BRITISH BEGIN CAMPAIGN FOR WORLD'S TRADE

Vigorous Fight Is Started to Capture Germany's Lost Commerce.

EXHIBIT OF INDUSTRIES NOW BEING FORMED

Will Show Exact Needs of All Countries and How to Supply Them.

Reports were received in New York city yesterday indicating that the United States will have to reckon with England commercially as it starts out to capture the trade of the outside world demoralized by the war. England herself is starting a big foreign trade crusade and announces very frankly that she is out to get the foreign business which she has made Germany drop, not only in Europe, Asia and Africa but in South America as well.

Great Britain is going about the campaign very deliberately and systematically. The intelligence department of the Board of Trade is not only issuing "white books" to every industry, telling them where Germany had trade, how she got it and how she kept it, but they are sending their agents out to those countries as well. The men from the United States who are planning to descend upon South American ports will, in all likelihood, find their British rivals there before them.

In addition announcement has been made of a "foreign trade exhibit" in London on unique lines. While the United States is talking about exhibits here and there the British Board of Trade has arranged for its exhibits. These are to comprise a collection of merchandise such as is demanded by each country. The manufacturer will see the quality of goods each country wants and furthermore he will see just how that country wants it boxed or crated or packed for shipment. He will also be told the conditions of shipment, whether it is to be f. o. b. at ports of sailing or otherwise. In other words the exhibition is to be entirely practical.

That Great Britain is willing to share its trade campaign with the United States was suggested in the following remark in one message that came yesterday: "You might learn something from this," speaking of the exhibition.

An extract from the "white books" now being issued by the Board of Trade will show how the British are going about it:

"The following information has been received from his Majesty's Consul at Alexandria:

"'If the cotton crop is successfully financed the conditions and prospects of trade will be favorable. The United Kingdom should secure a large proportion of the German Empire's very valuable trade with Egypt, in all manufactures of good quality, such as machinery, especially artesian well apparatus, canvas hose, machine tools, gauges, wrought iron pipes and tubes, niles, bolts, &c., and in textiles imitating popular patterns. Successful competition is improbable in inferior "cheap and nasty" goods, such as crockery, pewter, ironmongery, hosiery and haberdashery. Our serious difficulty is that long credit (six or twelve months) is indispensable, as fellaheen pay only by instalments.'

"His Majesty's Consul-General in Rio de Janeiro reports:

"'According to telegrams from New York American firms are preparing to send a veritable army of commercial travellers to South America, especially to Brazil, Argentina and Chile, with a view to capture of German trade in those markets.'

"The passenger steamer Sterling has arrived at South Shields from Christiania with several Norwegian merchants, who have hitherto done business with Germany. Since the stoppage of the textile trade with that country Norway has been directing attention to Great Britain. Norway has for many years done an enormous business with German firms in textiles and the arrival of some of her merchants at South Shields en route for Lancashire aroused keen interest in commercial circles."

RECEIVERS FOR OHIO COPPER.

Successor to Heinze Concern in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday afternoon appointed Morris J. Hirsh and George C. Austin receivers of the Ohio Copper Mining Company, successor to the Ohio Copper Company, a Heinze concern. The receivers gave a joint bond of $20,000.

The appointment followed the filing by Salt Lake City creditors of a friendly petition in bankruptcy. The creditors and their claims are: Gangher Machinery Company, $792; Pembrook Company, $26, and Shand Smith, $200.

It was alleged that the company is insolvent and on September 16 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. The letter was signed by William O. Allison, president, and H. C. Pringle, treasurer.

Lawyer Glenn of Shattuck, Glenn, Huse & Gautier, attorneys for the company, said the petition was filed on account of the war. Charles K. Allen is the attorney for the petitioning creditors.

The liabilities outside of the mortgage bonds will probably be $100,000. The captial stock of the company was $6,000,000, and its first mortgage bonds aggregate $1,760,000. The mines are at Bingham, Utah.

WHEAT UP 5 CENTS A BUSHEL.

Sharp Rise in Chicago Based on the Prolonged War.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—Sensational bull operations were in order in the Chicago wheat market again to-day when prices advanced five cents over the close Tuesday to $1.12⅝ December and $1.19½ for May.

