

# The Open Door For Morocco

## Assertion of German Policy in This Regard Comes as a Surprise.

### No Recognition of French Supremacy—Republican Statesmen Are Calm.

### The Kaiser on the War Path Upholds German Privileges.

BERLIN, April 4.—The German side of the Moroccan controversy is founded upon a "continuing and unchanging friendship shall exist between the German Emperor and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, and also between the Emperor and the Sultan of Morocco, and between the two countries shall continue. Each shall endeavor to secure to the subjects of the other all the privileges held by the most favored nation."

This is the treaty of 1901, which, under its terms, might have been revised in 1904, but was not. It is now being interpreted by the German government as having any more dominant position in Morocco than Germany. As to whether France informs Germany of the open door in Morocco, the German ambassador at Paris has been fully discussed in the French and British press.

The German ambassador to the United States, Baron Speck von Stauffenberg, under instructions from the foreign office, has explained to the state department at Washington that Germany stands for the open door in Morocco. Germany has not asked the United States to do anything nor have negotiations of any sort been begun or proposed.

Behind the legal attitude of the Moroccan question, as it may be called, of the German government are diplomatic motives, which are of a more subtle nature. Germany is disinclined to see France spread further into northern Africa and will check and only indirectly, if possible, that policy of "peaceful penetration," which would add strength to Germany's position in the Mediterranean.

Germany is willing to embarrass France and gain an important victory while France's ally is engaged elsewhere. These are the motives which are absurd. One obvious thing is that Germany does not consent to have her old relations with Morocco modified by an agreement to which she is not a party and after remaining passive for a year, chooses this moment to object to diplomatic activity at Fez.

Privy Councillor Rosen, now special ambassador to Germany, in a speech at Menelik of Abyssinia, will it is unofficially reported, be Germany's minister to Morocco in succession to the late Baron Speck von Stauffenberg. Rosen began as a dragoman to the German consul-general at Smyrna. He served at Tiberias, Jerusalem, and Jerusalem. When Emperor William visited that city Herr Rosen was transferred to the foreign office. He has the great gift of speaking several languages, including Arabic. The correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung at Tangier, under yesterday's date, gives another version of the Moroccan performances there. He says the German Emperor, replying to the address of the members of the German colony, said:

"In an independent country, such as Morocco, commerce must be free. I will do my best to maintain the political and economic equity here. There is no predominant influence here."

The Emperor's significant words have produced a lively impression here. The Lokal Anzeiger will be a hotbed of discussion. The members of the German colony, Emperor William said he was glad to make the acquaintance of the pioneers of Germany in Morocco and that they had done their duty. They must continue to fulfill their duty under the Emperor's protection. Germany had great commercial interests in Morocco. Her trade was advancing gratifyingly. The Emperor would not be interested in promoting this trade as far as possible. His, the Emperor's, visit was a recognition of this independence.

The speech, the Lokal Anzeiger adds, created an immense impression in the foreign colony at Tangier, and especially among the natives, who now refer to the Emperor as the protector of the independence of Morocco. Great political significance, it is further assured, is attached to the fact that the German charge d'affaires accompanied the German Emperor to Gibraltar.

Paris, April 1.—Germany's advent in the Mediterranean, as shown by Emperor William's visit to Morocco; and Chancellor von Buelow's speech in the Reichstag, are of great political importance. The fact that Germany has no colonies in the Mediterranean, while the Latin nations—namely, Italy, Spain and France—have thus far considered the Mediterranean as a special sphere of activity, although Great Britain's control of the two gateways, Gibraltar and Suez, also gives her a commanding position in the Mediterranean. Naturally, therefore, Germany's appearance upon this exclusive field is as unexpected as her appearance in the Chinese treaty question. The fact that Germany has no colonies in the Mediterranean, while the Latin nations have extensive colonies in the Mediterranean, adds significance to Germany's entering of the Mediterranean sphere. Officials here continue to view the situation calmly. They are especially desirous of having other nations, particularly the United States, take a sympathetic view of France's policy and purposes in Morocco. This leads to expressions of much satisfaction at the success of the Moroccan controversy some months ago, which indirectly recognized France's paramount position in Morocco. This occurred during the Fermani case, when the United States sought the good offices of France. The American action in thus turning to France was widely commented upon at the time as constituting an endorsement of the Anglo-French agreement.

