



THE WEATHER.

Forecast for November 14, 1905: San Francisco and vicinity—Cloudy Tuesday; light north winds, changing to westerly. A. G. McADIE, District Forecaster.

THE CALL



THE THEATERS. ALCAZAR—"The Little Minister." CALIFORNIA—"Tiger Lilies." MATINEE to-day. CENTRAL—"The Darkest Hour." CHUTES—Vaudeville. COLUMBIA—"The Prince of Pilsen." FISCHER'S—Vaudeville. MATINEE. GRAND—"Buster Brown." LYRIC HALL—Waltz Music Concert. MAJESTIC—"The Light Eternal." ORPHEUM—Vaudeville. TIVOLI—Grand Opera.

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SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HIGH RATE ASKED FOR CALL LOANS

Wall-Street Borrowers Pay 25 Per Cent. Slightly Margined Accounts Closed Out by Banks. Secretary Shaw Refuses to Go to the Aid of Speculative Interests.

Special Dispatch to The Call. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw believes there is money enough in circulation to tide the banks over the hard places and the national treasury will not go to the relief of speculative interests. National banks, however, may use their surplus to meet the stringency. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—In the Wall Street squeeze money tightened to-day. The monetary situation became more acute and the deadlock between the banks and the borrowers of funds on stock exchange collateral remained unbroken. Call money ran up to 25 per cent, the highest price at which money has been loaned since September, 1902, when an acute monetary crisis developed. The bank statement on Saturday, showing that certain banks had dipped into their legal reserve to assist borrowers in their demands, clearly foreshadowed another active day in Wall Street. Those institutions which had their surplus wiped out and were drawing upon their lawful reserve made vigorous efforts to replenish their deficits. The effect of this was speedily seen in the stock market. Securities were weak on the calling of loans, high priced stocks in particular declining sharply, but there was in evidence a confident atmosphere about the borrowers of funds. Support was frequently extended the stock market, and while there was liberal selling by commission houses, big borrowers of money boldly supported their stocks. The result was that the usual procedure of tightening loans and obtaining cash for reserves through market liquidation was to some extent frustrated and postponed. The bulls in stocks cheered themselves by repeated reports that Secretary Shaw would finally come to the aid of the money market and indirectly to their assistance. As a result they willingly paid fancy prices for temporary use of funds. The uprush of loaning rates also caused a serious slump in sterling exchange, in which demand bills on London sold down to the same prices at which gold was imported from London nearly two months ago. The belief that ultimately relief would come from the treasury and that gold would be imported from London made borrowers somewhat indifferent to the rates demanded by the banks. At the close of the stock market, however, the deadlock, which became critical when money reached 25 per cent, remained unbroken. The day was most exciting for money brokers, exchange brokers and stock brokers, while in the banks and trust companies where brokerage accounts are kept the men around the loan windows clearly reflected the scarcity of money and the necessities of the borrowers. On the floor of the Stock Exchange the excitement of different groups seemed to be concentrated. Borrowers of money on slightly margined accounts at banks found themselves sold out. On many of the loans the collateral consisted of so-called pool stocks, and these were thrown on the market. Reading was the chief sufferer of the day, losing an extreme of 6 1/2 points. Metropolitan Street Railway, Smelting common, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and other active stocks lost from 2 to 3 points.

FALSE TEETH SAVE A MAN FROM DEATH

Defect Bullet Which Would Have Passed Through His Brain. BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 13.—At Anacosta to-day William Semper had a narrow escape from instant death and had not been due to the fact that the bullet was deflected by his false teeth and would now be a subject for the coroner. Semper was attacked by Swan Anderson, a gambler, in the Turf Exchange saloon. The men had quarreled early in the day and Anderson left, vowing vengeance. Several hours later Anderson returned with a revolver and fired, the ball striking Semper in the cheek, knocking out two teeth, but was deflected by some dental work. Examination showed that the course of the bullet was upward and had it not been deflected it would have passed through the brain.

NEGRO MOB THREATENS TO LYNCH A WHITE MAN. ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—T. Z. Justice, a white man, charged with assault on a negro girl, was captured by a mob of negroes here to-day. Justice was threatened with violence and the mob increased to more than 1000, demanding that he be lynched. A strong force of police rescued Justice and took him to police headquarters.

