

THE PRESIDENT IN OGDEN CITY

Thirty Thousand Turn Out to Welcome Nation's Executive.

ADDRESS ON LIVE TOPICS.

Welcomed by Mayor Glasman and Introduced by Senator Reed Smoot Amid Cheers and Applause.

Ogden, May 30.—Possibly the largest crowd that has ever assembled in Ogden greeted President Roosevelt upon his arrival at the union depot at 2:30 yesterday afternoon. It is estimated that fully 30,000 people lined the streets and cheered him as he drove along at the head of the parade. Everything went off without a hitch with the single exception that the school children who had been massed in Lester park in anticipation of an address from the president were disappointed. On reaching the point where the 6,000 children were massed, armed with flags and bedecked with the national colors, the president drove slowly past and continued on to the city hall where the addresses were given.

There were fully 5,000 people assembled at the union depot when the train pulled in. As the train stopped the secret service men were the first to alight. They were followed by Senator Kearns, and then President Roosevelt made his appearance amid a greeting that went echoing up the street. Mayor Glasman then stepped forward and introduced the members of the reception committee, Messrs. David Eccles, L. L. Clark, Joseph Sweetser, A. T. Wright and Fred J. Kiesel. With each of these the president shook hands heartily.

The parade was quickly formed and started up Twenty-fifth street, thence it traversed Washington avenue to Twenty-third to Adams avenue down to Twenty-seventh; back to Washington and up Twenty-fifth street to Jefferson and through the park.

The decorations were very prolific in bright bunting.

OGDEN'S WELCOME.

Mayor Glasman said: "Ladies and Gentlemen:—As the chief executive of this city, I do now for you and in your behalf welcome Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, to Ogden City, and for you I extend to him a fraternal greeting and wish him in your name God speed in his every undertaking. We wish him and his every joy and prosperity."

"And in conclusion I wish to say to the president that the words I have uttered are not mere idle words of flattery, but that I speak and voice for the great majority of the people of this section of the country, their sentiments of appreciation and approval of the great work he is performing."

At the close of this address of welcome, Senator Reed Smoot, who introduced the president to the people in a few well-chosen remarks.

PRESIDENT INTRODUCED.

President Roosevelt was introduced to the citizens of Ogden by Senator Smoot. The senator's speech, which was brief and warmly applauded, was as follows:

"Fellow Citizens:—Ogden this day is honored with the presence of the most distinguished American citizen, and in saying most distinguished American citizen it means the most distinguished person in all the world. Not only the American people, but all the great powers of the world, recognize him as a statesman and a soldier; a patriot and a scholar. No honest person can with justice doubt his loyalty or patriotism. He loves his country and his greatest aim in life is to advance her interests, while in the late Spanish-American war he demonstrated to all he would, if necessary, die for the cause of liberty and truth."

"We love him for his integrity and patriotism and we shall support him for his candor and Americanism. He is the first and only president of the United States who knows by personal investigation the advantages and disadvantages of all sections of our country; who knows by personal visits to every state of the Union the habits and customs, the pleasures and trials; the wishes and desires of all the people. Your successes give him pleasure; your misfortunes he is ever ready by his power and influence to alleviate. Our president lives in the hearts of the people, and is known in every city, in every town, in every village and in every hamlet as a defender of God-given principles of liberty, justice and freedom. He knows no south, no north, no east, no west, for he represents America. In fact, he is a typical twentieth century American. Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor and the pleasure of introducing to you the president of the United States, the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The president's speech was as follows: "Mr. Mayor, Senator Smoot, and you, my fellow-citizens, men and women of Ogden, of Utah.—It is a great pleasure to come before you this afternoon, and if I needed, which I do not, a vindication of what was done in irrigation, I would appeal to the experience of the people who have made so marvelous a success of irrigation in this beautiful valley."

"What you have succeeded in doing with beet sugar alone is sufficient to show the wisdom of trying to develop in every way the irrigated agriculture of the country; and I was more pleased than I can say to have been able to render any aid whatsoever in putting upon the national statute books a law which I consider second in beneficence to none connected with our internal development since the homestead law was passed."

IRRIGATION.

"I am delighted that the National Irrigation congress is to be held here next fall, and I congratulate the state of Utah upon the fact that its legislature was the first ever to pass an appropriation for such a congress. There can be nothing of greater importance to the welfare and growth of our country during the half-century that is opening than this question of irrigation. It is of vital consequence to the growth of all of the states of the Rocky Mountains, and immediately to either side; and anything that is of such consequence to one portion of our country is necessarily of consequence to all. I cannot with too much emphasis say that every wise and patriotic man will favor any scheme for the betterment of a part of the country, whether it is in his own section or not, because whatever helps a part of it in the long run helps all."

