U. S. WHEAT CROP IS FOURTH OF WORLD'S

Corn Production 3,090,000,000 Bushels, a Gain of 448,000,000 Over 1914.

WAR HOLDS PRICES UP

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Unprecedented harvest returns are shown in the Department of Agriculture's report made from a canvass of conditions the country over on November 1. Previous reports indicated bumper crops, but today's goes beyond any of the others in the hopefulness which it holds out. Many crops are showing production records which may remain unbroken for years.

Favorable weather in October resulted in the Department's estimate of the corn crop for 1915 being raised to 3,090,509,000 bushels, an increase of 65,000,000 bushels over the estimate made on October 1. This corn crop compares with 2,672,804,000 bushels in 1914 and an average of 2,700,344,000 bushels for the five years from 1909 to 1913. The farm price for corn on November 1 was 61.9 cents a bushel, compared with 70.5 a bushel a year ago. The corn crop on the basis of the present price is therefore worth $1,913,000,000.

Wheat Crop Greatest of All.

The wheat crop will equal almost one-fourth of the world's entire output. It will establish a record never before reached by that crop in any nation. The American harvest this year exceeds the previous record production of wheat in this country by more than 110,000,000 bushels. The wheat production is estimated in the latest report at 1,002,029,000 bushels, compared with 891,017,000 bushels in 1914 and an average of 686,691,000 bushels in the five year period. The price on November 1 was 93.1 cents, compared with 97.2 cents on November 1 a year ago. The wheat crop on the basis of the November figures means $932,888,900.

Oats, barley, rye, sweet potatoes, hay, tobacco, rice and peaches all have been produced in quantities never before harvested in a single year in the history of the country. Ordinarily the heavy production would tend to decrease prices, but with the European war continuing it is believed the 1915 crop will be the most valuable ever harvested.

The corn crop is unusually poor in quality, since in the corn surplus States and in the northern States the cereal was caught by an early freeze which caused much light, chaffy grain.

Figures on All the Crops.

Statistics showing the size of the various crops, preliminary estimates in most instances, with figures giving last year's crops and the average of the five years from 1909 to 1913 were announced to-day as follows (in thousands of bushels, i. e., 000's being omitted):

Crop	1915 estimate.	1914 crop.	Five year average.
Corn	3,090,509	2,672,804	2,708,334
Wheat	1,002,029	891,017	686,691
Oats	1,141,478	1,141,060	1,131,175
Barley	206,685	204,973	181,878
Rye	41,119	42,779	34,911
Buckwheat	18,025	16,881	16,579
Potatoes	359,253	405,261	356,627
Sweet potatoes	66,650	56,574	57,628
Hay, tame (tons)	81,983	79,071	67,997
Hay, wild (tons)	20,293	18,515	.....
Cotton (pounds)	15,200,000	7,718,980	6,334,068
Tobacco (pounds)	1,050,025	1,034,679	996,087
Flaxseed	18,416	15,549	19,501
Rice	26,251	25,649	24,016
Peaches	64,478	54,509	42,714
Pears	11,216	12,086	10,534
Apples	76,950	84,400	58,827
Sugar beets (tons)	6,758	6,288	4,815

Estimates on Values Next Month.

Final estimates of the year's crops and their value as estimated by prices paid to farmers December 1 will be announced by the Department of Agriculture on Wednesday, December 15. Other details of the crops are:

Corn—Stocks of corn on farms November 1 estimated at 96,009,000 bushels, compared with 80,046,000 bushels a year ago, and 104,407,000 bushels the average of the preceding five years.

Weight per measured bushel: Wheat, 57.9 pounds, against 58 last year and 58.2 the ten year average. Oats, 33 pounds, against 31.5 last year and 31.7 the ten year average. Barley, 47.4 pounds, against 46.2 last year and 46.5 the five year average.

A census cotton report to-day showed 7,384,871 bales ginned from the 1915 crop to November 1, counting round bales as half bales, against 9,826,912 for 1914. Round bales included this year totaled 89,204, against 23,182 for 1914.

The ginning yield of States follows: Alabama, 207,397; Arkansas, 944,908; Florida, 40,379; Georgia, 1,441,290; Louisiana, 272,379; Mississippi, 894,069; North Carolina, 408,056; Oklahoma, 171,289; South Carolina, 772,481; Tennessee, 146,869; Texas, 2,345,566; all other States, 40,267.

THE METALS MARKET.

Electrolytic Hard to Buy Under 18¼ Cents.

