FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR

MONDAY MAY / 1909 SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

ON FIELD OF GETTYSBURG

Monument Unveiled to Memory of Officers and Enlisted Men Of Regular Army.

IS NEAR THE BLOODY ANGLE

Prest. Taft Made Principal Address, Saying Nation's Recognition of Debt to Them Tardy.

While Not Advocating a Large Army It Should Not be Reduced-All Honor to It.

Gettysurg, Pa., May 31.-President Taft, delivering the principal speech at the unveiling here today of a splendid granite monument erected by Congress to the memory of the men of the regular army who fell in the three days' fighting that turned back the rising tide of the confederacy, paid a high tribute to the regulars, and declared the necessity of maintaining always a standing army of appreciable size to serve as the nucleus for a greater armed force in time of need. The president asserted that the present standing army is barely commensurate with the increase in population of the country from the early days of the republic, and should

by no means be decreased.

Arriving here this morning shortly before 10 o'clock from Pittsburg, the resident was joined by his daughter, Miss Helen H. Taft, who pulled the silken cord releasing the flags draped about the monument. The day was interested to the silken cord releasing the flags draped about the monument.

OLD TOWN DECORATED.

OLD TOWN DECORATED.

The memory of the regularly enlisted men in the United States army who gave up their lives or fought in the Gettysburg campaign of 1863, was perpetuated in granite on the famous battlefield today when the monument creeted by act of Congress was unveiled in the presence of President Taft. The great shaft, one of the most conspicuous on the field, stands close to the "bloody angle," where the hottest action in that struggle occurred. The old town of Gettysburg was gaily decorated for the event and the streets crowded with people.

President Taft arrived here shortly before 10 o'clock after an all-night

President Taft arrived here shortly before 10 o'clock after an all-night ride from Pittsburg. A great crowd surrounded the station.

The presidential party was met by Col. Join P. Nicholson, Maj. Charles A. Richardson, and Gen. L. L. Lomax, the members of the Gettysburg national park commission. After a slight delay President Taft, his party and the local reception committee entered automobiles for a trip over the battlefield. Following the visit to all historic points the president returned to his car for lincheon and a 2 p. m. he took his place at the head of the military parade which formed in the town and proceeded to the "bloody angle" on Cemetery ridge.

The corresponder at the monument The ceremonies at the monument

were opened by the playing of "America" by the Thirteenth coast artillery band, followed by a prayer by Chaplain H. H. Chouinard, Fifth United States infantry. President Taft then delivered the oration.

PREST. TAFT'S ADDRESS.

"We are gathered at this historic spot today to dedicate a monument to the memory of the officers and the enlisted men of the regular army who gave up their lives for their country in the three days' battle. It is but a tardy recogni-tion of the nation's debt to its brave defenders whose allegiance was purely to the nation, without local color of strengthening of state or municipal The danger of a standing army, en-

tertained by our ancestors, is seen in the constitutional restrictions and the complaints registered in the Declaration of Independence. It has always been easy to awaken prejudice against the possible aggressions of a regular army and a professional soldiery, and correspondingly difficult to create among the people that love and pride in the army which we find today and frequently in the history of the country aroused on behalf of the navy. This has led to a varied and changeable policy in respect to the regular army. At times it has been reduced to almost nothing. In 1784 there were but 80 men who constituted the regular army of the United States, and of these, bat-tery F. of the Fourth artillery, constitery P. of the Fourth artillery, consti-tuted 55 of them; but generally the ab-solute necessities in the defense of the country against the same wars which embrace so large a part of our history, have induced the maintenance of a regular force, small to be sure, but one so well trained and effective as to always reflect credit upon the nation.

AFTER THE WAR. "To the little army of 25,000 men that survived the Civil war, we owe the opening up of the entire western coun-The hardships and the trials of frontier Indian campaigns, which made possible the construction of the Pacific railroads have never been fully recognized by our people, and the bravery and courage and economy of force compared with the task performed by our regular troops have never been adequately commemorated by the congress nation. Today as a result of the Spanish War, the added responsibilities of our new dependencies in the Philip-pines, Porto Rico and for some time in Cuba, together with a sense of the importance of our position as a world power, have led to the increase in our regular army to a larger force than ever before, but no larger in propor-tion to the increased population and

wealth than in the early years of the republic. It should not be reduced.

