

opening and a review by the president of the assembled military forces.

## DAY USHERED IN.

At sunrise the ceremonies were be gun by the United States artillery firing a salute of 300 guns to usher in the day. This was a signal for the trend of humanity to railroad trains, street cars and boat lines which from that moment carried people into the grounds.

A distinguished gathering received the president and his party at Discov-ery landing. It included President ery landing. It included President Tucker and all of the general officers of the exposition, Rear Admiral P. F. Harrington, in charge of the naval program, and Maj. Gen, Fred D. Grant, who arranged the military attractions. who arranged the military attractions. After an exchange of greetings during which the bands played patriotic se-lections, the party preceded in car-riages to the grandstand. The cheer-ing crowd pressed the outsiders and surged after the line of carriages which took the most direct route around the main auditorium building to the scene of the inaugural. The pro-cession was a triumphal one for tho cession was a triumphal one for the president but it was equalled later in the welcome given him as he entered the reviewing stand. Bowing to the right and to the left his acknowledg-ments of the great public acclaims pushed the crowd to renewed efforts. The gathering in front of the grand stand had started as soon as the choice vantage points had become occupied at the water front and when the cere-monies opened the audience extended over the parade grounds far beyond the reach of the speaker's voice.

### FORMAL PROGRAM.

The formal program opened with an verture by the bands-"Jamestown overture Dixie." which was composed especially Divie." Which was composed espectation for the occasion, followed by a selec-tion by the exposition chorus and prayer by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Magill Randolph, bishop of the diocese of southern Virginia.

After the chorus had sung the of-ficial opening hymn-a beautiful and appropriate work by Wilberforce G. Owst-President Tucker faced the Owst-President Tucker faced the multituded. A spontaneous outburst of cheering greeted him as a test-monial of approval by the people to the gigantic work that had been done in celebration of one of the most im-portant events in the history of the nation as well as of Virginia. Mr. Tucker's address was of historical and ebeconderical character and at its hronological character, and at its enclusion, he introduced President Roosevelt.

## CHEERS FOR ROOSEVELT.

CHEERS FOR ROOSEVELT. When the president of the exposi-before President Roosevelt could pro-ceed with his address. The people investigation and again gave vent to their en-tropic of 1.00 or more flags upon the various buildings. At the same states and foring new professed and exposi-tion which formally opened the ex-forming of 1.00 or more flags upon the various buildings. At the same states and foring new professed and expos-provide president. When the provides played the "Star Spangled banner" and the troops saluted their heads After this impressive ceremony the president of the United States, his

republic of modern times. And so the gather together in the presence of this not only our own country, but the mother country, and, with few excep-tions, every civilized nation of the world, to celebrate the ter-centennial of the birth of America

of the birth of America. A MEMORABLE DAY.

This day brings with it a two-fold joy, in that it marks the ter-centennial of the birth, not only of the American republic, but also the birth of Virginia, the oldest American colony, both co-in-cident and simultaneous. By Divine prescience, the infant republic was first hidden in the bulrushes of our Vir-First induce and nurtured by its mother, Virginia, the daughter of the king, whom Providence had placed in waitin. On the banks of the river, that she might be the first to give to her off-spring those impressions of infancy so necessary to high and noble character in maturity.

in maturity. We greet you therefore this day, Mr. President, and honored representatives of the great powers of the earth, at the birthday party not only of the Ameri-can republic, but of Virginia also—tho first, the oldest of the American colo-nies.

# A POTENT INFLUENCE.

nies.

A POTENT INFLUENCE. It cannot be doubted, I think, that the religious antagonism of England and Spain was the most potent influence which culminated in the settlement of an English colony in America. In sup-port of this view, consider for a moment the character of those to whom letters patent were first granted; for among them were many of those who had been engaged in the Spanish wars, and who naturally imbibed the spirit of those struggles: Sir Thomas Gates; Capt. George Yeardley; Lord De La Warr, first captain general of Virginia, and Sir Thomas Dale, who succeeded him: Newport, the captain of the first fact; Wingfield. Sir Thomas Smith, treasurer of the Spanish wars, and deeply imbued with the religious spirit aroused by with the religious spirit aroused - 1b3 those wars.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO COLONISTS.

The instructions given to the colo-nists are interesting, as showing the object for which they were sent. Among them, it was provided that the president council, and president, council and ministers shall, with all dilgence, care and respect, provide that the true word and service provide that the true word and service of God and Christian faith be preached, planted and used, not only with every of the said colonies and planta-tions, but also as much as they may amongst the savage people who do or shall adjoin unto them or border upon them according to the doctrine, rights and religion now professed and estab-lished within our realm of England."

