

The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

No 554.

DRESDEN AND BERLIN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1907.

10 PFENNIGS.

The First Daily Paper published in Germany
in English.

Offices: Dresden A., Steube Strasse 51. 'Phone: 1755.
Berlin W., Potsdamer Str. 10/11. 'Phone: VI 1079.

Subscription for Dresden and the whole of
Germany and Austria:

1 mark a month.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

Affairs in Morocco have continued to move spasmodically from one chaotic situation to another. It would be more than unfair to say that during the weary months they have spent there the French have contributed nothing towards a general pacification, but it would at the same time be useless to overlook the fact that their efforts have been nullified, or almost nullified, by the unaccountable forces which, particularly in the East, so often play havoc with the best laid schemes. Events do not appear to have clustered round any conspicuous action or idea, but in so far as anything of outstanding importance has made itself evident above the skirmishes, the punitive expeditions, the reconnoitring parties, and the restorative measures of the French, it is the negotiations which M. Regnault has patiently been conducting with the Sultan Abdul Asiz. Reports and opinions are of course as widely divergent as ever respecting the strength and intentions of Mulai Hafid, and those who wished to find in him the potent dictator who would, if necessary, cut the tightening knot of intrigue and disorder, have been somewhat disappointed. Mulai Hafid has missed his chance of taking time by the forelock, and every day is adding to the disadvantage of his position. The support of Europe is behind France, and the support of France is behind Abdul Asiz; the question of a formal settlement is therefore only a matter of time if Abdul Asiz will consent, as he must consent, to the terms of the French. Whether he will at the same time obtain the loan for which he is negotiating is extremely doubtful, but since he is dependent on France he must be prepared to go as far as he can to accommodate himself to her claims.

A formal settlement is one thing; the restoration of order out of chaos is another. The French Government has just been taught another lesson by the fresh outbreak on the Algerian frontier, and though there is no occasion for criticism the circumstances of the recent fighting show most distinctly what caution and what knowledge are necessary in dealing with the native tribes. The Beni Snassen tribe have proved themselves among the most able, and also the most uncertain, of the opponents of the French since they first came into contact with them last March. This arose from the occupation of Udja by the French. Whether the occupation itself was wise or not is a debatable point; its immediate consequence, at any rate so far as the Snassen were concerned, was to provoke an attack by them on the peaceful tribes who had put themselves under French protection.

In October a second punitive expedition was directed into the region of Udja, but this time directly against the Snassen. A submission, real according to some reports, deliberately feigned according to others, followed, together with the imposition of fines which were promised but not paid. It was for the collection of the fines that a third punitive expedition was dispatched last week. The attack of the French appears to have been anticipated. About ten thousand men of the Snassen tribe made an attack on the French camp which was only with difficulty repulsed and a fresh situation of some gravity has been created.

The French have learned, what every people learns afresh in every kind of warfare, that incomplete submissions are worse than open enmity, and that once the resolve has been taken to punish an unruly people it is best to make that punishment as complete and convincing as possible. Obvious as such precautions seem they are rarely adopted; but in the present instance the French Government has in its favour every justification for hesitation. We trust it is not premature to believe that the delicacy of the position in which France was placed at the beginning of the operations at Casablanca has at this hour dis-

Extensive choice of
hand-made
Saxon Damask
Table-
Bed-
Ladies' and Gentlemen's

LINEN

Joseph Meyer
(au petit Bazar)
Neumarkt 13, opposite the Frauenkirche.

OTTO MAYER
Photographer
38 Prager Strasse 38
Tel. 446.
By appointment to T. M. the King of Saxony
and the Emperor of Austria.
Superb artistic work.
Moderate terms.

Finest handpainted Dresden China
A. E. Stephan 4, Reichs Str. 4
Succ. to Helena Wolfohn Ncht.
Manufacturer & Exporter to
the American & English trade.
2 minutes from Hauptbahnhof.
Highest recommendations.
Most reasonable prices.

