THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Local showers to-day; to-morrow fair; moderate south to west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 67; lowest, 54.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 15.

# The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 62. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

## WEASEL NOTE IN LUSITANIA CASE SAID TO EXIST

### Pressure Is Being Brought to Bear on Wilson to Disclose All.

### HIS "DENIAL" HELD TO BE AN EVASION

### Republicans Reported to Be in Possession of Convincing Data.

### LODGE FINDS PROOF IN THE DISCLAIMER

### Garrison and Lansing Will Not Talk—Bryan Tale of "Softening."

President Wilson's "denial" has merely fanned the flames in the controversy over the softening of the second Lusitania note to Germany. The flareback has had these developments:

1. A copy of the mollifying note or "postscript," as it has sometimes been called, is said to be in existence. Pressure is being exerted to compel President Wilson to disclose all the facts, as his "denial" is pronounced evasive.
2. Republican leaders here are in possession of data, it is believed, which will place the President in an embarrassing position if he fails to reveal all.
3. Senator Lodge, in another speech, declares that Wilson's denial is merely in form and not in substance because the "softening" was embodied in the arbitration proposal, which the President admits he considered but rejected.
4. Former Secretary of War Garrison declines absolutely to go to the assistance of the President. He remains silent. So does Secretary Lansing.
5. A review of the record in the Lusitania case shows that Bryan publicly announced after resigning that the second note had been "very much softened" as the result of an "important change."

### *BOMB IS HELD BACK.*

**Republicans Waiting for Wilson to Disclose All.**

Former Secretary of War Garrison has become the central figure in the controversy which has arisen over the charge originally brought by Senator Lodge that the President had temporarily approved of a separate note supplemental to the second Lusitania note designed to appease the feelings of Germany.

Refusing to accept the denial issued by the President as meeting the real charge—that such a supplemental note had been indorsed by the President and was upon the point of transmission when it was stopped—the Republican campaign managers yesterday called upon the President to make public the whole transaction and intimated very strongly that Mr. Garrison was in possession of facts that would instantly clear up the matter, provided the President should insist upon standing upon his denial.

What is more, it was made evident last night that the Republicans are in possession of information themselves which, it is intimated, will make it impossible for the details regarding what went on in Washington at the critical time to remain long in obscurity.

**Note May Be Produced.**

Mr. Wilson's denial, instead of disposing of the matter, has merely made more insistent the demand that those in possession of the facts divulge them. That some one is in possession of the actual note alleged to have received Mr. Wilson's approval was rumored in political circles yesterday. This note, it is believed, will be produced before the end of the campaign.

Mr. Garrison, according to rumor, was the Cabinet officer to whom Secretary Tumulty is said to have appealed to stop the sending of the note and to save Mr. Wilson's political fortunes. Since Senator Lodge first brought forward the Lusitania note issue the former Secretary of War has remained silent.

Meanwhile, from several sources has come evidence that Henry Breckinridge, who resigned as Assistant Secretary of War with Mr. Garrison, has been making remarks similar to those attributed to him by Dr. Bailey of Tufts College, originally mentioned by Senator Lodge as his authority. The story, in fact, has been going the rounds among Princeton men associated with Mr. Breckinridge in college.

That the President's denial had not met the real charge at all was the allegation made last evening by Chairman Willcox of the Republican committee.

**Mr. Willcox's Statement.**

"It is time for frankness and honesty and not for technical denials and concealment," said Mr. Willcox.

"It must be evident to every one now that something of a seriously important nature was written or done or approved by the President in that connection. One of Senator Lodge's informants describes the additional writing as a 'postscript.' The President declares that no 'postscript' was written.

"The President's stickling for exact use of words makes it necessary for me to ask what was written? If not a postscript, what was it, part of the original draft, an amendment suggested afterward, a supplemental instruction to Ambassador Gerard, or what? There surely was something.

"The President asserts that 'the pub-

Continued on Third Page.

## *VIRGINIA GOES "DRY"; 800 SALOONS CLOSED*

### No Beverage, Except Cider, That Contains a Trace of Alcohol Can Be Sold.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 31.—Virginia, eighteenth State to ban the sale of intoxicating beverages, closed all saloons at midnight to-night, completing a dry area in the South reaching from Washington to Jacksonville to the east and from Washington to New Orleans to the west.

Although a large part of the Old Dominion previously had been voted dry in local option elections, the new State law closed more than 800 saloons, mostly in Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Lynchburg, Petersburg, Roanoke and Bristol.

The law is one of the most drastic ever passed by a State Legislature. No beverage except cider can be sold that shows a trace of alcohol, and possession of more than one gallon of whiskey, one gallon of wine, or three gallons of beer would be regarded as prima facie evidence of intent to violate the law. This provision probably will receive an early test in court, as vast quantities of liquor have been stored in private homes.

