

STAGE IS SET FOR LAST GATHERING AT GETTYSBURG

Tented City Is Ready for 48,000 Veterans of Blue and Gray Armies, Coming From Every State in Union.

(United Press Local Wire.)
Gettysburg, June 28.—With a tented city spread over the historic battlefield of Gettysburg, everything is in readiness for the semi-centennial celebration of the battle which will begin on Tuesday and conclude on the Fourth of July. The most prominent feature of the celebration will be the reunion of some 48,000 veterans of both the north and south, who 60 years ago faced each other in the most historic battle of the Civil war.

Fifty years ago Gettysburg was a camp of war, now it is a camp of peace. The United States army has erected over 6000 tents for the accommodation of surviving veterans who will congregate in a huge peace festival for four days of the coming week and draw closer those bonds of friendship and peace which unite this country into one vast unit.

In this camp will be housed both the veterans of the union forces and those of the Confederacy who took part in the conflict; the enemies of 60 years ago sleeping side by side and eating from the same tables.

The Last Reunion.
This great semi-centennial reunion will probably be the last. Most of the veterans who fought in the great war of 50 years ago are now old and feeble. Daily they are dropping from the ranks. The program has been divided into four sections, one for each day. Tuesday, July 1, will be known as "Veterans Day," and all surviving veterans are to be participants in a great campfire, presided over by the commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans.

Wednesday will be known as "Military Day" and the exercises will be under the chief-of-staff of the United States army. Special detachments of each branch of the army have been detailed by the secretary of war, and representatives of the various state national guard troops will participate. The exercises on Thursday, which will be known as "Clivie Day," will be under the personal supervision of the governor of Pennsylvania, the participants to be the governors of the various states, their staffs and the general public.

July 4, "National Day."
Friday, July 4, has appropriately been designated as "National Day." The chief justice of the supreme court, will preside and members of the cabinet, the vice president, speaker of the house of representatives, justices of the supreme court and the congressional committee will be the guests of honor. President Wilson was to have been a guest of honor also, but the pressure of business would not permit of his being present. Some official will be designated to take his place, and deliver an address in the morning and lay the cornerstone of the peace monument at noon.

The ceremonies on this day will be ushered in by a mass meeting at 10 o'clock at which a prayer will be offered, a great chorus and the people will sing the national songs and various addresses will be made, including the reading of the famous Lincoln-Gettysburg address. The exercises will conclude with the laying of the cornerstone of the peace monument at noon.

Eight Hundred Cooks.
The major portion of the encampment has been erected; only a few of the minor details remain to be completed before Tuesday, when the camp will be thrown open. The tented city has been constructed, not on the government reservation, but on contiguous tracts of private land, which the government has rented for the purpose. The camp comprises an area of 133 acres on which stand over 6000 tents. There are 87 field hospitals and infirmaries, 200 bakery tents and six huge storage tents, representing a monetary value of almost \$200,000.

In the sleeping tents are 48,000 cots, 48,000 blankets, 18,000 tin wash basins, 12,000 candles, burning lanterns, 60,000 candles and 7000 galvanized iron buckets for drinking water. This equipment weighs about a million and a half pounds and its total value is about \$200,000.

Eight hundred cooks, as many assistant cooks and 130 bakers will prepare the food under the supervision of a commissary and four assistants, detailed from the war department. Mess kits to the number of 50,000 have been provided for the veterans, each kit including an enamel plate, a tin cup, knife, fork and spoon. These kits alone cost the government \$22,000 and the veterans will be allowed to retain them as souvenirs of the occasion.

