

THEY MAKE FACES

FRANCE-GERMAN RELATIONS ADMITTEDLY SERIOUS

NO CAUSE IT ALL

REAL APPREHENSION FELT IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES

Great Britain Active Party to the Quarrel, and Whole of Europe in a Way Involved—Foreign News.

PARIS.—The strained relations between France and Germany over Morocco continues to give rise to serious apprehension, but, while openly admitting that there are real difficulties involved, the officials protest against this being made the basis of exaggerated reports. Such reports have been circulated for several days past by a small and unimportant section of the press, notably by the *Patrie* and the *Presse*. One report that Germany had submitted an ultimatum brought out a formal denial from the foreign office.

Another report in the *Patrie* is that Germany has demanded that France and Great Britain accept a guarantee that the Anglo-French entente is not in the nature of an armed alliance against Germany. The *Presse* asserts that M. Delcasse, when foreign minister, signed a secret offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain.

These reports are discussed in authoritative quarters as fanciful enlargements of the situation, and an editorial in the semi-official *Temps* gives warning against what it terms "nervous paroxysms."

At the same time the diplomatic strain between France and Germany is undeniably serious. The chief cause of this is the inability thus far of each party to propose a remedy acceptable to the other. France is tenacious to uphold her predominant position in Morocco without subjecting it to inspection and revision by the international congress proposed by Germany. On the other hand Germany does not recognize French predominance in Morocco or the Anglo-French agreement on which the predominance is based. Thus Germany's issue is equally against France and Great Britain, although the latter is more immediately involved.

All parties are making appeal to the friendly co-operation of other nations, so that indirectly all Europe is participating in the controversy and this permits a wide range of speculation concerning a rearrangement of political alliances. However, the officials maintain that the issue does not involve such far-reaching questions, but is the renewal of the long pending struggle over Morocco in aggravated form.

One of the chief causes of the present apprehension is the possibility of some untoward incident the Franco-German border, which for years has been garrisoned by formidable military forces.

Premier Rouvier announced at a meeting of the council of ministers held at the Elysee palace that he had definitely decided permanently to retain the portfolio of foreign affairs and relinquish that of finance. The successor of M. Rouvier as minister of finance will be designated soon. A decree nominating M. Rouvier minister of foreign affairs will appear in the *Journal Officiel* soon. His decision to remain in the ministry of foreign affairs was the result of the earnest request of President Loubet and his colleagues, who desired his strong hand at the helm during the difficult negotiations with Germany over Morocco. The status of these negotiations continues to give the French officials great solicitude, as no progress is being made and the parties are almost at the point of having reached a deadlock.

After leaving the Elysee palace M. Rouvier returned to the foreign office, where he received Dr. Montono, the Japanese minister, who had requested a meeting for the purpose of delivering a communication doubtless relating to the coming peace meeting at Washington. Later it was reported that M. Merlou, at present under secretary of finance, would be appointed minister of finance.

CLOSE TO A HEAD

GOOD PROGRESS MADE IN NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE

President to Be Appealed to in Case of a Deadlock—Japanese Said to be Suspicious of the Russians

ST. PETERSBURG.—Every foreign minister and ambassador now in St. Petersburg attended a reception given by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff. Several diplomats who displayed some unnecessary nervousness earlier over the concluding clause of the Russian foreign office's communication to the Gazette saying the imperial government has "no objection in principle, to the meeting of plenipotentiaries, proposed by President Roosevelt," if the Japanese government expresses a desire therefor" were reassured after talking with the foreign minister and learning that the communication did not reproduce the exact text of the note.

Ambassador Meyer, after a cordial interview with Count Lamsdorff, which lasted for ten minutes, presented Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry of the United States army; Capt. Sydney United States army, Col. John Van Closen of the general staff and E. Hoff the medical department of the United States army, who are on their way to join the Russian army at the front. Count Lamsdorff will arrange an audience with the emperor for these officers before their departure.

The foreign office is in constant communication with Count Cassini, the ambassador at Washington, but beyond the statement that nothing has been arranged, it vouchsafes no information. The chances of the meeting taking place in the United States, however, seem to have vanished. As indicated in the *Associated Press* dispatches Monday, the choice of Russia is Paris, owing to the desire of M. Nelidoff, ambassador at Paris, who participated in the making of the treaty of San Stefano, as one of the plenipotentiaries, but if Paris should not be acceptable to Japan, Russia is disposed to the selection of The Hague.

The principal objection to Manchuria is the time which would be necessary to get the negotiators to the scene.

It is understood that the first task of the plenipotentiaries will be the conclusion of a limited armistice. This must come soon in order to avoid a general engagement, which reports from the front indicate that Field Marshal Oyama is already launching.

The court at the end of the week will remove from Tsarskoe Selo to Peterhof, where the emperor and his immediate family will occupy the little palace for the remainder of the summer. This palace is situated in the corner of the vast park where are famous fountains, rivaling those of Versailles, which, with the military music every afternoon and evening, attract immense crowds. The palace, however, is tucked away in a corner of the park, and, as it is surrounded by high walls, is inaccessible to the public.