Domestic consumers of copper continued to test the market for electrolytic yesterday, and producing interests were confident of further large buying for shipment over the next few months. No additional export business is evident, but with the placing of additional contracts for war munitions more buying of copper is expected. Spot electrolytic was difficult to buy under 18¼c. delivered thirty days from either first or second hands. Exports of copper reported from New York since November 1, according to the delayed Custom House returns, are 1,861 tons, including wire shipped to England, France, Spain and South America. Sweden has recently taken 1,000 tons of ingots and 225 tons of ingots has been shipped to Great Britain.

Tin was quiet but steadier in tone, with spot salable at 38c., while holders were asking 38¼ to 38½c. in the open market. Spot Straits tin at London was 5s. higher at £165 10s. The Singapore market was easier at £165 c. i. f. London, a decline of £1 from the previous quotation. Standard tin at London was steady, with sales of 150 tons.

Refined spelter continued in good demand and was firmer in tone, with spot at New York held between 15¾ and 15½c. November was quotable at 15½c. at New York and 15¼c. at East St. Louis. The London market was up £1 10s. at £59 for spot.

Lead was stronger in tone, with a further advance anticipated, but spot was unchanged yesterday at 5c. at New York, at 4.92½c. at East St. Louis. The London market was slightly easier at £24 12s. 6d.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Early Firmness Changes to Extreme Weakness at Close.

From firmness early yesterday the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange shifted to extreme weakness in the final dealings. United States Steel common sold at 87, the highest price it touched in Wall Street, this comparing with an opening quotation of 85⅞. It got down to 86⅛ in the afternoon, closing at 86½.

Some of the "war stocks" had wide price fluctuations. Crucible Steel, after opening at 72½, dropped to 69 a point from Saturday, advanced to 76, but it closed at 73¼, its lowest. Westinghouse Electric opened at 69⅝, an improvement from Saturday of ¼ of a point, reacted to 68⅞, and then rose to 70⅝. In the afternoon it dropped to 68, closing at 69⅛. Maxwell Motors opened at 68⅝, rose as high as 72¼ and closed at 68½, its lowest. After opening at 55, American Can touched a high of 60½, but it closed at 57¾, its lowest.

Anaconda early sold as high as 36½, but closed at 34⅞. Inspiration Copper touched a high of 45¾, but closed at 42. The railroad shares were firm early, but broke badly as a rule, later on. Reading opened at 82¼, touched a high of 84⅛ and closed at 81⅝, its bottom price.

SYNDICATE BIDS FOR SO. PACIFIC STOCK

Offers to Buy $38,292,400 Holdings of Pennsylvania Railroad.

It is reported in the financial district that a strong syndicate has been formed to purchase from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the $38,292,400 Southern Pacific stock it holds and which it secured in 1913 through the exchange of its $21,273,600 Baltimore and Ohio stock. The syndicate, as reported in Wall Street, consists of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co. and Bernard M. Baruch. Those mentioned refused yesterday to say anything about the reported syndicate.

It is known that several weeks ago the Pennsylvania Railroad was offered 98 for its holdings of Southern Pacific stock and that the offer was refused. For a year or more there have been bidders for the Pennsylvania's Southern Pacific stock, but none of the offers have been satisfactory to the Pennsylvania company.

The reported new syndicate is said to have offered the Pennsylvania Railroad Company 100 per share for 100,000 shares of Southern Pacific, 100½ for 50,000 additional shares and a point higher up to 107 for every successive 50,000 shares.

The Pennsylvania Railroad acquired the Southern Pacific stock at the time the Union Pacific was forced to get rid of its holdings of Southern Pacific shares under a Government decree.

NEW PEERLESS CORPORATION.

Directors Probably Will Be Chosen This Week.

Plans are being completed for the organization of the new Peerless Truck and Motor Corporation. It is expected that the officers and board of directors will be chosen before the close of the present week.

Among those who are mentioned for the directorate are D. R. Tinker, Jr., vice-president of the Chase National Bank; Charles V. Rich, vice-president of the National City Bank; P. J. McIntosh of 26 Broadway; S. Terry and B. G. Tremaine, both identified with the General Electric Lamp Works of Cleveland, Ohio; D. D. Wagoner, president of the General Vehicle Company; L. H. Kittredge, president of the Peerless Motor Company, and Harison William.

Cotton Oil Earnings Great.

The report of the American Cotton Oil Company for the year ended August 31, 1915, shows a net profit of $2,514,403, which is an increase over 1914 of $1,026,780. The bond interest and preferred dividend for the year remained unchanged, at $475,000 and $611,916 respectively, while the surplus for the year just ended, amounting to $1,427,487, shows an increase of $1,026,780. The surplus for 1915 is equal to 7.05 per cent. earned on the common stock of the company, against 1.98 per cent. on the same stock in the previous year.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The list was steady, due to the abatement in the hedge selling. Crude oil was firm early at 6.53, but some late reports were that concessions were being made. The cotton ginning report had comparatively little influence on the market. Declines in cotton restricted speculative demand for oil. Consuming inquiries are not abundant from any quarter.

