

# DR. ALBERT SHAW LECTURES AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY

## "Morals of Trade" Is Editor's Subject.

In the presence of a large audience that filled Hearst Hall last night Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, delivered the first annual lecture under the Barbara Weinstock lectureship on "The Morals of Trade."

This lectureship was founded by Henry Weinstock of Sacramento, with an endowment of \$5000, a sum sufficient to allow of one lecture a year. The general subject for all the lectures is "The Moral of Trade," a theme that will provide many thoughtful discussions in the future. In order to understand Mr. Weinstock's object in creating this lectureship, his statement to President Wheeler at the time of its founding may be taken into account. It reads as follows:

I was prompted to make the endowment because in my business experience I have met many men who have not one standard of success and that is to make money, and who seem to think that it was not possible to succeed in trade without more or less of a sacrifice of the ethical side of their nature. While this view of the trade is not so universal today as it was thirty or forty years ago, it nevertheless widely prevails. The purpose of the lectureship is to do whatever can be done toward correcting such mistaken notions by educating the minds of men, more especially of young men who are preparing themselves for commercial careers, to the belief that success in business is more probable and more lasting if conducted upon a high ethical plane, and that true success lies in developing character rather than in heaping up gold.

**AGE OF COMMERCIALISM.**

Dr. Shaw declared that he did not propose to warn his hearers to study penal codes or to study the definitions of grand and petty larceny in order to fully understand the morals of trade. He then referred to the various recognized professions and the ethics that govern them, and said that no man was a true member of a profession who did not admit, both in theory and in practice, that he had a public function to serve and that he must frequently be at some discomfort or disadvantage because of the calls of professional duty.

"The lawyer bears an important public relation in the dispensing of justice," said Dr. Shaw, "and to the protection of the innocent and feeble. The physician's public obligation is in part prescribed by the laws of the State and by the codes evolved by the profession itself for its own guidance. I need not refer to the unselfish devotion of most of the members of the clerical profession, for this is evident to all observant persons."

"It is clear enough, in the case of a professional man, that he is false to his profession and to his plain obligations if he shows himself to be ruled by the anti-social spirit; that is to say, if he considers himself absolved from any duties toward the community about him."

In the category with the three professions above mentioned the speaker added those of teaching, architecture, chemistry, engineering and electricity, mining and journalism.

**POSITIVE ETHICAL STANDARDS.**

In speaking of the professions mentioned Dr. Shaw went quite deeply into the subject. In part he said:

In all these callings it is demanded not merely that men shall be subject to the private rules of conduct—that they must not cheat, or lie, or steal, or take unfair advantage of their neighbors or of the public—but in addition and in the most important sense that they shall be subject to public standards that relate to the welfare of the whole community, and that require of them the exercise of a true public spirit.

After a scholarly analysis of the ethical characteristics of professional life, Dr. Shaw said:

The whole thesis that I wish to develop is simple this: That however it may have been in the business life in times past, there has been such a tremendous change in the organization and methods of the business world and in the relative importance of the functions of the business man in the community that the distinctions which have hitherto set apart the professions and have become obsolete for all practical purposes in many branches and departments of the business world.

At least, the work of the responsible leaders is no longer to be regarded as essentially a thing of private concern and individual responsibility. If the business world is not characterized, first, by public spirit and a sense of public duty in general, and second, by the special and technical sense of public or departmental duty, it is in the view of the speaker falling short of its best opportunities and is failing to provide for the welfare of the modern business world to which it is for the conditions that have in the fulness of time given it so great a power and so dominant a position, and it must not shrink the responsibilities that belong to it as fully and truly as they belong to any of the professions.

**CAPITALISM A BOON TO MAN.**

Dr. Shaw then said that the economic progress of the past century, often termed "capitalism," was an immeasurable boon to mankind. He said that the progress of the last century had swept away many evils, by forcing itself into a world of poverty, disease, of depraved public life, of low morals pervading the community—a world of class distinctions in which the state of the vast majority was little better than that of serfs.

The speaker dwelt upon the evils that followed a development of wealth as due to demonstrating the "law of

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.**

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Is there anything in the evidence of one's senses?

Is there anything in the testimony of one's friends?

Can reliance be placed upon statements from people we know?

Are the opinions of local citizens of any greater moment than those of strangers?

Would you sooner believe people living in some far-away place than citizens of your own city?

