

## CHEERING CROWDS GREET PRESIDENT.

Big and Continued Ovation Given  
Roosevelt on His Trip to  
Wilkesbarre.

## HE SPEAKS TO MINE WORKERS

Addresses Made by Cardinal Gibbons,  
Father Curran and John Mitchell  
Before Huge Crowd.

Wilkesbarre, Aug. 10.—The president of the United States, who came here today and made an address to the delegates attending the annual convention of the Catholic Abstinence Union of America and the members of the United Mine Workers of America, was given a most enthusiastic reception.

In fact, the entire trip through New Jersey and Pennsylvania to this city was a series of ovations. Every station along the route over which the president traveled was decorated with flags and bunting and the crowds at the stations cheered the president heartily. But his greatest ovation was in the Wyoming valley, where he spent four very busy hours. The entire valley took on a holiday aspect. Mr. Roosevelt was in great humor and enjoyed the day as much as the most enthusiastic total abstainer or mine-worker.

### BENTING GALLERIES

Wilkesbarre was dressed for the occasion. There was scarcely a building in the business portion of the city or a house along the route over which the president drove that did not display the national colors. The greatest crowd the city ever had within its confines was present and it is estimated that the visitors numbered upward of 20,000.

The president arrived at 3 o'clock and was driven directly to the speakers' stand, on the Common, besides the president, those who spoke were Cardinal Gibbons, Mayor Kirkwood of Philadelphia, who was on the speakers' platform, but did not speak, were then given an enthusiastic greeting. After the exercises on the river common had ended, the president was driven about the city, then to the Wyoming monument and from there to Pittston, about 11 miles north of here, where he boarded his special train and left for Chattanooga at 7:20 p. m.

On the trip from Jersey City to this city only a few stops were made, at each of which the president delivered brief remarks. The crowd at the speakers' stand was greater than that which greeted the president at the station and the demonstration was no noisy that it took several minutes to quiet the enthusiasm and permit the exercises to begin.

**FATHER CURRAN SPEAKS.**  
When Father Curran could be heard he delivered a brief address of welcome. In which he said:  
"This is the first instance that a president of the United States has ever visited our city; but Wilkesbarre could well afford to have waited a hundred years for the visit of a president such as we have with us today, for of him, more than of any other citizen since the immortal Washington, can it be truly said that he is 'first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen'."

"In behalf of 100,000 Catholic total abstainers of our national union, I bid welcome to President Roosevelt. God bless him and spare him to his family and country for many years to come, and may the efforts that he is now putting forth for the restoration of peace between the two warring nations of the east be crowned with ultimate success and bring glory to our nation and an everlasting reward to our president."

Father Curran was followed by President John Mitchell of the mine workers. Mr. Mitchell said: "Speaking for the

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Thousands Write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and Receive Valuable Advice Absolutely Confidential and Free

There can be no more terrible ordeal to a delicate, sensitive, refined woman than to be obliged to answer certain questions in regard to her private life, even when those questions are asked by her family physician, and many



continue to suffer rather than submit to examinations which so many physicians propose in order to intelligently treat the disease; and this is the reason why so many physicians fail to cure female disease.

This is also the reason why thousands upon thousands of women are corresponding with Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. To her they can confide every detail of their illness, and from her great knowledge, obtained from years of experience in treating female ills, Mrs. Pinkham can advise women more wisely than the local physician.

Read how Mrs. Pinkham helped Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Ia. She writes:

"I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude in words. Before I wrote to you telling you how I felt, I had doctored for over two years, steady and spent lots of money in medicine besides, but it all failed to do me any good. Had female trouble and would die if I failed. I was so weak and nervous, and my monthly periods were very irregular and finally ceased. I wrote to you for your advice and received a letter full of instructions just what I needed, and also commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I have been restored to perfect health. Had it not been for you I would have been in my grave today."

Mountains of proof establish the fact that no medicine in the world equals Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for restoring women's health.

## A WOMAN SLAVES

enough this weather when all goes well, but to have had bread at the end of the day. There are no disappointments in

SMITH'S FLOUR.

authentic coal mine workers, I take great pleasure in supplementing and underscoring the greeting and welcome extended to the president of the United States on behalf of the temperance societies and the municipal government of Wilkesbarre. It is not often that the chief executive of a great nation has found the time or yielded to the inclination to honor by his presence and to participate in a meeting under the auspices of men who are living by the performance of manual labor.

"The visit of President Roosevelt to the coal fields of Pennsylvania as the guest of the Temperance societies and the United Mine Workers of America, marks an epoch in the history of the industrial history of this commonwealth. This occasion is one of peculiar significance to the men for whom I have the honor to speak. It is one that will be long remembered by them. Imprinted indelibly upon the hearts of the miners is the recollection of the long contest they had and the great hardships they endured in the year 1902, a contest brought to a happy termination through the intervention and mediation of our distinguished guest. It is a pleasure to say that largely as a result of his efforts and mainly as a consequence of his action, the conditions of life and labor among the anthracite coal mine workers have been materially improved, and the entire people of this community have enjoyed an era of prosperity unprecedented in the history of the hard coal regions.