	Closing prices.	Prev. close bid.
Spot	7.50@7.95	7.50
December	7.55@7.55	7.56
January	7.57@7.59	7.56
March	7.66@7.67	7.68
May	7.80@7.81	7.80

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Bankruptcy Petitions.

GUDEBROD BROS. COMPANY—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Gudebrod Bros. Company, manufacturer of spool silk at 253 Broadway, by Rounds, Schurman & Dwight, attorneys for these creditors: Tata Sons & Co., $6,722; John H. Sturm, agent of P. Colombo & Co. of Milan, Italy, $3,255, and Anton Schmid as trustee of the Haledon Tarowing Company, $13,556. It was alleged that the company on September 2 admitted in writing inability to pay its debts. Judge Hough appointed Frederick C. Gudebrod receiver of the company under a bond of $10,000 at the request of creditors. He was secretary of the company. Among the creditors who requested the appointment of Mr. Gudebrod are Chatham and Phenix National Bank, $26,948; Arnold Karberg & Co., $20,659; G. S. Lings & Co., $15,486; Haledon Throwing Company, $13,556, and Paul Gerli & Co., $6,722. Quick assets are estimated at $160,000, consisting of stock, $100,000; accounts, $50, and cash in bank, $10,000.

MAX STERNBERG, manufacturer of children's cloaks at 129 West Twenty-ninth street, has made an assignment to George Lawyer. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for these creditors: Jacob Jacobs, $170; William A. Hallman, $150, and A. Holmes, $84. Liabilities are $40,000 and assets $15,000. He began business in 1900. Judge Hough appointed George Lawyer receiver in bond of $5,000 and authorized him to continue business for thirty days.

ELKAN DEICHES, manufacturer of women's apparel at 43 West Twenty-fourth street, has made an assignment to David E. Golieb. A petition in bankruptcy has also been filed against him by these creditors, Martin I. Davis, $600; S Berk, $25, and Ira Janowsky $4. Liabilities are said to be $20,000 and assets $15,000. Mr. Deiches has been in this line since 1888 and opened an office in this city in 1911.

PURE DYE SILK COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Pure Dye Silk Company, wholesale dealer in silks and satins at 111 Fifth avenue, by these creditors: Jacob S. Kober, $450; Irving B. Berkman, $91, and Herman Frank, $150. The company made an assignment on Saturday. Liabilities are about $5,000.

MICHAEL CERUSSI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael Cerussi, building contractor of 271 to 279 East 135th street, by Charles E Casey, a creditor, for $500. It was alleged that there are less than twelve creditors.

MILLE STEIN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Mille Stein, bakery and lunch room at 120 Second avenue, by these creditors: Louis Hoffman, $223; Meyer & Degerdon, $507, and Lang & Co., 52; Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $500.

Assignments.

LUDWIG ROSENZWEIG & SON.—Irving Rosenzweig of the firm of Ludwig Rosenzweig & Son, jobbers in dry goods at 31 Church street, has made an assignment of and for the firm to Holmes J. Corbet. The business was started by Ludwig in 1895 and Irving was admitted to the firm on February 1, 1915.

EMPIRE WAIST STORES, INC., of 206 East Fourteenth street, with a branch store at 866 Westchester avenue, has made an assignment to Isidore M. Silberman. The company was incorporated on July 24 with capital stock $3,000.

ROYAL MARBLE WORKS, INC., manufacturer of marble fixtures at 612 East Sixteenth street, has made an assignment to Harry Rosenfeld.

Discharges From Bankruptcy.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Herman Finkelstein, Inc., importer of smoked fish, 12 second street, liabilities, $6,114; Cardondale Sponge Company, 46 Gold street, liabilities, $31,495; Charles Muller, 920 East 179th street, cafe, liabilities, $36,642; Henry H. Simpson, 987 Union avenue, formerly bakery and lunch room, liabilities, $11,424; James Jordan, furniture, 207 Park Row, liabilities, $12,164; Jacob Wisnsky, manufacturer of fur trimmings, 57 East Eleventh street, liabilities, $11,534; Martha Close, costumes, 8 West Forty-fifth street, liabilities, $10,425; Louis P. Levy, manufacturer of women's hats, 19 West Houston street; Jacob Diamond, clothing, 141 Stanton street; Sidney J. Cowen, lawyer, 2674 Marion avenue; Israel G. Howell, paints, 272 East Seventy-ninth street; Henry Lindeman, piano manufacturer, 1925 Seventh avenue; Paul Piefke, 849 Union avenue, formerly liquors; Malvina L. Broder, actress, 221 Second avenue; Delos Lindi, stationer, 247 Livingston street; William Miller, dresses, 19 West Eighteenth street, liabilities, $17,183; Hyman Labes, dresses, 106 Greene street, liabilities, $12,779, and Sidney W. Hoag, 259 West 117th street, formerly deputy chief engineer of the Dock Department, retired on a pension.