"The profession of arms has always n an honorable one. Under con ditions of modern warfare it has be-come a highly technical one and re-quires years of experience and study max, the confederate member of the Gettysburg national park commission.

THE MONUMENT.

The general purpose of congress and the American people, if the can say there is a plan or purpose, is to have such a nucleus as a regular truly that it may furnish a skeleton for apid enlargement in times of war to a core 10 or 20 times its size, and at the ame time be an appropriate instrument or accomplishing the purpose of the overnment in crises likely to arise, where the number of the invading army. The memorial is a shaft \$5 feet high from the ground and is made of light color.

"At West Point we have been able to is a highly technical one and requires years of experience and study of adopt the officers and study of the Gettysburg national park commission.

THE MONUMENT.

The monument erected on the battefield of Gettysburg to commemorate the services of the regular army of the United States in the Gettysburg of Memorial day without music, although there were several bands in the confederate member of the Gettysburg national park commission.

THE MONUMENT.

The monument erected on the battefield of Gettysburg to commemorate the services of the regular army of the United States in the Gettysburg of Memorial day without music, although there were several bands in the groups of the today is situated on Hancock avenue, a little south of the bloody angle where Pickets fearless men struck the union line with such disastrour result to the invading army. The more thank the confederate member of the Gettysburg of the groups of the Gettysburg of the G to adopt the officers and men to its requirements. The general purpose of Congress and the American people if one can say there is a plan or purpose, is to have such a nucleus as a regular army that it may furnish a skeleton for rapid enlargement in these of way to a rapid enlargement in times of war to a force 10 or 20 times its size, and at the same time be an appropriate instrument for accomplishing the purpose of the government in crises likely to arise,

prepare a body of professional soldiers, well trained to officer an army, and numerous enough at" the opening of the Civil war to give able commanders to both sides of that internicine strife.

"On the side of the north many of the officers were drafted to command the volunteer troops from the states while the regular army, aggregating about 10,000 at the opening of the war, was increased to about 25,000 during its first year. More than half this army was engaged in the battle of Gettysburg. Time does not permit me to mention the names of the heroes of the regular army whose blood stained this listoric field and whose sacrifices made the union victory possible. the union victory possible.

ARMY'S HIGH CHARACTER,

"With my intimate knowledge of the regular army, their high standard of duty, their efficiency as soldiers, their high character as men.—I have seized this opportunity to come here to testify to the pride which the nation should to the pride which the nation should have in its regular army, and to dedicate this monument to the predecessors of the present regular army, on a field on which they won undying glory and perpetual gratitude from the nation which they served. They had not the local associations, they had not the friends and neighbors of the volunteer forces to see to it that their deeds of valor were properly recorded and the value of their services suitably noted in the official records by legislative and congressional action and they have now congressional action and they have now to depend upon the truth of history and in the cold, calm retrospect of th war as it was to secure from Congress this suitable memorial of the work in he saving of the country which they

wrought here.

"All honor to the regular army of the United States; never in its history has it a stain upon its escutcheon."

Immediately after the address of the

president, his daughter, Miss Helen H. Faft, unveiled the monument. The ad-lress transferring the monument from the national government to the Gettysburg national park commission, was delivered by Secy. of War Dickinson, and the acceptance by Col. Nicholson, chairman of the commission. Col. Nichilson also delivered an address.

SECY. DICKINSON'S ADDRESS. "The overflow of the south as al

"The overflow of the south, as always, occurred after a fierce war when the defeated are helpless and the more conservative of the victors are for a while dominated by the fiercest and most aggressive leaders," said Mr. Dickinson, "was immediately followed by suffering and humilations that for a long time admitted of nothing but lamentation over a result that could bring much woe. Keen and bitter as they were, time and a manifestation of they were, time and a manifestation of a more generous sentiment brought mitigation of sorrow and a clearer vision of the tremendous evils to all the states which would certainly and immediately have followed upon the establishment of the southern confed-

eracy.

