

YEARS' CROP VALUES GO ABOVE 7 BILLIONS WITH CORN THE KING

Government Reports Gain of \$1,842,978,000 Over Last Year.

ON DECEMBER PRICES

Rye, Potatoes, Hay, Tobacco and Other Products in Bumper Yields.

BIG RETURN ON COTTON

Revenue for 1922 Is Lower Than Any But One Year Since 1915.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—The Department of Agriculture announced to-day in its final crop report of the year that the country's crops this year are worth \$7,672,890,000, based on their farm value as of December 1.

Their value is \$1,842,978,000 more than last year's crops, reflecting increases in prices from a year ago and increased production in some crops.

This year's production is worth about the same as that of 1916, but is lower than 1920 by about \$1,500,000,000 and lower than any year since 1915, except last year. It is only a little more than half as much as the record value year of 1919.

Record production was made this year in rye, white potatoes, sweet potatoes and hay. Other bumper crops were rice, with the third largest production; tobacco with the fourth largest crop in history; wheat, with the fifth largest production, and corn, with its seventh largest crop. Cotton this year is the fourth most valuable crop of that staple ever grown, although a small crop in point of production.

Corn Most Valuable Crop.

Corn, as usual, is the country's most valuable crop, being worth this year \$700,000,000 more than last year, with a total value of \$1,900,000,000. Cotton stands second, with \$1,385,847,000, the lint being valued at \$1,190,763,000, and the cottonseed \$1,777,000,000. Hay is the third most valuable crop, with a total value of \$1,074,000,000. No other crop reached a billion dollars in value this year. Wheat was valued at \$654,129,000, standing as fourth most valuable crop of the country.

In to-day's final estimates, based on revisions to conform with the Census Bureau's decennial crop production statistics, the preliminary estimates of production announced last month were somewhat changed. There was a reduction in the corn crop of about 6,000,000 bushels. Increases were shown for other crops, including winter wheat, 45,000,000 bushels; spring wheat, 1,700,000 bushels; oats, 1,673,000 bushels; rye, 15,874,000 bushels; buckwheat, 1,407,000 bushels; rice, 2,306,000 bushels; potatoes, 17,250,000 bushels, and hay, 4,655,000 tons.

The final production figures and the total value of the various crops based on prices paid farmers December 1 follow:

Wheat—2,990,712,000 bushels and \$1,000,257,000
Winter wheat—2,060,200 bushels and \$1,051,581,000
Spring wheat—930,512,000 bushels and \$948,676,000
Alfalfa—1,050,000 bushels and \$15,312,000
Beans—1,880,000 bushels and \$44,425,000
Corn sorghum—80,253,000 bushels and \$2,000,000
Grain corn—64,000 bushels and \$1,614,000
Oats—17,900,000 bushels and \$25,470,000
Barley—1,097,000 tons and \$1,307,000
Hops—25,070,000 pounds and \$2,200,000
Cranberries—562,000 barrels and \$5,720,000
Apples (total)—203,638,000 bushels and \$20,102,000
Apples (commercial)—159,000,000 bushels and \$15,334,000
Peaches—36,706,000 bushels and \$7,613,000
Pears—18,661,000 bushels and \$19,780,000
Oranges—24,970,000 boxes and \$1,265,000
Oats Bragg—\$478,548,000
Oats—1,215,496,000 and \$378,548,000
Barley—186,110,000 and \$1,751,000
Rye—35,497,000 and \$465,085,000
Wheat—15,059,000 and \$15,312,000
Flaxseed—12,338,000 and \$25,869,000
Wheat—41,963,000 and \$41,963,000
Potatoes—421,185,000 and \$262,608,000
Sweet Potatoes—109,534,000 and \$34,423,000
Hay (total)—9,637,000 tons and \$11,217,044,000
Hay (winter)—16,104,000 tons and \$114,633,000
Hay (spring)—112,791,000 tons and \$1,351,379,000
Tobacco—1,524,840,000 pounds and \$206,162,000
Cotton—3,284,000 bales and \$1,130,751,000
Cottonseed—4,424,000 tons and \$177,750,000
Cloverseed—1,875,000 bushels and \$18,905,000
Sugar Beets—5,245,000 tons and \$28,603,000
Sugar—1,832,000,000 pounds, value not given
Cane Sugar—482,752,000 pounds, value not given
Syrup—34,906,000 pounds and \$7,622,000
Syrup—36,532,000 gallons and \$25,946,000
Apples—429,507,000 pounds and \$22,225,000

