DRY CROPS WILL BRING GOLD TO U.S.

CASH CONTINUES TO POUR INTO NEW YORK CITY

Banks of England, France and Belgium Advance Rates---America Able to Command Movement of Capital

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The contest of the European money markets to retain their gold resources was indicated by the simultaneous action today of three of the large central banks of Europe and a call for a meeting for the governing board of a fourth. The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent, a rate which has not heretofore been reached since 1873. The Bank of France advanced its regular discount rate from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent and fixed the rate for loans on securities at 4½ per cent. The National Bank of Belgium advanced its rate of discount from 5½ per cent to 6 per cent and Dr. Koch, governor of the Imperial Bank of Germany, called a meeting of the law governing board for tomorrow, which, it is expected, will advance the discount rate from 6 to 7 per cent.

These movements in Europe are regarded as an indication of the ability of New York to command the gold and the efforts of the European banks to protect themselves against this demand.

Even the high discount rates, however, are regarded as insufficient to prevent the further importation of gold into this country, in view of the large credits which are being created by the shipment of wheat and cotton.

New York already has engaged on the move gold to the amount of $39,175,000, and the scant crops in Europe and the rapid outward movement of American products threaten to draw more gold to this country in spite of the protective measures of the European banks.

The temporary scarcity of currency is being met very generally, according to reports reaching New York, by the issue of printed certified checks or temporary interest-bearing notes, and in some cases by scrip issued by manufacturing and other non-banking corporations. This resource was very generally resorted to in 1893 and practically no trouble arose from any such issues. Most of the scrip issued at that time was payable after a specified period, as ninety days or six months, but where issued by the banks with the support of the clearing house, usually specified that the paper would be received on deposit at the clearing house banks.

Some question arose at that time as to whether this paper would be subject to the tax of 10 per cent imposed upon the issue of notes to circulate as money by individuals or institutions other than national banks. The question was settled by Attorney General Olney in an opinion of November 21, 1893, that "the tax on state banks imposed by the act of February 8, 1875, applies only to promissory notes and not to other negotiable or quasi-negotiable paper."

The attorney general advised that three of the instruments submitted to him were plainly not notes, but checks, and might be left out of consideration. The test case was on a certificate of the clearing house of Albany, Georgia, which stated there had been a deposit of securities to double the amount of the obligation to the bank which was responsible for the note, and that these securities were deposited for the payment to the bank or bearer in lawful money of the United States, at six months from date, or earlier, at the option of said bank.

CHECKS ARE NO GOOD TO PAY COUNTY TAXES

LOS ANGELES.—Discussing the question of tax paying yesterday County Tax and License Collector W. O. Welsh said:

"There seems to be a misapprehension as to the legal authority of the county tax collector to extend the time for the payment of taxes, or to indicate the character of the medium of payment. The statutes of the state specifically provide that the first installment of taxes become due and payable on the second Monday of October and delinquent on the last Monday of November of each year. They also provide the method of collection and transfer of the money so collected to the county treasurer. The district attorney advises that checks or drafts do not constitute money, being merely orders to pay money.

"The county treasurer cannot make his settlement with checks or drafts, and it is therefore obvious that he cannot accept them, and the tax collector is forced to do likewise."

MAN HAS TWO WIVES LIVING IN SAME HOUSE

SEDALIA, Mo., Nov. 14.—Ella Florence Smith, 17 years old, a pretty Southern girl, who became the bride of a man already married, and for three weeks lived in the same house with the first wife, is anxious to return to her home in Finley, Tenn.

During her stay at the home of A. H. Hall she was known as the niece of Hall. The lawful wife of Hall did not suepect until Hall was arrested. He is 38 years old, and his first wife is 40. They have two daughtes, 7 and 9 years old.

Hall got his second wife through an advertisement in a matrimonial paper. Three weeks ago the niece arrived. The women became fast friends. In some way news reached the little Tennessee town that Elia Florence Smith's husband was a married man. The girl's father wired here to Sheriff Sheckard, who sent back the information that Hall has a wife and two daughters.

