

IS QUEST OF UTAH

Mormon State Warmly Welcomes Roosevelt.

SALT LAKE WELL SHOWS ITS JOY

Typical Rough Riders Act as Escort to the Visitor—President Makes an Important Speech on Irrigation and Forest Reserves.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 29.—The special train bearing President Roosevelt and party pulled into the Oregon Short Line station from the North promptly at 8:30 this morning, amid the clamor of dozens of locomotives and factory whistles, the shrill yells of hundreds of cattle-punchers and sheepmen, and the enthusiastic cheering of several thousand people congregated in the railroad yards and along the streets leading from the depot.

As the President stepped from the train he was met by Governor Wells, Mayor Thompson, Colonel J. W. Bubb and Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, who had been in Salt Lake for several days waiting to join the Presidential party. The President shook hands with them warmly, and after chatting a moment the entire party was escorted to carriages. With the President were seated Secretary Lobb, Governor Wells and Mayor Thompson.

As soon as all the members of the Presidential party were seated in their carriages, the ride through the uptown streets to the city and county building, where the President was to deliver his first address, began. On the north side of South Temple street, and stretching for blocks, were lined the various military civil and fraternal organizations, forming the parade, and as the carriages of the Presidential party swept by the organizations fell in.

Typical Rough Riders His Escort.

Preceding the President's carriage was an escort of 12 mounted police in command of Captain J. B. Burdick, and Grand Marshal Ben Heywood and aides. A special escort to the President of 50 Rough Riders, splendidly mounted and in typical plainsman's attire, came next. Four mounted troopers, two on each side of the Presidential carriage, formed the President's personal guard.

Immediately following the carriages of the Presidential party, headed by the Twelfth United States Infantry Band, came a battalion of the Twelfth United States Infantry, and the Twelfth and Twenty-second Field Batteries of the United States Artillery Corps, all in command of Colonel J. W. Bubb. The second division was composed of the National Guard of Utah, in command of Brigadier-General John C. Cannon. In the third division were the veterans of four wars, the G. A. R., the young men of the Utah Regiment which saw service in the Philippines, and a few bent and grizzled old men, who fought in the Mexican and Black Hawk and other Indian wars. In the fourth division were the uniformed marching clubs of the Elks, Macabees and other fraternal organizations. Bringing up the rear were nearly 500 mounted cowboys and sheepmen, the true Western rough riders. Coming from the most remote corners of the state, many of them having ridden over 100 miles of rough trail to greet the head of the Nation, these sunburned, bronzy plainsmen, in their somber and faded blue shirts, formed the most picturesque part of the long parade, and the President rose in his carriage and bowed again and again in response to their cheering.

The route of the procession led up South Temple street past the Tabernacle, and the immense granite temple, thence through the business section to the City and County Building at Fifth South and state. All along this route were packed people by tens of thousands. Excursion trains had been run from every point of the state, and it is probable that 80,000 people saw and cheered the Nation's President as he was driven through the streets. Among the spectators were many old Mormons, some of whom had come across the plains with Brigham Young, or in the years immediately following had pushed handcarts over the long trail, and they, too, straightened their bent shoulders and lifted their voices in the universal acclaim to the Nation's head.

Greeted by 5000 School Children.

Nine thousand school children, every one of them waving a flag, greeted President Roosevelt as he stepped from his carriage at the City and County Building and mounted a platform to address them. The reception given him by the youngsters, evidently pleased the President very much, and he smiled and bowed to their enthusiastic greeting.

After speaking a moment or two to the children, the President reviewed the long parade, and, re-entering his carriage, was driven to the Tabernacle, the great house of worship of the Mormon people, where he was to deliver his address. When President Roosevelt stepped forward to deliver his address, the unique spectacle was afforded of 11,000 people gathered in a temple of worship rising to their feet and cheering wildly for fully a minute.

The President spoke for some time in eulogy of the Utah pioneers, who he said, came here not to exploit the land and then go somewhere else, but to make homes. "No real good to the community comes from the man who skins the land and then gets out," he said. He asked that all people, but especially the people of the arid and semiarid region, approach the task of taking care of the physical resources of the country in the spirit that has made Utah what it is.

