

GERMANY'S POLICY TOWARD MOROCCO

Country Regarded as a Field for Development and French Influence Not Recognized.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNDERSTANDING

King Edward's Visit to Paris Promises to Exert an Important Influence Upon It.

Tangier, April 29.—Count von Tattenbach-Hold, head of the German mission which is to proceed to Fez to arrange a special commercial treaty between Germany and Morocco, in an interview today outlined the German attitude toward Morocco in connection with the Anglo-French agreement.

He stated that Germany did not recognize French influence in Morocco and sought to establish the status quo prior to the Anglo-French agreement. The count said Germany regarded Morocco as a field for development by Germany under the protection of the German government. He pointed out the growing need in Germany of room for development because of the rapidly increasing population.

"The extension of Germany's commerce and industry," the count said, "demands protection against the handicaps which foreign countries seek to impose. Other powers have great colonies where they can favor their own trade, while Germany's colonies are few and small, and whatever Germany attempts to move in the direction of extension of trade she invariably finds opposition from a coalition of powers."

Germany is unable to conceive a reason for this. For instance, Germany was strictly neutral during the South African war, but so soon as Great Britain was the conqueror she introduced a preferential tariff detrimental to Germany. It is impossible for Germany to ignore the attempt to introduce the same policy in Morocco, and she is compelled to protest.

"Had France consulted Germany, much trouble would have been avoided. When powers are neighbors, it is all the more necessary to avoid a misunderstanding. If she had been consulted, Germany would have pointed out to France the incompatibility of the agreements between individual powers where international conventions exist to which the sultan is a party."

"France is now offering to enter into negotiations and willing to make concessions, but Germany is unable to come guilty of the same error of which the accused other powers by going behind the Madrid convention."

"Germany's policy is clear. She claims equal rights with other nations, and insists on the integrity of the Moroccan empire. My mission is with the object of thinking the sultan for the recognition accorded to emperor William at Tangier, and to repeat the assurances of Germany's attitude toward Morocco."

"The emperor has no proposals to make and does not intend to ask for any concessions. Germany does not suggest an international convention, but would welcome such a convention, as being the only solution of the present conflicting interests."

Reports from Fez say that the French negotiations are not progressing, and that the sultan is temporizing while awaiting the arrival of Count Tattenbach-Hold.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE

Paris, April 29.—King Edward arrived in Paris at 9:20 o'clock this evening and was met by British Ambassador Lord Hertz, no French officials being present, in accordance with his majesty's wishes. He was driven to the Hotel Bristol. The crowd at the station shouted, "Long live King Edward."

King Edward's arrival for a three-days' stay inaugurated the first of a series of brilliant events covering the next two months, which, through accident or design, promise to exert important influence in settling the world, and Germany in particular. France's strong position among the nations of Europe.

These events, occurring simultaneously with the French, German and British negotiations at the Moroccan conference, are calculated to exert powerful influence in the determination of the Moroccan question. The stay of King Edward in Paris, which is official, is giving another opportunity for a fraternal assertion of the Anglo-French understanding.

He will be escorted with military honor to the Elysée palace tomorrow afternoon, where he will be received by President Loubet. In the evening the president will give a dinner in honor

SMITH'S FLOUR

Don't make good bread. It's the housewife who uses Smith's Flour that makes good bread.

HE REFERRED TO THE BEARS.

Said They Had Treated Him "Mildling Well," Better Than He Had Treated Them.

Glenwood Springs, Colo., April 29.—Unique in the history of Colorado was the church service held at the Old Blue Schoolhouse on the West Divide Creek, and attended by President Roosevelt and his hunting party and all the ranchmen and their families for miles around. The little district school building was not a tenth part large enough to accommodate the congregation. The organ was moved to the platform in front. Platform seats were provided for the president and his party, the Rev. Horace Mann of Rifle, Colo., who preached the sermon, the choir and the trustees of the church.

The members of the congregation stood or sat on the ground or in their conveyances which were grouped around the building.