America can have no higher mission among the nations of the world that in the simple working out in their per-fection of the great principles for which I plead this day; principles which re-ceived their first baptism in the waters of the James, and their last in the blood of patriots from every state in the Union.

greeting to those representatives of the Asiatic nations who make up that new-est east which is yet the most andent east, the east of time immemorial. In particular, let me express a word of hearty welcome to the representative of the mighty island empire of Japan; that empire, which, in learning from the west, has shown that it had so much, so very much, to teach the west in return.

In return. To all of you here gathered I ex-press my thanks for your coming, and I extend to you my earnest wishes for the welfare of your several nations. The world has moved so far that it is no longer necessary to believe that one nation can rise only by thrusting an-cther down. All farsighted states-men, all true patriots, now earnestly wish that the leading nations of man-kind, as in their several ways they struggle constantly toward a higher

struggle constantly toward a higher civilization, a higher humanity, may advance hand in hand, united only in a generous rivalry to see which can best do its allotted work in the world. I believe that there is a rising tide in human thought which tends for righthuman thought which tends for right-eous international peace; a tide which it behooves us to guide through ra-tional channels to same conclusions; and all of us here present can well afford to take to heart St. Paul's counsel: "If it be possible, as much as light in you, live peaceably with all men."

THREE HUNDRED YEARS AGO. THREE HUNDRED TEARS AGO. We have met today to celebrate the opening of the exposition which itself commemorates the first permanent set-tlement of men of our stock in Vir-ginia, the first beginning of what has since become this mighty republic. Three hundred years ago a handful of English adventurers, who had crossed the ocean in what we should now call cockle-boats, as clumsy as they were cockle-boats, as clumsy as they were frail, landed in the great wooded wil-derness, the Indian-haunted waste, which then stretched down to the water's edge along the entire Atlantic coast. They were not the first men of European race to settle in what is now the United States, for there were already Spanish settlements Florida and on the headwaters of Rio Grande; and the French, who almost the same time were struggling almost the same time were strugging up the St. Lawrence, were likewise des-timed to perform permanent settlements on the great lakes and in the ralley of the mighty Mississippi before the people of English stock went west-ward of the Alleghenies. Moreover, both the Dutch and the Swedes were short to found colonies between the shortly to found colonies between the two sets of English colonies, those that grew up around the Potomae and those that grew up on what is now the New England coast. Nevertheless, this landing at Jamestown possesses for us, of the United States an altogether peculiar significance, and this gether peculiar significance, and this without regard to our several origins. The men who lauded at Jamestown and those who, 13 years later, landed at Piymouth all of English stock, and their fellow-settlers who during the next few decades streamed in after them, were those who took the lead in shaping the life history of this people in the colonial and revolutionary days. It was they who bent into definite

in the colonial and revolutionary days. It was they who bent into definite shape our nation while it was still young enough most easily, most read-ily, to take on the characteristics which were to become part of its per-manent life habit.

left their seed behind them to help shape and partially to inherit our na-tional life. The German, the Irish-man, the Scotchman came later, but still in colonial times. Before the out-break of the revolution the American people, not only because of their sur-roundings, physical and spiritual, but because of the mixture of blood that

because of the mixture of blood that had already begun to take place, rep-resented a new and distinct ethnic type. This type has never been fixed in blood. All through the colonial days new waves of immigration from time to time swept hither across the ocean, now from one country, now from another. The same thing has gone on ever since our birth as a na-tion; and for the last 60 years the tide of immigration has been at the full. The newcomers are soch ab-sorbed into our eager national life, and are radically and profoundly changed thereby, the rapidity of their assimilation being marvelous. But each group of newcomers, as it adds its blood to the life, also changes it somewhat, and this change and growth and development have gone on stead ily, generation by generation, through-out three centuries.

# PIONEERS OF OUR PEOPLE.

The pioneers of our people who first landed on these shores on that eventful day three centuries ago, had before them a task which during the early years was of heartbreaking danger and difficulty. The conquest of a new contl in old civilizations and find that therein so much of humanity's lot is hard, are apt to complain against the conditions as being solely due to man and to speak as if life could be made easy and simple if there were but a virgin contiment in which to work. It is true that the ploneer life was simpler, but it was certainly not easier. As a mat-ter of fact, the first work of the plo-neers in taking possession of a lonely uther and the plone work of the plois true wilderness is so rough, so hard, so dangerous that all but the strongest spirits fail. The early iron days of such a conquest search out allke the weak in body and the weak in soul. In the warfare against the rugged storn-ness of primeval nature, only those can conquer who are themselves uncon-querable. It is not until the first bitter bitter querable, have passed that the life be-comet easy enough to mythe a mass of neuromers, and so great are the risk, hardship, and toll of the early years that there always exists a threat of lapsing back from civilization.

