

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

INCLUDING

Bank & Quotation Section Railway & Industrial Section Electric Railway Section
 Railway Earnings Section Bankers' Convention Section State and City Section

VOL. 106

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1918

NO. 2745

The Chronicle.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Terms of Subscription—Payable in Advance

For One Year	\$10 00
For Six Months	6 00
European Subscription (including postage)	13 00
European Subscription six months (including postage)	7 50
Annual Subscription in London (including postage)	\$2 14 s.
Six Months Subscription in London (including postage)	\$1 11 s.
Canadian Subscription (including postage)	\$11 50

Subscription includes following Supplements—

BANK AND QUOTATION (monthly)	RAILWAY AND INDUSTRIAL (3 times yearly)
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Terms of Advertising—Per Inch Space

Transient matter per inch space (14 acute lines)	34 20
Two Months (8 times)	22 00
Three Months (13 times)	23 00
Six Months (26 times)	50 00
Twelve Months (52 times)	87 00

CHICAGO OFFICE—39 South La Salle Street, Telephone Majestic 7396.
 LONDON OFFICE—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, E. C.

WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Publishers,
 Front, Pine and Depeyster Sts., New York.

Published every Saturday morning by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY, Jacob Selbert Jr., President and Treas., George S. Dana and Arnold G. Dana, Vice-Presidents; Arnold G. Dana, Sec. Addresses of all, Office of the Company.

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following table, made up by telegraph, &c., indicates that the total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ending to-day have been \$5,543,837,014, against \$5,553,561,176 last week and \$5,856,986,000 the corresponding week last year.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week ending February 2.	1918.	1917.	Per Cent.
New York	\$2,282,618,530	\$2,769,056,815	-17.6
Chicago	352,529,284	392,723,575	-10.2
Philadelphia	253,620,612	281,697,617	-10.0
Boston	186,118,478	187,358,977	-0.8
Kansas City	110,572,645	102,285,830	+7.7
St. Louis	79,317,059	77,244,249	+2.7
San Francisco	50,376,020	64,023,045	-21.3
Pittsburgh	36,506,567	42,060,735	-13.2
Baltimore	31,735,229	39,928,031	-20.5
New Orleans	53,520,145	29,443,104	+81.8
Eleven cities, 5 days	\$3,548,095,084	\$4,085,885,558	-12.2
Other cities, 5 days	715,498,763	591,013,274	+21.1
Total all cities, 5 days	\$4,303,594,747	\$4,676,898,832	-8.0
All cities, 1 day	1,240,242,267	1,180,088,228	+5.1
Total all cities for week	\$5,543,837,014	\$5,856,986,060	-5.3

*Partly estimated.

The full details for the week covered by the above will be given next Saturday. We cannot furnish them to-day, clearings being made up by the clearing houses at noon on Saturday, and hence in the above the last day of the week has to be in all cases estimated, as we go to press Friday night.

Detailed figures for the week ending Jan. 26 follow:

Clearings at—	Week ending January 26.				
	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
New York	3,095,623,826	3,139,635,725	-1.4	2,711,677,439	1,665,427,669
Philadelphia	310,575,622	281,593,932	+10.3	197,845,628	144,309,436
Pittsburgh	77,048,208	81,257,373	-5.2	59,999,451	45,194,249
Baltimore	36,841,933	42,137,170	-12.6	42,625,157	31,936,782
Buffalo	17,060,196	16,410,147	+4.0	13,626,232	10,262,782
Washington	11,357,453	8,999,927	+26.2	8,454,987	7,070,462
Albany	4,139,390	5,171,969	-20.1	4,287,500	6,193,641
Rochester	5,293,704	6,181,141	-15.8	4,862,516	3,546,566
Seranton	3,353,650	3,225,217	+4.0	2,840,998	3,040,328
Syracuse	3,345,536	3,014,178	+11.0	2,514,781	2,102,892
Reading	1,974,774	2,531,405	-22.0	1,958,249	1,329,820
Wilmington	2,459,449	3,070,693	-19.2	2,385,399	1,398,290
Wilkes-Barre	1,989,599	2,004,310	-1.2	1,378,676	1,538,564
Wheeling	3,500,000	3,609,426	-3.0	2,654,260	1,703,565
Trenton	2,095,817	2,093,240	+0.1	1,911,429	1,404,329
Lancaster	2,204,316	2,156,871	+2.2	1,711,083	1,235,930
York	1,027,184	1,075,507	-4.5	944,244	785,900
Erie	1,618,645	1,517,574	+6.7	1,098,607	852,894
Chester	1,182,901	1,549,849	-23.7	1,041,262	639,215
Binghamton	830,800	820,600	+1.2	704,100	560,800
Greensburg	600,000	352,039	+70.7	788,452	611,943
Montclair	522,678	577,927	-9.7	339,125	366,999
Total Middle	3,584,458,701	3,608,985,930	-0.7	3,064,789,486	1,931,512,356
Boston	218,805,574	209,516,201	+3.0	175,453,429	136,940,005
Providence	9,178,600	9,801,500	-6.4	9,081,100	6,527,200
Hartford	6,604,908	7,578,374	-10.2	6,587,629	4,861,089
New Haven	3,790,900	4,718,500	-21.6	3,854,394	2,936,460
Springfield	3,110,007	3,624,622	-14.2	4,054,037	2,354,218
Portland	2,150,000	2,500,000	-14.0	1,975,000	1,652,218
Worcester	2,577,592	3,611,812	-20.3	3,057,475	2,089,852
Fall River	1,610,063	1,482,672	+8.6	1,742,364	1,136,364
New Bedford	1,536,549	1,697,149	-9.5	1,179,712	998,838
Holyoke	764,001	903,478	-15.4	741,447	624,403
Lowell	1,005,576	1,057,958	-7.6	890,240	567,516
Bangor	648,209	464,938	+39.6	281,957	366,592
Total New Eng.	248,990,884	247,289,204	+0.7	209,048,904	161,034,927

Note.—For Canadian clearings see "Commercial and Miscellaneous News."

Clearings at—

Week ending January 26.

	1918.		Inc. or Dec.	1916.		1915.
	\$	%		\$	%	
Chicago	456,858,372	150,221,996	-3.0	355,990,827	288,085,237	
Cincinnati	44,682,884	39,892,477	+12.0	30,488,800	23,384,100	
Cleveland	70,637,630	57,868,919	+22.1	37,366,480	24,253,944	
Detroit	49,314,321	49,793,100	-1.0	32,811,275	19,940,694	
Milwaukee	23,906,323	20,729,404	+15.3	17,812,248	16,283,485	
Indianapolis	11,123,066	12,599,358	-11.7	9,348,953	6,538,169	
Columbus	9,163,500	9,806,500	-6.6	7,872,500	5,724,100	
Toledo	9,228,866	11,627,865	-20.7	8,202,297	5,117,728	
Peoria	4,410,892	4,900,000	+12.8	3,649,860	2,890,653	
Grand Rapids	4,419,235	4,136,266	+6.8	3,662,374	2,643,665	
Dayton	2,953,481	3,737,281	-21.0	2,625,468	1,871,439	
Evansville	2,998,085	2,437,828	+23.0	1,657,353	951,835	
Springfield, Ill.	1,548,274	1,788,278	-13.4	1,097,219	915,274	
Youngstown	3,139,363	3,236,695	-3.0	2,025,578	1,041,142	
Fort Wayne	1,051,412	1,751,814	-40.0	1,264,734	1,189,254	
Lexington	1,000,000	1,130,528	-6.2	959,758	941,089	
Akron	5,436,000	5,072,000	+7.2	3,331,000	1,470,000	
Rockford	1,501,595	1,233,402	+23.7	998,088	798,400	
South Bend	949,307	830,000	+14.4	787,736	590,341	
Canton	3,000,000	3,259,118	-3.9	1,929,670	1,290,000	
Quincy	1,110,432	888,523	+25.0	765,125	625,374	
Springfield, O.	1,173,593	1,100,474	+6.6	862,141	735,714	
Bloomington	917,350	958,407	-3.2	699,320	607,349	
Mansfield	1,040,623	865,746	+20.2	599,662	427,652	
Decatur	792,342	686,275	+15.5	583,211	389,526	
Jacksonville, Ill.	457,754	355,149	+28.7	251,832	204,870	
Danville	460,109	454,664	-5.1	447,573	446,867	
Lima	715,000	650,000	+10.0	567,921	401,524	
Lansing	950,000	1,069,162	-11.1	988,020	426,407	
Owensboro	550,997	1,047,924	-47.4	432,157	343,530	
Ann Arbor	330,000	300,000	+10.0	237,900	223,219	
Adrian	72,793	64,126	+13.5	36,819	34,054	
Tot. Mid. West.	696,070,639	693,643,169	+0.4	530,253,618	409,719,533	
San Francisco	87,264,001	79,308,984	+10.0	50,694,138	45,712,934	
Los Angeles	28,194,000	30,734,000	-8.3	21,044,634	16,344,124	
Seattle	27,378,102	17,585,246	+55.7	10,899,450	9,493,911	
Portland	16,738,715	13,383,842	+25.1	9,324,000	9,714,394	
Salt Lake City	11,753,315	12,113,132	-3.0	6,722,977	5,026,273	
Spokane	6,931,409	5,004,667	+36.5	3,587,325	2,868,755	
Yreka	3,628,462	2,252,559	+61.1	1,449,394	1,098,081	
Oakland	5,000,881	4,516,540	+10.7	3,152,935	2,935,050	
Sacramento	3,393,399	2,197,312	+54.4	2,000,514	1,558,398	
San Diego	2,106,506	2,483,804	-15.2	1,600,102	1,559,282	
Stockton	1,891,038	1,481,683	+27.7	1,017,137	802,008	
Fresno	2,107,184	1,395,706	+51.0	810,824	700,000	
Pasadena	836,221	1,241,411	-32.6	540,340	811,303	
San Jose	809,126	733,062	+10.4	450,340	490,616	
North Yakima	542,089	466,476	+16.3	255,000	247,685	
Reno	525,000	500,000	+5.0	309,000	275,000	
Long Beach	782,736	614,909	+27.3	412,140	475,240	
Total Pacific	197,932,184	176,017,240	+12.4	114,834,811	101,303,654	
Kansas City	197,787,685	127,886,741	+55.3	76,778,713	73,851,059	
Minneapolis	29,767,362	24,780,442	+20.1	24,000,655	25,922,130	
Omaha	46,500,000	30,847,597	+50.7	20,881,407	16,830,222	
St. Paul	14,033,968	11,955,737	+17.8	14,452,534	10,565,754	
Denver	19,869,551	13,419,672	+48.1	9,882,038	7,782,697	
St. Joseph	16,436,375	13,174,283	+24.8	9,013,150	6,956,473	
Des Moines	7,532,504	6,280,218	+20.0	4,619,979	4,196,241	
Wichita	7,232,316	6,358,652	+13.7	4,418,362	3,710,849	
Duluth	4,405,981	4,486,363	-1.8	4,641,542	3,366,809	
Sioux City	7,502,493	4,972,315	+50.9	3,900,000	2,953,553	
Lincoln	3,774,238	2,987,434	+26.3	2,224,140	1,828,545	
Davenport	2,282,556	2,200,000	+3.8	1,542,021	1,400,192	
Topeka	3,426,475	2,673,516	+28.2	1,550,899	1,353,109	
Cedar Rapids	1,698,204	1,720,548	-1.3	1,503,531	1,302,214	
Waterloo	2,249,437	1,952,188	+15.2	2,125,298	1,331,108	
Helena	1,724,282	1,643,278	+4.9	930,476	1,037,278	
Colorado Springs	799,998	858,028	-13.9	692,880	560,000	
Pueblo	812,461	830,390	-17.7	468,289	479,858	
Fargo	1,797,667	1,402,740	+28.2	1,638,158	1,068,337	
Aberdeen	1,069,627	679,400	+57.4	731,968	480,190	
Freemont	786,380	598,550	+31.4	428,561	395,287	
Billings	1,102,695	730,771	+50.9	434,712	304,191	
Hastings	516,667	364,991	+41.7	214,999	147,087	

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

In advance of the pending price-fixing bill (which has not yet made its appearance), a usually well-informed Washington correspondent reports the President as desiring to go very slowly in this important matter, "realizing that the system of price-fixing on the necessities of life must result from a popular demand for Governmental interference rather than from any sense of forearmedness on the part of the Administration." If the bill waits for such a popular demand it is likely to wait long, and this correspondent is probably right in saying that the methods followed in regulating coal distribution and fixing its price "have not been calculated to increase the popularity of general price-fixing legislation in Congress."

The Food Administration has issued an explanation of "the meaning of food control." The public, says this statement, conceived a mistaken notion that a radical lowering of wholesale and retail prices was the object sought, whereas the object was to feed America and her allies at the most reasonable obtainable prices, and since reasonable prices are not necessarily low, and war inevitably pushes to higher levels, the real question is to get produced and distributed enough food to feed the people. "Low prices in America," proceeds this statement, "will not win the war, but increased food production in America will." Speculative profits have already been almost or quite eliminated in many food lines; speculation and actual profiteering on food necessities are being or have been stopped, and "for the first time in history an attempt, which now seems assured of success, has been made to curb the greed of speculators during a time of national peril."