The sermon by the Rev. Mr. Mann was of an unusual kind. It began with a story, dealing with slang of the western frontier, the morality of the hunt and to a congregation inured to the hardships of mountain life. It touched upon the responsibilities of the position of president, as well as the characteristics of the men who have occupied that place.

After he had concluded the president spoke for about 10 minutes. He expressed his well-known views on food, citizenship, the morality of the hunt, patriotism and duty to the home and home and country. He was cheered heartily throughout his remarks. After the service was concluded he shook hands with every man, woman and child present.

The services at the schoolhouse were begun at 11 o'clock. Long before that hour the ranchmen and their families began to assemble in a house or rodeo horseback from Newcastle, Rifle and other towns from five to 15 miles away.

A PICTURESQUE PARTY.

The president's party presented a picturesque appearance as they came up. All were on horseback and they wore dressed in the hunting dress. They had no others at the camp. Many of those in the congregation wore their best dresses and hats of the women were showy and in striking contrast to the mud-spattered duck, khaki and other rough materials making up the costumes of the president and his fellow hunters.

Mr. Roosevelt was dressed in the same clothes he wore when he left his private car two weeks ago. His hat was what is known as the "slouch." He wore it pulled over his eyes and held up at an angle. His jacket was sheep-skin lined, his trousers of duck, and about his ankles with strong cord. His shirt was blue cotton. He had a leather bag slung over his shoulder and a long, thin, straight stick in his hand.

The clothes of Dr. Alexander Lambert and the guides were even rougher. No mountain band of road agents ever looked more formidable. The western air of the party went straight to the hearts of the people. They applauded and yelled boisterous praise of the president, regardless of the day and the fact they were virtually in a house of worship, though the roof was the blue sky, the floor of soft grass and dead leaves and the walls were formed by the mountains on every side.

As soon as the party had taken its seats the service was begun. The organ played a selection from the Presbyter, hymn book and the choir sang. And so the service proceeded, and this time the congregation was asked to join. The voice of the president and Dr. Lambert could be heard above the organ and the congregation was so great and scattered that the sound of the organ was almost drowned.

When the song was concluded, the Rev. Horace Mann preached his sermon. More music followed, and Mr. Roosevelt, at the request of the minister, addressed the congregation. He told them how much he enjoyed the trip and how much it pleased him to come face to face with so many people who were having hardships with light hearts and doing their part in life without complaining or bitterness. He told them the spirit they were displaying is the quality of the American people that goes to make this the greatest of all countries.

It was at the conclusion of the president's remarks, when he leaned forward and beamed a welcome that took in every one in the congregation, that the president looked his best. He was the picture of rugged health, as he said:

"And now I want to shake hands with all of you. There are a good many of you, so don't expect to get to milling."

As the president made use of these words, the audience was so great that he took a position in a corner made by the schoolhouse and the platform, where it was impossible for the people to crowd. Dr. Lambert acted as chief of the secret service and the hunters and cowboys as his assistants. They passed the crowd along, and despite the fact that the president had a work for him, by every measure the congregation was disposed of in about half an hour.

German Anti-Duelling League.

Berlin, April 30.—The anti-duelling league is endeavoring to strike at the causes of duels, and urges the government to support a bill providing for the punishment of unfaithful husbands and wives and imprisonment of from six to 24 months, punishing persons who untruthfully assert that a woman has been unfaithful to her husband, punishing with imprisonment, instead of by fine alone, a man who insults another or who insults him, and treating killing in a duel as murder and all who participate in a duel as criminals under the ordinary code.

The Rio Grande Over Its Banks.

El Paso, Tex., April 29.—The Rio Grande river broke over its banks today 20 miles above El Paso and overflowed 2,000 acres of alfalfa and other crops. The water is still rising and is carrying away many small houses. The town of Berino is entirely abandoned. It is feared the river will cut a new channel on the American side. Owing to heavy snow the past winter and the great rainfall much damage is feared this summer. The Mexican government engineers are working night and day building levees opposite El Paso to protect their interests.

PRESIDENT IN THE PULPIT.

Participated in Sunday Services At the Old Blue Schoolhouse on West Divide Creek.

