BURBANK'S VIEWS ON CHILD CULTURE ARE PROFOUND

Great Scientist Believes Environment and Heredity Are Forces That Vie With Each Other in Evolution.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

that can say man will not develop new senses as evolution advances? Psychology is now studied in the public schools throughout the country, and that study will lead to a greater knowledge of those subjects. The man of the future ages will prove a somewhat different order of being from that of the present. He may look upon us as we to-day look upon our ancestors.

"Statistics show many things to make us pause, but after all the proper point of view is that of the optimist. The time will come when insanity will be reduced, suicides and murders will be fewer and man will become a being of fewer mental troubles and bodily ills. Wherever you have a nation in which there is no variation there is comparatively little insanity or crime, or exalted morality or genius. Here in America, where the variation is greatest, statistics show a greater percentage of all these variations.

"As time goes on in its endless and ceaseless course, environment will crystallize the American nation. Its varying elements will become unified and the weeding-out process will probably leave the finest human product ever known. The color, the perfume, the size and form that are placed in plants will have their analogies in the composite, the American of the future.

"And now, what will hasten this development most of all? The proper rearing of children. Don't feed children on maudlin sentimentalism or dogmatic religion; give them nature. Let their souls drink in all that is pure and sweet. Rear them, if possible, amid pleasant surroundings. If they come into the world with souls groping in darkness, let them see and feel the light. Don't terrify them in early life with the fear of an after world. There never was a child that was made more noble and good by the fear of a hell. Let nature teach them the lessons of good and proper living, combined with an abundance of well-balanced nourishment. Those children will grow to be the best men and women. Put the best in them by contact with the best outside. They will absorb it as a plant does the sunshine and the dew. I will give you an appropriate Burbank chestnut and you will all notice that it is a graft. An old lady went to buy a clock. The clerk elaborated on the many excellencies of one of them and ended by saying: 'It will run eight days without winding.' 'Ach! Gott in Himmel! Eight days without winding. How long vould it run if it vas vound oop?'"

The representative people of the State of California were gathered in large numbers at the festal board in honor of Mr. Burbank. It was an unusual gathering, numbering as it did distinguished men from every walk in life, who came from all parts of the State to pay homage to the man of genius.

The banquet hall was decked with a gorgeous display of some of the beautiful emblems of the floral world that owe their origin to the honored guest of the evening. General N. P. Chipman was chairman and W. H. Mills was toastmaster. Before beginning the set programme of the evening notes of regret and congratulatory expressions were read from Judge Angellotti, Judge de Haven, General Goodman, Edward F. Adams, J. A. Pilcher, Frank Higgins and H. B. Curley, the secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Burbank received the honors heaped upon him with that same modesty of demeanor that has always characterized his life and actions. After partaking of a sumptuous repast General Chipman began the speech-making. He said in part:

CHAIRMAN TALKS.

Judge N. P. Chipman, president of the California State Board of Trade, said in part:

"I feel much relieved by the arrangement that has devolved upon William H. Mills the duties of toastmaster, and to make the principal address in introducing our distinguished guest. I will, however, be permitted to have your attention for a brief word.

"In looking over the names of the men who have come here to lay at the feet of Luther Burbank their tribute of appreciation of the great work he has done and is still doing, to advance the importance of horticulture, I think I can assure him that they represent the best citizenship of this commonwealth. They might be more numerous, but could not be more truly representative.

"And, my friends, there is every reason why this should be so. Many of Mr Burbank's achievements have become a part of that industry which has made California famous throughout the civilized globe and that has taken and will ever hold first place among the agricultural industries of this great State.

"When Horace Greeley visited the Santa Clara Valley in 1857 he stated in one of his letters to the New York Tribune that 'Fruit growing is destined to become the future glory of California.' Mr. Greeley saw with unerring prevision that here were climate and soil in such happy combination as to give to fruit growing a commercial advantage not possessed elsewhere in the United States. Mr. Burbank early in his career discovered that he could here carry on his life work in the open field instead of in the conservatory and under the protection of artificial heat in the rigorous climate of New England, and so the State became enriched by his presence and his labors among us.