Revision of the 1921 production statistics placed the crops of that year as follows: Corn, 2,068,569,000 bushels; winter wheat, 2,015,000; spring wheat, 21,659,000; oats, 1,073,241,000; potatoes, 251,639,000; hay (all), 9,770,000 tons, and tobacco, 1,069,692,000 pounds.

REBUFFED, HE MOTORS OFF.

Special Dispatch to The New York Herald. New London, Conn., Dec. 15.—A woman living on Quaker lane, West Hartford, answered the back door bell yesterday afternoon and found a man who desired a "hand out" of food, clothing or money. None was forthcoming, so the beggar walked away, got into his automobile and drove off.

RAT HORDE WORRIES BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 15.—The rat population of Boston now exceeds the human population, Dr. Francis K. Mahoney, City Health Commissioner, said to-day. The rodents were increasing in numbers, he said, largely because of the failure to erect rat proof buildings, and the health authorities were kept busy guarding against their spread along the waterfront because of the danger of their introducing bubonic plague into the country.

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Income Tax Receipts Cut Almost Two-Thirds

THE 1921 income tax payments for the last quarter, due last midnight, amounted to \$35,316,440, it was announced by Frank K. Bowers, Collector of Internal Revenue, in the second district. That was the amount received from the first of the month, the receipts for the last day amounting to \$21,266,120.

Tax collections for the last quarter of 1920, due at midnight December 15, 1921, amounted to a little more than \$95,000,000. The third quarterly installment of the 1921 tax, which was due September 15 last, amounted to \$30,697,068.89. In no quarter during this year have collections been as large as those for the corresponding quarters of the preceding year. The falling off is attributed to business depression.

\$80,000,000 AWAITS SCHOOL PLAN ACTION

Ryan Reorganizes Building Staff, Denouncing 'Inexcusable' Delays.

SUPT. SNYDER RETIRES

New Regime Expects to Have 125 New Buildings Ready Within Three Years.

A reorganization of the Building Bureau of the Department of Education to eradicate inefficiency fostered by antiquated methods was announced yesterday by George I. Ryan, president of the Board of Education, simultaneously with the announcement of the resignation of C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, to take effect January 1. Mr. Ryan said the bureau had failed to supply plans for schools to an inexcusable degree, although about \$80,000,000 is waiting to be put into school structures.

The chief feature of the reorganization will be the division of 215 architects into two groups, one to be put in charge of the drafting and preparation of plans for the construction of new buildings, and the other to be put in charge of the drafting and preparation of plans for the reconstruction of old buildings. The new superintendent, Mr. Ryan, said that the bureau had failed to supply plans for schools to an inexcusable degree, although about \$80,000,000 is waiting to be put into school structures.

Under the proposed rearrangement Mr. Ryan expects to produce plans for and erect 125 new school buildings within a period of three years. It is estimated this will provide all the part time schools with a seat for every pupil. Nearly 300 new school buildings are now under way. The new superintendent, Mr. Ryan, said that the bureau had failed to supply plans for schools to an inexcusable degree, although about \$80,000,000 is waiting to be put into school structures.

There has been lack of cooperation and the Board of Education is criticizing the work of the superintendent, Mr. Ryan, said that the bureau had failed to supply plans for schools to an inexcusable degree, although about \$80,000,000 is waiting to be put into school structures.

Superintendent of School Buildings Snyder has retired on account of his illness. He said yesterday he had had a vacation since 1914 and felt the need of a rest. President Ryan said he had nothing against Mr. Snyder and he felt Mr. Snyder had been undertaking more than one man could accomplish. For this reason several assistants will be appointed. Announcement of the new head of the Building Bureau will probably not be made within a month.

