

RELIEF FUNDS WASTED

ASSEMBLYMAN SAYS MILLIONS WRONGFULLY USED.

Mr. Kelly Introduces Resolution Asking That a Special Committee Make Investigation—Test Cases Postponed.

Sacramento.—The federal government has consented to a postponement for two weeks of the Japanese test case in the supreme and federal courts in San Francisco, according to a telegram received by Senator Wolfe today. The dispatch was in reply to one sent to the California delegation by Wolfe requesting that the Aoki case be postponed pending the result of the conference between Mayor Schmitz and the board of education with President Roosevelt.

Congressman Hayes telegraphed to Senator Wolfe that the government has agreed to the postponement and the attorney general had so instructed United States District Attorney Devlin. In view of this the leaders in both houses will attempt to prevent the revival of agitation on the Japanese question in the legislature for the present.

Today was the dullist day of this session of the legislature. Both houses transacted an immense amount of business, but principally of a routine character. Both the senate and the house had difficulty in keeping a quorum and several times it was necessary to send out for members who had temporarily absented themselves.

Funds Wrongfully Used.

Assemblyman Kelly introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee of five members of the lower house to make an investigation of the relief work in San Francisco. The resolution sets forth that it is alleged several million dollars of the relief funds have been wrongfully used and that the governor has been petitioned to have an investigation made into the methods which have been used in the distribution of the relief work in charge. It is generally believed that the legislature has no authority or jurisdiction in the matter and that nothing will come of it.

The assembly adopted a joint resolution requesting congress to reduce the duty on building materials for San Francisco and other cities in California destroyed by fire and earthquake.

An attempt was made to have the lower house put itself on record regarding the date of adjournment. Stanton wanted to force out of committee his resolution fixing the session at 60 days, but it was voted down.

STEEL EXPORTATION \$50,000,000 HIGHER.

Washington.—The exportation of iron and steel manufacturers reached their highest record during the last year, according to the figures compiled by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor.

The total for 1906 aggregated \$172,500,000, an increase of \$50,000,000 over the preceding year.

Practically every one of the important articles or groups of articles share in this gain. Pig iron shows an increase of \$1,000,000, bar iron an increase of one and one-third millions, steel rails \$1,500,000, steel sheets and plates \$1,250,000, structural iron and steel nearly \$2,000,000, wire \$1,750,000, boiler's hardware nearly \$2,000,000, locomotives nearly \$2,000,000, sewing machines nearly \$1,500,000, mining machinery more than \$2,000,000, typewriters \$500,000, printing presses more than \$500,000, and bar iron an increase of more than \$1,000,000.

Tin plate has passed the \$1,000,000 mark in the value of its exportation, and the value of tin plates and tagger's tin exported aggregated in quantity 27,064,477 pounds, valued at \$1,091,688.

SENATE AGREES ON THE PUBLIC LANDS REPORT.

Washington.—Without continuing its hearing upon the amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, providing for the leasing of the public lands for grazing, the senate committee on public lands agreed to adopt the amendment.

Several amendments to the Burket proposition were adopted, however, designed to protect the interests of the homesteaders. The policy outlined, which is favored by the president, was agreed upon by a bare majority of the committee. It is not unlikely that a point of order may be made against it in the senate, as it is conceded to be general legislation.

One amendment provides that the secretary of agriculture shall organize grazing districts. The department of agriculture is to exercise control of and fix the fees to be charged for grazing.

THE KAISER INSISTS ON TURK'S BANISHMENT.

Constantinople.—The special commissioner of inquiry ordered by the Sultan to examine into the charges against Fehmi Pasha, chief of the secret police of the palace, who, it was alleged by the German embassy, recently caused the seizure of a ship's cargo destined for Hamburg, has concluded his work. The German embassy, at the Sultan's request, waived a public trial, but insisted that the Fehmi Pasha be banished, which it is understood will be done, as the Sultan is convinced that Emperor William is strongly backing up the German embassy's demand for the punishment of the official.

MEXICO FEARS WHEAT FAMINE.

City of Mexico.—Fearing a wheat famine in the country in consequence of the bad crops, the finance committee has decreased the customs duties on wheat imported from the United States.

