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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

SOME MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON.

President Roosevelt Delivers Oration at Commemoration Exercises in Philadelphia.

MEN OF PRE-EMINENT GREATNESS

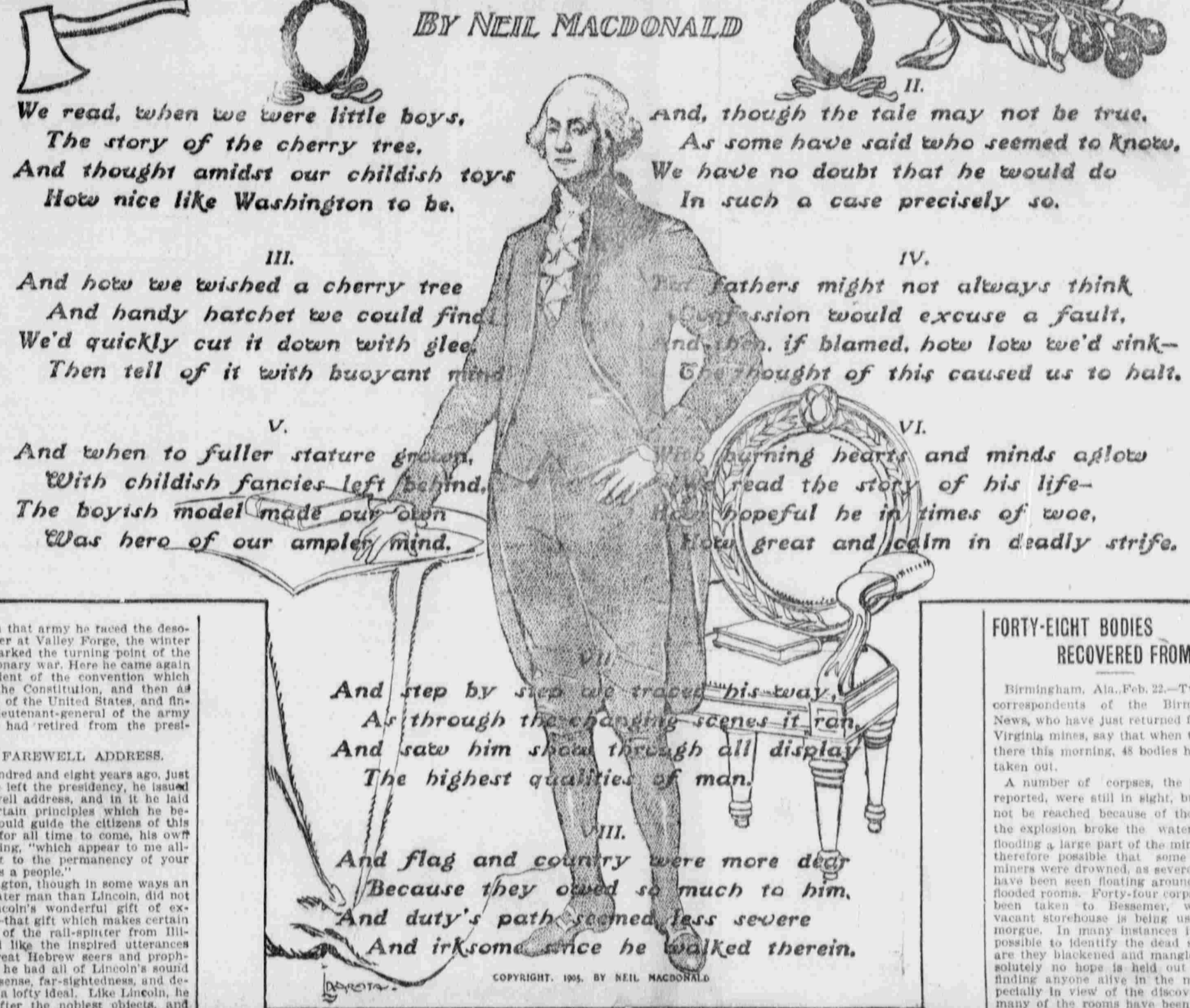
The Country Has Had Two, George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

ONCE AGAIN PRAISES THE NAVY.

Surest Guaranty of Peace and the Cheapest Insurance Against War.

BOYS' WASHINGTON DAY POEM

BY NEIL MACDONALD



We read, when we were little boys,
The story of the cherry tree,
And thought amidst our childish toys
How nice like Washington to be.