Homemakers Should Come First.

The President then made a strong argument for the preservation of the resources of the country. These resources should not be allowed to fall into the hands of a few rich men, who would use them for speculative purposes, but should go to the homemakers. The President discussed the stockraising problem, and said our aim must be to help develop the settler, the man who owns the land and is growing up with it and is raising his children to live it after him. Continuing, he remarked:

"The question of irrigation is as important to the stockraiser as to the farmer. Do not let the mountain forests be destroyed by the timber who will cut them for three years and then go somewhere else. I hope to bring about the heartiest co-operation between men who are doing the actual business of stockraising, the actual business of irrigated agriculture, and the actual business of lumbering, by aid of the Government at Washington through the Department of Agriculture."

The President then spoke at some length on the benefits that are being derived from irrigation. "The Government can do a great deal," he said. "The Government will do a great deal; but your experience here to Utah has shown that the greatest results which are accomplished must spring from the willingness to endure the risk and suffering of the pioneer."

Secretary Moody and Wilson also spoke briefly. Secretary Moody aroused

considerable enthusiasm by promising to name a battleship Utah if Congress would grant him five battleships the next session, as it has this.

Leaving the Tabernacle, the President was driven to Senator Kearns' residence, on Brigham street, for luncheon and a little rest. This was entirely an informal affair. President Joseph F. Smith, of the Mormon Church; Senator Smoot, Governor Wells, Representative Howell, and a few personal friends of the President and Senator Kearns made up the party. Shortly before 1:30 o'clock the President bade his guests good-bye, and was driven to the Oregon Short Line depot, and a few minutes later the train, amid good-bye cheering, pulled out for Ogden.

GREAT THRONG AT OGDEN.

Railroad Men Occupy a Prominent Place in the Parade.

OGDEN, Utah, May 29.—Under a sky the azure beauty of which far excelled the famed turquoise dome above the Great

afternoon and made a brief address, in the course of which he said:

"It is a very great pleasure to meet all of you today, and as I am going home to my own family, I want to pay a special word of greeting to the men and women who came here with their babies in their arms. I am struck with your prosperity and with the evidence that it has been won primarily because of the character of your men and women."

"Utah was not a country to which people afraid of work would ever have come. All of the prosperity you have had has been won by the men and women who did the work, because you applied thrift, intelligence and water to the soil. I congratulate you upon the state, but I congratulate you most upon yourselves."

RANGES MUST BE PRESERVED.

President Makes a Strong Speech on the Evils of Over-Grazing.

SALT LAKE, Utah, May 29.—President Roosevelt made a strong address here this



In defiance of the Pennsylvania press gag law, just enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Philadelphia North American is reproducing a series of cartoons from various papers of the country properly characterizing Governor Pennypacker's action in signing the bill. The issue of May 19 reprints from the New York Herald the accompanying cartoon from the pen of Harry Murphy, who left the Oregonian last August to join the pictorial staff of the Philadelphia Inquirer, and has since gone to the Herald. The North American refers to Mr. Murphy as follows: "Harry Murphy, cartoonist of the New York Herald, is one of the 'comers of the craft. Mr. Murphy is a Westerner, and first attracted attention by his work on Western papers. He is considered an excellent draughtsman, and his portraits are a strong feature that denotes the natural bent of the mind of the cartoonist."

clan seas, President Roosevelt today met and talked with the thousands of Utahans gathered here from all the counties of Northern Utah. The train made the run from Salt Lake in a little less than an hour, and arrived in Ogden on schedule time. Besides the regular party the President was accompanied by Senators Smoot, Kearns, Dubois of Idaho and Clark of Wyoming.

The crowds gathered to hear and see the President were the largest in the history of Ogden. The Southern Pacific shops closed in a half holiday and allowed the employes a chance to attend the reception. The parade was over a mile in length, and the line of march took the party through the principal streets of the city and occupied an hour. All along the line of march the streets were crowded to the ropes that had been stretched to prevent a jam. Features of the parade were the large assemblage of G. A. R. and Spanish War Veterans, who acted as a guard of honor, and the long lines of railroad employes who followed after the President's party.

