

# ROOSEVELT AT BANQUET TO GENERAL WRIGHT

Enthusiastic Reception Given the President and a Tennessean Who Is Also One of the Heroes of the Nation--President Feelingly Refers to the Reunion of the North and South--Danger on Too Hasty Action in the Philippines Discussed  
--General Wright Talks on the Islands.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Although the festivities of the day celebrated the home-coming of General Luke E. Wright, vice-governor of the Philippines, it is no reflection upon the warmth of the welcome extended to him to say that President Roosevelt's presence was the overshadowing feature of the day.

Excursion trains were run into the city and a number of distinguished persons were present to participate in the celebration. Among them were Governor Benton McMillan and General Joseph Wheeler.

Immediately after the president's arrival there was a parade through the streets to the Gayoso hotel, where a breakfast was tendered to the president and Governor Wright by the ladies of Memphis.

## BEFORE AND AFTER THE ELECTION, HOW IT MUST BE

A man can render a service of the very highest character at home, but owing to the very nature of our system of government, he must in his election at least represent particularly a given party. I say in his election, at least, for after election, if he is worth anything, he must be a representative of the whole country.

"But there are certain branches of the public service in which, if we are wise

and it was in this state that the first self-governing community of American free-men was established upon waters flowing into the gulf. The pioneers of Tennessee were among the earliest in that great westward march which thrust the nation's border across the continent to the Pacific, and it is eminently fitting that a son of Tennessee should now play so prominent a part in the further movement of expansion beyond the Pacific. There have been presidents of the United States but 113 years, and during 16 of those years Tennesseans sat in the White House. Hardihood and daring, and iron resolution are of right to be expected among the sons of a state which nurtured Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston; which

cult, because it was waged amid the pathless jungles of great tropic islands and against a foe very elusive, very treacherous, and often inconceivably cruel both toward our men and toward the great numbers of peace-loving Filipinos who gladly welcomed our advent. The soldiers included both regulars and volunteers, men from the North, the South, the East, and the West, men from Pennsylvania and from Tennessee, no less than men from the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific slope—and to all alike we give honor for they acted as American soldiers should. Cruelties were committed here and there. The fact that they were committed under well-nigh intolerable provocation affords no excuse for such cruelties, nor can we admit as justification that they were retaliatory in kind. Every effort has been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers and the wrongdoing itself has been completely stopped. But these misdeeds were exceptional, and their occurrence in no wise alters the fact that the American army in the Philippines showed as a whole not only splendid soldierly qualities but a high order of humanity in dealing with their foes. A hundred thousand of our troops went to the Philippines. Among them were some who offended against the right. Well, are we altogether immaculate at home? I think not. I ask for no special consideration to be shown our friends and kinsmen, our sons and brothers, who during three years so well upheld the national honor in the Philippines. I ask merely that we do the same equal justice to the soldier who went abroad and faced death and lived hard as we show to his fellow who stayed at home and lived easily and in comfort; and if we show that equal justice we will doff our hats to the man who has put the whole country under obligations by the victory he helped to win in the Philippines.

anted his life, his liberty and the chance to pursue happiness as he wishes, in a way as he does not harm his fellows, in a way which the islands have never known before during all their recorded history. There are bands of Iadrones, of brigands, still in existence. Now and then they may show sporadic increase. This will be due occasionally to disaffection with some of the things that our government does which are best—for example, the effort to quarantine against the plague and to enforce necessary sanitary precautions, gently and tactfully though it was made, produced violent hostility among some of the more ignorant natives. Again, a disease like the cattle plague may cause in some given province such want that a part of the inhabitants revert to their ancient habit of brigandage. But the islands have never been as orderly, as peaceful, or as prosperous as now; and in no other oriental country, whether ruled by Asiatics or Europeans, is there anything approaching to the amount of individual liberty and of self-government which our rule has brought to the Filipinos. The nation owes a great debt to the people through whom this splendid work for civilization has been achieved, and therefore on behalf of the nation I have come here tonight to thank, in your presence, your fellow-townsmen, because he has helped us materially to add a new page to the honor roll of American history, General Wright. I greet you, I thank you, and I wish you well."

General Wright, responding to the address of welcome, said the criticisms of the army and navy were unjust. There might be isolated cases of cruelty deserving censure, but the cases were exceptions, not the rule. On the whole, he said, the war was conducted in a most humane manner. The alleged friction between the civil and military government, he said, has been greatly exaggerated. The Filipinos could never govern themselves without being taught to do so. He thought congress was going too fast rather than too slow. The interests of the islanders at present could be subserved by a non-partisan administration of their affairs, such as existed today. He said he himself did not know whether there were more republicans or democrats in the civil service in the islands.

At midnight the presidential party left for Washington over the Southern railroad. No stops will be made en route.