The duty that wheat will have to pay from February 15 to June 30 will be \$1.50 for 100 kilograms.

FIFTY AMERICANS WARN JAPANESE

Much Feeling Engendered in Oregon by Southern Pacific Laying Off White Men and Substituting Japanese.

Portland, Ore.—A special to the Oregonian from Woodburn, Ore., says: Considerable feeling was engendered here by the Southern Pacific laying off white men employed on the railroad section at this point and replacing them with eight or ten Japanese.

The feeling ran so high that fifty Americans called at the section house last night and warned the Japanese to leave the town.

There was no violence and the Japanese promised to leave, and this morning they left for Portland within the limit specified. A Schwabauer, the section foreman, refused to work with them and resigned his position yesterday.

Warrants will be sworn out tomorrow for the arrest of the ringleaders of the crowd that drove the Japanese out.

HERMIT'S CAREER ONE OF MYSTERY.

Remarkable History of Henry Helwig Revealed When Inquest Is Held at Hammond, Indiana—Fortune Is Left.

Chicago.—The remarkable history of Henry Scholkes Helwig, a mysterious hermit of Hammond, Ind., was revealed in part yesterday at the inquest over his body which was found frozen Thursday night in his little hut.

Helwig was 60 years old, wealthy, and reported to be of aristocratic German lineage.

It developed at the inquest that Helwig, when he was an officer in the Franco-Prussian war, was charged with a breach of discipline in taking the command of a column from a superior officer during an engagement in which the Prussians had been routed. Later they rallied under his command, but he was court-martialed and sentenced to be shot. While imprisoned in a fortress he was pardoned by King Frederick.

Broken hearted he fled to South America and became a soldier of fortune in several revolutions. He left Brazil fifteen years ago and came to New Orleans, later settling in Hammond, Ind., where he refused to talk to any one save a crony called Holtz. He had plenty of money and corresponded regularly with his relatives in Germany, but refused to return there.

EXPLOSION LEAVES ONLY HUGE HOLE

Chemical Research Department of Woolwich Arsenal Blown Up. Shock Is Felt Forty Miles Away.

Woolwich, Eng.—A huge hole in the ground is all that marks the site of the chemical research department of the Woolwich arsenal and the cordite magazine, which exploded early this morning with such terrific force that the concussion was felt in towns forty miles away and the whole countryside was thrown into a panic owing to the belief that a violent earthquake had occurred.

There was no loss of life, but buildings for miles around were wrecked to a greater or lesser degree.

Within a few minutes after the explosion thousands of terror-stricken people, many of them half clad, thronged toward the arsenal. There were large holes in the walls of neighboring houses and on all sides shattered doors and windows and wrecked roofs testified to the appalling force of the explosion.

Yesterday being Sunday there was no night shift working hence the absence of casualties.

The people of Braintree, forty miles away, were thrown into a panic by the shock of the explosion.

The cause of the disaster has not yet been ascertained.

ROOSEVELT SEVERELY ARRAYS SHEEPMEN.

Washington.—Government policy in regard to the control of grazing land in the public domain and the interests of large and small cattlemen and the sheepmen, and the effect of protection of stockmen upon homesteaders, were considered today at a public hearing before the senate committee on agriculture.

The hearing was had on an amendment by Senator Burkett of Nebraska to the agricultural appropriation bill, authorizing the secretary of agriculture to district the unreserved land and charge and collect reasonable fees for grazing.

The cattlemen were represented by members of the American National Live Stock Association who favored the measure, while the sheepmen were represented by members of the National Wool Growers' Association, opposed it.

During the proceedings a letter from President Roosevelt addressed to Senator Warren was read. It endorsed general control by the government of grazing lands, but insisted upon the protection of the homesteaders and arraigned the sheepmen severely.

RANCHER KILLED; MURDERER ESCAPES.

Grass Valley.—The body of aged Joseph Kneebone was found with three bullet wounds in it this morning at his ranch, two miles east of Spenceville. He had been dead several days.

The discovery was made by his son Joseph, who came from the ranch below to bring his father's mail. James Oates, the hired man, left Sunday afternoon, taking a horse from the ranch and going in the direction of Lincoln.

