DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905

The Troubles of Unhappy Morocco.

A Diplomat Discusses the Disturbances That the Moorish Government Cannot Control.

cial Correspondence. W/ ASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Recent dispatches from Morocco indicate a revival of the internal disturbances which have in

the last 20 years repeatedly caused grave apprehension for the safety of foreigners. A spirit of lawlessness is coming general over the whole country and robberles and even murders are most of daily occurrence. The present isturbed condition has been developing for some months, and it has now ached a critical stage. Recently Sir Harry Maclean, an ex-officer of the British army, who has been in the employ of the Moorish government for years, was attacked and badly Another British subject, a Harris, was also set upon and brually beaten near his home in Tangier. These are not the only instances where disorder has occurred, but they are suffcient to show the temper of the Moortives and the uncertain condition part might arise in the future the government has taken cogniz-f the disorders and the havy yard is rapidly preparing several and cruisers for active ser-

ain cause of the present trou-utter inability of the Moorish and to preserve order. Never dory of Morocco have the rests, or mountaineers, been conquered, and now they blesome as ever. They are a realize their own strength aking frequent inroads upon towns for plunder. Realizing endent condition, they do not condent condition, they do not o commit any atrocity what-in the majority of cases they punished. If they happen to with any foreigner in the their maurading tours, the re-y fails on the shoulders of a who is unable to punish a transform from multishment is freedom from punishment them in their career of briand many criminal excesses

the present ruler is in imter of losing his throne and life at any moment. He for the sultanate in 1894 was supported by the pows-cession was peaceful. But other was disregarded in the ruler, and is now exercis ability to embarrass his rother. The elder brother brother. totally neglected, however, as given a position as one of the ministers, but he was notoral-cointed with a minor poston, ent sultan was selected not on this great ability, but more was the favorite son of the uler. This seems to be the of succession in oriental and it has never met with rate success. In Morocco the ruler was always a signal latic outburst on the part of and the new successor's first to quell all disturbances. At ning of every reign the Moors chafe under the despotic rula lian and to make vigorous ef-independence, but at all other are indifferent to governffitirs.

1878 the wild tribes of the mounregions rebelled and caused rable destruction both of life property. The sultan was un-quelt the disorder and foreign A mumber

 พบบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกามบาทกาม try, and the majority of these are in the large coast towns. Only a few are rash enough to venture far into the interior, on account of the lack of adequate protection from brigands. Foreigners are especially liable to capture because of the greater possibility of obtaining a ransom for their release. Europeans have always had great influence in

molding the destinies of the Moroccan government, but of late years France has assumed a dominant influence over the sultan. In the middle ages Morocco was the most attractive field for sol-diers of fortune, and at one time as many as 5,000 light horse and 2,000 men-If more evidence was necessary, the czar's policy toward Finland would be conclusive proof of his reactionary ef-forts. In his dealings with this province bis work and the sector of the sector of the sector. at-arms were in the army of the sul-

Real Property lies

The present sultan is under the complete control of France. The foreign relations of Morocco are directed by French diplomats, and the French navy is now preparing to insure the safety of the foreign residents, as well as the is now preparing to insure the safety of the foreign residents, as well as the peace and order of the whole country. This dominating influence over Moroc-can affairs was acquired by a short war in 1844, and it has been constantly strengthened ever since. The French government is represented at the court of the sultan by several military offi-cials, who keep a careful superinten-dence over his governmental acts. He has no desire, however, to deceive the French officials, as they were largely instrumental in placing him on the throne, and he is naturally somewhat grateful for their past favors. Previous to the period of French in-fluence, England was also very active in Morocco. The English wished to control the destinies of Morocco so as to render their domination of the Mediter-ranean mc.² complete. Their influence developed for some years, and caused the French much anxiety. At present an ex-officer of the English army, Sir

the French much anxiety. At present an ex-officer of the English army, Sir Harry Maclean, is a trusted military adviser to the sultan, and is also in charge of the arsenal at Fez. Until recently a Scotch drill-master and a Gibraitarian engineer were employed by the Moroccan government at Tanby the Moroccan government at Tan-gier. It is interesting in this connec-tion to note that Capt. John Smith, who is famous in the early history of America, served in Morocco before com-ing to the Virginia colony. In 1604 he visited Marrakesh, but he became so disgusted with the Moorish method of warfare that he returned to England. Besides England and France, other European powers have endeavored to gain control of Morocco. Spain also made a strong effort to extend her rule over and did gain considerable politi-