## AS TO THE MONEY TO BE PAID OUT FOR LIVERIES

Whether or Not Reynolds Shall Have \$5 More Per Month Causes Lively Discussion in Council.

In the report of the finance committee at the council meeting last night it was recommended that the chief of police be allowed \$50 per month for livery expenses instead of \$45 as granted now.

The clause called for a lively discussion in which Aldermen Cohen, Duggan and Sichenler took part. Some of the aldermen were inclined to allow the extra \$5, but others objected on the grounds that it would be poor economy.

Alderman Duggan remarked that he would rather allow \$50 for the maintenance of a horse and buggy for the use of the chief and city detective than to take \$50 out of the city treasury each month to be used by the chief for keeping a race horse.

The remark went unnoticed and the matter was left in the hands of the police committee.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

## WHY THROUGH HE MUST HAVE BEEN WEARY, INDEED

Including some brief remarks at the breakfast, the president spoke four times during the day. Altogether, it was a splendid tribute to the affection and esteem in which General Wright is held at home.

That Mrs. Wright is also exceedingly popular was made apparent by the applause which greeted every reference to her. This was especially marked at the Auditorium when the president referred to the fact that his mother's brother served in the confederate navy under her father, who was Admiral Semmes.

Mayor Williams and Governor McMillan both made addresses of welcome here, and the audience was very enthusiastic when General Wright delivered his response.

President Roosevelt had not intended to speak at this reception, but the assemblage would not be denied. He said: "I am glad, indeed, to have the honor of coming today to your beautiful city, in your beautiful state, to greet, in behalf of the whole country, a Tennessean who has rendered high and honorable service to the whole country, a Tennessean of whom it can be said, as it has been said of the Greek hero:

Much has he seen and known; cities of men,  
Himself, not least, but honored of them all;  
And drunk delight of battle with his peers  
Far on the ringing plains of Troy.

"We are one people absolutely. The memories of the civil war are now heritages of honor alike to those whose fathers wore the blue and for those whose fathers wore the gray. There is one not inappropriate coincidence today—my mother's brother served under Mrs. Wright's

and far-seeing, we will never allow partisan politics to enter. [Applause.] There must be no partisan politics in the army or navy of the United States. All that concerns us to know about any general or admiral, about a mighty captain by sea or by land, is whether he is a thoroughly fit commander and loyal to the country as a whole. In the same way, if we are wise, if we care for our reputation abroad, if we are sensitive of our honor at home, we will allow no question of partisan politics ever to enter into the administration of the great commands which came under our flag as a result of the war with Spain.

"Hence I say that General Wright, like Governor Taft and his associates, has rendered a peculiar service to every man jealous of the honor of the American name in what he has done in administering the Philippine islands. For 14 months he has been part of my business to see how the work there was done. I am not speaking exaggeratingly; I am speaking literally, telling the bare, naked truth, when I say that never during that time has a question of party politics entered into even the smallest action of those in control of the Philippine islands.

## CANNOT AFFORD TO HAVE NATIONAL HONOR STAINED

"Now, my fellow citizens, we cannot afford to have the honor of the nation besmirched with regard to our independencies. If we wrong ourselves at home we are to blame and we pay the penalty. But if we allow wrongs in connection with the islands, not only the islands suffer, but an indelible stigma of shame comes to the American name. I am earnestly desirous that the administration of the Philippines shall be put and kept upon such a plane of patriotic efficiency that no change will be made in it owing to any change of party here at home. Party feeling should, of course, stop at the waterline."

The reception tendered by the colored people was remarkable. General Wright earned their undying gratitude during the two yellow fever epidemics 20 years ago by remaining here when most of the whites had fled, and seeing that the sick were cared for.

The hall was packed, galleries and pit, to suffocation, and the whole spirit of the proceedings breathed love and admiration for their friend.

General Wright, in addressing the colored audience, talked chiefly of their future, telling them of the difficult problems before them. He said it would perhaps have been better for both races had the change from slavery to citizenship not come so suddenly.

## WHEN THE TWO HEROES GREETED COLORED FOLK

The scene at the reception where he was introduced beggars description. The colored people became perfectly frantic, jumped up and down in their enthusiasm and yelled themselves hoarse.

At the conclusion of the president's remarks the audience of over 3,000 united in singing "God Be With Us Till We Meet Again."

There were 300 guests at the banquet last night, the attendance being limited to that number. Governor Longino of Mississippi traveled from Jackson to be present.

President Roosevelt, in responding to the toast "Our Country," said: "It is a real and great pleasure to come to this typical city of the southern Mississippi valley in order to greet a typical American, a citizen of Tennessee, who deserves honor not only from his state, but from the entire country—General Luke E. Wright. We have a right to expect a high standard of manhood from Tennessee. It was one of the first two states created west of the Allegheny mountains,

sent into the American navy one of the most famous fighting admirals of all time, Farragut.