Along with the prohibition measure and to insure its enforcement the Legislature passed a bill which provides that ouster proceedings may be brought against State or municipal authorities who show a laxity in putting it, or any other measure, into effect. In addition a commissioner was provided to see that the law was observed.

## LA FOLLETTE FLAYS WILSON'S POLICIES

### Asked About Hughes, Tells Voters to Pray for Guidance at Polls.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Senator La Follette to-night in his first platform reference to the Presidency refused to say whether the voters of Wisconsin should vote for Hughes or Wilson. He said it was a question the voter should settle between himself and his God.

Of the quartet comprising the two living ex-Presidents, the man in the White House and the man who aspires to the position, Justice Hughes was the only one he did not attack.

He drew a comparison between Wilson and Washington when he said that the first President issued a proclamation when the French who had fought for the United States were being shot down by munitions of war made in America, that if a citizen of the United States was caught on the high seas on vessels bearing arms they would do so at their own peril.

It was when he was declaring that he wished President Wilson had followed Washington's example that a man in the audience shouted: "Will the other fellow settle it?"

"What other fellow?" demanded the Senator.

"Hughes," cried his questioner.

The Senator paused a moment and brushed his hair back upon his head, while the audience waited for his answer.

"You're just as capable of judging about that as I am," he said.

"So much hangs upon the result of this election," he continued, "so much hangs upon every vote in this election, that I believe you ought to settle it between yourself, your conscience and your God."

### BARBER QUITS WITH $300,000.

**Jacob Hysler, 84, Gives Up Shop in Hotel Manhattan.**

After sixty years of barbering Jacob Hysler, for twenty years proprietor of the shop in the Hotel Manhattan, retires to-day at the age of 84 with a comfortable fortune. Years ago he owned the barber shop in the Windsor Hotel and in his time has shaved some of the most famous men in the country.

Among his steady patrons are Mayor Mitchel, George McAneny, William and Percy Rockefeller, Col. Theodore Roosevelt has frequently had his face massaged and hair singed, and Hysler also has trimmed the beard of Charles E. Hughes.

Hysler has been paying $10,000 a year rent, and to-day he will turn the place over to Eugene Schmalz, his nephew and manager, on a sub-lease calling for $12,000 a year. Hysler's fortune is reputed to be well over $300,000. He owns a fine home in Fordham and a country home at Hempstead, L. I.

### GIRL'S DOGS START FUSS.

**She Tears Up Summons, Says Policeman, Rousing Magistrate.**

Consider the plight of Miss Mary Appleton Wood, daughter of Chalmers Wood, attorney of 52 William street.

Miss Wood took her two Scotch terriers walking on Fifth avenue on Monday without their muzzles. Whom did she meet but Policeman Barry of the health squad, looking for just such violations of law, and now Magistrate Barlow, after refusing to permit her to settle the case over the telephone, threatens to issue a warrant.

When Barry met her he gave her a summons. He complained to the Magistrate yesterday that she tore it up.

Magistrate Barlow directed an attendant to call her by telephone at her home, 723 Park avenue. A male voice answered for the young woman—she is 19 years old, she told Barry—and wanted to adjust the matter. Magistrate Barlow declined forcefully to do this, and then issued a second summons, calling for her appearance in court this morning.

### COURSE TO AMERICA CHANGED.

**Inspection to Be Made at Falmouth —No Stop at Kirkwall.**

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 31.—The Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which sailed for New York early to-day, is the first steamship from this port to make the trip without a compulsory call at Kirkwall, Scotland.

The change in course, however, does not materially shorten the voyage, as the new course is northward to the Shetland Islands, around the Hebrides and then to Falmouth, England.

The reason given for the change is that the rocky coast of north Scotland is dangerous in the winter, and the British authorities will be satisfied with one inspection of the liner's cargo and passengers at Falmouth.

## DRIVE FALKENHAYN BACK OVER BORDER

### Teuton Army Routed by Rumanians in Transylvanian Frontier Passes.

### WHOLE LINE MENACED

### King Ferdinand's Troops, Under French Commander, Again the Aggressors.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Under the direction of a French commander-in-chief, Gen. Bertholet, the Rumanian tide of battle has turned, and King Ferdinand's troops have won a brilliant victory on the Transylvanian frontier, according to a wireless despatch from Bucharest, which is supported by the detailed statements of the official announcements from Petrograd and Bucharest.

The Austrian and German forces which Gen. von Falkenhayn was driving through the Alpine passes have been forced to retreat across the frontier, with the loss of much artillery and many prisoners, it is announced. The victory is declared not to be a local advantage, but a decisive blow at the whole Teutonic line on the northern Rumanian border.