DODGE SOON SELLS HIS MIDVALE STOCK

Report That Director Has Disposed of Entire $20,000,000 Holdings.

EXPLAINS DROP IN PRICE

Marcellus Hartley Dodge, president of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company and the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company and a director in the new Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, has sold a large part of his stock in the new company. This was learned yesterday from men who are connected with the Midvale company. The announcement of this fact created great surprise in the financial district, for it was understood that all those who were connected with the company believed the stock, which has a par value of $50 per share and which has sold as high as $97, would soon be worth considerably more than the present figure.

It could not be learned just how much of his stock, which is estimated at 400,000 shares, Mr. Dodge had sold. One report was that he had sold about 120,000 shares, and that he had accepted an offer from William Rockefeller of $80 a share for the remaining 280,000 shares.

At whatever price Mr. Dodge disposed of his holdings, whether in the open market or at a private sale, Wall Street believes that he made a handsome profit in the transaction. As Wall Street understands the situation Mr. Dodge got his stock in exchange for the stock of the Remington Arms Company, a new concern which is building a plant at Eddystone, Pa., and which has valuable contracts for the manufacture of war munitions for the Allies.

Paid $20,000,000 in Stock.

At the time the Midvale merger was effected some of the companies purchased by the banking syndicate headed by William A. Read & Co., which arranged for the combination, decided to take stock in the new Midvale corporation. Others took cash. Mr. Dodge is understood to have been owner of all of the stock of the Remington Arms Company, receiving $20,000,000 stock in the new company for the Remington stock.

Soon after trading in the Midvale stock began on the curb the stock soared to 97. After that the price began to decline gradually and fell yesterday as low as 79¼. Wall Street was at a loss to explain this drop in a stock for which such a great future had been predicted until yesterday, when it became known that Mr. Dodge had been a very heavy seller of his holdings. It was denied that Mr. Dodge planned to resign from the directorate of the Midvale company or that there was any friction between him and his associates on the board.

Other directors of the company have been extremely bullish on the outlook for the stock and have announced from time to time that they were not only keeping their stock, but that they were continually purchasing more in the open market. It could not be learned why Mr. Dodge saw fit to dispose of a large part or all of his holdings in Midvale. Wall Street's theory was that he saw a chance to nearly double his money within a short space of time and decided to do so.

Formed About a Month Ago.

The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company was formed on October 5, 1915, under the laws of Delaware. Thus the new company has been in existence only a little more than a month. It bought 98 per cent. of the $9,750,000 capital stock of the Midvale Steel Company, and the entire share capital of the Remington Arms Company, and the Worth Brothers Company. It also took control of all of the properties of the Coatesville Rolling Mills, which are operated by the Worth Brothers, Co. The Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company is capitalized at $100,000,000.

The company has the backing of such men as Percy A. Rockefeller, Charles A. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company; Frank A. Vanderlip, persident of the National City Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank, and William E. Corey, who is the president of the company.

SABIN ACTS WITH WALLACE.

Elected to Mercantile Marine Protective Committee.

The election of Charles H. Sabin, president of the Guaranty Trust Company, to the Wallace committee for the protection of preferred stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company yesterday was thought in financial circles to mean that there would be a speedy reorganization for the company.

At the present time there are two committees, the Wallace committee and the Barnard committee, which represents the bondholders of the company. The two committees have not yet been able to agree upon joint action.

The Wallace committee, it is said, has found assets that improve the outlook for the company.

It is understood in Wall Street that one of the plans of the Wallace committee is the retirement of outstanding bonds, possibly at par. This will be effected either by offering a new issue to the stockholders or by selling them to an underwriting syndicate.

BUTLER HEADS TRAVELERS CO.

New President Began Service as Office Boy.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—At the regular November meeting of the directors of the Travelers Insurance Company this evening Vice-President Louis F. Butler was unanimously chosen successor to the late Sylvester C. Dunham as president of the Travelers and also as president of the Travelers Indemnity Company.