"Fundamentally, we go up or go down together. Prosperity does not stop at state lines, and neither does adversity. When prosperity comes, while it may come unequally, yet it comes somewhat to all; and when adversity

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comes, while some will suffer more than others, yet all must suffer somewhat. The greatest lesson which the American body politic needs to take to heart, at the beginning of the twentieth century, is that it is out of the question permanently for our people to progress on lines that tell for the progression of all; that you cannot raise permanently one section by depressing another, one class by depressing another; and the man is recreant to the principles of our government no less than to the welfare of our people who seeks to arouse any feeling among Americans against their fellow-Americans, whether he makes his appeal in the fancied interest of a section, or in the fancied interest of a class. We can go up as we shall go up—only by each of us keeping in mind not merely his own rights, but his duties to his neighbors; meaning by neighbors every man living within the limits of this broad land. The safe motto on which to act is the motto, not of "some men down," but of "all men up"; and therefore I feel that it was not merely my privilege, but my duty, to ask the national government—the government representing the people of the entire nation—to do all in its power for the furtherance of the interest of those states whose success is largely dependent upon the application of the principles of irrigation."

SELF HELP.

"And now 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 throw it back on you. Now, it is the same way with your fellow-men. 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 yourselves."

"And as one step toward doing that, and all the other states in interest will push forward and will in every endeavor to make the meeting of the irrigation congress here in Ogden a thorough success. And I say that not merely in the interest of Ogden, but in the interest 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 cause of irrigation made the greatest possible success."

"Here in the audience today at Ogden I am greeted by the one class of our citizens whom I feel I have the concurrence of all of us in putting forth in giving all the time the right of the line—the men of the Grand Army of the Republic—and also of greeting the younger men, my own comrades, who ashore, and I am glad to say here, both ashore and afloat, did their duty in the war of 1898; and I want to say just a word to you about them."

"When I greet the men and women of the generation that fought the civil war, for the most part, the women who stayed at home and sent husband or lover, father or brother to the war; that sent the breadwinner off and tried to do her best without his aid at home, knowing that he might never come back, she deserves just as much recognition as the man who went. In fact, when I speak of good citizenship, I am just as apt to think of a woman as a man; and in the partnership between man and woman I am by no means sure but that it is the man that generally has the best of it; and one thing I know, that no other citizen in the country has the equal claim upon us."

AN HONEST SKEPTIC

And Where He Landed.

An honest skeptic will learn things that a prejudiced and ignorant person misses. There have been many skeptics in the great rebuilding value of the pure food Grape-Nuts simply because they did not understand the scientific principle upon which it is based. A Cincinnati man prepared to die and then got well and strong in spite of his convictions. He says: 'I have always regarded your food as only another catch penny to fool the public but I am now forced through simple justice to admit that it is all your claim.'

"I suffered for years from indigestion and had set my house in order to die. Then I took up the study of the alimentary canal, bought a set of chemical devices to analyze the different foods and set to work to intelligently study the food question. 'I selected and ate those vegetables and meats in which I found the most nutrient and which were supposed to be the most easily digested, but I continued to waste away and my stomach grew to be a veritable hell; sour scalds in eruptions came up in my mouth taking my breath away for such a long while that I thought many times I had ended me. I would fall in a faint and remain unconscious for some time and when revived would find great dark spots obscuring my vision to such an extent that it seemed to be almost night in my room.'

"My stomach grew so weak that I could not digest even well boiled rice. While lying in bed, badly discouraged and more willing to die than live, a voice seemed to come to me. 'Why don't you give up your prejudice and try Grape-Nuts?' I thought about it every little while during the day and late in the evening sent out for some and ate a little, expecting it would hurt me and cause all the terrible trouble over again, but an hour passed and everything was right so I took another little meal and waited. I felt better and the old sick feeling quit. So about 8 o'clock I took a pretty good meal of Grape-Nuts and went to bed feeling good. I laid awake some time fearing my poor weak and scalded stomach would suffer but strange to say I dropped off to sleep and slept sound and peaceful and enjoyed the most glorious night's rest I had for several years."

"I go heavy on Grape-Nuts now and I have gained 19 pounds in the last five weeks; have sound, refreshing sleep, no sour eruptions of the stomach, no dark blind spots and my nerves are as steady as can be. I am truly myself again and all due to having at last found the proper food." Name furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

as the woman who has brought us up to be honorable men and women, her children, who has done her duty in the home to husband and to children.