The violent break in prices for the last two days seemed to dislodge the holdings both in the local trade and public account. Liquidation was complete on the break of over 10 cents in two days. The trade started in on a fresh bull campaign to-day based on the prospect of prolonged European war, probable heavy demand for breadstuffs from all the importing countries on the other side and the remarkable advance of two to six cents in cash wheat prices at outside markets to-day, based on export and milling demands.

NEW BLOW AT BUCKET SHOPS.

Bucket shop elimination is aimed at in the new contract ratified and signed by the governors of the Stock Exchange and the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In the new contract all applications for stock quotation service received by the Western Union must be approved by a committee of the Stock Exchange governors. The Stock Exchange has previously exercised such power in New York city, but not over the rest of the country.

CANADA SEEKS FUNDS HERE.

Bankers Disinclined to Aid With Local Needs So Great.

Canadian railroads, industrials and municipalities have been seeking funds in New York since the beginning of the war estimated at more than $100,000,000.

Inquiry was made yesterday of leading New York bankers for a loan amounting to $10,000,000. Most of these approaches have been in the nature of preliminary inquiries. The loans sought have varied from $500,000 to $40,000,000.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad, it was said by a prominent banker, has been the largest seeker of funds.

The attitude of New York bankers to these approaches has been that the needs of this country are too great to allow banking resources here to go out of the country.

PEACE JUBILEE DESPITE WAR.

Officials Announce That Celebration Will Not Be Put Off.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Executive officials of the Centenary Peace Jubilee authorize the statement that the celebration will be held regardless of existing conditions in Europe.

Neither the American nor British Government has officially recognized the movement for the celebration of 100 years of peace between English speaking nations and of course have nothing to do officially with the celebration. Some of the ceremonies will begin on Christmas Eve next and will continue throughout 1915, the treaty of Ghent having been signed on Christmas Eve, 1814.

TRADE BOOSTERS HAVE BUSY TRAIN SCHEDULE

Route Along Lehigh Valley Railroad Is Announced—Big Crowds Are Expected.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad yesterday issued its schedule for the "South American Trade Special," which makes a trip over its line next week. Word from all places indicates that the meetings will be large and attended by every important manufacturer of the district. The schedule is:

Monday, September 21—Leave New York, Liberty street ferry, 4:10 P. M., train for Easton; due 6:24 P. M. Meeting will be held at 8 P. M.

Tuesday, September 22—Leave Easton 9:20 A. M. for South Bethlehem; due 9:43 A. M. Meeting to be held at 10 A. M. Cars to be hauled to Allentown on train 23. Leave South Bethlehem at noon in automobiles and go to Allentown, where lunch will be served. Meeting to be held at 1 or 1:30 P. M. Special train to leave Allentown for Wilkesbarre about 4:30 P. M. Meeting to be held at 8 P. M.

Wednesday, September 23—About 8:20 A. M. go to Hazleton via Wilkesbarre and Hazleton Railroad. Meeting to be held at 9:30 A. M., and party to take return car to Wilkesbarre not later than 12:05 P. M. Leave Wilkesburre 1:12 P. M. and go to Sayre, thence to Ithaca; due 5:38 P. M. Meeting to be held at 8 P. M.

Thursday, September 24—Leave Ithaca 7:10 A. M.; due Auburn 9:10 A. M. Meeting at 10 A. M. Special train to leave Auburn about 12:30 P. M. for Geneva. Meeting at 2 P. M. Leave Geneva 5:32 P. M. for Rochester; due 7 P. M. Meeting at 8 P. M.

Friday, September 25—Leave Rochester 7:10 A. M. for Buffalo; due 9:20 A. M. Meeting to be held 12:30 P. M.

Party will return home Friday night.

Custom House Receipts.

The receipts yesterday at the Custom House were $560,138.93. Of this amount $187,877.48 was for duties on merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses and $372,261.45 for duties on recent importations.

GENERAL NEWS OF FOREIGN TRADE

W. A. Graham Clark, cotton expert of the Department of Commerce, will spend two weeks in this city telling cotton manufacturers how to build up a South American trade in cotton goods. Mr. Clark has spent years in South America and has specialized in cotton goods. He says that Brazil is fast returning to normal in a financial way and that Germany's disappearance from the market leaves a large unfilled demand. He will be at room 315 Custom House to meet the cotton goods men.