Baron Takaki says four-fifths of the Japanese boys are now studying English, and that it will soon become the language of Japan and later of the world.

COLONIST RUSH BREAKS ALL RECORDS—TOTAL 125,000

Last Hours of Special Rate Period Keep Railroad Men Working Overtime—Expressmen Prosper

LOS ANGELES.—From October 29 to 31 ticket agents in the middle west, central and eastern states worked overtime selling tickets to California, for those were the last days of the colonist rates. Now the employes of the lines running into Los Angeles are working overtime and lying awake nights figuring on the problem of hauling the thousands upon thousands of new arrivals.

More than 86,000 colonists have arrived in Los Angeles in the last sixty days, making the total number to arrive during the fall season 125,000.

Yesterday was the banner day of the season, at least 7000 entering the city. Railroads were taxed to their utmost capacities, and as for baggage—well, no one knew just how many tons arrived. Baggage rooms at the Salt Lake, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific depots were crammed to the roof and more trunks were stored under the sheds.

Express and transfer men were at the depots in crowds. Some made in charges and tips as much as they receive in a month under ordinary conditions.

On the Salt Lake road at Ogden the number of passengers so exceeded the sleeper accommodations that several old Wagner cars which have been out of date for years were added to the trains.

The Santa Fe brought into Los Angeles up to 5 o'clock Thursday five trainloads of passengers and two more were due to arrive before midnight.

The Southern Pacific brought in six trains, averaging ten carloads each, and the Salt Lake brought in three trains in three divisions.

Baggage will continue to arrive for several days, but the colonist rush is over until after the holidays.

UNITED STATES SECOND IN NAVAL STRENGTH

Department at Washington Compiles Statistics in Answer to Many Inquiries as to Relative Power of Nations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—An interesting showing in the relative order of war ship tonnage of the principal powers has been compiled at the office of naval intelligence, which is intended as an answer to frequent inquiries of persons throughout the country who have manifested an interest in the maintenance of the navy and its relative strength and importance.

The statement shows that according to the tonnage today Great Britain leads the world with a tonnage of 1,661,116; the United States follows with a tonnage of 611,616; France third with a tonnage of 609,079; Germany fourth with a tonnage of 529,032; Japan next with a tonnage of 374,701; and Russia, Italy and Austria following in the order named.

However, were the war vessels building by the various nations now completed the United States would be the third in the list with a tonnage of 771,758, following closely France, which would be second with a tonnage of 846,112, and Great Britain, the leader, with a tonnage of 1,821,810. The other naval powers will be standing in the same relative proportion as they do with their tonnage of today, although each would show a very substantial increase.

5000 MARRIAGES ILLEGAL IS DECISION OF COURT

CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Five thousand marriages of Chicago couples which have been performed in Hammond, Ind., within the last five years, were declared to be illegal in an opinion rendered yesterday at Hammong by Attorney Lowden O. Bomberger to Ernest L. Shortridge, clerk of the circuit and superior courts.

In his opinion he holds that licenses issued by the superior court of Lake county, located at Hammond, are issued without legal authority, and that the only court of Lake county which is empowered to issue licenses is the circuit court at Crown Point.

If he is right, 5000 couples who have sought the aid of the kindly laws of Indiana during the past five years and had the knot tied at Hammond, have been living together without legal sanction. The possible complications of a legal character alone which would follow such a state of affairs are innumerable.

Transfers of property, inheritances and a variety of matters depending upon the marriage of contracting parties will be cast under a cloud which will remain until the higher courts are able to decide the technical point which is raised in the opinion.

WOMAN FIRES INSANE ASYLUM; MAKES ESCAPE

CHICAGO.—One hundred and fifty inmates of the Kane county almshouse, near Batavia, most of them insane, were driven in panic from the main building of the institution last night by fire. Many of the insane patients escaped while the attendants were fighting the fire, scattering about the country and hiding in the fields, in barns and the cellars of houses.

Reports of the escape of the insane patients, many of whom were regarded as dangerous, spread about the country, and after the fire had been extinguished posses were formed to hunt for and return the fugitives to the asylum.