Over 5000 children, representing the pupils of the public schools of the city and county, were gathered at Lester Park, and here the President made a few remarks. At a pavilion on the public square the President was welcomed by Mayor Glassman in a few words. Senator Reed Smoot then introduced the President.

Speaking on the subject of irrigation, during the course of his address the President said:

"I feel that it was not merely my privilege, but my duty, to ask the National Government to do all in its power for the furtherance of the interests of these states, whose success is largely dependent upon the application of principles of irrigation. You know the proverb, 'The Lord helps those who help themselves.' If you throw all the duty of helping you on the Lord, he will put it back on you. It is the same with you and your fellowman. Providence is not going to do everything for you, and the National Government cannot. All that the National Government can do is to try to give you a fair show, to help you to the chance of doing your work under favorable conditions, and then the work has got to be done by you yourself."

"As one step toward doing that work, I most earnestly hope that Utah, and all the other states in the west, will in every way endeavor to make the meeting of the irrigation Congress here in Ogden a thorough success. I mean that not merely in the interest of Ogden, but merely in the interests of the states which are to be benefited by irrigation, but in the interest of the Union. I want to see that Congress a success; I want to see the work of irrigation the greatest possible success."

OGDEN ANARCHIST LOCKED UP.

Secret-Service Men Ask His Detention During Visit of President.

OGDEN, Utah, May 29.—Upon instructions from the Secret Service men, held by the local police pending the departure of President Roosevelt this afternoon, a man who was supposed to have been a murderous-looking danger was found in Corn's pocket. The police say that Corn came from Butte, Mont., and it is believed that he was connected with the gang who are supposed to have been implicated in the Umbria dynamite affair.

PRAISES UTAHANS AS WORKERS.

President Congratulates the People of Echo on Their Progress.

ECHO, Utah, May 29.—President Roosevelt

afternoon at the Tabernacle on the Government policy of irrigating the semiarid regions and the preservation of the forests. His remarks in part were as follows:

"Let me say at the outset that the thing that has struck me most in going from the Atlantic across this continent to the Pacific, and now half-way back again, is the essential unity of our people. Wherever I go, the men and women who I speak are responsive to the same appeal, are endeavoring to shape their lives in accordance with the same ideals, and with the same practical methods of applying these ideals."

In these regions, in the Rocky Mountain regions, it is especially incumbent upon us to treat the question of the natural pastures, the question of the forests and the question of the use of the waters. These are the great natural resources of the far-seeing statesman, of the far-seeing citizen who wishes to preserve, and not to exhaust, the resources of the country, who wishes to see those resources come into the hands, not of a few men of great wealth, but of all into the hands of a few men who will speculate in them, but be distributed among many who will use them to make his home in the land. (Applause.)

All Aid to the Home-Breeder.

"This whole so-called arid and semiarid region is, by nature, the stock range of the Nation. One of the questions which confront us is how this range may be made to produce the greatest number and best quality of horses, cattle and sheep, not only this year, but next year, but for this generation and the next generation. Our aim must be steadily to help develop the settler, the man who lives on the land, and is growing up with it and raising his children to own it after him."

More and more hereafter the stockowner will have the necessity forced upon him of providing green summer pastures within the limits of their own ranges; and so the question of irrigation is well-nigh as important to the stockman as to the agriculturist proper."

Forests Must Be Preserved.

"In the same way our mountain forests must be preserved from the harm done by overgrazing, but do not let the mountain forests be despoiled by the man who will overgraze them and destroy them for the sake of a few years' gain, and then go somewhere else, leaving diminished the heritage of those who remain permanently on the land. I believe that already the movement has begun which will make in the long run the stockraiser, of whom I have been one myself, become the heartiest defender and the chief beneficiaries of the wise and moderate use of forest ranges, both within and without the forest reserves."

