San Francisco, With Nation, Honors Memory of "Father Abraham"

GRANITE MARKS BIRTH PLACE OF EMANCIPATOR

President Roosevelt Delivers Principal Address at Historic Spot

Political Parties, Sections and Generations United at Centenary Occasion

Mortar Applied to Foundation Stone of Simple But Enduring Memorial

task allotted him was to pour out like water the life blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. As the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with fearless front, high of heart, and dauntless of soul. Unbroken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever.

As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the characters of the two greatest of our public men, Washington and Lincoln. Widely though they differed in externals, the Virginia landed gentleman and the Kentucky backwoodsman, they were alike in essentials, they were alike in the great qualities which rendered each able to render service to his nation and to all mankind such as no other man of his generation could or did render.

Common Sense the Guide

Each had lofty ideals, but each in striving to attain these lofty ideals was guided by the soundest common sense. Each possessed inflexible courage in adversity, and a soul wholly unspoiled by prosperity. Each possessed all the gentler virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugged strength of character. Each possessed also all the strong qualities commonly exhibited by those towering masters of mankind who have too often shown themselves devoid of so much as the understanding of the words by which we signify the qualities of duty, of mercy, of devotion to the right, of lofty disinterestedness in battling for the good of others. There have been other men as great and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great. Widely though the problems of today differ from the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoln when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work today.

Great Though Visionary

Lincoln saw into the future with the prophetic imagination usually vouchsafed only to the poet and the seer. He had in him all the lift toward greatness of the visionary, without any of the visionary's fanaticism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow jealousy of the practical man and inability to strive in practical fashion for the realization of an ideal. He had the practical man's hard common sense and willingness to adapt means to ends; but there was in him none of that morbid growth of mind and soul which blinds so many practical men to the higher things of life. No more practical man ever lived than this homely backwoods idealist; but he had nothing in common with those practical men whose consciences are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fail to understand that strength, ability, shrewdness, whether in the world of business or of politics, only serve to make their possessor a more noxious, a more evil member of the community, if they are not guided and controlled by a fine and high moral sense.

We of this day must try to solve many social and industrial problems, requiring to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much of value from the very attacks, which following that course brought upon his head, attacks alike by the extremists of revolution and by the extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love for the union, and in his abhorrence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was too extreme; but as a matter of fact he never went to extremes, he worked step by step; and because of this the extremists hated and denounced him with a fervor which now seems to us fantastic in its dedification of the unreal and the impossible. At the very time when one side was holding him up as the apostle of social revolution because he was against slavery, the leading abolitionist denounced him as the "slave hound of Illinois." When he was the second time candidate for president, the majority of his opponents attacked him because of what they termed his extreme radicalism, while a minority threatened to bolt his nomination because he was not radical enough. He had continually to check those who wished to go forward too fast, at the very time that he overrode the opposition of those who wished not to go forward at all.

Picked Way Cautiously

The goal was never dim before his vision; but he picked his way cautiously, without either halt or hurry, as he strode toward it, through such a morass of difficulty that no man of less courage would have attempted it, while it would surely have overwhelmed any man of judgment less serene.

Yet perhaps the most wonderful thing of all, and, from the standpoint of the America of today and of the future, the most vitally important, was the extraordinary way in which Lincoln could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong and yet preserve undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed. In the hour of triumph that would have turned any weaker man's head, in the heat of a struggle which spurred many a good man to dreadful vindictiveness, he said truthfully that so long as he had been in his office he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom, and besought his supporters to study the incidents of the trial through which they were passing as philosophy from which to learn wisdom and not as wrongs to be avenged; ending with the solemn exhortation that, as the strife was over, all should reunite in a common effort to save their common country.

FOUNDATION STONE LAID FOR LINCOLN MEMORIAL

Memorial building on Lincoln farm, where exercises were held yesterday. Roosevelt laid the corner stone and Taft will dedicate it a year hence. It will house the cabin in which Lincoln was born. Photograph reproduced from Collier's Weekly.

Days Great and Terrible

He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. In a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. At such times men see through a glass darkly; to only the rarest and loftiest spirits is vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser, as the struggle fades into distance and wounds are forgotten, and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But to Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wickedness to his strong, gentle nature; but his courage was of a quality so high that it needed no bolstering of dark passion. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage and willingness for self-sacrifice and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right belonged both to the men of the north and to the men of the south.

