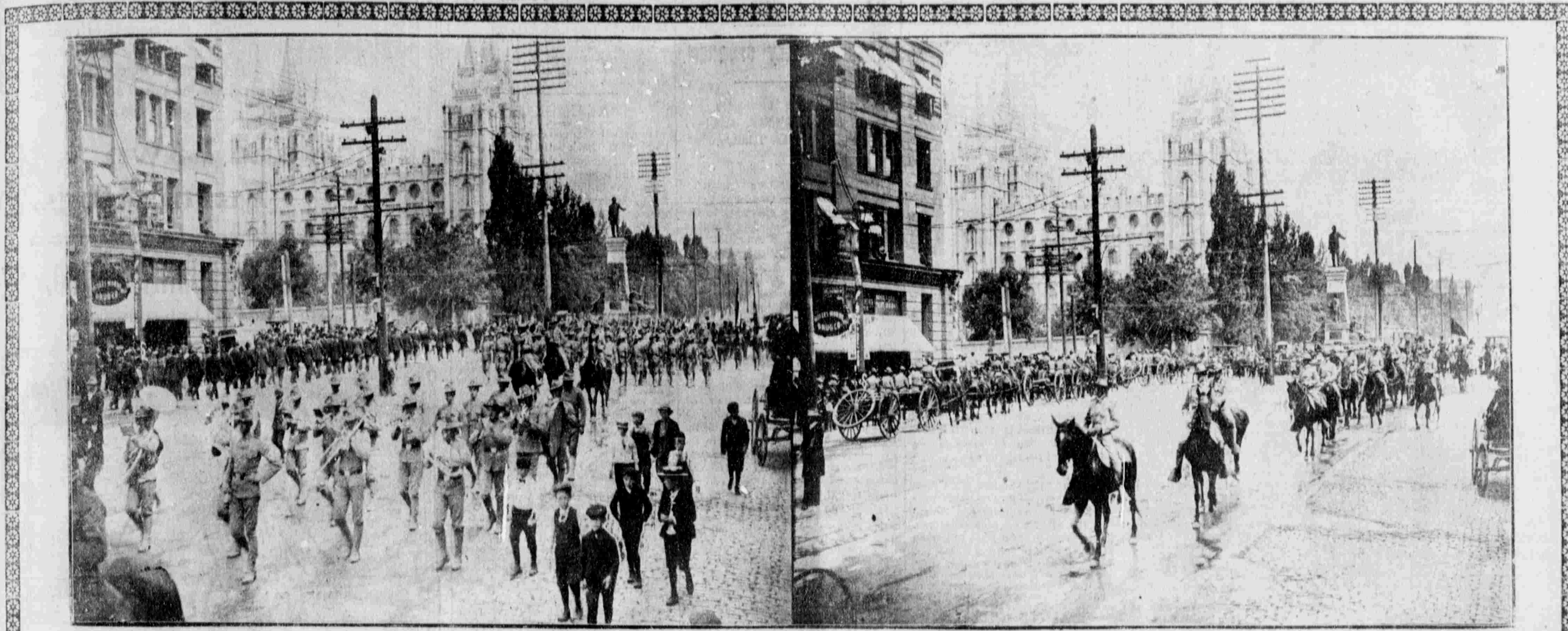


DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE PARADE ROUNDING THE PIONEER MONUMENT AT THE DESERET NEWS CORNER.



Photos by Fries, Deseret News Special Staff Photographer.

THE TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY BAND AND SECOND BATTALION OF THAT REGIMENT.

MAJOR CALIFF HEADING TWELFTH AND TWENTY-SECOND BATTERIES, LIGHT ARTILLERY.

SALT LAKE HONORS MEMORIAL DAY.

Impressive Ceremonies and Loving
Deeds for Those Who Sleep
In Death.

CEMETERIES ARE THRONED.

Veterans of Many Battles in a Parade
That Was Witnessed by Thousands
This Morning.

SPEECHES AND OTHER EXERCISES

Orators of the Day Tell Again Stories
Of Valor and Death—Pleasure Holds
Sway This Afternoon.

The day has been given over to the
honor of the dead.

The sun-baked hills of the city
cemetery and the thoughtful green plots
of Mt. Olivet are thronged with loved
ones of those who have gone before,
and by sun-down will be transformed
into flowery Edens.