Vice-President Butler L. Way was elected a member of the finance and salary committee, of which the president is an ex-officio member.

A special committee was selected to prepare appropriate resolutions on the death of Mr. Dunham.

President Butler began with the Travelers as an office boy.

BANKERS GET JAIL TERMS.

But Officers of Amsterdam, N. Y., First National Win Stay.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 8.—Judge Ray in the Federal Court here to-day sentenced Baron Eugene F. E. Oppenheim of Paris, ex-Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction Howard J. Rogers and ex-Assemblyman Richard Murphy to the Atlanta penitentiary, following their conviction of conspiracy and other violations of the banking laws in connection with the embezzlement of more than $28,000 from the First National Bank of Amsterdam. The prisoners were admitted to bail, a writ of error having been granted by Judge Ray.

On the conspiracy count the three men were sentenced to two years in prison and a fine of $1. On each of 200 other counts they received a sentence of five years, to be served concurrently.

KRUTTSCHNITT SAYS REDFIELD IS WRONG

Pacific Mail Head Declares Seamen's Law Forced Sale of Ships.

WAR AIDED IN SELLING

In a reply to Secretary of Commerce Redfield, made public to-day, Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, tells Mr. Redfield that the La Follette seamen's law and no other measure is responsible for the sale of the steamship company's six liners—a sale which almost removed the American flag from the Pacific.

The Panama Canal bill "did not interfere with the business in the least," says Mr. Kruttschnitt, "whereas the seamen's law imposed most burdensome restrictions."

Mr. Kruttschnitt says it is not due to the seamen's law, but to the accident of war, that the company was able to sell its ships without a serious loss.

Seamen's Law Assailed.

Mr. Kruttschnitt's letter is as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 6, 1915.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have read your letter to me of November 5.

"The reasons why Pacific Mail could not continue to operate its trans-Pacific ships, if the seamen's bill became a law, have been given to committees of Congress in detail with supporting figures which have never been answered. In a letter to President Wilson, July 6, 1914, I summarized the objections to the proposed legislation and gave notice that it would result in the withdrawal of the trans-Pacific ships. After a careful review of the subject when the bill was passed, we were unable to find any way to overcome the difficulties with which we were confronted, and with the approval of the shareholders withdrew from the business and sold the ships.

"You refer to a reported dinner table discussion in December, 1913, between the Surveyor of Customs at San Francisco and Mr. Schwerin (which, however, differs so much from the latter's opinions often expressed to me as to raise grave doubts as to the accuracy of the reporter's memory) and to excerpts from what Mr. Schwerin said before a committee of Congress in 1913 about the Panama Canal act, and argue that he ascribed the withdrawal of our Oriental line to the Panama Canal bill, the provisions of which were not applicable to that line of ships. It clearly appears, even from the excerpts contained in your letter, that Mr. Schwerin meant that the Panama Canal bill would put Pacific Mail out of business so far as the Panama route is concerned, by law.

Panama Act Not to Blame.

"You reiterate that Pacific Mail withdrew from trans-Pacific business because it was unprofitable in years past, but cannot deny, what every one knows, that conditions had changed at least a year before the withdrawal and had become profitable and the prospects of the future were most favorable. If Pacific Mail persisted in the service during poor years, it would certainly not have abandoned it when a good year had arrived, and others were in sight, except for some compelling reason.

"Shall we look for that reason in the Panama Canal act, which did not interfere with the business in the least, or in the seamen's bill, which imposed upon it most burdensome restrictions? According to the press the same restrictions have been assigned by Mr. Robert Dollar and Mr. J. J. Hill as the cause of withdrawal of their ships from the Pacific. Are these gentlemen knaves or fools, either to conceal or not to know, as you do, that the Panama Canal act and not the seamen's act was the real cause of withdrawal?

"Finally, you again complain because Pacific Mail did not wait to see how you would construe away the noxious provisions of the law.

"The law speaks for itself. The men who advocated and the men who made it worded it so as to carry out their intention to effect a change in existing conditions.

"Let me see what they sought. In the hearings held before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of December 12, 1911, Mr. E. Arthur, editor of the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, says:

"'This bill is designed * * * to get rid of these aliens, in tongue, color, instinct and everything else, and to replace them with Americans.' Page 31.

"Mr. Andrew Furuseth, president International Seamen's Union, says:

"'A vessel that has that kind of a crew (Chinese) is so utterly unseaworthy that she is not only a danger to herself, but to every class of vessel that she meets.' Page 95.

Senator Burton's View.

"Thus the legislators (*Congressional Record*, proceedings, October 2 to 28, 1913).