The National Association of Clothiers has issued a circular to its members informing them that the foreign department of the National City Bank is making a special investigation in their behalf and will lay before them in a short time full information of trade conditions in their line in South America.

Ship charterers and owners state that the supply of ocean going ships available for prompt service is being reduced, all trades having come into the market with inquiries. There is a boom in case oil exportation. Many vessels are being taken to deliver oil in almost all countries of the world not closed by war. One British ship, the Caldergrove, has been chartered to take 170,000 cases of oil to New Zealand, while the Irish Monarch is to take a similar cargo to Hongkong. The Boverić is to take still another 170,000 cases to Australia. The Scandinavian countries are purchasing petroleum by the barrel. One cargo of 16,000 barrels goes out this week and an equal cargo next week. There have been general charters for nearly every South American port. Freight rates are almost normal and bid fair to go lower.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has opened offices in seven commercial centres of the United States, New York, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Seattle, Atlanta and Boston. The New York branch is located in room 315 of the Custom House, where business men may obtain information desired about foreign trade conditions.

While the August report of foreign commerce at the port of New York showed imports of $63,804,412 and exports of $32,845,743, business men were not unduly cast down yesterday. The import figures, they say, represent imports from all nations, while the exports did not go to Germany, Austria or Russia, which were very large importers of American goods in normal times. Merchandise ordered from those countries on the sea in early August reached New York, while New York merchants did not ship. Better figures were taken to be those which show week by week the progress of exports compared with 1912. They show that our exports are steadily creeping to the normal even with the great countries closed up, although Russia is reopening some of its ports.

Week ending—	1914	1912.
August 8	$12,071,058	$16,515,717
August 15	10,725,082	14,334,851
August 22	8,477,361	15,797,498
August 29	10,514,302	12,158,997
September 5	12,219,359	14,876,149
September 12	13,996,351	13,393,385
Total	$67,603,141	$86,586,597

A United States Consul in England has reported that he has been informed by a large firm that it is anxious to get into communication with American manufacturers of pencils, propelling leads, vulcanite rods for making fountain pens, erasing rubber and similar goods. The inquiry is numbered 13719 of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. It is explained that Germany had built up a very large trade in these articles in England. Another firm wants to buy lamp and lantern glasses.

ASKS QUICK RELIEF FOR THE RAILROADS

Railway Association Appeals to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

PRESIDENT IS COMMENDED

"Emergency Due to the War Demands Extraordinary Measures."

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The general executive committee of the Railway Business Association held in Chicago to-day authorized the following statement:

"The Railway Business Association commends the spirit in which the railway presidents recently conferred with the President of the United States upon the grave conditions confronting the railways, aggravated by the European war, and is profoundly appreciative of the appeal made by President Wilson on behalf of the railways. We are moved thereby to say that the logical sequence of the President's appeal is for business men to plead that the Interstate Commerce Commission find a way to grant immediate relief in response to the petition which the Eastern railways have now filed.

"Out of the war has arisen an emergency affecting the railways which has no parallel and which demands extraordinary measures. Reports of earnings and expenses for the year ended June 30, 1914, which were not yet available when the commission decided the 5 per cent. case, have now been laid before the commission and show a serious decline of operating income in face of increased property investment. The war has influenced and is inflicting still further losses in gross earnings. It was evidently the commission's expectation that current earnings would be sufficient to tide the roads over until the new sources of revenue should materialize into money. The war has put an end to that hope."

"The price level and strength of railway securities have a potent influence upon the financial transactions of all other corporations. If railways cannot renew their notes or refund maturing bonds this fact severely impairs the confidence which lenders feel in other companies. The Government cannot by legislation provide volume of tonnage; but impairment of credit may be mitigated to some extent by an advance in freight rates. This would stay the downward tendency of income somewhat and the sanction itself would be invaluable as making good in substantial fashion the declared purpose of the commission to aid so far as we legally may in the solution of the problem as to the course that carriers may pursue to meet the situation.