**On the Offensive Again.**

This is the sweeping assertion in the latest despatches from Bucharest. The official announcements issued earlier to-day gave strong indication that the Rumanians had turned aggressors with considerable success.

Bucharest announced that pursuit of the Teutons was proceeding in the Jiu Valley, and that matters were progressing satisfactorily everywhere else. Petrograd announced that enemy attacks in the region of Bushteni, Prahova Valley, were repelled. Fierce battles are in progress on the left bank of the River Alt, or Aluta, both war offices announced. This is where the Germans seemed about to fasten their grip on Kimpolung.

The Rumanian official statement says:

Northern and northwestern fronts: From Tulghes to Bicaz the situation is unchanged. At Bratocea a small detachment surprised and repulsed the enemy on Mount Rosca, causing him heavy losses. In a single trench we found two officers and forty men dead. We have occupied Mount Rosca, making some prisoners and capturing a machine gun and a searchlight.

At Predelus the bombardment slackened. In the Prahova Valley and in the region of Dragoslavle, north of Kimpolung, we repulsed several enemy attacks. To the east of the River Alt (Aluta) the action is proceeding. In the Jiu Valley (region of Vulcan Pass) the pursuit of the enemy continues. At Orsova (on the Danube) the bombardment was less violent.

Southern front: The situation is unchanged.

**The Berlin Report.**

The German statement dealt with Monday's operations, reporting that fighting proceeded in spite of fog and snowstorms. On that day the Rumanians failed to recapture heights north of Kimpolung.

The statement from Berlin added:

Since October 10 Gen. von Falkenhayn's army has captured 151 Rumanian officers, 9,920 men and much war material, including 37 cannon, 47 machine guns and one flag.

German, Rumanian and Russian war office statements agree that the situation in the Dobrudja is unchanged.

It was announced officially in Berlin to-day that the Kaiser has sent a message of congratulation to Field Marshal von Mackensen for his services in the Dobrudja, culminating in the capture of Cernavoda. The Emperor announces that the West Prussian Infantry Regiment No. 129 henceforth will bear the Field Marshal's name.

### *EVERY PEAK A FORT.*

**Rumanians Occupy Commanding Positions in Mountains.**

BERLIN (via London), Oct. 31.—The comparatively slow progress of the Austro-German forces since capturing the passes south of Kronstadt, in Transylvania, is explained by the *Tageblatt's* correspondent at that front as due to the fact that the Rumanians occupy strongly fortified positions in the mountains, every peak of which during the past two years has been converted into a fortress, with batteries built in at every available spot. Good highways have also been constructed between the different peaks, enabling the Rumanians to reenforce threatened points.

Owing to this situation, says the correspondent, the invading forces have found it necessary to execute wide flanking movements over difficult mountains. Nevertheless, they are making steady though slow progress.

### $2,000,000,000 CONGRESS AHEAD.

**Estimates for Next Fiscal Year Expected to Exceed That Mark.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Indications are that the estimates for the next fiscal year, which will be submitted when Congress reconvenes in December, will pass the $2,000,000,000 mark, with no means of meeting this stupendous increased expenditure except by increasing the income tax and making it apply more generally.

Estimates for the army, it was learned to-day, are $405,000,000. The fact that the last Congress appropriated $2,500,000 more than it raised by revenue makes it necessary for this added army expense to be taken care of. The estimates for the navy total $400,000,000.

### TELEGRAM 50,000 WORDS LONG.

**Minnesota Getting Names and Homes of Guard on Border.**

MERCEDES, Tex., Oct. 31.—A telegraph message said to be about 50,000 words long, claimed to be the longest telegram ever handled by a telegraph company, has been going from Llano Grande, Tex., where Minnesota guardsmen are encamped, to St. Paul since Sunday night and was not finished to-night.

Two operators are sending the name and address of every member of the Minnesota guard on the border, together with other information desired by the State of Minnesota in its preparation of a ballot to be sent to Llano Grande and on which the guardsmen will register their votes in the national election.

## *DEUTSCHLAND BACK IN U. S. AND U-53 REACHES GERMANY*

### Big Merchant Submarine Arrives at New London This Morning—Raider Reported Safe in Secret German Port.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 1.—The German merchant submarine Deutschland arrived in the harbor here early this morning.

Capt. Paul Koenig said the Deutschland left Bremen on October 10 and made the trip here without special incident. The entire crew comprises twenty-five men. The Deutschland appeared in the outer harbor shortly after midnight and proceeded to the dock of the Eastern Forwarding Company.