"Its very cornerstone was of laminae pre-rollained to disintegration. Commercial and other conditions would as sure as fate have brought about a dissolving confederacy. What would have come from this, we can only conjecture, but it is well within the bounds of reason to assert that the good would have been dwarfed in comparison with the eyll.

A HISTORICAL PARALLEL.

"There would have been hate and rivalry between north and south as intense as that between France and Germany, with a border line far more extended, people less amenable to control and causes for friction more numtrol and causes for friction more num-erous. A cordon of forts would have stretched from the Atlantic to the western border of Texas and army and naval establishments would have de-voured the substance of the people and militarism would have dominated civil government. The civilization of all the states would have developed on different and more critical lines. It may be that in the logic of events the war had to come—that its was the fierce, cruel and inevitable crueible, which was to fulfill a destiny—that of making us as it did, a stronger and harmonious peo-ple united with a solid front to meet the great problems that now confront our race

"We are no wiser nor more patriotic than were the men who were conspicu-ous in that great drama. As we look backward our vision is not obscured by the tempestuous atmosphere which surrounded them and we stand upon a different pinnacle in the march of history. They passed through the valley of the shadow of death, and we by their trials have attained to a mount f wider vision than was permitted to

"God grant that in the great national drama which, act by act, 'a blend of mirth and sadness,' a mixture of comedy and tragedy, is always in progress, developing day by day those things which will shape the destiny of our country, we may enact our part with the grandeur, heroism and patriotism which they illustrated.

SOUTHERN PATRIOTISM.

"At this day there are but few, if any dispassionate thinkers in the north who question the patriotism of those of the south, who on this stricken field gave an example of American valor that will forever thrill the minds and hearts of mankind in all countries and in all ages. And at this day there are in the south but few, if any, who would not turn swiftly with sentiment of abhorrence from any suggestion that it would have been better for the south if it had succeeded in establishing an indepen-dent government. And this is true ever of the survivors of those who on this very ground,

" 'Saw a gray gigantic host, Receding through the battle cloud, And heard across the tempest loud, The death cry of a nation.'

"With one mind and heart the people of this great country," said Mr. Dick-inson in conclusion, "looking to the fu-ture with no rivalry but ingeneous patriotism and cherishing no hate, but only the glorious memories of this bloody field, can with hearty accord proclaim in the language of a southern poet commemorative of this very strug-

"Fold up the banner, Smelt the guns: Love rules, Her gentler purpose runs A mighty mother turns in tears The pages of her battle year, Lamenting all her fallen ones."

LAUREL WREATHS.

reviewed the troops.

Laurel wreaths were placed at the base of the monument by the old surviving regimental or battery com-mander present, after which tap-were sounded by the trumpeters. Following the conclusion of the ledication ceremonies the president

Miss Helen Taft and other ladies in the presidential party were the guests of Miss Lomax, daughter of Gen. Lomax, the confederate member of the Gettysburg national park commission.

# "THE OLD FOOLS."

Inauguration Day of 1909 will long be remembered in the city of Washington as a day of blizzard conditions—raging winds, snow-drifts, slush and mud. Amidst it all the comrades of the G. A. R. proudly marched as an escort of President Taft to the Capitol.

One of that fading column felt deeply hurt by a remark overheard from a group of young men on the sidewalk, "Look at those old fools"—hence these lines.

"The old fools," glib and lightly said,
These cruel words by thoughtless youth Of those whose life blood freely shed, Proved loyal faith to God and truth.

Oh foolish boy, so swift to chide, While yet we linger round your way, We men who in our patriot pride So gladly marched in life's young day.

These strenuous fools, dear youthful friend, Once helped to make our nation great. But now their footsteps slowly trend With feeble move to sunset gate.

In halls of state, or simpler life, By glowing forge, in marts of trade, In every field of civic life. These fools a blazing trail have made,

These fools! they stretched the battle line. They breathed the cannons' deadly breath.

plinth rests the plain shaft which is

53 feet tall.
On each side of the plinth is a large

bronze panel which carry descriptions of the regular troops engaged at Gettysburg, their positions and the casualties of that fight.

ties of that fight.

