

TRIBUTE TO THE PIONEERS.

(Continued from page one.)

care of the physical resources of the country in the same spirit which has made Utah what it is. (Cheers.)

METALLIC WEALTH.

"You have developed your metallic wealth wonderfully, and your growth is not a boom growth. It is a thoroughly healthy, normal growth. I hardly know of any other city in the world which cannot bring to mind another city which, without some special call to make development very rapidly, has developed as steadily and as quickly as this city in which I am. (Cheers.) During the past decade the population has doubled and the wealth quadrupled, and labor has received as high a compensation as is paid elsewhere anywhere. So, although this is not essentially a mining state, in the last year, you marketed \$30,000,000 worth of ore, and again you showed some special capacity to do so, as to make both irrigated agriculture and stock raising in all its forms a great industry. Now when you deal with a mine you take the ore out of the earth and take it away, and in the end exhaust the mine. The time may be very long in coming, before it is exhausted, or it may be a short time; but in any event mining means the exhaustion of the mine.

ABOUT AGRICULTURE.

"But that is just exactly what agriculture does not and must not mean. And I have here with me (cheers)—I have here with me, the keeper of my conscience in agricultural matters, and a better keeper of man's conscience than any man ever had. So far from agriculture exhausting the land, it is always the sign of a vicious system of agriculture if the land is rendered

poor by it. The direct contrary should be the fact, after the farmer has had his farm for his life, he should be able to hand it to his children as a far better farm than when he had it. In these regions, in the rocky mountain region, it is especially incumbent upon us to treat the question of the natural pasturage. The question of the forests, and the question of the use of the waters all from the one standpoint, the standpoint of the far-seeing statesman, of the far-seeing citizen who wishes to preserve and not to exhaust the resources of the country, who wishes to see these resources come into the hands, not of a few men of great wealth, but of all into the hands of a few men who will speculate with them, but distributed among many men each of whom intends to make his home in the land. (Cheers.)

THE ARID WEST.

"Now this whole arid and semi-arid region is by nature the stock range of the nation; and while I have not, wouldn't have, any favorites among our people, I do not know but that by force of that association and habit I am almost more closely akin to those who raise cattle and stock on the great plains than toward any others. I was a cow man once myself.

THE RANGE QUESTION.

"And one of the questions which has risen to confront us is how this range may be made to produce the greatest number and best quality of horses, cattle and sheep, not only this year, not only next year, but for this and the next generation. Now the old system of grazing the ranges so closely as to injure the whole crop of grass was a serious detriment to the development of the west. A serious detriment to our people. The ranges must be treated as a great invested capital, and we should

not dissipate or partially destroy that capital. That is something that we cannot afford to do. As a nation of homesteaders, wise men, a wise nation cannot afford to do that, but maintains such capital unimpaired, and strives to increase it. And more and more the ranch lands will be used heretofore in conjunction with the small irrigable areas which they enclose, so that the industry can take on a still more stable character than ever before. It is impossible to move the stock to the parts pertaining to their ranch home. And our aim must be steadily to help develop the settler, the man who lives on the land, and is growing up with it, and raising his children to own it hereafter. (Cheers.) More and more hereafter the stockmen will have the necessity forced upon them of providing green summer pasture within the limits of their own ranches. And so the question of irrigation is well-nigh as important to stockmen as to the agriculturist.

MOUNTAIN FORESTS.

"And in the same way our mountain forests must be preserved from the harm done by over-grazing. Let enough grazing be done—let all the grazing be done in them that can be done without injury to them, but do not let the mountain forests be despoiled by the men who will over-graze them in a few years and then go somewhere else, and leave so much diminished heritage for those who remain permanently in the land. (Prolonged applause.)

SHEEP AND CATTLE.

"I believe that already the movement has begun which will make in the long run the stockraisers, of whom I have

in the abstract, it could be enforced on the people of the state believe in it. We can enforce the provisions of the forest reserve law or any other law, only so far as the best sentiments of the community or the state will permit that enforcement; and there it lies, not with the people at Washington, but with you yourselves, to see that such policies are supported as will actually tend to the benefit of the homesteaders and the sure and steady building of our state as a whole.

IRRIGATION PROBLEM.