"It is and it must be the definite policy of this Government to consider the good of all its citizens—stockmen, lumbermen, irrigators and all others—in dealing with the forest reserves; and for that reason I must earnestly desire in every way to bring about the heartiest co-operation between the men who are doing the actual business of stockraising, the actual business of irrigated agriculture, and the heartiest co-operation between them and the stock raisers, as Washington through the Department of Agriculture."

Best Use of the Public Range.

"We shall have to, not far hence, raise the problem of the best method of making use of the public range. In some way there will have to be formed such regulations as shall without undue restriction, prevent needless overgrazing, while keeping the public lands open to settlement through homestead entry. Such a policy

would, of course, be of the most far-reaching benefit to the whole range industry."

"It is the same in dealing with our forest reserves. Almost every industry depends in some way or less vital way upon the preservation of the forests, and while citizens die, the Government and the Nation do not die, and we are bound, in dealing with the forests, to exercise the foresight necessary to use them now, but to use them in such a way as will also keep them for those who are to come after us."

"One of the tasks that the Government must do here in Utah is to build reservoirs for the storage of the flood waters, to undertake works too great to be undertaken by private capital. Great as the task is, and great as its benefits will become, the Government must do still more. Besides the storage of the water, there must be protection of the watershed, and that is why I ask you to help the National Government protect the watershed by protecting the forests upon them."

WAGE TROUBLE IS ENDED

Chicago Railroad Compromises With the Freighthandlers.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The trouble between the freighthandlers and the railroads entering Chicago was virtually settled tonight. The management of the Lake Shore road took the initiative, and made a proposition to their men which was accepted. The men had demanded a wage increase of 25 per cent. At a meeting tonight, the officers of the road offered to compromise with an increase that averages a little more than 4 per cent. After considering the matter for several hours the men agreed to the proposition, and each side signed the contract. The new scale goes into effect June 1, and is to continue in effect for one year. The men agree to give 30 days' notice before going on strike during the existence of the contract.

The other 23 roads involved, it is said, will endeavor to reach a settlement with their employees on the same basis as the Lake Shore agreement.

UNIONS MUST GO IT ALONE.

Railway Trainmen Declare Against Sympathetic Strikes.

DENVER, May 29.—The first positive declaration of a large labor body against the sympathetic strike has been made by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, now in National convention in this city. It was made in the form of a resolution which received unanimous approval by the delegates, based upon the sentiment expressed in the annual address of Grand Master Morrissey. The portion of the address which inspired the resolution, and which, when uttered by the grand master, received ringing cheers of approval, is as follows:

"The question of its ability to protect its working agreements is now a prominent factor in determining the responsibility of a labor organization in the business and employing world. The organization that represents employes in making an arrangement that is acceptable to them and strikes responsibility when individuals or rivals disturb the peaceful relations between employes and employer is not of the type that will command confidence in our progressive civilization and the enlightened trend of the relations between capital and labor."

"While the question of the protection of the labor contract is in its infancy and education of the great mass of the unionists along these lines is necessarily slow still we predict that we shall see the time when we will regard the contract-breaker, whether member or non-member, with as much contempt as we now do the scab."

Reports of other grand officers have been received and accepted by the convention.

All the grand officers were re-elected tonight. The list is as follows: Grand master, P. H. Morrissey, Galesburg, Ill.; first vice-grand master, W. G. Lee, Lawrence, Kan.; second vice-grand master, R. Dodge, Chicago; third vice-grand master, Val Fitzpatrick, Columbus, O.; fourth vice-grand master, W. T. Newman, Denver; grand secretary and treasurer, A. E. King, Cleveland. A new ritual was adopted at today's session of the convention.

TEXTILE WORKERS WALK OUT.

Philadelphia Strike Set for Monday Is Now On in Earnest.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—Although the strike of the textile workers of this city for a 6-hour week was set for Monday, the suspension was practically begun last night. During the day the employees of eight additional mills stopped work before the closing hour, making 12 mills already on strike. The hands at one mill were locked out.