"No one can now dispute the fact that the tide of immigration to California was set in motion and has been sustained by the climatic conditions existing here, and these conditions were made known by the marvelous range of fruits grown here—greater in their variety and excellence than can be produced elsewhere in any one country of Europe or in any one or all of the States of the Union.

"The orange and lemon have given to Southern California her wonderful prosperity and prestige. The raisin grape has made the Fresno country famous as well as rich. The prune has given to the Santa Clara Valley an enviable reputation on two continents.

"These fruits alone have turned the flow of many millions of dollars to the grower of California that formerly went from this country to Europe, and experience has demonstrated that all the commercial fruits that find a market without the State are grown in all latitudes from Shasta to San Diego.

"It would afford me great pleasure to speak in some detail of Mr. Burbank's unselfish work for the benefit of his fellow-man and of the consecration of his whole soul to that work. I should like to tell you of the many evidences he has given of his intense love for the State of his adoption. But of these and of his high ideals and of the simple dignity and modesty of his daily life, while the world is applauding in a way to turn the heads of most men, you are to hear from others.

"It remains my pleasing duty to transfer to Mr. Mills the important office of further introducing our honored guest and conducting the remaining exercises of the evening."

TOASTMASTER EXPLAINS.

Following General Chipman, Mr. Mills spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen: It was a Roman maxim that 'men do most resemble the gods when they create states.' To our modern conception the work of man is most in consonance with the will of the Creator when he augments the life-bearing stage of the earth. To make the earth more fruitful and its bloom more radiant has been part of the religious life of the honored guest of the evening.

"We will not attempt to recount the achievements of Mr. Burbank. That would be turning the accomplishment of years into an hour-glass. He has done well in the past. He is doing better now than at any former period of his interesting career, and under the expanded opportunities now open to him will do his best work hereafter. We may indulge sentiments of gratitude for the past, joy for the present and hopeful prophecy for the future. We offer to him the helpfulness of encouragement and the happiness of appreciation.

"And now, gentlemen, it is my pleasant duty, on behalf of this company, to propose the health and success of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Luther Burbank; and may we drink this toast standing?"

Governor Pardee, who followed Mr. Burbank, spoke on the development of the resources of California, in which he praised the great work of Burbank. The Governor was loudly applauded at the close of his remarks.

SENATOR PERKINS' VIEWS.

Senator George C. Perkins said in part: "Emerson has said, 'If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, though he build his house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to his door.'

"The force of this maxim has been truthfully illustrated in the life of our distinguished guest, for scholars and scientists, not only from our own country, but from many foreign lands, have made the pilgrimage from afar to the mecca of Santa Rosa to see the cactus and rose bloom without brier or thorn and to taste delicious fruits whose flavor has been intensified by his wooing.

"Only once do I remember our guest being misrepresented. It was in Philadelphia, when I called at a nursery to procure some cuttings of the Burbank rose. I asked the salesman who this man Burbank was. He replied that Burbank was a Frenchman living in the south of France. I took pleasure in telling that nurseryman that Mr. Burbank was by compulsion a Yankee, born in Massachusetts, but by choice he became a Californian, and his name was the pride of our State.

"The work of our distinguished guest in his field of agricultural development is an incentive to our Government to profit by his experience and discoveries in the evolution of plant life. He is doing more to instruct, interest and make popular the work in the garden than any other man of his generation. California is proud of his achievements and delights to class him as one of her most honored citizens.

"The State Board of Trade esteems it a great privilege to extend to him this complimentary banquet, although, knowing his modesty and retiring disposition, we realize that he would rather have remained at his home in the City of Roses, which has become so dear to him by association with its trees and flowers, for

'He wanders away and away
With Nature, the dear old nurse,
Who sings to him night and day
The rhymes of the universe.'"