Never in the history of the city, per-
haps, has the observance of Memorial
day been more general. The program
has been a simple one. In the morning,
everybody watched the parade. Then
everybody went to the cemeteries load-
ed down with flowers for the graves of
cherished ones. Then, dinner. Then
pleasure. As though to wipe away the
solemnity that attended the visit to
the burial grounds, the whole town
seems to have gone to the resorts. Every
street car owned by the company
is in service. But it is difficult to
say, this afternoon, whether the lines
leading to Salt Lake, Logans, Calleas, and
the other haunts of pleasure-seekers, or
those leading to the cemeteries, are the
more heavily taxed.

Nature smiled her broadest on the day.
The sun came up clear and
strong. The sky was clear. Only for
an hour was there a symptom of dis-
turbance. This was when a cloud
gathered directly overhead, ob-
scuring the sun. But it soon melted
away. As though a kind providence
would not permit the maiming of so
beautiful a day.

Services were held at the cemeteries.
Address to the G. A. R. were delivered
by other speakers, and thousands
listened to them enraptured.

FLAGS AND FLOWERS.

Although there was no general re-
quest for decorations, the business
houses have come to the front with un-
usual thoughtfulness. Flags float from
the larger buildings up and down East
Temple street. In front of the Ken-
yon, colors that almost obscure the
front entrance hang from the balcony.
From the tops of the Mercantile, Paris
Millinery, Keith, Crane, Scott-Strat-
ford, Auerbach and other buildings, the
stars and stripes float prominently.
Many carriages and automobiles are
draped in national colors.

The floral shops were barren last
night. At closing time there was not
a flower to be had in any florist's store
in the city. This is something that has
not happened before in many years. It
indicates how generally the day has
been observed. All business has
ceased, as usual.

TODAY'S PARADE.

The great public feature of the day
was the parade, which moved from the
corner of Third South and State streets
at 10 o'clock. Two hours beforehand
people had begun to gather along the
line of march. They were dressed in
their best, many carried flags, and all

were bent on beginning the holiday
with a demonstration of gratitude to the
military organization, that were to
march. There was very little delay in
the start. The column swung into East
Temple street from Third South. In
front was the usual platoon of police,
led by Chief Lynch, and accompanied
by four mounted officers. Next was the
patrol wagon, drawn by the spanking
team recently purchased, and jolly
decorated. Then came Frank H. Clark,
department commander of the G. A. R.,
and Grand Marshal of the procession.
He was mounted on a fiery charger—
one that seemed to the music, and to
complete the picture, a bugler of the
Utah Light Artillery, accompanied him.
Next in line, riding abreast, were Col.
M. M. Kalign, Maj. Richard W. Young,
Capt. J. Wash Young and Capt. Jos. E.
Caine.

THE REGULARS FOLLOW.

The Ninth infantry band led the
Ninth infantry, and if prizes were of-
fered, this division of the parade would
come in for strong consideration. To
the right, in quickstep, the regulars
marched with the vim, vigor and stead-
iness that comes only from experience.
They were loudly applauded all along
the line, a more dashing lot of soldiers
never having been seen in this city.

HEROES OF LONG AGO.

And then the "vets" themselves. Her-
oes of Chattanooga, Gettysburg and
Appomattox! Why, some of them
carried umbrellas to ward off the pel-
ting rays of Old Sol, and some used
stiffs to help them on their way. But
there was not one who forgot to raise
his hat, with almost tearful pride, as
the thousands of spectators cheered
lustily the G. A. R. First came the
James B. McKean post, about 50
strong, and then the George R. Max-
well post, of considerable less number.
To those who have watched the mem-
orial parade year after year, there was
an eloquent, but sorrowful, story
about the marchers. It was the story
of the ranks are thinning out. It is likely
that a full score of veterans have passed
away during the year, and more of
them will go within another year.
Ever today, the carriages that followed
the faithful old marchers carried a
number from each post who are abso-
lutely unable to make another march.
"It will be but a short time, slighted
as they are, before only our Spanish-
American heroes remain."

The Women's Relief corps followed
the two posts in carriages, and behind
them came the Utah Light Artillery
boys in their old uniforms, led by
Capt. E. A. Wedgewood.

A MATTER OF REGRET.

There was disappointment in the
showing made by the Utah battery
boys. For some inexplicable reason,
the officers of the association have un-
able to get the members out on parade.
It is a pity that in today's magnificent
parade, with hundreds of men from
Fort Douglas, the Utah Light Artillery,
two batteries, had a representation of
over about 24.