Now there was a clamor over scarcity and prices, especially of vegetables, in the early months of last year, and a loud cry (vaguely addressed to Government, as usual) that somebody should do something, and do it speedily. It is also undeniable that what the consumer wants is that some retailer be found with a supply of necessities, on sale without uncomfortable restrictions and at prices tending down rather than up; only in this way can the consumer be helped. Viewed from this angle, it is not unjust to say that the control, now three months in statutory existence, has not demonstrably accomplished any material good. Yet it is idle to enter upon argument about this, because the advocates of such measures can always fall back on the impossibility of proving a negative, and they always have the recourse of asserting (what, of course, nobody can prove or disprove) that even if prices have not fallen as desired they would have risen out of sight but for the Lever Law. We willingly admit, however, that whatever be said of some of the methods adopted, there seems considerable truth in the statements regarding speculation.

But now we find, with regret and also with some surprise, that Mr. Hoover seems to have caught the infection, and is calling for more law and more power. He is quoted as saying that the extension of the Lever Law ought to cover control of distribution, in order that all may fare alike and needless consumption be prevented, and that foodstuffs in food manufactures should be controlled in order to eliminate those less essential; to quote his words:

"It appears to me that we should attack the non-essential use of foodstuffs and that we should at-

tack the points of unnecessary consumption of foodstuffs. By this means we can place the burden where it belongs—on the luxurious and greedy, and not upon the poor. This implies some further measures of control in distribution and in non-essential use."

The context indicates that this relates only to the trades and not to the consumer, although something has lately been said about a possible undertaking of a scheme of rationing, and it has been ordered that the retailer shall not sell wheat flour to the consumer unless he would buy a specified minimum of other cereals for mixing—this sort of "combination" sale having been one of the matters lately complained of in connection with sugar. Mr. Hoover's ration card for an "honor system of food saving," printed on Thursday, suggesting no limit on sea food, poultry, game, non-wheat cereals, vegetables, fruits and milk, mentions a per capita consumption of some other articles which appears liberal enough; yet it is against the obvious drift to more and more minute and extended compulsion that we feel bound to protest. Towards Mr. Hoover himself the country has no feeling other than respectful admiration; his appointment was one eminently fit, and if any man can successfully carry out an unnatural and probably impossible task, he is the man. Yet even he is liable to be pushed away from the moderation which at first commended him, and it may be that the holding back of speculation and profiteering which he claims (however low in the scale of being we classify the speculator in necessities in war-time) has come in some large part from the voluntary action to which he has appealed. At this point, also, we must say that too much praise cannot be given him for his appeals to the reason and patriotism of the people along the lines of economy and the stopping of wastes; here we did sorely need a lesson, and the unpleasant situation has been supplying it. We still need it; we still have room for it; and Providence has perhaps not given us its full measure.

All this controlling is extra-constitutional as well as exotic; there is no place in our scheme for dictators, and there has been in our history only a little of dictation, quickly abandoned as peace returned. Yet now, if we take the newspaper accounts, men have assumed to order persons not to open their business places on Monday, although using neither fuel nor lights, notwithstanding the Lever Law undertakes to control only the distribution and prices of fuel. As for the validity of that and like laws, the Supreme Court will not pass a judgment until a case arises through resistance and an attempt to punish; if such a case arises it would be unsafe to assume that they will be pronounced contrary to the Constitution, although admittedly outside of it. Emergency will be pleaded, and let us cheerfully concede to emergency its utmost force. When this is done, however, something remains. Probably there is not one of us who would not patiently give up all food on one day of the week, if convinced that the sacrifice would materially help the cause; but there is a difference between reaching such conviction for one's self and being ordered thus and so because an official says *he* has reached it. The right of private judgment is an ultimate right; and in contending for the preservation of rights for all time we may stand upon that right as to matters of private conduct.

Even this statement recognizes some limitations which need not be pointed out. But this is our un-

natural and unprecedented situation: we are asked to make sacrifices, to trust our temporary rulers, to push patriotism, to carry voluntary aid to the utmost. Let us do so; we cannot wisely and safely do less. But also remember that the country is moving on dangerous lines and incurring the hazard of commitment against return to the tried and normal path. Grant that we must accept emergency; challenge it, and make sure we do not yield too much. Instead of facing towards and yielding readily to the call for new and untried powers and laws, face *from* all such and avoid the mistake of supposing that virtue is in statute and not in the serious action of the people. Above all, let us constantly remind ourselves (lest we forget) that such things are accepted only as necessities of war and that *we will positively abandon them as soon as that is past.*

In view of the rigid and effective censorship of news at the German borders there appears encouragement to accept with caution the sensational accounts reaching here, via London and Amsterdam, this week of the labor strikes and the revolts of the Socialist element in Berlin, Hamburg and other large German centres and manufacturing communities. It is not altogether improbable that the circulation of reports of this character would be considered not undesirable by the military authorities for their psychological effect upon their enemies—their tendency to create the impression that the war will soon end, thereby causing a slackening down on the part of the Entente of preparations for a long struggle. However, there is no doubt something going on. In Berlin alone, according to news agency dispatches reaching neutral countries from Germany, 700,000 men and women have ceased work, while in Kiel, in towns along the Rhine, in the Westphalian coal regions and other districts in the Empire including Bavaria, the situation is said to be serious. Martial law is reported to have been proclaimed in Hamburg and other centres. In Hamburg the military commander is said to have ordered the cessation of the strikes and to have demanded that further demonstrations by labor, or in the form of public meetings of the people, be discontinued. There are also said to have been wholesale arrests of Socialist leaders on the charge of fomenting strikes or because of their hostile attitude toward the policy of the militaristic elements with regard to peace and franchise reforms. Among the industries connected with the war that are suffering from the shut-down of labor are said to be the great ship building yards of Kiel, the military airplane plants at Adlarshof, the great arsenals and munition works at Spandau and the great coal and iron mines and foundries in the Westphalian region. Berlin papers received at Amsterdam contained the characteristically German explanation that the authorities do not refuse to treat with the proper labor leaders. They merely take the position that on important political questions they cannot negotiate with the workers and in any case with strikers. The Berlin "Tageblatt" states that at a meeting of Berlin strikers on Wednesday a resolution was adopted declaring that the strikers will oppose to the utmost of their power any reprisals against their leaders or representatives. These reprisals, according to one report, already had begun throughout the country following the refusal of Herr Wallraf, Minister of the Interior, to meet the strikers. Wallraf's action in going into conference with Lieutenant-

General von Stein, former Prussian Minister of War and now Commander of the home forces, possibly with a view to suppressing the strikes by military force, further angered the men and women, for the latter also in many cases have gone out. Advices by way of Amsterdam declare that the Social Democratic party representation in the Reichstag has sent a demand to the President of that body for the immediate calling of the Reichstag on account of the serious situation. The next plenary sitting of the House was fixed some time ago for Feb. 15. As the labor troubles and popular disaffection in Berlin follow so closely recent similar developments in Vienna there seems reason to believe that the call on the people of other countries by the Russian Bolsheviki is bearing some measure of fruit. Singularly enough very little of a definite nature has come forward from Austria this week concerning the uprisings in that country and from the advices at hand it is difficult to judge what the real situation is.

These labor uprisings appear to have created a distinct sentiment in financial circles in New York that peace negotiations of a really serious character are much closer than appeared probable but a few weeks ago. Certainly no other specific developments appear to have been sufficiently important to account for this change of attitude. President Wilson's letter to the Farmers' Conference at Urbana, Illinois, on Thursday attracted wide attention because of his statement that he believes the crisis of the war close at hand and because of his confident forecast as to the outcome. The letter appears in full on a subsequent page of the "Chronicle." "You will realize," said the President, "as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue."

Abroad there appears to have been no really important pronouncements by Governmental authorities casting any light on possible negotiations. The Marquis of Lansdowne, leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, on Thursday in an address in London said that he concurred entirely with the recent speeches of David Lloyd George, the British Premier, and President Wilson on peace aims. As the speaker a few weeks ago published a letter, it will be recalled, containing the suggestion of a peace by compromise, this latest statement of his position is at least interesting. "I believe," he said, "all of us are ready to prolong this war, terrible as it is, until we can get a clean peace." Continuing he said, "But it is our desire that the time for obtaining that clean peace should, if possible, not be too long delayed, and that no opportunity should be neglected of bringing it nearer. By a clean peace, I mean a peace which will be honorable and durable." "It has been stated," he said, "that there is no half way house between defeat and victory. If that is so, then what we are looking for is complete victory in the fullest sense of the word." But it was untrue, the speaker said, that a victory in the field could not be a really complete victory until one belligerent had got the other completely at his mercy. The Allies had had some glorious successes in the field, but he did not know whether any high authority "at this moment is prepared to tell us that a crushing decisive victory in the field is within sight. On

the contrary, we constantly are told and are led to accustom ourselves more and more to the ideas of victory which can be accomplished by the gradual exhaustion of the resources, military and economic, of the enemy." Such a process of attrition necessarily must take a very long time to accomplish. He had seen it stated that it would take two years and, if that were so, "are we not justified in asking ourselves what a delay of two years really means?"

Replying to a question in the House of Commons on Thursday, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the assertion that the war aims of the Entente Powers were to be drawn up by a conference now sitting in Paris, was incorrect. This conference is attended by representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, and is really a meeting of the Supreme War Council. It is presided over by Georges Clemenceau, the French Premier. The United States is represented by General Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff of the American Army. The other participants are: for Great Britain, Premier Lloyd George and Major-General Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, sub-Chief of the British General Staff; for Italy, Premier Orlando, Baron Sonnino, the Foreign Minister, and General Cadorna; for France, Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister; General Ferdinand Foch, Chief of Staff of the Ministry of War, and General Maximo Weygand.

The Italian front has been the scene of the most active of the military operations this week. A spectacular drive was successfully carried out against the Austro-German lines in the mountain region of northern Italy on the Asiago Plateau sector on Tuesday. The enemy positions which were penetrated were tenaciously held despite strong counter attacks. Later in the week additional gains were reported, though the Berlin War Office, in admitting the reverse to the Teutonic Allied line, asserted that the Italians repeatedly tried to bring up reinforcements to widen the breaches they had made, but that their efforts failed. The Italian victory at this particular point assumes importance because the Austro-Germans since their recent strong attempt to break through from the hill region to the Venetian Plain failed around Monte Tomba and sectors west have been bringing up reinforcements in the Asiago district preparatory to a further series of attacks designed to reach the lowlands around Bassano and Vicenza. In France, and also in Belgium, fighting consists mainly of operations by the artillery divisions on both sides, the infantry work being confined to small trench raiding operations and reconnoissances.

A feature of the week has been greater activity of air raids. Paris was subjected to a bombardment on Wednesday night, 14 tons of bombs, according to the Berlin War Office, having been dropped on the city and considerable damage occasioned. Twenty persons were killed and about 50 wounded and one of the raiding machines was brought down. Two raids also have occurred on London, the first being on Monday, in which 47 were killed and 169 injured, while the second, which began on Tuesday night, crossed the coast of Essex in Kent, and some of the machines tried to penetrate into London about an hour later, but apparently without success. Meanwhile reports from Geneva speak of an air raid by the British on Mannheim on Thursday night, which gave the German people a hint of the penalties they

may have to suffer for attacking open towns of their enemies. An Associated Press dispatch announces that 4 American aviators attached to a French squadron had participated in a bombing raid over Germany. All returned safely. The Germans on Wednesday made an attack on a small American post, killing 2 and wounding 4 others. This position on the French front had been searched for for several days, but on Wednesday morning, aided by heavy fog and covered by a violent artillery barrage, the Germans decided to attack.

The mortality among British merchant ships from enemy torpedo boats and mines increased for the week ending Jan. 27 to 15 vessels, comparing with 8 the week preceding. Of the total, 9 were above 1,600 tons and the remainder under that size, which compares with 6 large and 2 small vessels for the week previous. Announcement was made in France and cabled to this side on Wednesday that the total tonnage of former German steamships ready for the high seas service, most of which are now transferring men and materials to France, is approximately 500,000. The list gave the number of these steamships that had already arrived in France as 16, including the *Leviathan*, formerly the *Vaterland*, and the *Mount Vernon*, formerly the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*. Latest reports are that the Turkish cruiser *Sultan Wawuz Selim*, formerly the German cruiser *Goeben*, which ran aground last week at the entrance to the Dardanelles, had been refloated and has entered the Dardanelles. The transport and the fleet auxiliary which was sunk about a month ago in the Mediterranean were the *Aragon* and the *Osmanieh*. Both were merchant ships before being taken over for war service. Spanish ships in American ports are experiencing difficulty in obtaining coal to proceed, which is supposed to be a measure decided on as a retaliation for Spain's interference with the shipment of goods across her frontier into France. Our own War Trade Board denies that any general order has been issued. "It is not correct to say," declares the Board in a formal statement, "that Spanish ships are being generally held up, by means of refusing bunkers or otherwise. It is expected further clearances will be granted. Each case is dealt with on its own facts, and in a few cases bunker licenses have been withheld, as where a ship has been loaded in whole or in part with commodities as to which export licenses could not be allowed under the policy of the War Trade Board." Announcement has been made officially by the German Government of an extension of the submarine blockade to the Azores and Cape Verde Islands. The text was transmitted to the State Department from the German Government through the Swiss Legation, which represents German interests in the United States. The decree bears date of January 5 1918, and is described as a supplement to the decree of January 31 1917. It establishes two very large barred areas in the North Atlantic Ocean. One is around the Cape Verde Islands, off the Senegalese coast of Africa. The other extends from Madeira and Azores Islands and includes both these groups. The metes and bounds of the new barred zone areas, charted on the naval hydrographic chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, show that both zones cover the routes between South American ports and Europe and North American and European ports and Africa.