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Bon Ami

The Best Scouring Soap Made

A Scouring Soap
A Metal Polish
A Glass Cleaner

All remained, however, until the president's party started back for their camp.

The Rev. Dr. Mann said, in part:

PASTOR'S SERMON.

"Nothing could please me more than to say at this time a few words concerning the great work being accomplished by the executive and his associates in solving the many difficult problems now before the American people. But if I were to do this, I fear that he would say: 'Cut it out, Mann, cut it out,' to use an expression we sometimes hear in this section of the country."

The minister announced that he would confine himself largely to the subject, "Our Young People in Training for Service." He took this theme, he said, for the reason that "the young people present will never forget this service held under the clear blue sky and where the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies silently witnessed the scene."

To the older people he said:

"The time has come in the history of our nation when the officials of our government, the preachers in our pulpits and the teachers in our schools cannot do all that is necessary to be done. If we desire our nation to stand at the front of the nations of the earth, pointing the children of men to better things in the life of individuals and the affairs of the state and nation."

"We desire our beloved America to become better and better known as a nation pledged to high ideals, true patriotism and the helper of the oppressed, the men and women of our cities and the men and women whose homes are dotted all over the mesas, the plains and the hills of this fair land, must turn in and help the officials, the preachers and the teachers in their duty of devotion to God, our duty to our fellow-men and to our institutions, lessons we cannot teach in our schools, or in our homes, or in our churches."

"In some way we must reach the young life of today, lovingly and firmly guide that life into channels of power and service for Christ. And mark you, the only way in which we can practically and effectively serve Christ on earth is to serve our fellow-men. Making our very best for others is the splendid motto."

The president spoke as follows:

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS.

"Friends and neighbors: It all seems today to have a chance to come here today and say a few words to you. For a number of years I have lived where my neighbors were such people as those whom I see here before me. It is but true for me to say, then, that I feel thoroughly at home with you. The few words which I am going to say, I wish to think of as illustrations some examples from the Grand Army of the Republic. Everywhere I go in the west I am greeted by those noble men who showed in the times that their faith would make the stuff that was best in them."

The president then referred to his journey in the mountains as follows:

"I cannot now much I have enjoyed my stay here. Not only have I been treated middling well by the bears, which treatment has not been reciprocated by me, but the people have been so kind and so hospitable, and have enjoyed so much seeing the growth and prosperity of your community."

Only the other day I was speaking to the dominion here as to success and what it means. One of the best illustrations of American ideas and possibilities of success is the Grand Army of the Republic, general to the humblest private in the rear ranks there is but one title, and that is 'Comrade.'"

So we judge the success of men as private citizens. Success from the soldier's standpoint means that a man did his duty up to the hilt whether he carried a musket, or a sword, or a rifle. The real success consists in doing one's duty in the path where one's life is laid."

"Duty, remember, is doing what is right by self, family and neighbor, and not possible for any of us to say just how much accident there is in winning the great prizes of life. There is always some accident in it. No amount of skill, perseverance and energy is sure of winning the great prize of life. Real success consists of hearing yourself so that your children will bless you for having done all that was in your power to bring them up to their home and state."

WILL CONTINUE THE FIGHT ON SENATOR SMOOT

Philadelphia, April 30.—United States Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho and former United States Senator Frank J. Cannon of Utah held a conference today with Mrs. Frederick Schoff of this city, president of the National League of Women's Organizations, and Philadelphia members of that organization, with regard to outlining further plans to continue the movement for the exclusion of Senator Reed Smoot from the United States senate. Tomorrow, Mrs. Schoff, Senator Dubois and Mr. Cannon will meet the New York members of the executive committee in New York. Final action on proposed new plans was not taken today.

Senator Dubois said today that he constructs the failure of the "Mormon" conference recently held in Salt Lake to investigate charges of polygamy made against certain Apostles as an endorsement of polygamy anew, placing the church in the same position it occupied prior to 1890.