The years roll by and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion alike of the men who wore the blue and men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people and for the freedom of a race; the lover of his country and of all mankind; the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days, Abraham Lincoln.

Applies First Mortar

The president applied the first trowel full of mortar that will hold the cornerstone in its place.

Under the stone was laid a metallic box containing copies of the constitution of the United States and important historic documents, some of which were placed in it by the president and others by other members of the party.

The president boarded his train for Louisville at 3:45 p. m., expecting to arrive at Washington about 2 p. m. tomorrow.

JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR EULOGIZES LINCOLN AND PROMISES PEACE

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 12.—Declaring that his country entertained the most friendly and grateful sentiments toward the United States and that such a thing as war between this country and Japan was an impossibility, Baron Takahira, Japanese ambassador to the United States, delivered the principal address tonight at the Creve Coeur club's banquet in honor of the centennial of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. Charles Magoon, former provisional governor of Cuba; Curtis Guild Jr., governor of Massachusetts, and Prof. John Clark Freeman were the other speakers.

Ambassador Takahira was enthusiastically received. In his address he gave a brilliant eulogy of the life of the great emancipator from a foreign point of view, concluding with a tribute to the golden rule of diplomacy as exemplified by Lincoln and Hay. In this category of statesmen he placed Theodore Roosevelt, owing to the president's efforts to stave off anti-Japanese legislation on the Pacific coast.

SPEECH BY TAKAHIRA

Baron Takahira's speech in part follows:

I feel highly gratified to be able to avail myself of your courteous invitation to attend your banquet this evening, which is given in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of your great martyred president, Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Lincoln has left in his life a great example of a public man, not only of his own, but of all countries. It is no wonder that his fame is world wide and adorns the universal history of the modern age as one of the greatest men that ever lived.

Another feature of his life, which appears particularly interesting and instructive to me as a diplomat, was his method of conducting foreign affairs of this country.

LAUDS LINCOLN'S DIPLOMACY

Those who learned to admire his method of diplomatic transactions called it "Lincoln's diplomacy"—the diplomacy that upheld the dignity and interest of the United States when she still remained in a less important position and under very adverse circumstances. Mr. John Hay, who was once President Lincoln's private secretary, said, in speaking of American diplomacy, "The briefest expression of our rule of conduct is perhaps the Monroe doctrine and the golden rule."

The history of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Japan and other far eastern countries is replete with every description of the friendly acts taken by this country that might be considered as an application of the golden rule, and there is every reason to believe that such application of the golden rule in your diplomacy with those countries is being retributed by the adoption of the same in their diplomacy toward you.

GOLDEN RULE OBSERVED

Now let me make a few remarks here about our relations in order to show you how the golden rule has been observed between the two countries, and also why it must be observed.

I have necessarily to begin with the remarkable success of Commodore Perry's mission, which was sent to Japan some half a century ago in order to open and introduce into the community of nations the country which was then only terra incognito.

Not speaking of the great debt of gratitude Japan owes to the United States for her friendly introduction into the international community, it is a noteworthy fact that the American government has been particularly careful in the selection of its representatives in Japan in order to accomplish what has been left for them to do by Perry's mission.

FIRST MINISTER PRAISED

Townsend Harris, your first minister to Japan, was especially remarkable as a man of large heart and broad mind. It was through such friendly attitude taken by the American representatives, of course, supported by the government, that the American people are deeply endeared to ours, and we want to reciprocate what has been done for us. We have never had any idea for a moment of displeasing your people, much less waging war against you.

It is for this reason that when displeasure was manifested in this country in regard to the Japanese immigration we readily consented to the adjustment of the question under certain conditions by limiting the immigration of laborers to the minimum number.

MISUNDERSTANDING REMOVED

Again, when there was apprehension of a misunderstanding arising between us in regard to trademarks, copyrights and other matters of kindred nature of the Asiatic continent the two governments at once opened negotiations and concluded conventions with the view to protect our mutual interests in this regard.