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Strikers Still Defy Union.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The striking teamsters failed to resume work today, notwithstanding the threatened expulsion from the union for remaining out. They say their action in declaring the sympathetic strike was an individual and not a union one, and they will absolutely disregard any orders from the National or local officers.

Unlabeled Striker Is Shot and Killed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 29.—During a quiet and uneventful morning in Kansas City, Kan., tonight, Dan McWilliams, a union striker, at the Armour-deli foundry, was shot and killed, and H. H. Ketchum, a nonunion boxmaker, was fatally hurt.

First Stop on Return to Wyoming.

EVANSTON, Wyo., May 29.—President Roosevelt arrived in Evanston at 7:10 o'clock tonight, and was given an ovation by the 500 people gathered at the station. The President was introduced by Senator Clark, of Wyoming, and after a short address departed for Rawlins.

MEYER IN AUTO SMASH-UP

American Ambassador to Rome Is Slightly Injured.

ROME, May 29.—United States Ambassador Meyer was slightly hurt through an accident to his automobile while coming from Civita Vecchia to Rome. Mr. Meyer, on passing through a dust cloud, found himself confronted by a long line of wagons on the side of the road, and he tried to stop the car, but it ran onto the stones. None of the occupants of the car was hurt except Mr. Meyer, whose face was lacerated.

Iron Wage Scale Signed.

RETROIT, Mich., May 29.—The wage scale that will prevail in the iron manufacturing industry for the year beginning June 1 was signed here tonight, after a conference of several days. No radical changes were made in the scale that has been in effect for a year past, though increases were granted in the tonnage rates.

Fugitive's Injuries Prove Fatal.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 29.—George Feely, the fugitive who was injured in a contest with Jim Jeffries yesterday night, died at St. Joseph's Hospital at 1:45 this morning.

The Different Store OLDS, WORTMAN & KING 5th and Washington

"For what they dared and what they did, remember them today"



"THE DAY OF THE DEAD"

As throbbing drum and shrilling fife
Call through this mournful May,
The veterans thrills to youth again—
The sad years drop away;
Again he's supple, strong and straight,
Part of a countless line,
That sweeps the field and drowns in cheers
The bullets' fearful whine.

Today he is the household's pride—
For greater than a king,
The grandchildren look up to him—
With awe and wondering,
They kiss his hat and touch his sword,
And whispering whisper low:
"I wonder, did it kill him, man,
A long, long time ago."

From dust of death and dew of tears
Uprising the finest flower,
So blooms the daughter of the post
To crown Memorial hour,
She brings the tribute of the land
To deck its deathless brave—
What wonder if they thrill to feel
Her step beside each grave?

Columbia, Empress of the West,
Alone on land and sea,
Your starry vestments wake acclaim—
The banner of the free!
O Sovereign-Mother, smile on us,
The while we kneel and pray,
For those who died to live again
On each Memorial Day.

OUR STORE IS CLOSED TODAY in honor of the brave soldier dead, who fought and died that the Republic might live. "He gave his life, for more he could not give."

NEXT MONDAY opens the greatest SALE OF WHITE ever held in the entire West. Look for full page announcement and programme in Sunday Oregonian. OLDS, WORTMAN & KING.

MORE TROOPS CALLED OUT

KENTUCKY PRISONERS WILL BE HELD AT ANY COST.

Mountaineers Are Gathering and Will, No Doubt, Make an Attempt to Rescue Alleged Assassins.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 29.—Orders were issued at midnight to send more troops to Jackson. Colonel Roger Williams, who was called to Lexington today, received a cipher message tonight from Major Allen, who is in command in his absence at Jackson, stating the necessity for more men. Colonel Williams immediately conferred with Governor Beckham, who approved the call. Colonel Williams then called Captain Lillard, of the Danville company, by telephone, and ordered him to immediately assemble his men and bring them to Lexington tomorrow. Colonel Williams later sent an order to Louisville for the company there to be held in readiness for orders to move in case further reinforcements are needed. The message from Major Allen did not state what prompted the requisition for more men.

