

NOT OVER ANXIOUS

Komura Talks of Japan's Disposition to Peace.

WELL RECEIVED IN CHICAGO

Hints Strongly at Protectorate Over Korea—China's Demand to Be Considered, Not Prompted by Other Powers.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Baron Komura, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and plenipotentiary in the impending peace negotiations with Russia, arrived in Chicago today from St. Paul on the Burlington Limited. Delegates were on hand to greet the visitors. One of the delegations, composed of Japanese merchants, students and professional men, was headed by the Japanese Consul, A. Komura. A committee consisting of representative Chicago business men, city officials and others, including Corporation Counsel J. Hamilton Lewis, was also on hand. The Baron and suite were driven to the Auditorium. Arrangements were made to leave on the Pennsylvania 10-hour train for New York. The stay of Baron Komura in Chicago followed his original programme, which allowed him several hours' rest here.

Hon. Thomas E. Bryan, who was vice-president of the Columbia Exposition, came into Chicago on Baron Komura's private car. Several years ago the Baron was appointed by Mr. Bryan's home, Elmhurst. The peace negotiations, telegraphed last night, asking Mr. Bryan to board the Baron's private car at Aurora and journey with the Japanese Consul, A. Komura. Mr. Lewis, representing Mayor Dunne, was introduced to the plenipotentiary by Mr. Bryan and welcomed him on behalf of Mayor Dunne. Baron Komura thanked Mr. Lewis and expressed a desire to meet Mr. Dunne.

The peace commissioner said that he was not at this moment officially interested in the question of railroads, but that it was a good subject to be enlightened on. "In Japan," said the Baron, "the government owns and operates the salt and tobacco works that produce revenue, and the government's monopoly on an economic standpoint is a good thing. However, this question of public ownership is largely a question of environment and conditions."

Baron Komura authorized the following statement: "At New York we shall meet Minister Takahira, whom we expect to have word from President Roosevelt inviting us to call either at Gayer Bay or Washington."

"We desire peace," said the Baron, "and we are over-optimistic that the negotiations will open the way for Japanese participation there and divert it from this country."

China's Demand Was Not Instigated by Any Other Power.

AMHERST, Mass., July 24.—That China, in communicating to the powers her ultimatum regarding Manchuria, about which she had not previously been consulted, acted entirely on her own initiative, was the emphatic statement of Tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, who is spending the summer here.

The note just made public by the Washington government declared the Minister, "was addressed by my government first to the belligerents and later to the neutral powers. Previous to this my government had sounded its Government and Victory and Ministers about regarding various phases of the Manchurian question, and the notification to the powers that we would not recognize any arrangement regarding the Chinese province of Manchuria about which we had not previously been consulted, was entirely on our own initiative."

The Minister has received brief advices about the boycott of Chinese goods, which is not in any way a Manchurian affair, but emanates from the commercial world, over which the government has no control.

ALL BY ONE HIGHWAYMAN

Commander Says Robberies in Alaska Have Been Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The following telegraphic report from the commander of Fort Gibbon, Alaska, dated July 20, 1905, with reference to information that had reached the War Department that roads in the vicinity of Fairbanks, Alaska, were infested by robbers and that gold could not be safely transported, has been received by the military secretary:

"Was in Fairbanks and Chena, July 20. Commander and United States Ministers, and Judge Wickham were seen by me, and both thought the highway had been looted. Since July 10 no word has been received regarding matter. Captain Gray, of steamer Tatiana, a very reliable man, just back from Fairbanks, states that everything is quiet. Gold is conveyed over highway by men, 20 to 30 armed men. One or two single men have been robbed and one killed prior to July 10. I have detached 21 men and two officers repairing telegraph lines above Fairbanks in close proximity to the highway. He told me on 10th that he anticipated no trouble and that one man was doing the robbing. No need of troops whatever. Telegraph line down to Fairbanks."

MORE POWER TO ASSEMBLY

Committee of Ministers Improves on 'Boulligan's Plan.'

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The proposals of the government for a national assembly as arranged by the committee of ministers and now submitted for the Emperor's consideration differ essentially from the original scheme outlined by the commission headed by M. Boulligan, Minister of the Interior. They are more liberal and are free from vexatious complexities, placing the assembly on a more independent footing and empowering its president to report direct to the Emperor, while the assembly may select its own officers, including its president, and discuss any matters of a legislative character with greater freedom.