Forty-two small monuments, one for each of the commands in the Gettysburg campaign, which were erected at the location each organization occupied during the battle, are of Jonesboro granite, 24x50 inches and seven feethigh. Upon each is a descriptive bronze tablet and the coat of arms of the United States.

NEW ANECDOTE OF GRANT

"Neither do I use it," answered Gen.

BABY ON A LITTLE GIRL

Grant, "and what is more, I am sorry that any man in the army does,"

New York, May 31.—Katy Scanlon, who has six little brothers and sisters at her Second avenue home, was walk-

ing in One Hundred and Second street

yesterday when a strange woman gave her a richly dressed young baby.

Katy protested that she did not want it as she had plenty at home. But when the woman threatered to spank her

inless she obeyed, Katy became fright ened and ran home with the infant. Her mother lost no time in delivering the

new arrival to the police, who are seek-

Hodgenville, Ky., May 31.—In this quaint little town a statue of Abraham

relative of Mrs. Lincoln, pulled the cord that dropped the drapery and showed the martyred president sitting

in a chair, his face bearing the old,

Topeka, Kan., May 31.-Santa Fe pas

wreck was caused by a freight wreck on the eastbound track, the cars having

been piled on the westbound track in front of the on-coming passenger train.

The engine, baggage and mail car went nto the ditch. H. C. Thompson, a mail

baggageman, were slightly injured. Train No. 9 is known as the Califor-nia fast mail and leaves Kansas City at

2:40 p. m. It was made up of a mail, baggage car, three chair cars and three sleepers. Gov. W. R. Stubbs was a pas-

enger on the train. He escaped unhurt.

MONTANA'S FINANCES.

Helena, Mont., May 31.—State Treasurer Esselstyn today submitted his report for May to Gov. Norris, which shows that the commonwealth's financies are in excellent condition. The cash balance is \$455.531, and bond investments \$2.773.331, making its resources well above the three million mark.

COMMISSIONER BINGHAM

Travis,

elerk, was instantly killed, and E. kins, a brakeman, and A. W. Ti

SANTA FE TRAIN WRECKED,

Lincoln was unveiled today.

The ceremonies were simple.
Ben Hardin Helm of Louisville, a

STATUE TO LINCOLN

FORCED RICHLY DRESSED

GEN. HOWARD RELATES

the United States,

Drank to the full the battle wine, And more than once shook hands with death.

On Marye's fire swept gory height; Or by Antietam's blood-red stream; And Gettysburg-fierce battle's light Flashed round these fools with lurid gleam.

The wilderness its gruesome shade Spread o'er them like a funeral pall, Beneath, for days dread battle raged, While crackling flames enveloped all.

Back numbers! Yes, not once were we, When echoing pladudits shook the skies With loud acclaim of nation free, And glistening tears from beauty's eyes:

But now our fading vision falls, On brighter skies beyond the shore, For us beyond the bugle calls, These fools, dear boy, return no more. WM. EDGAR ROGERS,

# granite from the quarries at Mount JOHNSON WINNER OF THE MARATHON

granite from the quarries at Mount Airy, N. C.

The base plinth of the monument is 14½ feet square and 17 feet high and is surrounded by a beautiful granite terrace 43½ feet square with a two-foot high fence or wall. Four entrances each 14 feet wide with three granite steps lead to the base of the monument. On each side of the second plinth, which is 12½ feet high, is an eagle cut solidly on the face of the plinth. Each engle is four feet high and all are said to be the finest modelled eagles ever cut in granite or cast in bronze in America. Upon the second plinth rests the plain shaft which is Young Clerk Comes Up Smiling At the Finish of Ten Mile Run.

HIS TIME WAS 58:30.

In Race Was Impeded by Automobiles -Report to Effect Another Contestant Rode Part of the Way.

With a long, easy stride, "Ted" John son, 22 years old, won the first annual Marathon race, given by the Y. M. C. A., over a 10 mile course, leading by 200 yards. His time was 58½ minutes. A. A. Judges, 21 years old, was second. finishing with a spurt three-quarters of a minute behind Johnson, Ralpin

Brooks was third, a minute and a quar ter behind Judges. Fitz Hein came in fourth about five minutes late and the other four starters dropped out of the race early in the course and finished n automobiles.