We think not, for home proof can easily be investigated.

Dr. N. Nason, retired, of 3528 Twenty-second street, says: "I am not certain whether a fall I met with some seven years ago was the primary cause of my backache or not, but I noticed from then on I was subject to attacks. Knowing that my kidneys were either sluggish or over-excited, it struck me if Doan's Kidney Pills were for those organs alone they might help me to tide over a rather severe attack of backache, and I took a course of the treatment. It stopped the aching. I will be pleased to recommend Doan's Kidney Pills when opportunities present themselves."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50c. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.



H. WEINSTOCK  
SACRAMENTO MERCHANT AND PATRON OF EDUCATION, WHO FOUNDED THE BARBARA WEINSTOCK LECTURESHIP ON "THE MORALS OF TRADE" AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

supply and demand" and the "iron law of wages," and then described the gradual betterment of affairs due to the sheer exertion of capital and the discipline and training of workers.

In referring to the vast system of transportation in this country, Dr. Shaw said that the roads were passing out of the hands of stockjobbers and speculators into the control of trained men who recognized that their duty was to work for the public and not against it.

"We have reached a point," he said, "where their relations to all the elaborate interests of the community are such that their public character becomes more and more pronounced and evident."

**DUTIES OF CORPORATIONS.**

Quoting President C. P. Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, that "publicity should rule the roads, and that they must take the public into their confidence and ask for what they want and no more," the speaker said:

Mr. Mellen's state of mind is that which ought to prevail among all the managers of corporations which enjoy public franchises and perform functions fundamental to the welfare of the community. There will, at times be prejudice and passion on the part of the public, and unfair demands will be made. The same thing is clearly true when one considers nowadays the delicate and important functions of the world of banking and finance. The banks are not merely private money-making institutions, but have public functions that admittedly affect the whole social organization from the Government itself down to the humblest laborer. They must concern themselves about the soundness and the sufficiency of the monetary circulation; they must protect the credit and foster the welfare

## DUCHESS HELPS REBEL FORCES

### MRS. MAYBRICK ARE VICTORIOUS

Prisoner's Release From Aylesbury Due to the Mediation of a Kindly English Woman

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Mrs. Florence Maybrick is now in a home in a distant part of England and under the care of the members of a religious sisterhood. She has not been released and she is kept under surveillance, but to all intents and purposes her life now, compared to her existence in Aylesbury prison, is that of a free woman. She will remain where she is until next July, when her punishment will be ended under special license and she will be allowed to go free, subject to the usual conditions governing ticket-of-leave convicts.

The transfer of Mrs. Maybrick from a penal prison to a quiet country home constitutes an almost unprecedented action on the part of the authorities. It was due to the mediation of Adeline Marie, Duchess of Bedford, who as a visitor to Aylesbury prison for many years has taken a keen personal interest in Mrs. Maybrick and finally succeeded in obtaining the mitigation of punishment to the extent of her being allowed to spend the last six months of her confinement outside the prison walls. The Home Office several months ago agreed to meet the request of the Duchess of Bedford, although it imposed a pledge of secrecy. Therefore in order to permit her hair to grow out again and for the recuperation of her health Mrs. Maybrick was quietly transferred to this private institution, where, although she is still actually a convict under a life sentence, she lives in a freedom that belies her real status.

Her exact whereabouts is guarded with extraordinary secrecy, chiefly for the purpose of preventing criticism of the Government for having taken the foregoing exceptional steps in her case.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—In view of the suggestion that has been made in the press to the effect that Mrs. Maybrick when released from prison will not be permitted to land in the United States on the ground that she has been a convict, it is learned that this issue probably will be avoided. The State

Department practice has been to admit the right of an American woman who has married an alien to regain her citizenship in America on the death of her husband by a mere assertion of her desire to do so. Mrs. Maybrick therefore may come into the United States as an American citizen.

War seems closer every day in the Orient, but it is still hoped that trouble can be averted, not so for the man who goes home without ordering a gas range from S. F. Gas & Elec. Co., 415 Post st.