News from Russia is highly indefinite. The Government Commissaries announce that diplomatic relations with Rumania have been broken and that the Rumanian Legation and all the Rumanian representatives in Petrograd will be sent out of the country by the shortest route. At our own State Department, advices from Petrograd indicate "a general mix-up of the whole situation." The Red Guard and some Russian soldiers' organizations have been dissolved. Telegraphic communication has been re-established between Sweden and Helsingfors, and the Finnish Senate has moved from the latter place. Threats have been made upon the life of American Ambassador Francis at Petrograd by Russian anarchists "if anything happened to their comrades" in this country.

The security markets in London have this week ruled firm. Some improvement has been evident even in Russian bonds at the English centre, which suggests that British interests are beginning to take a more hopeful view of the Russian situation. Shipping shares in particular have ruled better. Gilt edged securities have faced the competition of an intensive "Tank" campaign for the sale of war bonds, which is now in active progress. Weakness in Spanish issues accompanied the announcement in America of the stoppage of Spanish transatlantic service with New York. The resumption of air attacks not unnaturally resulted in considerable nervousness, but hardly sufficient to be called an important factor of restraint in the markets. On Thursday an unusually dense fog restricted business. The statement by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the expenditures of the nation were contracting slightly was one reason for the week's firmness.

Arrangements are proceeding for another New South Wales Government loan at $5\frac{3}{4}\%$, to be issued at par and redeemable in 1922, this to meet the £12,648,000 loan maturing in September.

The British Chancellor's remarks in the House of Commons this week touching possible conscription of capital were not as satisfying as those on the decrease in war expenditures. He stated that he has an open mind on capital conscription, that he regards the matter an academic question and intends to look into its merits. His remarks were referred to at the various annual meetings of the London banks which were held this week. Sir Felix Shuster at the meeting of the Union of London & Smith's Bank said that if capital were nothing more than the helpmeet of the idle rich he would say take it. But workers should know that capital is essential to industry, to new enterprise, employment, better conditions, and a higher standard of living for the people. Referring to the future, Sir Felix declared that it will test the powers of the wisest statesmen to devise means of raising money by taxation and at the same time interfere as little as possible with industrial developments. The country must produce more and buy less, he added, advocating taxation on expenditure, especially luxuries.

Sir Edward Holden, Chairman and Managing Director of the London City & Midland Bank, in his annual address to stockholders, praised the American banking system as a model for Great Britain, urging that considerable changes in the

British banking laws be made as soon as possible in order to cope with the changed conditions brought about by the war. He explained in detail the working of the American system, declaring that "from a financial point of view" the entry of the United States into the war had vastly strengthened the Entente position. He also detailed the extensive measures which Germany has taken to bring her banking resources up to the requirements of war times and reconstruction. "The United States," he said, "has widened her banking system since the war began and Germany has entirely changed hers. Great Britain has tried to get along under the Act of 1844. This is not enough. The time has come for the repeal of the old Act and I ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to appoint a committee of six bankers for its immediate consideration." "In Germany," he said, "the ratio of gold to notes was 72% and the ratio of cash to liabilities 63% in July 1914. In Dec. 1917 the ratio had been reduced to 21% and 20%, respectively. The total issue of paper money had reached £144,000,000 in Dec. 1913, £335,000,000 in Dec. 1914 and £984,000,000 in Dec. 1917. War loans, he said, totaled £3,647,000,000, and floating debts £1,450,000,000, a total of £5,100,000,000, against £4,900,000,000 for great Britain. If the Bank of England's January balance sheet were reconstructed on the basis of other Government banks instead of being divided into issue and banking departments, Sir Edward showed that the ratio of gold to notes would be 129% and the ratio of cash to liabilities 33.5%, comparing with 76% and 19% respectively under the present system.

The British Treasury statement for the week ending Jan. 26 showed a substantial gain in the amount of Treasury bills sold, though the amount of Treasury bills repaid also showed a considerable increase over the figures of a week ago. Revenues registered a further slight falling off. This, however, was counteracted by a reduction of over £20,000,000 in expenditures. In round numbers, the week's expenditures totaled £37,485,000 (against £58,369,000 for the week ended Jan. 19), while the total outflow, including repayment of Treasury bills, advances and other items, was £139,061,000, as against £128,789,000 the previous week. Repayments of Treasury bills were £73,520,000, compared with £58,786,000, and advances repaid were £22,000,000, against £6,500,000. Receipts from all sources amounted to £138,937,000, as contrasted with £127,758,000 the week previous. Of this total, revenues contributed £21,447,000, against £23,962,000. Treasury bills were issued to the sum of £73,298,000, which compares with £53,724,000 the previous week; war savings certificates amount to £2,500,000, against £2,600,000, and other debts incurred £4,125,000, against £16,127,000 the week preceding. National war bonds totaled £37,497,000 and compare with £26,145,000. No new advances were needed this week, as against a total of £5,000,000 last week. Treasury bills outstanding amount to £1,084,865,000. A week ago the total was £1,085,081,000. The Treasury balance stands at £16,517,000, in comparison with £16,642,000 a week ago.

The Paris markets have shown a tendency towards depression, an air raid by German planes having apparently produced some degree of nervousness. It was officially announced on Thursday that four squadrons of German air craft had attacked the

French capital on Wednesday night, killing 20 persons and injuring 50 others. Some material damage was done in the raid. Berlin reports that 14 tons of bombs were dropped in Paris, "as a reprisal," and the statement says that the raid on the French capital was the first systematic attack in the air. The condition of winter wheat in France on Jan. 1 compared with that of a year ago shows a gain of 8%. If this is maintained to maturity, it means a remarkable increase in the yield per acre, the "Journal Officiel" giving the acreage of winter wheat this year as 800,000 acres greater than a year ago. A bread ration of 300 grammes (slightly less than 11 ounces) a day for each person was approved by the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by a vote of 385 to 92, after an interpellation by the Socialists who held that the quantity is insufficient for a laborer. Victor Bouret, Minister of Provisions, explained that the present bread cards were provisional and that through the efforts of the agricultural commissioners the grain production will be increased.

In a review of the German financial situation a correspondent of the "Evening Post" sends from Zurich some interesting figures. The total result of Germany's seven war loans, he shows, is 72,797,000,000 marks. The credits for war expenses up to date as voted by the Reichstag are 94 milliards, which was to be sufficient until the end of November, and a further 15 milliards the expenditure of which began in December. The non-covered amount is therefore more than 21 milliards, or 22.56% of the whole direct war expenses. Superficially regarded, the correspondent argues, this appears satisfactory enough. But it is obvious that the 72 milliards raised during the first three years of the war are made up not only of profits or savings of the German national economy, but are also to a very large extent results of national liquidation. When retail merchants and big importers have sold out their whole stocks of goods, when farmers and peasants have a diminished quantity of livestock and fields not properly manured, their accumulations of capital during the war time from which purchases of war bonds are made was not profits and not expenses saved, it was really a part of the productive capital held by them before the war. According to Dr. Helfferich, the correspondent continues, the German national income when he was in office was 35 billion marks at a maximum, from which only about 10 billion marks could be considered as available for increasing the national capital. The rest served for consumption. It is obvious, continued the correspondent, that in view of the high prices of all commodities, high wages and high prices of war materials, the national income has been more than 105 billion marks during the three years of war, at least in its monetary value. It is necessary to add to these 105 billion about 50% increase of wages and profits. This would mean a national income of 160 billion marks during the first three years of war.

German newspapers, as reported by cable, declare that the supply of barley for German breweries is to be stopped, thus bringing the whole brewery industry to a standstill; not even beer for the army will be produced. This action is the result of the exceedingly bad harvest of oats necessitating the use of barley for fodder for the army's horses. Indirect advices from Vienna announce that the grain

warehouses there have suffered severely by fire, causing enormous losses. Revolutionists are suspected of responsibility for these fires. Another dispatch states that only one flour mill—but the largest in Kaiser Ebersdorf in the suburb of Vienna—was burned, all the grain, flour and machinery being destroyed. This mill played an important part in provisioning Vienna.

Official bank rates at leading European centres continue to be quoted at 5% in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Copenhagen; 5½% in Italy and Portugal; 6% in Petrograd and Norway; 4½% in Switzerland, Holland and Spain, and 7% in Sweden. In London the private bank rate has remained at 4 1-32% for sixty days and 4 1-16% for ninety days. Money on call in London is still quoted at 3½%. No reports have been received by cable of open market rates at other European centres, so far as we have been able to learn.

This week's statement of the Bank of England showed a decline in its stock of gold on hand of £307,734. This loss compares with a reported gain a week ago. Note circulation was increased £673,000; hence total reserves registered the large reduction of £981,000. Deposits, however, were reduced and the proportion of reserve to liabilities was advanced to 19.37%, as compared with 19.33% a week ago and 16.60% last year. The decrease in public deposits totaled £3,578,000, while other deposits were reduced £1,796,000. Government securities were contracted £964,000. Loans (other securities) decreased £3,325,000. Threadneedle Street's gold holdings aggregate £58,606,952, comparing with £56,664,712 a year ago and £52,687,976 in 1916. Reserves total £31,160,000, as against £35,513,637 in 1917 and £36,938,556 the previous year. Loans now stand at £91,889,000. At this date last year the total was £35,727,351 and in 1916 £105,140,129. The Bank reports, as of Jan. 26, the amount of currency notes outstanding as £188,992,981, as against £189,241,394 a week ago. The amount of gold held for the redemption of such notes remains at £28,500,000. Our special correspondent is no longer able to give details by cable of the gold movement into and out of the Bank for the Bank week, inasmuch as the Bank has discontinued such reports. We append a tabular statement of comparisons:

	1918. Jan. 30.	1917. Jan. 31.	1916. Feb. 2.	1915. Feb. 3.	1914. Feb. 4.
Circulation.....	45,896,000	39,601,075	34,199,420	34,526,925	28,439,095
Public deposits....	38,236,000	44,764,140	58,245,525	38,611,418	10,722,055
Other deposits.....	122,644,000	168,777,346	98,583,710	123,936,041	51,793,090
Govern't securities..	55,875,000	180,373,392	32,838,061	21,324,358	11,255,998
Other securities....	91,889,000	35,727,351	105,140,129	109,088,719	35,092,752
Res'v notes & coin	31,160,000	35,513,637	36,938,556	51,271,657	33,266,041
Coin and bullion...	58,606,952	56,664,712	52,687,976	67,648,582	43,355,136
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	19.37%	16.65%	23.65%	31.13%	53.38%
Bank rate.....	5%	3½%	5%	5%	3%

The Bank of France in its weekly statement shows another increase in its gold holdings, namely 1,552,000 francs. The gain was in the amount held by the Bank itself, no change having occurred in the amount of gold held abroad during the week. Total gold holdings (both at home and abroad) now stand at 5,362,207,116 francs, comparing with 5,131,163,153 francs in 1917 (of which amount 3,336,006,060 francs were held in vault and 1,795,157,092 francs abroad) and 5,019,580,549 francs (all in vault) in 1916. During the week silver holdings increased

574,000 francs. Note circulation showed the substantial increase of 371,704,000 francs. Bills discounted gained 121,844,000 francs. Treasury deposits declined 36,468,000 francs. General deposits registered a gain of 116,712,000 francs and the Bank's advances diminished 6,254,000 francs. Notes in circulation are now 23,534,337,810 francs. At this time last year the total was 17,514,325,755 francs, and in 1916 the amount was 14,034,413,320 francs. On July 30 1914, the period just preceding the outbreak of the war, the amount outstanding was 6,683,184,785 francs. Comparisons of the various items with the statement of last week and the corresponding dates in 1917 and 1916 are as follows:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Gold Holdings—	Changes for Week. Francs.	Status as of		
		Jan. 31 1918. Francs.	Feb. 1 1917. Francs.	Feb. 3 1916. Francs.
In France	Inc. 1,652,000	3,325,098,632	3,336,000,000	5,010,580,549
Abroad	No change	2,037,103,454	1,795,157,092	.....
Total	Inc. 1,652,000	5,362,207,116	5,131,163,153	5,019,580,549
Silver	Inc. 574,000	248,422,857	279,282,575	353,149,517
Bills discounted	Inc. 121,844,000	1,110,296,684	709,193,326	468,950,266
Advances	Dec. 6,254,000	1,226,875,510	1,268,254,669	1,274,582,602
Note circulation	Inc. 371,704,000	23,534,337,810	17,514,325,755	14,034,413,320
Treasury deposits	Dec. 36,468,000	17,113,246	52,605,936	114,958,743
General deposits	Inc. 116,712,000	2,973,103,952	2,340,048,377	1,909,550,633

The Imperial Bank of Germany in its weekly statement, issued as of Jan. 23, shows the following changes: Total coin and bullion increased £790,000 mks.; gold increased 102,000 mks.; Treasury notes were reduced 63,664,000 mks.; notes of other banks increased 1,716,000 mks.; bills discounted showed the large reduction of 395,547,000 mks.; advances decreased 10,341,000 mks.; investments declined 2,183,000 mks.; other securities were contracted 49,815,000 mks.; notes in circulation decreased 125,114,000 mks., while deposits registered a heavy decline, namely, 348,471,000 mks. Other liabilities were reduced 36,152,000 mks. As comparisons with the statement of the previous week are not available, it is not possible to give the total of note circulation, loans and discounts, &c. The Bank's stock of gold is given as 2,406,032,000 mks., which compares with 2,523,184,000 mks. a year ago and 2,451,980,000 mks. at the corresponding period in 1916.