"And now one word as to the greatest question with which our people as a whole have to deal in the matter of internal development today, the question of irrigation. Not in recent years has any more important law been put upon the statute books of the federal government than the law, a year ago, providing for the first time that the national government should interest itself in aiding and building up a system of irrigated agriculture of the Rocky Mountain and plain states. And here the government has, to a degree, sit at the feet of Gamaliel in the person of Utah; for what you had done and learned was of incalculable benefit to those who engaged in framing and getting through the national irrigation law. For irrigation was first practiced on a large scale in this state. The necessity of the pioneers here led to the development of irrigation to a degree absolutely unknown before upon this continent, and in no respect was the wisdom of the early pioneers made more evident than in the judicious care they took to provide for small farms carefully tilled by those who lived on and benefited from them. And hence it comes about that the average amount of land required to support the family in Utah is smaller than in any other part of the United States. (Applause.) Because we all know that when we once get irrigation practically applied rain is a very poor substitute for it.

WANTS UTAH'S HELP.

"Now the federal government must co-operate with Utah and Utah's people for the further extension of the irrigated area. Many of the smaller problems of obtaining a water supply have already been solved, and so well solved that, as I said, many—some of the most important provisions of the federal act, such as the control of irrigation works by the communities which they serve, such as making the water appurtenant to the land, and not a source for speculation and sale of the land, all of that was based upon the experience of Utah. Of course the control of the larger streams which flow through more than one state must come under the federal government. Now many of the great projects which are ultimately so to enlarge the irrigable area, which are ultimately to so increase its population and its wealth, are surrounded with intricate complications, because of the high development which irrigation has already reached in this state. Necessarily the federal government officers in charge of these questions must proceed with great caution, so as not to disturb personal vested rights. But subject to that they will go forward as fast as they safely can. They now are eager to see construction work begin in the arid region, but they realize, and all men who have actually done irrigation work here among those I am addressing will realize that no man is more delicate than the practical irrigator in regard to any change in the method of water distribution. He wants to look well before he leaps. He has learned by trying experience what damage can come from well meant changes hastily made. You know you will find that all through life, I thoroughly distrust hardness of heart, but I have a more profound distrust for softness of heart; and the damage of the one is no greater than the damage of the other, and that applies not only to irrigation but to various forms of philanthropy as well.

WHAT GOVERNMENT CAN DO.

"The government can do a good deal. The government will do a good deal, but your experience here in Utah has shown that the greatest results which are accomplished must spring directly from the sturdy courage, the self-dependence, the iron resolution of the individual, such as shown by the early suffering and achievements of the pioneers. They were the men who sought and found a livelihood, and was once the desert, and they must be protected in the legitimate fruits of their toil.

BUILD RESERVOIRS.

"Now one of the tasks that the government must do here in Utah is to build reservoirs for the storage of the flood water. To undertake works too great to be undertaken by private capital; and great as that task is, and

great as its benefits will become, the government must do still more. Besides the storage of water, there must be protection of the water sheds, and that is why I ask you to help the United States government to protect the water sheds by protecting the forests upon them. (Cheers.) I speak in a community which has achieved a wonderful development, chiefly because of the self-reliant spirit of those who made it up. I speak in a building made when no other building like it was within 1,000 miles, within a 1,000 miles there was no other building like it. I speak in a city which developed a first class character, not only in the matter of Indian and desert. I speak in a community where people came not to the rich fertile bottom lands in a humid region, but to the region of the plain and the mountain, to a dry country of little rainfall, and which then seemed the most unpromising country that could be settled, but these people have built these great cities upon it, and over it I have been traveling it this morning, through the beautiful fields and farms and orchards. To you I need hardly approach the doctrine of self-reliance, of self-confidence, self-mastery, self-control, it should be the doctrine learned by every American citizen.

STURDY QUALITIES.

"The law can do much, natural advantages do much, but most must be done by the individual man, the individual woman, for himself or herself. (Cheers.) Nothing can take the place of the sturdy qualities of the sum of these sturdy qualities in the individual, to which we allude, when we speak of a given man or a given woman that he or she has a strong and fine character. Character is what counts most. (Cheers.)

THE OLD SOLDIERS.