"We would respectfully urge upon Congress that in consideration of railway mail pay the recommendation of the Congressional joint committee points a way whereby the railways may be dealt with in a spirit of greater liberality than is provided in the House bill now under consideration in the Senate. This is surely a time when the Government should be actuated by a desire to pay adequately for an important public service rather than to drive a hard bargain with the carriers because it has the power to do so.

"We earnestly hope that the prayer of the railway executives that the roads be relieved as far as possible of further immediate burdens involving additional expense will be heeded by legislative and regulatory bodies and that railway employees will refrain from pressing at this time demands which if granted or awarded would result in higher labor cost."

READING COMPANY SHOWS GAIN.

Railway and Other Subsidiaries, However, Report Decreases.

The report of the Reading Company for the year ended June 30, 1914, shows that after the payment of the dividend on the first and second preferred stock the surplus was equal to 10.78 per cent. earned on the common stock, as compared with 9.76 per cent. earned on the same stock the year previous.

The receipts for the year were $16,919,118, as compared with $15,997,121 for 1913. The surplus available for all dividends after the payment of taxes amounted to $11,322,062, as compared with $10,633,930. The profit and loss surplus was $27,259,203, as compared with $24,826,461 in 1913. Net corporate income of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company for the fiscal year was $5,101,838, a decrease of $4,296,769. Gross receipts were $47,123,370, a decrease of $3,439,347, and expenses were $31,793,208, an expansion of $1,245,868. The tonnage of anthracite coal carried was 1,768,801 tons less than in 1913.

Profits of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company were $2,938,552 smaller, but net profits showed a decrease of only $424,203. Total receipts of the coal and iron company were $32,703,982, a decrease of $8,279,031.

SUBWAY CARRIED 340,413,103.

Annual Report Shows Increase of 12,941,593 Passengers.

The Interborough subway in the year ended June 30 carried a daily average of 1,001,215 paying passengers. The average for the previous year was 963,152.

The total number of fares collected in the past year was 340,413,103—a revenue from nickels of $17,020,655.15. The Public Service Commission rates Sundays as half days and strikes an average by counting 340 days to the year. The increase over the total number of passengers carried in the previous year is 12,941,593.

The oddest feature of the commission's report is that the number of tickets bought at the Brooklyn Bridge has decreased by 431,701.

The busiest station is Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, where an increase of 1,295,633 brought the year's total up to 22,597,773. Grand Central Station is second with 19,551,405, Brooklyn Bridge is third, Fulton street is fourth with 16,381,746, Fourteenth street is fifth with 14,217,527 and Times Square is sixth with 13,664,628.

TO ACT ON RAILROADS' PETITION

Commerce Commission to Advise Roads on Necessary Steps.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—It is expected that action will be taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission to-morrow on the petition filed yesterday by the railroads in official classification territory for permission to increase their freight rates 5 per cent.

The commission will meet to-morrow morning, when it is expected that the railroads will be advised of what steps will now be necessary in the case.

THE SUGAR MARKET.

One of the large refining companies yesterday sold 50,000 barrels of refined sugar to Great Britain at a net cost amounting to about 7.05 cents. The same company purchased about 40,000 bags of raws, in store, at 6.02 cents, or ¼ cent lower than the previous spot quotation. Demand for refinery withdrawals was again rather light and fine granulated was repeated at 7.25 cents by all refiners.

PUBLIC SALE OF CITY NOTES IS ANNOUNCED

Balance of $100,000,000 Issue Offered at Par and Accrued Interest.

NO OFFERING IN LONDON

Foreign Holders of Maturing Bonds Have Opportunity to Buy Here.

The balance of the $100,000,000 New York City 6 per cent. notes, not withdrawn from public sale by the subscribing banks and trust companies, will be offered for public sale to-day at par and accrued interest since September 1. The offering is being made by J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., managers of the syndicate, which took the loan originally in order to enable the city to pay its maturing obligations abroad. A large part of the original amount of the issue has been kept by the subscribing banks.

The offering is being made at the cost of the notes to the syndicate. No direct profit will therefore be made by the syndicate. The only possible profit to its members lies in exchange transactions.

A New York city obligation bearing 6 per cent. interest offered at par is conceded to be a security of rare value and the investing public, according to inquiries received in Wall Street, is fully aware of it.