#### WHAT THEY SUFFERED.

The history of the ploneers of Jamestown, of the founders of Virginia, filustrates the truth of all this. Famine and pestilence and war menaced the lit-tic band of during men who had planted the band of doring men who had planted themselves alone on the edge of a frowning contheat. Moreover, as men-ever and, whether in the tintest fron-tier community or in the vastest and most highly organized and complex civilized society, their worst foes were in their own bosoms. Dissension, dis-trust, the inability of some to work and the unwijlingness of others, leatousy, avregance and eavy, folly and laziness-in short all the shortcomings with which we have to grapple now, were faced by those pioneers, and at mo-ments threatened their whole enterprise with absolute ruin. It was some time ments threatened their whole enterprise with absolute ruin. It was some time hence the ground on which they had landed supported them in spite of its potential fertility, and they looked across the sea for supplies. At one moment so hopeless did they become that the whole colony embarked, and was only saved from abandoning the country by the opportune arrival of help from abroad.

#### SETTLERS TOOK BOOT.

without which our liberty, our inde-pendence, would have been a curse and not a blessing. In each of these two contests, while there were many two contests, while there we different great Readers from many different states, it is but fair to say that the foremost place was taken by the sol-foremost the statesmen of Virginia; diers and the statesmen of Virginia; and to Virginia was reserved the honor of producing the hero of both move-ments, the hero of the war, and of the peace that made good the results of the war-George Washington; while the two great political tendencies of the time can be symbolized by the names of two other great Virginians-Jefferson and Marshall-from one of whom we inherit the abiding trust in the people which is the foundation the people which is the foundation stone of democracy, and from the oth-er the power to develop on behalf of the people a coherent and powerful government, a genuine and representative nationality.

#### CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

Two generations passed before the ecoud great crisis of our history had to be faced. Then came the trivial in its terrible and bitter in itself and in its aftermath, but a struggle from which the nation finally emerged united in the industry interget which in fact as well as in name, united for-ever. Oh, my hearers, my fellow coun-trymen, great indeed has been our good fortune; for as time clears away the mists that once shrouded brother from two and a such look "as brother and made each look through a glass darkly" at the through a giass darkly at the other, we can all feel the same pride in the valor, the devotion and the feality to-ward the right as it was given to each to see the right, shown allke by the men who wore the blue and by the men who wore the gray. Rich and pros-perous though we are as a people, the proadest heritage that each of us has, in many dwell north to matter where he may dwell, north or south, east or west, is the imma-erial heritage of feeling, the right to aim as his own all the valor and all the steadfast devotion to duty shown by the men of both the great armies, of the soldiers whose leader was Grant of the soldiers whose leader was trant and the soldiers whose leader was Lee. The men and the women of the Civil war did their duty bravely and well in the days that were dark and terrible and splendid.

#### DUTY OF DESCENDANTS.

DUTY OF DESCENDANTS. We, their descendants, who pay proud homage to their memories, and glory in the feats of might of one side no less than of the other, need to keep steadily in mind that the homage which counts is the homage of heart and of hand, and not of the lips, the homage of deeds and not of words only. We, too, in our turn, must prove our truth by our en-deavor. We must show ourselves wor-thy sons of the men of the mighty days by the way in which we meet the prob-lems of our own time. We carry our heads high because our fathers did well by the way in wind the We carry our heads high because our fathers did well in the years that tried men's souls; and we must in our turn so hear ourselves that the children who come after us that feel that we too have done our duty.

#### MUST MEET DANGERS.

We can not afford to forget the max-im upon which Washington Insisted, that the survet way to avert war is to be prepared to meet it. Nevertheless the duries that most concern us of this generation are not military, but social and industrial. Each community must cheave dread the evils which social It was they who bent into definite hape our nation while it was still coung enough most easily, most read-by, to take on the obaracteristics thich were to become part of its per-manent life habit. LEST WE FORGET. Yet let us remember that while this

whether the tendency is due to a sin-ister agitation directed against all property, or whether it is due to the actions of those members of the predatory classes whose anti-social power is immeasurably increased because of the very fact that they possess wealth

FACING NEW PROBLEMS.