The hunt continued late into the night, when it was stated that all with the exception of one woman had been captured. The missing woman is believed to have set fire to the building in order to escape.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

GLEANED FROM NUMEROUS SECTIONS.

Items of Interest From the Outside World Condensed for Our Busy Readers.

WASHINGTON.—An order declaring off the strike of commercial telegraphers in this city was issued Friday by the president of the Washington local, No. 24.

ROME.—The official organ of the Vatican declares today the rumors of the ill health of the pope are absolutely without foundation. His holiness is in good health.

DOUGLAS, Ariz.—A confirmed story with details lacking, has been received here of a terrific powder explosion near Necozari, Ariz., late Saturday afternoon, when ten men, probably most of them Mexicans, were killed.

GUATEMALA CITY.—Two American citizens, colored, were arrested here Tuesday and it is alleged frightfully beaten by order of the military governor of the department of Zacaha. The American charge d'affaires is investigating.

CAMERON, Texas.—Following his indictment Monday by the grand jury on a charge of attempted criminal assault, Alexander Johnson, a negro, was taken from the jail here by a mob of 500 men and hanged to a tree in the court-house yard.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Owing to financial conditions which rpevent the placing of advance orders the flour mills of the Consolidated company were shut down early Monday and other companies either reduced their output or arranged to close for a time.

WASHINGTON.—The navy department will accept the bid of $3210 by Thomas Butler & Co. of Boston, highest bidder for the old and obsolete sloop of war Saratoga, built in 1824. The sloop was one of Commodore Perry's ships on his Japanese expedition.

NEW YORK.—Rather than reveal the identity of the politician who induced him to falsely register in two election districts Joseph Healey Monday accepted a sentence of not less than four years and six months and not more than four years and eleven months in prison.

MANILA.—A Japanese and an American negro had a fight at Olangapo over the right of the Japanese to place his national flag higher than the American ensign on the birthday of the emperor of Japan.

The negro was arrested and the Japanese was sent to the hospital.

HELENA.—The personal property at Fort Assinniboine in Northern Montana, the famous old stronghold against Indian warfare, is to be sold at auction. The various articles, to each of which is connected a tale of strife and bloodshed, are attracting many curio collectors from all parts of the country.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Five persons were killed and a score injured in a head-end collision between a northbound passenger train and a southbound freight near Riggins ditch, eight miles from Little Rock, on the Iron Mountain railroad Saturday night. The dead: A negro postal clerk; Alvin D. Brumblow, white postal clerk; a negro tramp; two unidentified white boys.

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The United States armored cruisers Washington and Tennessee, the latter flying the flag of Admiral Sebree, arrived here yesterday from Port of Spain, October 4, bound for the Pacific coast.

About 200 of the crew enjoyed shore leave today. The cruisers will leave Rio de Janeiro November 10.

PURITY CONGRESS URGES MISSION WORK AMONG RICH

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 12.—Missionary work among the wealthy was urged by Mrs. Elizabeth Grannis of New York City at the afternoon session of the National Purity congress.

"It is easy enough to go into the slums teaching the poor and ignorant" she said, "but what we need most is work among the high and mighty. The soul of a capitalist is just as valuable in the sight of God as that of a fallen, ignorant girl."

Mrs. Grannis urged the passage of an infidelity law in all states similar to the one in New York.

James Osborn of Albion was hissed and cheered when he approved of "riding out of town on a rail" an 87-year-old minister who had married a 16-year-old girl.

He urged a law requiring candidates for marriage to be approximately of the same age.

SHELL FIRED BY DEWEY EXPLODES AFTER 9 YEARS

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 14.—The cause of a mysterious explosion during the fire in the pavilion in Columbia gardens last week was disclosed when the exploded case of a six-inch cordite shell was found in the debris.

The shell had been part of a war exhibit. It was fired at the Spanish forts at Manilla by Admiral Dewey's fleet, May 1, 1898, recovered later by a soldier in the First Montana infantry and brought here. The garden's employes, ignorant of its contents, had handled the projectile very rudely during nine years. When it exploded it threw great beams 100 feet in the air and tore out a portion of the building.