TAMMANY MAY ELECT NEW CHIEF

Murphy Likely to Lay Down the Reins. Mayor McClellan Disposed to Join the Opposition. Grand Jury Returns Number of Indictments for Election Frauds.

Special Dispatch to The Call. NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Charles F. Murphy may retire voluntarily from the leadership of Tammany Hall if Mayor McClellan should join the Tammany leaders who are dissatisfied with Murphy's management of the city campaign and should suggest the advisability of such a step. This hint was dropped by Murphy's friends to-day after his return from Atlantic City and his reappearance at Tammany Hall for the first time since the day after election. There is only one bright spot in the election returns for Murphy, and that is the showing under of the McCarren machine in Kings County. The feud between Murphy and Senator McCarren has been reopened and if the Tammany leader remain in power he will not rest until he has obliterated McCarren as a factor in Brooklyn Democratic politics. It is regarded as a significant fact that, while the friends of the Mayor are blaming Murphy for the refusal to nominate District Attorney Jerome, for the predominance of the gas issue and for other elements of weakness, Murphy's partisans are blaming the Mayor for insisting upon the hollow truce between Murphy and Senator McCarren. Murphy had little to say to-day. He would not discuss the general result, nor would he attempt to account for the large Hearst vote. "Who is elected, McClellan or Hearst?" was asked. "McClellan," Murphy replied with emphasis. "Have you seen Senator McCarren since the election?" "No, I have not seen McCarren," Murphy replied, and he smiled as he said it. At a meeting held to-night at the office of former Judge Alton B. Parker, at which were present twelve attorneys, all of whom have been retained to represent Mayor McClellan to-morrow when the Board of Canvassers will meet, it was decided to rely entirely on the existing election decisions and the law as it is recorded in the statutes. Parker pointed out that there was only one question involved and that was covered by the decision of the Court of Appeals, which was written by him. He said that it was a dangerous practice to open the ballot boxes and in his opinion it was not within the province of the law to do so. A large number of indictments in New York election fraud cases were issued by the Grand Jury to-day. Immediately afterward bench warrants were issued.

RAILWAY BILL SURE TO PASS IN THE HOUSE

Cannon Says It Will Stand Any Constitutional Test.

Special Dispatch to The Call. CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—Speaker Joseph G. Cannon was in town to-day on his way to Washington to prepare for the opening of the coming session of Congress. Cannon would not talk about his re-election as Speaker, but, as no one is opposing him, it is certain that he will be re-elected after being nominated by the Republican caucus by unanimous vote. As to probable action by Congress Cannon said: "I look to see a railroad rate bill passed by the House fairly early in the session. As whatever bill is passed by the House must go to the Senate, I cannot say what form the rate bill will take, but it will be one that will stand any constitutional test that may be applied to it. It will be a bill that will recognize the legal rights of all concerned. "I think no revenue legislation will be enacted at this session."