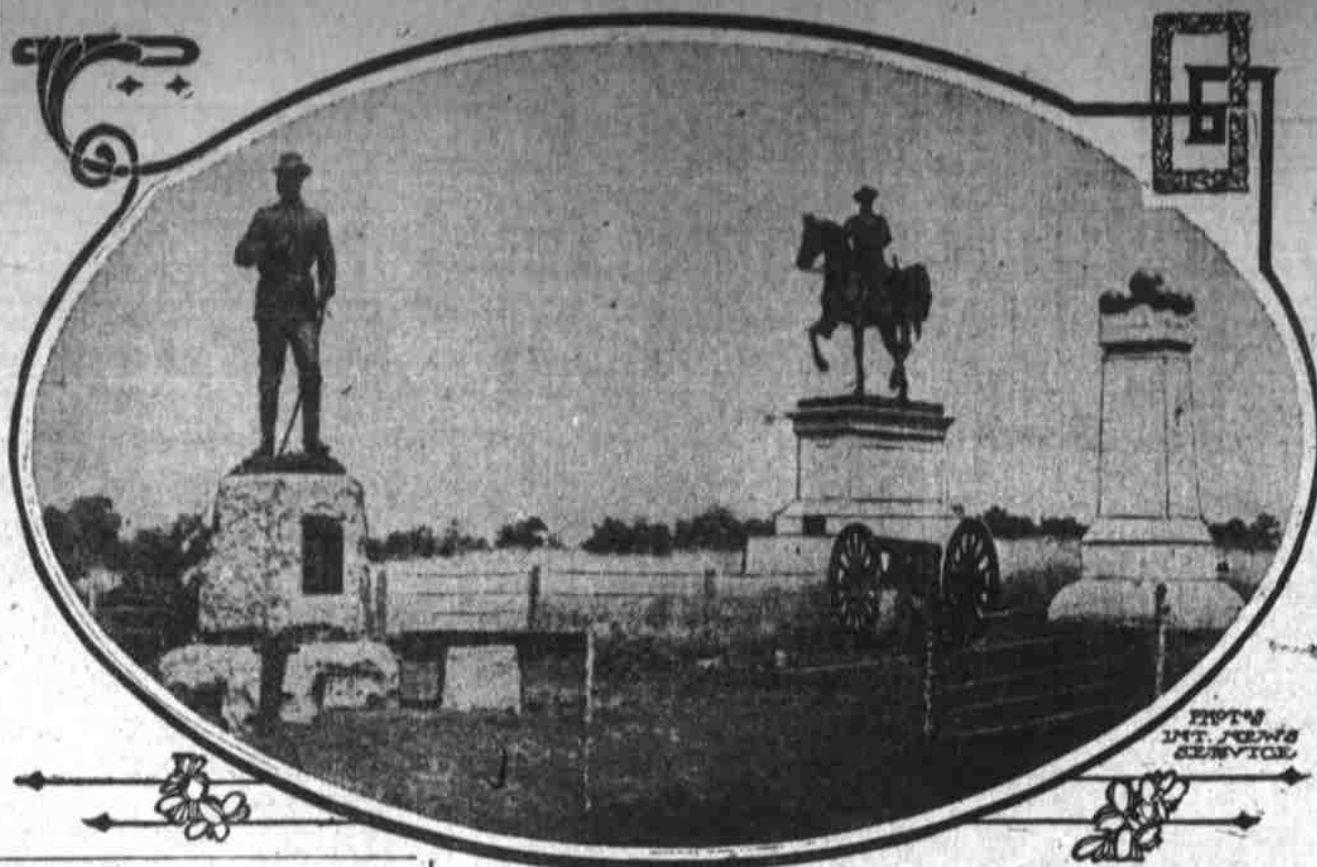
Every State Sending Veterans.
In addition to the field hospitals in the camp, a general hospital has been erected outside. Inside the camp there will be 130 army surgeons and a complete ambulance corps. To safeguard the health of the veterans, the water supply and sanitary arrangements have been most carefully detailed. Three artesian wells have been driven, capable of giving a supply of 1,000,000 gallons of pure water a day. The lighting of the camp streets will be supplied by 500 tungsten lamps of 75 candlepower, which will consume \$6000 worth of electricity during the four days. Brooms, rake, spades, picks, garbage cans, and other camp cleaning equipment have cost the government almost \$2000.

Every state in the union is sending its quota of survivors to the reunion. Various sums have been appropriated by the state legislatures to defray the expenses of the veterans, and no survivor will be allowed to spend a penny of his own money to attend the four-day celebration. The federal government will superintend the transportation of baggage to the camp and stand all the expense during the celebration.