The Indian war veterans, most of
them long since hoary-headed, marched
with their red banner flying and evoked
the plaudits of the multitude.

And then came the picturesque artil-
lery from Fort Douglas. There were
two divisions of 12 guns each, being the
Twelfth and Twenty-second United
States artillery. A finer lot of men and
horses was never seen here and their
drill was never so perfect.

Held's band swung in behind the regu-
lars, heading the National Guard in-
fantry. Then came All Hallows cadets.
Their uniforms are gray—the only
gray shown in the parade—and par-
tially from the sentiment their dress
recalled, and partially because of their
fine appearance, the crowd found itself
cheering again. The High school ca-
dets received the same sort of an ovation.
The National Guard battery and the
troop of cavalry were cheered lustily
and the veteran firemen were no less
eagerly greeted than the old war
veterans. Chief Otinger still leads
them on such occasions, and a grateful
community hopes he will do so many
times yet.

The line of march was from the
Knutsford corner to East Temple
street, thence north to the Pioneer
monument, thence countermarched to
Second South, thence east to State
street, where the procession disbanded.
The veterans and women's relief
corps followed the line of march to the
cemeteries and for several hours were
engaged in decorating the graves.

THE CITY CEMETERY. Great Burial Ground the Scene Of Flowers, Tears and Sorrow.

Thousands of people wended their
way to the city cemetery today and
there paid tribute to loved ones gone
before by bedecking their graves with
flowers as beautiful as they were fragrant.
Perhaps not in the history of
"the silent city of the dead" has there
been such an immense crowd as that
which witnessed the day. The street car
company was at its wits' end to handle
the business, while at the cemetery
Sexton Davis and assistants were kept
busy answering inquiries and pointing
out to those who called, the plot of
ground where loved ones had been laid
away. Unlike the scene described in
the opening stanza of Gray's elegy,
the place was more like a city of the
living than of the dead, and bore striking
witness to the fact that death is no
respite of persons, that it is in reality
the unwelcome visitant that knocks
at every door. Every avenue in the
cemetery was crowded and here and
there could be seen little knots of
people, some arranging flowers on the
mound of earth marking the resting
place of those departed, and others,
with moistened cheeks, shedding an un-
bidden tear at thought of happy days
with those who had been called away.

The only exercises of a formal char-
acter that were carried out, were those
under the direction of the George R.
Maxwell Post, G. A. R., the Women's
Relief Corps and the Utah-Philippine
Veterans. After decorating the graves
of departed comrades, reading the ritual
of the Grand Army and listening to
inspiring strains composed by Utah
State-band, Hon. W. D. Ritter was in-
troduced and made a telling speech
in which he recounted the achievements
of the nation's heroes and paid tribute
to those who had laid down their lives
for their country's cause. In the early
day struggles of the nation the west
was too young to participate, but not so
in the war of '98 when thousands of
her gallant sons reached the front
under the banner of the United States
and with the intrepidity of the true American
soldier, gave their best efforts to vindicate
their country's cause.

The other speakers of the day were
Gen. Rollins who reviewed the war history
of the past and paid tribute to those
who participated in the war of the
Rebellion, an interesting contest, the
like of which the world has never
known. Gen. Rollins praised the Con-
federate soldiers for their courage and
gallantry and said that the greatest
battle of the Rebellion was that of
Gettysburg, which in the usefulness of
the struggle and the bravery of the men
participating, was not excelled by even
the battle of Waterloo. At the close of
his exercises three salutes were fired.

AT MT. OLIVET.

G. A. R. and Other Organizations
Do Honor to Sleeping Heroes.

Memorial services at Mt. Olivet
cemetery were conducted by the J. B. Mc-
Kean post, G. A. R., and the Woman's
Relief Corps of the same post. The
orator of the occasion was Rev. Dr. D.
H. Talbot, superintendent of the Metho-
dist mission for Utah, who delivered an
able and eloquent address, in which he
paid the highest tribute to the soldier
dead, and which was received with
hearty applause. The entire cemetery
was simply a flower garden, nearly every
grave in the entire plot being pro-
fusely decorated with flowers.

The G. A. R. heaped flowers and flags
on the graves of their dead and their
monument was almost completely cov-
ered with flags. The graves of Utah
volunteers, a few of whom are buried
at Mt. Olivet, were also decorated with
flags and flowers. The Masons, Wood-
men of the World and other fraternal
orders appointed committees who placed
a bouquet on the grave of each de-
parted member of their order. In addi-
tion to all these the private graves were
most lavishly strewn with flowers and
day and placed flowers on the graves.
The G. A. R. arrived at the cemetery
about 11 o'clock and their services were
conducted on a platform erected
near the G. A. R. monument and lasted
about 15 minutes.

