

COTTON STRONGER AT NEW HIGH LEVEL

Market Buoyancy, However, Largely Confined to New Crop Months.

BIG PRODUCTION NEEDED

Heavy Consumption Indicates Bumper Requirements Next Season.

New crop months were very strong in the cotton market yesterday, and October and December moved up above the 12 cent level. This was an advance of nearly 20 points. The near positions were not so buoyant, as there was continued pressure of liquidation on May and July, while August was only moderately active.

Liverpool was a trifle better than due and the distant positions in that market showed more activity than they have recently. Values stated that the English market showed the influence of short covering, with offerings limited.

The New York opening was somewhat better than due owing to the fact that further rains and the possibility of a late start to those who had been expecting a satisfactory low. There were also some advices from the Carolinas and Georgia stating that the present crop is a serious one, to be 4 1/2 and that this combined with low temperatures, had given many sections an unfavorable start.

Perhaps the chief nervousness felt by the trade is the possibility of a late start to the current season. The absorption of cotton by the mills is far in excess of expectations, and it does not look as if the surplus at the end of the season would be any larger than it usually is after a year of low production. Friday's census report, showing practically half a million bales consumed by American mills, and the fact that the surplus of those who had been expecting to see the predicted curtailment reflected in the figures, on account of the security of good grades in the present crop, there being many sections that the cotton crop of the world next season would consume over 15,000,000 bales of high grade cotton, inasmuch as these forecasts of consumption are accompanied by advices regarding the present crop reaching such proportions there is naturally a turn in sentiment toward the bull side.

Futures closed steady, 7 to 18 points higher. Open-High-Low-Close-Prev. May 1914 12.15 12.25 12.10 12.15 12.10. October 1914 11.25 11.35 11.20 11.25 11.20. December 1914 11.35 11.45 11.30 11.35 11.30.

The Liverpool market was steady after the closing here. Prices there were: Open-High-Low-Close-Prev. May 1914 11.25 11.35 11.20 11.25 11.20. October 1914 10.25 10.35 10.20 10.25 10.20. December 1914 10.35 10.45 10.30 10.35 10.30.

The Liverpool market was quiet and steady. There was a slight advance in the cotton market with middling unchanged at 7.45. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 12,000 bales, including 10,000 American.

Prices at Liverpool were: Open-High-Low-Close-Prev. May 1914 7.45 7.55 7.40 7.45 7.40. October 1914 6.45 6.55 6.40 6.45 6.40. December 1914 6.55 6.65 6.50 6.55 6.50.

Interior receipts and stocks were: Cotton 1,000,000. Stocks 1,000,000. Receipts 1,000,000.

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THE GRAIN MARKETS

May Wheat Shorts Succeeded—Corn Advances.

May wheat shorts were subjected to a little squeeze when they attempted to cover late in the session yesterday. An advance of 2c followed, but more than half of it was lost before the close. New crop deliveries also were strong on numerous occasions, but the market was not so buoyant in the winter wheat belt as on reports from Nebraska saying that fields were being ploughed up owing to a late opening of the winter wheat. John Inglis sent the following telegram from Mexico: "East of Mexico conditions much the same; 50 per cent. of area seriously damaged. Balance more or less. Some fields only slightly. Crops greatly injured. Damage will be more manifest as it approaches maturity." Illinois also sent further reports of damage. Foreign news was not an important factor in the grain market. The Liverpool market continued active, with damage to light American shipments, decreasing stocks, and firmness of Manitoba offers.

Corn also developed fair strength after a time opening. Higher Liverpool offers were offset by advices of better weather in Argentina. Estimates of damage to corn in that country, however, are so large and so a source of worry to the shorts, that a reaction in the market is expected next month or two will be meagre. The May position was strongest. July and September offerings were larger, on favorable reports of weather in Argentina.

Scattered complaints of damage coupled with the strength of other grains, influenced the oats market and prices scored a gain of about 1/2c. Western elevator interests were moderate buyers.

Northwest wheat receipts in cars were: Year-to-date 1,000,000. Last week 1,000,000. This week 1,000,000.

Chicago prices were: Open-High-Low-Close-Prev. May 1914 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.00 1.00. October 1914 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.00 1.00. December 1914 1.00 1.05 1.00 1.00 1.00.

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higher. European and Brazilian markets also were featureless.

The Haver market opened unchanged to 1/4 fr. higher, and closed at the same level. Hamburg started unchanged to 1/4 pf. higher and closed that way. Rio No. 7 was 50 reils lower at 5900. At Santos No. 4 there was also 50 reils lower at 4900. Rio and Santos receipts totaled 20,000 bags, against 31,000 bags last year. Sao Paulo had 5,000, Bahia 1,000, and Jundiaba had 5,000, against 4,000.

