

At the head of the column was a detachment of guards. Then came the Scouts' band, followed by the Philippine scouts, an imposing body of men who marched well. Behind them and leading the officers and directors of the exposition came Sousa's band. Following the officers and managers were the national commission and last of all were the lady managers. As the column from the administration building entered the plaza, a long line formed of representative foreigners.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

This column was also headed by detachment of the Jefferson guards, followed by a band. At the head of the line immediately behind the music, were the members of the representatives of foreign nations, marching in the order of presentation of credentials to the ex-Following these came representatives of governments having ministers accredited to the United States government and then a great number of other repreforeign governments sentatives of and colonies also in the same order. This column presented by far the gayest appearance of the day, for the foreigners made a great display of gold lace and glittering ornaments in great contrast to the dark frocks which were so prominent among the officers and dignitaries of the exposition. A third column formed of representa-

tives of the state and territorial governments of the Union then came.

AT THE MONUMENT.

At the base of the Louisiana monument a small stand had been erected for the speakers and seats provided for the listeners. The asemblage was called to order without delay by President D. R. Francis of the exposition, who re-quested the multitude to rise while the Rev. Frank M. Gunsaulus of Chicago delivered the following invocation:

PRAYER OF REV. GUNSAULUS.

"Almighty God, Author of all goodness, in whose hand are all our times, who art from all eternity unto all eternity, we pause upon this glad and inspiring moment where an hundred re ploing years are met, and we offer Thee our praise and prayer. We humble ourselves and yet we exult in Thee to day as we implore Thy spirit divinely to open the gates of this our festival, and prosper it with holy guidance, re membering that ours is the unchanging God. We celebrate the significance ar-reaching events; we shall, here, day by day rehearse the story of uncount-ed transformations. O Thou eternal Love and Light, stay us and guide us-Thou who art the same yesterday and forever! We know not the swiftness of time or the startling movement of events, while we pray for the life and good of the president of these United i States and all others in authority with him. We perceive not how weak is man when we implore Thy blessing upon the officers of this centennial celebra tion and upon their work. Only when we are sure that Thou, who will pro-tect and guide them, didst aforetime way, do we gratefully recognize that continuity of American history is in the life and purpose of God as revealed in the progress of man, and that in we have the future as in Thee had the past. For this we adore Thy freat and holy name, and make men w

tion of Thy goodness and power remember gratefully the days of old. We thank Thee for those silences and colltudes, well nigh eternal and infinite in which God wrought in natural manhere here creating a measureless oppor-tunity and advantage in soil and sky. river and rock, forest and climate-a challenge for the hands and hearts which should meet and master the nascent energies and build commonwealths a these new realms for the glory of God and the good of man. But Thou hast often taught us how poor are re-sources apparently inexhaustible, how worthless are flashing ores and hidden treams without man. Thy servant and child, viceregent of Thyself, made kingly by Thy providence and grace to sub due and transform according to Thy

Strictly speaking this was all that was accomplianed by the presidential louch on the button at Washington. Operators here were watching for the fash from the White House and as guickly as it came they touched. BANNERS UNFURLED. As it came they touched the keys which released the fastenings of thou-sands of banners that were secured to the states on the roofs of all the large exhibition palaces. This portion of the work, as for as could be seen from any one section of the grounds, was perfect. Every banner apparently caught the due and transform according to Thy plan. So we thank Thee for our fath-ers and our mothers who, by Thy good upirit, wrought righteouzness, while use the different to sleep with the extreme statement that the e League baseball at Walker's field,

purposes thereof all triumphs of science applied, all conquests of discovery, all victories of philosophic endeavor, all fruits of the tilled soil, all tamed tides of ocean, all songs of happy homes, all opulent literatures yet to be written, all art waiting here to be created-so that all these things shall be added unto us. And then shall be answered, so far as may be made worthy to receive the answer, the words He has taught us to say when we pray

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it s in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

Dr. Gunsaulus concluded his eloquent invocation with the Lord's prayer, in which the audience joined. President Francis, as the chief executive of the exposition then delivered the following address;

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT D. R. FRANCIS.

"This universal exposition was coneived in a sense of obligation on the part of the people of the Louisiana purchase to give expression to their gratitude for the innumerable blessings that have flowed from a century of membership in the American Union, to manifest their appreciation of the manifold benefits of living in a land whose climate and soil and resources are unsurpassed, and of having their lots cast in an age when liberty and enlightenment are established on foundations broad and deep, and are the her-itage of all who worthily strive. To rise to the full measure of such a sentiment required an undertaking of comprehensive proportions, and the par-ticipation of all races and of every clime. The magnitude of the enterprise was never lost sight of by its promot-ers but its manufacth proportions, con-

stantly increasing as they developed, never for a moment shook the confidence, weakened the energies, or diverted from their well defined purposes those who had been entrusted with the responsibility and the work. Today you see the consummation of their efforts. "So thoroughly does it represent the

world's civilization that if all man's other works were by some unspeakable catastrophe blotted out, the records here established by the assembled na-tions would afford all necessary standards for the rebuilding of our entire civilization.