**Left for Germany on Aug. 2.**

The Deutschland or a sister ship has been expected for weeks. She arrived on her first trip in Baltimore harbor July 9 under command of Capt. Paul Koenig. As on the present trip, she arrived in the darkness of early morning off Cape Henry. A tug was awaiting her. She brought a cargo of valuable dyes and drugs.

She left Helgoland June 23, making the trip therefore in seventeen days. After unloading her precious cargo and carefully stowing a load equally valuable she departed for Germany August 2. Her safe arrival was reported from Germany late that month.

Capt. P. Hinsch of the forwarding company, accompanied by Dr. R. E. Black, the health officer, and other officials, met the submersible on a tug. The usual quarantine regulations were waived and the Deutschland tied up at the dock near the North German Lloyd steamer Willehad.

The Deutschland was said to have a large cargo of chemicals.

Paul G. Hilken and others active in the affairs of the Eastern Forwarding Company, which has been in charge of the American end of the German enterprise, have been busy at New London for several weeks. They leased a part of the State pier and erected a warehouse on it, the contractors being told to rush the job.

They engaged a tug from the Scott Wrecking Company, and night after night, acting on rumors that a submarine had been seen in the Sound, patrolled the waters in search of the expected ship. Even when it had been admitted semi-officially that the Bremen, sister to the Deutschland, had been lost the patrol kept up, and it was made known that the Deutschland was expected back.

There were numerous rumors to the effect that the Deutschland also had been lost. One despatch from Switzerland, purporting to have information from Germany, stated only Monday that both boats had been lost and that the U-53 came to the United States in the course of a search for them.

### *THE U-53 SAFE AT HOME.*

**Submarine Raider That Sank Five Vessels Off Nantucket in Port.**

BERLIN, via London, Nov. 1.—The German submarine U-53 has arrived safely in a German port, according to an official announcement issued last night.

The U-53, under command of Capt. Hans Rose, appeared in Newport harbor Saturday, October 7, and after delivering mail for the German embassy departed within a few hours.

The next day she stationed herself in the steamship lane off Nantucket Lightship and sank five ships in quick succession, three British, one Norwegian and one Dutch.

Shipping men foresaw a submarine campaign against the Allies' commerce carried on in American waters. It was rumored, though nothing was ever found to substantiate the rumor, that a parent ship would supply the raider and enable her to stay on this side of the Atlantic; also that she had a secret base on the New England coast.

Her return without doing further damage disposes of this conjecture.

## NON-UNION CARMEN, LOSING BONUS, QUIT

### Interborough Stops 20 Per Cent. Pay Increase—Strike Breakers Desert.

Wholesale desertions of strike breakers from the ranks of the surface car, elevated and subway employees followed the posting of notices yesterday in which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company announced that after midnight the company would not pay the bonus of 20 per cent. to its men during the strike. The men said they were unwilling to take the risks of running cars at regular wages.

The notices were signed by Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough, and posted in the car barns. Some of the strike breakers immediately began to leave their cars in the barns, and there was a general slump in the service in the uptown district. The men said that the large number of deserters to-day would cripple the surface car service all over the city and would have a demoralizing effect on the subway and elevated train service.

P. J. Rooney, one of the car strike leaders, said last night at the Hotel Continental that there had been many desertions after the notice was posted, but that the deserters were nearly all non-union men and did not join the strikers.

### RUSSIA TO HAVE "BLACKLIST."

**Foreign Firms Trading With Enemies to Be Made Known.**

PETROGRAD, Oct. 31.—A blacklist similar to the one in force in Great Britain and including the names of most of the foreign firms trading with enemies of Russia will soon be published by the Ministry of Trade and Industry in accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers, which needs only the signature of the Emperor to become a law.

The maximum penalty for infraction of this measure will be one year and four months imprisonment or a fine of 25,000 rubles.

The new ruling, the Associated Press is informed by the Foreign Office, is aimed chiefly at firms masquerading under neutral names, but essentially belonging to enemy countries.

### U. S. TO OPEN BIDS FOR 31 SHIPS.

**Four Scout Cruisers and 27 Coast Submarines Planned.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Bids will be opened at the Navy Department to-morrow for four scout cruisers and twenty-seven coast type submarines, leaving only proposals for four battle cruisers to be received before construction of all the 1917 building programme can begin. Figures for four battleships and twenty destroyers are now under consideration at the Department and awards probably will be made next week.

The scout cruisers are a new type for the navy, designed to make a sustained speed of thirty-five knots an hour. Each will be equipped with a catapult device for launching airplanes at sea. The vessels will be large enough to cover long distances in search of an enemy and will depend on their speed for defence against any ship more heavily armed.