"Senator Burton: 'The committee thought the adoption of the provision in section 12 of the substitute would drive our flag out of the trans-Pacific trade * * * What would be the result of adoption of this provision? The six boats engaged in business on the Pacific no doubt would be forced to withdraw.' Page 58.

"Referring to the language test section; the law requires the Collector of Customs, upon the sworn complaint of any reputable citizen that the section is not complied with (which may be made at any time up to six hours before the departure of the vessel) to cause the master of the crew to determine the fact. You are powerless to change the law or to control the action of members of the Seamen's Union, who are all 'reputable citizens.' It is easy, however, when the lines of the Pacific Ocean have ceased to be, to give instructions which apparently take the teeth out of the law.

"Perchance you have not read opinions of Mr. William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, which appeared in THE SUN of November 4 thus:

"'I believe that the La Follette law should be repealed.

"'I have investigated carefully and I believe the bill puts unwarranted burdens upon the shipping interests.'

"It is pleasant, indeed, Mr. Secretary, to note your satisfaction over the fact that the stockholders have received a good price for their ships. It is due to the accident of war, however, and not to the seamen's bill, that the abandonment of commerce on the Pacific Ocean to foreign owned lines of steamships was not accompanied by disastrous financial loss to American corporations and their stockholders. Yours very truly,

"J. KRUTTSCHNITT, Chairman."

Guaranty Trust Plan Proposed.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Guaranty Trust Company yesterday recommendation was made to the stockholders that the capital of the company be increased from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 and that the new stock be offered to stockholders at par.

Customs Receipts Yesterday.

The total receipts for duties at the Custom House yesterday were $529,696.71, of which $159,024.66 was for merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses and $370,672.05 for recent importations.

EGG PRICES JUMP AS THE HENS QUIT WORK

Dillon to Prosecute Dealers Who Mislead Buyers of Storage Product.

FANCY WHITE, 72 CENTS

The hen isn't doing her full duty these days. She's putting on her autumn feathers and is out of sorts generally. Incidentally she's waiting for the pullets of 1915 to become regular hens, and when this day arrives she will start right in again laying eggs with some degree of regularity.

These are the reasons, according to commission men and wholesale and retail dealers in eggs, why the consumer is obliged to pay all the way from 32 cents per dozen for cold storage eggs to 71 and 72 cents per dozen for fancy white fresh eggs. Many folks, who don't know the difference, are handing up 60 cents a dozen for cold storage eggs.

It is to prevent this fraud that Commissioner John J. Dillon of the State Department of Foods and Markets has decided to prosecute every person who after November 15 fails to make it clear to his customers that the cold storage eggs they buy come out of the refrigerator. Under the law cold storage eggs must be marked as such on their cases and "cold storage" signs must be posted conspicuously at the place of sale.

Fancy white eggs sold yesterday at 63 cents per dozen wholesale. This would make the retail price 68 cents, or as much as the retail dealer can get. His price depends largely upon the purse strings of his customers and the neighborhood in which he is doing business. Fancy brown eggs cost 44 cents per dozen by the crate wholesale yesterday, which means that the retail price in many places will be at least 49 or 50 cents to-day.

Although it is generally agreed that the white and yolk of a white egg are just as nutritive as the white and yolk of a brown egg, and nobody can tell one egg from the other if somebody else removes the shell before salt and pepper are added, the difference in cost between the whites and browns is 19 cents a dozen.

The demand for a fancy white egg is essentially a freak of New Yorkers. They have made up their minds that a white egg is the only egg that is fit to eat, and therefore they have got to have it. And in these days, the drear days of the year for the hen, they have to pay handsomely for it.

Western eggs were quoted yesterday at from 38 to 40 cents a dozen wholesale, and these are fresh eggs that have never gone into a cooler. Storage eggs were 25 cents wholesale.

In Washington Market strictly fresh eggs were retailed at 42 cents a dozen. State eggs were retailed at 47 cents a dozen and cold storage eggs at 32 cents a dozen. Prices at stores in different parts of the city, where such large quantities are not sold as in the market, ranged higher as a rule.

Prices yesterday were about the same as a year ago, except for the fancy whites.

Many egg dealers didn't take very seriously the claim of Commissioner Dillon that he has information that 27,000,000 cold storage eggs are being sold in this city each week as fresh eggs.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH SO. AMERICA LEAPING

Exports Show $30,000,000 Jump in Nine Months Period Ended September 30.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Figures made public to-day by the Department of Commerce show a great increase in the growth of trade between the United States and the countries of South America.