Saturday's bank statement of New York Clearing House members, which will be found in more complete form on a later page of this issue, made a more favorable showing, owing to the increase in reserves. There was, however, a substantial increase, namely \$78,963,000, in the loan item—due mainly to important new corporate financing. Net demand deposits declined \$50,000, to \$3,666,713,000 (Government deposits of \$243,546,000 deducted), although net time deposits were expanded \$5,573,000. Cash in own vaults (members of the Federal Reserve Bank) was reduced \$5,392,000, to \$104,618,000 (not counted as reserve). Reserves in the Federal Reserve Bank of member banks increased \$30,826,000, to \$558,031,000. The reserve in own vaults (State banks and trust companies) showed a contraction of \$1,372,000, to \$18,514,000, while reserves in other depositories (State banks and trust companies) declined \$563,000, to \$9,155,000. Aggregate reserves were increased \$28,891,000, thus bringing up the total to \$585,700,000. At the corresponding date last year the amount on hand was \$813,607,000. The gain in surplus reserves totaled \$29,005,520, there having been a small reduction in reserve requirements—\$114,520. Excess reserves now stand at \$96,681,750, that is on the basis of only 13% reserves for member banks of the Federal

Reserve system (but not counting \$104,618,000 cash in vaults held by these banks), and compare with \$191,383,610 surplus held in 1917, on the basis then ruling of 18% reserves, including cash in vault of member banks.

The local money situation gradually is assuming a position almost as arbitrary as that occupied by sterling exchange. So far as financing war contracts is involved the Treasury is understood to be making payments in advance of sufficient volume to relieve contractors of the necessity of applying to the banks for first accommodation. This leaves the banks to deal with more or less minor transactions. Any important financing of corporations must first receive the consent of the Treasury before appeal may be made to investors. The plan proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the formation of a \$500,000,000 national corporation is referred to in greater detail in another column. It proposes by the use of the facilities of the Federal Reserve banks to meet the financial requirements of [concerns] whose products are in the category of war essentials. Presumably railroads as well as various classes of industrial concerns could qualify under this designation though the Secretary, in a published interview some time ago, suggested that the railroads of the country having the Government guarantee of earnings as an asset could probably from now on be depended upon to obtain their own financial accommodation by issuing notes, bonds, &c., rather than applying directly to the Government. It is significant that three large note issues by railroads have been announced during the current week, namely, \$8,000,000 by the Baltimore & Ohio, which were taken jointly by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. (on private terms but reported to be about 6%), and \$5,000,000 each by the Pennsylvania and the Chicago & North Western Ry., these notes being taken also by bankers at a rate understood to be in the vicinity of 5 3/4%. J. P. Morgan & Co. have discontinued their weekly offerings of \$15,000,000 British Treasury bills. The one-year 5 1/2% secured notes of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland became payable yesterday at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., who requested holders to present their notes as early as possible as the number of separate pieces in the issue will require considerable time in handling. It is understood that payment for these loans was arranged in part by a triangular transaction, including Yokohama as well as London and New York. The British Government, under this plan, issued to the Japanese Government 80,000,000 yen in one year Treasury bills. Of these the whole proceeds are receivable in New York giving a credit for \$40,000,000. In addition \$10,000,000 is payable by Japan for British account of New York in consideration of 300 lacs of Indian rupees.

The banks at New York are making preparations as far as possible for aiding the Government in the forthcoming Liberty Loan. That the campaign for distributing this Loan will soon begin is indicated by the news that Frank R. Wilson, now Assistant Secretary of the Federal Farm Loan Board has been chosen as publicity director for the third Liberty Loan campaign to succeed Oscar A. Price, who has become private secretary to Secretary McAdoo, as Director-General of Railroads. The \$400,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness announced on Jan. 22, subscriptions for which were closed on Tuesday,

were heavily oversubscribed, according to the official announcement by the Treasury, which will make proportionate allotments after the subscriptions have been properly tabulated in order to keep the amounts within the limit set.

Referring to money rates in detail, loans on call have covered a range for the week of $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 6% , as against $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 6% a week ago. On Monday 4% was the high and low for the day, as well as the basis for renewals. On Tuesday there was a decline to $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ for the maximum and $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ low, while renewals were also made at $3\frac{3}{4}\%$. On Wednesday and Thursday the range was $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 4% , and $3\frac{3}{4}\%$ still the ruling rate. Friday's rates were 4% to 6% with 4% the renewal basis. For fixed maturities rates were not changed from $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 6% for sixty and ninety days and four months' funds and $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 6% for five and six months. Lenders were firm with trading restricted to only absolute requirements. Large interests continue to evince a disinclination to put out funds for extended periods, but as most borrowers seem to be out of the market for the time being, the demand has been correspondingly light and quotations largely nominal. Observance of the "heatless" Monday holiday was also a factor in restricting operations. At the corresponding date a year ago sixty day money was quoted at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to 3% , ninety days and four months at $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 3% , and five and six months at 3% .

Mercantile paper discounts remain as heretofore at $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ for sixty and ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and six months' names of choice character, while names less well known still require $5\frac{3}{4}\%$ to 6% . Transactions continue on a small scale with the supply of bills light.

Banks' and Bankers' acceptances showed a slight increase in activity, and brokers are now looking for a broader market in the not distant future. Rates ruled without important change. Detailed quotations were as follows:

	Spot Delivery			Delivery within 30 Days.
	Ninety Days.	Sixty Days.	Thirty Days.	
Eligible bills of member banks	$4\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$	4 to $3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$ bid 4 offered
Eligible bills of non-memb. banks	$4\frac{1}{4}$ to 4	$4\frac{1}{4}$ to 4	$4\frac{1}{4}$ to 4	$4\frac{1}{4}$ bid $4\frac{1}{4}$ offered
Ineligible bills	5 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	5 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	5 to $4\frac{1}{2}$	6 bid 5 offered

No changes in rates, so far as our knowledge goes, have been made the past week by the Federal Reserve banks. Prevailing rates for various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks are shown in the following:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

CLASSES OF DISCOUNTS AND LOANS	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
	Member Banks, Coll. Loans											
1 to 15 days' maturity	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Discounts—												
1 to 15 days' maturity	4	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
15 to 30 "	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
31 to 60 "	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
61 to 90 "	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Agricultural and Live-Stock Paper—												
91 days to 6 months maturity	5	5	5	5	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	5	5	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Trade Acceptances—												
1 to 30 days' maturity	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4	4	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4
31 to 60 "	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4	4	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4
61 to 90 "	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

Rate of 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ for 1-day discounts in connection with the loan operation of the Government.
 Note.—Rate for acceptances purchased in open market, 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, except for Boston, Chicago and Minneapolis, whose rates range from 3 to 5%. In the case of San Francisco the rates range from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}\%$.
 In case the 60-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the 15-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within 15 days will be taken at the lower rate.
 Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

Sterling exchange, which for a long time has been in a completely arbitrary condition, will become even

more exclusively so about the middle of February, when the Federal Reserve Board will take direct charge of the situation. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, on Tuesday made public an executive order issued by the President under the Espionage Act, putting this regulation into effect. This announcement is given in full on a subsequent page of the "Chronicle." In brief, under the terms of the order dealers were required to file applications for registration certificates by Jan. 31. On and after Feb. 10, persons other than customers are not permitted to engage in transactions covered by the order unless they hold a registration certificate issued by the Federal Reserve Board. The Board is authorized to waive these requirements and in order that dealers may be given full opportunity to procure the necessary certificates, it has extended the time for filing applications to Feb. 5, and also has waived for a period of 5 days the requirement that no transactions covered by the order shall be engaged in by others than certificate holders after Feb. 10. This prohibition, therefore, will in fact become effective on Feb. 15 instead. The net effect of the new order is not essentially important to operators in foreign exchange, since it merely places in more definite and official form conditions under which transactions have been going on for some weeks. The purpose of the order is to place dealings in foreign exchange and transactions of those engaged in the sale of securities for foreign account under such control as will prevent the use of the banking facilities and markets of the United States for the benefit of its enemies. Another development of interest in foreign exchange circles is the report that Fred I. Kent, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Co. of New York, is to become official Director of Foreign Exchange under the regulation above referred to. Mr. Kent is now in Washington on leave of absence. Recently he was appointed by the Federal Reserve Board to take charge of investigating, supervising and authorizing foreign exchange operations.

As regards the day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday, comparing with Friday of the week previous, was firm and practically unchanged; demand bills were quoted at $4\ 75\ 5-16$ to $4\ 75\ 32\ \frac{1}{2}$, cable transfers at $4\ 76\ 7-16$ to $4\ 76\ 45$ and sixty days at $4\ 71\ \frac{1}{2}$ to $4\ 72$. Monday's market was a dull, narrow affair with trading at a low ebb; quotations were a trifle easier, at $4\ 75\ 5-16$ for demand, $4\ 76\ 7-16$ for cable transfers and $4\ 71\ \frac{1}{2}$ to $4\ 72$ for sixty days; the check placed upon general business through the observance of the Fuel Administrator's closing order was an added influence in the dullness. No changes were recorded in Tuesday's trading and sterling rates ruled at the levels of the preceding day. On Wednesday no new feature developed; business was not active, and demand was still quoted at $4\ 75\ 5-16$, cable transfers at $4\ 76\ 7-16$ and sixty days at $4\ 71\ \frac{1}{2}$ to $4\ 72$; announcement of the new regulations issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for the control of foreign exchange, while making a good impression in exchange circles, was not regarded as an important factor as it was not thought likely to produce any appreciable alteration in existing methods of operation. Friday's market was quiet but steady and still unchanged. Closing quotations were $4\ 71\ \frac{1}{2}$ to $4\ 72$ for sixty days, $4\ 75\ 5-16$ for demand, and $4\ 76\ 7-16$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $4\ 75$ to $4\ 75\ \frac{1}{8}$, sixty days at

4 71¹/₈@4 71¹/₄, ninety days at 4 69¹/₄@4 69³/₈, documents for payment (sixty days) 4 70³/₄@4 71¹/₄ and seven-day grain bills at 4 74¹/₈@4 74³/₈. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4 75@4 75¹/₈.

Dealings in the Continental exchanges the past week have reflected in some degree the more hopeful feeling prevalent over the latest phases of the World War situation. Constantly recurring and insistent reports of the seriousness of the labor unrest in Germany and internal disturbances in Austria, are interpreted as indications of an earlier ending of the war than has heretofore seemed probable. Nevertheless, a cautious attitude is being adopted and transactions were exceptionally light with the tendency towards a somewhat lower level. Considerable attention was attracted by the weakness in lire, which have shown substantial declines despite cable reports of the highly favorable progress recently by Italian troops at the Asiago Plateau. In the opinion of usually well-informed banking circles here, the chief source of weakness lay in the heavy selling of exchange on Rome by foreign interests, presumably for speculative account. No specific reason was assigned for this selling, though possibly the delay of the project of Italian authorities, decided on some time ago, for the stabilization of exchange rates in affording material relief, may be one influence of the depression. News of Secretary McAdoo's plans for the regulation of foreign exchange business here was well received, although it is not expected that it will result in any widespread change in the present method of transacting business. Francs ruled steady and without important change for the week. Rubles continue on a practically nominal basis, at previous levels. All transactions in German and Austrian exchange have been suspended and quotations for reichsmarks and kronen are unobtainable. The unofficial check rate on Paris closed at 27.15, against 27.16 a week ago. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 5 71⁷/₈, against 5 72¹/₈; cables at 5 69⁷/₈, against 5 70¹/₈; commercial sight at 5 72⁵/₈, against 5 72⁷/₈, and commercial sixty days at 5 78⁵/₈, against 5 78³/₄ last week. Lire closed at 8 59 for bankers' sight bills and 8 58 for cables. The final quotations of the week previous were 8 48 and 8 44, respectively. Rubles finished at 13 for sight bills and 13¹/₄ for cables (unchanged). Greek exchange closed at 5 13¹/₄ for checks and 5 12¹/₂ for cables, against 5 13¹/₂ and 5 12¹/₄ a week ago.

