WIDEOFGOIDRISINGEVERHG

ery: Can There be too Much Gold in the World?

HOW THE WORLD'S GOLD OUTPUT GROWS:



1906

400 MILLIONS 202

1905 375 MILLION.

GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1862: YEARS MILLION.

THE WORLD'S GOLD OUTPUT BY DECADES SINCE THE CALIFORNIA DISCOVERY:



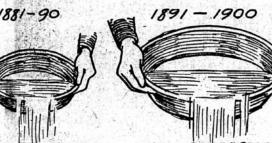
1333 MILLIONS



1263 MILLIONS



1060 MILLIONS 1157 MILLIONS



2101 MILLIONS



(PARTLY EJTIMATED)

minor consideration in comparison with the probable effect on human affairs of gold workings of the world turned out last year \$375,000,000 worth of gold and that this year they will yield over \$400,000,000. Consider, too, that for the last decade the output has been grow-This question, which, at first blush might seem purely academic and fruitful merely of curious speculation, is really a very live and practical topic. For the tide of gold pro-duction is rising so rapidly as to aring at the average rate of thirty millions a year, while in the pervious decrest the attention of political economists, financial theorists and close ade the annual increase averaged only nine millions. This was in spite of the Boer war, which put the Rand, one of the greatest mining districts of the world, out of the running for a time students of human affairs. The swelling rivulets of yellow gold from the mines and diggings and dredgeboats and gold beaches of the world unite and cut its production down to a frac-tion of its capacity for another period. In 1899, the year before the war, the Rand was yielding sixty millions a year. In a great turbid stream that may in the not distant future change the conditions of living radically.

A few short years ago the propo-nents of the free silver theory were making dire predictions about the world's supply of gold. They declared that old mother earth had yielded up the greater share of her precious store and that not enough could be found to made. For this the great, newly discountries; but some will succeed, and covered Tonopah district in Nevada is set the money system—unsilver was used as they adsured as they adsured to be "worked out," has assured as they adsured to be "worked out," has assured as they adsured to be "worked out," has assured as they adsured to be "worked out," has assured as they adsured to be "worked out," has assured to inshed the world with a series of trigation of silver could have been supposed to be "worked out," has assured to be "worked out," has a successive to be "worked out," has a successive to be "worked out," has a successive to be " base the money system-unless, indeed, silver was used as they ad-Nothing, they said, but the complete remonetization of silver could great strike the shackles from the workers. any hitherto recorded in history, and far from being fully developed, and may They quoted Professor Suess, the Aus- giving promise of others quite as retrian scientist, who declared on geological grounds that the world was rapidly nearing the end of its gold resources and that we were facing a terrible in-dustrial and financial crisis. And now gold and the ore now "blocked out" in unless the completion of the transconti comes the swelling flood of new gold, rising higher every year and like to double in the next ten years, to settle forever the pretensions of silver to a share of the throne so long occupied. throne so long occupied one of several camps than which it is located are both expected to exhibit a ld.

But this, after all, is now become a ninor consideration in comparison with the probable effect on human affairs of the tremendous increase in gold production. Consider the fact that the cold workings of the world turned out ast year \$375,000,000 worth of gold and that this year they will yield over the fact that the cast year \$375,000,000 worth of gold and that this year they will yield over the fact that the cast year \$375,000,000. Consider, too, that for the late of the production and foreign capital. British India, the busy dredge is making it once more a center of great activity. There are in gold production only twice before. The first followed the discovery of a center of great activity. There are in gold production only twice before. West Africa, and most other producing merous mines, whose pay ore often below the probably hold their own. The possibilities of the great reprecious metals declined one-third in purchasing power. The rise in the price of the necessities was followed so tard-one-third in purchasing power. The rise in the price of the necessities was followed so tard-one-third in purchasing power. The rise in the price of the necessities was followed so tard-one-third in purchasing power. The rise in the price of the necessities was followed to a center of great activity. There are in gold production only twice before. The first followed the discovery of a center of great activity. There are in gold production only twice before. The first followed the discovery of a center of great activity. There are in gold production only twice before. The first followed the discovery of a center of great activity. There are in gold production only twice before. The first followed the discovery of a center of great activity. There are in gold production only twice before. The first followed the discovery of a center of great activity. There are in gold production only twice before. The first followed the discovery of a center of great activity. There are of center of great activity. There are of center of saken country of alkali and eternal drouth, seek to share in the fruits of the discoveries. For geologists seem confident of the permanence of these veins, which insure to Nevada primacy among the gold-producing states of the union within a year or two.