Chicago, May 31.—In an address to Grand Army Veterans here yesterday, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard threw a new light upon the personality of his wartime associate and personal friend, Gen. U. S. Grant. He told a story of sleeping in the same room with Gen. Grant at Bridgeport, Ala., during the war. A whisky flask was hauging on the wall of the room and Gen. Howard said he apologized to his superior officer.

"I never use it myself," said he. "This whisty probably was left here by some soldier." in automobiles.

At the tape in front of the Y. M. C. A. building, 500 persons watched the finish. Johnson came in smiling and was in good condition after his long run. His friends carried him on their shoulgiven a rub down. Half an hour later he appeared as fresh as he was at the

Judges made a hard run in the last four blocks of the race to overtake the leader. By mere grit he closed up half the distance on Johnson. He showed lack of training, and was exhausted when he crossed the line.

There were eight starters in the race.

They left at the crack of the gun at 10:30 o'clock two miles sout of Murray. Childs and Moon set the pace but it was too fast. They can the first mile in about six minutes and then dropped back, leaving Churchill in the lead and Milton Laturan closely following him. Johnson held the rear and Judges drop ped in behind him.

MURRAY IN TWELVE MINUTES.

The leaders reached Muray in 12 minutes. Two miles this side of Murray they dropped into a slower pace. Then Johnson with his long, flat-foot-UNVEILED IN HODGENVILLE ed stride began to gain. Judges hung onto him like a leech and held the pace well. When they reached Eleventh South street Johnson had passed the leaders with Judges tacked on behind him. They ran steadily until they reached Ninth South street. where Judges gropped to a walk. John-son held the pace and gained a block before Judges started to overtake him careworn, kindly expression familiar to the people of the entire world. After two hard sprints, Judges dropped to a walk losing the ground he had gained. Then he kept up a steady grind attempting to save himself for the last four blocks in an effort to close up the gap between them. John-son, however, held his grinding pace and finished with plenty of strength MAIL CLERK WAS KILLED senger train No. 9, westbound, was wrecked at Peabody this morning. The

and a good lead.

From the start automobiles followed them along the course. The occupants cheered the runners and urged them on. On several occasions, Johnson says that he was impeded by the machines being compelled to take to

the rough road in order to keep out of the dust and from inhaling the fumes of gasoline.

Four of the runners dropped out below Twelfth South. Some of the followers say that Fitz Heln was carried up to the leaders in an automobile at Tenth South street and then began the race again. He finished fourth and his time was not taken.

WINNER A CLERK.

Johnson is a clerk by occupation, and has trained for the last year at the Y. M. C. A. He leaves for Chicago tomorrow to visit his parents for a When he returns he wil short time. When he returns he will be presented with a gold medal for first prize, which will be contested for each year. Brooks and Judges will also be presented with medals. **ENFORCING BLUE LAWS!** 

Slocum, carrying officers and menu-bers of the naval veterans organiza-tions, to a point just outside Golden Gate strait. While a number of guns were fired from the vessel's deck, the passengers scattered on the Pacific ocean the Slocum's cargo of flowers.

## IMMIGRATION.

Executive Council of Federation of Labor Will Consider its Restriction.

New York, May 31.-The executive ouncil of the American Federation of Labor will meet here June 15 to consider the restriction of immigration. The General Federate 1 union of New York yesterday instructed a committee to obtain all data and confer with the executive council. Leon A. Coakley, chairman of the committee on immigration of the Central Federated union, said:

man of the committee on immigration of the Central Federated union, said:
"Many of the employment agencies are now doing an enormous business in sending immigrants, newly landed in New York, to all parts of the country as strike-breakers. The American Federation of Labov desires all the information possible on this with a view to mation possible on this with a view to breaking up the practise."

### ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP LANDS IN OPEN FIELD

Goeppinger, May 31.-The Zeppelin drship, on its way back to Friederichshafen from Bitterfeld, came down in an open field near here today. The landing was intended only for a ma-neuver but the envelope of the pointed bow of the vessel came in contact with the branch of a tree and was torn. After an examination of the damage it was decided to send to Friederichshafen for workmen to repair the damage be-fore proceeding. The rent is only a slight one and can be mended by to-

The count explained here this morn ing that he did not continue on to Ber-lin from Bitterfeld last night because the airship had lost some gas and he thought it wiser to start on the return to Friederichshafen, particularly as the homeward journey would require from 15 to 20 hours.