In the neutral exchanges trading was dull and featureless, and here, also, fractional declines were noted in nearly all of the exchanges. This, however, was largely the result of a lack of demand. Enforcement of the Government restrictions upon imports and exports is still an important factor in checking exchange dealings, while uncertainty regarding the outlook for mail facilities was an added influence. Swiss francs have shown declines, while the Scandinavian exchanges were for the most part irregular and slightly easier. Guilders were a shade easier. Spanish pesetas were quiet. Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished at 43¹/₂, against 43³/₄; cables at 44, against 44¹/₄; commercial sight at 43 7-16, against 43 11-16, and commercial sixty days at 43 5-16 against 43³/₄ a week ago. Swiss exchange closed at 4 53 for bankers' sight bills and 4 51 for cables, as compared with 4 46 and 4 44 for the week preceding. Copenhagen checks closed at 31 and cables at 31¹/₂,

against 31 and 31¹/₄. Checks on Sweden finished at 33¹/₄ and cables at 33³/₄, in contrast with 33³/₄ and 34, while checks on Norway closed at 32 and cables at 32¹/₂, against 32¹/₂ and 33¹/₂ on Friday of last week. Spanish pesetas finished at 24.20 for sight and 24.30 for cables. This compares with 24.18 and 24.28, the final quotation of a week ago.

As to South American quotations, the check rate on Argentina closed at 43.90 and cables at 44, against 44.34 and 44.44. For Brazil the check rate is 26.57 and cables 26.67, as contrasted with 26.64 and 26.74 last week.

Far Eastern rates are as follows: Hongkong, 73@73¹/₄, against 71@71.15; Shanghai, 108@109, against 105@106; Yokohama, 51.60@51.75, against 51¹/₂@51³/₄; Manila, 49⁷/₈@50 (unchanged); Singapore, 56³/₄@57 (unchanged), and Bombay, 35@35¹/₂, against 35@35¹/₂.

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$4,398,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Feb. 1 1918. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$8,694,000, while the shipments have reached \$4,296,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations, which together occasioned a loss of \$76,118,000, the combined result of the flow of money into and out of the New York banks for the week appears to have been a loss of \$71,720,000, as follows:

Week ending February 1.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$8,694,000	\$4,296,000	Gain \$4,398,000
Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations.....	35,606,000	111,724,000	Loss 76,118,000
Total.....	\$44,300,000	\$116,020,000	Loss \$71,720,000

The following table indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks:

Banks of	Jan. 31 1918.			Feb. 1 1917.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England.....	£ 58,006,952	£ -----	£ 58,006,952	£ 56,054,712	£ -----	£ 56,054,712
France.....	133,003,940	9,920,000	142,923,940	133,440,242	11,171,320	144,611,562
Germany.....	120,301,600	5,727,750	126,029,350	126,220,850	851,150	127,072,000
Russia.....	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000	147,486,000	11,917,000	159,403,000
Aus-Hun c.....	51,578,000	12,140,000	63,718,000	51,578,000	12,140,000	63,718,000
Spain.....	78,690,000	25,296,000	103,986,000	50,950,000	29,754,000	80,704,000
Italy.....	33,409,000	3,431,000	36,840,000	35,078,000	2,944,000	38,022,000
Netherlands.....	58,095,000	578,300	58,673,300	49,132,000	567,100	49,699,100
Nat. Bel. b.....	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000
Switz' land.....	14,422,000	-----	14,422,000	13,764,800	-----	13,764,800
Sweden.....	13,580,000	-----	13,580,000	10,363,000	-----	10,363,000
Denmark.....	9,622,000	137,000	9,759,000	8,322,000	93,000	8,415,000
Norway.....	6,413,000	-----	6,413,000	6,904,000	-----	6,904,000
Tot. week.....	722,754,392	73,305,050	796,059,442	708,713,604	70,037,570	778,751,174
Prev. week.....	722,432,046	76,669,300	799,101,346	705,498,896	69,318,300	774,817,196

a Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of £81,484,340 held abroad.
 * The gold holdings of the Bank of Russia for both years in the above statement have been revised by eliminating the so-called gold balance held abroad. On the latest reported date the amount so held was \$290,860,000.
 c July 30 1914 in both years. b Aug. 6 1914 in both years.

THE LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS IN GERMANY.

With the avenues of news communication from the Central Empires what they are, there is some risk of jumping too rapidly at conclusions regarding the labor demonstrations in those countries. It is not wholly easy to determine either the scope or the purpose of the strikes which have marked the new year in Germany and Austria. The dispatches give no indications of particular demands for higher wages or different hours of labor, and yet, with the inflated currencies and rising cost of necessities in the Central Empires, discontent with existing conditions of life can hardly have failed to play a part. In that respect the Teutonic situation does not altogether differ from that in many other countries, belligerent or neutral. There is also a curiously persistent theory, reflected especially in the cables from

London, that the labor demonstration in Germany may have been partially fomented and deliberately exaggerated by the German authorities, with a view to creating industrial unsettlement in enemy countries.

This is a theory which must be regarded with considerable reserve. It is true that accounts of the scope of the movement, derived from German newspapers, have been extremely confusing. Such estimates of the number of men who had quit work at Berlin have ranged all the way from 120,000 to 700,000. The higher estimate might have been intended to cover all Germany, to which still other dispatches have given a total of more than a million strikers. But even the intimations as to the magnitude of the movement at provincial centres have been conflicting. It was equally difficult last week to get a clear idea of how extensive was the refusal to work at Vienna. The estimate of 1,200,000 strikers for all Austria was apparently in large measure a guess.

Nevertheless, the particulars of the German strike point in some ways to a critical situation. That it was spreading to war munitions factories was indicated by Hindenburg's warning to the strikers at Berlin: "Every hour you lose means the weakening of Germany's defense. You are committing a crime against our army and an act of cowardice against your brethren in the front trenches." This week's dispatches have stated that the dock hands at the Government shipyards at Kiel had struck work, and there has apparently been trouble in the Krupp works at Essen.

Some of the dispatches have suggested that the demonstration at Berlin was in the nature of a "holiday strike," in which the workers were the more ready to join because of the continued pressure of heavy work and long hours to which they had been subjected. But on the other hand, indications are far more distinct than is usual in such episodes that both the Austrian and German labor movements were either inspired by political discontent or else were used by the leaders to give point to political opposition. All the comments of the German press which have been received here are of a character which would suggest political animus in the strikes, and their connection with peace terms. No doubt, when the Socialist "Vorwaerts" editorially declares of the strike that "nobody believes this to be merely the fruit of a dangerous agitation," but that "it is rather the fruit of an intolerable system of government," there is the possibility that the editor was endeavoring to turn the incident to the profit of his own party. But the newspaper organ of the Central Committee of German Trades Unions explicitly declares that the demand of these unions comprises:

"First—An answer by the German Government to the speech made by Lloyd George to the deputation of English trade unions.

"Second—The fixing of German war aims in the west.

"Third—The serious attention of the Government to the demand that in the peace negotiations there shall be direct representation of the working-class interests in full proportion to the representation of capitalistic interests.

"Fourth—No further postponement of Prussian franchise reform."

The semi-official Wolff Bureau describes these demands as "of a very mild character." They will hardly impress the outside world to that effect.

Aside from the possibility of an early collapse of this demonstration, because of appeal to patriotism or because of exercise of military force, there remains—assuming the reality of the Unions' purposes—the question, what tangible results may follow it. The political demands are directed to two somewhat different questions—electoral reform in Germany and adoption of diplomatic methods which would make toward a speedy peace. In the first contention, the German strikers and labor unions occupy much the same position as the so-called Revolutionists in 1848. The position of to-day is the stronger in that, whereas the students and other malcontents who resisted the Prussian and Austrian Governments in the earlier period were very loosely organized into secret organizations, the present labor unions are closely organized, and publicly recognized by Government. On the other hand, the movement of to-day is weaker than in 1848 from the fact that it is directed against a Government with a large army under active orders, and not against the feeble imperial authority and small standing armies of seventy years ago. Nevertheless, it is wholly probable that the present demonstration will be at least as successful in extorting political concessions as was that of 1848.

The demand for a more honest statement of war aims by the German Government, and for a sincere effort at peace, would not be so easy to enforce. Concession of that demand, under present circumstances, would virtually involve the political overthrow of a powerful faction already entrenched in the German Government. Yet if such demand is privately re-enforced by concurrence of public opinion throughout Germany, and if it is emphasized by really acute economic suffering, then it may turn out that the strikers and the unions are in reality only giving voice to the feelings of the population at large. In that case events might move quickly. The Austrian and German Governments may be compelled to give way, with what grace they can command, even to the demand for a change in their political program. Yet even in that case, one would have to know exactly what even the German labor organizations have specifically in mind, before concluding that the new Teutonic terms could meet the terms of the Allies.

The upward movement on the Stock Exchange this week, in the face of many seemingly adverse industrial developments, has been ascribed in many quarters to belief that this German labor movement is genuine and politically formidable, and that it is bound to operate in the way of bringing peace negotiations nearer. It may indeed be the fact that nothing but the uprising of the people against its war policies can force the hand of the German Government, and that action by the organized workingmen is the only practicable means of giving form to such a revolt. Yet it cannot be wholly overlooked that there is an unpleasant side to this political dictation of organized labor. It is so even when (as in Germany) that dictation is directed to a rightful end and is challenging a tyrannical autocracy. The position of the labor element differs widely in the different countries; ranging all the way from the avowed though dubious support of our Government's war policy by the Buffalo labor convention to the resolutions of the British trades unions declaring for continuance of the war, but insisting on conciliatory terms of peace, and to the

Bolshevik program that nobody but laborers shall have anything to say about government.

The American unions make no stipulation about political representation at home; but it should be noted that at the Buffalo labor convention last November the Executive Council, after declaring that "working people have never been properly represented in diplomatic affairs" and that "the future must be constructed upon broader lines than the past," insisted "therefore that the Government of the United States provide adequate and direct representatives of wage-earners among the plenipotentiaries sent to the Peace Congress, and urge upon the labor movements of other countries to take like action." The German unions insist on representation of the working classes in the peace negotiations, and Trotzky has declared this week to the Socialists of Russia that "either we shall be destroyed or the 'bourgeoisie' throughout Europe will be destroyed"—meaning by "bourgeoisie" the property-holding element. But the fact exists in all these instances that the unions, acting as labor organizations and not as assemblies of private citizens, are laying down policies and submitting terms to the duly elected legislators and officers of government. The attitude changes in character and scope in the different countries with the varying degree of genuine democracy and popular representation in one or another of such countries; but in a large sense, the assumption of the right to dictate policies is world-wide. We do not pretend to know what this movement, if it succeeds in the one case and becomes stronger as a consequence, will mean to the longer political future. That is one of the obscure problems which will surround the period of social and political reconstruction which will follow the war.

THE SPECTRE OF FEAR—IS THE BARBARIAN TO OVERRUN THE EARTH?

Perhaps, if we could all hear the deep boom of the terrible cannonading, if we could each go down into the craters plowed by monster shells, or look but for a moment upon the swaths of ghastly dead after the battle, we would be quickened to the fact, sometimes indifferently appreciated, that the United States has entered, for weal or woe, the most awful war that ever stained the annals of time. And there can be no doubt, that, if we stood in the midst of the suffering, saw the agonized faces of mothers with babes at their skeleton breasts, the bony fingers of famished children stretched out hungrily for a crust of bread, we would know, as we cannot know in our daily living, the paralyzing horror of the insensate conflict. And this week men who *have seen* and *who know* have set out upon the mission of informing the people of conditions, that they may the sooner respond to the duties of the day.

But there are some very curious effects which this war has on the minds of men. And it is profitable to consider them for they point us to the future as well as reveal the present. One would think that to paint the picture of such a war would take the place of all argument. One would naturally leap to the conclusion that there is enough sanity left in the world, that once this war is stopped, peoples and States would not rest a moment until the power to make war is abolished, and the compact of perpetual peace signed and sealed with all the virtue that yet lives in the human heart and has hope of heaven. Surely the United States makes

war to end war, believing that when the chief motive power of *this* war is brought to its knees it will be *possible* to reconstruct the world on a peace basis. More than this, one *must* believe, that the most warlike nation of earth now realizes, though the end hang trembling in the balance, that the futility and crime of *all* war is completely demonstrated, and that conquest by arms is the most fatal delusion that ever engaged a strong and prosperous State. And many offer this as an argument for the conclusion of an immediate peace by "understanding"—in a word it is tantamount to saying that once the German people return to the arts and industries of civil life they will by revolt, peaceful or otherwise, take the reins of government full into their own hands, and for themselves preventing a return of this colossal and continuing misery, this cumulative plague, will eagerly join that immortal concert which forever after will make the world a place "fit to live in." But there are others who scout this idea and take quite the opposite view.

We have been interested in a statement recently made by John Masefield, the English poet and playwright, now traveling in this country. He says:

"I am serious about this matter of the safety of the world. If we are not awakened by this enormous conflict, in another twenty years the barbarian will be master, unless the finished intellect can find some means of checking him. Who knows but the day may arrive when the barbarian will have at his disposal some scientific secret that can blast a nation to pieces by touching a button? Who knows but the time may come when man discovers how to tap atomic energy, or is able to direct consuming rays against his antagonist and destroy a nation wholesale and accurately, instead of piecemeal and clumsily, as we are doing at present?"