The submarines will be of the same type as the present O-boats of the navy, having in the neighborhood of 600 tons displacement. They are intended for work close to shore, although their fuel capacity will be sufficient to permit them to cross the ocean.

### WOLFRAM ORE AREA FOUND.

**Discovery in Australia Will Help Tungsten Industry.**

*Special Cable Despatch to* THE SUN *from the London Times.*

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A special to the *Times* from Sydney says:

"Eight square miles of wolfram bearing area was found on Hatch's Creek, in the northern territory of Australia. The discovery is of great importance, as tungsten is found in wolfram ore. Tungsten is used as an alloy for hardening steel in heavy guns and armor plate.

"By 1914 Tavoy, southern Burma, was producing 2,326 tons of tungsten ore annually out of a total world consumption of 9,000 tons, but it was all going to Germany."

## CATCH 3 BURGLARS IN DESTINN'S HOME

### Police Battle With Robbers at 94 Riverside Drive—One Is Shot.

Policemen searched three houses on Riverside Drive last night, aided by the families of Franklin Simon, the Fifth avenue merchant, and Charles M. Higgins, director of the Standard Oil Company, and finally trapped three burglars in the home of Emmy Destinn of the Metropolitan Opera Company at 94 Riverside Drive after a pistol battle in which one of the robbers was shot.

The men evidently had been in Miss Destinn's home for several days, for they had nearly all of the singer's priceless collection of paintings, tapestries and jewels packed in cases ready to be carried away.

The arrest of the burglars came only after the police had entered the opera star's home and had chased the men to the roof. There one of them was wounded when he and another of the trio tried to escape by leaping to an extension roof a story below.

Miss Helen Simon first discovered the marauders. There was a Hallowe'en party at her home. During the evening she happened to look out of a window and in the second story of the Destinn home she caught the glare of a light. The singer has been in Germany since last May and there have been no watchmen in her home. Miss Simon telephoned at once to the police. A squad of detectives and policemen were rushed to the scene.

L. S. Higgins, the son of Charles Higgins, came from his home next door when the officers arrived and told of having heard mysterious noises in the Destinn house Monday night. Investigation showed that the basement door had been broken through, whereupon three detectives tiptoed into the house while others went up through the Higgins residence to the roof and thence across to the singer's home.

As the policemen reached the top floor two men rushed through a skylight and attempted to escape, but surrendered when one of them was wounded in an exchange of shots with Detective McGuire and Policemen Meaney and Detective Naimoli of the Fourth Branch. Policeman Majeski, searching through the fourth floor of Miss Destinn's home, found a third man under a bed.

The man who was shot described himself as John Webb, 21, of 1465 Third avenue. He was sent to Knickerbocker Hospital. His companion said he was Frank Smith, 25, of 218 East 118th street. The man under the bed, a cripple, gave the name of Walter Page, 22, of 226 West 147th street.

### BAN ON CARGOES TO ENGLAND.

**Copenhagen Hears Germany Regards All as Contraband.**

COPENHAGEN, via London, Oct. 31.—A despatch from Friedrichshafen to the *Berlingske Tidende* says the captain of the Norwegian steamship Stemshest, who was taken to Friedrichshafen yesterday, reports that the commander of the German submarine which sank his vessel told him that all cargoes for England would be treated as contraband in the future.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Norwegian steamers Falkefjell and Tordal have been sunk, says an announcement made by the Lloyd's, which also reports the sinking of the Greek steamer Massalia. The crew of the Massalia was landed at Gibraltar.

### FAILS TO DELIVER MARYLAND.

**Federation of Labor's Move for Wilson Voted Down.**

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Efforts of the officers of the American Federation of Labor to deliver the labor vote of this city and State to Woodrow Wilson have failed. This fact became known to-day outside of labor circles.

The plan was to have the Baltimore federation indorse President Wilson for reelection. The resolution was defeated by a vote of 46 to 7.

## U. S. STEEL PROFITS MAKE NEW RECORD

### Corporation's Net Earnings in Three Months Reach Total of $85,817,067.

### BIG TONNAGE IN ORDERS

### Regular Dividends Besides Extra of 1 Per Cent. on Common Stock Declared.

Directors of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. and an extra dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock out of net earnings for the three months ended September 30. The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on the preferred stock also.

The earnings were $85,817,067, the largest for a similar period in the history of the corporation. They compare with $38,710,644 for the corresponding three months a year ago, and $51,277,504 in the last quarter of 1915, which at that time set a new high record for the corporation's earnings by about $5,000,000.

The net earnings were more than $10,000,000 above the earnings in the entire year of 1914, when the steel industry was at a low ebb. Last July earnings of more than $25,000,000 more than equalled the earnings of any three months in 1914, and were nearly three times as large as in the fourth quarter of 1914, when the net was $10,935,635.