The aeronaut is satisfied with his journey, which is the longest excursion vet undertaken. The airship covered ome 850 miles, including its maneuvering, within 37 hours.

# CHAUFFEURS CHASE INHUMAN CHAUFEUR

New York, 31 .- After an automobil had knocked down and mortally injured Charles Meserole, 7 years old, in front of his home in Bath Beach late yesterday, the driver applied more power and the car shot ahead with great speed. A half dozen other automobiles following this one witnessed the accident and took up the chase for the speeding fugitive. The pursuit continued two miles to Coney Island at a mile a minute clip and there the machine which had run down the boy was lost in the crowd of many thousands in Surf avenue.

# CAPT. BALDWIN STEERS AIRSHIP AFTER MOTOR STOPS

New York, May 31 .- Capt, Thomas S. Baldwin conducted a series of aerial exper ments with his new dirigible balleon late yesterday at Arlington, N. J. He discovered that after getting his balloon under full flight and then stopping the motor the craft could be so steered and manoeuvered that its headway could be regulated for 23 minutes.

The West Hudson Aero club which is conducting the aerial carnival at Arlington gives a lumphon today in bon. ington, gives a luncheon today in hon-or of the Aero Club of America, at which Capt. Baldwin will receive the aero club's first gold medal in recognition of his services for the cause o

# NEW WEDDING GIFT.

#### Husband Promised to be Perfect Slave To His Wife.

New York, May 31 .- A woman married a man in Montclair yesterday and she thinks she is going to keep him at home. Justice of the Peace Williams married the couple. He would not give their

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# IN MEMORY OF ANDREW JOHNSON

Descendants of Old Time Neighbors and Friends Assemble to Do Honor to His Name.

### ORGANIZED MEMORIAL ASS'N.

Private Cemetery Where Rests Body Of Seventeenth President of U. S. Transformed Into National One.

Greenevile, Tenn., May 31.-Scattered over the green sward in and surrounding the national cemetery, which for the past forty years, has served as the resting place for the body of Andrew Johnson, the seventeenth president of the United States, thousands of the descendants of his old time neighbors and friends in East Tennessee today took advantage of the first memorial celebration since the transformation of the private cemetery into a national institution to do honor to the memory of the former distinguished citizen by organizing the Andrew Johnson Memorial association. The people came from all portions of the vast and picturesque East Tennessee country, and while most of them were of the present-day generation, there were some old timers who boasted of having known the Tennessee commoner in his day, and who spoke of the fact with much pride. The orator of the occasion, Martin W. Littleton, came all the way from New York to speak in terms of highest culomy of the one president who, during his term of office, was tried on impeachment charges.

#### HIS LIFE REVIEWED. Mr. Littleton is a native of East Ten-

nessee, and he expressed high apprecia-tion of the honor conferred upon him in making him the orator of the occain making him the orator of the occasion. He reviewed at great length the life of the distinguished men in whose honor the people had assembled, and predicted that the day would come when the entire country would be pleased to do homage to the memory of Andrew Johnson. Following the decoration of the grave of the ex-president, the assembly returned from the cemetery to the Greeneville auditorium, which seats 5,000 people, where the forwhich seats 5,000 people, where the formal program was carried out. It had been planned to hold the exercises at mai program was carried out. It had been planned to hold the exercises at the cemetery but on account of a heavy rain last night the change was deemed advisable. The cemetery is a beautiful spot just outside It is a beautiful spot just outside It is a beautiful town in which, for several years in his early life, Mr. Johnson worked as a tailor. It is splendidly cared for and commands a fine view of the mountain range which separates Mr. Johnson's adopted state from North Carolina, the state in which he was born. Many visitors came from the outside, and the residents found especial pleasure in pointing out the still preserved sign of "Andrew Johnson, Tailor," which continues to decorate one of the humblest buildings here. The people also manifested much pride in the fact, that notwithstanding the almost successful effort to foreibly eject Mr. Johnson from the Whife House the private effort to forcibly eject Ar. Johnson from the White House, the private cemetery, in which he is buried, is the first of such cemeteries to be given a national character by Congress. Among those present and participating in the proceedings was Hon, Walter P. Brownlow, member of Con-gress from this district, himself a near relative of the late Parson Brownlow, Mr. Johnson's most tinguished compeer. Mr. Brow tinguished compeer. Mr. Brownlow was largely responsible for the crea-tion of the national cemetery, and while he occupied no assigned part on today's program was by common con-sent awarded a position of general prominence.