There was more firing on the troops last night, but nobody was hurt. All mountaineers are gathering and will, no doubt, make an attempt to release Jett and White, and the vigilance of the authorities has been doubled. The Gatling and Hotchkiss guns are now in place believed to be the most advantageous to the troops and for the protection of the jail.

What is believed to be the first accurate report regarding an attempt to release Jett and White was received today. It is said that several of the mountaineers have been riding night and day spreading the news of the capture of the two men and urging the rescue of their comrades.

The military authorities have decided to keep an outpost on all the roads and mountain passes not only at night, but during the day.

Correspondents have been put into a tent at the military camp. They formerly were stopping at a small hotel here, but were brought in yesterday under orders of the military authorities. None of the writers is allowed to file matter for his paper after dark and all must remain in camp from dark to sunrise under military supervision. Several of the correspondents tried to send out stories of the shooting and were placed under arrest.

Attorneys for both sides in the Jett and White cases today agreed to allow a jury to be drawn from another county than Breathitt. When court convened Judge Redwine set the case for June 1. He declined to remove Elisher Little, whose term of office expires tomorrow.

IS CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

St. Louis Grand Jury Finds Corruption Has Existed for Years.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—An indictment charging State Senator F. H. Harris with bribery was returned by the St. Louis grand jury today. The report says in part:

"Our investigations have heard has shown a state of affairs most amazing. We have listened to the confessions of State Senators, and were at liberty to make known all they have told us, the refusal would appeal and outsource the citizens of this state. The extent of the venality existing among the makers of our state laws is alarming to those who believe in free government."

"Our investigations have gone back for 12 years, and during that time the evidence before us shows that corruption has been the usual and accepted thing in state legislation, and that, too, without interference or hindrance. The tendency has been to hide or ignore rather than to expose and punish this infamous crime."

"Laws have been sold to the highest bidder in numerous instances that we have evidence of. We believe that laws should be passed making it unlawful for lobbyists to ply their profession in the manner

Lipman, Wolff & Co.

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY TODAY

MEMORIAL DAY

WASHINGTON ICE CREAM

SHERBETS AND WATER ICES

Delivered to any part of the city on short notice. Family trade a specialty. Special prices to lodges, churches and large consumers. Two phones, Main 764.

THE WASHINGTON CREAMERY COMPANY

429 WASHINGTON STREET.

that some of them now operate, and providing for the forfeiture of franchises procured by corrupt methods.

"We have found some indictments for bribery, and there would be many more, were it not for the statute of limitation, which should be extended to seven years from the date of the crime."

AS VIEWED BY GERMANY

Official Attitude Is to Wait and See Chamberlain's Progress.

BERLIN, May 29.—The newspapers here treat the consent of Premier Balfour to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's plan for a preferential tariff within the British empire, and Mr. Chamberlain's second speech on the subject, as a serious matter, saying that anything that might irritate British feelings should be carefully avoided. They argue quietly that Great Britain engaging in tariff hostilities with Germany over Canada would lead to a trade controversy with the rest of Europe and the United States. The official attitude is to wait and see how Mr. Chamberlain's policy develops.

Shamrock III Did Not Put Back.

GLASGOW, May 29.—The report published by a news agency in the United States that Shamrock III, which with the other boats of Sir Thomas Lipton's squadron, sailed for the United States yesterday, has been compelled to return to Lamlash Bay, Island of Arran, and that she started on her journey across the Atlantic again this morning, is untrue. The yacht put into Lamlash Bay while passing there yesterday, in order to rectify a very slight defect. She proceeded after slight delay.

Mormons Expelled From Germany.

BERLIN, May 29.—The two Americans, William Stevens, of New York, and John Myers, of Chicago, expelled from Muenchen, Thuringia, are Mormons. The expulsions occurred in accordance with the recent decision to expel Mormon missionaries.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles. No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized to sell the medicine. The medicine is a cure for all cases of piles, no matter how long standing. Cures in six days; the worst cases in 14 days. One application gives ease and rest. Batches selling instantly. This is a cure for piles and is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.

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