III.
And how we wished a cherry tree
And handy hatchet we could find,
We'd quickly cut it down with glee,
Then tell of it with buoyant mind.

V.
And when to fuller stature grown,
With childish fancies left behind,
The boyish model made our own,
Was here of our ample mind.

And step by step we traced his way,
As through the changing scenes it ran,
And saw him shew through all display
The highest qualities of man.

VII.
And flag and country were more dear
Because they owed so much to him,
And duty's path seemed less severe
And irksome since he walked therein.

And, though the tale may not be true,
As some have said who seem'd to know,
We have no doubt that he would do
In such a case precisely so.

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Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—President Roosevelt arrived in this city at 10:40 o'clock, but it was not until 10 minutes later that he left his private car and started for the Academy of Music, where the Washington Day exercises of the University of Pennsylvania, are to be held.

Provoct C. G. Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, was waiting on the station platform, and when the train pulled into the Broad street station, Mr. Harrison boarded the president's private car, and the two chatted together for a few minutes. There was an immense crowd in and about the station when the president made his appearance. A passage-way was made through the crowd and the distinguished visitor hurried to a carriage in waiting to convey him to the academy. The president's appearance on the street was the signal for a great ovation. Broad street station, only two blocks from the academy, is a long, narrow building where the excited throng of thousands of persons who cheered wildly as the president's carriage passed. When the president reached the building where the exercises were to be held, Broad street was packed with humanity, and it was several minutes before the president could enter the academy. As he walked up "Hall to the academy," a hand waved "Hall to the academy," and the throng of thousands of students who gave the Pennsylvania yell with a vigor as the president appeared. The president seemed to enjoy the cheering.

AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.—President Roosevelt and Emperor William today received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Pennsylvania. The degree was conferred upon the German emperor in absentia by Baron von Stinckow, the German ambassador, accepting the honor for his sovereign.

The conferring of the degrees was a feature of the commemoration of Washington's birthday by the faculty and students of the university. President Roosevelt was the orator of the day. He delivered a patriotic address.

Some Maxims of Washington.

The exercises were held in the academy of music, which seats about 3,000 persons, and at least 20,000 requests for tickets were received. By the permission of the mayor, the trustees of the university were given the privilege of issuing admission tickets, the supply of which was soon exhausted. The theater was crowded from top to bottom, and at the first glimpse of President Roosevelt the vast assemblage arose in mass and gave him an ovation. The class and college orators of the academy, presided over by the speaker, and the women gracefully waved their hands, with prayer, followed by the hymn, "Now thank we all our God," sung by the audience. Dr. S. W. Mitchell, the public orator, presented each of the candidates in turn with their degrees.

In presenting the president, Dr. Mitchell said:

"Mr. Roosevelt, president of the United States. On the fourth of July, 1783, the University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon the first president of the United States of America."

The trustees of the same university do now, after 122 years, once again request the provost to honor with the same degree our latest president. This honor, after other commitments, is conferred by the provost of the University of Pennsylvania. I ask the provost to confer upon our President, the degree of doctor of laws."

Other degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, ambassador from Great Britain; Rear Admiral Charles Edgar Philander Chase Knox and David Thompson Watson of Pittsburgh.

Doctor of Letters—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Doctor of Science—Robert Simpson Institute.

Woodward, president of the Carnegie Foundation.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies President Harrison made a few brief introductory remarks and President Roosevelt delivered his oration. He said:

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

As a nation we have had our full share of great men, but the two men of pre-eminence were George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. Above all others it is peculiarly fitting that their birthdays should be celebrated every year and the wearing of their lives brought home close to our hearts. No other city in the country is so closely identified with Washington's life as Philadelphia. He served here in 1775 as commander of Congress. He was here at the battle of Brandywine and Germantown; and it was near here

that with that army he faced the desolate winter at Valley Forge, the winter which marked the turning point of the Revolutionary war. Here he came again as president of the convention which framed the Constitution, and then as president of the United States, and finally as lieutenant-general of the army after he had retired from the presidency.

HIS FAREWELL ADDRESS.

One hundred and eighty years ago, just before he left the presidency, he issued his farewell address, and in it he laid down certain principles which he believed should guide the citizens of this republic for all time to come, his own words being, "which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people."