"I have been welcomed today by the men of the Grand Army, by the men who are my own comrades in the Spanish-American war, and the war of the Philippines, and by men who took part in the Indian war. The freedom with which Utah has sent her sons to the front when the nation called to arms, is but a proof of your power to combine

foundation. The nation must have material prosperity, and material well-being brought about by the average citizenship, as a foundation, and then upon that, on top of that foundation, must be raised the superstructure of a higher life, the superstructure of a life which teaches us what the best things in life really are, the superstructure of an education, using the word "education" in the deepest and the broadest sense, which will make every man and every woman anxious to do his or her duty in the family, as neighbors and to the state. And finally each man and each woman must have in his or her breast the lofty trait, lofty things which marks a good, generous nation. I have spoken of the men of the Civil war. We owe to what they did the fact that there is now a president to address you (Cheers.)

DEBT OF GRATITUDE.

"The fact that now the president of the American republic can go from one end of this nation to the other and be at home among his fellow countrymen anywhere. These men, the men who volunteered in the war that this nation has had to fight, and the gallant men to whom all Americans owe such a debt, the men whom I dearly loved as officers or as fellow countrymen and with whom I have delighted to work, to uphold the honor of the flag, these men did what they did, and have shown us what it means to have in one the power of realizing in practical effort aspiration after an ideal. And when in 1861 Abraham Lincoln called to arms, the easy thing, the thrifty thing was to disregard the call. The people that did that stayed at home, and they walked softly, they walked delicately in the ways of ease. (Applause.) For them was not the night in the frozen mud of midwinter beside the trenches; not for them the long walks in the scorching sun, foot sore and weary, not for them to face death upon the field of battle, or upon the fevered cot of the hospital. The men who went into the army that the flag might be kept whole and without a seam, and this country remain one in fact and free in fact as well as in name.

of Utah, I can not forget this great opportunity. It seems to me, that no man, unless he traveled from ocean to ocean, can be called a true American. No man can properly sit in the council of the president unless he has traveled and met with the people. If not in faith, at least in training, our president is a westerner, and as I have accompanied him through the western states, he has seemed to be a westerner almost by adoption. I hope you have a warm spot for the American navy (outburst of applause). Well, I see that you have, and no state sent better or more splendid volunteers to the Philippines. So we wait now of your young men to tread the decks of our war vessels. Gov. Wells has expressed a wish that one of our large war ships be named after this state (Applause). And I see you want it, too. Well, in so far as I have a right to, I will say that if, by the help of your representatives at Washington, we get next winter, as was given us last winter, five powerful battleships, one of them shall be named the Utah! This brought the audience up standing, and it was several minutes before quiet was restored. "And if she does half as well as the people of this state have done, you will never regret it. The navy costs a great deal of money, almost \$1.75 per capita of our population. But it keeps you at peace, and if you join us in maintaining a fleet on the sea, we can promise you a place with the world, which will enable you to go on developing the resources of your country uninterfered with." The secretary received prolonged applause as he sat down.

SECRETARY WILSON HEARD.

Gov. Wells then announced that the shortness of the president's stay in the city prevented any more speechmaking. But as the Hon. Jas. Wilson, secretary of agriculture, was present, he might at least stand up and be seen. Secretary Wilson did stand up, and received an ovation amounting to "Speech! Speech!" So he distinguished visitor did speak, but only briefly. He said: "We are in Utah and intend doing you all the good we can. We are having foreign grains



Littleness in Price

There's a Littleness in Price and a Bigness in quality of all we sell. Furniture and all that furniture stands for. The best only for the best people at a littleness in price.

FOR INSTANCE:

Fancy Cobbler Seat Rockers	\$2.50
for	
Ladies' Fancy Wicker Rockers	\$2.50
for	

H. Dinwoodey Furniture Co.

was not forgotten. The caves were draped all around the building with national colors, and the promenades leading to the South Temple and West Temple street entrances were handsomely festooned and decorated with colors and designs. The entire front ranged bunting, with the word "Welcome" in large and generous letters above the gates. The stake authorities did a very nice thing in this display, and the workmen acting under their patriotic direction were successful and very happy in their efforts.



THREE DESERET NEWS CAMERA SHOTS AT THE PRESIDENT.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Deseret News special photographer, Mr. Fries, got several good camera snaps on the president. The one on the left is particularly happy, where he is shown with Governor Wells. Said the "News" photographer: "Mr. President, I would like very much to have a photograph of you for the Deseret News." The president smiled as he stepped forward. Halting for a moment he turned to Governor Wells and good-naturedly said: "Come on, governor, let us have our pictures taken together." Governor Wells complied and the photographer, pushing the button, did the rest. The picture in the center was obtained just as the president and governor in their carriage fell into the procession at the depot. The one on the right shows the president tipping his hat to the children from the platform upon which he addressed them at the city and county building.

the capacity for dealing in practical fashion with practical men, for combining that capacity with the feeling of fealty, and a lofty ideal. No man is fit for anything if he has not got both qualities. I want him to keep his eyes on the stars, but his feet on the ground, of course, if he does not—if the average man here does not earn his own living, does not develop the land, does not show that he is a good business man, a good farmer, a good workman, a good professional man, in whomsoever of life he has been called to, if he doesn't do that, the nation will crumble.