"The Louisiana purchase exposition. held in commemoration of the acquisi-tion of an empire by a deed of the pen, salutes the representatives, executive and legislative, of the federal govern-ment, and tenders most profound thanks for the recognition extended and assistance rendered. It acknowl edges obligations to sintes and territories and foreign countries for co-operation and contribution and makes its obeisance to commissioners and exhib-"Open ye gates. Swing wide ye por-

Enter herein ye sons of men, and tals. behold the achievements of your race Learn the lesson here taught and gather from it inspiration for still greater accomplishments."

KEYS TURNED OVER.

At the conclusion of his address President Francis recognized Wm. H. Thompson of the committee on grounds and buildings who presented Isaac S Taylor, the director of works. Mr. Taylor delivered to President Francis the keys of the exposition and presented diplomas of merit to the chiefs of his staff.

After the rendition of the march "Louisiana" by Sousa's band, President Francis transferred the exposition buildings to Frederick J. V. Skiff, the director of exhibits, the performance being ebrulematic of the fact that the buildings had been erected by the mer in charge of that portion of the work and were now ready and waiting. Mr. Skiff made the following address:

ADDRESS OF F. J. V. SKIFF.

tradictory reflection. It both levels and establishes distinction. To me, a most magnificent fact brought out by the exhibits" is the coincidence of advancement on certain distinct lines in sections remote from each other, widely apart in native and acquired attributes; at once denoting the community of thought throughout the world.

"The school, the college, the university, stimulate the faculties and im-prove the intellectual conditions of in-The museum improves the dividuals. social conditions of a community. The exposition impresses its educational benefactions upon the world. The plan and scope of this exposition uttered at the inception of the enterprise was consciously intended to give its full expression and ultimate outcome a distinct educative character. The classification liself, the rules and regulations

of the exposition, the topics, the catalogue, the demonstrations, the provisions for the jury system and the incorporation of a co-ordinate congress, each constitute an essential factor in

giving to this exposition the elements of the university, the museum, the man-ual training school, and the libary while over and above it all is the record of the social conditions of mankind, regis-tering not only the culture of the world

at this time but indicating the particular plans along which different races and different peoples may safely DTO: ceed, or in fact have begun to advance towards a still higher development.

The grand chorus "Hymn of the West," was then sung by a choir led by Alfred Ernst. The music of the hymn was by John Knowles Payne, und its words were written by E. Clarnce Stedman.

Presider. Francis then introduced Mayor Rolls Wells, of St. Louis, who spoke briefly extending to the people country a cordial welcome to of the the St. Louis exposition.

Hon. Thomas H. Carter, president national commission then spoke as fol-lows on behalf of the body of which he is the head:

SENATOR CARTER'S SPEECH

"An act of Congress of the United States, approved March 3, 1901, gave national recognition to the exposition we this day open to the public. In appropriating \$5,000,000 in aid of the pro ject, Congress expressed the nation's approval of the proposal to fittingly celebrate the centennial anniversary of the great historic event the exposition is intended to commemorate.

"By joint action of the national commission and company the work of women in connection with the exposition has been placed in charge of a board of lady managers appointed under author. ity of law. The friendly disposition of national government had steadfast from the beginning. With cheerful alacrity, time for preparation was extended one year by Congress to meet all the obligations of the exposi-tion up to this day of opening. If to the original appropriation of \$5,000,000 be added this loan and the agregate amount directly and indirectly expended and authorized by the government for construction and official exhibits upon the fair grounds is taken into ac. ount, it will be found that financially the Unlited States is concerned in the exposition to the extent of nearly \$15,-000,000, thus practically duplicating the price in this celebration the price paid for the Louisiana territory 100 years

ag() 'In stately architectural display, and in exhibits of their achievements in science, art and industry, the society of nations assembled here in generous competition calls forth acclamations of approval and we greet them as our visiting neighbors and friends.