In the nine months ended with September, 1914, exports to South America were valued at $74,000,000; in the corresponding period of this year the exports increased to $104,000,000. Exports to South America in September this year doubled as compared with sales in September, 1914, being $31,000,000, against $15,000,000.

Comparing the two nine month periods, sales to Argentina increased from $23,000,000 to $38,000,000 and to Brazil from $19,000,000 to $26,000,000. In the same periods the value of exports to Mexico increased from $25,000,000 to $29,000,000 and to Cuba from $50,000,000 to $63,000,000.

Exports to Europe in the nine month period of 1914 ended with September were valued at $874,000,000; in the nine months of this year they jumped to $1,845,000,000.

On the import side there was a still larger increase in value of the trade relations between the United States and South America. Imports to South America in the nine month period of 1914 were valued at $174,000,000; they increased to $230,000,000 in the corresponding nine months this year.

WILKESBARRE RIOTS CONTINUE

Attempt to Run Cars Brings Many Angry Demonstrations.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 8.—Continued disorder due to the operation of street cars by strike breakers in the employ of the Wilkesbarre Railroad Company caused Sheriff Kniffen to ask that 100 additional State troopers be sent here. Cars were stoned at many points throughout the Wyoming Valley and because of threatening crowds all cars were withdrawn before dusk. William Madden of New York was badly beaten, but the police rescued him before he was seriously injured.

When the crew of a West Side car was attacked a strike breaker on the rear end of the car fired twice at the crowd of 200. The car speeded up and escaped.

Of the nine men arrested in the city yesterday two were held under bail for court to-day on charges of rioting. The others escaped with small fines.

1,000 Girl Dressmakers Win Strike

Abraham Ellner, manager of the general strike of girls employed by private dressmakers, stated yesterday that he had effected an agreement with sixty of the dressmaking concerns, including some of the largest firms, and that 1,000 of the strikers would return to work to-day.

Comptroller Closes Georgia Bank.

TOCCOA, Ga., Nov. 8.—The First National Bank of Toccoa did not open for business to-day. A notice said that it was in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency and that poor collections and inability to meet the demands of depositors caused the bank to close. The bank has a capital of $75,000 and deposits of $175,000. D. J. Simpson is president.

ASHOKAN DECISION SAVES N. Y. MILLIONS

Owners of Land Taken for Dam Get Only Market Value, Says U. S. Supreme Court.

MANY CASES AFFECTED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Supreme Court handed down to-day an opinion which means that millions of dollars will be saved to the city of New York. The highest tribunal reversed the judgment of the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York and the Court of Appeals in the Ashokan dam case. This case involved a test suit to fix a measure of value to be applied in awarding damages for property taken for the new reservoir in connection with New York city's improved water supply.

It is held by the Supreme Court that the commissioners had no power to award compensation to property owners in excess of the actual "face market value" of the land and that there can be no compensation allowed on account of the "adaptability of the land for reservoir purposes."

The decision was in what is known as the Sage case, involving about $4,300. But the rule applied will affect other condemnations and in the aggregate will save the city big sums which it would have had to pay if the rule of the appraisers to award compensation based on "adaptability" had stood as the Court of Appeals and the Federal Court below left it.

When the fifty foot granite tower in the centre of the Ashokan dam site was dedicated in 1908, Mayor George B. McClellan answered criticisms of extravagance in the acquisition of land for the new water supply by saying that all responsibility rested with the courts, and not with the commission. The commissioners who condemned the land were appointed by the courts, he said, and their findings were either approved or disapproved by the courts.

Mayor Gaynor later severely criticised the methods of the commissioners appointed by judges. He said, in 1909, that it would be cheaper to abandon the Catskills project and take water from the Great Lakes, selling water to municipalities along the line.

There were many sets of commissioners who condemned the lands. On December 28, 1909, Supreme Court Justice Howard of New York said the whole project of the condemnation of land in the Ashokan valley was characterized by waste, disorder and confusion. He said a single commission with a fixed salary should have received complete power to dispose of the entire matter.

Not only were land owners paid for the land taken for the city's purposes, but in some cases additional damages were allowed because of the claim that their property was peculiarly adapted for the purposes of a reservoir.

BEATEN ALDERMEN THREATEN

Plan Payroll Cuts to Get Even for Budget Menace.

The Board of Aldermen will meet at noon to-day in special session to organize as a board of county canvassers to canvass the vote of last week's election. An hour later they will receive the 1916 budget from the Board of Estimate. It will be referred to the finance committee, which will hold hearings on it. After twenty days the budget must be returned to the Mayor.

