

Old World and the New Racked With Wars and Rumors of Wars

Seven Nations Fighting, and Seven Others May Become Involved

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.
It was the Prince of Peace who said, "And ye shall hear of wars and rumors of wars." Now we have an equal paradox. After 1,911 years we have a universal peace congress, with arbitration treaties between America and England, America and France and other nations, but against this white background appear red flashes of war or threatened war all over the earth's surface.

In Morocco an uprising of the tribes is being put down by French soldiers who have already penetrated beyond Fez. Spain is also taking Moroccan towns, and a German war vessel has appeared at Agadir, one of the ports of the country. Out of this situation has grown a diplomatic crisis that makes possible a general European war, involving not only the three nations mentioned, but Great Britain.

Turkey has two uprisings on her hands, one of the Arabs on one side of the empire, in which the Turkish troops have been driven back by the rebels, and another on the opposite side of the sultan's dominions, where the Albanian highlanders are being exterminated. This last named struggle threatens the peace of Europe, for the king of Montenegro is massing troops along the Albanian frontier, and behind Montenegro stands Russia ready to declare war on the Young Turks. The Balkan war cloud is still doing business.

Nor do these complications exhaust the troubles of Asia and Europe. The ex-shah of Persia, who was driven out with great enthusiasm a few years ago, is said to be on the frontier raising a revolution to regain his power, with the Russian bear backing him. A similar situation exists in Portugal. There the monarchists are massed on the border ready to undertake the overthrow of the republic. Manuel, who was chased off the throne as a preliminary to establishing the republic, is said to be fomenting this disturbance, but Spain has put a wet blanket over the affair by refusing to countenance the uprising.

In the New World.

So much for the old world. Now for the new. In Cuba a revolutionary leader with as much as one company following him gave President Gomez fifteen days to resign and said that if Gomez did not fire himself as per specifications he (the revolutionary leader) would fire the whole island. In Venezuela, where another Gomez is president, the perennial and irrepressible Cipriano Castro is reported on the premises bent on trouble, while another Venezuelan revolution, independent of both Gomez and Castro, is organizing in New York. In Haiti there are several candidates for the presidency, each revolving on his own hook, but all united on the proposition that President Simon must go—and Simon has gone. In Mexico there is still occasional fighting with possibilities of another revolution before Madero is elected to the chair almost worn out by the long occupancy of Diaz.

Here are seven nations actually fighting, with possibilities of seven more becoming involved, for if the situation in Cuba grows critical the United States will probably be compelled to settle the difficulty. Yet we hail this as the dawn of the age of peace! It makes one almost as pessimistic as Alfred Tennyson in his wall of "Locksley Hall—Sixty Years After," where he mournfully declares that "war will die out late then—will it ever, late or soon?" and proceeds to answer, "Never till the earth is dead as you dead world we call the moon." That ought to hold Andrew Carnegie for awhile. Leaving Tennyson, the moon and the laird of Skibo out of the discussion, it still is a fact that war is very much alive in this the tenth year of the twentieth century. The dove of peace should be very circumspect about where she roosts if she does not want her feathers shot off.

There is one hopeful sign, however. These countries in which there is actual fighting, Haiti, Morocco, Turkey, are on the outer fringe of civilization. In Mexico the trouble is almost over, and in Cuba it has scarcely begun. As for France and Spain, they are only doing police duty in Morocco. Thus no really civilized country now has war on a scale worth mentioning. For the great nations there are only portents of trouble. One hundred years ago a general European war would have inevitably resulted from such a situation as that relating to Morocco. Now there is a reasonable hope that any war whatever may be averted. Thus, we are moving toward peace, although we have not yet fully arrived.

The Moroccan Situation.

Returning to Morocco, the situation is somewhat as follows: Before the Algeiras conference England and France came to an understanding as to Africa. It was in effect that France would leave England alone in north-eastern Africa—that is, in Egypt and nearby territory—and that England

Moroccan Situation Most Serious, but No War Likely to Come of It

would cease to molest France in north-western Africa, including Morocco and the country round about.

Everything now seemed lovely and there was nothing left but for the two nations to go in and cut the African melon. But they reckoned without Germany. Now, Germany as a nation got into the colonial game rather late. The modern German empire only dates from the days of Bismarck, and by the time he came on the stage most of the world's available territory for colonization had been taken up. In the past few decades Germany has been growing by leaps and bounds, commercially and in every other way. Not the least of this growth has been in ambition. With her expanding trade she wanted to expand in territory so that her people might have their share of land to settle, exploit and develop. Withal she was getting very decidedly into world politics.

Thus it was that Emperor William dipped into the Moroccan game. He perhaps had no excuse to do so, except that he could and did. Germany has some interests in Africa, but they are not in the region of Morocco. But Germany's ambition being what it is



1. CHANCELLOR OF THE BRITISH EXCHEQUER LLOYD-GEORGE; 2. ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ, GERMANY'S NAVAL CHIEF; 3. JULIUS CAMBON, FRANCE'S DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE IN THE MOROCCAN DISPUTE; 4. KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

twee Spain and France and almost a threat to break off relations. It was shrewdly suspected at the time that Germany was behind Spain, egging her on. At any rate, Germany now showed her own hand by sending a gunboat to Agadir, a port surrounded by ruins down in the southeastern corner of Morocco. The representation was that German interests had to be protected, but there are not enough people around Agadir to threaten the interests of a Spanish chimpanzee.

The Possible Outcome.