"Now, you of the civil war, and you, gentlemen, in our case it wasn't so much of a job, but we did it—I want to take just one lesson from what they did. At Salt Lake I spoke of the lessons to be drawn in our own domestic and civil life from the conduct of the men who fought in the great civil war. We have many problems to face within our boundaries here as a nation; many new problems have arisen and will arise as incidents in the tremendous growth of our complex industrial civilization. We need to advance new methods of meeting those problems, but the spirit with which we must approach them, if we are to succeed, is the spirit shown by the men who, in 1861, answered when Abraham Lincoln called—a spirit of broad humanity, of broad brotherhood; a spirit of manliness which will not endure wrong and will not inflict its own wrong; and I don't want to see you endure wrong, and I don't want to see you inflict it."

MORAL OF CIVIL WAR.

"So that we need to draw a lesson from the conduct of the men of the civil war in conducting our affairs of peace. We need to draw a moral from their conduct as to how to handle ourselves in the great work of the world, which, whether we wish it or not, we must undertake. Mind you, a nation like ours can't play a small part, small people, a weak people, a people with limited territory or little wealth and few inhabitants, might play a small part with dignity and propriety—a big nation like ours can't. We must play a big part. We can play it badly or play it well—but play it we have got to, and as we have to, I know too well the spirit of my countrymen to hesitate as to the way in which it shall be played."

"Now in the civil war, the men who did the business did not boast of more than they could make good. They did not say what they could not do. The people who called 'On to Richmond,' and demanded that within three weeks they should go to Richmond, were not the people who the rifles at the front; they were the people behind. Yes, and the men in front knew they had quite a job on their hands; they knew it would take some time, and they were bent on seeing it through, and the same people who would at one moment shriek for an immediate victory, a triumph at Richmond, two weeks afterward, when the war was still in progress, would say that the war was a failure. After it had ended they were in error. It did not end for three years and a half afterward, and then it ended the other way."

"(At this time there was quite a commotion among the people on the west side of the speaker's stand, and the people in front began to arise and look around, and the president said:) 'If you will stand up and I can't. Now sit down—you can't do yourselves any good by standing up, and you annoy other people. It is all over, whatever it was, and I haven't the vaguest idea of what it was.'"

MONROE DOCTRINE.

"I believe in the Monroe doctrine with all my heart and mind. I intend to see that it is made good. I believe that our interests in the Pacific are such that we need always to be ready to protect them. Now, you can make good the Monroe doctrine, which can't be drawn unless you mean to shoot. Now, that is pretty good sense for a nation as well as for an individual. Don't make claims that we are not prepared to back up; don't talk loosely or loudly about what we will do for other nations in a way that will cause them to feel that we are acting in an insulting and aggressive way. Treat them with courtesy—with absolute courtesy—and that having been said, I make your minds what the interests and the honor of America require, stake it, and make it good when staked."

AT ECHO.