Washington, though in some ways an even greater man than Lincoln, did not have Lincoln's wonderful gift of expression—that gift which makes certain speeches of the most famous men an address to a lofty ideal. Like Lincoln, he sought after the noblest objects, and like Lincoln he sought after them by thoroughly practical methods. These two greatest Americans can fairly be called the two noblest spirits of the world, and the greatest among the good men of the world. Each showed in actual practice his capacity to secure unity of our system, the priceless unity of strength which is the basis of governmental strength. Each was as free from the vices of the tyrant as from the vices of the demagogue. To each the empty felicity of the more factious man was an alien as the business of the merely self-seeking politician. Each was incapable alike of the wickedness which seeks by force of arms to wrong others and of the weakness which allows a man who fails to provide effectively against being wronged by others.

WASHINGTON'S MAXIMS.

Among Washington's maxims which he bequeathed to his countrymen were the two following: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations," and "to be just to those who have injured us." Neither is merely an idle dream, but a most mischievous dream, to believe that mere refraining from wrongdoing will insure strength and honor. Yet in another way, a nation prepared for war is a menace to mankind unless the national purpose is to treat other nations with good faith and justice. It is neither an idle dream, but a most mischievous dream, to believe that mere refraining from wrongdoing will insure strength and honor. Yet in another way, a nation prepared for war is a menace to mankind unless the national purpose is to treat other nations with good faith and justice. It is neither an idle dream, but a most mischievous dream, to believe that mere refraining from wrongdoing will insure strength and honor. Yet in another way, a nation prepared for war is a menace to mankind unless the national purpose is to treat other nations with good faith and justice.

USE OF THE NAVY.

Never since the beginning of our country's history has the navy been used in an unjust war. Never has it failed to render great and sometimes vital service to the republic. It has not been too strong for our good, though not strong enough to do all the good it should have done. Our possession of the Philippines, our interest in the trade of the orient, our building of the isthmian canal, our insistence upon the Monroe doctrine, all demand that our navy shall be of adequate size and for its size of unsurpassed efficiency. It is strong enough to believe and will minimize the chance of our being drawn into foreign war. If we let it run down it is as certain as the day that sooner or later we shall have to choose between a probably disastrous foreign war or a peace kept on terms that imply national humiliation.

SUREST GUARANTY OF PEACE.

Our navy is the surest guaranty of peace and the cheapest insurance against war, and those who, in whatever capacity, have helped to build it up during the past 20 years have been in good faith observing and living up to one of the most important of the principles which Washington laid down for the guidance of his countrymen. Nor was Washington the only one of our great presidents who showed far-sighted patriotism by support of the navy. When Andrew Jackson was in Congress he voted for the first warships we ever built as part of our regular navy; and he voted against the grant of money to pay our humil-

iating tribute to the pirates of the Barbary states. Old Hickory was a patriot through and through, and there was not an ounce of timidity in his nature, and of course he felt only indignation and contempt for a policy which purchased an ignominious peace by cowardice instead of exacting a just peace by showing we were as little willing to submit to us to inflict aggression. Had a majority of Jackson's colleagues and successors felt as he did about the navy, had it been built up instead of being brought to a standstill, it would probably never have been necessary to fight the war of 1812.

EXAMPLES CITED.

Again Washington said: "Give to mankind the example of a people always united in peace and good faith and benevolence." This feeling can be shown alike by our dealings within and without our own borders. Taft and Wright of the Philippines and Wood of Cuba have shown us exactly how to practise this justice and benevolence in dealing with other peoples—a justice and benevolence which can be shown, not by shirking our duty and abandoning to self-destruction those unfit to govern themselves, but by doing our duty by staying with them and teaching them how to govern themselves, by uplifting them spiritually and materially. Here at home we are obeying this maxim of Washington's just so far as we help in every movement for him the opportunity of a citizen that men shall see that the years spent in training him have not been wasted. The educated man is entitled to no special privileges, have the inestimable privilege of trying to show that his education enables him to take the lead in striving to guide his fellows aright in the difficult task which is set to us of the twentieth century. The problem before us today is very complex, and we are widely different from those which the men of Washington's generation had to face; but we can overcome them surely, and we can overcome them only if we approach them in the spirit which Washington and Washington's great supporters brought to bear upon the problems of their day—the spirit of shrewdness and of courage, the spirit which combines hard common sense with the loftiest idealism.

PUBLIC CREDIT.

Again Washington said: "cherish public credit." Just at the moment there is no attack on public credit, but if ever the temptation arises again let our people at the outset remember that the worst because the most insidious form of the dishonest debtor is that man who would persuade him that it is anything but dishonest for him to repudiate his debts.