gain control of Morocco. Spain also made a strong effort to extend her rule over and did gain considerable politi-cal advantage, but her position was not maintained. However, the struggle for the control of Morocco was principally between England and France. Both of these powers were about equally in-trenched and mutually jealous. The situation in Egypt was identical, where the English were subreme along the course of the Suez canal, while the French, under Col. Marchand, were lo-cated in Fashoda. Finally the African question between France and England was settled in 1898 by the Fashoda incl-dent, by the terms of which France withdrew from Egypt and England gave tip all political claim upon Moroc-co. This arrangement has worked ex-cellently so far, and both nations have lived up to the spirit as well as to the letter of the agreement. For years France has dreamed of an immerse empire in the northerm part of

letter of the agreement. For years France has dreamed of an immense empire in the northern part of Africa, and her favorite political alm has been to realize it. In the seven-teenth century the colonial ambitions teenth century the colonial ambitions of England and France collided, with the result that the French holdings were reduced to a few insignificant points scattered in various parts of the world. The France-Prussian war, in 1870, further hampered France's colon-ial development, but she has recovered from both of these blows with marvel-ous randity. Today France reaks as from both of these blows with marvel-ous rapidity. Today France ranks as the second colorial power in the world, and when her disastrous reverses are considered this record is wonderful. The French colonial policy is a seri-ous strain on the national treasury. The French are not able to make a colony pay its expenses, and every colony is conducted at a financial loss. Algeria especially has been an expensive enterconducted at a matched toos. I we have a specially has been an expensive enter-prise and has cost France a large amou t of money. However, the enor-mous est of a colonial policy does not seem to discourage France's ambition in the slightest degree. The English are so adept in the art of governing that they are able to make their colonies they are able to make their colonies contribute a part toward the support of the home government, in addition to paying all their colonial expenses, but the French diplomats have not yet reached this degree of governmental skill. A DIPLOMAT,

of its constitution, which had previous-ly been recognized and reaffirmed since 1809 by every Russian monarch on his polk-Mirsky was appointed minister The people had great hopes of their new ruler and expected some constituession to the throne.

For the last 50 years the Liberal and Reactionary parties in Russian polities Reactionary parties in Russian politics have been struggling for control and so far the party of reaction has been suc-cessful. The last two czars, Alexander III and Nicholas II, have been strongly influenced by the Reactionary party, and through their efforts thele party has been firmly intrenched. During this same period the Liberals, though de-feated, have constantly been gaining strength and they are now in a better position for the final struggle because they have the support of the people. The recent assassing of the people. The recent assassing in or the minis-ter of the interior department, Von Plehve, was due to his relencies ac-tivity in prozecuting Nihilists when he was chief of the political section of the police. His zaalous attempts to ex-

the police. His zealous attempts to ex-terminata Nihilism made him a marked man and his assassingtion was no sur-I man and his assassing the was to sur-prise in official circles throughout Eu-rope. Possibly this renewal of the ter-rible activity of the Nihilists has awak-ened the cast to the necessity of grant-ing the desired reforms. The stub-bornness of Alexander II coused his ne-cessing the average of the sub-bornness of Alexander II coused his ne-

czar fears a repetition of that event. However this may be, Prince Sviato-polk-Mirsky was appointed minister of the interior to fill the vacancy caused by the assassination of Von Plebve. The new minister is a member of the Liberal party and his appointment seems to indicate a change from the former reactionary policy. During the pending negotiations, Prince Mirsky has been the intermediary between the zemstvoista and the exar, and if repre-sentative assembles are granted he will be the one to thank for the reforms. He is practically the only Liberal member of the great council of Russia and his influence with the exar is undoubtedly menca with the czar is undoubtedly strong.

But in calculating the chances for the But in calculating the chances for the success of the zemstvolsts the strong position of the Reacilonary party must not be overlooked. Fifty years of con-stant power have strongly intrenched it stant power have strongly intreached it in every branch of the government ser-vice, and there is no limit to its in-flueace. Its members are scattered through every governmental depart-ment, and they will not voluntarily grant any concessions. At the same time they realize the futility of attempt-ing to combat a unifed public opinion, and the advantage in position of the Reactionaries is counter-balanced by his most radical act was the abrogation | eassination, and probably the present | Reactionaries is counter-balanced by | from Russian aggression.

the advantage in numbers of the Liberals. The outcome of the negotiations no one knows, and it is fuile to try to predict. Years ago there was no doubt about the attitude of the coar on the question of representative government, but now his position seems changed. The Liberal party has constantly been gaining strength, while the power of the Reactionaries has reached its zenith

and is now waning. These are the conditions, and they will strongly influ-ence the final result; but what that re-sult will be no one will know until the official information is preclaimed by the If the people are admitted to a share in the government the position of Rus-sia as a world power will advance greatly. Heretofore foreigners have been inclined to soft at the power of

been inclined to scoff at the power of Russia because of her uncertain inter-nal condition; but if the will of the czar and the support of the people are combined they will in time make Rus-sia the foremost power in the whole. Southly Denne Strain envelope, Call on sia the foremost power in the whole world. Already Russia has mude ru-markable progress without the support of the people as an empire builder, and when the support of the people is addea