Leaders of Peasant Reform Killed.

KOENIGSBURG, Prussia, July 24.—Addresses received here from Hagenbach and Lohse, Russia, announce the murder of Baron Prever, of the peasant reform

COLLINS LOSES HIS CASE

British Columbia Judge Decides Against Californian.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 24.—G. P. M. Judge Lampa decided against George D. Collins, the lawyer charged with perjury in the points raised by him in the extradition of Canada. Collins was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for perjury in the points raised by him in the extradition of Canada.

Judge Lampa said in regard to the contention that the extradition act of 1896 had no application where it was inconsistent with the treaty and did not apply to the points raised by him in the extradition of Canada.

The judge held that the act did not need to be amended in order to bring it into effect, as contended by Collins. He also held that the facts as alleged against Collins with regard to swearing to false affidavits at San Francisco constituted perjury under the law of Canada.

Collins then fell back upon his contention that the extradition act of 1896, upon which his extradition is being brought, transcended the Ashburton treaty upon which it was based, which included perjury in its list of extraditable offenses.

Collins also contended Canada had no power to go beyond the scope of a treaty in regard to extradition, and that the act of 1896 was not a valid law.

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PRIMAN OPENS UP

Shows Jerome All About Equitable Dealings.

NEW YORK, July 24.—District Attorney Jerome returned from his summer home at Lakewood today, and immediately began his promised investigation of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. At the close of the day he issued the following statement, on which he declined to make any comment:

"I went to the Equitable building to meet Mr. Harrison, as I understood that he was going away tomorrow, and I desired to see the much-talked-of Union Pacific preferred syndicate agreement. I made a careful examination of the terms of the agreement. Mr. Harrison stated that his books and papers were in the custody of his counsel, Judge Lovett, who was instructed to waive any question at any time of them that I might deem of importance in the conduct of my investigation of matters within my jurisdiction. The syndicate agreement was one of the terms which would have at any time been produced for the inspection of the Superintendent of Insurance. The Equitable Life Assurance Society was not a party to the said agreement and had not been at any time.

"I then went to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s building and had an interview with Jacob H. Schiff, who gave me full information in regard to the syndicate agreement. He referred to the laws of England. He also brought forward a number of minor technicalities Higgins, for the prosecution, charged Collins with misusing the court and suppressing facts. He had suppressed all mention of the British North American act, which was practically Canada's constitution, and gave the American act to legislate and make extradition acts. The extradition act of 1896 had its authority from the British North American act, and an order in Council was not necessary, as Collins contended. Nothing but the act into force. The question of the validity of the act had been raised before despite the fact that Collins held otherwise in the Gaynor and Green case, and it had been held valid.

Collins in reply said he had not attempted to mislead. The British North American act was not sufficient, he held, for an extradition act. Nothing but a treaty could give effect to it. A treaty was the sole source of authority, and an extradition act which transcended a treaty was null and void. Collins also held that the alleged perjury at San Francisco would not constitute a crime in Canada. The Canadian law made it a crime to swear a false oath before a notary, but did not hold it to be perjury.

Five witnesses from San Francisco, including R. V. Whittier, Assistant District Attorney; Attorney William Newman, a brother of Charlotte Collins; Collins' alleged wife, A. J. Henry, the notary before whom the alleged false oath was sworn; Thomas E. Curran, groomsmen at Collins' marriage with Charlotte Collins; and Deputy County Clerk Groom, arrived today and were present in court.

In the second match Holcomb Ward was the victor. He had a fairly good game, but he had suffered from a bad cold. William J. Clothier was substituted. He gave Smith a hard game, but the Englishman was the steady for him.

The Englishmen won \$5 to the Americans' \$3 and \$2 games to the Americans' \$3.

Deborah's games with Larned were 4-4, 2-4, 4-4, 2-4. Smith's scores against Deborah were 4-4, 6-4, 6-4.

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F. KILGORE IS OUT

Is Ordered Dismissed From Police Force.