PROMOTE LEARNING.

Finally, it is peculiarly appropriate, when I have come to this city as the guest of the University of Pennsylvania, to quote another of Washington's maxims: "Promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the door of opportunity is opened to the masses of the people, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." Education may not make a man a good citizen, but most certainly ignorance tends to prevent his being a good citizen. Washington was far too much of a patriot, had far too much love for his fellow citizens, to try to teach them that they could govern themselves unless they could develop a sound and enlightened public opinion. No nation can permanently retain a high average of citizenship, and there can be no such high average of citizenship without a high average of education, using the word in its broadest and truest sense to include the things of the soul as well as the things of the mind. School education can never supplant or take the place of self-education, still less can it in any way take the place of those rugged and manly qualities which we group together under the name of character; but it can be of enormous use in supplementing both. It is a source of just pride to every American that our people have so consistently acted in accordance with Washington's principle of promoting institutions for the diffusion of knowledge.

There is nothing dearer to our hearts than our public school system, by which free primary education is provided for every one within our borders. The higher education, such as is provided by the University of Pennsylvania and kindred bodies, not only confers great benefits to those able to take advantage of it, but entails upon them corresponding duties.

FOUNDERS OF NATION.

The men who founded this nation had to deal with theories of government and the fundamental principles of free institutions. We are now concerned with a different set of questions for the Republic has been firmly established, its principles thoroughly tested and fully approved. To merely political issues have succeeded those of grave social and economic importance, the solution of which demands the best efforts of the best men. We have a right to expect that a wise and leading citizen should not be content with being brought to a standstill, it would probably never have been necessary to fight the war of 1812.

Leaving the Academy of Music the president was escorted to the armory of the first troop, where he was entertained at luncheon. This is the first time in the history of the troop that it has entertained a president of the United States. It tendered a dinner to Washington on Sept. 14, 1787, but that was before he became president.

REVOLUTION IS DISCOURAGED

Warsaw, Feb. 22.—The Polish National Democratic party has issued a manifesto discouraging a revolution. "There are no arms," says the document, "no money and no leaders, and no aid can be expected from other countries. Austria is weak, France is Russia's ally and England is always practical. Therefore a revolution would only result in useless bloodshed. Better continue the work quietly and peacefully and attain our ends."

All the schools in the city are now closed except the elementary schools for young children, the proprietors of private schools having decided to close owing to the uncertainty of the situation.

Trains for Vienna are unable to leave

Warsaw in consequence of the strike. Later in the day all the employees of the Vienna railroad struck and the entire traffic by direct route from Warsaw to Austria and Germany was suspended. The strikers forcibly prevented the bringing out of locomotives from the roundhouse.

KRATZ TURNED PALE.

Assisted Out of Courtroom and Lost Consciousness.

Butler, Mo., Feb. 22.—Shortly after entering the courtroom today where he is on trial on the charge of accepting a bribe while a member of the St. Louis municipal assembly, Charles Kratz suddenly became pale and it was necessary to assist him into Judge Denton's private room, where he lost consciousness. Mrs. Kratz was with her husband at a physician's was summoned. Kratz has been ill for several months and recently underwent an operation, the wound from which has not entirely healed.

The trial was delayed for more than a half hour before Kratz again entered the courtroom. He was looking pale and trembled noticeably as he walked to his seat.

Charles T. Gutke, a former member of the St. Louis house of delegates, testified that he went with Kratz to the residence of Philip Stock, and that the latter asked him to handle the suburban bill in the house, but that he Gutke said he could not, as there was a combine of 19 in the house, and that he could not act for all of them, without consulting them.

Work of Russian Raiders.

Tsin Tsin, Feb. 22.—About 300 Russian raiders slightly damaged the railway between Hancheng and Tzotchenko on Monday night and again disregarded the neutrality of the territory west of the Liao river. The presence of Chinese soldiers was not reported. It is evident that the villagers kept the Russians well informed as to the disposition of the Japanese troops. They repeat the attempt to destroy the Japanese stores at Niuclia Tun, but they retired without an engagement. The damage to the railway was immediately repaired.

COLLEGE ATMOSPHERE.

