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The Daily Record

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AFRICA AS A PEACE FACTOR.
ANGLO-GERMAN COLONIAL FRIENDSHIP.
 (SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Saturday.—A brilliant banquet was given last night in honour of Herr Dernburg, the German Colonial Secretary, by the African Society. Sir George T. Goldie was in the chair, and a large number of diplomatic personages and prominent business men were present. After the toasts of King Edward and the German Emperor had been enthusiastically honoured, Herr Dernburg rose and, amidst lively applause, spoke to the following effect: It was a territorial necessity, he affirmed, that the prestige of white colonisers should be carefully maintained under all conditions in Africa, owing to the fact that the natives knew of no distinction between the various European races, but recognised all whites impartially as springing from one dominant race. For this reason all nations represented in Africa were equally interested in common co-operation. Peaceful development in the British colonies was just as important for neighbouring German territory as was peace in German territory for adjacent British settlements. The speaker then referred to the Anglo-German agreement whereby information of any disaffection among the natives was exchanged, and mentioned the last Hottentot insurrection, when British and Germans had fought shoulder to shoulder. Skilful statesmanship and good neighbourliness were always in harmony. In the conflict against the drink evil among natives Germany had invariably found active help and support from the British. The Congress for Combating the Sleeping Sickness had indeed failed of practical result as far as the disease itself was concerned, but it had, notwithstanding, succeeded in drawing the two nations closer together.

Herr Dernburg then gave hearty thanks for the hospitable reception accorded to him everywhere in British South Africa, and concluded by giving an appreciation of the late Cecil Rhodes' work, "a man whose name will for all time be coupled with the history of British colonial expansion." He praised the spirit of conciliation which had unified so remarkably all the great South African nations. If it were true that solidarity was the main interest of all colonising peoples in Africa, it was equally true that England and Germany had been the first to recognise this fact and had often laboured together for its accomplishment. "Let us hope," said Herr Dernburg, "that in future the two nations will continue to advance together in the same direction." Sir George T. Goldie greeted the friendly words of the German Colonial Secretary, and declared that the average Englishman had the greatest admiration and respect for the Germans.

Colonel J. E. Seely, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, welcomed Herr Dernburg in the name of the British Government as the representative of a great and friendly nation, and stated that the speech delivered by their guest would be read with enthusiasm throughout the country. He then described the whole-hearted co-operation of Englishmen in working at Imperial tasks, and said that the British regarded themselves in Africa less as owners than confidential agents. All difficulties in that country centred in the welfare of the black races. Party differences were all laid aside when the question of uniting South Africa first came up, and the carrying through of the Act of Unity was a State act of highest importance. It could not have been accomplished without the aid of their present political opponents. "It is our primary duty," continued Col. Seely, "to see that our occupation in South Africa leads to the betterment of native conditions. We hope that the two nations, England and Germany, will mutually strive to attain this betterment for the subject races." Neither the English nor the German campaigns had caused one-tenth of the deaths resulting from the sleeping sickness. After briefly describing the efforts made towards battling with this disease, Col. Seely continued: "The community of interests uniting the white races is thoroughly recognised at the Colonial Office; that alone is one good reason why we should remain friends. One of the strongest props of peace is the fact that we have both penetrated so deeply into Africa. It would be a misfortune shared by the whole world if a conflict broke out among the peoples of Europe. We will not fight, but will work together for the prosperous future of Africa." Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, was the next speaker. After emphasising the necessity of co-operation of the two nations in Africa, he said: "It is our common task to face and solve colonial questions which arise from day to day. Germans and English have common interests, common views, common ideals. Our common civilisation is destined to eliminate barbarism and to substitute better conditions for the natives, while preparing the road for settlers of our own nationalities. I hope that Africa will prove a lesson to the Continent of Europe, teaching us instead of regarding one another with mistrust to labour energetically one for the other." Herr Dernburg again rose and made a brief speech, in which he eulogised French colonial activity in Africa.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

LONDON, Saturday.—Mr. A. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, commented in the House of Commons last night on the House of Lords' amendments to the Irish Land Bill. He demanded that these amendments should be rejected en bloc, explaining that

the Lords had completely wiped out 24 paragraphs, had altered 13, and had completely changed the meaning of the remaining 13. The amendments of the Upper House were utterly inconsistent with the proposals of the Government. But, concluded Mr. Birrell, there was plenty of room for a compromise, and it would be his endeavour to bring about an agreement satisfactory to both parties. A division was then taken, with the result that the Lords' amendments were rejected by 219 to 54 votes. The House of Commons is now adjourned till November 23.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—The Associated Press correspondent at Managua cables that the fierce battle on Thursday was in reality a victory for the Nicaraguan Government troops. Numerous adherents of the rebel commander Estradas were killed and wounded, while the forces of President Zelaya sustained only fifteen casualties. The rebel army has fled in the direction of Rama.

PORTSMOUTH (N.H.), Saturday.—The new United States battleship North Dakota (one of the Dreadnought type) commenced her trials yesterday, which were marred by a serious accident. After four hours' running at high speed one of the boiler tubes burst, badly scalding four stokers. In spite of this mishap, however, the vessel was able to complete the trials and attained the unexpected speed of 21 knots, which she kept up for four hours. The contract speed of the North Dakota was 20 knots, so that she has exceeded it by one knot.

LONDON, Saturday.—The Central News has received a cable from New York reporting the circulation there of a rumour that ex-President Roosevelt is either dead or dangerously ill. A cablegram from Nairobi declares this rumour to be without foundation.

PARIS, Saturday.—The following report is published from Athens: The King of Greece granted an audience to the Athens correspondent of the *Mail*, to whom his Majesty stated that the Greeks were a brave people, possessing good and noble qualities. Their healthy human outlook and lively intelligence would certainly overcome all difficulties. The celerity and determination which had characterised the suppression of the late naval mutiny, the unanimous and severe condemnation which had on all hands greeted this act of foolishness, proved that the patriotism and sound sense of the Grecian people had not been impaired. "I have a fixed conviction in the bright future and welfare of Greece," concluded the King. "Present difficulties will find a peaceful solution. That is my hope and confidence."

CHALONS, Saturday.—Mr. Henry Farman, the celebrated aviator, successfully tested a new flying machine on the aviation ground here yesterday afternoon. The apparatus is of a lighter construction than any machine previously used.

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