The detailed statement follows:

| | Earnings before interest on subsidiary bonds. | Balance of earnings. |
|---|---|---|
| July, 1916 | $38,433,723 | $25,650,006 |
| August, 1916 | 30,727,316 | 29,546,901 |
| September, 1916 | 31,198,693 | 30,620,158 |
| Totals | $88,359,732 | ..... |
| Total earnings after deducting all expenses, including interest on bonds of subsidiary companies | | $85,817,067 |
| Less charges and allowances for depreciation, applied as follows, viz.: | | |
| To sinking funds on bonds of subsidiary companies and depreciation and extraordinary replacement funds | $8,867,392 | |
| To sinking funds on U. S. Steel Corporation bonds | 1,747,267 | 10,614,659 |
| Net income | | $75,202,408 |
| Deduct: Interest for the quarter on U. S. Steel Corporation bonds outstanding | $5,375,223 | |
| Premium payable on bonds redeemable under sinking funds | 225,000 | 5,601,223 |
| Balance | | $69,601,175 |
| Dividends on stocks of the U. S. Steel Corporation, viz.: | | |
| Regular for the quarter: | | |
| Preferred, 1¾% | $6,591,919 | |
| Common, 1¾% | 6,253,781 | |
| Total | $12,845,700 | |
| Extra dividend: | | |
| Common, 1% | 5,063,025 | |
| | | 17,741,725 |
| Balance of surplus for quarter | | $51,859,450 |

**Dividend Payments $17,741,725.**

A balance of $51,859,450 carried to surplus for the quarter after the deductions of dividends on the preferred and common stocks compare with $47,964,535 at the end of the second quarter and $15,037,241 in the 1915 quarter. The regular dividend of 1¾ on the preferred called for a payment of $6,304,919; the common $6,353,781, and the extra on the common stock $5,083,025, making a total dividend disbursement of $17,741,725.

The highest record for monthly earnings for the current quarter was established in September with $30,420,158. The previous high record month was June of this year, with earnings of $28,147,473. In July and August of the current quarter earnings were $25,650,006 and $29,746,903 respectively.

For the nine months of the current year the earnings total $227,656,739, an increase of $148,538,231 over the corresponding period last year. In 1914 the earnings for the nine months were only $60,727,979. The balance carried to surplus account for the nine months totalled $132,678,157, compared with $20,915,025 in the same period last year and a deficit of $11,359,412 in 1914.

The balance available for dividends for the nine months was equal to about 31.87 per cent. on the $508,000,000 of common stock outstanding, compared with 4.11 per cent. in the same period last year. Figuring the earnings at the same rate as in the last three months, the corporation is earning more than 42 per cent. on the common for the year.

Net earnings of the corporation since the first quarter of 1915 were:

| | |
|---|---|
| First quarter, 1915 | $12,457,809 |
| Second quarter, 1915 | 22,850,063 |
| Third quarter, 1915 | 28,710,644 |
| Fourth quarter, 1915 | 51,277,504 |
| First quarter, 1916 | 60,713,624 |
| Second quarter, 1916 | 81,136,045 |
| Third quarter, 1916 | 85,817,067 |

Net earnings for the third quarter over a period of years were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1904 | $18,732,022 | 1911 | $20,535,723 |
| 1905 | 21,240,387 | 1912 | 30,863,137 |
| 1906 | 28,114,651 | 1913 | 28,450,400 |
| 1907 | 43,801,285 | 1914 | 22,276,007 |
| 1908 | 27,106,274 | 1915 | 38,710,644 |
| 1909 | 32,207,916 | 1916 | 85,817,067 |
| 1910 | 37,365,187 | | |

At the end of the quarter the company had on its books 9,522,584 tons of unfilled orders.

### CAPTURE CARRANZA GENERAL.

**Villistas Reported to Have Seized Maycotte and His Command.**

EL PASO, Tex., Oct. 31.—Government agents here received an unconfirmed report to-night from Chihuahua city that a train carrying Gen. Maycotte, the Carranza commander, and his command, had been captured by Villa bandits in Bachinaba Pass, south of Chihuahua city. Gen. Maycotte was trying to intercept Villa in the vicinity of Santa Rosalia. The Villa troops, it is said, used artillery captured from Gen. Ozuna.

Seven bridges have been destroyed between Horcasitas and Santa Rosalia, and on this account train service south of the State capital has been suspended for two weeks. The Villa movement is said to be in the general direction of Torreon.

**Wanamaker Gives $500,000 Ads.**

That more than $500,000 worth of newspaper advertising had been contributed to the Republican campaign by John Wanamaker was made known yesterday by the Republican National Committee. Mr. Wanamaker's activities in this campaign, it was said, were due to his belief that not since the civil war has the country faced such a crisis.