One feature of the offering which was more or less unexpected is that no offering of the notes has been or is to be made in London. European holders of the maturing city obligations will, however, have full opportunity to subscribe to the new notes at New York, the notes being payable principal and interest in American gold dollars at New York. The London holder of old bonds may sell his maturing bonds in London and buy new notes in New York. The syndicate will purchase all such maturing bonds at a discount.

The public subscription books are to be closed September 22 at noon, or earlier at the discretion of the managers. The terms of payment are $50 for a $1,000 bond, with the remainder payable September 28.

The issue of securities, all at 6 per cent., consists of $57,000,000 corporate stock notes, maturing September 1, 1915; $18,000,000 revenue bonds, maturing the following year, and $25,000,000 revenue bonds maturing September 1, 1917. They are exempt from the Federal income tax and from State tax except for state purposes. They are issued in denominations as low as $500.

The syndicate managers withdrew from the Sub-Treasury yesterday $2,050,000 gold for shipment to the Bank of England depositary at Ottawa. The banks and trust companies, subscribers to the loan, paid to the syndicate managers yesterday the first instalment of their subscription, amounting to over $8,000,000. Of this amount, $1,581,000 was paid in sterling exchange, the balance in gold or gold certificates.

SEES PROSPERITY IN DEFEAT OF GERMANY

Lewis B. Franklin Says End of Militarism Will Bring Era of Expansion.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 16.—In an address entitled "Effect of the War on the Price of American Railroad Bonds," delivered before the Society of Railway Financial Officers at their annual meeting here to-day, Lewis B. Franklin, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, brought out some interesting conjectures. He divided his lecture into discussion of the effects on American railway securities, following these three contingencies: that mediation comes before a complete victory by either side; a complete victory for Germany and Austria and a complete victory for the allies. A decisive triumph for the allies, he believed, would be the best for American and other securities.

Mr. Franklin pointed out that during the last fiscal year the expenditures of the European nations for armaments amounted to $2,000,000,000. That huge amount never could yield any return on the investment. In case the war should be ended by mediation before a decisive victory Mr. Franklin said that Europe would continue to be an armed camp and that the military and naval equipment destroyed would have to be replaced at enormous cost. Europe is already staggering under a debt of $20,000,000,000, demanding at 3½ per cent., $700,000,000 per annum for the interest alone. With the ravages of war to pay for, the financial situation of Europe would be appalling.

Europe had been until lately, he pointed out, a heavy purchaser of our securities and a great help in developing our natural resources. If her burdens were increased she would force us to repurchase many millions of our bonds now held abroad. The results would be felt here in higher interest rates, greater difficulty in selling securities and a period of general retrenchment.

The release for investment of the $2,000,000,000 which Europe annually devotes to military expenditures would give an impetus to the development of the world such as would be difficult to imagine.

"Such a sum," said Mr. Franklin, "added to the present amount available annually for investment would mean an abundance of capital for industrial deevlopment, both here and abroad, lower interest rates and probably lower cost of living. Add to this the transfer of some 4,500,000 men, which make up the standing armies of Europe on a peace footing, from a life of economic waste to productive pursuits, and it is not hard to believe that Europe would require very few years to recover from the ravages of war and enter upon a long period of prosperity from which we would be one of the greatest beneficiaries.

"Under such conditions, capital would accumulate with surprising rapidity, and Europe would soon be a heavy buyer of our securities, and we would witness in this country an era of expansion and prosperity such as we have never before experienced."

EXPLAINS CARMAN BRIBE STORY.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 16.—George M. Levy, counsel for Mrs. Florence Carman, who is now locked up in the Nassau county jail under an indictment charging the murder of Mrs. Louise Belley last June in her husband's office, admitted today that he employed John Smith, who was arrested and indicted last week, charged with attempting to bribe one of the State's witnesses in the Carman case.

Smith is accused of approaching in the jail Frank Farrell, the tramp who testified before the Grand Jury that he saw Mrs. Carman outside her husband's office window a few moments before the shot was fired. It was on Farrell's statement regarding what passed between them that Smith was indicted.

Mr. Levy said to-day that Smith had been employed by him to find out something about Farrell's past. What he found out, according to Mr. Levy, will be sufficient to discredit Farrell's testimony at the trial.