After the parade the G. A. R. and
the Relief corps went directly to the
cemetery. They were preceded and fol-
lowed by hundreds of people, who went
in carriages, on the cars and on foot.
It is estimated that several thousand
people visited the cemetery during the
day and placed flowers on the graves.
The G. A. R. arrived at the cemetery
about 11 o'clock and their services were
conducted on a platform erected
near the G. A. R. monument and lasted
about 15 minutes.

ON BATTLEFIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

Pres. Roosevelt Goes Over it and
Studies the Historic Scene at
Close Range.

WHERE SICKLES LOST A LEG.

He Points Place Out to President—
Latter Makes an Address Dwelling
On Lessons of the War.

Gettysburg, Pa., May 30.—President
Roosevelt and party reached this historic
battlefield at 8:30 today. Leaving
Washington at 10:30 last night. A
leisurely run was made by the B. & O.
special train to Pottsville, Pa. There, in
a delightful park in the mountains, the
train was side tracked at 2 p. m., re-
maining until 7:30 this morning. Before
the train left for Gettysburg several
hundred people had gathered. The
president appeared on the rear plat-
form of his private car and was given
an enthusiastic reception. He spoke as
follows:

"It is a great pleasure to greet you
this morning, and I am so glad that we
have such beautiful weather on the oc-
casion of my visiting this historic bat-
tlefield of the war on Decoration day.
I will not attempt to speak now as I
am to see all of you, especially those
who wear the button that shows you
have a right greater than any of the
rest of us to be here and to rejoice in
all that this memorial day means."
The train was stopped at Gettysburg
at Reynolds avenue, the road which
traverses the position of the Confed-
erate army on the first day of the bat-
tle. There the president and party en-
tered carriages and started on a drive
over the battlefield.

As President and Mrs. Roosevelt
alighted from their car they were greet-
ed by Gov. Pennypacker on behalf of
the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
and by a reception committee of the
Corporal Skelly post No. 9, G. A. R.,
under whose auspices the ceremonies of
the day were conducted. A section of
a battery of the Third artillery, U. S. A.,
fired a presidential salute of 21
guns.

OVER THE BATTLEFIELD.

The drive over the battlefield occu-
pied three hours and a quarter, the
entire twenty miles of the line roads
built by the national government be-
ing covered. Frequent stops were
made to enable the president to study
at close range some of the more im-
portant features of the historic field.
He manifested familiarity with the de-
tails of the battle and expressed the
deepest interest in various incidents re-
counted by Gen. O. O. Howard and Gen.
Daniel E. Sickles, both of whom partic-
ipated in the three days' engagement
on Little Round Top, where a prolonged
stop was made. Gen. Howard and
Sickles described the battle, the presi-
dent listening attentively to the graphic
word pictures that the two distin-
guished veterans drew of the situations
as they arose during the battle. At the
president's request Gen. Sickles pointed
out where he received the wound that
cost him his right leg. In that connec-
tion he said that he did not know
precisely when he received the wound
as he did not know that he had been hit
until he returned to his headquarters
about 4:30 p. m., only discovering the
fact then by finding his right hand,
which had been resting on his leg, cov-
ered with blood. While Gen. Howard
and Sickles were talking Maj. Robbins,
who served as a major in the Fourth
Alabama, in Laws' brigade, during the
second and third days of the fighting,
joined the party and greeted the presi-
dent. He was recognized instantly by
Gen. Sickles, who remarked eagerly:
"There is the fellow who tried to take
the hill, but found it too high."

"Yes," responded Maj. Robbins, "we
charged up this hill, but you moved us
down like grass. We could not stand
and had to get back."

The major then recounted interest-
ing details of the part of the contest in
which he participated. After hearing
cross fire of graphic descriptions of
both Union and Confederate partici-
pant, Mr. Roosevelt remarked:
"This country is all right so long as
we can have this kind of a talk on
Little Round Top."

CEREMONIES ON BATTLEFIELD.