J. L. Bristow Will Resign.

Topeka, Kan., April 29.—J. L. Bristow, the president's special commissioner for the investigation of trade conditions in relation to the Panama canal, is in Topeka on his way to Washington. He has been making an investigation of trade matters in several of the Gulf ports, and after his report to Secy. Taft expects to resign his place.

Mr. Bristow announced today that he had not decided upon the date of his resignation, but it will be in a short time. He will return to Kansas to look after his newspaper properties.

Fandit Holds Up Two Stages.

San Jose, Cal., April 29.—Two Mount Hamilton stages and a private stage were held up by a lone bandit, heavily masked and armed, between Smith's creek and Mount Hamilton observatory tonight. There were about 20 people

in the stages and these were ordered to alight and deliver up their valuables. The robber felt the pockets of each person and when he heard the jingle of money, relieved the owners of it. The drivers were not molested and were permitted to remain on their seats. About \$50 and some rings and watches were taken. Posses are in pursuit of the desperado. Among those who were of the party are Louis Hoehn, Lockport, N. Y., and A. H. Sharp of Oakland, Ind.

ST. PAUL GLOBE.

Minnesota's Oldest Daily Morning Paper Closes Publication.

St. Paul, April 30.—After a life of nearly 30 years, the St. Paul Globe with today's issue suspended publication. The announcement of its intention to go out of business was made 10 days ago and caused much surprise, as there had been no premonitory symptoms indicating its discontinuance.

The globe was the oldest morning daily in the state and was the recognized organ of its party, both in municipal and state affairs. The reason announced by the paper for its suspension was that, in spite of its large circulation, it was not being properly patronized by advertisers.

Capt. Lorens Foard Dead.

San Francisco, May 1.—Capt. Lorens Foard, a well known master mariner of this coast, is dead. He was born in Denmark in 1825.

TEA

Bad tea is almost worse than bad coffee; which is superfluous.

Which is superfluous? Both.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like his tea.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORTS IN AMERICA

Are in the "Land of the Sky" Country, Western North Carolina.

Asheville, N. C., more nearly than any other city in America meets all of the requirements of a natural sanatorium and health resort. For temperature and climate it is unrivaled. Mildness characterizes the atmosphere of this capital of health at all seasons of the year. Its hotels never close. Situated over 2,000 feet above the sea level, the Asheville Plateau possesses an atmosphere at once dry and bracing. Hills, valleys, rivers and forests abound.

Near to Asheville, which is the center of the beautiful "Land of the Sky" country, are other resorts of fame, such as Hot Springs, Hendersonville, Breward, lovely Lake Cowassee, etc. The "Sapphire Country," as the district around Lake Toxaway and Sapphire has come to be called, is within a short ride of Asheville. There are lakes of wonderful beauty several thousand feet above the sea.

The great natural beauty of the "Land of the Sky" country has not yet been marred by the hand of man, his only encroachment upon the sylvan solitude having been the erection of splendid hotels on attractive heights of the mountain, where the excellent carriage roads upon which to reach them.

For handsomely illustrated free booklets, also as to rates, train service, etc., write to any passenger representative of the Southern Railway or direct to G. B. Allen, A. G. P. A., 708 Chemical Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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PRESCRIPTION DRUGGISTS, 101 MAIN ST.

The watch that will not keep correct time is either good for nothing or needs overhauling. Let us tell you which. Phone 65 (either phone) for the correct time.

LEYSON'S JEWELERS.

236 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

COLORADO-UTAH

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY

SHORT LINE.

TO ST. LOUIS.

Through car Salt Lake City to St. Louis via Kansas City. Only one change to New York, Buffalo and principal points en route for summer travel. Special attention to ladies and children.

Tourists sleepers through to Chicago, Boston and other points, without change.