MEMORLAL ASS'N FORMED. In addition to Mr. Littleton's speech In addition to Mr. Littleton's speech, the program consisted of the singing of "America" and "Star Spangled Banner," by a choir of 200 voices; and invocation by Rev. John S. Eakin, and the introduction of Mr. Littleton by Hon. James C. Park, closing with the organization of the Memorial association. There was a notable orchestra. tion. There was a notable orchestra in attednance, several members of which were old time fiddlers, who had furnished mysic at the political gatherings during the notable Johnson-Gentry campaign for governor before the Civil war. Many of them were in reminiscent mood, and between tunes manifested great willingness to enter-tain visitors with stories of the dim and distant past.

Altogether it was a memorable day for Greeneville, and visitors generally voted that they had been well en-

# EMPEROR OF JAPAN RECEIVES EX-VICE PREST. FAIRBANKS

Tokio, May 31.—Former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks and Mrs. Fairbanks were received in audience by the emperor and empress of Japan this morning. They were presented to their majesties by Ambassador O'Brien and afterwards tiffined at the value Princes Fushimi and Arisugawa and other princes of the royal blood were present at the interview and luncheon The emperor was especially gracious and in high spirits throughout the visit He said that he desired Mr. Fairbanks to understand that he was a welcome visitor to Japan and he wished him also to carry back to the people of America an assurance of continued friendship and the ever-increasing reliance of the Japanese temple upon the good will of the United States.

The emperor inquired particularly aft-

er the health of President Taft and the former vice president replied in the most cordial terms. a guard for the ceremonles, Among those present were Mr. Fairbanks, Am-bassador O'Brien and Admirai Harber

of the American navy. An oration was delivered by Dr. T. Green of Boston, The weather was brilliant and great masses of flowers filled the hospital with their fragrance.
Gen. Count Tara Katsura, former-

ly prime minister, will entertain Mr. Fairbanks at a dinner this evening, at which will be present the cider statesmen and members of the cibinat. The former vice president and his party will leave for the interior tomorrow morning.

# EXERCISES AT FORT DOUGLAS

Impressive Ceremonies of Military Character Held at Post.

# APPROPRIATE ADDRESSES

Chaplain Clemens and Judge Armstrong Extol Memory of Departed Heroes-Grand Army in Charge.

The memorial exercises at the military cometery at Fort Douglas today were simple but impressive. About 200 people, Grand Army veterans, ladies of the G. A. R., Sons and Daughters of Veterans, a few soldiers from the post and the G. A. R. ladies' band were present. The addresses of the day were made by Chaplain Clemens of the Fifteenth infantry and Judge Armstrong. The exercises were under the direction of the Reynolds' Circle of the Grand Army, Mrs. Henrietta Harsh, president, Mrs. M. E. Connoly and Mrs. Many Sleater, vice presidents, and Mrs. Bowring and Mrs. Burns as color bearers, with Mrs. E. A. Enos officiating as-Goddess of Liberty. A number of ap-propriate musical selections were furpropriate musical selections were furnished by the Ladles' G. A. R. band, and a firing squad of eight men, under Corporal Johnson of E company, and Trumpeter Moss of F company, were furnished by the commanding officer of the post. The three volleys were fired at the Bear River monument, where the services were held, and a second volley was fired over the grave of Brig.-Gen. Connor, founder of Fort Douglas. Past Department Commanders Sleater and Burns were present, as was the Rev. Mr. Scott and other as was the Rev. Mr. Scott and other prominent citizens. Capt. Connor, son of the general, was in command of the Sons of Veterans, and Mrs. Lawrence was in command of the Daughters of Veterans.