Gettysburg, May 30.—On historic
Cemetery hill, overlooking ground bat-
tled by the blood of half a hundred
thousand brave men and in the pres-
ence of a concourse of thousands who
had assembled to pay tribute to the
memory of the nation's dead, President
Roosevelt today delivered a notable ad-
dress. On nearly the same spot, on
November 19, 1863, President Lincoln
delivered the immortal address, enun-
ciating principles which have rung
around the world for more than a third
of a century.

President Roosevelt was escorted to
the cemetery on the battlefield by a
body of several hundred veterans of
the civil war. The President and his
special escort were preceded by several
organizations, including a squadron
of U. S. cavalry, the Third U. S. Artil-
lery, and the Marine band of Wash-
ington, which had been ordered here
for the occasion. Mrs. Roosevelt and
other members of the president's party
followed in carriages. The rear of the
procession consisting of civic organiza-
tions and citizens in carriages. Gov.
Pennypacker presided at the ceremon-
ies which were held in the rostrum in
the cemetery.

After the Memorial day services of
the G. A. R. had been concluded and
the pupils of the public schools had
been dismissed, the president and party
went to the cemetery to view the graves
of the dead, during which ceremony
the Marine band played a solemn
dirge. Rev. Dr. Edward Everett
Hale, chaplain of the U. S. Senate, pro-
nounced the benediction.

PRESIDENT INTRODUCED.

The president was then introduced by
Gov. Pennypacker who said in part:

"The battle of Gettysburg, momen-
tous in its exhibition of military force
and grandeur, and in its destruction of
human life, had consequences which in
their effect upon the race are limitless.
The nation as it exists today, the Phi-
ladelphia brigade from the stone wall on
Cemetery hill, had consequences which in
their effect upon the race are limitless.
The nation as it exists today, the Phi-
ladelphia brigade from the stone wall on
Cemetery hill, had consequences which in
their effect upon the race are limitless."

"The presidential office is so great a
station among men that those who fill
it are not to be regarded as personal-
ities. Their individuality is lost in its
immensity. They become the manifes-
tations of certain impulses and stages
of development of the national life.
Jackson represented its rough, uncon-
quered and undisciplined strength. Lin-
coln loomed up above all other Americans,
bearing the burden of war and suffer-
ing which fate laid upon his broad
shoulders in its time of stress and trial.
Blessed be his memory forevermore."

"No people can look forward to the
fulfillment of such a destiny as events
seem to outline for us save one alert
and eager with the enthusiasm and vig-
or of youth. No other president has so
stood for that which after all types of
our life-sweep of the winds over broad
prairies, the snow capped mountains
and the rushing rivers, the sequoia
and undisciplined strength. Lincoln
loomed up above all other Americans,
bearing the burden of war and suffer-
ing which fate laid upon his broad
shoulders in its time of stress and trial.
Blessed be his memory forevermore."

The president was accorded an en-
thusiastic reception. His address fol-
lows:

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The place where we now are has won
a double distinction. Here was fought

one of the great battles of all time, and
here was spoken one of the few speech-
es which shall last through the ages.
As long as this republic endures or its
history is known, so long shall the
memory of the battle of Gettysburg
likewise endure and be known; and
as long as the English tongue is under-
stood, so long shall Abraham Lincoln's
Gettysburg speech thrill the hearts of
mankind.

A WAR FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The civil war was a great war for
righteousness; a war waged for the no-
blest ideals, but waged also in thor-
oughgoing, practical fashion. It was
one of the few wars which mean, in
their successful outcome, a life to-
ward better things for the nation of
mankind. Some wars have meant the
triumph of order over anarchy and
license, some wars have meant the tri-
umph of liberty over tyranny masquerading as
order; but this victorious war of ours
meant the triumph of both liberty and
order, the triumph of orderly liberty,
the bestowal of civil rights upon the
freed slaves, and at the same time the
stern insistence on the supremacy of
the national law throughout the length
and breadth of the land. Moreover, this
was one of those rare contests in which
it was to the immeasurable interest
of the vanquished that they should lose,
while at the same time the victors ac-
quired the precious privilege of trans-
mitting to those who came after them,
as a heritage of honor forever, not only
the memory of their own valiant deeds,
but the memory of the deeds of those
who, no less valiantly and with equal
sincerity of purpose, fought against
the stars in their courses.

REVERENCE FOR NATION'S PAST.