Live Battle Over.
As each veteran comes into camp he will be supplied by a map of the battlefield prepared by the army engineers so that he may be able to go over the grounds and pick out the spots of historic interest, or more particularly the places which have a significant personal interest to him. He will be able to go to the exact place on which he stood during the conflict.

While the field at Gettysburg has changed to a certain extent by the roads, which have been built, and the many monuments and parkways of various sorts, the old contour still remains. Big Roundtop, Little Round Top, Cemetery Ridge, the Wheatfield, Devil's Den, Plum Run, the Chambersburg Pike, Taneytown Road and Mc-

CENTERS OF INTEREST OF ANNIVERSARY REUNION AT GETTYSBURG



Pherson's Woods are there just as they were 60 years ago. Statues and monuments mark the spots where famous leaders of both armies fought and died. What reveries and memories will be brought back to those time worn veterans!

SPIRITS RUN HIGH IN SPITE OF HEAT AT GETTYSBURG

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night in the western sky a wonderful blood red ball of fire, presaging far severer torridity than that already experienced. To guard against this and properly care for all who may suffer from any cause, the most elaborate precautions have been taken.

Monument for Women.
A movement, started in the division encampment of the Pennsylvania G. A. R., to have a national monument erected on the field of battle to the mothers, wives and sweethearts of those who fought there, has spread like wildfire. Tonight those on the ground are indorsing the plan and definite action seems certain.

The northern section of the camp, on both sides of Long Lane, are occupied by the New York and Pennsylvania veterans who far outnumber all of the others. The federal veterans from the other states are located between Seminary Ridge and Long Lane.

Where Pickett's Heroes Charged.
The veterans who wore the gray are encamped along the line from the west side of Long Lane where Lee statue is being erected. Further down, to the exact spot where General Longstreet's famed Pickett's magnificent brigade started the charge which annihilated it. And there are grizzled veterans in these tents tonight who recall that the reason for the signal instead of the word of command was that Longstreet's lips could not frame the verbal order, as he realized fully what the result inevitably must be.

Lieutenant Simon Bolivar Buckner, federal army officer and son of the ranking surviving officer of the Confederacy is a prominent figure in the camp. He is chief assistant to Major Normoyle, commanding the encampment, and this in itself is convincing proof of how the years have softened the enmities engendered by the war.

Estimates of Attendance.
According to the figures issued by Lieutenant Buckner tonight, the attendance by states will be as follows: Pennsylvania, 17,820; New York, 9692; New Jersey, 1959; Massachusetts, 1862; Virginia, 1827; North Carolina, 1376; Michigan, 909; West Virginia, 810; Indiana, 666; Illinois, 513; Connecticut, 407, and so on down to 35 for Idaho, making a grand total of not less than 49,000, and probably 45,000 before all are on hand.

Tonight strains of the stirring war time tunes are reversed reverberating from the monuments and foliage of the battlefield. "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia," "Dixie," and "My Old Kentucky Home" are the favorites, although "Marching Through Georgia," and "Home Sweet Home" are proving a strong race for popularity. And of the things which help to make the blood run wildly through the ordinary spectator's pulses, is the fact that the songs once exclusively the north's are "favorites" of the men of the southland and the men in blue sing "Dixie" with an ardor no resident below the Mason and Dixon line has ever excelled.