PARIS.—The highest Russian authorities say concerning the Tokio dispatch saying that M. Takahira, the Japanese minister at Washington, had reported that M. Nelidoff would probably be the Russian plenipotentiary, that no such appointment has yet been communicated here.

The view prevails in Russian diplomatic quarters that one place of meeting will not be in the far east, as that would be fraught with difficulties of communication, and they are inclined to believe that some European point will be selected, the apparent inclination being toward The Hague or any other neutral point. Naturally if some European point is chosen M. Nelidoff is considered likely to be the representative of Russia.

It now appears possible that the question of an armistice may be arranged at or near the seat of war. And it is possible that Peking may be the place selected for taking up this subject. In any case the negotiations relative to an armistice and the point for the meeting of the plenipotentiaries has reached a stage where a final decision is considered imminent.

TOKIO.—The report of the Japanese minister at Washington, M. Takahira, telling of his interview with President Roosevelt has been received.

WAITING ON JAPAN

ST. PETERSBURG SPECULATES AS TO PRICE OF PEACE

Demands May Be Moderate

DEALING WITH THE VANQUISHED WILL NOT BE HARSH

Russian Government Publishes Note Telling of Negotiation Thus Far—Praise for the President

ST. PETERSBURG.—Instead of publishing the text of its official reply to the message from President Roosevelt, regarding the initiation of peace negotiations with Japan, the Russian government decided, with the purpose of taking the public into confidence, regarding the prospects of peace, to issue a statement summarizing status of negotiations which will appear in the form of a communication in the foreign office gazette. This statement, which says a graceful tribute to President Roosevelt's action, expresses, in a general way Russia's willingness to negotiate without entering into particulars which cannot be considered to be finally determined until the receipt of the Japanese reply. The Russian government under the circumstances has deemed it best to leave to the Washington government the publication of the Russian note. The following is the text of the note.

"The president of the United States instructed his ambassador to the imperial court to request a private audience in order to convey directly to the emperor evidence of the unflinching friendship the United States entertains for Russia and to express President Roosevelt's desire to contribute as much as possible to the interest of the whole world towards the cessation of hostilities in the far east. The ambassador was instructed to add that the president was making simultaneous overtures to the Japanese government.

"The emperor was pleased to receive the American ambassador on June 7, and gave benevolent attention to President Roosevelt's initiative, which had moreover met an entirely sympathetic reception on the part of friendly powers.

"Russia being convinced that Japan was equally disposed to accept President Roosevelt's proposal, which was transmitted through the intermediary of the representatives of the republic at St. Petersburg and Tokio to the imperial as well as to the Japanese government, received favorably the official communication from the ambassador and notification to this effect was published in Washington.

"In reply to this communication the foreign minister, acting under the emperor's orders, informed the American ambassador in a note dated June 12 that the emperor, deeply sensible of the sentiments expressed by the president, was pleased to see therein a fresh mark of the tradition of friendship uniting Russia and America, and previous proof that President Roosevelt was in complete accord with the views the emperor held on the general settlement so essential to the good progress of the whole of mankind. As for an eventual meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, charged with learning how it would be possible for the two powers to elaborate conditions of peace the imperial government would have no objection in principle to such an attempt if the Japanese government expressed a desire therefor.

The fact that the Japanese government has not yet communicated with Russia as to the time and place and the number of plenipotentiaries is not considered strange, inasmuch as the text of the Russian reply sent to Washington could not have arrived at Tokio considering the difference in time.

Japan's terms continue to be a matter for earnest speculation. A well informed diplomat who says he knew Japan's terms before the battle of Mukden, considered them to have been very moderate and believed that even now they will be found to be not unduly harsh.

Private advice received from a Russian source at Shanghai says it is certain that Japan will demand the surrender of all ships interned in eastern waters, which may be another item affecting neutrality.

ARE WAITING AT WAR

MOROCCO LOOMING UP DARK AS A CAUSE OF DISCORD

Optimistic Feeling at Washington Despite Delicacy of Situation—German Officers Clamoring for a Fight

WASHINGTON.—Reassuring advice reached Washington from official sources regarding the Moroccan negotiations at Paris, which, while they indicate that war between Germany and France is improbable, indicate the extreme delicacy of the situation. Berlin takes a much more optimistic view of the situation than Paris. Germany claims that the negotiations are proceeding with the utmost good will on both sides and with the probability of an early settlement of all existing difficulties. Paris also professes good will and a spirit of extreme friendliness, but is unable to foresee the outcome and is exceedingly anxious to find out "what is back of Morocco and what are Germany's real intentions."

This is the light in which the situation is presented to Washington. Diplomats here attach considerable significance to the promptness and frankness with which Emperor William and President Loubet have kept President Roosevelt informed of each development in the situation, and to the care which both have taken to present their respective positions in full at the white house.