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## DR. NICHOLAS SENN'S AD

Chicago's Famous Surgeon Will Head Japan's Field Corps If War With Russia Is Declared

UNDERSTANDING EXISTS  
Noted Authority Returns From a Visit to Tahiti, the Land of Sleep and Contentment

Dr. Nicholas Senn, one of the most eminent surgeons in the United States and professor of surgery of the University of Chicago, arrived here yesterday on the steamship Mariposa from Tahiti, where he spent his mid-winter vacation. The gentleman is hurrying back to Chicago to arrange his private affairs and prepare himself for an expected call to Japan to assume charge of the surgical department of the Japanese army. Two years ago, while visiting Japan, Dr. Senn was the guest of the highest medical officials of the Government and was given a banquet by the officers of the Red Cross Society of the empire, under whose charge the army medical department is directed. The late Prince Kumatsu, who was then president of the Red Cross Society of that country, acting on behalf of the Government, solicited the services of the noted Chicago surgeon in the event of war, and an agreement was entered into that Dr. Senn should go to Japan if hostilities were declared. In speaking of the matter at the Palace Hotel last evening the doctor said:

**LARGE MEDICAL CORPS.**

"If my services are needed I will quickly respond and will probably take a corps of surgeons with me. It must not be understood, however, that Japan is wanting in the way of surgeons. On the contrary, she has a large and most proficient corps, men who studied abroad and graduated with high distinction. The Red Cross Society of Japan, of which I have the honor to be a member, is composed of 8000 members and is the strongest organization of its kind in the world. It is absolutely ready for war and its ambulances and field corps could be called to a battle-field on the very shortest notice. When I was in Japan I saw plainly the trend of affairs and readily predicted war in the near future and remarked the fact at a banquet given me by Prince Kumatsu, who has since passed away."

Dr. Senn, during his stay in Tahiti, made a close study of the conditions and the customs of the natives of the islands, and recalling his observations last evening he said:

I have visited many countries during my life and have been interested in many different people, but none have so deeply interested me as the simple natives of Tahiti, a race of happy, honest, forbearing, and friendly people, which is, so to speak, doomed to extinction by civilization. When Cook landed at Tahiti in 1769 he found a population of 20,000. To-day there are only 11,000, of which 800 are whites and 300 Chinese. Infectious diseases, such as measles, whooping cough and the like, are in epidemic with fearful devastating results. The cause of the trouble, which has no apparent effect on the whites, cannot be combated by the natives, who know nothing of these ailments during their primitive state.

The causes and effects of these diseases were closely studied by Dr. Senn and he readily arrived at the conclusion that the natural indolence of the natives had much to do with it and that civilization has greatly tended to aggravate the sickness prevalent among the people. Upon this subject he said:

Such absolute indolence I never observed before. It is not that they are unable to perform manual labor to provide himself with food, for it is furnished by nature in the woods and fields, but that they are content with what nature provides. They have no clothes, and no crime. The people are happy and contented under the administration of the French Government. They dislike the French doctors, preferring their native tongue, and for that reason they have taken more kindly to the medicine of the natives. I believe, soon to be remedied when the natives are French doctors, now there, has determined on a plan for sanitary relief, which I think will begin with vaccination against cholera, of course, the natives will at first rebel, for they know nothing of modern methods of physicians.

**A LAND OF REST.**

One thing that deeply impressed me while in Tahiti was the restful condition of the inhabitants, especially the natives. In fact, I know of no better spot on earth where the unfortunate, suffering from nervous diseases, could obtain more ready relief. I believe that from this affliction than at Tahiti. In fact, it is the land of sleep and contentment, and I soon became convinced when the natives on the trip for the sake of their health, to say nothing of the other attractions that will have in the last few years voyaged on the steamer Mariposa, fitted as she is like a floating hotel, in itself a cure for the nervous system, the drives, mountains and rivers in health of both mind and body. The surf-fover beats upon the beaches, where plummy palms abound, the drives, mountains and rivers are picturesque, and nowhere on earth is there so close a duplication of paradise.

**Says He Was Robbed.**

M. T. Smith, a laborer living at 323 Jessie street, was found at Third and Townsend streets on Wednesday evening intoxicated and bleeding from a wound on the forehead. He was sent to the Central Emergency Hospital and after his wound was dressed he complained that he had been robbed of \$10 and a gold chain. Detectives Regan and O'Connell took him to Third and Townsend streets, but he was unable to say how or by whom he had been robbed.