SUPPORT HIS OWN.

"No amount of heroic aspiration takes the place of ability to earn one's bread. He had better have the ability to earn his bread first. I don't care how anxious a man is to show a national standard, or a national virtue, if he does not take care of his wife and children, and provide for them, he is a poor citizen. That is his first duty. His first duty is to pull his own weight. His first duty is to be able to support himself, and those dependent upon him. His first duty is to be able to earn his livelihood, to be able to show the thrift, the energy, the power to sustain the business with intelligence and skill, of which he is called, and thus tend to build up our material well-being. That is his first duty, and if that is all he does, he is a pretty poor creature also. No one quality is enough to build up any man. Of course, you may as well talk of a man's body being sound if one-half of it is sound. He has got to have, he must have the thrift, the power to work, the power to bring success from material things as a foundation, and the nation must have that as its

and plants brought in for adoption here. We are studying and investigating and are interested in everything pertaining to your agricultural needs; and we are able to help you as Congress gives my department all the money we want, and the president is extending help in every way he can."

The governor then asked the great audience to remain until the presidential party was out of the building.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Prof. McClellan played the Star Spangled Banner on the great organ, and the audience joining in. A "News" reporter was promptly at the west entrance as the president entered his carriage, to look out for possible anarchist manifestations from some stranger. But there were none, and the president drove briskly away, as several kodaks were snapped on him. Secret service men followed immediately behind the carriage to the street where they jumped into a surrey ready for them. The president's escort of 50 rough riders under Captain J. F. Critchlow.

FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel J. W. Bubb, commanding. Twelfth United States Infantry band. Four companies of Twelfth United States batteries.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier General John Q. Cannon, commanding. First Regiment band, national guard of Utah.

THIRD DIVISION.

Colonel M. M. Ketchum, commanding. Haverbach's band.

FOURTH DIVISION.

James Devine, commanding. All Halls band, 30 pieces.

A BRILLIANT STREET PAGEANT.

(Continued from page one.)

J. W. Bubb, A. Eldridge, Charles Ward, George Barber, Henry Welch, R. W. Barnes, A. J. Stooker, William Richards, John R. Bransford, Frank T. Taylor, James S. Ferguson, C. Ira Tully, W. W. Burton, Glen Miller, Charles Keith, Jerry Langford, L. M. Fisher, H. T. Shurtliff, Horace Eldridge, Fleeter S. Harris, R. H. Channing, W. F. Adams, L. H. Pernsworth, Rodney Badger, Jr., E. H. Callister, Dan C. Loftus, G. E. Carpenter, W. D. Van Blarcom, B. F. Nevins, E. A. Smith, Dr. Henry La Motte, Frank L. Hines, Ben E. Edredore, W. H. Dale.

ORDER OF THE CARRIAGES.

Following was the order of the carriages in the procession:

Carriage No. 1—The president, Secretary Loeb, Governor Wells, Mayor Thompson, C. A. Sperry, Emil Johnson, J. S. Barlow and Andrew Smith, Jr., special policemen rode on either side of the president's carriage.

Carriage No. 2—W. W. Stone, R. H. Taylor, S. A. Connell, M. C. Latta of the secret service.

Carriage No. 3—Extra carriage.

Carriage No. 4—Extra carriage.

Carriage No. 5—Extra carriage.

Carriage No. 6—Extra carriage.

Carriage No. 7—Extra carriage.

Carriage No. 8—Extra carriage.

Carriage No. 9—Extra carriage.

Carriage No. 10—Extra carriage.

Tonight

If your liver is out of order, causing Bilelessness, Sick Headache, Heartburn, or Constipation, take a dose of

Hood's Pills

On retiring, and tomorrow your digestive organs will be regulated and you will be bright, active and ready for any kind of work. This has been the experience of others; it will be yours. HOOD'S PILLS are sold by all medicine dealers. 25 cts.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of 