Moreover France's recent activity in Morocco is largely the result of indignation over the Perdicaris case. A general cry was then raised that Morocco was in such a state of anarchy that France ought to adopt energetic measures. Perdicaris came here and personally solicited the government to take strong measures to restore order and develop the country. Therefore she naturally counts on the sympathy of the United States. Her policy is to restore the growth of American interest. The sequel to the present complication arouses considerable solicitude. It is maintained that indefinitely prolonged would result in giving Germany commercial privileges exceeding those of the other powers, and that it would probably lead other powers to ask for a similar indefinite extension of the open door, thus requiring the Emperor to surrender her commerce without any return.

Therefore the policy of France seems to be to give Germany adequate satisfaction in the Perdicaris case, and to give her the external calm considerable irritation prevails in government circles here. However this does not show a change of policy. The attitude of the press also is free from menace.

Washington, April 1.—It is declared at the state department that there have been no exchanges whatever between Germany and America respecting the maintenance of the open door in Morocco.

Utica, N. Y., April 1.—Train No. 3 on the West Shore was derailed at Devonport Hill, three miles west of Fort Plain, N. Y., on Monday night. The locomotive broke its coupling with the tender and jumped into the canal, about forty feet below the track. The engine, which was carrying 110 tons of freight, was derailed and the fireman, W. J. Wright, of Little Falls, were carried down with the engine and are under the machine in the canal. The tender of the engine, passenger coach and the baggage and express car were pulled up and the empty freight cars were ploughed into the earth and held the others back so they went but half way down the embankment. The two passenger coaches were not dropped from the rails, and so no passengers were injured in any manner. The express messenger, John Hines, has a serious scalp wound, but has been taken to Fort Plain. It is not thought his injury will prove fatal. In the opinion of the railroad men a landslide occurred on the night of Monday, and the track at that point for a watchman had been over the spot less than a half hour before and saw nothing wrong.

Washington, April 1.—The new third class cruiser Diamond to the station. Her commanding officer will carry out the duties of senior naval officer in the West Indies in the absence of the Pacific Fleet's command. The title of the commander-in-chief will in future be "commander-in-chief of the North American and West Indies station and the Atlantic coast."

The St. George, a first class cruiser, has replaced the Calliope and Cleopatra, master third class cruiser, which is old type, and is now employed as training ship for boys. The first class cruiser Gibraltar has replaced the old second class cruiser Itasca. The second class cruisers Medea and Medusa, training ships for boys. The second class cruiser Highflyer has replaced the first class armored cruiser Aurora as training ship for cadets. These four ships, together with the Ariadne.

The second class and the Diamond will form the new Particular Service Squadron under the command of the commander-in-chief of the North America and West Indies station, and will cruise in West Indian waters and home waters, being based on Devonport.

The report of the Director of Recruiting and Organization, just published, shows that the number of recruits which joined the army in 1904, exclusive of colonial recruits, was 41,273, and the militia recruits 35,264. Of the order, 15,463 joined the regulars, and 192 men were enlisted for the first colonial corps. A total number of 71,639 candidates presented themselves for enlistment, and of these 48,486 were rejected—13,316 for various ailments and 6,642 for undeveloped physique. The report emphatically states that the regulation requiring a character from a recruit on enlistment has materially raised the tone of the army and popularized it among the better class of the people. Officers commanding troops are satisfied on the whole with the physique of the line recruits.

The St. George's short rifle, which has proved a failure. It is a "lick creation" rifle, with the cutest little cleaning rod beyond ever devised at Springfield. The rifle is made in the Far East, where the little Japs have withstood magazine rifle fire and pushed home their assault with cold steel. The rifle is made in the Far East, where the little Japs have withstood magazine rifle fire and pushed home their assault with cold steel. The rifle is made in the Far East, where the little Japs have withstood magazine rifle fire and pushed home their assault with cold steel.

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The more aggressive of the Socialists, said Mr. Gompers, "are taking up the question of the Pacific Coast to disrupt the regular unions. In which to renew the effort to crush out the American labor movement. So far as the trades unions movement is concerned, it might as well have to face all of its enemies, open and secret, at the same time. In any event, it is far better that we may all know what we have to overcome."

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After careful consideration of the proposals of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for construction in Southern British Columbia, Premier McBride has decided to appeal to the government to pay an indemnity for the cancellation of the contract. The company asserts that it has not given assistance to the revolutionists, but that, following the advice of the government, it issued a circular to all agents ordering them to keep clear of revolutionary entanglements. The company states that the cables linking Caracas and Lagaira and Coro and Maracaibo, which President Castro seeks to acquire, cost \$1,000,000.

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