"Our home folks of the states, terri-tories and districts of the Union havombined to honor this occasion on scale of unexpected generosity. This unrivaled presentation of peoples and governments from abroad and the largnome participation places upon the exposition management a weight of re-sponsibility, which, like the exposition itself, is unprecedented. With justice, courtesy, fair play and hospitality as watchwords, from the gatekeeper up the president of the company all

It came in the form of a dispatch from Traffic Director Stubbs of the Harriman lines to I the general passenger department ' of the Oregon Short Line. The new rate goes into effect on Tuesday next and tickets will be on sale every Tuesday and Friday throughout the summer, right up to the close of the Fair. The rate decided upon is \$42.50

to St. Louis and return. This i

rate is but \$5 more than the oneway fare and will undoubtedly be

taken advantage of by many people going east this summer.

ple social forces will be set in motion laden with far reaching

tion of this problem are not wanting but they never have been wanting in the history of this country, and they "In the name of the national com-mission, I extend to those who are here and to those who are to come, a heart; greeting.'

never have been allowed to control the fearless grappling of new problems by At the conclusion of Mr. Carter's ad-Americans. dress, President Francis introduced a a period in the great wealth and power which we have achieved as a nation member of the senate. This was Sen-ator Burnham of N. H., who made an n which we find ourselves burdened address with the necessity of aiding anothe

Following Mr. Burnham came James A. Tawney of Minnesota, who spoke for the national house of representatives. He congratulated "those who conserved and acomplished this marvelous result as a means of celebrating the anni-versary of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana" on their magnificent suc

For the domestic exhibitors Edward H. Harriman, president of the New York commission, delivered an address, The speaker for the foreign exhibitors was Commissioner General M. La-Grave of France. "The chorus of "America" was then

sung and the Hon. Mr. Taft, as the representative of the president of the United States delivered the last address of the day. He spoke as follows

PRESIDENT'S REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS.

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow Citizens-When one sees the expense and the effort and energy necessary to make the exposition, the opening of which we celebrate today it is natural to doubt thether the good is commensurate with the cost. In less than a year this city of magnificent structures will have disappeared, this collection of everything from everywhere will have been disslpated and nothing will remain but the site where it was but the memory of its grandeur and beauty. The doubt is only evidence that we do not feel as we should the meaning of this exposition. It is a great mile stone in the progress of the world. Each nation is here striving to show it has handled and added to the talent confided to its care. This is the union of nations in progress toward higher material and spiritual existence. It is the measur-ing rod of that for which myriads of hands and myriads of brains have been striving. Not alone in the mechanical sciences but in the fine arts, in educa-tion, in philosophy, in religion, are all or these steps of modern progress marked, and while the buildings and achines and the congresses and the beauty and the glamor and the pomp of such a celebration and ex-position as this shall pass into a memory and every material evidence

FORECAST OF

TOMORROW'S NEWS.

Fast day. No regular services in the Tabernacle.

Conference of Pioneer stake in the Sait Lake Assembly Hall, Sermons by visiting elergymen in

President of the Louisiana Purchase but recall the admirable and discrim-Exposition." inating address which he delivered The following reply was received here a year ago upon the historical and political importance of that great purfrom President Roosevelt:

chase. He pointed out how new it was "Hon, David R. Francis, St. Louis. when this government began and yet how quietly successful had been its op-I contragulate you and your associates on this memorable occasion. I wish eration until it seems now so natural well to all for the success of the great enterprise and on behalf of the Ameria to involve no surprise or admiration at all. I am sure I may be pardoned if can people I greet the representatives I invoke attention to the fact that we of foreign countries who have come have at this, the centennary of the purhere to co-operate with us in celebratchase of Louisiana, entered upon aning in an appropriate fashion the one other and a different kind of expansion, hundredth anniversary of the event which involves the solution of other which turned us into a continental nation. (Signed.) and different problems from those prenation.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

A MURDEROUS ATTACK. Made on Wm. Wardjon National

Organizer U. M. W. of Am. Denver, April 30 .- William Wardjon, national organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, was terribly beat. en over the head and shoulders with Sargent, Colo., and lies in a critical condition today at the Denver & Rio Grande railroad hospital at Salida, Mr. Wardjon was traveling eastward from Crested, Butte, where he had been or-ganizing the Colorado Fuel & Iron company's miners, and was attacked in a car while the train was standing at Sargent. He is suffering from concussions of the brain and the hospital phy. sicians say his recovery is doubtful.

Another Financial Record.

New York, April 30 .- The bank state. ment for the week again broke all previous records for grand total of loans and denosits, loans now aggregating \$1,049,636,800, with deposits of \$1,114.

TEN PEOPLE KILLED.

Iron Mountain Train No. 18 Runs Into open Switch.

St. Louis, April 30.-Iron Mountain train No. 18, running as a world's fair special, struck an open switch at Kimmswick, Mo., 35 miles south of here, today and was wrecked. It is reported that 10 were killed and many injured.

PROF. CLARK WRITES.

Feels Keenly the Injustice Done Him In Published Report.

Superintendent Christensen of the city schools today received a letter from Prof. Clark of the Chicago university, in which he makes the following reference to the published report of his lecture before the Ladies' Literary club of this city:

"It was certainly too bad that the report in the papers should have don-me, as well as the teachers, so sprious an injustice. One should certain give me credit for more sense than One should certain! make such a deliberate attack upon th schools and teachers in view of the kindly and cordial treatment that has been accorded me during my two visits to Salt Lake.'