Now we shall not examine into the philosophy indicated by this utterance that the way to prevent such a calamity is by destroying a people alleged to be the one most likely to use such a discovery once it be made. What is more important is to realize this Spectre of Fear that seems sometimes to haunt the human mind. *Is* the savage just beneath the skin of the civilized man? *Has* the "barbarian" in fact returned, and is it possible that he *may* again overrun the earth? Granted that the atrocities of the "Huns" are not all told, is it even potentially true that rioting, it may be, in victory, they *can* or will reduce civilization to a state of barbarism, blotting out the institutions of culture, the agencies of advancement, and the liberties of men? If so, then, admitting the intent, which indeed is not separable from the inherent character, it is doubly important that the possibility of such a progression of fiendishness be prevented, and now and forever. But, and it is said not in palliation or excuse of conditions that now prevail, if we believe this we cannot believe in a divine ordering of the world, and in a progress that is "onward and upward forever." If such a complete retrogression *can* come about, then the peace we fight for becomes a wraith, a myth—for the forces of evil may still sometime triumph. Again, and still granting that this "barbarian" exists, history *seems* to point to the recurrence of these sweeping floods of conquest that bear down everything before them. And yet we forget that civilization is not alone a matter of mentality, or of racial or national character. Assyria, Greece

and Rome went down successively carrying with them a species of art-culture, of didactic learning, of social relations, almost wholly wanting in those *physical agencies of personal benefit and communal welfare* that now liberate the individual and unify peoples, increasingly, throughout the whole earth—printing, steam, electricity, trade, and the fixed forms of manufacture, mining and transportation. It is not conceivable that we can lose these. And possessing and using them we can *never* return to man's primitive state.

We may be drawing this too closely, upon the author's statement. But it is a fact that there is a growing belief, that these fearful agencies of war-domination, in hands cruel and ferocious, will extend over into periods of calm, if they should triumph now. Men are actually afraid that until this spirit of evil evidenced by an enemy's conduct of war, is killed, absolutely exterminated, there is no "safety of the world." And it may be so; we do not argue that question. But it must be apparent that an autocrat is not necessarily a barbarian. To be this, as a literal fact, he must take his bloody bludgeon and go champing his hellish glee in murder and destruction through the world forever, at last turning on himself and exterminating the race. Or, capable of a species of scientific attainment, he must *have the heart* to destroy wholesale and guiltily whole nations to satisfy the caprices and whims of his own power. And we say that this picture blots out God from the world.

May it not be pertinent to say that for ourselves as a people it will clarify our vision and clean our minds, if we adhere in thought to the distinctions which the President does not fail on every occasion to make between a people and the civilization of a people, and a system of Governmental rule which he holds responsible for the *terrorism* of the German arms. The time must come, even though but a remnant remains, when a contrite Germany shall look upon this "system" as something to be excised altogether from the possibilities of future history. And in *that* lies the hope of lasting and universal peace. It is not good, as we conceive it, that this huge and towering spectre of Fear enter the heart of mankind. For when it does all peoples tend to fight with desperation and abandon. By a feeling of impending ruin and return to savagery "nothing matters," and might assumes the form of right. There is reason to believe, despite the protestations of good intent upon the part of their adversaries, that the German people, surrounded by a world in arms, entertain some such abiding fear. Fear of the unknown is a dangerous doctrine. And though nations, even civilization itself, seem to stand upon the brink of ruin, *they are not entering into universal decay*. And here, indeed, futile, false and unnecessary as it may be, there enters the nobility of war. These fighting nations are expending, misdirected though they be, energies that, rightly used, would bring joy to every heart and happiness to every fireside, that would fill the world in common with instruments and objects of advancement and benefit, that would not only make the world fit to live in, but a veritable paradise of comfort, learning, and individual liberty!

In this war we should visualize definitively our goal. It is peace by *universal* concert of the nations. It is peace by the *abolition* of the instrumentalities of war. It is peace by the constructive use of the

agencies of civilization we now have, chief among which is the life-giving, the liberty-exemplifying, the love-and-learning-promoting of a freed commerce. It is peace by *consent of the governed*. Attainment of these does not compel the use of force to overcome force, though it be admitted that the exigencies of the time allow of nothing else for the present. But the "barbarian" in the sense of old is not bearing down on humanity in one all-encompassing horde to blot out the last vestige of civilization. Evidently, as we interpret his words, the President is not obsessed by this "fear." He is deeply concerned at a system of rule which fosters war and which enslaves a people. And by this very token he may make peace, which is his predestined prerogative, at *any time when that system is sufficiently broken on the wheel*.

This does not constitute an argument for an understanding first and a peace afterwards, or the opposite. Peace is of that nature that it becomes its own herald, its own excuse, its own exemplar. It waits alone on its own pleasure. And peace *could* come without further war, and without a forcible annihilation of autocracy, which would *absolve itself* by entering into a compact that cannot exist save among peoples in reality emancipated from autocratic rule. For this reason we dare not demand, outright, as part of our endeavor radical changes in the *forms* of governments. To do so would put off peace to an indefinite time. The Allies would have to change as well as the enemy. At the last it is the spirit of democracy that must be our concern now we have entered on this momentous undertaking. And looking to this we need not *fear* the dissolution of all law and order, the bloody bludgeon of the "barbarian" as the sceptre that may rule the world. And keeping clear the vision of a peace, which dwells eternal in the heart of democracy, we shall not become barbarians ourselves while we prosecute the war to a successful conclusion.

Fear palsies reason and befogs hope. The cry "Carthage must be destroyed" did not save Rome when her time of downfall came. Wild beasts kennelled in the temples and palaces of her ancient rival then, but wilder beasts inhabited her own heart, dilated with power and degenerate with the lust of victory and the licentiousness of living. This war should not be extended too long, nor peace delayed beyond the hour of accomplishment. The world is not in danger of destruction. Our Republic should stand fast, through it all, by our ancient principles. The eternal right *will* triumph. It may be that this great war "had to come." If so, it has almost spent its power for evil. We cannot make the whole world over by the triumph of our arms. When the way is clear for peace, when love of liberty inborn in every people resumes its sway, when the fatal misunderstandings make way for the understandings, then peace will come like a benediction and bring with it its own divine absolution. "Democracy" is an abstract term, but it is a not altogether vague vision when we see it "in spirit and in truth." It is the royalty of "consent," it is the abnegation of "service," it is the commune of an individualism free to aspire and to achieve, it is the sovereignty of the citizen, and it is the willingness to abjure war and embrace peace by mutual compact and conciliation. When that hour strikes, as it will, we should fight no more.

SAVING FUEL AT THE COST OF SAVING SOULS.

In Washington, where they breathe the air of officialdom, the District Fuel Administration last week issued an order closing two-thirds of the churches of that city for a period of three weeks beginning and including Jan. 27. Though obeying this order, the clergymen of the various denominations protested. The Baptists, by resolution, said: "Be it resolved, That for patriotic reasons we obey this order, but at the same time we most emphatically protest against it as unfair, unnecessary and an unwarranted abridgment of religious liberty."

The Disciples of Christ pastors declared: "We protest against the gross injustice and manifest discrimination against the churches of Washington involved in this order which closes the churches on all seven days of the week, including Sunday, the one day of the week when the great number of Government employees and Sunday school pupils may have opportunity for religious worship and instruction, and permits the theatres and picture shows, vaudeville houses, concert and amusement halls to keep open six days out of seven, including Sunday."

The Protestant Episcopal churches remonstrated as follows: ". . . we put on record our profound conviction that the Church of God is the most important agency for creating the spirit which is essential for the winning of the war; and that in the conditions in which we are now placed, the public worship of God is of supreme value to our country." The Washington "Post" in its issue of Jan. 26, in reporting these various protests, stated that practically all the church heads had agreed upon a plan of opening for Jan. 27 (last Sunday) and that many of the churches would rotate, while some would hold services in cold rooms. The "Post" also announced that "after weeks of strenuous work John L. Weaver, the District Fuel Administrator, left Washington last night for a Florida resort where he will stay next week. On Monday, Jan. 28, Acting Fuel Administrator E. F. Colladay modified the order by providing that: "All Catholic churches may be heated from 6 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. each day. All Protestant churches may be heated from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. each Sunday. All of the churches to remain cold for all of the rest of the week.

When, in the far years to come, a complete history of the Great War is written, this little incident will, no doubt, have a place as one of the interesting curiosities of the struggle. We would not go so far as to say that it will show how the mountain of conservation labored to bring forth a mouse, or that it will be recalled for the purpose of illustrating the systematic thoroughness with which coal consumption was saved in a crisis, but it will have its place in the true annals of this wonderful time. Not all the local Fuel Administrators have issued this kind of an order. And no other city is blessed on the occasion by a "tabernacle," and a Billy Sunday, and "a sawdust trail," none of which are interfered with. It is only the old and time-tried religion that finds itself suddenly under the ban. And though churches may close elsewhere, it is in the Capital of the Nation that men for a brief period at least find that to "worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences"—has some drawbacks. Of course, the worshipper may still retire

to his closet for prayer and meditation. Or, he may do as our great prototype, George Washington, did at Valley Forge, he may go out into the woods, and kneeling in the snows of winter, offer his supplications to the Most High. It is organized and co-ordinated religion that is to be suppressed for three weeks. The "service of song" is dispensed with. The sermon, even though it show the duty and privilege of patriotism, must await a more propitious time. The chime of bells no longer rings out the glad tidings on the frosty air, the nave is filled with shadows, the vacant pews are more inhospitable than they have ever been, and the "mourners' bench" is colder than the charity sometimes attributed to those who sit in the "Amen corner."

There are many whose minds will turn to the averdupois of this famous order. And when the balance sheet of final costs is at last made, it may be shown just what part of the multiplied billions was saved by this remarkable edict. But that need not concern us now. If it be but a "widow's mite" it is still acceptable, in a religious sense, and none should cavil at its necessity or its perspicacity. Not every community is so situated, is so permitted, as it were, to "do its bit" in the all-absorbing cause. By their acquiescence, the ministers and their flocks may show to the world how greater than works is faith; and they may set an example in that freedom of opinion, which, while it implicitly obeys the law, still speaks by resolution of lawful assemblies, though in this case they may not congregate in their own houses of worship, hitherto held immune to Governmental interference. If deprived of the inestimable happiness of snatching "brands from the burning" through lack of heat, these churches may look forward to the "good old camp-meeting days" of midsummer, and find a humility which scoffers sometimes say they do not possess. And here we are able to discover one of the real compensations. Union services being thus officially declared as just and proper, not only is there a saving in the material agencies of religion, but the consolidation of creeds must tend to induce a strength and unity which will perpetuate a spiritual economy in religion that will make it easier for the sinner to take the "right road," and be saved. As for the theatres, they charge an admission fee on which they pay a Government tax, while religion is free, or would be if it could still be practiced in the old way. And herein the country has an example of the difference between economy and thrift in the winning of a war.

It is a source of congratulation to the people of the United States to note that this burden laid upon the religion of our capital city is cheerfully borne, under protest of course, and that the law is rigidly obeyed. This is one of the things that our ebullient individualism must learn. We have long labored under the belief that "personal liberty" was everywhere and in all things the same. But we find now it is necessary to give up some of our privileges—that a fuel administrator's views on waste in religious energy must be taken into consideration. And we are to learn to apply this principle of Government in many other ways. Discriminations are not the boggy they once were. The blanket form of liberty is to be less in favor than formerly. Many men of many minds are to administer the new laws.

"It is our duty to obey *and we will obey*"—so say the people everywhere. And in all seriousness let

us admit, with the pastors in Washington, that it is necessary to obey. But may we not strive to read in these sporadic conditions and local orders the lesson not only of voluntary contributions to the cause but the ephemeral nature of the whole scheme under which we now live. The burden and obligation is certainly on our food and fuel administrators to show that their "orders" do not neutralize each other, and that the estimated savings really aggregate into the desirable whole.

ONE WAY TO HELP THE RAILROADS—USELESSNESS OF PHYSICAL VALUATION.

The latest general order of the Director-General of Railroads directs that no operating revenues of any road under Federal control shall be expended upon any persons employed in any way to affect legislation, or upon attorneys not doing actual and necessary legal work, or upon the expenses of any associations of carriers (unless approved in advance by him), or for furthering any election or "any political purpose;" also that no free passes shall be issued except in strict conformity to the Federal Act of 1887. In the present circumstances, no objection can be raised against this order, and any expenditures for the purposes mentioned which may still continue come very properly under the statement that, while the roads are in Federal control, it is necessary to "be very careful in the handling of moneys and in dealing with transportation matters." Of course, this action is for the timely purpose of lightening the carriers of any needless burden, and that is well. But there is another burden which might well be removed, if there is a genuine disposition to help the carriers in their trouble; we refer to the "physical valuation."

After hanging over the country for seven years, the bill directing this valuation was enacted in 1913 and was signed by Mr. Taft a few days before the close of his term. It directs the Inter-State Commerce Commission to "investigate, ascertain, and report the value of all the property owned or used by every common carrier," &c. But this did not define—and nobody has since defined or undertaken to positively define—what *is* "value" in such a sense.

