

SATURDAY

The Star

SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1907.

MOROCCO IN A STATE OF ALMOST HOPELESS ANARCHY

France's Action is Limited to Maintaining Order in the Treaty Ports—Aircities Perpetrated by the Moors on Women and Children.

TANGIER, Sept. 7.—The tangle of conflicting reports from the interior reflects very fairly the hopeless chaos into which the country has drifted. The truth seems to be that the interior is in such a wild state of anarchy that genuine news does not reach the coast towns freely or quickly. The numerous free tribes who divide Morocco are not merely in a state of anarchy, but also in a state of almost independent communities, of which foreigners on the coast know little or nothing. It is clear that this tribal anarchy, which constitutes the real difficulty in Morocco, will only be ended by a strong hand.

France, which has achieved wonders in making Algeria a peaceful and prosperous country, seems destined to do the work. But the time for this has not yet come, since international susceptibilities forbid it. All that is possible at the present moment is to establish order on the coast, and to reach the inland tribes, if necessary, by sharp lessons such as they have received at Casa Blanca, that they must respect the new state of things. It is idle to expect any help from the Sultan and his ministers, who are themselves puppets. The Moors must protect their own interests. If France and Spain will now carry out the task assigned to them at Algiers, and by playing an efficient police for the coast towns, the immediate dangers of the situation will be averted. It is only necessary measure has been delayed so long.

The Jehd, or holy war, is still a living fact among the Moors, and to its call Mohammedans all the world over are in some sort sensitive. France has in hand a business to which no nation can be insensitive. Millions of men and commerce worth untold millions are vitally concerned. The situation has been long gathering. Since his accession in 1904 the Sultan, like all his predecessors, has had the slightest hold on his subjects, and has ruled, so far as he has ruled, with an empty exchequer.

The firing by Moorish tribesmen on Spanish troops landed to keep order, made necessary immediate reinforcements, and the French army have neither forced a definite policy nor settled the immediate crisis, as the Moors have not been able to get on with the British, Casa Blanca is but one of the eight treaty ports which, by the terms of the undertook to police as a result of the Anglo-French agreement and the Algeiras Conference. Now, however, the police protection at first mediated, and not yet formulated, is proved almost insufficient. Kaid Maclean is together insufficient. The Sultan is helpless; the tribes begin to mass round Casa Blanca, and from the base of the hills can organize descents on the coast towns they please. These beautiful spots, which share in some measure the fine climate of the incomparable islands off the coast, are largely populated with wealthy Europeans and colonies of Jew traders. From Tunisian homes of Jew traders are flying helter-skelter on any sort of vessel that will take them; and the towns, which have not been once or twice paid their toll to Moorish fury, are paralyzed with fear.

With France and Spain a great responsibility rests, in which it is hoped they will have the backing of Europe and America. There is, of course, no question of conquest or permanent occupation of any large extent of Moroccan territory. The act of Algiers still officially rules the policy of France in the country. But public opinion is gradually and steadily asserting itself against a method of half-measures, and the French Government, in spite of diplomatic statements, will have to increase, though much doubt with all courtesies, the scope of its operations in Morocco. It seems certain now that Casa Blanca without delay. The general view is that the question of policy is a plain dilemma. Either the tribes must be organized, or the coast must be left to be scattered and definitely covered, or the scope of French operations is to be confined to the town only. In the former event, General Drupe must be able to pursue the enemy at least fifty or sixty miles with success. For that he needs strong reinforcements in men and guns. For the latter event he is, sufficiently well off. That is to say that he is now strong enough to hold his camp against assailants without reinforcements, but he is not strong enough to meet any decisive blow at the enemy at any useful distance from his headquarters.

The question, therefore, is upon which of the courses the government will decide? If the latter, will the same prove to be worth the candle? The increases among the various tribes of the interior. The chief enemies of the French are the Beni Mzab and Beni Mouda. The Beni Mouda who plundered Casa Blanca have fallen out with other tribes, having wanted to keep their booty to themselves. They were attacked, and in their turn de-

INCIDENTS CONNECTED WITH THE RECENT REVOLT OF THE IRISH CONSTABULARY

Riot and Bloodshed in the Streets—Great Excitement When the Troops Fired on the Mob—An Eye Witness Describes the Scenes.