Says a writer on this subject in the New York Post: Just as the discovery of gold in South Africa and in the Klondike stimulated Now, with cheap coolie labor, it is turning out gold at the rate of over a hundred millions a year. Experts believe that eventually the great South African district will yield \$200,000,000 a year—which is half of the probable production of the entire world for 1906. But it is in the United States that the most wonderful showing is being the source of the prospectors have falled in all ages and the most wonderful showing is being prospectors have failed in all ages and made. For this the great, newly dis-

be expected to show a material increase markable yet to be discovered in the same region. Tonopah is only four years old and in that time its handful Australasia has probably reached its zenith, and is likely to show a decline. discovery of new districts. China and Korea are both expected to exhibit a

merous mines, whose pay ore often begins at the grass roots and increases in value as the workings go down. Three railroads, pushing out across the desert to reach this seemingly god-forsaken country of alkali and eternal river district have not yet been vigor-ously exploited, yet many mining men believe that its gold production will ultimately rank not far below that of Australasia and the Rand.

One of the chief causes of increase in gold output, aside from new dis-coveries, is the perfecting of improved coveries, is the perfecting of improved methods of reduction and extraction. Nor has the limit been reached. It is quite probable that advance in methods will soon make it profitable to treat much low-grade ore now neglected. Then there is the remarkable recent development in the dragging of alluvial deposits. Leading mining engineers declare that we are on the eve of a revolutionary increase in the gold output from dredging alone, for the field is well nigh worldwide. In California already twenty-seven of these "gold ships" are in operation and others are ships" are in operation and others are building. New Zealand gets two mil-lions a year out of her dredge boats. Dredges are operated with equal suc-cess in riverbeds, banks and sandbars swamps, sea beaches and alluvial de posits far from open water, but capable of being reached by flumes or ditches,

or in which an underground water supply by seepage is available. In all countries in which placer min-ing has been practiced, the dredge is almost certain to follow. The rich gold-bearing sandbars of Grasshopper creek that made Bannack, the first capital of Montana territory, one of the great mining camps of the west, were soon exhausted in placer days and the

certain to be found in British Columbia, Mexico, Honduras, Guatemala, Bolivia, the Guianas and Brazil. The same is true of many regions in the other hemisphere. Over twenty years ago a great authority declared that nine-tenths of the world's gold was washed out in placers. For the last officer years these figures might almost same is true or many regions in the other hemisphere. Over twenty years ago a great authority declared that nine-tenths of the world's gold was washed out in placers. For the last fifteen years these figures might almost be reversed, as practically nine-tenths of the new gold has come from quartz mines. The development of the dredge will swing the pendulum back toward placer production, tho the quartz yield will continue to increase wonderfully. Some day the sands of the desert, now too far from water, will be made to yield up their gold. There are great plains of black sand, containing besides gold the equally precious platinum, and the secret of how to separate these metals from the sand profitably will yet be wrenched from reluctant nature.

Still another contributory cause to the increase in gold production is the rise in price of silver and copper. Mines of these two metals usually yield some gold as a by-product. Every advance of a fraction of a cent in the price of silver or copper is a bid for the reopen-

for predicting the continued and in-definite increase in the supply of new gold, and these are the reasons for the question propounded above: Can there is a question, of course, that will be answered differently by different inves-

ily by rise in wages that much hardship resulted. Charles I fell out with the English parliament over money matters, the decline in the purchasing power of

\$1,550,000,000.

The stupendous consequences of this golden high tide were neither wholly good nor wholly evil. American civilization, which had spent two centuries and a half in spreading from the Atlaning of mines long inactive.

These, then, are some of the grounds ert and reached the Pacific in one year. It filled the intervening territory with towns and cities and farms and rances in half a century. It brought California into the union as a free state, and by destroying the balance between the free cet high tide of gold in the world's history, is a most complex and inter-

Missouri compromise, brought about the fight for Kansas and was one of the causes of the civil war. It caused the multiplied immigration from Europe and increased the power, resources and ma-terial wealth of the country in a thousand ways. Naturally, one of the first results was the increase in the cost of living without a corresponding increase in wages. The resulting hardships drove wage earners from the cities out onto the farms of the west or transformed them into fortune seekers and prospectors, who in turn discovered new mining districts. The diminishing supply of labor thus automatically operated to elevate the wage level and adjust life to

the new conditions. An era of general prosperity followed. prosperity followed.

