

M. PICHON DEFINES FRANCE'S POSITION

At The Hague Peace Conference It Will be One of Moderation And Conciliation.

THE QUESTION OF ARMAMENTS

Would be Willing to Discuss It, But for A Result Concrete Formula Must Be Unanimously Adopted.

Paris, June 7.—Speaking in the chamber of deputies this afternoon, Foreign Minister Pichon defined France's position at The Hague peace conference as one of moderation and conciliation. M. DePressens, Socialist, who presented an interpellation on this subject, urged it to be the duty of the republic to take an advanced position in favor of the reduction of armaments. War was weighing Europe down, the speaker contended, and the questions rendering war so ruinous were secondary and could not be treated with success unless the main problem was solved. He suggested that this be accomplished either by proposing that each country maintain a peace army in proportion to its population, or that each be assigned a maximum number of troops. In opening his address, M. Pichon paid a high tribute to the work of the first peace conference, and then declared the approaching conference must normally develop the work then begun. The importance of this second conference was indicated by the larger number of countries represented, which, it would consider means of making war less evil and more humane, rules for maritime warfare, the transformation of merchantmen into warships in time of war, the rights of private property and the application of the principles of the Geneva convention to maritime warfare.

DELEGATES' INSTRUCTIONS.

The government, in formulating its instructions to the French delegates to The Hague, M. Pichon declared, intends to allow them fullest liberty of action, confident that they always would be actuated by the lofty principle of substituting a policy of peace for one of war.

The government, the foreign minister continued, had been urged to force the question of compulsory arbitration; it asked nothing better, and for the last two years the governments of United States, Great Britain and Spain had announced their purpose to submit propositions to this end. The French government would willingly participate in the discussion, but in order to arrive at any result a concrete formula must be unanimously adopted. Such a formula has not yet been found, and unanimity was still further away. Prince von Bülow, the German imperial chancellor, had declared that Germany would not participate in the discussion of a proposition which, in his opinion, might almost be classed as dangerous.

The chamber unanimously approved the minister's declaration.

FRANCE EMBARRASSED.

Perhaps none of the great European powers, with the possible exception of Italy, will enter The Hague conference. A reason for its essential failure is the solution of the greatest economic and sociological problems her statesmen are undertaking to solve at home. Yet in her relation to foreign powers France has lived for years and still lives, in a kind of shadow of her mighty German neighbor.

Almost every Frenchman feels vaguely but surely that some time France will again have to confront Germany on the battlefield. The memory of the acute situation preceding the Algeciras conference is still fresh in the minds of those conducting the government, and the fact that to aggressively champion anything in the direction of reduction or limitation of armaments would be to show a weakness that might encourage her old foe to aggression. Moreover, to a lesser extent the government is seeking to fit it in keeping fresh flowers forever on the statues of the lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, and never gets tired of talking of revenge.

HER OBLIGATIONS.

But above all the French government must consider the international obligations she has contracted with foreign powers, her alliance with Russia, and her series of ententes with England, Italy and Spain, which are now to be supplemented with a similar alliance with Japan. France has also been forced to originally to protect her from the spectre of Germany, and since extended in the interest of peace, have now made her a member of an international combination which in a congress of nations such as will meet at The Hague, divest her of freedom of action. She is naturally compelled to accept the alliance, and friend considerate man is forced to take into consideration the views of his partners and business associates. And at present the controlling and dominating spirit of the combination to which France belongs is England.

ENGLISH AIM.

English aims and English policies are therefore likely to be most largely reflected whenever the members of the combination can reach a common attitude upon the larger issues at The Hague. And for weeks and months which have been in Indian summer with the chancelleries of Paris and her other continental friends with a view of presenting a united front upon the main question, France's attitude on the Drago doctrine, the immunity of private property at sea, the convention to prohibit the manufacture of armaments, including the rights of neutrals, contrabands, the right to destroy ships, the laying and floating of mines, etc., directly inscribed upon the Russian program are necessarily, therefore, determined most by the results of these exchanges.

FRANCE'S POSITION.

Upon one point—possibly the most important—France's position will be unshakable, and that is the extension of the principle of arbitration, compulsory where possible, with the championing of everything such an attitude involves.

For instance, her delegates will support any practical measures for the realization of President Roosevelt's suggestion of a permanent tribunal composed of such eminent jurists as will lift it above suspicion of national prejudice, and thus inspire the confidence of every litigant who desires to appear before it. The trial by jury and the right to a trial by a panel of three, the chief points of the American system, will be subordinated to the few.

TARIFF ISSUE.

Bryan Says That He Was Misquoted Regarding It.

Washington, June 7.—William J. Bryan rejoined Mrs. Bryan and their daughter Grace here today, and after a drive about the city they started for their home in Lincoln, Neb.

Before boarding the train, Mr. Bryan authorized a modification of a statement attributed to him concerning the issue in the last campaign.

"I do not believe the opinion that the trusts, the railroads and the tariff would be the principal points at issue," he said, "but did not and would not say that the tariff is not so important as the other two issues. All are important, and I would not attempt to fix their relative importance." The railroads, he said, are the main principle, and that is whether the same principle, and that is whether the interests of the many shall be subordinated to the few."

FORAKER'S NAME HISSED.

Dawson, June 7.—Mayor Wright, head of Commercial Travelers today took occasion to say that Senator Foraker should be the next president of the United States. Immediately there were storms of hisses and many of the traveling men left the hall. When the mayor declared Foraker was one of the greatest statesmen of the country, there were more hisses.