BELFAST, Sept. 7.—Belfast loves a fight, but it does not like the "shoot to kill" method of settling a crime, and when the military, goaded to desperation by the striking carters and dock laborers and the rioting mobs, killed three in the crowd, the rioting was quickly stopped. The labor troubles here began as far back as June, when disputes arose between the dock laborers and the shipping companies in regard to the unloading of vessels. On June 24th the dockers in the employ of four of the shipping firms came out on strike. The next day their example was followed by the carters, and labor was imported from England under a police protection.

Some idea of the atrocities committed by the tribesmen while they were looting Casa Blanca can be gathered from the following cases. Eight young children of a Jewish family were deliberately murdered, one after the other, by English missionaries, saw her two sons killed by tribesmen, who then carried off her three young daughters. A Spanish baker was found, after quiet had been restored, roasted in his own oven. These facts are typical of a hundred others. Now are the Jews safe, for a large number of the wives and daughters of many important Moorish residents were outraged and carried off to the interior.

On August 2nd four hundred of the constables were transferred to other stations. The strike trouble proceeded unchecked, and the military were called out. On July 27th, marching in single file to barracks to interview the Acting Commissioner, their demands were refused, and the Lord Lieutenant commented severely on the method and time chosen by the police to bring the strike to an end.

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THE JAPANESE QUESTION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 30th, 1907. Editor, St. John Star, St. John, N. B. Dear Sir: I am a constant reader of your paper, I notice your editorial a few days since on the Japanese question, which I must say was a surprise to me.

I must say that I take exception to your statements. I cannot understand why you are in favor of the importation of Japanese, and the throwing out of employment of white men, because this is simply what it amounts to. There are large industrial concerns in B. C. and in this very city of Vancouver (which by the way is now a Japanese town) who are refusing to employ white labor, giving the preference to Japs, who work for about 50 per cent less than a white man.

These Japs are no benefit to the community, as they will not trade with the whites.

They live in some of the most miserable, unsanitary hovels imaginable. I have been there and know whereof I speak. Why not import a few in St. John, and let a few more North Street-York Point hovel?

Why you favor the importation is more than I can understand.

Yours respectfully, a subscriber, W. A. BAILEY, 354 Harris Street.

No such opinion as is credited in the above letter could be taken from the paragraph which appeared in the Star. Without a comprehensive understanding of the actual conditions and the sentiments of the people in British Columbia, no opinion can be qualified to express a decided opinion one way or the other on a subject of such importance.—Ed. Star.

The business man gets exactly his share of the trade he asks for—provided he and his competitors are properly equipped.—Newark, N. J., Advertiser.

PILGRIMAGES POSTPONED BECAUSE OF DISCONTENT

Anti-Church Feeling in Italy Gives Rise to Serious Conditions—Thousands are Planning to go to Rome—France Said to be Acting Against the Pope.

ROME, Sept. 7.—"Friest Hunting in Rome" is the daily heading in a Roman newspaper under which the series of insults and outrages to the priests in the streets of Rome are related. The recurrence of anti-clericalism, which began immediately after the recent municipal elections showed a majority of Socialist voters, has assumed the character of what is described as "a furious anti-clerical campaign." At these elections, either through negligence or timidity, the Catholics in Rome were badly defeated, and since then a sort of anarchy has prevailed in the municipal council, and a vigorous campaign of false charges against Catholic institutions and their inmates has been carried on in the thousand organs of the press. Then the subversive elements of the population—the rowdies, and the discontented, the young men who have grown up without the influences of the church, and those who are the product of the non-Christian schools—rose up in protest against monks and nuns, against priests and the Pope and the prime minister of Italy, Signor Giolitti, whom they accuse of furthering Catholic interests.

It is not possible to quote all the cases of this nature which have occurred in the last few weeks. Cardinal Casazza and other ecclesiastical dignitaries, passing in their carriages to and from the Vatican, were made the object of the vilest language of the gutter. Monsignor Dandini was struck with a stone on the ear. Monsignor Santeramo just narrowly escaped a large stone which grazed the back of his head. Monsignor Lorenzo Perosi, the perpetual director of the Sistine Chapel choir, arriving in Rome from Prædella, was greeted by a blackguard who attempted to spit in his face; and so on, the story continues from day to day. The public authorities are certainly weak in the suppression of these acts, and the government is accused of neglect or tacit connivance.