During those twenty days several Aldermen are expected to raise a rumpus over cuts recommended. Some of the fusion Aldermen who were defeated at the election of last Tuesday are alleging that they never would have been beaten but for the menace to job holders and salary drawers that the new budget contains. They cannot increase any of the allowances, but they can cut some down and they have threatened to do so to let the Mayor know how they feel about the election as affected by his economy schemes. When the Aldermen get through with the budget it will be subject to the Mayor's veto.

CAR CLEANERS ON STRIKE.

Pullman Employees Join Pennsylvania Railroad Walkout.

The car cleaning and car inspection departments of both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pullman Palace Car Company in the Sunnyside railroad yard, Long Island City, were tied up yesterday when 300 employees of the Pullman company joined the 200 employed by the Pennsylvania road. The men want an increase in wages.

The strike leaves both companies in a predicament. Hundreds of Pullman and day coaches which arrive daily at the Pennsylvania terminal in Manhattan are sent across to the Sunnyside yards to be cleaned. With the entire cleaning force employed in the yard on strike this entire work has been brought to a halt.

Unable to come to terms with the 300 strikers from the smelting department of the Nichols Copper Company in Laurel Hill, on the outskirts of Long Island City, the company yesterday shut down the entire plant, throwing 1,400 men out of employment.

Still More Gold From Abroad.

Gold imports amounting to $2,900,000 were received at the United States Assay Office yesterday. Of the gold $74,000 worth was in francs and the remainder in English sovereigns. The gold arrived on the Cameronia and Cymric from London last Sunday. It was brought in by the Guaranty Trust Company. During the past three months about $100,000,000 worth of imported gold has been received at the Assay Office.

SURROGATES' NOTICES.

SHARP, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable John P. Cohalan, a Surrogate of the County of New York, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Sharp, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of his attorneys, Lord, Day & Lord, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of December next. Dated, New York, the 24th day of May, 1915. WILLIAM S. ORTGIES, Administrator, c. t. a. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Administrator, c. t. a., 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ADAMS, ALBERT A.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Albert A. Adams, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at place of transacting business, No. 46 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December next. Dated New York, the 14th day of June, 1915. LULU P. ADAMS, Executrix. GEORGE C. LAY, Attorney for Executrix, 46 Cedar Street, New York City.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

AT 82 Morningside Avenue, July 14th, Certificates, 23 shares Norfolk and Western, 15 Southern Pacific Railroad, belonging to Frances Dolan. D., box 150 Sun office.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

TINSMITHS and Ironworkers. WARREN L. CORT, 378 Jackson Ave., L. I. City.

TOBACCO MEN UNITE TO END TRADE EVILS

New Organization Plans to Put Stop to Ruinous Competition.

MAY SEEK LEGISLATION

Representatives of all branches of the tobacco industry formed a combination yesterday which is to be known as the Tobacco Merchants Association of the United States. The meeting was held at the Hotel McAlpin. C. Frederick Crosby acted as temporary chairman. Charles Dushkind, who drafted the plan of organization, was present as counsel. Permanent headquarters are to be opened at 5 Beekman street, which will be the meeting place for tobacco men from all parts of the country.

At the close of yesterday's meeting the president, Jacob Wertheim, said that he desired to emphasize the fact that the Tobacco Merchants Association was not organized with a view to limit competition or to interfere in any way with the freedom of trading. On the contrary, he said, the platform of the association is based upon the principle that the field of commerce must be open to all.

"We believe," he said, "that it is entirely proper for a trade organization to use all lawful means to stop ruinous and reckless competition. Since the disintegration of the former tobacco combination into a number of rival concerns competition has been so keen and so violent that the industry has become very much demoralized. One of the main objects of the Tobacco Merchants Association will be to bring about the employment of healthier and more profitable methods of doing business. With that end in view the association will not only resort to propaganda and persuasive methods, but if legislation should be necessary to improve trading conditions or remove trade evils the association will endeavor to secure the enactment of such legislation.

"There is a pressing need for such an organization in the tobacco industry, not only because of the present demoralized condition of the tobacco business, but because the very magnitude of the industry requires that there should be some power, some substantial organization to speak for it with influence and authority and to look out for its general welfare, and hence the formation of the Tobacco Merchants Association, which we expect will soon be one of the biggest trade organizations in the United States."

The following vice-presidents, who also compose the executive committee, were elected:

Edward Wise, representing dealers; George W. Hill, representing cigarette manufacturers; Jesse A. Block, representing tobacco manufacturers; Charles Fox, representing leaf tobacco dealers; Asa Lemlein, representing cigar manufacturers.

Charles Dushkind was named as secretary and counsel and Leon S[illegible] as treasurer.

WARD LINE
New York to
HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.
NASSAU
Weekly service;