We also signed a treaty for the general arbitration of controversies between the two countries, and lastly we exchanged a few months ago a declaration defining the policy of the two governments in China and in the Pacific ocean, with a view to encouraging the free and peaceful development of the commerce of the two nations and also to preserve the general peace in that region.

PATTERN FOR ORIENTALS

All this, I venture to say, is the result of the application of the golden rule in your diplomacy and of the adoption of the same rule in ours, and I most emphatically declare that as long as the golden rule is considered as the guiding principle of our diplomacy we shall be enabled to enjoy the benefit of peace and prosperity that will surely continue, and all other far eastern countries will follow the example thus set by us. This must be, I dare say, fully in accordance with the high ideal of Lincoln's diplomacy which is now being so energetically expounded by another great president, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

MILLION PEOPLE TAKE PART IN NEW YORK'S MEMORIAL SERVICES

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Beautiful and sincere was the homage paid here today to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. In practically every schoolhouse, church and hall memorial services were held. It is estimated that more than 1,000,000 people participated. More than 500,000 children attended exercises in the 561 public schools.

Tonight there were scores of Lincoln meetings for the elders and a dozen or more Lincoln dinners at leading hotels.

The city's official celebration was held in Cooper Union in the hall in which Lincoln made his first public address in the east. Mayor McClellan presided and addresses were delivered by Joseph H. Choate and Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. A memorial tablet at the back of the stage was unveiled.

Choate in a personal reminiscent address told of meeting Lincoln 49 years ago on the very platform from which he spoke today.

Temple Emanu-El Services

At the Temple Emanu-El services were held last night in honor of the centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birth. Music specially prepared for the occasion by Cantor E. J. Stark was sung by an augmented choir. The program follows:

Hymn, choir; Sabbath evening service, cantor and choir; festival hymn, "Exalt Him All Ye People," choir;; reading, "Lincoln's Gettysburg Address"; sacred anthem, "All Praise to God," bass solo; poem, "Emancipation" (Whittier), Otto Irving Wise; hymn, "Be Thankful to God," cantor and choir; address, "Lincoln," Lucius L. Solomons; hymn, "America," choir and congregation.

Woodmen Celebrate Lincoln

In their old log cabin meeting house at 2140 Market street seven local camps of the Woodmen of the World commemorated the one hundreth anniversary of Lincoln's birth last night with songs, orations and recitations. Leo de Cardona was chairman. In the principal address of the evening, made by P. F. Gilroy, the close relation between Lincoln's principles of life and those of the Woodmen was dwelt upon, and this formed one of the chief reasons for the evening's demonstration.

Dr. R. Cadwallader, whose father was a member of General Grant's staff, spoke on reminiscences of Lincoln and displayed many relics of the civil war and Lincoln's connection with it. The remainder of the program follows:

Overture of national airs, Mayers' orchestra; duet, Miss Mary Wolch and Henry Wolch; duet, patriotic songs, Ruth Swanson and Theodore Goldbeck; recitation, D. L. Mayers; solo, George A. Tyrrel; song, Miss Belle Livingston; reading, Master Sidney Z. Cohen; solo, Henry Rossi; recitation, Florence Darlin.

Children's Song Festival

The song festival given by the children of the Telegraph neighborhood association yesterday afternoon in celebration of Lincoln's birthday proved highly successful and was greeted by an enthusiastic audience.

Under the direction of Miss Margaret Martin the children, many of whom were small, gave the following program most creditably:

"Harvest Song"; "One-Two, Buckle My Shoe," from "The House That Jack Built," Mrs. Gaynor; "Froggie's Swimming School"; "Slumber Boat"; "Mr. Rooster and Mrs. Hen"; "Sweet Pea Ladies"; "Sweeping and Dusting"; "Italian Lullaby"; "The Candy Doll's Song," from "The Toy Shop," Mrs. Gaynor; "Italian Dance"; "Marine Song"; "Jap Maiden," from "The Toy Shop," Mrs. Gaynor;" Ostrich Song"; "Flag Song."

"Americans" Attend Church

The local lodge of the Order of the Americans attended in a body last night the Lincoln memorial service at the West Side Christian church, Bush street near Devisadero. Rev. Robert Lord Cave gave the address on the career of the great president, and Frank V. Cornish read the Gettysburg speech. Frank W. Sawyer presided. The musical program began with the congregational singing of "America" and closed with the organ postlude, "The Star Spangled Banner."