Table with columns: Month, Sales, Open, High, Low, Close, Prev. Rows for January through December.

Provisions were steady. Chicago prices follow: Pork 19.00, Beef 18.50, Lard 18.00.

New crop months were very strong in the cotton market yesterday, and October and December moved up above the 12 cent level.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

Boston, May 16.—Trading was quiet, with prices closing irregularly. Among the mining issues Butte and Superior gained 1/2 to 3/4. A total of more than 35,000 shares of Butte and Superior were traded in during the week. A sale of St. Mary's Mining Limited took place at 2 1/2. A concession of 1 1/2 points from previous sale. Calumet and Arizona eased 1/2 to 3/4. In the rails the advance of a point to 1 1/2 in Elevated was due to the proposed extension of the Massachusetts street railway companies. New Haven weakened 1/2 to 3/4. Among Industrials the four point break in United Fruit is the most conspicuous of the week. This note issue was a feature in the initial transactions. It recovered to 15 1/2, with a net gain of 1/2 over Friday's close. The summary:

Table with columns: Stock Name, Price, Change. Rows for various stocks like Am Power, N E Tel, etc.

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GOLDWATER REPORT PLEASES MITCHELL

Mayor Summarizes Work of Health Department Under Present Head.

BUILDING NEW HOSPITALS

Comprehensive Resume Outlines System of Guarding City's Physical Welfare.

STRATTON'S STORY OF FINDING RICH MINE

The "Hunch" That Led Him to the Famous Independent.

Denver, Col., May 16.—In spite of the fact that education and learning are highly valued by mining men, as is shown by the report from the Colorado school children and the high fees paid for instruction, still there are a number of pet superstitions that few mining men can wholly resist. One is the superstitious belief in a tenderfoot's luck and the other is the superstitious regard for "hunches" in seeking ore bodies.

If an old prospector and a raw tenderfoot came the same day with equally plausible stories to an old mining man he would go to see the tenderfoot's find first, every time, because of an irresistible belief in a tenderfoot's luck; but this is not a story of the tenderfoot's luck, for W. S. Stratton was anything but a tenderfoot when he struck the Independence in the Colorado Springs district. Then there is afternoon tea as regularly as breakfast and lunch. The undergrader takes his afternoon tea as regularly as breakfast and lunch. The undergrader takes his afternoon tea as regularly as breakfast and lunch.

Bob Womack was, and is, an industrial miner in the early '90s he took up a prospect near the Bennett and Meyers ranch, near the foot of Mount Pisgah.

Womack's only capital in those days he carried under his hat and vest, namely a good level head and a strong body. With his own hands he drove a tunnel 200 feet long on a big iron sulphide vein. Eventually this vein crossed the Gold King vein, which was one of the true Cripple Creek veins, and many claim that the day that he shot into the junction of the two veins was the real discovery of Cripple Creek.

Womack knew Stratton as an experienced and energetic prospector and a man who could always get a little money, so he asked Stratton to come up and join him in working his prospect.

About the last of June, 1882, Stratton yielded to Womack's pleas and went to Cripple Creek to see the prospect.

The Department of Health is now in touch with the health department of every physician in the City of New York and with every institution with which it has official relations.

The pasteurization of the milk supply, with the exception of the cream, which comes from certified farms where ideal conditions of cleanliness prevail, is now an accomplished fact.

The rigorous work during the last two months in preventing the spread of smallpox, which is now epidemic in many localities throughout the country, merits the attention of the public.

The city has obtained and is grateful for the cooperation of the officers of the Catholic school board who have volunteered to assist the Department of Health in the vaccination of 125,000 school children who attend the parochial schools in this city and who, in addition, are the recipients of compulsory vaccination, as are the children attending public schools, will nevertheless be protected against smallpox in the future.

The plan for the organization of health officers has already been approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and awaits the approval of the Board of Aldermen. It is proposed to inaugurate this department by increasing the total number of health officers to be appointed by the abolition of unproductive positions.

The department has been most active in the enforcement of those sections of the Sanitary Code relating to pure food. It has adopted model rules and regulations for the control of the milk industry, has undertaken the regulation of establishments producing frozen food products, such as ice cream, and has installed a system of records of criminal actions brought against persons who have violated sections of the Sanitary Code provided for foodstuffs, which will not only prove valuable for statistical purposes but which will be of material aid to the Corporation in the enforcement of the law.