Kneebone lived alone. Oates had been working there a few weeks. Inquiry is now being made for Oates.

STAMP SCANDAL

MILLIONS ARE HANDLED BY ONE UNBONDED CLERK.

Comptroller Glynn Finds There Was No Check on Paper Stock at Printing Office or Elsewhere, and Evidence Was Burned.

Albany, N. Y.—Comptroller Martin H. Glynn made public tonight the results of an investigation which he has been making into the condition of the stock transfer tax bureau of his office with reference to the handling and disposal of \$7,000,000 worth of stamps issued by that department for use in the transfer of stocks under the act of 1905.

According to the comptroller's statement, more than \$5,000,000 worth of the stamps have been destroyed either in process of manufacture or by actual burning, without adequate record or supervision, in the two years since the act was passed, and there is only the personal word of a single clerk, salaried at \$2500, and not under bond, to certify the fact that they were destroyed at all.

The stamps were printed by Quayle & Son of this city. The plates were in the custody of the comptroller's representative and each day were delivered to Quayle. The paper first used was of an ordinary commercial sort, which Comptroller Glynn said was stored in the Quayle shop under an ordinary lock in an ordinary room, and while sheets were counted out before printing, there was no safeguard to prevent their being abstracted. Moreover, the comptroller declares the count of sheets does not tally, the inference being that some of it was used for other purposes.

Print on Patent Paper.

The first issue was found to be susceptible of counterfeiting, and in May or June of last year the printing of these was stopped and a new issue was begun on patent paper.

When the new paper, which was to defy counterfeiting, came to hand, the comptroller, "it received no better safeguard, but was left in the Quayle shop. And the comptroller's seal, with which the bundles were sealed, was apparently as carelessly treated."

A statement was made to him by Watkins, the comptroller said, adding: "He says that early in October he took all that remained of the old issue of stamps from the vaults down to Quayle's shop in Green street, boxed them up and they remained there without guard or watchmen at least one night. The safe deposit people say, however, they were not returned until December 26."

"There were over 2,000,000 in this lot—\$1,256,211—which had been returned by the Bank of Manhattan County to the official distributors of the stamps and \$1,027,396 which never had been issued. I never knew how long they remained at the Green street shop, but, according to Watkins' statement, they were brought back here to the state house and on December 29, two days before I assumed office, they were burned in the furnace downstairs without being counted or checked up and without witnesses save a clerk who was in no way legally responsible for their care. The record of the burning of December 29 was not entered until December 31, the day before I took office."

HONDURAS IS READY FOR WAR AT ANY TIME.

Panama.—The Associated Press received the following dispatch from President Bonilla of Honduras: "Nicaragua is concentrating a considerable armed force upon the frontier of Honduras without having made a declaration of war."

"We are assured an invasion will take place soon. Honduras is ready to repel the movement."

MANUEL BONILLA.

A well-known Central American merchant, who is familiar with the present designs of the various republics, informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that President Zelaya of Nicaragua, believing he holds the balance of power in Central America, wants to put the case to a test and that he will oppose intervention by the United States.

NAVAL ACADEMY DROPS 'MIDDIES.'

Washington.—A report received at the bureau of navigation, navy department, regarding affairs at the Naval academy shows that thirty-eight midshipmen will be dropped on account of deficiencies, fifteen will be turned back and seventy-seven slightly deficient will be warned and continued with their present class.

The thirty-eight vacancies will be filled by appointments between now and March 1.

BOMBS ARE FOUND AT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY.

Moscow.—Another search at the Moscow female university has resulted in several unexploded bombs being found.

It is reported that the eight girl students arrested in connection with the threat of the terrorists to execute death sentences imposed on Count Ignatieff, Gen. Pavloff, Gen. von der Launit and Governor Alexandrovsky, have been tried by drumhead court-martial.

SEVERAL KILLED IN VIRGINIA RACE RIOT.

Roanoke, Va.—A race riot is reported in progress at a railroad construction camp near Thaxton, Va., about fifteen miles east of Roanoke, and three or four negroes are reported killed.

The trouble arose over the discharge of some workmen.

There is no wire connection with the camp.

DRAW LINE AT COOLIES

WANT THEM EXCLUDED FROM UNITED STATES.