Germany's second appearance in Morocco was as sudden and sensational as her first and set France and England as much by the ears. Chancellor of the Exchequer Lloyd-George, Premier Asquith and Opposition Leader Balfour all made speeches telling the kaiser very plainly that Great Britain was interested in this game and that if William intended to start anything he wanted to be sure beforehand that he could finish it. This situation is lent all the more thrills because England and Germany have been talking fight for the last three or four years. If John Bull can now get France to help him out the two of them ought to be able to trim the kaiser in a way to make him stop being so sudden and brutal in his diplomacy.

All the part that poor Spain seems to have in the affair is as a pawn of Germany. The Spaniards in Morocco have reported one great victory, however. The other night a drove of pigs broke through a Spanish fortification, whereupon, the alarm was given, the half-awakened soldiers tumbled out of their bunks and fired a volley, and the pigs scampered away with a large amount of noise. In the darkness the Spaniards thought they had driven off some wild tribesmen and so reported, only to find the difference in the morning. Evidently the dons are more suc-



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cessful in defeating Moorish pigs than they were in fighting "American pigs." The general opinion in Europe now is that Germany will "climb down" as gracefully as she can, but may demand a few thousand square miles of land in the French Congo or elsewhere as a consolation prize. After that France will at last cut the Moroccan slice out of the African melon and all will again be lovely.

Minor Disturbances.

As for the row in the Balkans, it is not exactly new. In fact, there has been a Balkan war scare once or twice a year for as long as I can remember. This time it is the result of the new motto in the Ottoman empire, "Turkey for the Turks," which has caused the fight with the Arabs as well as with the Albanians. When Persia adopted her new constitution she concluded her joy would not be complete until she scared the shah over the boundary. Recently the shah showed a disposition to come back, when she offered so large a price on his head that he went into hiding. Strange as it may seem, there is a Yankee treasurer general at the Persian capital, W. Morgan Shuster by name, who has become the center of an international situation all by himself. The consensus of opinion in Portugal is that ex-King Manuel might carry an opera bouffe counter revolution, but nothing more serious. The new republic seems to be as firm as the rock of Gibraltar, which is on Portuguese territory, even though fortified by Britain.

In the western hemisphere the troubles seem about over, President Simon having fled from Haiti and the threatened Cuban revolution having failed to revolute. Anyway the arbitration treaties are now signed and the thousand years of peace have come on paper, however it may be in the actual world of deeds.

CANDIDATE for PROTHONOTARY.



To the Republicans of Wayne Co.: I take this means of announcing myself as a candidate for the nomination of Prothonotary at the primaries, Sept. 30, 1911.

To most of you I am known personally. During my seventeen years of service as a clerk in the Honesdale postoffice my efforts have been to perform my duties faithfully and courteously to the patrons of the office and the public generally.

To the voters with whom I am not personally acquainted I would say that, since a severe injury sustained by my father a few years before his accidental death when I was sixteen years old I have tried to make an honest living. My birthplace was in Texas township, district No. 4, Wayne county. My school days were limited to the district school and the Honesdale High school. As a boy of eleven years I spent my summers state picking on the Delaware & Hudson dock and attended school during the winter. I also spent several summers working on a farm in Cherry Ridge.

After school I entered the office of the Honesdale Iron Works, known now as the Guernsey Electric Elevator Co., where I stayed a number of years and later entered the Honesdale postoffice serving two years under William F. Briggs. I then went to the Carbondale Lumber company as a bookkeeper, remaining with them until the appointment as postmaster of Miss Mary E. Gerety, who later became the wife of Hon. C. A. McCarty. In June, 1896, I returned to the Honesdale postoffice where I have been employed ever since. In coming before the people and asking their assistance and vote at the coming primaries, let me say that I am no tool of any boss or bosses. I simply desire in common with every American citizen to better my condition. Your support will be appreciated and if nominated and elected I will devote all my time and attention to the duties of the office to which I aspire.

Most cordially yours,
JOHN N. SHARPSTEEN.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PROTHONOTARY



To the Republicans of Wayne County:—

Pursuant to the requests of my many friends in the county and the general understanding three years ago that I should again offer myself as a candidate for the nomination for Prothonotary at the coming primaries, September 30, I would state that after a short stay by way of an education in the public schools of Wayne county, I completed a course at the A. M. Chisbro Seminary in Monroe county, New York. My post-graduate course was about thirty years in the school of hard knocks as a farmer and lumberman in Wayne county. Have met many people in the varied relations of a business man and this long experience has enabled me to meet many whom I esteem as my friends and gain at least enough knowledge to appreciate the needs and requirements of my fellowman.

My aim has steadily been to deal honestly, frankly and fairly with all and to dearly cherish all of our country's institutions, and to encourage and assist every true effort to maintain and advance them. I invite the fullest investigation of my record and with pleasure refer you to the expression given at the polls by my home district three years ago as indicative of the feelings of those who know me best. Although always a resident and large taxpayer in Wayne county, I never asked for office except on the afore mentioned occasion when I was defeated by M. J. Hanlan who, though opposed to me, never, to my knowledge, said or did anything detrimental to me. I therefore earnestly request your support and promise if nominated and elected to faithfully perform the duties of the office to the very best of my judgment and ability and in all things observe the spirit of the Golden Rule.

Faithfully yours,
WALLACE J. BARNES.

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF



T. Y. BOYD.

I wish to announce to the Republican voters of Wayne county that I am a candidate for the nomination at the coming primaries for the office of Sheriff. Your vote and your support in my behalf will be greatly appreciated.

T. Y. BOYD,
Boyd's Mills.

T. G. SIMONS,
Sterling, Pa.



REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

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E. C. MUMFORD, President.

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Office in the Court House, Honesdale
Pa.

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Office—Second floor old Savings Bank
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