HOUSE OUSTS VIRGINIAN IN ELECTION SCANDAL

Harrison Charges Republicans Have Sold Patronage

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative Thomas W. Harrison, Democrat, of the seventh Virginia district was ousted to-day from the House by 22 to 169 on the ground of irregularities in the 1920 election in his district.

In a parting shot at his Republican opponent, Harrison charged that the life of the Republican party in his State was based on patronage, and then read letters which he said "proved incontrovertibly" that patronage had been sold there.

TUTOR ADMITTED TO U. S.

The death on Wednesday of Mrs. David Rumsey of Washington Square North hastened the release from Ellis Island yesterday of P. J. S. Barley, English tutor, who was detained because he was supposed to be debarré under the terms of the contract labor law.

Barley would have been admitted as a university graduate, but he left college to go to war and did not have enough money to complete his course after having been mustered out. He tutored the Rumsey boy last summer in a French village near Deauville. The immigration officials decided that the tutor's companionship with the boy's father would be desirable.

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CRAIG TO HOLD CITY WITHIN 1922 BUDGET

EVEN IF WORK STOPS

Meets Many Protests When He Suggests Closing Bureaus to Jan. 1.

DEFICIT IS \$2,000,000

Comptroller Explains How Upsetting Bank Tax Has Set Municipality Back.

HYLAN TALKS DEFIANTLY

Says He Will Go to Jail Before Letting Court of Appeals 'Starve' Employees.

Comptroller Craig in explaining to the Board of Estimate yesterday what effect the Court of Appeals decision exempting national banks from paying a 1 per cent. tax will have on the city budget, said that as a result there is an unexpected deficit of between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 in the general fund this year.

There should have been a balance of \$2,500,000 to carry over into 1923, but now there will be a shortage of about \$7,500,000 next year. The 1923 budget is now that much in excess of the city's constitutional tax limit, asserted the Comptroller.

The board was about to vote the transfer of \$784,000 between departments to meet deficiencies in the 1922 budget. Mr. Craig said this would not be enough, and suggested closing down the city's offices or running them on half time until January 1.

This suggestion provoked loud protest. Mayor Hylan especially was indignant, saying: "I'm not going to vote to take the food out of my man's mouth just because the Court of Appeals has made a decision. I'll go to jail first."

The Board of Estimate chamber in City Hall was filled and the Mayor's remark was cheered.

Use Only Available Money.

"One fact I should make clear," the Comptroller said, "I will not disburse any money that is not actually available for disbursement by law. I will not touch the resources of the general fund actually available for disbursement, appearing until the end of time, if my duty ceases when the resources therefor are exhausted."

"Well, then as I see it," the Mayor said, "if the Legislature keeps on passing mandatory legislation and the Court of Appeals continues to make decisions which practically take the burden from banking and corporate interests and place it on the people—the little home owners—we might just as well close down."

The Mayor and the five borough presidents voted to transfer the \$784,000. Mr. Craig voted against it. Murray Hill, President of the Board of Aldermen, did not vote.

"I don't see what can be done," the Mayor continued, referring to the unconstitutional law. "This money must come out of the pockets of the taxpayers of this city and the banking interests are relieved from it. But I am glad it is presented here so the public can see that we have \$24,000,000 of mandatory legislation in the budget this year that must be paid year by year; now if we are going to have this additional \$6,000,000 and millions more every month until the end of time, I pity the poor taxpayer."

DR. COUE IS BLAMED FOR NEEDLESS TERROR

Paris Police Say Needle Stabbing All Imagination.

Special Cable to The New York Herald. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. Paris, Dec. 15.—The sudden craze for Dr. Coue's suggestion is blamed for the alleged epidemic of needle stabbing, which has resulted in a score of persons daily reporting they had been victims of an attack in the Paris underground, street cars and department stores.

WIFE JAILED FOR SILENCE.

