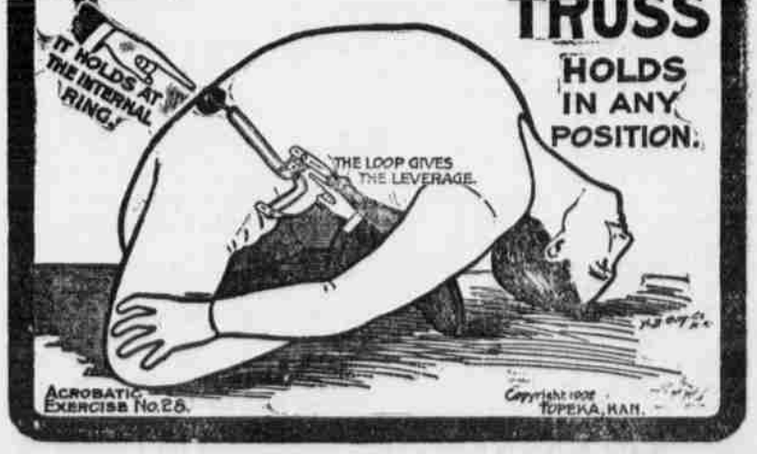

FOR SALE BY
C. C. JADWIN.

D. & H. CO. TIME TABLE---HONESDALE BRANCH

A.M. SUN	P.M. SUN		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		P.M. SUN	A.M. SUN.
8 30			10 00		4 30	Albany	2 00	10 50			10 50	
10 00			10 00		6 05	Binghamton	12 40	8 45			9 00	
					A.M.							
10 00	2 15		12 30	2 15	2 15	Philadelphia	4 09	7 14	7 38		7 14	7 38
							A.M.		P.M.			P.M.
3 15	7 10		4 40	12 30	7 10	Wilkes-Barre	9 35	2 55	7 25		12 55	10 05
4 05	8 00		5 30	1 19	7 55	Scranton	8 45	2 13	6 30		12 05	9 12
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Lv Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		P.M.	P.M.
5 40	8 45		6 20	2 05	8 45	Carbondale	8 05	1 35	5 50		11 25	8 27
5 50	8 55		6 30	2 15	8 55	Lincoln Avenue	7 54	1 25	5 40		11 14	8 17
5 54	8 59		6 34	2 19	8 59	Whites	7 50	1 21	5 34		11 10	8 13
6 11	9 18		6 52	2 37	9 18	Parview	7 33	1 03	5 18		10 53	7 54
6 17	9 24		6 58	2 43	9 24	Canaan	7 25	12 56	5 11		11 45	7 47
						Lake Lodore						
6 26	9 32		7 07	2 52	9 32	Waymart	7 17	12 48	5 56		10 37	7 39
6 32	9 37		7 13	2 57	9 37	Keene	7 12	12 43	4 58		10 32	7 32
6 35	9 39		7 16	2 59	9 39	Steene	7 09	12 40	4 55		10 29	7 30
6 39	9 43		7 20	3 03	9 43	Prompton	7 05	12 36	4 51		10 25	7 26
6 43	9 47		7 24	3 07	9 47	Portenia	7 01	12 32	4 47		10 21	7 22
6 46	9 50		7 27	3 10	9 50	Seelyville	6 58	12 29	4 44		10 18	7 19
6 50	9 55		7 31	3 15	9 55	Honesdale	6 55	12 25	4 40		10 15	7 15
P.M.	A.M.		P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Ar Lv	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.