**Murdock Wants His Money.**

Alexander Murdock filed a suit yesterday to recover \$1250 against Emil Kehrl, Henri Lair and Attorney G. D. Collins. The plaintiff alleges that Kehrl deposited the money with Collins with the understanding that Murdock was to receive it when Henri Lair, Kehrl's agent, had succeeded in obtaining possession of premises on Dupont street, near Bush, a lease of which was held by Murdock, but which had been sub-leased by him to T. Devitt.

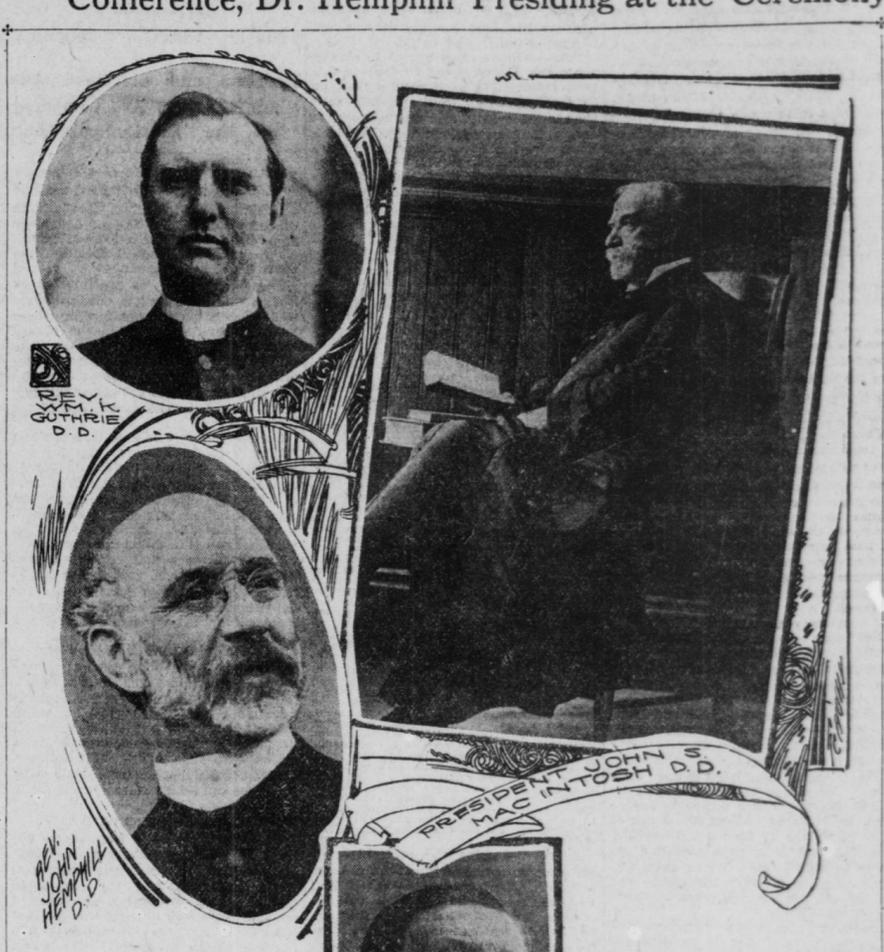
**Fence Falls on Laborer.**

Patrick Crowley, a laborer, was badly bruised on the head and body yesterday afternoon at Fourth and Townsend streets, when a portion of a fence fell on him. He was treated at the Emergency Hospital.

War seems closer every day in the Orient, but it is still hoped that trouble can be averted, not so for the man who goes home without ordering a gas range from S. F. Gas & Elec. Co., 415 Post st.

# LEARNED DIVINE INSTALLED IN AN IMPORTANT POSITION

Rev. J. S. MacIntosh, D. D., Inaugurated President of San Francisco Theological Seminary at Close of Alumni Conference, Dr. Hemphill Presiding at the Ceremony



## FIFTIETH YEAR OF EXISTENCE

Singing Societies Will Join in Choruses at German Celebration of Golden Jubilee

The programme for the golden jubilee of the German Benevolent Society, to be held to-morrow and Sunday, is assuming form and promises that the festival will be one of the greatest demonstrations of the citizens of German extraction that San Francisco has had for a long time.

The singing societies Harmonie, Arion, Freundschaft and several others have promised to take part in the choruses, which will be under the leadership of Professor J. R. Riegger, on Sunday. Professor T. Vogt will have charge of the orchestra on Saturday and Paul Steindorff on Sunday evening. On Sunday afternoon, when the festival will be principally one for children, L. N. Ritz will lead the orchestra, which will consist of fifty pieces.