BOODLERS AT ALBANY CORNERED

"Judge" Hamilton to Be Forced to Testify. Must Tell What He Did With Insurance Money. McCall Promises to Repay \$235,000 Bribery Fund to New York Life.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—John A. McCall, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was called before the Armstrong investigating committee to-day and requested peremptorily by the committee to order the return from Europe to this country of Andrew Hamilton, the lawyer who has had charge of legislative matters of the New York Life Insurance Company. McCall was further ordered to demand an accounting from Hamilton of the money expended by him and of the balance which he owes to the New York Life. McCall denied that it was the policy of the company to have Hamilton remain abroad until after this investigation had been concluded, and said that, on the contrary, he would very much like to have Hamilton return. McCall, replying to Hughes, counsel for the committee, said he had called the attention of the board of trustees of the company to his testimony before the committee relative to Hamilton and gave Hughes a copy of his statement, which said that if Hamilton did not return to the New York Life Insurance Company the sum of \$235,000 by December 15 he would himself pay it to the company. McCall said Hamilton was either in Paris or Nauenheim. TAKING CARE OF LEGISLATORS. Another interesting line of examination was opened up just before the adjournment of the day when John McGuinness, an employe of the Equitable Life, was called. He produced letter books and memoranda embodying instructions from former Comptroller Thomas D. Jordan of the Equitable Life to A. C. Fields, relative to the killing or assisting the passage of every bill introduced in the Legislature that would affect the interest of the insurance company or any of its officers. This line of examination will be followed out when the sessions are resumed to-morrow. Other witnesses to-day were John R. Hegeman, president of the Metropolitan Life and Vice President Flske, who were interrogated concerning agents' salaries, legal expenses of the company, real estate holdings and the methods of acquiring properties, and the fact was brought out that the fire insurance in that places all the risks on the properties of the Metropolitan Company is disposed of W. D. Edmister and Silas B. Dutcher, the latter a director of the Metropolitan Life. The published answer to a question propounded by insurance commissioners of several States after the Equitable disclosures was read to Hegeman. This answer was published after the payment of \$15,000 into the company's treasury and stated that no officer benefited from the company's syndicate participations and that the company received all the profits of them. Hughes brought out that the answer covered the situation as it existed in July, when the answer was made, and not at any previous time. MUTUAL BENEFIT SCHEME. William A. Reade, the banker for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and former member of the firm of Vermilye & Co., was questioned about the rebates to Hegeman on personal loans. He said the rebates were an instance of favoritism to a client whom the firm had known a number of years. His association, he said, had been a profitable one to the firm. According to a schedule, the Metropolitan Life bought in the past ten years \$38,000,000 in securities of which \$7,000,000 was from Vermilye & Co.; in the same period \$26,000,000 worth of securities were sold by the Metropolitan Life. Reade, explaining the loans to him by the Metropolitan Life, of which \$100,000 and \$200,000 were at 1 1/2 and 2 per cent, respectively, said Hegeman or Flske made the loans. He left it to them to fix the rate. The rate was considerably under the market rate, Reade said, and he stated that at several times, but was told that the company was under obligations to him and would fix the rate satisfactorily to the company. GOVERNMENT VICTORIOUS AT SPANISH ELECTIONS. Trouble Occurs at Several Places and a Number of Arrests Made. MADRID, Nov. 13.—The municipal elections throughout the country yesterday resulted favorably to the Government, but the Republicans show increased majorities at many points. The result in Madrid was twenty-one Governmentals, five Republicans and two Socialists. The police arrested sixty repeaters. Election affrays occurred at various places. The university here was reopened to-day, owing to the subsidence of the student disturbances. Scores Killed in Mine. JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal Colony, Nov. 13.—A vertical shaft in the Dryfontein mine collapsed to-day. One white man and sixty-seven natives were killed.

SOCIETY LEADER CLAIMS ROYAL DESCENT SAYS ANCESTOR WAS AN ENGLISH KING



SAN FRANCISCO WOMAN AND HER DAUGHTER, WHO CLAIM TO BE DESCENDANTS OF KING GEORGE IV OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICISM GAINS AMONG THE JAPANESE

Sixty Thousand Native Converts in the Empire.

Special Dispatch to The Call. TOKYO, Nov. 13.—The editor of the Nippon, commenting on Bishop O'Connell's visit to Japan, points out in his newspaper that the Catholics have made the largest number of converts of any foreign faith, there being 60,000 native Catholics in the empire. But where the work is going on or what form it is taking the Japanese as a whole do not know, as it creates not a ripple on the surface. Catholic teachers work among the poor and humbly housed people, while the rich Japanese incline rather to the Protestant faith. Yet the Protestant propagandists leave much to be desired in respect to ability and personal magnetism, as no great teacher of this foreign faith is now in Japan. The Greek church, which has met with some success in its work, has the misfortune to be associated in the Japanese mind with Russia's policy of political aggression. These views of an influential Japanese editor are interesting, as giving the native opinion of the Christian workers in Japan. Big Vessel Not Wrecked. PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 13.—A special dispatch to the Telegram from Tillamook, Ore., says that the vessel which was reported ashore at that point last night was not in distress, but had sought refuge in the harbor and was at anchor. She put to sea to-day. Her identity was not learned. She was a four-masted ship.

Title to Great Fortune Rests Upon Proof of Lineage.