He is but a poor American who, look-
ing at this field, does not feel within
himself a deeper reverence for the
nation's past and a higher purpose to
make the nation's future rise level to
her past. Here fought the chosen sons
of the north and the south, the east and
the west. The genius which on this
field contended for the mastery were
veteran armies, hardened by long cam-
paign and desperate fighting into such
instruments of war as no other nation
then possessed. The severity of the
fighting is attested by the proportion-
ate loss—a loss, unrivaled in any battle
of similar size since the close of the
Napoleonic struggles; a loss which in
certain respects was from three-
fourths to four-fifths of the men en-
gaged. Every spot on this field has its
own associations of soldierly duty nobly
done, of supreme self-sacrifice free-
ly rendered. The names of the chiefs
who served in the two armies form a
long honor roll; and the enlisted men
were worthy, and even more than
worthy, of those who led them. Every
acre of this ground has its own asso-
ciations. We see where the fight raged
through and around the village of
Gettysburg; where the artillery formed
on the ridges; where the cavalry
fought; where the hills were attacked
and defended; and where, finally, the
great charge surged up the slope only
to break on the summit in the bloody
spray of gallant failure.

SOLDIERS WHO WON.

But the soldiers who won at Gettys-
burg, the soldiers who fought to a finish
the civil war and thereby made their
countrymen forever their debtors have
left us far more even than the mem-
ories of the war itself. They fought for
four years in order that on this con-
tinent those who came after them, their
children and their children's children,
might enjoy a lasting peace. They took
arms not to destroy, but to save lib-
erty; not to overthrow, but to estab-
lish the supremacy of the law. The
crisis which they faced was to deter-
mine whether or not this people was to
be fit for self-government and there-
fore fit for liberty. Freedom is not
a gift which can be bestowed upon
those who have not the power and
the will successfully to assume the
responsibility of using it right. In
his recent admirable little volume on
freedom and responsibility in democ-
ratic government, President Hayley
of Yale has pointed out that the free-

(Continued on page two.)

JAPANESE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Battle of Kin Chou and Activity
Of Kuroki's Scouts is Part of
A Well Executed Feint.

IS TO HAMPER KUROPATKIN.

Latter to be Led to Believe That it
Is the Purpose to Engage Him
Decisively.

PORT ARTHUR TO BE TAKEN SOON.

Harbor Will be Closed and the Rus-
sians Forced to Destroy All the
Ships They Have There.

St. Petersburg, May 30.—According
to information received by the Asso-
ciated Press from a high source im-
portant news regarding the Japanese
plan of campaign which has reached
the Russian authorities since the bat-
tle of Kin Chou compels the conviction
that the advance of Gen. Kuroki and the
activity of his scouts northwest and
southwest of Feng Wang Cheng are
parts of a well executed feint to pre-
vent Gen. Kuropatkin from detach-
ing a strong force to hamper Gen. Oku's
operations on the Liao Tung peninsula.
Under cover of Gen. Kuroki's screens,
it is added, a part of the Japanese
army landed at Taku Shan will be
moved northward into the peninsula,
while Kuroki attempts to make Kuropat-
kin believe that he intends to force
a decisive engagement with him. This
information would tend to prove that
the primary object of the Japanese
campaign all along has been Port Ar-
thur and that the Japanese plan is
to surround the harbor by the sea,
unless an exceedingly favorable
opportunity offers to attack Kuropat-
kin. The Japanese plan is simply to
draw their forces to the north and
force the Russian commander to assume the
offensive. Moreover, there is informa-
tion to the effect that the Japanese
propose to storm Port Arthur with the
batteries of the fleet, after having
first closed the harbor to render in-
accessibility to the Russian fleet. The
Russians must either force the Japanese
to destroy them without suc-
cess, or they must wait for a last fight
before going to the bottom.

The previous reported efforts of the
Japanese to close the harbor have been
as much with the view to this ultimate
situation as for protecting landings.
Nothing is known here of the Chefoo
results of fighting at In Chen Tz. It
is not known whether the general
staff really believes the enemy could
have advanced so rapidly.
The admiralty denies the reports of
the loss of two Russian torpedo boat
destroyers while laying mines which
destroyed the Japanese battleship
Hatsuse. The officials say Port Arthur
has been blown up and if the reported loss
of the torpedo destroyers was true they
would have known it.

No surprise is expressed at the ad-
miralty at the Tokio report of the evi-
dence contained in intercepted Russian
dispatches that the Hatsuse was blown
up by Russian stationary mines, which
the officials have insisted on from the
outset.

In this connection a naval attache
of a great power declares that his gov-
ernment is in possession of the best
information to the effect that the Jap-
anese used "driving" mines, bunching