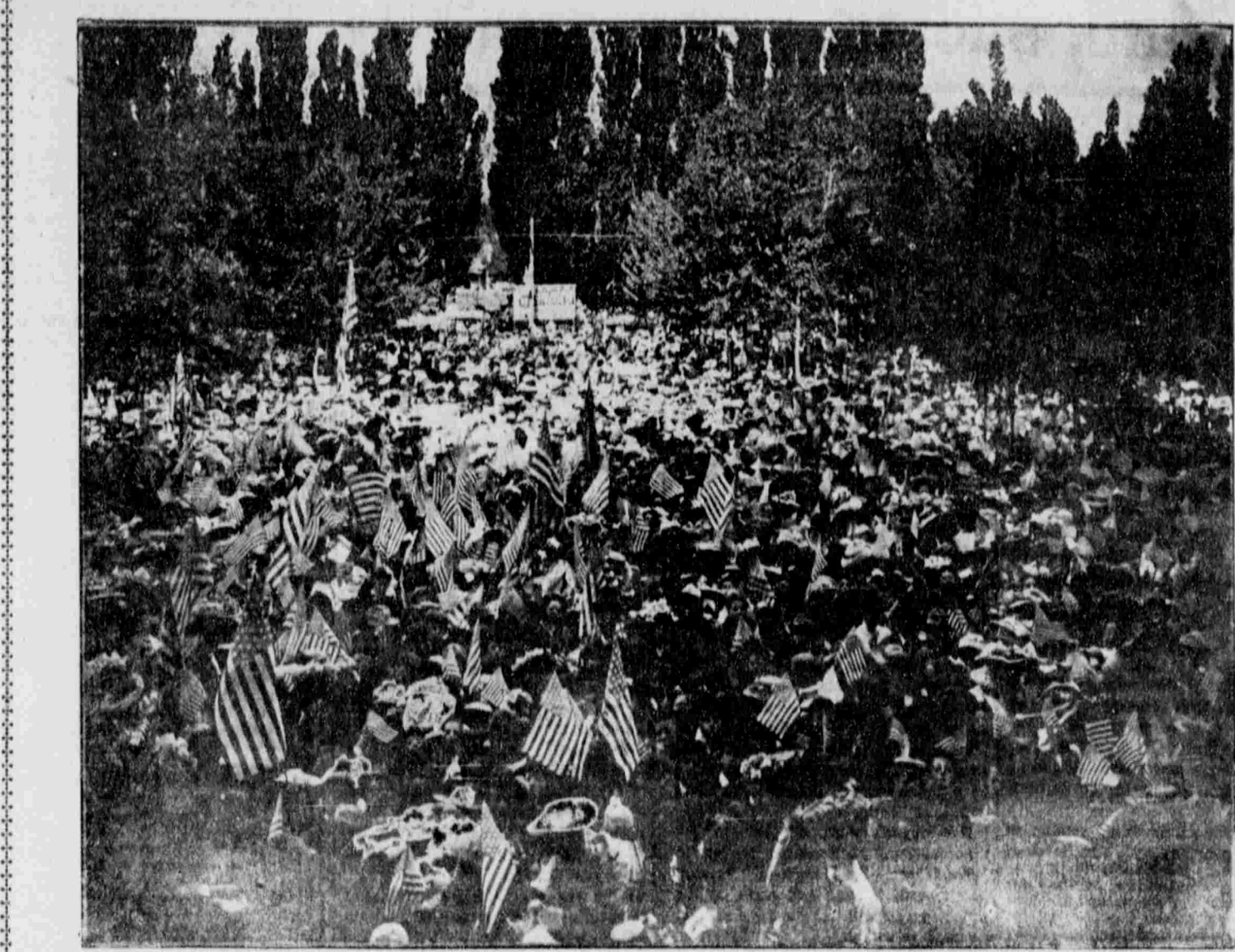
After the address the president was driven to the depot, where he boarded the train for Wyoming. Senator D. C. Clark of Wyoming was with the party by this time. En route to Evanston and Rawlins a stop for a few minutes was made at Echo, and the president made a few remarks to the crowd that had assembled to do him honor. In the course of his address 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 say a special word of greeting to the men and women who came here with babies in their arms. I have enjoyed to the full my trip through Utah today. I am struck wherever I come into your state as to 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 came to work over here come. You did not come here to take possession of rich, well-watered valley bottoms, where the hand of man has but little to do. All the prosperity you have had has been won by the men and women who did the work, because you have applied thrift, intelligence and water to the soil. All three qualities—water would have amounted to anything without the thrift and intelligence. Because you did this you have made of this state what it is and put it upon a footing of stable and assured prosperity. I congratulate you upon the state, but I congratulate you most upon yourselves."

TEMPLE TO CLOSE.

The Salt Lake Temple will be closed on Thursday evening, May 28, and re-open on Tuesday morning, June 2. JOSEPH F. SMITH.



SCHOOL CHILDREN TO WHOM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TALKED YESTERDAY.

L. D. S. U. COMMENCEMENT.

Program for Next Tuesday Evening, in Barratt Hall.

Following is the program of graduation exercises at the seventeenth annual commencement (the second year of the University), to be given by the Latter-day Saints' University on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in Barratt Hall. School Chorus, "Students of the L. D. S. U." By the Congregation. Prayer, President Angus M. Cannon. Song, with Chorus by the School. "In the Good Old L. D. S. U." Mrs. Lizzie Thomas Edwards. Annual Report, President J. H. Paul. School Song, "The White Rose."

VINCENT'S SCOOP.

Salt Lake Representative of Erie Lands All Boise Wool.

Frank Vincent, the personal representative of the Erie Dispatch Line and western agent of the company, with headquarters at Salt Lake, has stolen a march on the other eastern railroad representatives in Boise, and succeeded in getting all the wool buyers in Boise to route over his line to Boston.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

Sixty-one Get Normal Certificates—Ten Get Degrees.