The West Side Christian male quartet sang "Tenting Tonight," and a medley of the national airs was rendered by the organist, Miss Annie Gardner.

The senate officers of the Americans are:

Past president, Colonel C. G. Burtis; President, L. S. Cawkins; firse vice president, C. R. Little; second vice president, Douglas Tilden; speaker, C. F. Reaves; secretary general, W. E. Wright; treasurer general J. L. M. Shetterley; surgeon general R. E. McCracken; major general, H. C. Lewis; chaplain, William Henslee; sentinel, Mrs. S. C. Menardi.

Turn Verein Honors Martyr

An elaborate program was rendered by the San Francisco Turn Verein in its hall, 353 Turk street, in honor of the centenary of Abraham Lincoln's birthday. Former Judge George A. Bahrs delivered an address in the English language, while Emil Liess addressed the patriotic gathering in German. Musical and literary selections helped to make the event an epoch in the history of the society.

Kent Tells of Assassination

A big hall jammed to its absolute capacity with eager and attentive students of the Wilmerding and California schools of industrial and mechanical arts greeted William T. Kent yesterday at the consolidated school exercises in celebration of the centenary of Lincoln's birthday. As the veteran war department employe related his stirring story of the assassination of Lincoln he received the most rapt attention from the throng of students.

Horace Davis addressed the pupils on the scenes in San Francisco at the time of Lincoln's death. Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read by Frank B. Cliff, a pupil of the Wilmerding school, and the exercises concluded by the entire audience singing "America."

Superintendent Merrill announced a contest for a prize essay on Lincoln, the winning effort in the Wilmerding school receiving a cash award of $15 and the winning essay from the California School of Mechanical Arts a cash prize of $10. Merrill made a plea for contributions for the Lincoln farm association.

San Jose Schools Celebrate

SAN JOSE, Feb. 12.—All the public schools held appropriate Lincoln day observances this forenoon and the pupils were given a half holiday in the afternoon. The courthouse and city hall are closed.

MARYSVILLE, Feb. 12.—Lincoln day was appropriately observed here. Every railroad, business house and industrial establishment suspended operations for five minutes at noon. There was a public demonstration in the afternoon.

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CHILDREN HONOR LINCOLN'S MEMORY

Patriotic Organizations Join With Schools in Paying Homage to Emancipator

The one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was observed with patriotic exercises in the 92 public schools of San Francisco yesterday morning. A program including essays on the life and character of the great man, as well as addresses and selections from his speeches and his favorite compositions and national airs were rendered by the children, and in most cases Grand Army veterans who had fought under the martyred president told stories of the battlefield and of personal interviews with Lincoln.

The exercises were carried on with enthusiasm. The stories of the veterans, particularly those of a personal nature were of absorbing interest to the children, and the feeling of the children as displayed by their rapt attention to all that pertained to the personality of Lincoln and in their own whole hearted spirit in rendering of patriotic speeches and poems was an eloquent tribute to the fine principles instilled by the teachers and to the native patriotism of the children of this community.

Lincoln Children Hear Veterans

Colonel C. Mason Kinne, who served with General Sheridan and who was the first to greet him after his famous ride, told of his meeting Lincoln by special arrangement at the White House when serving with the California Hundred, and the children who listened to him at the Lincoln centennial exercises at Lincoln grammar school, Fourth and Harrison streets, yesterday morning were deeply moved.

Colonel Kinne talked of the kindly, sympathetic character of Lincoln and how he spoke a few words of encouragement to each of the young soldiers who had begged an audience with him. The speaker recalled how it became his duty as adjutant to break the news of Lincoln's assassination to his men and how a silence of awe and grief came upon the ranks. Colonel Kinne's voice broke with emotion at the recollection and the audience was deeply affected.

The detail of Grand Army veterans from Lincoln post under Commander E. H. Black consisted of Hugh Mortimer, W. B. Maydwell, R. M. Roberts, I. N. Miller, D. P. Stoner and C. Mason Kinne. Each veteran spoke on different phases of the life and character of President Lincoln, and J. Adams, a visitor from San Luis Obispo, related anecdotes of the great man.