It is equally important to say that many of the bitter antagonisms and prejudices of former years, long between the miners and their employers and even among the mine workers themselves, have been slowly but surely disappearing and the present moment and honorable industrial peace brighter day by day.

### FULFILLING ITS MISSION.

In the pursuit of its ideals, trades unionism has justified its existence by good works and high purposes. It has gradually been progressing toward the fulfillment of its mission. It has elevated the standard of living of the American workman and more leisure upon his higher wages and more leisure. It has increased efficiency, diminished accidents, averted disease, kept his children in school, and has improved the relations between employer and employee. It has conferred benefits, made sacrifices, and, unfortunately, committed errors.

We believe it not unreasonable to ask that we be judged not by our faults but rather by our virtues.

To find justification for our existence or for the policies we pursue we do not rely upon the claims we ourselves make. Abraham Lincoln, in a speech delivered at Hartford, Conn., in 1860, while addressing the striking shoe workers, said, "Thank God, we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the workmen may stop."

Wendell Phillips is quoted as having said, "I rejoice at every effort workmen make to organize. I shall labor for democracy. Organize and stand together."

"Let the nation hear a united demand from the laboring voice." William E. Gladstone said, "Trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracy, and so we might go on with men of the world, whose hearts beat in sympathy with their struggling fellow men. But we need not depend alone upon the utterances of the immortal dead. We have with us our honored guest this day, a man whose name and deeds will live as long as the republic shall endure, one who has on innumerable occasions spoken in no uncertain terms in defense of the rights of the workman, and has so far subscribed to the constitution and principles of modern trade unions, as himself to accept honorary membership in one of them. And now, Mr. President, may I again bid you welcome? May I express the hope that your visit among us may prove as pleasant to you as it is appreciated by us?"

### WHAT ROOSEVELT SAID.

President Roosevelt was again loudly cheered when he arose to speak. He said in part:

"I am particularly glad to speak to this audience of miners and their wives and children, and especially to speak among the auspices of this great temperance society. In our country the happiness of all of us upon the welfare of the farmer, and the welfare of the wage-worker and the welfare of the farmer. If we can secure the welfare of these two classes we can be reasonably certain that the community as a whole will prosper. And we must never forget that the chief factor in securing the welfare alike of the worker and of the farmer, as of everybody else, must be the man himself.

### HELP HIM HELP HIMSELF.

"The only effective way to help anybody is to help him help himself. There are exceptional times when any one of us needs outside help, and then it should be given freely; but normally each one of us must depend upon his own exertions for his own success. Something can be done by wise legislation and by wise and honest administration of the laws; that is, something can be done by our action taken in our collective capacity through the state and the nation.

"Something more can be done by combination and organization among ourselves in our private capacities as citizens, so long as this combination or organization is managed with wisdom and integrity, with insistence upon the rights of those benefited and yet with just regard for the rights of others."

### THE KEY NOTE.

"But in the last analysis the factor most influential in determining any man's success must ever be the sum of that man's own qualities of his knowledge, foresight, thrift and courage. Whatever tends to increase his self-respect, whatever tends to help him overcome the temptations with which all of us are surrounded, is of benefit not only to him but to the whole community.

"No one society can do more to help the wage-worker than such a temperance society as that which I am now addressing. It is of invaluable consequence to the man himself that he should be sober and temperate, and it is of ever more consequence to his wife and his children; for it is a hard and cruel fact that in this life of ours the sins of the man are often visited most heavily upon those whose welfare should be his one special care.

"For the drunkard, for the man who loses his job because he can't get control or will not control his desire for liquor and for vicious pleasure, we have a feeling of anger and contempt mixed with our pity; but for his unfortunate wife and little ones we feel only pity, and that of the deepest and tenderest kind.

### TEA

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of self-respect, self-restraint, self-reliance, which if once given cannot be taken away. It is the man in whom it shows itself most steadily upward toward the highest standard of American citizenship. It is a proud and responsible privilege to be citizens of this great self-governing nation; and each of us needs to keep steadily before his eyes the fact that he is wholly unfit to take part in the work of governing others unless he can first govern himself. He must stand up manfully for his own rights; he must respect the rights of others; he must obey the law, and he must try to live up to those rules of righteousness which are above and behind all laws.

### DO EACH OTHER JUSTICE.

"This applies just as much to the man of great wealth as to the man of small means; to the capitalist as to the wage-worker. And as one practical point, I urge that in the event of any difficulty, especially if it is what is known as a labor trouble, both sides show themselves willing to meet, willing to consult, and anxious each to treat the other reasonably and fairly, each to look at the other's side of the case and to do the other justice. If only this course could be generally followed, the chain of industrial disaster would be minimized.

"Now, my friends, I want to read just a short extract from a letter I have just received from a Catholic priest whom I know well and whom I know to be as staunch a friend of the laboring man as there is in this country. Now, then—then not too often—it is a good thing for all of us to hear what is not perhaps altogether palatable, but only that the priest who tells the truth is our genuine friend, knows what he is talking about even though he may not see all sides of the case, and tells us what he has to say in the desire to do us good, feelings, but with the transparent purpose to do us good.