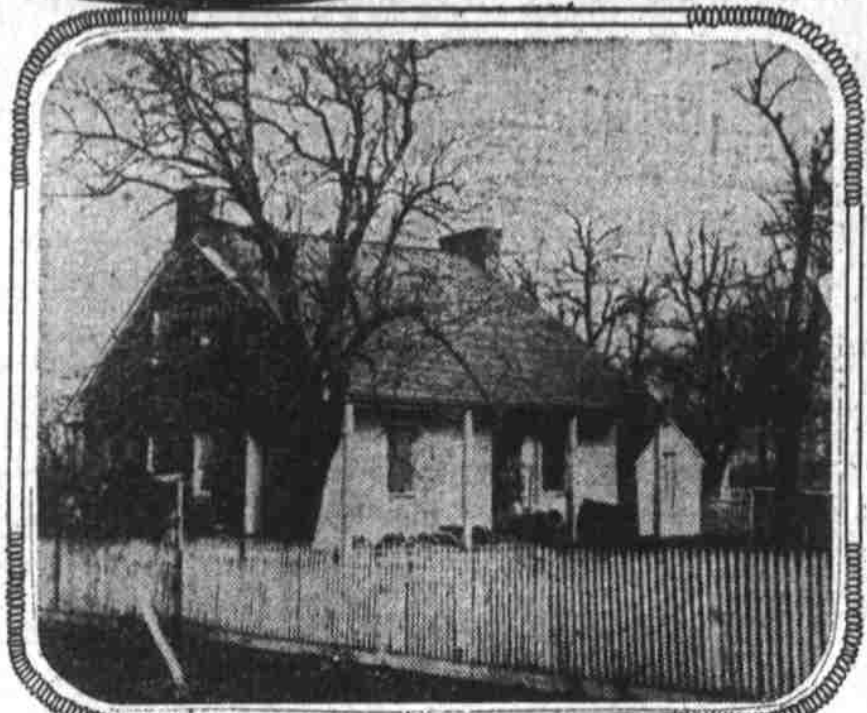
Town Is Crowded.
Up to the present there has been no congestion, either on the two single lines of railroads leading into Gettysburg or in the camp, but the town is uncomfortably filled with spectators and space is at a premium.

While the army made arrangements to care for the veterans in an almost perfect manner, there was nothing that could be done for the visitors. As a result none of the women folk who are expected to accompany their husbands and fathers will have trouble securing accommodations, although it was announced tonight that all residents of the city have agreed to throw their homes open and care for every one possible.

President Wilson to Attend.
(Special to The Journal.)
Washington, June 28.—President Wilson tonight decided to visit the Grand Army United Confederate veterans' encampment at Gettysburg on July 4. This was a complete change of plan and was decided on only after Representative Palmer of Pennsylvania, Wilson leader in the House, had explained to the president how badly disappointed the veterans would be if the chief executive did not appear.

If the present plans are carried out President Wilson will make the trip to the historic battlefield in an automobile. It is believed that he will abandon his plan of joining his family at the summer capital at Cornish, N. H., early next week, although he may decide to go direct to Cornish from Gettysburg and spend Saturday and Sunday there. He will not decide on this, however, until next week.

Heat Kills Union Veteran.
(United Press Local Wire.)
York, Pa., June 28.—The first fatality in connection with the semi-centennial celebration of the battle of Gettysburg occurred here today when John W. Haines, a Union veteran, succumbed to the oppressive heat. The 70-year-old veteran had been on a visit to the battlefield encampment and was returning to his home here when he became suddenly ill from the heat and over exertion of his journey. He dropped to the street and died before medical aid could be given him.



Above—Where the anniversary celebrations will center. From left to right are the monuments of General Buford, General Reynolds and the Second Maine cavalry. Below is General Lee's headquarters in Gettysburg.

COURSES OF STUDY IN STATE SCHOOLS WILL BE CHANGED

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culture and mechanic arts and of these the interests that come under the term agriculture are of the most immediate and pressing importance.

No less vital are the interests to which the university ministers. The state needs its services in furnishing a broad and thorough education for the professions of law, medicine and teaching. The state needs, too, of the university an increasing body of citizens grounded in science, history, economics and especially, because of the situation of Oregon, the political and social history and commercial geography of the states bordering on the Pacific.

"If the two schools did nothing else than address themselves to these needs of the state they would fully justify all the support they have received and a much more liberal support. To destroy or cripple either one would be to hurt the state in many of its vital interests."

Consolidation Is Favored.
For several years there has been agitation in Oregon for a consolidation of the state university and agricultural college into one institution. Cognizance was taken of this impulse by the Oregon State Grange at its annual meeting in May, 1911, and a special committee of three was named to investigate and report on the proposition of union.