Hugh Mortimer told the children of Lincoln's early struggles.

The Gettysburg address was recited by Luis Dick, a lower grade pupil, and two original essays, one on the influence of Lincoln, by Alvina Kolchlucher, and another on Lincoln's life work, by Rebecca Cohen, were splendidly rendered, as was the reading of Lincoln's favorite poem, "O, Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud," by Henrietta Gaines.

The following is the program in full:

Keller's "American Hymn"; recitation of Lincoln's favorite poem, Henrietta Gaines; "Battle Hymn of the Republic," class; "Lincoln's Life Work," essay, Rebecca Cohen; "Lincoln Ode," class, Gettysburg address, Louis Dick; Lincoln dirge, "Wall of the Winter," air by Mabel Hartman, Viola Kunnicke and Margaret Tehaney; "Influence of Lincoln," essay, Alvina Kohlbecher; "Star Spangled Banner," whole school; remarks by veterans; "America."

After the exercises, at the invitation of W. W. Stone, the principal, the veterans adjourned to luncheon in an adjoining building. Mrs. Brackman, Mrs. Perlet, Mrs. Macdonald and the Misses Redmond, Perry, Dower and Lynch, the teachers, together with five of the higher grade girls, served as hostesses.

Girls' High and Lowell Schools

The girls' high school exercises were held in the assembly hall of the Lowell high school building simultaneously with the Lowell ceremonies. Henry C. Dibble and Samuel W. Backus were the soldier orators for the Lowell school, while Supervisor C. A. Murdock addressed the girls.

The exercises in the assembly hall opened by the singing of Keller's hymn by the glee club. The commemoration ode was read by Miss Edith Bull, Lincoln's favorite poem by Edith Dick, an essay on the life of Lincoln by Grace Dovey, and the Gettysburg address by Edna Judy. Anecdotes of Lincoln were told by Edna Krouse and Genevieve Bull. "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," was sung by Edna Harrison. Dr. A. W. Scott made an address.

Drummer Boy at Fremont School

At the Lincoln day exercises of the Fremont school, McAllister and Broderick streets, A. E. Cohn, past post commander of James A. Garfield post No. 34, G. A. R., addressed the pupils. Cohn was a drummer boy at the battle of Gettysburg and is the youngest member of the G. A. R. living. He repeated on the drum the calls that were used at the famous battle.

Another effective number on the program was the reciting of Markham's "Lincoln, the Great Commoner," by the eighth grade in concert. The veteran praised the work of the pupils and related many war time stories.

Unveil Picture At Emerson

Commander G. W. Merrill of Thomas Post, G. A. R., took charge of the detail of veterans who spoke to the children of Emerson primary school, and he was assisted by A. Muntner and J. H. Carels. The unveiling of Lincoln's picture, which had been covered by the stars and stripes, was a special feature of the exercises. While the flag was drawn aside by a special guard of honor Alma Tuchler recited an original poem. The commemoration ode was read by Edith Felling, essays were read by Violet Feil, Ruth Himmelstom, Hilda Krotozuer and Ora Chenoweth, and Milton Clark recited the Gettysburg address.

Good Program at Jefferson

A. W. Chenowith from Lincoln post addressed the pupils of Jefferson primary school, at which a splendid program was given by the pupils, under the direction of Miss Josephine Cohn, the principal. David Zimmet, a pupil, gave the Gettysburg address; Marie Jacschke recited the favorite poem of Lincoln, and other children read original essays on Lincoln the country's savior, and quotations from Lincoln. Among veterans who addressed the children were Julius Copp, John Desiker, William Hatch, William Healey, A. N. Parker, E. Smith and J. Thompson.

Peace Gospel at Franklin School

Grand Army veterans who had received their baptism of fire as soldiers strongly advocated the gospel of peace in their addresses to the pupils of Franklin grammar school yesterday morning. J. W. Miller, E. A. Dakin, Joseph de Mars, B. F. Stromberg, Louis Douglas and Sebastian Merkel, all of Lincoln post, related anecdotes of wartime during the exercises.

The recitations and exercises were for the most part in concert, and all grades from the fifth to the eighth participated. The veterans congratulated the teachers and Miss Julia Coffey, the principal, on the efficient work of the pupils, especially on the essays, which were written during regular school hours.