Above all, we insist that while facing changed conditions and new problems, we must face them in the spirit which our forefathers showed when they founded and preserved this republic. The cornerstone of the republic lies in our treating each man on his worth as a man, paying no heed to his cread, his birthplace, or his occupation, asking not whether he is rich or poor, whether he labors with head or hand; asking only whether he acts decently and honorably in the various relations of his life, whether he behaves well to his family, to his neighbors, to the state. We base

to his heighbors, to the state, we base our regard for each man on the essen-tials and not the accidents. We judge him not by his profession, but by his deeds; by his conduct, not by what he has acquired of this world's goods. Other republics have fallen, because the citizens gradually grew to consider the interests of a class before the interests of the whole; for when such was the case it mattered little whether is was the poor who plundered the rich or the rich who exploited the poor; in either event the end of the republic was at hand. We are resolute in our purpose hand. not to fall into such a pit. This great republic of ours shall never become the government of a plutocracy, and it shall never become the government of a mob God willing, it shall remain what our fathers who founded it meant it to be-a government in which each man stands on his worth as a man, where each is given the largest personal liberty con-sistent with securing the well being of the whole, and where, so far as in us lies, we strive continually to secure for each man such equality of opportunity that in the strife of life he may have a fair chance to show the stuff that is in him. We are proud of our schools and of the trained intelligence they give our children the opportunity to acquire. But what we care for most is the character of the average man; for we believe that if the average of character in the in-dividual citizen is sufficiently high, if he possesses those qualities which God willing, it shall remain what our dividual citizen is sufficiently high, if he possesses those qualities which make him worthy of respect in his fam-ily life and in his work outside, as well as the qualities which fit him for suc-cess in the hard struggle for actual ex-istence—that if such is the character of our individual citizenship, there is literally no height of griumph unattain-able in this wast experiment of superable in this yast experiment of govern

ment by, of, and for a free peo NO UNDERSTANDING BE-

# TWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

London, April 26.—The British for-cigm office has taken the unusual course of issuing a formal denial of the report printed by the Correspon-denda de Espana regarding an un-derstanding between Great British and Spain. The foreign office declares that there is no foundation for the story. FOR MACEDONIAN REFORM, London, April 26.—The Constanti-mople correspondent of the Standard and Tribune sure that Sir Nicholas O'Cone, the British ambassador and the other ambassador bave signed the protocol relative to reforms in Macedonia and the Turkish eutomism which they refused to sign on Wed-nesday.

see no use of spending more time dis-cussing inconsequential formalities, and technicalities. "I am of very little importance to the essentials of the question," he declared, and President Bancroft has little need to attempt to make the issue appear to be one of Pratt, and not one of wages." When asked as to the Bancroft offer

When asked as to the bancroit other of arbitration, Chairman Pratt declared that he did not care to discuss the Ban-croft final letter, as he did not wish to do anything that in the least way would widen the breach and make adjustment more difficult and arbitration less easy to bring about."

#### PITFALL FEARED.

From other members of the car men's executive committee it was learned, however, that the men cousider the Rancroft offer to be really a pitfall for them rather than a plan under which they could secure real arbitration, as it gives the company the right to name the wage scale to be discussed, and the right to name any arbiter they wish, while the men were to be conwish, while the men were to be con-fined to naming one of their own mem-bership. This the men think would give them really only an employe hanked against a shrewd railroad at-torney and another man selected by this attorney, with the employe con-curring. Chairman Pratt declared at noon that

the offer for arbitration they had put in writing was for ordinary, formal, ar-bitration, with each side having the right to submit any matters it wished right to submit ally hasters it where it of or discussion, and to name any person it chose as its arbiter. "This is real arbitration." he declared, "and the company will readily accept, if it really desires a settlement on these grounds. We consent to being bound by the de-claton of the board, and the railroad must make the same concession.

# WHY KING EDWARD VISITED CARTAGENA.

Cologne, April 26 .- The Frankfurter Zeitung says authoritatively that the sole reason why King Edward re-cently visited Cartagona was because Notice of the second state of the second sec Otteen pany" until Spanish royal family a return visit. The two kings, the Zeitung says, made no political plans and their conversa-tion was limited to general toplos.

# FRANCIS MURPHY.

The Apostle of Temperance littires From Active Campalguing.

New York, April 26 .- Francis Murphy, the aposilo of temperance has retired from active campaigning, according to messages received here

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