On both days the cadets of the German school ship Herzogin Cecilie, which is now in the harbor, will be present with their own band.

The literary part of the programme will consist of an overture, an address in English by Mayor Schmitz, the recitation of an original poem written by Charles Bundschu by Mrs. Bundschu and a chorus in which the entire audience will join.

The second part of the programme will consist of choruses by the various singing societies, costume dances by young ladies in charge of Mrs. Bussé-Tromboni and Hans Vroni, exhibitions by the San Francisco and Mission turn-of-wheels under the leadership of Hans Goetz and Robert Barth and a general promenade concert.

On Sunday President Grunsky will open the festivities with an address, to be followed later by B. Broemmel as the speaker of the evening. Josef Grell will recite an original poem written by Hermann Glauch. The singing societies will render a number of choruses. The Eintracht trust section, under H. C. F. Stahl, will give athletic exhibitions, and the costume dances and promenade concert of the previous evening will be repeated.

Sunday afternoon will be devoted principally to giving pleasure to the children, who are admitted free if in company of adults.

While this festival is intended to be a real German folkfest, for the enjoyment of all classes and all ages, it is not in any sense a fair or an enterprise to make money; in fact, except for refreshments there will be no opportunities to spend money at all, as nothing is for sale. The sole object is to unite all the members and friends of the association and renew their interest in its great and beneficent work.

A special feature of Saturday evening's programme will be the presentation of souvenir medals to the following honorary members of the association: Dr. A. Wilhelm, for over twenty-five years one of the visiting physicians of the German Hospital; R. H. Lloyd, for many years the legal adviser and warm friend of the association; Mrs. G. Markus, who had charge of the fair for the benefit of the society in 1878; Mrs. O. Muser, who was president of the second fair; Mrs. I. Hecht and Mrs. F. Hess, who were vice presidents of the second fair.

We are closing out several odd lots of framed pictures at one-half the regular prices. Sanborn, Vail & Co.

Misses MacIntosh receiving the guests. The following members of the faculty attended President MacIntosh during the installation and inauguration: Rev. William Alexander, D. D.; Rev. Thomas F. Day, D. D.; Rev. Warren H. Landon, D. D.; Rev. Hugh W. Gilchrist, A. M.; Rev. Charles G. Paterson and Professor Charles G. Buck.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

GIVE YOUR STOMACH A NICE VACATION

Don't Do It by Starving It Either. Let a Substitute Do the Work.

The old adage, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," applies just as well to the stomach, one of the most important organs of the human system, as it does to the man himself.

If your stomach is worn out and rebels against being further taxed beyond its limit, the only sensible thing you can do is to give it a rest. Employ a substitute for a short time and see if it will not more than repay you in results.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a willing and most efficient substitute. They themselves digest every bit of food in the stomach in just the same way that the stomach itself would were it well. They contain all the essential elements that the gastric juice and other digestive fluids of the stomach contain and actually act just the same and do just the same work as the natural fluids would do, were the stomach well and sound. They therefore relieve the stomach, just as one workman relieves another, and permit it to rest and recuperate and regain its normal health and strength.

This "vacation" idea was suggested by the letter of a prominent lawyer in Chicago. Read what he says: "I was engaged in the most momentous undertaking of my life in bringing about the coalition of certain great interests that meant much to me as well as my clients. It was not the work of days, but of months; I was working night and day almost, when at a very critical time my stomach went clear back on me. The undue mental strain brought it about and hurried up what would have happened later on."

"What I ate I had to literally force down and that was a source of misery, as I had a sour stomach much of the time. My head ached, I was sluggish and began to lose my ambition to carry out my undertaking. It looked pretty gloomy for me and I confided my plight to one of my clients. He had been cured by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and at once went down to a drug store and brought a box up to the office."

"I had not taken a quarter of that box before I found that they would do all the work my stomach ever did; and as a rest or vacation was out of the question for me, I determined to give my stomach a vacation. I kept right on taking the tablets and braced up and went ahead with my work with renewed vigor, at just as much as I ever did and carried out that undertaking to a successful issue. I feel that I have Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets to thank for saving me the handsomest fee I ever received, as well as my reputation, and, last but not least, my stomach."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale by all druggists at 50 cents a box.

### Schools and Colleges.

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