## *CENSOR ARMY MAN'S REFERENCE TO JEWS*

### War Department Orders Capt. Eltinge's Book Expurgated.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 31.—Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, U. S. A., will be directed by the War Department to expunge from a book recently written by him statements regarding Jews being regarded as "highly objectionable" by the Department. President Wilson's secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, was so informed to-day by W. U. Ingraham, acting Secretary of War.

Action was taken as the result of a protest made by Louis S. Berlin of Chicago.

Capt. Eltinge's book is quoted as containing the following:

"Another large proportion of our population is made up from the Jews. It is said there are to-day more Jews in Chicago than in Palestine. For centuries the Jew has been without a country. He doesn't know what patriotism means. Recruiting officers find he does not average up with the other applicants physically. He has not been a soldier for more than 2,000 years. For the same length of time he has preferred trading to doing work with his hands.

"The soldier's lot is hard physical work. This the Jew despises. He does not have any of the qualities of a good soldier. Nevertheless he is highly religious and very susceptible to the moral sentiments of his race. He has tenacity of purpose and under pressure can patiently endure much.

"In a cause which appealed to his peculiar kind of mind and led by officers who knew how to get the best out of him he might do surprisingly well as a soldier, but unless we can touch the latent main springs of character that twenty-five hundred years ago made him a soldier to be respected we will find him of little account."

## $50,000 ON HUGHES WAGERED AT 10 TO 8

### One Good Sized Bet Reported in Wall Street on Basis of 10 to 7.

Hughes money came into Wall Street yesterday in such amounts that it quickly whipped the odds from 10 to 9 down to 10 to 7½. On odds ranging from 10 to 7 to 10 to 8 there was between $35,000 and $50,000 placed during the day.

Practically all the wagering was during the morning. By noon most of the Wilson money had disappeared and the Hughes money, even at the more attractive odds, was going begging.

Supporters of Hughes say the recent developments in connection with the "strict accountability" note to Germany are responsible for the shift in the odds. At the close last night brokers were asking 10 to 7½ for their Wilson money and Hughes money was offered at 10 to 8½. It was reported that one good sized bet was made by a Stock Exchange house on the basis of 10 to 7, but this could not be confirmed.

A Stock Exchange house placed two bets aggregating $10,000 on Wilson at 10 to 8. The odds that Hughes will carry New York State are quoted at 10 to 6, with Wilson supporters asking 4 to 9. An even $10,000 was offered, without takers, that Wilson will carry Ohio.

Whitman's odds to carry the State continue to increase daily. One offer of $7,000 at 3½ to 1 was made that he will be reelected. A bet of $1,000 was made during the day on the basis of 2 to 1 that Wilson will carry New York city by 50,000.

A combination bet of $1,000 to $2,500 that Hughes will carry New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and Ohio was offered by a curb broker. This was considered by other curb brokers as a "catch" bet, and was not called.

Fred Schumm, Brooklyn's betting commissioner, yesterday announced the following bets: $5,000 even on Hughes, $1,000 even on Hughes to win Ohio, $1,000 even on Wilson to carry Kings county, $1,000 even on a Wilson plurality of 80,000 in the city, $2,000 to $1,000 on Whitman and $1,200 to 200 on Calder, the Senatorial candidate.

### SLINGSBY HEARING POSTPONED.

**House of Lords Grants Delay in Legitimacy Case's Appeal.**

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The House of Lords granted to-day a postponement until December 1 of the hearing of the appeal of the Slingsby legitimacy case from the judgment of the Court of Appeals.

The Slingsby case involves the question whether an infant born in San Francisco and declared to be the lawful son of Charles R. Slingsby and his wife, Dorothy, is the rightful successor to the $500,000 Slingsby estate in Yorkshire, England. A California court ruled that the child was the legitimate heir and a court in England upheld that decision.

The Court of Appeals, however, reversed this ruling, sustaining the contention of Charles Slingsby's brothers, who introduced evidence to show that Teddy Slingsby is not the child of Charles and Dorothy Slingsby, but was obtained by them after an advertisement had been inserted in a San Francisco newspaper for a new born male infant.

### F. A. HEINZE'S HEIR ADOPTED.

**Aunt Becomes Foster Parent of Four-year-old Boy.**

Frederick Augustus Heinze, four-year-old son of the late F. Augustus Heinze, the copper magnate, was adopted yesterday by his aunt, Mrs. William M. Fleitmann, 32 East Sixty-seventh street.