* WAR MAP SUPPLEMENT.

Every subscriber of the .

the Ai river, which empties into the Yalu about 20 miles northeast of Antung. There were also small Russian forces at Hsu Yen and Feng Huan Cheng, where bases had been established. (These two places are respectively about 65 and 45 ' miles to the northwest of Antung.)

The Russians along the railroad line, according to the missionaries, were burning bean cakes, endeavoring, with some success, to prevent the export of this product.

JAPANESE PROBABLY VICTORS.

Washington, April 30 .- Reports have reached the state department, the sources of which the officials do not care to divulge, to the effect that a great battle has been fought in the Yalu river resulting in a complete Japanese victory. Details are unobtain. a ble.

The Japanese legation here has no news confirming the reports, but the en over the head and shoulders with matter has aroused intense interest in revolvers by three unknown men at official reports. Reports which have some time to time reached the Washington government indicated that the two armies would not come into touch before May 1 and that what heretofore occurred was nothing more than outpost skirmishes and collisions between scouting parties. It is believed now, however, that the weather conditions in Manchuria have improved sufficiently to facilitate the movement of troops and artillery and that the two vanguards have consequently come together a few days in advance of the expected date.

NO CONFIRMATION.

London, April 30 .- 12:53 p. m .- The Japaneso legation up to the present has received no confirmation of the reported engagement between the Japanese and Russian forces on the Yalu but the officials think it quite probable. The main body of Japanese army is belleved to have traversed the mountain passes and crossed the Yalu river a hundred miles from the sea with the object of attacking the Russian forces near the mouth of the river in the rear.

FROM KUROPATKIN.

St. Petersburg, April 30.-The emper-or received a telegram from Gen. Ku-ropatkin, under today's date as follows:

"Gen: Sasulitch reports that the night of April 28-29 passed quiedy. Small bodies of Japanese are moving on the right bank of the Yalu at the mouth of which steamers are arriving. On April 28, at about two in the afternoon apanese columns were seen going from congampho towards Wiju andsa party of Japanese scouts was seen on a mountain southward of Sindia Ju. The Japanese have not yet undertaken any active operations."

FROM HOSOYA.

Tokie, April 30.-6 p. m.-Admiral Ho. solo, commanding the third squadron, reports that on the morning of April 29, gunboats fired on the enemy at the mouth of the Yalu river, but the Rusians did not reply.

Later a flotilla of small ships, armed with cannon, opened fire on 150 of the nemy at Sandoroto and the latter retreated to the mountains, leaving many wounded. The Japanese had no casualties,

DEATH OF MRS. FIELD.

Former Resident of Salt Lake Passes Away at Gray's Lake, Idaho.

Advices from Gray's Lake, Ida., late yesterday afternoon, bore the sad news

and the self-restraint of the American PRESIDENT START'S MACHINERY. The conclusion of the speech of Secy. Taft was the signal for the opening of the fair. In the White House at Washington, President Roosevelt was walt-ing for the signal which was to tell him that the proper moment had arrived to touch the golden key that would fair in carnest and set its

manifold machinery in full operation. Secy. Taft had not turned to resume his seat after concluding his speech, before the signal had been flashed to shington over the wires of the Postal elegraph company. Instantly there was a returning flash which started the machinery in Machinery hall in

Strictly speaking this was all that was accompliated by the presidential touch on the button at Washington.

GREAT PHILIPPINE PROBLEM. "For the reason that this centennial of the Louislana purchase marks the eginning of the great Philippine problem the government of the Philippine lands has felt justified in expending a very large sum of money to make the people who come here to commemorate the vindication the great effort of American enterprise and expansion understand the conditions which surround the beginning of another. These who look forward with dark foreboding to the result of this new adventure base their prophesies of disaster on what they think is the weakness of the American people. Those who look ferward to its success base their judg-

sented in the Louisiana purchase

Thy have been forced upon us without

our seeking, and they must be solved

with the same high sense of duty, the

same fearlessness and courage with

which our ancestors met the very

startling problems that were presented

by the addition of this wide expanse of

territory of Louisiana. That they may not and probably will not be solved by

conferring statehood upon the territory

is probable. Augurs of ill and ruin to

follow from the expense and the solu-

people to stand upon its feet and take

short cut to the freedom and the civil

liberty which we and our ancestors

neut and their optimism on what has

already been accomplished in the isl-

nation can do when an emergency and an inevitable necessity present them-

difficulties or the dangers, it gives me

the greatest happiness to know and to say that the president of the United States whom I unworthily represent

today, is glad to take his stand among those who believe in the capacity of

the American people, when aroused by

the call of duty, to solve any problem of government, however new, which

depends solely on the clear-headed, the honest and the courage, the generosity

adves.

people.

nds and what they know the American

Without being blind to the

have hammered out.

We have probably reached