John McNaught was very happy in his remarks on "The Pioneer of Science." He called the guest of honor a pioneer of science, and said that men like Luther Burbank exercised power for the prosperity of the world and for the increase of human virtue. "Burbank was the kind of man," said the speaker, "that stands for a higher and a better type of mankind. The world is vastly better for his having been in it." Mr. McNaught's speech was received with applause, while the salient points of wit and humor with which it was interspersed called forth bursts of laughter and cheers.

JUDGE MORROW WRITES.

Judge W. W. Morrow being unable to be present forwarded a letter which was read by Manager A. R. Briggs of the California State Board of Trade. Judge Morrow was invited to speak about the Carnegie Institution. He wrote concerning the aims of the institution and said that it was in the carrying out of its purpose that the Carnegie Institution came into touch with Mr. Burbank and proposed to assist him to the fullest extent in his investigations and to publish and distribute the results of such investigations.

Judge Morrow called attention to the work of the Carnegie Institution that was being carried on in California.

Of Mr. Burbank, personally, Judge Morrow wrote:

"Of course I would like to say something in appreciation of the work of my friend, Mr. Burbank, whose achievements I understand will be the general theme of the occasion. If he is the benefactor of mankind who 'makes two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before,' what shall we say of Burbank, who makes tons of new varieties of vegetation to grow where none grew before, the satire of Dean Swift upon the significance of political service as compared with the value of such a dominion over nature, is a needless disparagement of political services which the country needs and must have, but it does not overestimate the importance of a knowledge of nature and nature's laws. Mr. Burbank has done much, and will do more, if he is permitted to carry his plans into execution. But it will be necessary now to give him time, and time to himself, to enable him to follow in plant life the intricate paths of nature, and interpret to the world her processes of evolution."

President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University had for his theme "Burbank's Method and Evolution." He said: "Nature is plastic, and if there is one man in the world who is aware of that fact it is Luther Burbank."

Colonel John P. Irish spoke on the horticulture of California, and dwelt at length upon the great work that Burbank had done for the State.

The closing remarks were made by Judge Albert G. Bennett of Santa Rosa. He said that Burbank was one of the greatest benefactors of the State and an apostle of beauty and happiness.

GUESTS AT DINNER.

The following guests were present at the dinner:

Alden Anderson, Dr. Winslow Anderson, James Agler, Paul Austin, Luther Burbank, Judge W. H. Beatty, Judge A. C. Burnett, Arthur R. Briggs, E. Brandenstein, Max Brandenstein, Samuel Braunhart, John Bernhard, P. W. Bellingall, Fulton G. Berry, Robert Bruce, S. F. Booth, O. D. Baldwin, David Bush, W. J. Bartnett, N. J. Brittan, William T. Burbank, Homer T. Bickel, John W. Butler, J. T. Bogue, Virgil G. Bogue, John T. Bell, Montgomery Baggs, Francis Cutting, George Edward Crothers, Judge J. A. Cooper, General N. P. Chipman, W. N. Cannon, George D. Cooper, Dr. George Chismore, Hon. W. F. Chandler, E. L. Cutten, J. B. Cory, William Corbin, Warren D. Clark, Supervisor Cheda, Dr. Egerton F. Card, Judge Carroll Cook, Andrew M. Davis, A. B. C. Dohrmann, W. E. Dargie, Judge S. C. Denson, Henry Dernham, Albert Dernham, R. B. Daggett, John T. Dare, Grayson Dutton, Horace Davis, Dr. F. W. d'Evelyn, Dr. H. B. de Marville, C. M. Dougherty, Frank J. Donnelly, Henry Eickhoff, Dr. C. N. Ellinwood, Z. D. Eldridge, Charles W. Eberline, Melville Furth, T. C. Friedlander, B. Faymonville, Tirey L. Ford, W. D. Fennimore, D. T. Fowler, L. Grothwell, Warren Gregory, Louis Glass, Emil Greenebaum, Enrique M. Grau, Henry Gibbons Jr., Judge R. C. Harrison, Judge E. H. Heacock, William Haas, Charles W. Haas, S. W. Heller, Earnest L. Hueter, Dr. J. H. Hatch, John W. Hoyt, James Hogg, George W. Haight, H. Hochheimer, R. E. Houghton, George Howard, Joseph Hutchinson, Charles Webb Howard, O. H. Harrison, F. A. Haber, E. L. Heller, John W. Howard, Colonel John P. Irish, David Starr Jordan, Rufus P. Jennings, Livingston Jenks, Supervisor Johnson, Hon. Julius Kahn, Hon. J. R. Knowland, Dr. C. G. Kenyon, L. M. King, Fred J. Koster, Judge S. F. Leib, Franklin K. Lane, A. D. Lockwood, Judge William P. Lawlor, Reuben H. Lloyd, A. B. Lemmon, G. W. Luce, Jeremiah Lynch, Frederick B. Lake, Rev. Bradford Leavitt, William H. Mills, John McNaught, Dr. N. T. McNutt, M. W. McIntosh, E. W. Maslin, Percy T. Morgan, Thomas Mellerish, George H. Mendell Jr., L. R. Mead, Gavin McNab, Irving F. Moulton, John McLaren, A. F. Morrison, E. W. Marsten, Mark McDonald, Hon. J. C. Needham, J. Leroy Nickel, Hon. George C. Perkins, Hon. George C. Pardee, Edgar D. Piexotto, Dr. Kasper Pischel, W. D. Pennycook, C. W. Pike, George M. Perine, W. C. Peyton, Colonel Bernhard Peyton, Supervisor Pacheco, J. B. Reinstein, Daniel Roth, C. H. Rehnstrom, Lester Roth, H. V. Ramsdell, David Rich, A. J. Rich, W. W. Richard, Rev. George W. Stone, Max Schmidt, John H. Speck, W. W. Shannon, General George Stone, A. A. Smith, Edwin Stearns, John I. Sabin, H. H. Sherwood, Jacob Stern, A. Shilling, N. T. Smith, Colonel F. W. Sumner, Chauncey St. John, Samuel M. Shortridge, William H. Saylor, Harper A. Smith, Craigie Sharp, James B. Smith, Joseph Toplitz, Robert Toplitz, G. Howard Thompson, Arthur G. Towne, Rev. Jacob Voorsanger, A. H. Vail, Alexander Vogelsang, Baron von Hörst, George Volkman, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, H. Weinstock, Joseph I. Walter, C. R. Walter, William M. Weil, B. F. Walton, Professor E. J. Wickson, Robert Watt, A. A. Watkins, Fairfax H. Wheelan, F. W. Wolfe, Raphael Weill, C. J. Wetmore.

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YOUNG READY TO FACE BOARD

Court-Martial of Commander of Bennington to Begin To-Day in Navy Yard

DEFENSE IS PREPARED

Boiler Plate Taken From Ill-Fated Ship to Be Used as Evidence at the Trial

Special Dispatch to The Call.

VALLEJO, Sept. 14.—All is in readiness here for the court-martial of Commander Lucien Young of the Bennington. The proceedings will begin to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The commander of the ill-fated United States gunboat is here with his defense all prepared. The members of the court have nearly all arrived.

It has not yet been decided whether trial will be a public one or conducted in secret, although there is little doubt that every seeker for admittance will be given an opportunity to hear the proceedings. The court-martial will be conducted in the southeast room on the second story of the Administration building on Mare Island.

For several days a force of janitors has been kept busy putting the room in proper shape for the hearing. The floors have been scraped and the woodwork cleaned so thoroughly that not a speck of dirt is visible anywhere. A large table stands in the center of the room. Around it are fourteen chairs, thirteen for the court and one for the Judge Advocate.

Judge Advocate Ernest E. West, who comes from the Judge Advocate's office at Washington, has not yet arrived at Mare Island. He is expected to-night. The members of the court have either established themselves on the island or are within easy reaching distance.

It is the general impression here that the court-martial will be a drawn out affair, consuming at least two weeks. A mass of testimony is to be taken.