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tional reform, but they were soon dis-appointed. The provincial assembly of appointed. appointed. The provincial assembly of Tver respectfully asked for representa-tion in the government, and, in his an-swer, the car said: "I am aware that, in certain meetings of the provincial assemblics, voices have lately been raised by persons carried away by ab-surd illusions about the participation of the members of such assemblies in mat-

crowned as Nicholas II.

the members of such assemblies in mat-ters of internal government. Let all know that, in devoting all my strength to the welfare of the people, I intend to protect the principle of autocracy as firmly and as unswervingly as did my late and never-to-be-forgotten father." This declaration is all that is neces-sary to judge the czar's position in mat-ters of government. He inherited his reactionary tendencis from his father and has continued them to the present time. His advisers are almost all re-actionary in sentiment and the reac-tionary party is now dominant in Rus-sian politics. If more evidence was necessary the

arships were mobilized to e the safty of the foreigners t was soon restored. Again, similar distaurbance occurred, other naval demonstration was any to settle the disorder. The sant rouble is more dangerous, how-r, on account of the fact that even larger citles, such as Tangler. Tetu-and Casabilanca, are in the sphere hwieseness. In addition to the oconal marauding parties of the rest-Berbers, the sultan now has to take ount a general feeling of dis-with the existing government Moors are daily becoming more tient under autocratic rule of the n, and how their ill-will toward sultan will manifest itself is un-'n, and consequently feared.

a and consequently feared. present foreign colony in Moros-much smaller than it has been in past, However, there is still a ars past. rge number of Europeans in the coun-

INTERNATIONAL TOPICS. The Zemstvo Movement in Russia and Its Real Significance.

ipecial Correspondence.

The internal conditions in Russia are muaually alarming from the stand-oint of the czar. The recent student lots at Kief and the massacres of the flots at Xief and the massacres of the Jews at Xief and the massacres of the Jews at Kishenef are outward mani-festations of the Universal unrest and dissatisfaction. Because of their mis-srable condition the peasants have hever been findent supporters of the czar. In addition the incompetent management of the war in the cast has alienated many friends of the govern-ment, besides having a strong moral influence on the masses of the people. Neither Poland nor Finland is especial-ly well disposed toward the czar, and if these provinces should revolt in the hear future, it would not be surprising. Added to all these difficulties is the stimulated by the mistakes of the rul-ling parts with of nihilism, which has been mulated by the mistakes of the rul-

Is party. The Emperor Alexander II is usually liven the credit for orightating the lian of allowing the people a share in the government, but the idea dates much farther back. Even before the French revolution the Empress Cather-he made several futlle attempts to in-terest the people in the management terest the people in the management of their own affairs, but at that time they were not prepared for represen-

ASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-The zemstvo movement which is now asitating Bussian role.

refused, and the Nihiliats answered with terrible emphasis. The czar was fatal-ly wounded by the explosion of a bomb in 1851, while riding in his carriage along the Catherine canal. Six con-spirators had awited him, and at a given signal the bomb was thrown un-cer his carriage. His injuries were so serious that he died in a few days. The "executive committee" immedi-ately issued a proclamation to the new ruler, Alexander III, in which the de-mands were repeated. He was more reactionary than his predecessor and naturally ignored the nihilistic warn-ing. A committee representing the ing. A committee representing the educated and cultured classes humbly educated and cultured classes humbly requested a share in governmental af-fairs, but they obtained no more satis-faction than the Nihilista. The czar's attitude toward representative govern-ment could easily have been inferred from his treatment of the Baltic prov-inces. He adopted reactionary meas-ures whenever possible and did all in his power to strengthen the Reactionary party. During his reign the Nihilists had become less violent, but they were gathering strength. The czar died on Nov. 1, 1894, leaving a son, who was

gathering strength. The czar died on Nov. 1, 1894, leaving a son, who was

| tation. When Alexander III succeeded A despotism can only exist so long as the people are willing to submit to its domination, and when they rebel against the oppressive rule of an autocrat the despotism must necessarily collapse from lack of support. This has been be experience of past history, and his attach sing regularity. The internal conditions in Russia are wontauly alarming from the stand-foits at Zief and the massacres of the people are willing to submit to the despotism must necessarily collapse from lack of support. This has been for a start of the czar. The recent student is a control of the the isting to submit to its despotism from the stand-foits at Zief and the massacres of the people are willing from the stand-foits at Zief and the massacres of the people are willing from the stand-foits at Zief and the massacres of the people are outward mani-

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