Romance a century old, with a monarch of Great Britain, a beautiful belle of his day, a secret marriage, a vast estate and revelations one hundred years afterward, these are some of the elements which enrich with much dramatic coloring the disclosure that Mrs. S. W. Holladay of this city is a lineal descendant of King George IV, in fact a granddaughter of that ruler of Britain. With a fortune said to run into \$5,000,000, with a title to the crown of England that might press Edward VII closely, Mrs. Holladay and her daughters, the beautiful Mrs. Reginald Brook of London and Mrs. Allen Messer, occupy a central position in the remarkable unfolding of the romance of a Prince and the secret loves of a crowned head. Last Friday, by command of King Edward, documents were opened in the Courts Bank, London, which declared and confirmed the morganatic marriage of King George IV and Mrs. Marie Anne Smythe-Fitzherbert in 1795, when he was Prince of Wales. These papers, said to have been under seal for four score years, reveal, it is announced, the union of the Prince of the realm and the plebeian, who was one of the famous beauties of her time. Contemporary chronicles gossip concerning that marriage, but because it was morganatic the royal family declined to recognize it. DAUGHTER OF PRINCE'S SON. Now comes the link that connects the charming Mrs. Holladay with this eighteenth century court romance. Of that marriage there was issue, a son, who, the tale runs, was given by the King's discarded spouse to a friend, one James Ord. Ord came to America with the young Prince in 1810 and declared him to be his son, James Ord. But before the elder Ord died he summoned the youth to disclose the great secret of his birth. But the story was sealed by death. In his will, however, Ord revealed to his young ward the startling fact that he was in truth a Prince of England and could have laid claim to the throne. Young Ord grew to manhood, being educated, it is said, by the British Government. His mother, discarded by her royal spouse, lived for years in London, neglected and scorned. She died, so the old records run, a mere shadow of the marvelous creature who had won the favor of a Prince. George IV had no use for the beauty after he ascended the throne. Down through the years lived James Ord. He married and a large family survived. In early days Ord came to California, where he was active in the service of the United States Government to establish the sovereignty of the American flag. His died at Omaha at the age of 95 years. As Ord's daughter, Mrs. Holladay is in a position to assert her claim as the granddaughter of George IV and a direct heiress to an estate which is said to have been left by the monarch, and which, if the marriage to Mrs. Fitzherbert can be definitely established before the British Government, will in large part descend to this leader in San Francisco's society set. HOLLADAYS KNOW OF CLAIM. Mrs. Holladay is the wife of Samuel W. Holladay, the attorney. Her daughter, Mrs. Messer, resides with them at Octavia and Clay streets. The Holladays were well informed concerning the documents which were revealed in London. Mrs. Messer said that at the time of Mrs. Fitzherbert's death all of her papers and effects were destroyed except five documents. These were sealed by direction of the British crown and were placed in vaults. It is said they were sealed by the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Albemarle and Lord Stourton, Mrs. Fitzherbert's cousin and confidant. So far as the estate is concerned Mrs. Messer declared last night that the family had no knowledge of it and that the recently disclosed documents failed to furnish any information on that feature. Attorney Holladay will take charge of the battle with Great Britain in behalf of his wife's rights. Mrs. Brook, being at the British capital, is in a well-favored position to help her mother as further developments of this romantic marriage are disclosed. But Mrs. Holladay is not the only descendant of the original Ord who has taken a lively interest in the revelations of the last few days. In Chicago dwells James L. Ord, superintendent of construction of the Western Union Telegraph Company, formerly a resident of San Jose. This Ord, a son of Judge John S. Ord and grandson of the Fitzherbert Ord, has declared his heart of the occurrence took steps to prosecute the agent who had distributed the samples, but he had gone west on an early train.

TOBACCO PUTS OUT HUNDRED SCHOOL BOYS

Lads Experiment With Free Samples of Plug Cut.

Special Dispatch to The Call. LYONS, N. Y., Nov. 13.—About 100 pupils in the lower grades of the Lyons Union School experimented with chewing tobacco this afternoon. In consequence of which the school had to be closed and a number of doctors summoned. An advertising agent for a tobacco firm struck the town to-day and began giving away samples of leaf tobacco. Each package contained two and a half ounces. The agent employed a lot of boys to hand out samples on the streets. As a consequence every boy of school age was soon going to school with a package of tobacco in his possession. One youth set the fun going by taking a mouthful of the weed. His example was promptly followed by the rest of the boys. Miss Halpin was the first teacher to see trouble. She noticed that some of her pupils were sitting with their heads on the desks, while they appeared to be pale. Like experiences occurred in three other rooms. Miss Halpin made an investigation and found eighteen sick boys who had been chewing tobacco. Five doctors were summoned. They labored with the children, and finally the pupils in all of the five grades were let out of school for the afternoon, the sick ones going home, some with other children and some with their parents. Health Officer Veder, as soon as he heard of the occurrence took steps to prosecute the agent who had distributed the samples, but he had gone west on an early train.

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