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H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. & T. A. Missouri Pacific Ry., St. Louis, Mo.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

Current Time Table. In effect Oct. 8th, 1904.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 10—For Heber, Provo and Marysville	8:00 a.m.
No. 12—For Park City	8:15 a.m.
No. 4—For Denver and East	8:30 a.m.
No. 6—For Ogden and West	10:35 a.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and West	1:45 p.m.
No. 3—For Denver and East	2:15 p.m.
No. 11—For Provo and Marysville	2:30 p.m.
No. 13—For Brigham	2:10 a.m.
No. 14—For Brigham	3:00 p.m.
No. 11—For Ogden and Local	6:05 p.m.
No. 4—For Denver and East	8:05 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and West	11:40 p.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 6—From Ogden and the West	5:40 a.m.
No. 12—From Ogden and Local	9:50 a.m.
No. 1—From Denver and East	10:30 a.m.
No. 10—From Denver and East	1:35 p.m.
No. 3—From Ogden and the West	2:05 p.m.
No. 101—From Park City	6:15 p.m.
No. 4—From Heber, Provo and Marysville	6:00 p.m.
No. 13—From Brigham	10:50 a.m.
No. 14—From Brigham	6:40 p.m.
No. 1—From Ogden and the West	7:55 p.m.
No. 1—From Ogden and the West	11:40 p.m.

All trains except Nos. 1 to 6 inclusive stop at intermediate points.

Ticket Office, Doley Block, Phone 365. Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept.

Time Table

IN EFFECT April 1, 1905

ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Denver: 5:40 a.m. From Ogden and intermediate points: 9:20 a.m. From Ogden, Cache Valley, and intermediate points: 11:45 a.m. From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco: 4:45 p.m. From Ogden, Cache Valley, St. Anthony, Portland and San Francisco: 7:40 p.m.

DEPART.

For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St. Louis: 7:00 a.m. For Ogden, Portland, St. Anthony, San Francisco and intermediate points: 10:20 a.m. For Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and San Francisco: 1:40 p.m. For Ogden, Cache Valley, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago: 5:45 p.m. For Ogden, Cache Valley, Portland, Helena, Portland, San Francisco and intermediate points: 11:45 p.m.

T. M. SCHUMACHER, Pres. Mgr. D. S. BIDDLE, G. P. & T. A. D. S. SPENCER, A. G. & T. A. City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street. Telephone 365.

"The Lagoon Road"

Salt Lake and Ogden Railway.

Time Table in effect Sept. 1, 1904.

Leave Salt Lake, 6:10 and 9 a.m., 1:30 and 4:30 p.m.

Leave Ogden, 7:30 and 10 a.m., 4:30 and 6:30 p.m.

Extra trains Salt Lake and Ogden on Sundays and Holidays.

A. D. PIERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt. J. B. BIRD, Excursion Agt. Office, 161 Main Street.

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TO CHICAGO AND THE EAST

Fast through trains daily to Chicago via the

OHIO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

the double-track line between the Missouri River and Chicago. Direct connection with all lines to the East.

Two trains daily Omaha to St. Paul and Minneapolis; excellent service to Duluth and Superior.

The Best of Everything. Pullman dining-room sleeping cars, buffet smoking and library cars, Booklovers' Library, dining cars, extra service, free reclining chair cars and standard coaches.

For further information apply to C. A. WALKER, Gen'l Agt. C. & N.W. Ry. 33 and 40 West Second South St. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

WE MAKE TRAVEL EASY

3-TRAINS DAILY—

From UTAH and KANSAS CITY, ST. JOE, CHICAGO, GALVESTON, EL PASO and the Mining Camps of New Mexico and Arizona.

Ask us about cheap rates this Summer.

C. P. WARREN, Gen. Agent. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

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\$31.50

San Francisco and return.

90 Day Limit Stopovers.

Los Angeles and return, direct or diverse route \$41.00

San Francisco and return, one way via Portland \$44.00

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VIA SALT LAKE ROUTE

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\$30 TO LOS ANGELES AND RETURN \$30

NINETY-DAY LIMIT WITH STOPOVERS.

MAY 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th.

Solid Vestibule Passenger Train will leave Salt Lake City daily 8:30 p.m. Pullman Drawing-Room and Observation Sleepers, Dining Cars, Chair Cars, etc.

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For Tickets or Further Information call on or write J. L. MOORE, District Passenger Agent, 17 West Second South St., Phone 1986.