Mission Hears Favorite Poem

At the Mission grammar school Commander A. Sorenson addressed the pupils on the character of Lincoln and on recollections of the war. Helene Wood recited the favorite poem of the martyred president; Karl Kroenke read an essay, "Lincoln in Public Life"; May Forner read the "Commemoration Ode," and Grace Mitchell read one of Lincoln's letters.

Marshall Primary School

Commander Sorensen also addressed the children of the Marshall primary school, where the program prescribed by the board of education was rendered by the pupils. Other Grand Army men also addressed the children and gave personal recollections of incidents during the war.

Mission High Hears General

General E. S. Salomon of Fairfield post addressed the pupils of the Mission high and the Crocker grammar school, F. A. Kane the Garfield primary, George M. Hurlbut the Glen Park grammar, M. Wasserman the Hancock grammar, A. D. Bryant the Peabody primary, and W. M. Park the Golden Gate primary. At all of these schools the program specified by the board of education was followed and in some cases elaborated. The children turned out rmarkably well considering the bad weather and rendered their numbers with enthusiasm.

Unionists Honor Lincoln

Organized labor assembled in goodly numbers in the auditorium of the building trades temple last night to pay its tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

The large hall and the stage were decorated with the flags and tricolored bunting.

John A. Kelly, president of the San Francisco labor council, who was chairman of the evening, opened the meeting. Patriotic airs were next played by an orchestra.

Cleveland L. Dam, attorney for the state building trades, paid homage to the greatness of Lincoln and gave an account of his life's history.

P. H. McCarthy, president of the building trades council, declared that 65 years ago Lincoln was one of the most pronounced trades unionists, the greatest organizer of the trade people, the greatest agitator for human rights, who in his time was opposed because he was considered a dangerous man. He said Lincoln would not have permitted the mikado of Japan to rule America to the degree of having the president and Governor Gillett intimidate the people of this great state.

Austin Lewis spoke of Lincoln as the plain man of the people of his time.

Ex-Judge Maguire also paid tribute to the loving heart of Lincoln and commended him for his great courage and charity.

Art League Assists Boys

Lincoln's birthday anniversary was observed by the members of the Outdoor Art league of the California club at their bungalow on the northern slopes of Telegraph hill with appropriate exercises.

The planting of Dutch clover on the precipitous face of the hill below Chestnut street was postponed on account of the weather until Washington's birthday instead.

Fifteen boys from Miss Kervan's class in the Washington grammar school sang a number of patriotic selections and gave appropriate recitations and quotations. Mrs. McGlade sang a solo. Miss Josephine Cohn was to have read Markham's ode to Lincoln, but was unable to be present. A kaffee klatsch followed. Miss Ida Kervan was in charge and was assisted by Mrs. L. M. Skinner, Mrs. Batchelder, Miss Mary McLaren, Mrs. Bozio and Mrs. William A. Limbaugh.

At the Veterans' Home

VETERANS' HOME, NAPA COUNTY, Cal., Feb. 12.—The Lincoln centenary was appropriately observed here today. At 1:30 p. m. 700 veterans of the Mexican, civil and Spanish-American wars gathered in the assembly hall and listened to an excellent program fitting the occasion.

The services were opened by well chosen and eloquent introductory remarks by General Charles A. Woodruff, the commandant of the home.

Lincoln's Gettysburg address was read by Mrs. Lillian Quinn Stark. Mrs. Cecelia Decker Cox of San Francisco favored the audience with patriotic songs, while Miss Frances von Reynegom rendered on the violin "Airs that Lincoln Loved." Miss Lydia Reinstein was the accompanist.

Samuel M. Shortridge delivered a stirring and effective address on the "Life and Example of Abraham Lincoln."

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Parent's Stationery Store
2200 FILLMORE STREET
Tremayne's Branch
553 HAIGHT STREET
Christian's Branch
189 SIXTH AVENUE
Ye Odde Shop
SIXTEENTH AND MARKET STS.
Jackson's Branch
1108 VALENCIA STREET
Blake's Bazaar
974 VALENCIA STREET
Halliday's Stationery Store
3011 16TH ST. COR. MISSION
International Stationery Store