Commander Young has been relieved of the command of the Bennington. Lieutenant A. H. F. Yates has taken charge of the ship. Commander Young is, technically speaking, under arrest. He is free to come and go as he pleases, however, and he has made many trips to San Francisco for the purpose of consulting with his attorneys.

Great interest in the court-martial is felt here and if the hearing is an open one many of the citizens of the little town will listen daily to the proceedings.

Ensign Wade continues to improve. His is a hardy constitution and as a result he is now on the happy road to recovery. It will be several weeks, however, before he can appear before the courtmartial.

It is rumored here that several of the boiler plates of the Bennington at the time of the catastrophe at San Diego have been taken off the ship and tested. It is supposed that some use of these tests will be made by the defense.

The following officers of the navy constitute the court: Rear Admiral Henry Glass; Captain Charles P. Perkins of Goat Island; Captain William P. Day of Mare Island; Captain John E. Roller, retired, formerly commander of the Wyoming; Captain Frank H. Holmes, retired; Commander Lewis C. Heilner; Commander James H. Bull of the Solace; Commander E. B. Underwood, ordnance officer Mare Island; Commander William Windor of the Lawton; Commander Stacy Potts of the Puget Sound navy yard; Commander Robert M. Doyle of the Philadelphia; Commander H. C. Gearing, equipment officer, Mare Island navy yard, and Commander Arthur W. Dodd.

Quiet Restored in Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 14.—The city was quiet to-day, under military occupation. There were several rowdy outbreaks during last night, but no damage was done. Thirteen arrests were made. Consul General Miller is of the opinion that there will be no demonstration against Americans. The Taft party is expected to arrive here on Saturday.

FUNDS ARE LOST IN SPECULATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—Detectives from the Indianapolis Police Department at 1:30 o'clock this morning went to the home of ex-Auditor of State David E. Sherrick with the intention of taking him to the Central police station to have served on him a warrant issued by the County Prosecutor. They will remain on guard at his home and to-day he will be brought in and served with a warrant issued by the County Prosecutor, charging embezzlement.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 14.—Alleging that David E. Sherrick, Auditor of State, is guilty of "a plain and inexcusable violation of the law, and a gross betrayal of public trust," in that he invested funds belonging to the State in private affairs, to the extent of about $145,000, Governor Hanley to-day issued an executive order, in which he took cognizance of a vacancy in the office, and appointed Warren Bigler of Wabash as Sherrick's successor. This, in effect, amounts to a removal of Sherrick by the Governor.

The Governor gave Sherrick until noon to-day to make his settlement. This was not done, and, after having asked for Sherrick's resignation three times, the Governor effected the removal.

In a formal statement, the Governor says he has investigated the conditions in the Auditor's office since the last of August, having received information that Sherrick had not made the July settlement for the State's funds, which had accumulated from January 1 to July 1, 1905. He immediately asked for a settlement, which was made. This amount was about $235,000. In addition, the Auditor, in his statement to the Governor, admitted that he was at that time chargeable with State funds paid in since the July settlement, amounting to $145,197 86, of which he filed a schedule, enumerating the assets he had to meet this amount which he owed to the State. The assets include notes, stocks and securities amounting to $152,883 23, of which, according to the Governor's letter, only $37,555 01 could be realized upon.

At the time of his analysis of the assets submitted by Sherrick was made, the Governor formally requested Sherrick to resign. The resignation was not forthcoming. The Governor requested that Sherrick turn over to John E. Reed, the settlement clerk in the Auditor's office, the securities enumerated and this was done. The Governor also demanded that settlement to the extent of $145,197 85 be made with the State by noon to-day, and, on being advised by "persons whom he thought to be in a position to know" that the settlement could not be made, he again sent a message, this time verbal, requesting Sherrick to resign. At noon the request had not been complied with and it was repeated. Again not being complied with, the Governor entered an executive order finding the existence of a vacancy and appointing Bigler.

Late this afternoon, after the Governor had practically ousted Sherrick, the latter formally tendered his resignation and it was accepted.