As one test, the two great terminals in New York are costly and valuable properties. But should they be valued as for railway uses merely, or as pieces of real estate, or as both, or as what they cost to construct, or as what replacement would cost now? Nobody answers or even attempts to answer such questions, which go to the marrow of the matter. In 1912 a consulting engineer, Mr. Henry Floy, issued a book on "Valuation of Public Utility Properties," in which he said that, some years before, the National Association of Railway Commissioners, in the belief that a true valuation of the tangible properties is the first step to "fixing the basis upon which a carrier can fairly claim the right to earn," made inquiry about what the States had been doing in that direction. They found that while all but two had commissions, twenty-four had not undertaken any valuing; for taxation, the States used various methods. One added together market value of bonds and floating debt, plus market value of stock; in another, each town taxed the fragment within itself; another multiplied the number of capital shares by the current market quotation. Mr. Floy himself discussed physical value, scrap

value, replacement value, going value, obsolescence, and so on, academically, of course; but he prudently refrained from defining *the* value.

The law, however, did not stop with directing an undefined and really undefinable work, but went farther. The investigators were bidden to find "the original cost to date, the cost of reproduction new, the cost of reproduction less depreciation," an analysis of the methods used for getting at these several costs, "and the reasons for any differences." They must also find and report amount and value of any aid, gift, grant of right of way, or donation, to any carrier "or to any previous corporation operating such property," either from the nation, the State, or from any other source; the first cost of all lands, right of way, and terminals, ascertained as at the time of dedication to public use and their present value, and "separately the original and present cost of condemnation and damages" must be given "separately and in detail." There is more of the same nature in the law, but we forbear to specify it further; it is about equivalent to demanding a complete history in detail of railway construction in the United States, reaching back some 70 years.

The Commission was directed to begin within 60 days, to work "with diligence and thoroughness," and to report results to Congress at the beginning of each regular session until completed. A year later, Mr. Prouty of the Commission conjectured that the work might be finished in four to six years; and the country could well spend 12 millions on it; as to the "value," he said some persons deem that "the money invested in the property," but he was "not saying that it may not finally come to pass that the cost of reproduction will be the controlling factor." Some work has been expended upon this procedure since, although it is hardly worth while to hunt the record for ascertaining relatively how much and at what cost. In 1914, Mr. W. J. Wilgus testified that a hundred men, working fourteen months, had reached the conclusion that the Lehigh Valley road was worth and would cost to reproduce about 325 millions; the cost of ascertaining this was over \$120,000, and some railroad men estimated, at about that time, that the entire inquiry would cost the roads of the country 125 millions. This was an estimate, and may be allowed to pass as such.

Not long ago, Mr. Prouty told the House Committee on Appropriations that the Government had expended over 9 millions, and the division of valuation would require some 3½ millions per annum for three or four years to come. Less than one-half the work has apparently been done, and the "field labor" (which does not include all the statistical part) is likely to require several years yet.

Tax departments, some individual lenders, and all corporations that lend on real property have their assessors; these assessors make their guesses, and the assumed correct figure is reached by a sort of combining or averaging of the guesses. It is also a recognized difficulty that, in large cities especially, "centres" of value are in a state of shift, and the shrewdest foresight is at a loss to determine how values in some specific quarter will endure; so true is this that large lenders in New York usually require mortgagees to pay off a portion of maturing mortgages, to cover depreciation and keep the margins safe.

Apply this to the matter in hand. This valuation has been dragging along some years. If some road

was worth, on the basis of assumed cost of reproduction, 100 millions or 50 millions, several years ago, what would it be similarly worth to-day? If it were possible to have a positively unquestionable report on first cost or present reproduction cost as to *all* roads to-day, how long would that figure be good? As to such imagined unquestionable figures obtained for certain roads a few years ago, how would such figures compare now? Suppose we knew to an unassailable dollar how much money would have reproduced the Pennsylvania or the New York Central system in 1914, would that give us the like amount on the present basis? We know that all real estate values must be frequently revised; and since it is not doubted that this railroad valuation must be the work of years, at the best, of what conceivable utility, for any conceivable purpose, can statistics be which will not stand still until the last of them is gathered?

Of course, everybody has known from the first that what pushed this law to final enactment was the assumption and expectation that the roads would be shown to be largely over-capitalized. It is not worth while to cite evidence and reasons for believing that the reverse is the real truth; so let us imagine the valuation work completed and so impartially and authoritatively done that nobody could rise to challenge it. What would be the effect upon railway employees and the public? If over-capitalization were made out, as to all roads or any particular road, the employees would acclaim that result as justification of their demand for higher wages and the shippers would protest the injustice of rates based on dividends on "water". Is there any possible question that this would be the effect? On the other hand, suppose under-capitalization were shown, as to all or any of the roads, would not the employees quietly try to pass over the finding, and would the shippers take notice of the unexpected result? Would not the really just and sound proposition that the cost of a road is not an accurate measure of proper rates upon it be promptly acclaimed in the latter case, and as promptly ignored in the former? Men can usually find any figures they want; at least, they will always publish and argue upon those which suit their purpose, and seek to keep unnoticed those that do not.

What utility, therefore, could there be in the result of this work, even if it were finished ready to hand and were as unassailable as the propositions of geometry?

This question could have been pertinently put four years ago; it is vastly more pertinent in the situation to-day. Four years ago, Mr. Prouty said of the inquiry that "its greatest immediate value is political; the state of the public mind towards our railways is such that this information is absolutely necessary." Is it conceivable that "the state of the public mind" has not changed—if not before, then in the events and stress of the past month? If a real and rational desire exists to help the struggling roads, and if their vital importance is now measurably realized, how shall any unwillingness, or even any hesitation, to halt this inexcusable waste be explained, since Congress could do that by a five-line Act? We have begun a term of "control." If that control terminates (say in 1920 or, let us hope, a little sooner) waste would be saved and nothing of value lost by halting this procedure; on the other hand, if the country goes on drifting to permanent assump-

tion, figures old by that time cannot have service for anybody.

Why not, upon any supposition, call off this futile and wasteful attempt? Public attention being so intently directed to the military field and to our many places of struggle and trouble at home, probably few think of this old matter, in Congress or elsewhere. But why not think of it and act upon it? Any objection raised would seem to arise (if we are frank with ourselves) in unwillingness to confess a past error; or in unwillingness to seem to take even one step in reverse of the present trend; or in the insistent notion that this would be "in the interest of" the railroads. In their interest and for their help, yes; but also for the interest and help of us all. Is there not some man in Congress independent enough to make the proposition, and strong enough to put it forcibly to the country?

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION AND MOVEMENT IN 1917.

Again we have to record a diminution in the production of gold from the mines of the world as a whole, a falling off shared in by practically every prominent producer, including the United States. With the leading nations of the earth engaged in a war that is drawing upon home and colonial manpower, the result is not surprising. It is true, of course, that to only a very limited extent is gold obtained from territory within the area where the conflict is actually raging, but from Australia, Africa, Canada and now the United States men have been called in large numbers to assist the Entente Powers, and this cannot but have had some effect upon the forces working in the mines. In Africa we note a further depletion in the number of native laborers in the Transvaal, a development inferentially explainable by the employment of some of them in the subjugation of the German colonial possessions. Heretofore we have not been inclined to give much credence to opinions that the war was having any mentionable effect upon gold mining; now there is evidence that such was the case in 1917. And aside from the labor feature of the question, increasing cost of the various supplies needed in mining has served to check work, especially in localities where, the grade of ore being low, the metal can only be mined profitably with the materials necessary to be employed in the operation ruling on a moderate price basis.

As already stated, stoppage of gold mining operations in the war zone involves no appreciable reduction in production, as outside of Russia there is only a comparatively small amount of gold secured in Europe. And, moreover, the greater part of Russia's yield is from the mines of Siberia, in Asia. At the same time, it is reasonable to infer, in the absence of definite news, that the disturbed or chaotic conditions in Russia have had no little influence in curtailing mining operations in both European and Asiatic districts. It is equally evident that in Mexico the situation in 1917 was such that the yield of gold from the mines was much below normal. Africa, too, has contributed less to the world's new supply, the decrease being most noticeable in the Transvaal, where, as already stated, it has been impossible to arrest the diminution in the native labor force. All that can be said of Canada at this time is that a carefully compiled estimate of the year's pro-

duction puts it at quite a little less than in 1916, all the leading fields sharing in the diminished yield.

The United States would seem to have decreased its production of gold during the year to quite an appreciable extent. The mines of the country, according to the joint preliminary estimate of the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey, show a loss in product of 393,468 fine ounces, making the year's yield smaller than in all earlier years back to and including 1905. This result was due primarily to poorer returns from the workings in Colorado and Nevada, and it seems clear that the high cost of mining had much to do with the failure of some other localities to increase their output. The loss in Australasia follows an identical outcome in practically every year since 1905, and merely accentuates the explanation frequently offered as to the low quality of the ores obtained as the mines are pushed to deeper levels.

The feature of the year is, of course, the decline in output in the Transvaal district of Africa, but we find a sufficient explanation therefor in the decrease in the force of native labor utilized in the mines. At the close of 1916 that force numbered 191,547, and thereafter during 1917 there was a quite steady decrease month by month to the end of November, when it had fallen to 169,083, increasing to 172,740 in December. In other words, between the beginning and end of the year the native labor contingent fell off no less than 11%, and in December was smaller than at the same time in any year since 1914. It was hardly to be expected that under such conditions production could be increased. It certainly could not; but at the same time the decline from period to period was moderate, withal, and for the 12 months aggregated only 273,326 fine ounces, or 3%. Incidental to the foregoing, and a development probably making for a better situation as regards the working of the mines, reports from Johannesburg in December were to the effect that the friction long existing between the white miners on the Rand and the management of the mines had apparently been removed. By an agreement entered into between the Chamber of Mines and the Mine Workers' Union all disputes arising from important changes in working conditions are to be referred to a joint board for adjudication, and other causes for complaint are to be removed. This, it is inferred, will have a beneficial influence in general. The other African gold fields also reduced their production in the late year, the decline being most marked in Rhodesia, which adjoins the Transvaal, but is of minor importance compared therewith. For the whole of Africa the output at 10,315,000 fine ounces shows a diminution of 398,101 fine ounces as contrasted with 1916, and a falling off of 283,411 fine ounces from 1915. Still, the year's African total runs only a little behind the yield from all other fields of the world combined for the same period and is in excess of the world's total product in as late a year as 1896. In that interval of 21 years Africa's yield has increased 8 million fine ounces, against a gain of but 3 million fine ounces in the remainder of the world collectively.

The reduction in Canada's gold production in 1917, as indicated by the tentative estimate of Mr. John McLeish, Chief of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics of the Department of Mines of Canada, is rather important in amount, the reduction indicated from the 1916 outcome being somewhat in excess of 100,000 five ounces, or 11.6%.

There was a time back in the closing year of the 19th century, and for a short time thereafter, that, as a result of the development of the Yukon fields, it was expected our northern neighbor would quickly acquire considerable prominence as a gold producer, but the latest result is over 500,000 five ounces less than that of 1900.

India, and in fact Asia as a unit, apparently produced less gold in 1917 than in 1916, but it seems safe to assume that there has been some augmentation in the amount secured from the mines of South and Central America, continuing the development of the industry in those countries the last few years. As regards Russia, no recent statistics are available, and it is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that with chaos reigning in that country for some little time past, it was hardly to be expected that mining operations would be prosecuted upon anywhere near a normal plane. No stretching of the imagination is required to perceive that the output has been much restricted. The latest official returns for Russia cover the year 1915, and they show a moderate decline from 1914. In the absence of any later news that can be relied upon, we estimate the yield of 1916 and 1917 as still less than the 1915 result.

The following detailed compilation of the gold product will enable the reader to trace the growth of the contribution from the various sources of supply since 1885. Corresponding information from 1871 to 1886 will be found in Volume 70 of the "Chronicle," page 256, and from 1851 to 1871 in Volume 54, page 141, or in 1887 issue of the "Financial Review."

GOLD.—PRODUCTION IN THE WORLD—OUNCES AND VALUES.

Table with 10 columns: # Fine Ounces, Australia, Africa, United States, Canada, Russia, Mexico, Other Producers, Total Ounces, Sterling Value, and Gold Value. Rows include years from 1885 to 1917 and a total for 1885-1917.

*For figures from 1851 to 1885 see Vol. 70, pages 256 to 260. The ounces in the foregoing table for any of the countries given may be turned into dollars by multiplying by 20.6718. The value in pounds sterling may also be ascertained by multiplying the ounces by 4.2478. Thus, according to the above, the product in Africa in 1917, stated in dollars, is \$213,229,617, and in sterling, £43,816,057.

As summarized above, the gold production of the world in 1917 was approximately 20,722,965 fine ounces, valued at \$428,380,988, or a decline of 1,364,792 fine ounces, or \$28,212,707, from the previous year and a loss of 2,029,264 fine ounces, or \$41,948,539 from 1915. Note, too, that the yield of the late year falls behind the figures of 1908 to 1914, inclusive. Notwithstanding the recent decline in the African output, this newest field of any great importance is the only one that has made any noteworthy progress in the mining of gold during the last decade. In other words, while between 1906 and 1917 the total production of the world advanced 1,352,307 fine ounces, the gain in Africa alone was 3,713,315 fine ounces, indicating that elsewhere collectively there was a decline of 2,361,008 fine ounces, the retrogression in Australasia being almost wholly responsible for it.