COAST NEWS IN GENERAL

WHAT IS DOING IN NEARBY PLACES.

Resume of Week's Happenings In the Active Marts of the West.

BURLINGAME, Cal.—Indian Joe, the last full-blooded Indian in San Mateo county, was killed by an electric car Monday night two miles north of this place.

SAN DIEGO.—The French cruiser Catinet, flagship of the French Pacific squadron, arrived early Saturday morning, eight days from Honolulu. She will remain here about three weeks and leave for San Francisco.

STOCKTON.—The Southern Pacific is preparing to double track its line between Sacramento and Tracy. The traffic has increased to such proportions that the road between the two points is in a continual state of congestion.

LONG BEACH.—The work of laying out the lines for the first buildings of the Craig Shipbuilding Company was begun Saturday. A. L. Becker, superintendent, and Joseph Pugh, President Craig's representative, went over the big site, making preliminary plans.

SAN FRANCISCO.—San Francisco is to be supplied with weather reports daily from across the Pacific. They will come twice every twenty-four hours from Honolulu, Midway, Guam, Manila and Tokio. This will nearly girdle the globe with weather data bound for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO.—The five whaling vessels of the Pacific coast fleet which were thought to have been caught in the arctic ice floes, and for the safety of which and all on board grave fears were entertained by the whaling men of this city, are safe and should arrive here shortly.

SAN DIEGO.—Wireless communication from Magdalena bay states that the squadron now there under Admiral Swineburne has about completed its annual target practice and will soon start north. The protected cruiser St. Louis has finished her preliminary shooting and, while breaking no records, has maintained her own with the other vessels.

$10,000 IN CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES ARE FORGED

EL PASO, Texas.—By the arrest of Hayes Wimberly and Otis Mays Saturday Chief of Detectives Smith has frustrated a plan to flood the town with forged clearing house certificates. Wimberly has confessed the plan to the police, by which the two expected to float $10,000 in false certificates at one time. About $9000 worth of bad paper had just come from the press when the detectives arrested Wimberly.

FINANCIAL WORLD SEES CLEARER SKY—PEOPLE REGAIN CONFIDENCE

New Rules of Banks Will Be Continued Only So Long as Wise Conservatism Advises.

LOS ANGELES.—The financial world in Los Angeles is gaining reassurance with each succeeding day. There never has been during the recent slight disturbance any apprehension of fear upon the part of bankers; it has been confined to depositors. Bankers have understood conditions They have known all along that the country is and has been essentially sound.

It has required some days for the remainder of the community to gain confidence in the statements of financiers. The mere fact that in the case of commercial banks they could not draw more than $100 in cash or in case of savings banks more than $50, or that they must give legal time notice for the withdrawal of all accounts, seemed to disconcert many. The other fact that they could go on doing business with checks and drafts as usual gave them little assurance. It has been simply the old story over, that people have wanted what they couldn't get even though they could get something else just as good for their needs.

Act Unwisely.

A few business men whose experience should have been worth more to them have been doing the worst thing they could think of by instructing their collectors to accept nothing but real cash. It has only added to the complications and has helped to prolong the fear of nervous people. People's supply of cash is limited by the rules of the banks, enforced for their own protection and that of their depositors, and when firms know, or should know, that paper is just as good at banks as ever, they should not endanger their own business prospects by unwise restrictions upon their customers.

Not all of the local institutions have availed themselves of the privilege of clearing with their own certificates, because the need has not existed. How long it will be necessary to continue the certificate system cannot be stated. Probably until well towards the first of the year. At least it has hitherto required two or three months to get back to customary methods.

Nor can any time limit be set for the abolition of the rule of savings banks, requiring notice for withdrawal of accounts. Officials of these institutions assure their depositors that it will be continued only so long as wise conservatism advises.

In Japan fish have to be sold alive, and they are hawked through the streets in tanks.