The graduating class of the University of Utah this year will consist of 73 students, 61 of whom will receive normal certificates, 19 will receive degrees and two will receive kindergarten certificates. The baccalaureate exercises will be held Sunday night at 8 o'clock at the First Congregational church, when the following program will be rendered: Organ solo, Prof. Thomas Radcliffe; prayer, Joseph F. Merrill; quartet, Messrs. Johnson, Berk, Farrell and Parr; tenor solo, Alfred Best; baccalaureate address, Rev. Elmer I. Goheen; quartet, benediction, Prof. George M. Marshall; organ solo, Prof. Thomas Radcliffe.

The list of graduates and the degrees they will receive is as follows: From the mining school, with the degree B. S. in mining—Austin Burton, Arthur D. Knowlton and Roy K. Patterson. From the college art course, with the degree A. B.—Marian Adams, Effie E. Hagus, E. Angeline Holbrook, Leona Miller, Alice M. Paul and Grant Van Hoose. From the general science course, with the degree B. S.—J. Waldo Kingsbury.

From the kindergarten course—Misses Katherine R. Blacker and Amy Gabener. From the normal course—Juliette Adams, Caroline F. Arnold, Annie E. Boulton, C. Ray Bradford, Ivy Brown, Ernest H. Burgess, Mabel M. Burns, J. Owen Carter, Maude C. Chubb, Harriet Cohn, Genevieve C. Coleman, Catherine M. Costley, Mabel Dailey, Erastus Dal-

ley, Ethel Druce, Edna L. Edwards, Lucy B. Gray, Josephine Gardner, Robert S. Gardner, Robert W. Garner, Mabel F. Gregor, Mary L. Grey, John S. Hanks, Margaret H. Hartwell, Ida P. Herman, Edith Hinton, Minnie J. Holsten, David P. Howell, L. Parley Huffaker, Bertha Jackson, Annie S. Jensen, Josephine Kellett, H. Ethelbert Larsen, Samuel W. Leaver, Amelia Manning, Charles E. Manning, Annie McIntyre, Hulda Moorhead, Zeta Morris, Ada C. Nelson, Herbert J. Quinn, Katherine R. Riddle, Perry Rockwood, Middle Roundy, John Sablin, Ethel Scranton, Grace B. Smith, Lillian Snow, Helen M. Sowadski, S. Rebecca Stacy, Kearney K. Stofensen, Alice Stevens, Nellie Sutton, Jessie E. Tibbs, David B. Tolman, Annie L. Waddell, Mabel Warthen, George W. Weston, John H. Weston, Lillie H. Whelan and Anna T. Wilcken.

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Vincent's local associates are up in arms over his clever and successful scheme and the telegraph wires have been kept busy by the visiting agents explaining how they had been "scooped," and possibly buyers decided to give all the business to one line. Vincent was the lucky man decided on, and he modestly received the honors so kindly bestowed upon him.

There is something doing over the wire today, and ere the sun rises tomorrow the Erie man may have plenty of trouble on his hands.—Capital News.

ORATORICAL CONTEST.

Occurs Tonight in the Salt Lake Assembly Hall.

The final in the oratorical contest under the auspices of the Y. M. M. I. A. of the Salt Lake stake, will be held in the Assembly hall tonight at 8 o'clock. President Joseph F. Smith presiding. The contestants, as heretofore announced, are C. H. Carlsquist of the Fifth ward, C. S. Booth of the Twentieth, Nephri Cottam of the Twenty-fourth, and J. B. Smith of the Thirty-third, and as all are good speakers the contest will doubtless be close and interesting. There will be a special musical program including a solo by Miss Lottie Owen, selections by the Imperial quartet, consisting of Messrs. Ashworth, Paul, Kent and Squires, and a duet by Messrs. Kent and Ashworth. The prizes to the winners will be presented by Elder B. H. Roberts.

The Excursion Season Is Here.

THE little folks are clamoring for their outing, and their mothers are hoping that it can be arranged to suit their convenience and pocket books. As far as convenience goes, and convenience means comfort, Lagoon is the only place to be considered. As to expense, no price could be too great for the enjoyment the whole family would get.

TRAINS LEAVE—8:30, 9:00, 11:00 a.m.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 p.m.

FARE, 50c. Children under 12 years, 25c.

SALT PALACE Bicycle Races.

PROGRAMME:

One Mile Match,
CHAPMAN vs. SAMUELSON,
(On Motors.)

Two Mile Lap Professional.

Half Mile Handicap Professional.

One Fourth Mile Open Professional.

REDMAN vs. AGRAZ

Pursuit Race unlimited.

Half Mile Handicap Amateur.

Races Start at 8:15 p.m.

Admission 25 cents.

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You are invited to call at our warerooms and examine the STEINWAY PIANO. It is a pleasure for us to show you the STEINWAY.

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