Dr. Harper Says it is Unfavorable to Ministerial Aspirations.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—College atmosphere of the average institution of average learning of today is unfavorable to the origin and development of ministerial aspirations. Religion is practically ignored in the curriculum. The scientific spirit of the day, so strongly represented in the colleges, is not consistent with the religious spirit prevailing in the churches.

The foregoing statement has been made by President Wm. H. Harper of the University of Chicago.

"It is an indisputable fact that the percentage of young men looking forward to the ministry as their profession is decreasing," he writes. "Some of the elements contributing toward this alarming decrease may be illustrated. One of these is the change in the relative standing of the ministry among the professions. The position of the minister for various reasons has been steadily losing power while the lawyer, physician, teacher, engineer and others have rapidly stepped to the front. The feeling that perfect liberty of thought and expression is prohibited in a great majority of the pulpits hinders many young men from preparing themselves to serve the church. Furthermore, inadequate salaries tend more than anything else to diminish the influence and importance of the minister in the social and civic life of the community."

Granting of pensions to professors for long and faithful services is favored by Prof. Harper.

FORTY-EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED FROM MINE

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 22.—Two staff correspondents of the Birmingham News, who have just returned from the Virginia mines, say that when they left there this morning, 48 bodies had been taken out.

A number of corpses, the rescuers reported, were still in sight, but could not be reached because of the water, the explosion broke the water pipes, flooding a large part of the mine. It is therefore possible that some of the miners were drowned, as several bodies have been seen floating around in the flooded rooms. Forty-four corpses have been taken to Bessemer, where a vacant storehouse is being used as a morgue. In many instances it is impossible to identify the dead so badly are they blackened and mangled. Absolutely no hope is held out now of finding anyone alive in the mine, especially in view of the discovery that many of the rooms have been flooded. Coroner Paris is inquiring into the disaster, having already gotten a jury. Newspapermen who have made a close estimate on the number of men in the mine say that there were 118 and that there is no doubt but that every man is dead. From now on the work of recovering the bodies will be slow owing to the presence of water in the mine.

A DIABOLICAL CRIME.

Babe Thrown into Firepot on Red Hot Coals.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 22.—G. W. McCaffrey, engineer in charge of an 18-horse power boiler in a building on Furnace street used to heat several business places, has informed the police that about 2 o'clock last Tuesday morning two men and a woman entered the boiler room, and while one man covered him with a brace of revolvers, the other threw a package into the firepot on the red hot coals.

The woman uttered a shriek as he did so, and one of the men threatened her life also. McCaffrey says he heard the scream of a baby as the package struck the fire. The men waited several minutes and then opened the furnace door again and raked the bundle about on the coals. Before moving the men threatened to kill McCaffrey if he ever revealed a word of the matter. McCaffrey kept silent until it preyed on his conscience to such an extent that he could keep quiet no longer. He says he has been unable to eat or sleep and is apparently in a very nervous state. All three of the party were so disgraced that he could not give a good description of them.

WHISTLER EXPOSITION.

Distinguished Audience Present At the Opening.

London, Feb. 22.—August E. Rodin, president of the International Society of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers, opened the Whistler exhibition today in a single afternoon in Broadway, declaring it "Open in memory of Whistler." There was a good sized audience present, including Ambassador Choate and other members of the American embassy, the British minister, Count De Laillall, Alfred Austin, the poet laureate, and James Bryce, M. P.

Russian Bombardments Continue.

Tokio, Feb. 22.—The headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria reports a continuation of the Russian bombardment of various parts of the Japanese line.

The Russians recently placed a number of heavy guns at Chaiachuan, which is two miles west of Taumtuan. Scouts of both armies collided west of Shinahao Monday night. A sharp fight took place.

London Stock Market Strong.

London, Feb. 22.—Prices on the stock exchange opened very strong today and there was an all round feeling of cheerfulness. The feeling that perfect liberty of thought and expression is prohibited in a great majority of the pulpits hinders many young men from preparing themselves to serve the church. Furthermore, inadequate salaries tend more than anything else to diminish the influence and importance of the minister in the social and civic life of the community.

Paul Met by His Children.

Moscow, Feb. 22.—Grand Duke Paul arrived here today. He was met at the railroad station by his children, Dmitry and Mary.

Sharp Fighting Continues.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—A telegram from Huan mountain, Manchuria, says sharp outpost fighting occurred Feb. 20 in the Tzinchen mountain district.

The Russian losses in the outpost skirmishes southward of Tzenti pass were 14 killed and 63 wounded.