Faced with the alternative of disclosing the whereabouts of her husband or a prison sentence, Mrs. William Brooks refused to talk. Thirty-eight street houses to remain silent and was sentenced to six months to three years in the penitentiary in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. She pleaded guilty to the possession of heroin.

Refuses to Tell Whereabouts of Husband in Drug Case.

Mrs. Brooks is about to become a mother, and realization that her baby will be born in prison unless some unforeseen influence intervenes caused her to collapse when sentence was pronounced.

MIAMI, Fla.,—Thru Special 3:40 P. M. Daily, Seaboard—142 W. 42nd St.—Adv.

START FIGHT TO BAR LODGE FROM SENATE

AS ILLEGAL WINNER

Two Bay State Petitions Are Forwarded to Vice-President.

ASK HEARING AT ONCE

Lawyer Says Thousands of Protested Votes Were Counted for Senator.

LODGE KEEPS SILENT

Action Taken by Republican League and Prohibition Candidate.

New York Herald Bureau. Copyright, 1922, by The New York Herald. Paris, Dec. 15 (Saturday).—The Chamber of Deputies after listening to Premier Poincaré's declaration of policy, his discreet narration of what the Premiers did and did not do at London and engaged in a long debate which lasted into the early hours of this morning, expressed its confidence in the Government by a vote of 512 to 76.

Throughout the debate M. Poincaré withstood attacks from all sides, at the same time refusing to give any details as to the policy he intended to pursue to make Germany meet the reparations pledges. Throughout it was evident that American influence was paramount. Poincaré himself referred time and again to the possibility of America considering interlarded war debts differently than it has since the armistice.

The opponents of the original Poincaré plan which, incidentally, has been considerably modified in the last few days, continuingly suggested that a strong alliance among France, Great Britain and the United States was better than an extreme policy against Germany, and while he was in accord with this opinion, Clemenceau credit for a change in American opinion the gossip in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies mainly showed that there is a belief here that American intervention in European affairs and especially in the reparations and interlarded debts problems is only a matter of time.

Mr. Coue issued a statement giving in detail "the procedure and the reasons for our fight to displace Lodge." "Our course is justified," he said, "not only by abundant evidence but also and more emphatically by the overwhelming concentration of Massachusetts public sentiment at the polls in the recent election. Massachusetts repudiated Lodge and all the reactionary obstruction that he stands for. Out of a total vote cast for Senator Lodge, only 41,430, while the opposition, as represented by the vote for all other candidates, polled 456,672. Lodge was a minority candidate by 41,897 votes."

"Massachusetts is normally Republican by a very substantial margin. In 1920 the Republicans carried the State by nearly 60,000 and this year, after a hard primary fight an entirely nonpartisan candidate for Governor was elected by 50,745 votes. Fuller, our Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, defeated his Democratic opponent by 79,724 votes."

Holds Issue Nonpartisan.

"What was Lodge's actual legal vote? The original Associated Press and other newspaper returns for the State complete gave Lodge a margin of only nine hundred and forty-five votes. Lodge's own returns were appreciably higher. "The recount obtained by our league and by the Democratic candidate, Col. Gaston, gave Gaston a net gain of more than 1,800 votes, notwithstanding the inclusion by the tabulators in the Lodge vote of thousands of ballots that were protested."

"We are satisfied that Lodge was not legally elected and I am here to obtain an immediate opportunity to prove it. The issue is not partisan. Law and order in the broadest sense are involved. The integrity of laws placed upon the statute books of our State for the protection of the choice of the voters and as an assurance that the voter's ballot shall be counted as cast are at stake."

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Robbers Get \$40,000 in Three Holdups

Shoot Philadelphia Messenger—Lock Oklahomians in Vault

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Seven men in an automobile robbed the cashier of the First National Bank of Darby of \$10,500 to-day while he was taking the weekly payroll to Fels & Co. soap manufacturers at Seventy-third street and Woodland avenue. Harry McKee, the runner, was shot in the cheek and was taken to the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. The bandits escaped in an automobile.