SAN FRANCISCO ASKS HELP TO FIGHT PLAGUE

Conditions Such in Northern City That It Is Deemed Necessary to Send a Committee to Washington to Get Assistance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 12.—A committee comopsed of H. U. Brandenstein, chairman of the finance committee of the board of supervisors, Dr. William Ophuls, president of the board of health of San Francisco, and Dr. Foster, secretary of the state board of health, will leave in a few days for Washington to enlist financial aid from the federal government in stamping out bubonic plauge in this city.

The decision to send a local committee to Washington as the most effective means of laying the matter before the federal authorities in the proper light was determined upon at a conference held today at the mayor's office.

The campaign of eradicating the plague, which has been prosecuted most successfully by the United States hospital service under the direction of Dr. Rupert Blue, acting in conjunction with the state and city authorities, has been costing $40,000 a month, of which the city paid $30,000

A resolution was adopted which, after pointing out the vital importance of continuing the work of sanitation at this time when the situation is so well in hand, reads as follows:

"Whereas, We believe that the successful prosecution of this work is a matter of concern to the United States, and for that reason should be controlled by the federal government, and that San Francisco cannot without seriously crippling itself continue to defray the expenses of such work by reason of the enormous demands now being made upon its treasury for rehabilitation purposes; now, therefore be it

"Resolved, That it be the sense of this meeting that the chairman of the finance committee of the board of supervisors of San Francisco, the president of the board of health of San Francisco and the secretary of the state board of health proceed at once to Washington for the purpose of securing from the federal government the necessary means for the prosecution of this work to a successful conclusion."

CREATES FOREST RESERVE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Mining Company That Has Enjoyed Free Use of Timber Has Expressed Willingness to Pay Stumpage.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A proclamation creating the San Benito national forest in Southern California has just been signed by the president. The new forest has an area of approximately 140,000 acres and is situated in the southwestern part of San Benito county, California. The forest occupies the divide of the Mount Diablo range.

The forest cover consists of chaparral, with scattered stands of merchantable timber, composed of digger pine, Jeffrey pine, and incense cedar. There is an excellent reproduction of these species on the northeastern slopes of the high peaks.

Since last June large quantities of merchantable timber have been used by the New Indria quicksilver mine, situated on the forest, under a free-use permit issued by the department of the interior. Prior to the creation of the forest there was no other method of obtaining the timber, since the department of the interior is not empowered to sell timber upon the public domain.

Willing to Pay

The officer of the forest service who examined this area was informed by the mining company that it would willingly pay a reasonable stumpage price for the timber that was cut before the forest was created.

The mining company will use about 65,000 linear feet of mining timbers and about 200 cords of poles each year, and Mr. Finch, the superintendent, estimates that at the present rate of consumption there is enough timber available to supply the mine for fifteen years. The forest service will establish a suitable diameter limit for cutting, and all cutting in the forest will be under the supervision of forest officers. Under conservative management the natural increment will produce a timber supply sufficient to last much longer than is now anticipated by the mining company.

The new forest is created solely because it was desirable to make the best use of a limited amount of timber and wood. The boundary includes practically no grazing land and a control of the range or the protection of watersheds were totally disregarded in creating this forest.

DOCTORS DECLARE WAR ON PATENT MEDICINE VENDER

PASADENA.—The Pasadena board of health has declared war on "Fer Don," a patent medicine vender who gives nightly entertainments on a vacant lot.

Dr. Beekman and Dr. King, members of the board, today asked the city council to take steps to drive the vender from the city, recommending a prohibitive license of $200 per day.

Councilman Hotaling suggested that perhaps $200 a day license would not be prohibitive, as he understood the daily bank deposits of "Fer Don" averaged $300.

"Fer Don" declares that he is being persecuted by the "medical trust." Last night he distributed provisions to a struggling mob of men, women and boys.