UTAH LAWMAKERS ON HIS NATAL DAY

They Commemorate Life and Character of the Father of Our Country.

AN INTERESTING PROGRAM.

Senate and House Meet in Joint Session and Listen to Special and Eulogistic Speeches.

THE FIRST AMERICAN PRESIDENT.

Speaker Hull Pays Glowing Tribute to Him and President Love Reads Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.

Although the legislators of Utah were in session today as a joint assembly the chamber bore no trace of debate and hostile cross firing of questions. It was ladies' day and in the seats of many absent members, sat the mothers, wives and sweethearts of other house and senate members.

A number of visitors thronged the space behind the railings which separate the legislators from spectators, comfortably filling the large hall. Small bouquets of carnations handed to each person present by Sergeant-at-Arms Snow of the house, gave the room a holiday appearance, quite apart from the usual work-a-day atmosphere.

President S. H. Love of the senate, who was presiding officer of the session, called in honor of the first American president, an inimitable eulogy occupied by Speaker Hull. At his left sat Senator McKay of Weber county, who offered the opening prayer, and at his right Speaker Hull, who delivered the first eulogistic address.

The usual decorations were added to the pictures of President Washington, McKinley and Roosevelt, each of whom was the subject of a brief eulogistic speech.

THE CEREMONIES SIMPLE.

There was little tendency to go into the over-emotional field of speech making. Briefly and succinctly feeling characterized the talking, and extemporaneous efforts were among the most applauded.

Their assertions in the senate, and following their efforts to be released from the program, Senators Lawrence and Walton were absent, and their eulogies to Lincoln and Garfield had to be ordered by members called from the house.

It was 11:30 o'clock when President Love led the senators in a body from their chamber to the lower house, and called the joint assembly to order. Within an hour the program was finished, and the session dissolved. It consisted of five speeches, delivered in honor of the first American president, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Roosevelt, interspersed by appropriate musical numbers.

THE PROGRAM IN DETAIL.

President Love, after calling the assembly to order introduced the Masonic quartet, which rendered beautifully, "The Flag Went out A-tain." As an encore the quartet responded feelingly with "Sweet and Low." Prayer was offered by Senator David McKay.

In introducing Representative Thomas Green as the first speaker, President Love made touching reference to Mr. Vernon on the banks of the Potomac, where rest the remains of that illustrious character, who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Speaker Hull, in responding to the subject, "Washington," as the greatest American that ever lived, it had been truly said of him that he was the greatest of his countrymen. And why should he not be? His life was an inspiration to the nation, for he had made it the greatest nation under the sun.

The speaker referred to his conduct at Valley Forge where he had acquitted himself not unlike a God. He was a life unsullied and uncontaminated. At all times he was moved upon by love of country and his fellow countrymen, and for the benefit of his countrymen.

In conclusion Speaker Hull read Green's eulogy of Washington, as one of the most fitting tributes ever paid to this nation's character.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

In the absence of Senator Lawrence, Representative Fishburn responded to the subject, "Abraham Lincoln." In opening his remarks, Mr. Fishburn took occasion to ensure the gentleman who had been selected, for his non-appearance, as he had that his absence was almost unparadigmatic.

Abraham Lincoln, he said, could well be called the "Savior of His Country," for to his efforts was due the emancipation of this country from abject slavery and thralldom. He was a mighty personage and from a humble boy, by dint of hard effort, he rose to the topmost rung of the ladder in honor to himself and his fellow countrymen.

Following Mr. Fishburn's remarks, President Love read Lincoln's speech on the field of Gettysburg.

The quartet then rendered, "My Old Kentucky Home."

At this point President Love announced that Senator Lawrence had just sent word of his inability to be present on account of illness, a circumstance which he very much regretted.

TRIBUTE TO GARFIELD.

In speaking to the toast, "Garfield," Representative Love said in part:

"If we appeal to our imagination, we may see a humble cottage surrounded by spreading trees. Next its shade is felt the breath of the gentle breeze, the rustling notes of autumn leaves, as they fall from tree-top to the earth beneath. Even at that time, when all nature smiled for a harvest-home, and in her eagerness to pay tribute to the people of a great nation, gave to the world one more noble spirit and as it developed to manhood it trod the path of adversity as many of the sons of our country, as it were, were born, and toiled hard as many a day, near the scorching rays of the noon-day sun he trod the four-path in an humble effort to secure for himself the rudiments of an education, dividing his time between the labors of the farm