Declaring that Governor Hanley had made charges against him which were false and could not be substantiated, William S. Wickard, secretary-treasurer and general manager of J. H. Murry & Co., said to-night that he would bring a suit for damages against the Governor. It was charged in the Governor's statement that an indebtedness of Murry & Co. to the State Auditor was irregular.

"The notes that I gave David E. Sherrick, aggregating $50,853, are genuine and the Governor's statement that they were forged by me is absolutely without foundation," said Wickard. "I am the general manager and sole financial agent of J. H. Murry & Co., and I am the only person who has the power or the authority to sign collateral papers for the firm."

MIKASA'S LOSS ATTENDED BY MANY HEROIC DEEDS

Wounded Japanese Seamen Gallantly Aid in Rescue of Their Comrades.

Rumors That the Fire Was Not Accidental Are Denounced as Absurd

Special Cable to The Call and New York Herald. Copyright, 1905 by the New York Herald Publishing Company.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Daily Telegraph's special correspondent sends the following, under date of Tokio, Wednesday: Your special correspondent at the Sasebo naval base sent the following telegram, via Moji, under date of September 13, noon, which was received at 11 o'clock this morning, the message having been delayed in transmission:

"The burning of the battleship Mikasa was attended by many heroic incidents. There was not one, but a series of explosions; some loud, like simultaneous reports of many heavy guns, and others dull and muffled.

"Immediately after the first of these great shots calm seemed to envelop the ship. There was perfect moonlight, added to which all the warships and land stations turned searchlights upon the scene and this concentration of light, together with the glare of the conflagration, made it possible to witness many heartrending spectacles from the shore and also materially assisted in the work of rescue.

"Boats were lowered in all directions and the survivors gallantly rowed about, although they themselves were suffering, and succeeded in saving numerous lives. I could see the work of rescue as clearly as if it were proceeding in daylight.

"Water rushed in through the hole in the port side of the ship and the Mikasa settled down. Near by a transport, lying in anchor, said to be Mikoku Maru, was somewhat damaged by fire, which spread out on either side of the battleship.

"Among the bodies picked up that night were those of Lieutenant Mamaki, three gunners, six sailors and six engineers belonging to the Mikasa and eight or ten men from other warships. It is believed that as the damage can be easily repaired the flagship will soon be raised."

Baron Yamamoto, the Minister of Marine, has made the following authoritative statement:

"The burning of the Mikasa is a matter of great moment. The real cause cannot be ascertained until the ship is refloated. The wild rumors in circulation that the incident was due to discontent in the navy with reference to the peace terms are as absurd as they are false. Such a thing is impossible in a disciplined navy.

"A conference of naval officers assembled yesterday in my residence and all agreed that an accident must have been the cause. I have appointed a commission to investigate the calamity and also the conduct of the captain and the second in command. The findings will be made public."

The Mikasa's guns are now being removed from the ship, preparatory to raising her.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has received the following telegram from Tokio from the Japanese Minister of the Navy, in reply to a message of condolence on the disaster of the Mikasa:

Please accept sincere thanks of the Japanese navy for the kind manner the American navy has shown its sympathy on the disaster to Mikasa. YAMAMOTO.

SECRET CLAUSES IN TREATY.

Great Britain and Japan Have a Hidden Understanding.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The Foreign Office has received a dispatch from the French Minister at Tokio saying that calm had been re-established, but the legation, as a precautionary measure, continues under military guard.

It is the present intention to postpone making public the text of the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan. The officials here were advised that the first plan was to make it public in London and Tokio last Monday, but Japan asked for further time, probably on account of the internal disorders, and it was thereupon arranged to let the publication go over a month. It is said the texts of the treaty of alliance and the Portsmouth treaty will be officially communicated to the public at the same time, as the two documents are expected to counterbalance each other with the Japanese public. However, it is possible that action of the Japanese Diet upon the treaties may lead to the postponement of their texts beyond a month.

It is said that the new Anglo-Japanese alliance does not contain surprises outside of the main features summarized in these dispatches on September 7, but that, in addition, the agreement covers secret clauses known only to the contracting parties and which will not be made public.