REV. CLEMENS' ADDRESS Chaplain Clemens was the speaker at the monument. He stated his desire to impress on the memories of his hearers a clear idea of the greatness of this country. Periodicals are in the habit of representing Uncle Sam as an aged man; but the chaplain wanted it understood that he had no such conception of Uncle Sam. He preferred to regard him as a young and vigorous man, full of enthusiasm, abounding in hope, and the monument. He stated his desire to of enthusiasm, abounding in hope, and of enthusiash, abounding it hope, and strong in purpose. The American people are indeed the greatest nation in the world; but there are certain things that makes it great, the principal factor of which is the people who compose that nation. "We are a cosmopolitan second a records strong and aiming face." that nation. "We are a cosmopolitate people, a people strong and aiming toward high ideals and ambitions, of noble principle. Then another thing contributory to our greatiness is the fact that we are the center of the world, On the east we are open to the trade of Europe; on the west we are open to the trade of all the Asiatic nations; Greatness originated in small countries of the world. Syria first then Greece, then Rome, than Germany, then England, and next America. Then as we pass beyond, we strike the Asiatic countries again.

tries again. Chaplain Clemens spoke of the shifting of the center of population in this country, gradually from the Atlantic seaboard westward, and the disappearance of the American desert, The center of population is now in Wisconsin, but it will move west to Salt Lake, and thence to wash the Pacific coast. The value of the patriotic Orders as incentives to patriotism was well set forth; and well might the American people take a lession from Japan in love of country. The speaker was thankful that love of country had now taken such a firm hold on the people that flags flying from school houses are the regular thing, and lessons in patriotism are being taught constantly to the disappearance of the American deser

are being taught constantly to the youth of the land. The ladies of the Reynolds' circle used their impressive ritual, Mrs. Enos reading an ode to liberty that was atten-tively listened to. Following the volleys from the firing

squad and taps from the bugler, the exercises of the day were concluded at the grave of General Connor, founder of Fort Douglas, Capt. Connor of the Sons of Veterans conducting. After the reading of the ritual, Judge Armstrong made an eloquent and well pre-pared address in honor of the unknown dead. He portrayed in fine language the scattered burial of those who had fallen on the battle fields and in sea. conflicts, leaving home and fireside or betrothed behind, but leaving also unnetrothed bening, but leaving also unforgotten memories to keep green remembrance of them. While we may
not know where the great unknown
fallen are buried, the great Creator
knows, and at the last moment will
call them forth with the bugle call of
resurrection to receive their just reresurrection to receive their Chaplain Clemens pronounced the benediction.

## MEMORIAL DAY IN NATIONAL CAPITAL

Washington, May 31,-Memorial day was generally observed here today. All the government departments and practically all of the business houses closed in order that tribute might be paid the nation's dead. The principal exercises were at Arlington under the auspices of the G. A. K. Every grave was marked with an American flux, while flowers were strewn about everywhere. Appropriate exercises were conducted at the Soldiers' Home national ducted at the Soldiers' Home national cemetery and other burial places in the city. At the Soldier's Home, Representative Hollingsworth of Ohio, was one of the speakers. He referred to the recent discussion in the house when he protested against placing the head of Jefferson Davis on the silver service of the battleship Missistipt, declaring that "it would be a dark day, indeed, for the republic when the mans of Abraham Lincoln ceases to be revered above all other figures of the civil war Decoration day exercises were held at the Yokohama naval hospital this afternoon, marines and blue-juckets from the visiting American squadron forming a guard for the ceremonles. Among a first the visiting American squadron forming the content of the American people of the A and affections of the American people. The thought of it is as shocking as the first thrill of horror that followed the firing on Sumter."

> DEAD OF CHLOROFORM POISON. Chicago, May 30-Mirs. Nora Jane Climenson. 27 years of age, was found dead from the effects of chloroform polsoning in bed this morning, and her husband. Dr. Haldane Climenson. 27 years old, who discovered her body, is being held by the police.
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> Dr. Climenson insists that both he and his wife were the victims of robbers, who chloroformed them. Dr. Climenson was graduated from the University of lowa in 1992