At the meeting of the police committee of the Executive Board yesterday the charges of unbecoming conduct preferred against Patrolman F. Kilgore by N. Buntin, a street railway car conductor, were ignored. Patrolman F. Kilgore was dismissed from the department upon a charge of consorting with a woman of bad repute at the Forestry inn, while John H. Price, driver of a night patrol wagon, was suspended upon complaint of Sergeant Thomas Taylor and Night Jailor Mike Lillis.

The testimony in the Nelson case indicated that about 11 o'clock on the night of July 12, while car 108 of the Sixteenth street line, proceeding westward along Washington, it was signaled at Fifth street by several elderly ladies, who, in attempting to board the car, were dragged quite a distance by its suddenly starting up.

At this juncture Patrolman Nelson jumped on the front of the car and rather excitedly ordered the motorman to stop the car. At the same time, Detective Vaughn, who saw the plight of things, rushed from the edge of the sidewalk and assisted the ladies aboard, thereby undoubtedly avoiding a serious accident in connection with the foul action of Nelson. The latter admitted that he may have used somewhat rougher language than usual, but he stated that the necessity of the occasion demanded it, and some of the members of the committee, in agreeing with him, were of the opinion that he could have employed even harsher language with good grace under the circumstances.

Among other terms that Nelson was accused of employing was the expression, "You are handling these passengers as if you were handling logs on a farm," and the committee felt that the facts justified the use of this language.

Patrolman Kilgore was before the committee upon charges of Rev. G. V. Hyder, a Baptist minister of Souris, North Dakota, who accused the officer of scandalous conduct in connection with a woman named Davis, who was employed about the Inn as a chambermaid.

Kilgore testified before the committee that he visited the Davis woman in her room between 11:30 and 12 P. M., after reporting off duty, in relation to threats that had been made against her by some man from California. Incidentally, it was shown, according to a statement of Police Sergeant Sliver, who had investigated the subject, that Kilgore was addicted to the habit of paying fast and loose with feminine hearts, and while already a married man, had a young girl on the East Side, the arrangements progressing to such an extent, in fact, that the wedding feast had been prepared and everything was in shape for the ceremony except the bridegroom, who failed to appear.

The Police Commissioners came to the conclusion that the Baptist preacher told the truth, and that Kilgore had testified falsely, hence the charges were sustained and the officer dismissed. Under the rules of the charter, he still has the right of appeal to the Civil Service Commission, and within ten days may demand an investigation at his hands.

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SEED BEDS OF DISEASE

Insufficient Food and Clothing in British Cities.

North American Review. Sir John E. Gorst, M. P., gives an appalling account of the physical condition of a large proportion of the population of Great Britain. The alarm was given some time ago by the military authorities, who found that the standard of recruits was falling in a marked degree. It was deemed advisable to make arrangements for the instruction of school children in physical exercises, and a royal commission was appointed to consider the best method of doing so. The commission found that there was no satisfactory evidence as to the physical condition of school-children, and concluded that they could give no advice as to exercises until that condition was ascertained. An examination of the children in certain typical schools was, therefore, instituted, and the results were of the most discouraging description. The investigation shows that in the poorer districts of Great Britain and Ireland, a large proportion of the children are growing up so deteriorated by starvation and from insufficient or improper food that they will be the seed-beds of disease and crime, and must remain the poor and their children, in the society. It appears that the British race is being propagated by the less fit part of it. Sir John Gorst enters into a discussion of some of the causes that tend to produce deterioration and the palliatives and remedies that should be employed by the community. He says: "For the neglect of the physical condition of the poor and their children, the rich indeed pay a terrible penalty. The scourge of consumption causes in the United Kingdom one death in eight, and half the deaths which take place between the ages of 15 and 25. This disease, we are informed by medical authority, need not exist. It is bred amongst the ill-nourished children of the poor. That is the nursery of its evil growth. In all the schools of our slum districts young children could be found, if there were medical inspection, in numbers that would astonish the contented optimist, already infected with the malady; unsuspected by parents or teachers, they are already spreading amongst their comrades a disease which is curable even in their own bodies if early detected and early treated. Contagion spreads, seizes upon the children and youth of the rich, and takes its toll of life as above stated. Detection by inspection, and cure at a small expense, of incipient consumption amongst destitute children would save many a young and promising life amongst the rich. End space money a father and mother the anguish of the loss of the dearest and most valued of their children. It is the same with the infectious diseases of childhood."

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