CRITICIZES THE GOVERNMENT.

Prince Nijo Heads Body of Peers in Attack Upon Ministry.

TOKIO, Sept. 14.—Eleven Peers, headed by Prince Nijo, memorialized the Government to-day criticizing its failure to prevent the recent disturbances where the Emperor resides and asking why the chief of the Metropolitan police should have been degraded, while the Home Minister, his superior, is permitted to retain his post.

In spite of the strong undercurrent of indignation pervading all classes over the terms of peace arranged with Russia, typical business men here are following the wiser course of not repining over an accomplished fact.

An important organization, representing eighty-one leading business interests, has been formed under the presidency of M. Iwade, a millionaire, which aims to work for the development of home industries and foreign trade with redoubled energy. A significant feature of the organization is that it consists of a wealthy and conservative element representing an enormous combination of capital. Its interests and energy will be principally directed toward the exploitation of trade with Korea and China. The organization is prepared to co-operate in this direction with foreign capitalists.

BARON KOMURA RESTS QUIETLY

No Apparent Change in the Condition of the Senior Japanese Peace Envoy

KANEKO ALSO IS ILL

Unable to Attend the Departure of Members of Mission Returning Home

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Baron Komura, the Japanese peace envoy, who is ill at the Waldorf-Astoria, was resting quietly to-day, without apparent change of condition since last evening.

Baron Kaneko, who had several conferences with President Roosevelt during the time that the peace negotiations were in progress at Portsmouth, was ill to-day at his apartments in a New York hotel. Word of his illness, together with his greeting of farewell, was carried by his secretary to seven members of the Japanese peace party who started for Japan to-day, expecting to return by way of Seattle.

H. W. Dennison, Baron Komura's American legal adviser, who headed the returning party, made the following statement about the condition of Baron Komura:

I left Baron Komura a short while ago with his temperature much lower than it had been. He confidently expects to be able to sail on October 2, in time to be present at the opening session of the Japanese Diet, to which the report of the peace envoy will be presented.

TROOPS GUARD DEAD PRINCE.

Prevent Disorders at the Funeral of Murdered Russian.

TIFLIS, Caucasia, Sept. 14.—The body of General Prince Amilakhovri, formerly Governor of Baku, was brought into this city by troops to-day and was buried without disorder occurring.

The late Prince was regarded with bitter hatred, owing to the harsh measures which he adopted when he was sent on a special mission to pacify the Caucasus. The revolutionists threatened the local priests with death if they attempted to offer prayers over the body and no one dared to approach the house. Troops were eventually dispatched to bring the body to Tiflis and it was feared that disorders would occur at the funeral.

WANTS BOXING PERMITS.—The San Francisco Athletic Club yesterday petitioned the Supervisors for permission to hold a professional boxing exhibition in October, and an amateur exhibition on October 6.

Special Sale of Boys' Suits at $3

A school suit for your boy at a lower price than you usually pay for goods of this quality, is the attraction in our Juvenile Department this week.

A special lot of new fall suits go on sale for **$3.00** which you would consider good value for $5.00.

The colorings are the prettiest of fall patterns. Mixtures of gray and brown predominate, but what a variety of weaves has been made by the cloth designer! You are sure to find just what you want.

Ask to see the special school suits in two-piece style (ages 8 to 14 years) which we now have on sale at **$3.00**

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These suits at $3.00 are on sale at 740 Market street store only.

The New Peter Thompson Coat for Girls $5.50

Here pictured is a new Peter Thompson coat for girls from 4 to 14 years. Your choice of some new shades in tan, blue and brown. Note the chevron on the sleeve. The coats are man-tailored yet the price is but **$5.50.**

* * *

These girls' coats at $5.50 are on sale in both stores. See them in the show windows.

Any boy, girl or adult who patronizes our stores is entitled to membership in the S. N. Wood & Co. Free Library. Ask the salesman for a membership card.

Notice to the Ladies: You are cordially invited to the Concert in our Art Reception Room to-day, to-morrow afternoon and evening, Powell and Ellis Sts. store.

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