AUTUMN RESORTS.

WEST VIRGINIA.—White Sulphur Springs.

European Cure in America
The GREENBRIER
White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
European Plan
OPEN ALL THE YEAR
New Bath Establishment
DR. GEO. D. KAHLO, Medical Director.
FRED STERRY, Managing Director.
J. H. SLOCUM, Manager
BOOKING OFFICES: New York—The Plaza. Boston—Copley Plaza.

NEW YORK—Bronxville.

Amid the Hills and Woods of Beautiful Westchester.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
The Fall in Westchester is the most delightful season of the year. The Gramatan is within easy commuting distance for the New York business man; 28 minutes from Grand Central. Golf, Tennis, and all outdoor sports. Send for new illustrated booklet and rates. HOTEL GRAMATAN, Inc.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
Lenox, Massachusetts. In the heart of the famous Berkshires. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, dancing, good livery, fine motoring, etc. Accommodates 500 guests. Open to October 20th. Write for special rates for September and October. W. W. BROWN.
GRANLIDEN Lake Sunapee, N. H. At the gateway of the White Mountains. Under same management

NEW ENGLAND—New Hampshire.

GRANLIDEN HOTEL
Lake Sunapee, N. H. At the gateway of the White Mountains; the only Ideal Tour hotel at Lake Sunapee; fine golf course, saddle horses, tennis, boating, fishing, dancing, etc.; accommodates 300 guests; open until October 15th; write for special low rates for September and October. W. W. BROWN.
HOTEL ASPINWALL In the heart of the famous Berkshires. Lenox, Mass. Under same management.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and transient. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

Direct Ocean Front. 16th Season.
THE BRISTOL
Ideal Summer Home for Discriminating People. Ownership Management. RANTA & HILYARD, Asbury, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

OAK COURT HOTEL.
A modern hotel with a homelike atmosphere. Now open for fall and winter season. E. E. SPANGENBERG, Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA—Canadensis

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
Greatly enlarged. Finest location in Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric light, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage. Illustrated booklet. Lackawanna R. R. to Cresco Station.
W. G. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division—Recess.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I.—Before Platzek, J. Litigated motions—3, matter of Britt; 5, matter of Traynor; 6, matter of Rothstein; 1, Irwin vs Warren; 2, Wool vs Fiske; 3, Hayes vs British Union & Natl Ins; 4, Same vs Globe F Ins, Texas; 5, Same vs Law F Ins & Gen Ins; 6, Same vs Natl Genl Ins, London; 7, Same vs Potomac Ins, D. of C.; 8, Same vs Property Ins, London; 9, Same vs Rimouski F Ins, Canada; 10, Same vs Sovereign F Ins, Canada; 11, Van Dramn vs Nathan; 12, Wolfe vs Watts; 13, Greenbaum vs Greenbaum; 14, Hall vs Gaiban & Co; 15, matter of Day; 16, Messer vs Kass; 17, Same vs Same; 18, Kelly vs Krick Ice; 19, Rogers vs Same; 20, Lien Investg vs Wildey; 21, Same vs Same; 22, Henshaw vs Same; 23, Marthling vs Marthling; 24, Pond vs Pond; 25, Marthling vs Marthling; 26, Ledreas vs Cuba; 27, matter of Wagner; 28, De Alzugaray vs Amer Vanadium Co; 29, matter of Becker; 30, Naugaton vs Cortwest Realty; 31, Henderson vs Yellow Taxicab; 32, Tramaglino vs Goldstone; 33, County of Onondago vs City of N Y; 34, Joyce vs Washington S & N Co; 35, Hein vs Mayer; 36, City Bk of Bayonne vs Hocke; 37, Hoffman vs Hannon; 38, Kaner vs N Y Rys; 39, Same vs Same; 40, Same vs Same; 41, Irving Sav Bk vs Daniels; 42, Levy vs Kwom Tew Nut Acct Assn; 43, Hauling Mach vs Scofield Eng; 44, Toppele vs Fey; 45, Pohts vs Pohts; 46, Stringer vs Stringer; 47, matter of Lederer; 48, matter of Buse; 49, Bishoff vs Linch; 50, Schroeder vs Zylka; 51, Rankin vs Octav L I Co; 52, Churgal vs Berrcowitz; 53, Title Guar & Tr vs Fan; 54, Strauss vs Strauss; 55, Douglas vs Douglas; 56, Weingarten vs Fluum; 57, Cook vs Roth; 58, Casselberry vs Jones; 59, McLaughlin vs McLaughlin; 60, Allied Manufac vs Zuera; 61, Stauerbrun vs Hartford Life Ins; 62, Evans vs Evans; 63, Culver vs Horling; 64, Pease & Elliman vs Terminal W Co; 65, Jacobs vs Cohen.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II.—Before Hendrick, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Cohalan, S. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate—Catharine Sheehan, Mary P. Howell, Moses Nussbaum, William G. W. Levine, Edward O. Schermkow, Jonas Phillips, James E Nichols, James F. Gordon.