The matter of getting rid of the medicine vender and his troupe of colored performers is now in the hands of the city attorney and the ordinance and judiciary committee.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS

DEPRECATES TALK OF FRICTION WITH UNITED STATES

"Cause of Civilization and Community Interest Demand Lasting Peace" His Assertion, Newspapers Agree

TOKIO, Nov. 13.—The official silence so long consistently maintained by Japan on the subject of the relations of the United States and Japan in connection with the persistent reports of friction was broken today by Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi. He prefaced his statement by expressing the hope that a sincere pronouncement by the foreign minister of Japan would prevent further misrepresentation and finally result in discrediting those who are constantly circulating false and harmful reports. He spoke not only as foreign minister, but as representing the sentiment of the entire cabinet and the public.

Minister Hayashi said that the relations between Japan and America were as smooth and cordial as ever, and the cause of civilization as well as community of interests demanded their lasting peace and friendship. His pronouncement confirms the views expressed on every hand by politicians, newspapers and others.

Minister Hayashi admitted that the immigration question was the most serious matter and was uppermost in the public mind, but he was positive that it would be settled without friction. Already it practically has been decided, he declares. The Japanese government proposes to control emigration in such a manner as to benefit Japan and at the same time conform to the wishes of America and is taking the most active steps in this direction. He believes that Japan will be able to solve the question in this matter, it requiring only the patience of the peoples of both countries.

One thing certain is that the Japanese government is not solicitous for the immigration of its people into any country.

Minister Hayashi said:

"The only thing causing anxiety in the mind of the public here is the immigration question, but far from being unduly excited, the people of Japan are satisfied to rest the case, in full confidence that it will be adjusted in a manner worthy of both nations, by the fair-minded people of America who have earned that name by a pre-eminently just and liberal policy in the extreme east during the last half century.

"According to reports from various sources dealing with what is called the Japanese situation, it appears certain that a portion of the press of the United States is bent on representing an ultimate conflict with Japan as inevitable, and in order apparently to subserve this special purpose events of trifling importance are magnified into matters portending grave consequences Facts that can be explained easily and naturally by the commonest kind of common sense are commented on and called into question on far-fetched hypotheses, and the uninitiated public gradually is led into the vague belief that the relations of Japan and the United States are anything but smooth and cordial. These misrepresentations are incomprehensible and we are unable to explain them except on the ground of a political or financial nature.

"The repeated publication abroad of intimations of strained relations is deplorable, chiefly on account of the baneful effect it cannot fail to produce upon commerce, a delicate plant which thrives only in the genial atmosphere of mutual confidence and cordial interdependence.

"A relieving feature is found in the happy fact that these ominous statements find no echo on this side of the Pacific. Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, the people of Japan regard the situation with a sense of complete complacency and absolute confidence. It is true that at the time of the San Francisco troubles popular feelings of mortification and resentment were aroused, but our people knew that the hostile feeling in America was only local and temporary, and their confidence in the fairness and justice of the Americans never deserted them, even in those trying days.

"At present the situation in Japan is calmer than ever. It is impossible to find a single newspaper out of a vast number of journals of all shades of opinion with an unfriendly sentiment toward America. I allude to newspapers having any standing in Japan. The correct attitude of these few moulders of public opinion is the most eloquent and irrefutable testimony of the absolute pacific nature of the popular mood in Japan. Notwithstanding that some newspapers assert that the Japanese attitude is bellicost. I say again that that is inconceivable."

MANY "WHITE SLAVES" ARE SENT TO PANAMA

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Nov. 13.—That girls are being stolen from American homes and sent to Panama for immoral purposes was the statement made at the national purity congress here by Rose Johnson, a missionary who has spent several years in Colon, where she conducted a rescue home for American boys.

She told of a 12-year-old girl she had attempted to rescue in Colon, who told her she had been enticed from 125th street, New York, by a strange woman. Miss Johnson said she was attacked in her efforts to get the girl out of a den, and later received word that the girl had been beaten to death.

Miss Johnson has also done rescue work in Alexandria, and she stated that she rescued one girl who had been shipped as a white slave from Toronto to Chicago, then to New York, then to Paris and then to Egypt. She said that drinking and gambling conditions appeared to her worse in Colon than in Port Said.