MORITZ HARTUNG
10 Waisenhaus Strasse 10.
Speciality: Novelties in all articles for
ladies' dresses.
Novelties daily in trimmings, lace, ruffles, boss, veils, ladies'
belts, gloves, scarves, fichus &c.
All articles for sewing and dressmaking.

appeared, and she will proceed to her duty courageously and with a good conscience. The Act of Algieras has not, in spite of the pessimists, become an instrument of strife; France can still do a great deal to prove how much it is an instrument of peace. It is vain to look any longer for a Caesar to arise out of the revolution—if a revolution it be. The day of the opportunists has set, and as soon as France makes it clear that she does not intend to be moved from her aim by the fear of international complications—or, as the *Temps* boldly says, the "fear of her own shadow"—another such day cannot dawn. In the interests of peace and order the rule of a strong man, provided it could have been complete, would have been welcome, no matter who the man or whence his power; but it is preferable that the work of pacification should issue completed from the hands into which they were put. The surest road to pacification lies in demonstrating to the native tribes that France is strong enough and able enough to make the Sultan Abdul Asiz more than her puppet or her tool, but an independent ruler worthy of his power. For the moment it is enough that the Sultan accepts the advice of M. Regnault, but he shows a good instinct in demanding the evacuation of Casablanca. Too much deference is no virtue in a monarch; so that whether Abdul Asiz can follow up his claim for greater freedom of action or not, he is on the right track, from the Moroccan point of view, in demanding it. If only it could be expected that he will show more strength in the future than he has done in the past the problem of Morocco would be greatly simplified.

THE ENCORE FIEND.

Many ways have been tried to damp the enthusiasm of the encore fiend, but the method adopted recently by Mischa Elman is as simple as it is novel. A correspondent informs us that when he was playing at Leipzig, after the sixth encore of one of his violin solos, and the public still asking for more, the piano was ostentatiously locked and closed. But this was not enough; he could play his violin without accompaniment, and so there was nothing for it but for Elman to come on in his overcoat and show the audience that he was "off."



Peters-Furs

52 Prager Str.

near Main R. R. Station

Dresden's Fur-Store,

where American and English fur-buyers are best suited.

BUILDING ACCIDENT IN LONDON.

During the extension operations of Blackfriars Bridge in London, an iron girder fell in and dragged a large portion of the scaffolding down with it. Ten workmen were thrown into the river, of whom all but two were saved; they were however seriously injured, and had to be conveyed to hospital, where one of them succumbed to his injuries.

NEWS FROM AMERICA.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports from Winnipeg that the financial situation is improving in Canada. The banks are supplying the necessary funds for shipment of crops.

STRIKE OF TRAM EMPLOYEES IN MILAN.

A report from Milan says that the Edison Company have started ten electric trams with a new staff of employes. The strikers tried to prevent the trams starting, some throwing themselves on to the tracks. After two hours, under the protection of the Cavalry, they reached the Cathedral Square where they were greeted enthusiastically by the people and by the whistling and hooting of the strikers. The garrison has been strengthened as encounters between those willing to work and the strikers are feared.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

It is reported from Lalla Marnia that the fight by Bab el Hassa lasted from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. There were ten killed, amongst whom was Lieutenant Saint Hilaire, and six wounded, including Captain Deville. A company of Turkos from Nemours and Mounted Riflemen from Udschda were enabled to rescue some French people who had been locked up in a factory. A report from Oran says that two full companies of Turkos have marched for Bab el Hassa and Sidi bu Djenan.

Reports from Nemours say that some thousand Moors have been seen about 31 miles from the town. Reinforcements will be despatched from other bases to the threatened district.

A report was received in Paris yesterday from Algiers in the following terms: "The S. S. 'Emir' has arrived at Oran from Nemours with 173 persons on board who left the latter place in fear of its being attacked by Moroccans. Many families have started from Tousse for Oran. Another serious fight is expected to take place today, Friday, with the Beni Snassen tribe, which has been strongly reinforced. A torpedo boat destroyer has been ordered to the mouth of the river Kiss, as an attack on Fort Say is feared. A Moroccan detachment yesterday afternoon attacked the Meirsas tribe who are settled on Algerian territory. It is said that several vessels have smuggled arms ashore at the mouth of the Muluja river, for the Beni Snassen, without being hindered in any way by the Shereefian troops. Siava, the Bashaw of the fortress Saida, has been compelled by the Beni Snassen to join them with all his soldiers."

LIVE AND LEARN.

"It's never too late to mend", as we know, and Mr. Peter Murray, of Buena Vista, Pennsylvania, at the age of 57, has come to the conclusion that it is about time he went to school. He has done so, entering the Jefferson Academy, where he is one of the most satisfactory pupils. In boyhood Mr. Murray had to work when he should have been at school, but since then he has got on, and now he feels that his large business interests require that he should have a decent education.

The Finest Habana Cigars, English cigarettes and tobacco. L. Wolf, Prager Str. 48.