The academicians made dire predictions of disaster when the California flood tide, augmented by the discovery of gold in Australia, South Africa, Mexico and elsewhere, came sweeping upon the world. Their reasoning was good, but unexpected things happened. It is this propensity of the unexpected to each that upsets according ressonto occur that upsets economic reason-ing so frequently. The great Crimean war, engaging nearly all Europe, ab-sorbed great sums. Extension of trans-portation facilities flooded Europe with

day yielded gold to the amount of supplied, a further addition means mere dilution and consequent diminution of the old stock in value. But the na-tions that are marching in the van of the world's progress are so closely in-terlinked that this condition seems improbable in one, unless it exists in all.

The greatest danger undoubtedly is that speculation that speculation, waste and adventure may run riot, and that commerce may thus ride to a nasty fall, demoralizing to the whole industrial system of the world.

Best Story Ou Ever lieard Felournal Competition

FIRST PRIZE. This Story Gets \$5.

A Cleansing Breath.

John L. Cox, speaker of the Tennesan old negro servant, who liked his drink just as well as the best Kentucky colonel in the bluegrass one morning, just after the spell broke, the darky came to "Marse John," said he, "I'll jes' up

"'clean dese winders dis mornin'.''
"All right, Caesar," replied the "I's got ter hab a half tumbler of whisky, Marse John. De're ain't nuffin like whisky for cleaning winders"

The half tumbler was promptly given to Caesar, who armed himself with some rags and carried the whisky to another room to begin his work. A few minutes afterward Senator Cox had occasion to enter his room. Caesar was busy polishing the windows. The tumbler was on the table, but no

whisky was in it. "Why, Caesar, what's become of the whisky?" asked the senator. "I thought you used it in this work." So I does, Marse John, so I does, the answer. "You see, sah, was the answer. "You see, sah, I drinks de whisky and blows mah bref agin de winders! 1309 Third av S.

SECOND PRIZE.

This Story Gets \$3.

was much given to boasting.
e day while walking toward the small town of D-, about two miles distant, they were discussing the marelous keenness of their senses, when Mike declared:
"I tell yez, Pat, my eyesight's thot

good that I'll defy ony good Irishman to see as far er as well as Moike Doolittle's after seein'! Pat, d'ye see to Rivulations, an' it's all St. Paul, yon church steeple in the distance?'' St. Paul and St. Paul, and niver a word little's after seein'! to the distant spire.
"'Wall, now, Pat, kin ye see that floi that's after crawlin' around its mid-dle?"

Pat raised his hand to his brow and gazed intently for a moment. Then a happy smile lighted his whole countenance and he raised a warning forefinger and cocked his head drolly on one side as he replied:

"No. Moike, but, hist! I kin hear —L. C. C. him walkin Big Lake, Minn.

THIRD PRIZE. This Story Gets \$2.

To Avoid a Lunar Collision. An American visiting Dublin told some startling stories about the height of some of the New York buildings. An Irishman, who was listening, stood it as long as he could and then queried: "Ye haven't seen our newest hotel

American thought not. "Well," said the Irishman, "it's so well, said the Irishman, 'it's so tall that we had to put the two top stories on hinges.''

"What for?' asked the American.

"So we could let 'em down till the moon went by,' said Pat.

Thompson, N. D. —Marie Simon.

Rank. Discrimination.

Equally Gifted.

Pat Malooney and Mike Doolittle were friends from the "ould sod" and faultless, while Pat couldn't see it in that light. One day Mike says to Pat:

"Sure an' phat fault have ye to foind wid de Bible?"

"Well, Moike," says Pat, "Oi do be thinkin' it shows prejudice."

"How's that?" asks Mike.

to Rivulations, an' it's all St. Paul, St. Paul and St. Paul, and niver a word about Minneapolis at all.' —H. O. J. Battle Lake, Minn.

Flavored with Fido.

One summer day three painters were painting the inside of a house in the country. Towards teatime these painters began to wish for something to drink. So they held a conference, with the result that their leader went to the mistress of the house and said: "The frames of your oil paintings are very dingy, ma'am. We'll clean them for you if you've got any whisky." "How much whisky will be needed?"

asked the guileless old lady.
"About a quart, ma'am," said the painter.
So the old lady brought to the three painters a quart of whisky, and they drank it up, and cleaned the picture frames with water.
At sunset the old lady, coming to in-

spect the frames, expressed herself as delighted with them.

"Oh!" she said, "they look beautiful.
And who'd have thought a quart of whisky would clean so many? It was lucky I saved it. It was what I washed Fido in last Sunday."
University of Minnesota. —M. K.