For those who persistently violate the law.

Here are other points condensed from the Goldwater report:

The committee is drafting an amendment to the Sanitary Code to insure the sanitary washing of glasses in saloons and at soda fountains. Among the regulations being considered is a circular of instruction regarding contagious diseases are being distributed. A society for clinical study has been organized in each hospital of the Health Department and the dispensary are being standardized.

With the approval of Commissioner Woods policemen are to be taught how to alert health officers. The inspection of candy and preserve factories is being systematized. Inquiries sent the Health Department from citizens are being answered within twenty-four hours. A state sanitary commission of dairy factories is being worked out.

Twenty physicians who got drugs from the department's laboratories ostensibly for use among the poor, but who did not so use them, have been warned and the practice stopped. Incidentally this investigation indicated that diptheria antitoxin has been used in many cases not reported to the Board of Health as diptheria. Several paid visiting physicians in the City have been found to be giving only nominal service and have been suspended.

Convictions for violation of the Sanitary Code are being published weekly by the Health Department. Rules for the use of lunch counters are prohibited by an order from Dr. Goldwater. The retail sale of bichloride of mercury has been forbidden. No tubercular persons may get new stands of pushed. Rules for the manufacture of ice cream have been adopted. The work of exterminating mosquitoes has been extended from Richmond to the City of New York.

Between February 1 and April 11, 258,000 pounds of meat have been seized and condemned as unfit for food and 2,375,694 pounds of other food have been destroyed.

Special Correspondent to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 8.—An interesting experiment in shopkeeping is being made this term at Oxford. A number of undergraduates, helped by some senior members of the university, have made themselves responsible for the "Oxford University Cooperative Stores." The idea is, of course, to work the stores on ordinary cooperative principles, getting rid of the middleman and dividing profits over running expenses among the purchasers.

The Oxford undergraduate is a very considerable shopper. In addition to ordinary clothing, sports requisites, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, wines and spirits, which he buys in large quantities, he is also a large purchaser of all sorts of provisions.

The undergraduate takes breakfast and luncheon in his own rooms, dinner being served in the college dining hall. For breakfast and luncheon he orders from the college kitchens. For dinner he orders from the college kitchens. For dinner he orders from the college kitchens.

Tea and cake in large quantities. Last quantities of muffins and buns, scones and biscuits are consumed every afternoon by the undergraduate. The tea and all these other provisions are bought either from the Oxford tradesmen or the Junior Common Room, a sort of provision department run in every college, supposedly for the benefit of the undergraduate.

The promoters of the University Cooperative Stores say that they are out against the Junior Common Rooms, rather than the Oxford tradesmen. They point out that the same quality of sugar sold by the Common Rooms at 8 cents a pound can be sold by them at 5, while tea, for which the Common Rooms charge 4 cents a pound, they sell at 4 cents.

Many object to move. Of course there are objectors to the new move, for Oxford is nothing if not conservative. The steward of Christ Church, the largest college in Oxford, writes to the "Oxford Tradesman" as follows:

OXFORD MEN LAUNCH COOPERATIVE STORES

Undergraduates Seek to Eliminate Middleman in Making Purchases.

LARGE AMOUNT INVOLVED

Tradesmen of University Town Begin Bitter Fight Against New Scheme.

INDIAN CHIEF RECALLED

Remono, Cal., May 16.—Chief Wesley, Bulard, head of the Wintun tribe of Indians of northern California, has been removed from his chieftainship in a recall election believed to be the first ever held by Indians.

Wesley was elected chief about a year ago in an election at which Indian women voted, following the privilege of their white sisters in California. It was not for delinquency in office, but because Wesley is said to be part Yagut that he was recalled.

The Wintuns want a full blooded chief of their own strain. Two hundred Indians gathered from a radius of 200 miles for the election. Ed Alexander of Antler was elected Wesley's successor.

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BACK MISSOURI PACIFIC PLAN

Noteholders Responding to Call for Deposit for Extension.

THE STEEL MARKET

Sentiment in steel circles is undeniably brighter owing to the exceptionally brilliant crop outlook and the impotence of the Commerce Commission's freight decision. One of the most encouraging developments of the last week was the order given by the American Bridge Company for its big steel storage tank at Pennsylvania, at work at full time. For several weeks past these plants have operated at not much more than half capacity.

Pittsburgh steel mills have been benefited by active operations in the new Cushing oil fields of Oklahoma. The Ritter-Conley Manufacturing Company has received an order from that field for 25,000 barrels of steel pipe each to have a capacity of 25,000 barrels.