School Problem May Be Solved, Providing Treaty Barring Lowest Class of Japanese Is Made.

Washington.—As a result of an hour's conference at the White House this afternoon at which President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco and the members of the school board of that city participated, Mayor Schmitz late tonight made a statement summarizing the situation.

When asked whether the proposition submitted by the San Francisco delegation called for the exclusion of Japanese coolie labor from this country, Mayor Schmitz replied:

"We are not making a treaty and have not discussed with the president the question of excluding the Japanese from this country by treaty. Saturday we heard the president's views and today we presented our side of the question. It now remains for us to modify our views in order to reach an agreement with the president or for Mr. Roosevelt to modify his views to reach an agreement with the United States. Today's conference adjourned subject to the call of the president."

Expect Agreement Soon.

It has been agreed that the whole affair will be considered at the meeting tomorrow. Mayor Schmitz declined to say whether the question of excluding the Japanese coolies by legislation formed a part of their proposition which was submitted today in writing. Mayor Schmitz and other members of the San Francisco delegation have received hundreds of telegrams urging the advocacy of a treaty excluding Japanese laborers, and legislation by congress to carry out the provisions of this treaty. The mayor has admitted to members of the California delegation in congress that while he is very anxious to reach a satisfactory agreement with the president and stands willing to make any concessions that will be for the good of the whole country, yet he hesitates to make any agreement that will not meet with the approval of California. The private dispatches from the coast have in all instances indicated the wide interest of the people there.

President Makes Appeal.

It can be authoritatively stated that the president has appealed to Mayor Schmitz and his associates to bring the anti-Japanese agitation to an end by rescinding the order for oriental schools. Under the California law the question of separate schools is left to the discretion of the school authorities, and before the earthquake disaster the Japanese were admitted to the white schools. Mayor Schmitz declared that the only reason for establishing separate schools was because the Japanese were crowding the whites out in certain districts. When asked as to the general tone of the telegrams received from San Francisco, Mayor Schmitz said:

"The people of California do not give a rap about the school question, but they are opposed to the admission of Japanese coolies into this country."

Members of the California delegation in congress tonight expressed ignorance of the nature of the basis of settlement.

The widespread newspaper comment was deprecated at the conference and the participants pledged themselves anew to refrain from statements until some conclusions have been reached. The San Francisco delegation has agreed that all statements for publication must come from Mayor Schmitz, while Representative Hayes is acting as spokesman for the congressional delegation.

As the Californians were leaving the White House this afternoon the mayor was asked if a copy of a Japanese treaty on exclusion of laborers from that country had been exhibited, but Mr. Schmitz replied that he had not seen anything of that sort.

Secretary Loeb announced there would be no statement from the White House.

Secretary Root remained with the president for some time after the Californians left, and toward nightfall took a long walk with him.

SAN JOSE BOYS ARE ELECTROCUTED.

San Jose.—Two colored boys, Albert Pierce, aged 13, and his brother, Walter, aged 11, were electrocuted this evening as the result of a dare put forth by their playmates who urged the boys to grasp a dangling wire and pull it against the feed wires of the electric light company.

Albert was first to grasp the wire and his body stiffened as he touched it. Walter, hastening to his brother's side, met a similar fate, receiving 2200 volts.

BONILLA BREAKS CORINTO TREATY.

Managua, Nicaragua.—Advices received here are to the effect that it was President Bonilla of Honduras who broke the treaty of Corinto (which provides for the arbitration of questions in dispute between the Central American republics), and that as a result this tribunal, which was sitting at San Salvador in an endeavor to settle the differences between Nicaragua and Honduras, was dissolved.

TRICKING THE RUSSIANS.

Newchwang.—M. Konovaloff, Russian commissioner of customs, has gone to Harbin to arrange for the opening of custom houses along the Russian frontier at once. The Japanese are said to be causing a delay in the collection of customs at Dalny until the port of Newchwang is opened, in order to save duty on shipments by Japanese.

There is no reason why men shouldn't love their enemies as they love themselves—especially if they happen to be their own worst enemies.

FREE BOOK BILL PASSES ASSEMBLY

School Books Must Be Furnished by the State in Primary Grades and Changed Only Once in Four Years.