The Power of Eloquence.

A man accused of horse stealing was defended during his trial by an eminent lawyer, formerly the governor of the state. After listening to an elo-quent and heart-rending plea for the defendant, almost equal to Portia's plea for mercy, the jury, with tears in their eyes, rendered a verdict of "not pullty."

After the trial the accused man was asked by a "pal" whether or not he stole the horse.
"Well," he replied, "before the governor made that speech I thought

did. Now I'm not sure whether I id or not." —C. E. O. Sioux Rapids, Iowa.

Very Gently Broken.

The late Senator Quay used to tell of an Irishman who prided himself on his delicacy and tact. One day when a boy was killed in the quarry where Pat worked, he told the men to leave every-thing in his hands; he would break the to the boy's mother as it should be done.

He went home, put on a black suit and tie, and started for the mother's and tie, and states, sharty.

"Good morning, ma'am," he said,
"Tis the sad accident yer boy's gold watch has met wid."

"Why," said the mother, "Tom never had a gold watch."

"Sure, an' thot's lucky," said the diplomat, "fur twinty tons of rock just fell on him."

—S. G. S.

Worthington, Minn.

Had to Furnish His Own Coal. Mike and Pat, two Irish lads, were on their way to the home of the free, when Mike became suddenly ill and

died in midocean. The impressive sea burial service was read, the lid of the coffin was nailed down, when it was found the customary leaden weights were missing, so great chunks of coal were attached

Pat, upon being asked if he had anything to say over his dead friend's body, blubbered: body, blubbered:
'Arrah, Mike, me bye, I allus knowed where yez waz going, but sure I niver thought they'd make yez bring yer own coal!' -- Helen Macdonnell. 24 Twelfth street S.

He Gave Up the Search.

A farmer having lost one of his best cows from the herd, set out to search the surrounding country for traces of his valued "critter." He had wandered thru fields and neadows until he was wearied, when

suddenly at a crossroad, he noticed a sign, "Manchester 20 Miles." sign, "Manchester 20 Miles."
"Well," he mused, "I might as weel
turn back, for there, in plain English,
it reads 'Man chased her 20 miles!"
—Ned C. Erickson. 608 West Lake street.

Poison and Repartee.

An Irishman was sitting in the depot smoking, the other day, when a woman came in and, sitting down, she said: "Sir, if you were a gentleman, you wouldn't smoke here."
"Mum," he said, "if yez was a lady ye'd sit farther away." Pretty soon the woman burst out: "If you were my husband, I'd give

you poison."
"Well, mam,!' returned the Irishman, as he puffed his pipe, "if yez was me woife, be jablers, I'd take it!"
Northfield, Minn —M. S.

Stockholm Police Bare a Big Dynamite Plot

By Hugo Vallentin.

correspondence of The Journal. Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. I.—A great number of Russian and Finnish revolutionists sought refuge here in Stockholm during and after the recent upheaval in Russia. Many of these, perhaps the majority, bearded and longhaired individuals of the foreign type, which we have seen on our streets during the last year, have been bona-fide furtitives from the Russian police. But fugitives from the Russian police. But doubtless some of them have been rathor questionable characters. Any doubt on that point has been removed. A few mornings ago Stockholm was disagreeably surprised to read in one of the morning papers, Dagens Nyheter, that the police had discovered a large quantity of dynamite and other maquantity of dynamite and other ma-terials for bombmaking in the lodgings of two young workmen who belong to what may be called the anarchistic wing of the socialist party, and who are known to be frequently visited by fugitives from Finland and Russia, and to have housed some of these at differ-

One of these young Swedes (they were brothers, named Larsson) was the author of a little volume of revolutionary poems called the "Songs of Hate," while the other one had no other connection with literature than being employed at a bookbinder's. One being employed at a bookbinder's. One of the Finns who visited them was a young Mr. Nyman, who, if not a pharmaceutist, at all events had studied pharmacy in Finland. This young man (he looks quite a boy) had been implicated in several of the late revolutionary movements in Finland, and as he was wanted by the police, he had found it wiser to move to our hospitable shores. He had been watched by the Stockholm police a long time, and when shores. He had been watched by the Stockholm police a long time, and when he was arrested the other day—on suspicion, I suppose—on him were found some rather incriminating notes and correspondence, which seem to have given the cue to the police where to look for dynamite.

given the cue to the police where to look for dynamite.