The rumor that the Pope would suspend the projected pilgrimages to Rome, in consequence of the disturbed condition of minds in the city has become a certainty. The holiness of the "Osservatore Romano," taking account of the present very sad conditions made to Catholics in Italy by the outbreak of anti-clericalism, and knowing that the safety of his children would desire to come to him, would not be sufficiently guaranteed, has come to the determination to suspend, in the meantime, the pilgrimages appointed to take place from the 1st to 15th September. The pilgrimages, directed by Monsignor Delamare, between the 8th and 21st September; the National Pilgrimage, directed by Monsignor Amet, coadjutor of the archbishop of Paris, arranged for the 20th, and, finally, the pilgrimage from the Dives of Bergamo, which should be in Rome for the end of September.

Many other pilgrimages are already announced, beginning with the first days of October, among them being one from Palermo, one from the Archdiocese of Westminster, and a number of others. For these, and for many others already announced and to be announced later, the Holy Father serves to himself to deliberate according to the circumstances of the time. Setting aside the moral consequences of the outcry raised against the priests and institutions of education, and the consequences, which are likely to be detrimental to the existing form of government, there are serious economic questions involved in this anti-clerical campaign. Italy for several years past has derived a very considerable share of her ready money from tourists and pilgrims. The latter come in thousands during the years that are specially marked out. They sow money on their way, and the greatest harvest is reaped at Rome, where anti-clericalism flourishes unchecked.

From precise calculations made, the "Corriere d'Italia" has reason to state that the number registered to make the pilgrimage to Rome up to the present time is 54,000. Now, since the pilgrimages, as is well-known, ordinarily last eight days, it is a question then of 432,000 days' nourishment. Now, taking also into account that a part of these (nearly one-third) are received in refuges depending on the activities, it is not an exaggeration to calculate the expenses of these at three francs a day—the economic benefit which they will leave in Rome—and ten francs a day for the others. There is, then, all the pilgrimages should be suppressed, a total loss for the shop-keepers and working classes of Rome of 2,322,000 francs, or 362,400. That is a high price to pay for the delusion of delight in hunting a few chryseids.

According to the journal "La Correspondance Romane," the political purposes of the movement are similar to

ANNUAL MESSAGE LONGEST ON RECORD

President Roosevelt's Announcement Will be the Most Radical One He Has Issued.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President Roosevelt has nearly completed his annual message. He expects to have it practically done, subject to slight revision, by the time he returns here on September 25.

The message will be a remarkable document. It will be the longest of Mr. Roosevelt's messages, which means the longest of American presidential messages. It will also be the most radical and comprehensive message he has written.

The President will aim to set forth with great vigor, not alone recommendations for the coming season of congress, but the party policy for the 1908 campaign. Policies for still further in the future will also be mapped out. Not by any means does the President expect to get all the legislation he will recommend at the coming session. It is said he does not want it, preferring to leave some issues for the campaign of 1908.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC IN WESTERN STATES

Will Run Through Passenger Trains Between St. Paul and Portland.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 6.—That the Canadian Pacific will run through passenger trains between St. Paul and Portland next year is the announcement just made by Mr. Robert Kerr, passenger traffic manager of that railway. Since the inception of the B.C. coast passenger service in June between St. Paul and Spokane, Wash., via the Soo Line, passengers destined for Portland have had to change cars at Spokane, taking the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's trains to the coast city. Arrangements are now being made with the Harriman line so that through trains may be run without the necessity of transferring passengers.

A MILLION RESTS ON A LOST CODE SYSTEM

New York Inventor Trying to Recover His Memory in British Columbia.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 6.—There is in Vancouver a New York stenographer named Richard Wells. Although not a rich man, he is attended by nurses and surrounded with all the luxuries of a wealthy invalid.

Mr. Wells, it is said, was 9 years constantly employed in an importing house, and during that time had occasion to notice the enormous amount spent on cables.

He started to plan and experiment on a new code system and discovered a means whereby he could compress a column of news every four pages. He announced his discovery to rich men, who declared that if he could prove his statements, they would make him a millionaire.

An attempt was made to steal Wells' code book. This failed, but Wells recovered the code and burnt the original book. At this time he was thrown from a car and his hand injured. He took brain fever, which left his mentally weak, and his memory gone. He cannot now pick up the threads of his system. The millionaires are now trying to nurse him back to health and a clear memory. He is trying to find the lost idea among the health resorts of British Columbia.