Sacramento.—Assemblyman Estudillo's proposed constitutional amendment providing for free public school books and making it obligatory upon the state to furnish them in the primary and grammar grades, as well as making it unlawful to change books oftener than once in four years, was adopted by the Assembly today. The measure also changes the makeup of the State Board of Education by reducing the normal school representation on the board from five principals to one, and provides for the appointment of a business man on the board.

The Assembly today passed the bill introduced by the late Assemblyman Burke, designed to prevent miners from obtaining liquor. The measure makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$100 to \$300 for any minor child to misrepresent his or her age in order to procure intoxicating liquor.

A bill by Assemblyman Kelly of San Francisco which will affect the trials of police officers before a Board of Police Commissioners. It provides that the board shall not have the power to inflict unreasonable penalties for violations of the department's rules and regulations, gives a procedure that must be followed in trials and privileges that an officer may appeal to the Superior Court for a review of the proceedings against him.

Other bills passed by the Assembly are as follows:

By Hartmann—Regulating the sale of poisons.

By Lynch—Prohibiting the sale of liquor within half a mile of any land belonging to the state, within one mile of the University of California, and one and one-half miles from the soldiers' or veterans' home.

By Coghlan—Authorizing the state labor commissioner to enforce the law which provides that drug clerks shall not work more than ten hours a day.

Two labor bills, introduced by Wilson, were also passed in the lower house. One makes more stringent the present child labor laws, and the other provides that women shall not work in any hotel, restaurant, office, shop or mercantile establishment more than ten hours a day, which must be between 6 a. m. and 10 p. m.

HAITI OFFENDS KAISER'S MEN

Strained Relations Follow Refusal of German Bankers to Return Sums of Money to the Island Government.

Port Au Prince, Haiti.—The relations between the governments of Haiti and Germany are strained, owing to the refusal of the German bankers, Hermann & Co., by direction of the court at Port Au Prince, to return to the Haitian government large sums of money alleged to have been obtained fraudulently.

Among the alleged transactions of Hermann & Co. with the Haitian government was one which is said to have proved favorable to the government. This was concluded by the Haitian minister of finance, the German legation and Hermann & Co. The German minister demanded that this transaction, as well as others, be annulled, but the Haitian government, in terms that the German minister deemed offensive, refused to acquiesce.

Fears are entertained here of grave complications ensuing.

The Official Monitor recently published notice of the expulsion of Mr. Mansour, an American citizen, but Mr. Furness, the American minister, believing the call for the man's expulsion not justified, asked for withdrawal of the order. This, however, was refused, and Mansour has left for New York. The seal of the American legation has been placed on his shop.

EXPOSITION BILL GOES THROUGH

Senate Passes Measure Introduced by Mr. Wolfe to Provide \$3,000,000 for World's Fair to Be Held in 1913.

Sacramento.—The Pacific Coast Exposition, an international world's fair to be held in San Francisco in 1913, on the 40th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa, was given an actual start when the senate today unanimously passed Senator Wolfe's bill making a state appropriation of \$3,000,000 for the purpose.

The money is to be paid in six annual payments of \$500,000 each, and only upon condition that a like sum is raised by the people of the state. It is also expected that congress will appropriate \$3,000,000.

People Favor Exposition.

Senator Wolfe made a brief speech in behalf of the appropriation, stating that the people of the entire state are in favor of the exposition and showed what incalculable benefits California would receive in the way of advertising, immigration and development. He declared that the exposition would be instrumental in adding at least half a million people to the population of the state.

The measure tomorrow goes to the committee on ways and means, which, it is said, is not favorably disposed toward it. The sentiment in the legislature, however, seems to be strongly in favor of the exposition and Senator Wolfe is confident that the assembly will pass the bill even should the committee report it unfavorably or without recommendation.

The Modern "Purse."

"I see there's a fight on in Philadelphia for \$400,000."

"Great Scott! And the biggest purse ever hung up for John L. Sullivan was \$25,000."—Philadelphia Ledger.

MINES AND MINING

IMPORTANT STRIKE IN NEVADA COUNTY.