### LETTER BY PRIEST.

"With this foreword, here is a part of the letter:

"I would humbly recommend that you lend your entire weight to the cause which the Catholic Total Abstinence union of America represents, and especially so in its relation to the working classes of this country, for whom it is doing so much good. You know that the temperance movement is a potent auxiliary to the institutions of our country in building up a better manhood and a better Christianity among our citizens. It played a very important part in the two coal strikes of 1900 and 1902, respectively, by keeping the men sober, and thus removing the dangers of violence and unbecoming conduct. There is one discouraging feature connected with the upward tendency of the wage scale among the working classes, and that is the fact that the wages, the more money they spend in saloons. The shorter the hours, the more they are inclined to absent themselves from home. An apparent disregard for family ties is growing among the poorer classes which will eventually lead to a disregard for the blessings our country affords them. Hence, with an increase of wages a corresponding movement for better manhood, nobler citizenship, and truer Christianity should be set on foot. The dignity of labor should be maintained, which can be done only through the love that a man should have for his work, and though the intelligence which he puts into it. A steady hand and sober mind are the basis of all good work, and the necessity of the temperance cause and of the efforts which organized abstainers are putting into the movement.

### BE HONEST AND TEMPERATE.

"Now, in what is here written this priest does not mean that the tendency is to grow worse, but he means that with shorter hours and increased wages there is a tendency to go wrong which must be offset by a movement such as this great temperance movement and similar efforts for social and civic betterment, or else the increase in leisure and money will prove a double-edged sword. I strive never to tell anyone what I do not thoroughly believe, and I shall not say to you that to be honest, temperate, and hardworking, and thrifty will always bring success.

### PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

"The hand of the Lord is sometimes heavy upon the just as well as upon the unjust, and in the life of labor and effort which we must lead on this earth it is not always possible either by work, by wisdom, or by upright behavior to ward off disaster. But it is most emphatically true that the chance for leading a happy and prosperous life is immensely improved if only the man is decent, sober, industrious and exercises foresight and judgment. Let him remember above all that the performance of duty is the first essential to right living, and that a good type of average family life is the corner stone of national happiness and greatness. No man can be a good citizen, can deserve the respect of his fellows, unless first of all he is a good man in his own family, unless he does his duty faithfully by his wife and children.

### BELIEVES IN UNIONS.

"I strongly believe in trades unions, wisely and justly handled, in which the rightful purpose to benefit those connected with them is not accompanied by a desire to do injustice or wrong to others. I believe in the duty of capital and wage-worker to try to seek one another out, to understand each other, and to endeavor to show broad and kindly human sympathy one with the other.

"I believe in the wisdom of these great temperance organizations, of all kindred movements like the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian associations, which in short in every movement which strives to help a man by teaching him how to help himself. But most of all I believe in the efficacy of the man himself striving continually to increase his own self-respect by the way in which he does his duty to himself and to his neighbor."

### FOLLOWING THE PRESIDENT.

Following the president, Cardinal Gibbons delivered an address. The cardinal said:

### CARDINAL GIBBONS SPEAKS.

Mr. President, Friends and Fellow Citizens—I am sure that you are profoundly grateful to the president of the United States for his presence in Wilkesbarre on this solemn and auspicious occasion, and your gratitude is emphasized by the consideration that his visit to you is made at a time when he is engrossed by the cares of state, and has grave foreign relations to engage his attention.

He is the olive branch to two great nations of the earth; he is the blessed office of peace-maker, and he brings the olive branch of peace and good-will to you. I have no doubt that his visit will be a potent factor in cementing the good relations between you and your employers. But the olive branch is not the only branch that has been pronounced upon in the carpenter's shop. He has shed a halo around the brow of the working man, he has sanctified labor. If the office of a president is ennobled by the

example of a Washington and a Lincoln, if the office of a jurist is ennobled by the example of a Marshall and a Tenny, if the function of a statesman is ennobled by the example of a Burke and a Webster, surely the calling of a mechanic and a workman is sanctified by the example of Jesus Christ.

In 1835 De Toussenville, a distinguished French writer, published a work embodying his observations on the United States, in which he pays a beautiful tribute to our economic institutions, and the respect in which labor is held in this country. He says that in our land every honest employment is honorable. This is a proper conception of the dignity of labor. The president's mission will be far-reaching in its beneficent influence if he strengthens here the good relation between the employer and the employee. There should be no conflict between labor and capital. They should be united and inseparable.

The crash about the speakers' stand was so great that the police and temperance cadets, who acted as the president's escort, lost control of the crowd, and a dozen persons fainted and had to be carried to the outskirts of the multitude. No one was seriously hurt.

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Time Table in Effect May 1st.

Leave Salt Lake	Arrive Salt Lake
No. 1 10:00 a.m.	No. 1 12:00 p.m.
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No. 3 2:00 p.m.	No. 3 4:00 p.m.
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