Pastor and Woman Giving Up Homes May Indicate a 'Prayer Wedding'

Mr. Lawson stood across the street and watched the furniture vans move Mrs. Lawson's belongings, but he did not protest. Then he went home and gave up his room at 129 William street, East Orange, but did not say where he was going. Reports were filed that he and Mrs. Lawson intended to elope away somewhere and be married, but his friends and her lawyer, William Hauser, said that there was less truth to these reports than to any other that could be imagined.

CABINET IN COURSE TO AID EUROPE UNDER CONDITIONS; QUICK ACTION HINGES ON FRANCE

DEPUTIES SUPPORT POINCARÉ'S POLICIES

Votes Confidence, 512 to 76. After Premier Makes Discreet Speech.

HIS POSITION UNCHANGED

Refuses to Give Details of London Conference, but Denies Rupture.

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MUSSOLINI DEMANDS HARVEY GETS DATA ON EUROPE'S CRISIS

BRITAIN CANCEL DEBT

Says Italy Will Then Renounce Corresponding Share of Reparations.

NO MENTION OF AMERICA

Holds Britain Can't Exact Payments Without Making Allies Bankrupt.

ROME, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—At a Cabinet meeting this afternoon Premier Mussolini reported that the London conference of Premiers had been unsatisfactory on account of insufficient preparation. He declared he would not attend the Paris discussions unless there were suitable diplomatic preparation. He asserted there must be no more going back on decisions, as vacillation spelled failure. The Italian plan was one which, in his opinion, must eventually be followed.

Mussolini's plan presented at London was published here to-day. It makes no mention of the United States, he says. However, the plan even the wealthy countries on both sides of the Atlantic can escape the effects of post war conditions. It maintains that it will be inequitable to ruin Italy, France and Belgium for the sake of restoring Germany, and that in dealing with the reparations problem the interlarded indebtedness cannot be left aside.

Following are the principal points: No partial settlement is admissible. Italy cannot renounce any reparations unless an equitable settlement of the interlarded debt question enables Italy to renounce a corresponding portion of their reparations.

The plan points out that England is in a position to effect such a settlement of the interlarded debt question. It is a special character, cannot be classed with ordinary debts. The British Government and the most eminent Englishmen in trade and finance realize that England cannot exact payment of these debts without fining the Allies into an abyss of political crises and economic bankruptcy.

The Italian plan is to deal with the German "B" bonds in such a manner that they will practically be eliminated and Germany's reparations debt be reduced to "A" and "C" bonds, or 60,000,000 gold marks with a two year moratorium. The plan recommends that Germany undertake to guarantee German bankers and merchants to guarantee a minimum of 3,000,000,000 marks, one-sixth to be used to stabilize the mark, the balance applied to reparations, but less on state revenue, already pledged for reparations, cannot be used to guarantee the loan.

The Powers entitled to reparations may demand that Germany continue to make reparations in kind and after expiration of the moratorium, when Germany's credit is restored, she renounce payment of reparations.

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AMERICA IMPOSES THREE TERMS IN INDORSING LOAN

THE aid and influence which the United States Government is ready to extend to both Germany and France in obtaining a loan for them from international bankers is based on three conditions:

FIRST—The United States will adhere to its policy of avoiding entanglements in the political affairs of Europe.

SECOND—The United States will not recognize or cooperate with the League of Nations.

THIRD—The United States will not admit the relevancy of foreign debts to this country in the negotiations on the reparations issue.

A group of American bankers, whose representatives, headed by J. P. Morgan, have been in consultation with President Harding and Secretary Hughes, have adopted plans for a loan of about \$1,500,000,000 to relieve the economic difficulties of Germany and to permit her to meet revised obligations.

The American Government has indicated its willingness to approve the terms of the loan and is ready to guarantee it under certain conditions. The only uncertain element is the decision of France on reducing its claims against Germany.

The plan provides that such portion of the loan as is advanced by American bankers must be secured by first lien after initial reparations payment to France and satisfactory guarantees. The loan proposal will be submitted to the allied Premiers in Paris on January 2.

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