Handsome Specimens of Gold Taken from Morning Star on the "Mother Mitchell" Ranch—Trinity County Developments.

The miners have struck it again in the Lappin mine, this time underneath the shaft. The strike of a two-foot ledge of pretty fair ore was made last Thursday in the crosscut. It will be remembered that the Lappin has two well defined ledges.

The Nevada City Miner Transcript says: "The Mountaineer mine looks better today than it has at any other time in its history, and its future as a great producer is now positively assured."

Superintendent J. C. Campbell recently said: "We are well into a large and very rich body of ore, and it is getting better with every day's work done. The shoot is making direct toward the Oustomah mine, and I regard the discovery important for that property as well as for the Mountaineer."

The find referred to is in the north drain tunnel of the Mountaineer, 2000 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. Forty years ago the late Prof. Ed. Miller mined it down to water level and found it to carry high values. The drain tunnel strikes it so as to give backs from 600 to 700. The vein varies in thickness from one to three feet.

Keswick Smelter to Resume.

The Keswick smelter is to be rehabilitated in part right away. Two of the five furnaces will be placed in commission, says the Redding Searchlight. One will be operated constantly, the second being kept in reserve. Low grade ore from the Hornet mine will be treated as well as some from the Iron Mountain, and the resultant matter will be shipped to the Martinez reduction works owned by the Mountain Copper company.

This information was given out in this city Friday by Lewis T. Wright, general manager, who had just returned from Keswick. The Mountain Copper company has found its plant at Martinez to be too small to handle the amount of ore that it is desired to treat. Dividends have not been flowing to the English stockholders as they were when operations were confined to the Keswick smelter.

A strike has just been made in a new field by Herbert and William James who have a bond on the Morning Star quartz mine on what is usually known as the "Mother Mitchell" ranch, a few miles west of Grass Valley, Cal. They have of late taken out some of the handsomest specimens seen in a long time, the rock being thickly peppered with gold and will run into the thousands per ton by assay test.

A few months ago the James brothers secured a bond on the property and started work at a point which many had tramped over since the early days of placer mining without heed. The ledge runs between twelve and eighteen inches in width. It is of the ribbon variety and lies inside a strong formation, giving every evidence that it will develop into a big proposition with depth. All along the ledge in the drift free gold has been found.

Rich Ore in Trinity Mine.

The Redding Searchlight says Robert L. Grigsby and John V. Motherwill, leasers in the Brown Bear near Deadwood, have made the richest strike known in recent years in the famous old gold producer. They have a pay streak eight inches in width that yields ore going from \$700 to \$800 a ton. And as if that were not enough, alongside this rich seam is a two-foot streak of quartz that assays between \$30 and \$40 a ton.

The Brown Bear will shut down ten days ago, but it did not close for the want of ore. It was the shortage of wood that compelled the suspension of operations.

Decision Is Important to Mining Companies.

San Francisco.—That a mining company has no right to use or to interfere with a tunnel constructed in its own ground by another company under a condemnation suit by the United States court of appeals. The case was that of A. Hedrick and Charles M. Baillie against Peter Larson and Thomas L. Greenough. Hedrick and Baillie are owners of the Black Hawk lodes and the Alvy lode in Idaho. They alleged that Larson and Greenough had constructed a tunnel penetrating the Black Hawk on its way to other claims owned by the appellants, that the tunnel ran into a ledge apexing in the Alvy claim, the right of way to which Larson and Greenough had obtained by condemnation. The appellants asked that they be permitted to use the tunnel jointly with the builders.

Larson and Greenough, the builders of the tunnel, won the case in the United States circuit court of Idaho and Hedrick and Baillie took an appeal. The appeal court yesterday decided in favor of the tunnel builders and affirmed the decision of the Idaho court.

DIRECT PRIMARY BILL PASSES KANSAS HOUSE.

Topeka, Kas.—The new Stubbs bill, providing for the nomination of candidates of all parties, including United States senator, at primary elections held throughout the state on the same day, passed the house of representative this afternoon by a vote of 101 to 10.

TWO HUNDRED LAND IN SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco.—Two hundred Japanese immigrant laborers arrived here today on the steamer Siberia. All but one were permitted to land. The man rejected was suffering from trachoma.