The committee worked exhaustively and in May, 1912 submitted its report to the State Grange at its annual meeting, held at Roseburg. The report then made is recalled by the present plan of the board of higher curricula, for the reason that the fundamentals, the programs of the State Grange and of the board of higher curricula are identical.

Reporting against consolidation, the special committee of the grange made the following recommendations:

First—That the two schools be retained as separate and distinct institutions.

Second—That the work of each be defined definitely by the enactment of an initiative law, giving the work of the pure sciences, liberal arts and the schools of law and medicine to the university and the work of applied sciences in their relation to the industries to the agricultural college or definitely defining the distinctive work of each so as to leave no further opportunity for conflict or duplication.

Third—That they be taken out of politics in the matter of appropriations by placing them upon a fractional mileage basis as the regular means of their support.

Strong Argument Used.
The proposed action of the board of higher curricula has little or no reference to the present referendum of the university appropriations, a referendum that is a confessed initial step for consolidation of the university and the agricultural college. Its proposed action is undertaken by the board of higher curricula with the conviction that it is a prescribed duty under the law to finally eliminate all duplication of work at the two institutions. That there is such duplication is evidenced by the fact that both the university and college give courses in civil and electrical engineering. That there are other points of conflict is also discernible from a study of the catalogues of each.

It is regarded as certain that the plan of the board of higher curricula to assert its authority and eliminate duplication will exert more influence than all other causes combined to ally public agitation for consolidating the two institutions. No stronger argument can be used in opposing a consolidation than would be the self evident status of the two big educational establishments in full operation with no vestige of duplication left.

The basis of agitation for consolidation is belief by many that two institutions giving the same courses and both maintained at public expense is waste of public money. The real reason for many minds for favoring union of the two schools is a desire to lessen cost. So great is this desire at the present time that a leading Oregon educator, who is entirely independent of both institutions, and who desired his name withheld, said yesterday that if, in his opinion, the question of consolidation or

among many that I most is to an educational system in which the same courses are given free by two institutions maintained by public taxation. That is the real source of the agitation for consolidation, and as soon as the cause is removed, if it be removed, the chief argument of those agitating consolidation will be knocked out entirely."

Cuts Off Thumb.
While splitting wood yesterday afternoon at 299 First street, Joseph

Keyes of Lents missed the stick of wood, the ax cutting off his left thumb. Dr. Lloyd Irvine was called to attend the man, taking him to the St. Vincent hospital. Thomas Randall, five years old, living at Twelfth and Marshall, fell down steps at his home yesterday evening, breaking the right arm. He was taken to the same institution.

Ice Men Win Easy Strike.
(United Press Local Wire.)
Grand Rapids, Mich., June 28.—In the

midst of the heat wave here, the employees of the Morris Ice plant went on strike. After the men had been out 15 minutes the company surrendered, granting the men's demand for 25 cents a day wage increase.

Former President of Brazil Dies.
Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 28.—Dr. Manoel Petras De Campos Salles, who was president of Brazil from 1889 to 1902, died here today, aged 72.

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\$11.85 Grouped at this price are Tailored Suits that sold heretofore at \$25 and \$27.50.

\$14.85 Gives choice from a collection of Tailored Suits formerly priced at \$30 and \$32.50.

\$21.50 Suits of wool, silk and eponge, worth \$40 and \$45, in this group.

\$24.75 Fine Tailored Suits of wool, silk, eponge and ratine, including some of blue serge. Regular prices ranging from \$50 to \$65.

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\$9.75 Grouped at this special price are 150 odd Dresses, of silk, challis, eponge, batiste and other materials, their regular prices ranging from \$17.50 to \$25.

\$9.75 For Wool Dresses regularly priced at \$17.50, \$20 and \$22.50, of serge, challis, worsted and mixtures, in both light and dark colors.

\$16.95 Silk Dresses, of crepe Canton, crepe de chine and charmeuse, regularly priced heretofore at \$27.50, \$30 and \$32.50.

\$19.75 For \$35, \$40 and \$45 Silk Dresses of charmeuse satin, foulard, crepe meteor and crepe de chine.

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Every Piece of Furniture, Entire Line of Carpets
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Watch For
Further Announcements of the Sale

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