A large posse of plain-clothes men entered the rooms of the brothers Larsson and ransacked every corner, with the result mentioned. The poet was arrested at once and the brother was looked up in the workshop where he is employed, handcuffed and brought away to the police station. Both denied all knowledge of the find and protested against the arrest. They were detained for some time and then allowed to go, but their lodgings were kept under surfor some time and then allowed to go, but their lodgings were kept under surveillance and made a kind of trap for any suspicious character who might call. In this way the police made another very important capture. They netted a certain Luoto, who poses as the chief of the celebrated Finnish revolutionary band, the Red Guard, after the still more famous Captain Kock.

who was going to support the mutinee at Sveaborg, but failed so utterly.

Conspirators Finally Confess. This Luoto is, however, disowned by those very people whom he professes to captain. He is looked upon as a very suspicious character and his hands are said to be not very clean in connection with the financial affairs of the Red Guard. How far he was implicated in the plot, which now was unraveled by the police, is not yet known, but that his visit here in Stockholm was not wholly unconnected with it is to be supposed, when one takes his antecedents into account. The police, who kept Nyman and a couple of other Finns in their cells, sifted the matter to the bottom and succeeded at last in getting both the Swedes and after them lyman himself to confess.

Last Monday night the report of the police was given to the press, and with-out exaggeration, it may be said that it fell like a bombshell in the midst our peaceful and law-abiding city. proved that this young Nyman, who, since Finland had become too hot for him, had made Stockholm his home, intended to repay the hospitality tended to him by introducing one of the least pleasant and commendable phases of the Russian revolutionary movement, i. e., the plundering of banks. He had persuaded some of the young Swedes that it would be the easiest thing in the world to reb some branch offices of one or two of the leading banks of Stockholm by throwing a bomb and frightening the clerks. The money, he said, was to be used in the Russian revolutionary movement.

The youths, who already saw themselves figuring as heroes in modern revolutionary history, assented and Nyman began preparing the manufacture of the necessary bombs. These were the materials discovered in the lodgings of the brothers Larsson. If the police had not been so quick it is not at all unlikely the plan would have succeeded, because in the bank offices picked out there are only a few employees, and during the morning, when the attempt was to be made, there are very few customers. But, even if it had succeeded, it is very unlikely that the Russian revolu tionary movement, or any revolutionary movement, would have benefited. To what private ends the money would have been employed, perhaps only Ny-man himself is able to say.

noted that none of the many Russians who have taken up their abode here, is in the slightest way implicated or even suspected by the police. Of course, our own social democratic party has noth-ing but abhorrence and disgust for such foolish and criminal tactics as those which Nyman and his followers say they intended to employ in the service of the Russian revolution. Even Hinke Bergegren, who is the leader of the "young socialists" here, and who has strong anarchistic leanings, has nothing but had worder for these young social but hard words for these young fools, who have been led astray by Nyman and insists that it is nothing short of criminal to introduce these outlandish

ways here.

But, of course, these protests avail nothing with the bourgeois press. All the conservative papers and some of the moderate liberals attack the social democratic party for having prepared the soil for a crop of anarchistic ways and means. It is urged that if they had not sown the seed of hatred among the lower classes, such thoughts as now seem to flourish there would never have been possible. This way of looking at things seems very unjust, because it is proved beyond dispute, that where the social democratic party is strong an-archists are few and far between and

vice versa. Bank Employees Badly Scared.

The immediate result of the publication of the police report is, naturally n the banks and especially among those of their employees who are posted in their smaller branch offices. Of course, they do not like the prospect of being held up by revolutionary maniacs or criminals masquerading in the red cloak of liberty. It has been proposed that they should be armed, but that would on the other hand be rather disquieting to the customers, as the majority of the employees in question are voung ladies not supposed to be able to aim straight. Another result will be that the congress of the cadet party in the Russian duma which, it has been rumored, was to be held here in Stockholm next month, will now be prohibited. As another matter of course every refugee from Russia or Finland will be kept under the strictest surveilance by the police who now, since they have drawn blood, are not likely to mince matters, and who of course, even if they should go to extremes, will now be supported by public opinion, since they have saved the community from a dreadful calemitt. ty. Thus many innocent and bona fide refugees from the czar's dominions who have escaped from the "prognoms" and prison dungeons and who had expected to find a haven of freedom here will suffer great inconvenience and discom-fort on account of the criminal plans laid by the Nyman gang.

Over 100 girls of the first families of Korea have been taken to the Korean imperial palace, and from among them will be selected a consort for the crown prince of Korea.