Heinze married Bernice Golden Henderson, an actress, in 1910. Their son was born about a year later. Shortly afterward Mrs. Heinze applied for a divorce, and an interlocutory decree was pending when she died in 1913. There was a deathbed reconciliation.

Heinze died in 1914 on a visit to Saratoga Springs to vote. He left no will, and the only heir to his estate was his young son. Mrs. Fleitmann was appointed administratrix and took charge of F. Augustus, Jr. When she appeared before Surrogate Fowler yesterday she said all of her near relatives had fallen in love with the little boy and wanted him as a member of the family. He will be known as his father's name.

## SIX AMERICANS AMONG KILLED OF THE MARINA

### Thompson Liner Attacked Unwarned in Heavy Sea, Say the Survivors.

### TWO TORPEDOES FIRED; NO EFFORT AT RESCUE

### Submarine Stood Idly by While Victims Were in the Water.

### THIRTEEN MISSING, INCLUDING CAPTAIN

### Consul Frost Taking Affidavits of the 41 U. S. Citizens Who Were Saved.

DUBLIN, via London, Oct. 31.—The British steamship Marina was torpedoed without warning, according to a statement made by American survivors of the vessel who arrived here to-night from Bearhaven.

The survivors declared that two torpedoes were fired at the Marina and that the submarine watched the boats containing the survivors for half an hour without offering assistance.

Twenty-eight American survivors of the steamer arrived at the Seamen's Home here to-night from Bearhaven. In the statement to the Associated Press they said:

"We reached safety after more than thirty hours in a rough sea in an open boat. Capt. Brown was last seen lowering himself to a raft.

"The Marina, with a cargo of whiskey, from Glasgow to Baltimore, was struck by a torpedo without warning on the starboard side off Skelligs Rock at 4:14 o'clock Saturday morning and sank in a few minutes. A second torpedo struck the port side of the vessel about ten minutes after the first.

"All Americans aboard were members of the crew except one, a passenger named Middleton, of Fredericksburg, who was drowned, and two stowaways, who also were drowned.

"The submarine watched our boats for half an hour and offered no assistance."

[Rocks named Little Skellig and Great Skellig are situated in the Atlantic ocean about eight miles southwest of the Island of Valentia, on the southwestern coast of Ireland.]

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Six Americans were killed in the sinking of the British steamer Marina, which was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Irish coast, according to a telegram received by American Consul Frost at Queenstown, says the Press Association. The telegram declared that fifty-one Americans had been saved.

The Americans reported killed were two men named Brown, two named Thomas and one named Middleton and one named Robertson. Men named Miller and Davis, it is added, were injured.

Consul Frost has arranged to take the depositions of twenty-eight American survivors, who have proceeded to Dublin. Thirty-four additional survivors, including fifteen Americans, are expected to arrive at Cork to-night. Only thirteen are now missing. Capt. Brown was reported among them.

An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Skibbereen, where some of the survivors of the Marina have arrived, says that the steamship was attacked by two submarines.

Survivors state the vessel was torpedoed without warning in heavy sea and sank within ten minutes.

The Marina was first struck amidships. A terrific explosion occurred on the starboard side. The second torpedo struck the bow and the steamship went down almost immediately, in two parts. It is reported seven men were killed while attempting to get into boats.

Sailors saw the wake of a torpedo, according to these advices, and until the ship was struck thought it was a fish.

The London evening newspapers are again asking what the United States Government will do.

The *Globe* says: "Germany in her new submarine campaign apparently has thrown to the winds all consideration for neutrals and such pitiful shreds of international law as she still professed to maintain."

Referring to President Wilson's "strict accountability" note and his election appeal of having "kept America out of the war," the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"Even his firmest supporters may feel some anxiety as to the possibility of reconciling his diplomatic notes with his election posters in such an incident as this. Whether America has any real protection to confer upon her subjects at all is a question which the Marina case may carry to a final answer."

Included among the Americans on board the Marina, according to a list issued October 30 by the United States Shipping Company of Newport News, Va., agent for the vessel, were P. D. Brown, Upperville, Va.; J. C. R. Brown, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Middleton, Fredericksburg, Va.; Daniel P. Thomas and John P. Thomas, both of Wilmington, Del.; Andrew G. Robinson, Baltimore; Edgar Miller, Baltimore; F. C. Dabis, Wake Forest, N. C., and Jack Davis, Roanoke, Va. All the men named above were classified as horsemen.

### *"VIOLATION OF PLEDGE."*

**So Administration Regards Preliminary Marina Reports.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Both President Wilson and Secretary Lansing regard the preliminary reports of the destruction of the British steamship Marina and the loss of six American lives as indicative of a clear violation of Germany's pledges to the United States with respect to submarine warfare. They are suspending judgment