Some Pretty Presents for June Brides who Buy the Furnishings of the New Home at

"THE STORE BEAUTIFUL"

FOR JUNE BRIDES, who come to us for their household bills during the present month we have arranged

a splendid collection of beautiful and useful articles of furniture, the choice of which will be given free of charge with each Home Outfit. All things selected for this offer are of practical and substantial nature—the sort that are most valuable to the furnishers of a new house, and will correspond in quality with the rest of the furniture. Just at the time when every dollar counts, these things will prove worthy adjuncts and especially when you consider that the goods you buy will be the best values the money can buy.

The ambition of every couple entering matrimonial bonds of bliss should be to have a Home furnished as beautifully and conveniently as the means at hand will permit. We believe such is the desire of most couples, and we are here to point the way—the easiest way of outfitting a home in appropriate and pleasing manner, according to the limits of the expenditure to be made. We point the way to economical but satisfactory buying of Furniture, for we have the stock to meet the fullest demands of any home, be it the humblest cottage or costliest mansion. We have the stock which offers ideal selection for Home outfitters all who must of necessity make their money go farthest. Styles are all of the hour and prices only consistent with goods of reliable make, all of which are guaranteed to the extent of money back for anything that is not satisfactory.

A VISIT HERE BEFORE PURCHASING WILL SURELY PROVE VERY PROFITABLE

It Pay's to Trade at
"The Store Beautiful"

The Greenewald Furniture Co.

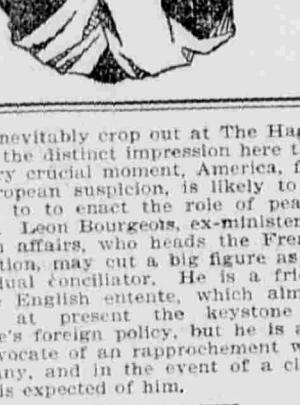
FERD STROUSE, J. A. GREENEWALD,

President, Secretary.

33 to 43 West Third South Street.



It Pay's to Trade at
"The Store Beautiful"



LT. COL. AYERS'
WIFE TABOOED

Forbidden to Enter the Grounds
Of the West Point Military Reservation.

SHE WILL SUE FOR DAMAGES.

Among Defendants Will be Col. Scott, Supt., Col. Howe, Commandant, and Col. Mills, Inspector General.

LT. MACK RICHARDSON.

Disgraced Officer Found Suicide of Sorrow in Suicide.

San Antonio, Tex., June 7.—Former Lieutenant Mack Richardson of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, died late tonight at the hospital at Fort Sam Houston at the result of an overdose of poisonous drugs. Announcement of the acceptance of Richardson's resignation was made public yesterday.

Richardson, who has been ill for some time, was found today in an insensate condition lying across his partially dressed. He was immediately removed to the hospital. It was discovered by the physicians that he had taken a morphine and then followed it with a dose of prussic acid. A search of the quarters confirmed this. Mr. Richardson left a note, saying:

"To Whom It May Concern—This action has been inevitable since last November."

The letter gave certain directions as to his funeral.

Mr. Richardson was born in Tennessee Dec. 16, 1889. He was appointed to the regular army from Missouri. He was a widower, with two children, and his family live in Missouri. Richardson was to have recently married a Miss Emily Keely, of San Antonio, Tex., daughter of a prominent citizen. The guests at the wedding did not appear. His refusal to marry Miss Keely, it is said, induced a request for his resignation from his regimental commander.

MUCH MYSTERY IN CASE.

West Point, N. Y., June 7.—In the absence of her husband, who had gone to New York for the day, Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax Ayres declined to answer the details of the suit for damages which, it is said, she is about to bring against several of the high officers at the United States military academy. Mrs. Ayres said the case now is in the hands of a New York lawyer and the formal papers in the suit will soon be served. If the case comes to trial it is believed that some of the high officers will withdraw on the social life at the academy.

Under ordinary circumstances any misunderstandings in which the officers of the academy or their wives might become involved would be threshed out before a court martial and the testimony never would be published. The suit, however, appears to have been filed in the civil court, and any testimony probably would be given in public. Mrs. Ayres is the wife of Lieutenant-Col. Charles G. Ayres, who returned Saturday on leave of absence following duty in the Philippines, and is now stationed at the academy grounds.

NOTICE.

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He recovered \$15,000 worth of diamonds stolen from her.

New York, June 7.—A \$15,000 vanity box, made of gold and containing 355 diamonds and 63 sapphires, which two waiters attempted to purloin yesterday from Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, was identified today by Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Last October the box after a visit to Sherry's where Costas Matis, one of the waiters arrested, was employed.

Waiters were introduced by both sides to the contention should the case come to trial.

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REMARKABLE RESCUE.

That truth is stranger than fiction, has once more been demonstrated in the little town of Fedora, Tenn., the residence of C. V. Pepper. He writes:

"I was in bed, entirely disabled, from a severe attack of rheumatism, when two doctors failed to help me, and all hope had fled when I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery. Then instant relief came. The coughing soon ceased, the breathing diminished rapidly, and in three weeks I was able to go to work. Guaranteed foroughs and colds, \$500, and \$100, at Z. C. M. I. drug store. Trial bottle free."

ONLY \$31.50.

To Portland or Spokane and return O. S. S. L., June 3d, 7th, 12th and 17th via O. S. L. Limit Sept. 30th.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

For printing or binding Compiled Laws of Utah.

Will be received at the office of the State Board of Education, Salt Lake City, until 2 o'clock p.m. on the 25th day of May, 1907.

Proposed for printing or binding Compiled Laws of Utah.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 5, Chapter 2, Laws of Utah, 1907, the State Board of Education, Salt Lake City, will receive sealed proposals for printing Compiled Laws of Utah.

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