City Court—Special Term—Part I.—Before Delehanty, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

City Court—Special Term—Part II.—Before Delehanty, J. Court opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte matters.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department. Recess.

Supreme Court—Appellate Term—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part III.—Trials. Recess.

Supreme Court—Trial Term—Adjourned until first Monday in October, 1914.

County Court—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Trial term adjourned until October. Motions returnable and orders signed in Part II., Room 10.

County Court—Part I.—Before Dike, J. Criminal calendar—Frederick Heckman, burg; Alphonse Ragnesi, rape, asslt.; Joseph Bongnan, c. d. w.; Giacomo Loguto, c. d. w.; Francesco Ferraro, g. ley.; Timothy Gulney, Jr., asslt.; Owen McNally, asslt.; William Kiernan, asslt.; Marie del Duca, policy; Ignazio Terranova, policy; Leroy Bell, rape, asslt.; Thomas Kyle, seduction. Before Roy, J.—Part II.—Max Antretter, g. ley.; Ernest Wise, g. ley.; Jacques La Rose, c. d. w.; Frank Elsia, John Gottlieb, Albert Buddensiek, asslt.; Frederick Norton, John Cronin, John Hasbrouck, John Rogers, com. gambler; Dominick Pasquale, c. d. w., asslt.; Hyman Kaufman, Morris Schuldwach, Samuel Schulman, burg.; Geswaldo Corso, asslt., c. d. w.; Charles Miller, burg., g. ley., rec.

Surrogate's Court Calendar—Before Ketcham, S. Court opens at 10 A. M. in Hall of Records, second floor. Wills of Barbara Obeignadello, Mary Wick, William Gilchrist, Margaret Callahan, Bridget Tracye, Euphemia Drew, Mary Daley, Eliza S. Farren. Accountings of Alice Watson, Florence Crawford, James Smyth, Susan Rowland, Agnes Humphrey, Josephine Forrest and Fred Kruse. Estates of Joseph McCray, Claus Doscher, William Elkins, Hyman Hendler and Ann Daley. Contested calendar at 10:30. Will of Lettie Wanzer.

QUEENS COUNTY.

County Court—Criminal Calendar—Jos. 3757, Frederick H. Cox (on trial), grand larceny, first degree, George A. Hornecker, attorney; 4159, John H. Moore, violation section 1897, Penal Law, as second offence, Charles E. Russell, attorney; 4352, Wilson Whites, alias Whitehouse, William Coles, Lorenzo Charcon and William Richard, assault, second degree, Herman S. Axelrod, attorney; 4242, Frederick Huttenlocher, burglary, second degree, as second offence.

Referees Appointed.

By Justice Hendrick—Golconda Realty vs Elston Pk. Realty, J. Sidney Bernstein; Hudson City Sav. Instn. vs Stone, William C. Rosenberg; U. S. Tr. vs Doctor, James M. Donohue; Ran vs Ursuline Realty Co., Clarton I. Hermance; Ritterfeld vs Aschengrad, Samson Friedlander.

By Justice Platzek—Walper vs Reward Pk. Bldg., James A. Lynch; Johnston vs Neier, Robert L. Luce; matter of Wentworth Mtg. Co., James W. Hyde.

Receiver Appointed.

By Justice Hendrick—Lily S. Coddington vs C. P. Brogan, Francis O'Neill.

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