## THAT HE IS WITH US IS A PROOF OF OUR REUNION

"There is another reason why our country should be glad that it was General Wright who rendered this service. General Wright fought with distinguished gallantry among the gallant men who served in the armies of the Confederacy during the Civil War. We need no proof of the completeness of our reunion as a people. When the war with Spain came the sons of the men who wore the blue and the sons of the men who wore the gray vied with one another in the effort to get into the ranks and face a foreign foe under the old flag that had been carried in triumph under Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor and Andrew Jackson. It was my own good fortune to serve under that fearless fighter, old Joe Wheeler, a memory of which I shall always be proud. But if we needed any proof of the unity of our interests it would have been afforded this very year by General Wright, the ex-Confederate, in his administration as acting governor of the Philippine islands. Upon him during the months of summer rested a heavier burden of responsibility than upon any other public servant at that particular time; and not the least of his titles to our regard is the way in which he was able to work on terms of cordial good will with the head of the army, himself a man who had honored the blue uniform as Wright had honored the gray.

"General Wright's work has been as difficult as it was important. The events of the last four years have definitely decided that whether we wish to or not we must hereafter play a great part in the world. We can not escape facing the duties. We may shirk them if we are built of poor stuff, or we may take hold and do them if we are fit sons of our sires—but face them we must, whether we will or not. Our duty in the Philippine Islands has simply been one of the duties that thus have come upon us. We are there, and we can no more haul down our flag and abandon the islands than we could now abandon Alaska. Whether we are glad or sorry that events forced us to go there is aside from the question; the point is that, as the inevitable result of the war with Spain, we found ourselves in the Philippines and that we could not leave the islands without discredit. The islanders were wholly unfit to govern themselves, and if we had left there would have been a brief period of bloody chaos, and then some other nation would have stepped in to do the work which we had shirked. It can not be too often repeated that there was no question that the work had to be done. All the question was, whether we would do it well or ill; and, thanks to the choice of men like Governor Wright, it has been done well. The first and absolutely indispensable requisite was order—peace. The reign of lawless violence, of resistance to legitimate authority, the reign of anarchy, could no more be tolerated than it could be tolerated here in our own land.

## AMERICAN FLAG STANDS FOR ORDER AND LIBERTY

"The American flag stands for orderly liberty, and it stands for it abroad as it stands for it at home. The task of our soldiers was to restore and maintain order in the islands. The army had the task to do, and it did it well and thoroughly. The fullest and heartiest praise belongs to our soldiers who in the Philippines brought to a triumphant conclusion a war, small indeed compared to the gigantic struggle in which the older men whom I am addressing took part in the early sixties, but inconceivably harassing and diffi-

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MINING APPLICATION, No 4626.

United States Land Office, Helena, Montana, November 18, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Clark, by Arthur H. Wethey, his attorney-in-fact, whose postoffice address is Butte, Silver Bow county, Montana, has this day filed an application for a patent for 17 linear feet, the same being for 3 feet in a westerly and 14 feet in an easterly direction from the point of discovery on the Whitmore lode mining claim, situated in Summit valley (unorg.) mining district, Silver Bow county, Montana, the position, course and extent of the said mining claim, designated by an official survey thereof, as Survey No. 6761, Township No. 3 north, Range No. 8 west, a notice of which was posted on the claim on the 17th day of November, 1902, and being more particularly set forth and described in the official field notes and plats thereof on file in this office, as follows, to wit:

Beginning at Corner No. 1, a granite stone 6x8x18 inches, 15 inches deep from which the one-quarter section corner on north boundary of Section No. 13, Township 3 north, Range 8 west, bears south 70 degrees, 46 minutes west 104 feet, and running thence north 88 degrees, 30 minutes east 17 feet to Corner No. 2; thence north 21 degrees, 30 minutes east 11.3 feet to Corner No. 3; thence south 88 degrees, 30 minutes west 17 feet to Corner No. 4; thence south 21 degrees, 30 minutes west 11.3 feet to Corner No. 1 and place of beginning, containing an area of 0.004 acres, of which 0.002 is in conflict with Survey No. 779 and not claimed, leaving a net area of 0.002 acres claimed by the above named applicant for patent.

The location of this mine is recorded in the office of the recorder of Silver Bow county, on page 78 in Book T of Lodes.

On the west is Survey No. 856, Skip lode, Adam Farraday, applicant; on the south is Survey No. 497, Late Acquisition lode, Nephi Packard, applicant.

FRANK D. MIRACLE, Register.  
JOS. H. HARPER, United States Claim Agent.  
(First publication, November 19, 1902.)

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Children's High Cut Storm Rubbers worth 40c, only.....	<b>25c</b>	Big snap, 120 pairs Ladies' Shoes, regular \$2.00 grade, now.....	<b>\$1.00</b>
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