In the event of the failure of the Paris negotiations a European ambassador expressed the belief that the president may be called on for assistance. Both Germany and France, who are refraining from any direct effort to draw in the United States, know informally that this government does not consider American interests in Morocco sufficient to warrant any initiative on the part of the president regarding the invitation of the sultan to the powers to participate in an international conference. American acceptance of that invitation will be on the condition that the powers signatory, to the Madrid convention are in favor of such a conference.

Both Germany and France, however, are inclined to hope for sympathy from this country, Germany on the ground that the emperor's demand for the open door in Morocco will appeal to American commerce, and France because of action taken by this country in the Perdicaris case, when the state department requested the good offices of the French government in securing the release of Ion Perdicaris, the American citizen in Tangier, who was kidnapped by bandits last year. Only the exaggerated reports to the effect that the two countries are on the verge of war has served to relieve the persistent reticence which has thus far been maintained about the negotiations. Replying to an inquiry regarding Germany's Moroccan policy, Baron Speck von Sternberg, the German ambassador, who has returned from Deer Park, Mo., says:

"The report that the emperor's policy in Morocco is aggressive is entirely erroneous. Germany asks that her treaty rights there and those of the other powers signatory to the Madrid convention shall be respected and protected without discrimination and in strict accordance with article 17 of the Madrid convention. This article reads: 'The right to the treatment of the most favored nation is realized by Morocco as belonging to all the powers represented at the Madrid conference.'

"Here is a specific guarantee of the most general protection to each of the signatory powers, pledging to each the same rights and privileges, whether with regard to life, property or commerce. It is interesting to note, too, that in the official 'compilation of treaties' prepared at the state department this treaty is classed under the head of 'general treaties.'

"Germany's part in these complications over Morocco arises not from any attempt to seize territory, not from any effort to obtain privileges of any sort except such as are enjoyed by all of the signatories to the Madrid convention, but from her absolute refusal to recognize or participate in any arrangement involving the establishment of a sphere of influence in Morocco. Germany stands for the open door in Morocco as in China, for the maintenance of the status quo in both countries.

"In the present negotiations Germany's trade in a matter of secondary consideration.

NEARING THE END

CHICAGO STRIKE MAY NOT LAST THROUGH THE WEEK

Ajustment May Come Soon

MISSIONARY WORK LOOKING TO THAT RESULT BEGUN

Grand Jury Investigation Reveals Rottenness Labor and Business Managements That Effects All Chicago

CHICAGO.—It was freely predicted by both the members of the employers' association and labor leaders that the teamsters' strike which has been in progress for over two months will be a thing of the past before the end of the present week.

Efforts are now being made in two different directions to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty. According to one of the officials of the Chicago federation of labor the strike will be called off entirely by the strikers themselves. As a step toward this end it was decided at an executive meeting of the Chicago federation of labor to begin missionary work soon with members of the teamsters joint council. The plan is to work on these officials and bring a majority of them in favor of calling off the strike. When this has been accomplished these members of the joint council are to advocate such a course to the strikers and when it is assured that a majority of the strikers have come to the same way of thinking a referendum vote of the strikers will be taken on the question. This official of the federation of labor declared that by this means only could the trouble be settled as he declared the strikers would rather call the strike off than accept the terms of settlement proposed by the employers' association.

In addition to this plan to bring the struggle to an end the more conservative element among the union men devoted the greater portion of the day in preparing for the conference with the representatives of the employers' association and a committee from the strikers' ranks.

It developed at the meeting of the federation of labor that there exists a great deal of dissatisfaction among the different unions in regard to the manner in which the present strike is being managed. Several members of the strike committee who were present at the meeting stated that they had never been consulted by President Shea and his lieutenants in any proposed move and that as they were of no use whatever in the present trouble they would resign from the committee. After a long discussion of the trouble the disgruntled members were prevailed upon to remain members of the controlling body. It being believed that it would look bad for them if they resigned while the affairs of the teamsters union were in such a state.

Charles Tull, colored, and two companions who arrived here recently from Iowa were mistaken for strike breakers while searching for a rooming house in the vicinity of Forty-seventh street and Ashland avenue and were attacked by a crowd of strike sympathizers. Tull's companions escaped uninjured, but he was not so fortunate. After a long chase Tull was overtaken by his pursuers and when rescued by the police an effort was being made to lynch him. Tull was so seriously injured that he was taken to the county hospital where it was stated he had small chances of recovery.

A two-edged knife that will cut both ways was whetted vigorously by the grand jury in its investigation of the charge that the strike against Montgomery Ward & Co. was prompted by blackmail and furthered by the actions of business rivals. Developments indicated that employers and employes alike may suffer inquiry when the knife gets into action.

In the language of "Con" Shea and his associates, the grand jury has uncovered a beautiful example of the "double cross." A canceled check for \$2,500, said to represent part of a bribe fund paid to Shea to avert a threatened strike against a firm among the competitors of Montgomery Ward & Co., has fallen into the hands of State Attorney Healy. The check was cashed by Shea's wife.