The tracing of the annual yield of gold in the world to its place of ultimate lodgment, which has been made a feature of this review for a long period of years, needless to say has been carried on with extreme difficulty since the breaking out of the war in Europe. Prior to that time, with conditions normal, our investigations met with very satisfactory results and were singularly accurate. But immediately after the beginning of hostilities privately hoarded gold began to come out, and the stock of the metal was further increased by the turning into bullion of vessels, jewelry, &c. In fact in 1915 and 1916 the stock of gold in the Bank of Germany, which practically has no sources of new supply from within the Empire, was considerably added to in just that way. In the late year, however, with that means of increasing its holdings practically exhausted, the Bank sustained a loss of some 29 million dollars. Furthermore, several other Continental European banks materially reduced their holdings of the metal. The Bank of France, for instance, lost 15 million dollars, reflecting the transfer of the metal out of the country, presumably to Great Britain, and from thence in large part, if not wholly, to the United States. Russia's holdings at home, too, dropped off to the extent of 87 million dollars (taking the figures as of date, October 29, since which time no returns have been available owing to the political upheaval), and Italy's stock was depleted in the amount of 13 millions. The Netherlands Bank, on the other hand, has continued to gain, its holdings of the metal at the close of the year exceeding those at the opening by no less than 46 millions. This was doubtless in greatest measure drawn from Great Britain. The stock of gold in the Bank of Spain was augmented by fully 147 million dollars during the year, the United States furnishing much the greater part of it, and the institutions in Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland collectively added 19 millions to their holdings. The Bank of England made a small gain—21 millions—despite the forwarding of large amounts of the metal, via Canada, to the United States.

The net gain in the European banks above disclosed is 89 million dollars, this following a decline of 190 million dollars in 1916, which succeeded gains of 329 millions in 1915 and 690 millions in 1914. In addition to this increase in the gold holdings of the financial institutions of Europe, it is to be stated that the visible stock in the United States, as compiled by the Treasury Department, rose \$175,597,693 in 1917, the general stock of gold coin and bullion

in the country at the close of the year having been reported as \$3,040,439,343, against \$2,864,841,650 on Jan. 1. This addition is explained, of course, as in 1916, in large part by net imports, which reached 166 million dollars, a total very much less than the amount that came either directly or via Canada from Great Britain.

Summarizing the results for the European banks and the United States gives us a net augmentation in gold holdings of 265 million dollars. But we must go further to fully cover the subject, as various sums have found lodgment in localities not comprehended above, and should be included. Net exports from the United States to South America, West Indies, Japan, &c., for example, account for some 215 millions, and the industrial consumption of gold in the world must be allowed for as it is largely made up of new metal. That item for 1916, as estimated by the United States Bureau of the Mint, was \$55,936,356, with several important countries (Great Britain, France, India, Germany and Russia for instance) omitted from the statement, the total as given covering the consumption of less than 5 million dollars outside of the United States. Accepting that estimate as applying to 1917, although it probably should be higher, we have accounted for the absorption of 536 million dollars, or an amount considerably in excess of the production of gold in the world in 1917, and indicating that the bringing into visible channels of further large sums of privately hoarded metal was a feature of the year.

Concrete evidence that past hoarding was not confined to Germany and less enlightened nations, is now being furnished by the "Tank" campaign inaugurated in Great Britain to bring out gold from its hiding places. Results thus far attained are taken as confirming opinion that large, if not immense, sums of gold are hoarded in the country, and the desirability of some plan of recoinage as a means of getting it out (the Government to pledge itself against any confiscation of these savings) has been suggested. Indicating how successful had been the "Tank" bank campaign during the short period of its operation to the close of 1917 we observe that English advices make the amount of gold taken in up to that time approximately £23,000,000, or over 110 million dollars.

Official Details from Gold-Producing Countries.

From the returns we have obtained from the mines, mint bureaus and other official and semi-official sources, respecting gold mining in 1917, we are able to deduce the following:

United States.—A somewhat important reduction in the yield of gold from the mines of the United States is indicated by the preliminary estimate issued jointly by the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey, the output being put at 393,468 fine ounces less than in 1916 and 802,015 fine ounces smaller than in 1915. The output, in fact, is the smallest since 1904, and all the leading producing States share in the decrease from the preceding year, with the losses in Colorado and Nevada the greatest, having been 156,247 fine ounces and 103,611 fine ounces, respectively. A very satisfactory increase is indicated in Arizona, where the mining of copper and silver advanced appreciably during the year. The ounces and values as estimated for each State in 1916 contrast as follows with the final figures for 1915 and 1914:

Gold Production.	1917.		1916.		1915.	
	Fine oz.	Value.	Fine oz.	Value.	Fine oz.	Value.
Colorado	771,838	\$16,955,100	928,073	\$19,185,000	1,089,925	\$22,530,800
California	1,005,969	26,513,000	1,004,302	21,970,400	1,990,731	22,547,400
Alaska	733,211	15,171,200	780,037	16,124,500	809,346	16,710,000
South Dakota	357,913	7,392,000	261,444	7,471,700	358,155	7,403,500
Montana	181,720	3,756,500	309,376	4,828,400	346,825	4,978,300
Arizona	267,799	5,333,000	197,389	4,092,800	320,392	4,555,900
Utah	175,133	3,629,000	186,679	3,859,000	159,045	3,907,900
Nevada	334,894	6,922,000	438,605	9,064,700	574,874	11,883,700
Idaho	34,419	711,000	31,196	1,038,500	76,638	1,170,600
Oregon	81,144	1,677,000	91,085	1,901,000	90,321	1,867,100
New Mexico	49,690	1,025,100	65,206	1,360,000	79,632	1,460,100
Washington	21,036	434,900	28,057	590,600	22,350	461,600
South States	1,682	34,000	2,792	57,800	10,893	223,300
Other States	67,944	1,404,000	74,270	1,535,300	64,664	1,335,500
Totals	4,055,589	\$84,406,000	4,479,057	\$92,530,300	4,887,604	\$101,035,700

Africa.—A moderate loss in the volume of gold obtained from the mines of Africa in 1917 is denoted by the returns at hand. In every month of the year with the exception of May there was a smaller return from the Rand workings than in the corresponding period of the previous year, and subsequent to June the output was also less than in 1915. In the first six months the decrease in output as compared with 1916 was only 52,405 fine ounces, but for the last half of the year the loss was 204,268 fine ounces. For the twelve months, therefore, the diminution from the high-record mark of 1916 was 256,673 fine ounces. The output of the Rand monthly for the last seven years is subjoined:

Ounces.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	625,820	709,280	780,981	621,902	689,817	759,852	756,997
February	585,863	674,960	702,394	597,546	653,213	727,346	696,955
March	649,247	796,755	760,324	657,708	727,187	768,714	760,598
April	638,421	706,703	755,858	655,607	717,225	728,399	717,598
May	658,196	746,948	791,349	689,259	737,752	751,198	753,351
June	657,023	722,588	716,267	688,232	727,924	735,194	732,799
July	679,881	735,941	625,107	703,126	742,510	733,485	731,848
August	683,405	732,197	697,686	691,607	749,572	752,940	731,405
September	669,773	716,495	676,411	677,063	749,235	744,881	712,881
October	677,923	738,082	657,515	703,985	709,798	704,489	724,846
November	691,462	737,699	644,320	685,450	753,605	756,370	698,271
December	711,462	745,860	642,786	696,075	755,101	748,491	697,137
Totals	7,896,802	8,753,568	8,430,898	8,033,569	8,772,919	8,971,359	8,714,686

Districts of the Transvaal outside of the Rand did less well than a year earlier. In Rhodesia production decreased from 930,157 fine ounces to 834,000 fine ounces, and from West Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar, &c., the collective contribution to the world's new supply, according to such information as has come to hand, was moderately under 1916. Finally, the yield of the whole of Africa was 398,101 fine ounces less than in 1916 and 283,411 fine ounces below 1915. The subjoined compilation, which covers the progress in gold mining in all districts of Africa since 1886, requires no further explanatory comment.

Year—	Witwatersrand		Other		Total	
	Ounces.	£	Ounces.	£	Ounces.	£
1887 (part yr.)	28,754	122,140	—	—	28,754	122,140
1888	190,266	808,210	50,000	212,390	240,266	1,020,600
1889	407,750	1,732,041	71,552	303,939	479,302	2,035,980
1895	1,845,138	7,837,779	270,000	1,146,906	2,115,138	8,984,685
1898	3,562,313	15,134,115	341,908	1,452,357	3,904,221	16,586,472
1899	3,360,691	14,273,018	305,784	1,298,909	3,666,575	15,571,927
1900	395,385	1,679,518	185,922	799,031	581,307	2,388,553
1901	238,995	1,015,203	235,701	1,001,211	474,696	2,016,414
1902	1,691,525	7,185,260	307,286	1,305,299	1,998,811	8,490,559
1903	2,859,479	12,146,494	458,183	1,946,290	3,317,662	14,092,784
1905	4,706,433	19,991,038	788,040	3,347,436	5,494,473	23,339,094
1911	7,896,802	33,544,656	1,469,199	6,240,893	9,366,001	39,774,899
1912	8,753,568	37,182,795	1,541,086	6,546,225	10,294,654	43,729,020
1913	8,430,998	35,812,603	1,609,420	6,837,083	10,040,418	42,649,688
1914	8,033,569	34,124,434	1,775,371	7,541,421	9,808,940	41,665,855
1915	8,772,919	37,265,605	1,825,492	7,754,324	10,598,411	45,019,929
1916	8,971,359	38,107,900	1,741,732	7,398,572	10,140,101	45,506,472
1917	8,714,686	37,017,628	1,600,314	6,798,429	10,315,000	43,816,057

Australasia.—A further contraction in production in Australasia in 1917 (due largely to the poorer grade ores in the lower levels, as well as to some extent to exhaustion) is indicated by our reports, the latest year's yield being little more than half of that of 1909. The subjoined table indicates the product of each colony and the total of all, year by year, since 1899.

Years.	New So. Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.									
	Victoria.	Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.	Tasmania.	Other.	Total.	Value.	£.
1900	726,665	281,209	855,959	1,438,659	335,300	26,458	65,710	3,729,961	15,000,000	1,000,000
1901	711,046	216,884	733,975	1,616,933	412,868	29,668	70,990	3,792,364	15,000,000	1,000,000
1902	728,850	254,432	653,362	1,769,176	469,408	23,662	60,974	3,949,394	15,000,000	1,000,000
1903	767,351	258,488	686,469	2,064,798	479,738	24,401	36,878	4,317,923	15,000,000	1,000,000
1904	771,298	269,817	624,017	1,985,230	467,447	17,913	60,000	4,136,822	15,000,000	1,000,000
1905	810,650	274,263	577,559	1,955,318	629,040	20,547	74,310	4,323,091	15,000,000	1,000,000
1906	786,054	283,987	493,120	1,794,542	532,922	14,078	50,888	3,925,597	15,000,000	1,000,000
1907	710,269	247,363	457,596	1,698,553	477,303	11,870	65,354	3,668,308	15,000,000	1,000,000
1908	676,001	234,788	422,451	1,648,505	474,415	14,500	60,453	3,551,113	15,000,000	1,000,000
1909	654,232	204,709	455,577	1,595,269	472,464	20,052	44,777	3,447,070	15,000,000	1,000,000
1910	578,860	189,214	440,784	1,470,632	450,433	7,108	40,434	3,177,465	15,000,000	1,000,000
1911	502,914	177,418	389,999	1,371,848	426,813	20,000	32,418	2,911,410	15,000,000	1,000,000
1912	480,131	165,283	317,946	1,282,654	310,962	6,392	33,310	2,606,378	15,000,000	1,000,000
1913	434,932	149,657	265,735	1,314,043	343,595	6,556	54,793	2,569,319	15,000,000	1,000,000
1914	413,218	124,507	248,395	1,232,977	227,954	7,032	47,049	2,301,152	15,000,000	1,000,000
1915	329,688	132,498	249,711	1,210,110	422,825	7,915	37,491	2,389,619	15,000,000	1,000,000
1916	256,643	108,145	215,162	1,001,398	292,620	4,180	16,626	1,654,774	15,000,000	1,000,000
1917	210,000	80,000	185,000	980,000	275,000	4,000	16,000	1,750,000	15,000,000	1,000,000

* Partly estimated.

Canada.—A falling off in the yield of gold in the principal producing districts of the country accounts for the decrease in the output of gold from the mines of Canada in 1917. As regards the 1917 yield of the mines, Mr. John McLeish, Chief of the Division of Mineral Resources and Statistics, Department of Mines, of Canada, on such information as is available, estimates the output at \$17,000,000, or 822,376 fine ounces. This is a much poorer result than in either 1916 or 1915, and only moderately better than in 1914. The course of gold mining since 1901 is shown in the following:

Year.	Value.		Ounces.	
	£.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.
1902	\$20,741,245	1,003,359	10,100,000	\$10,205,835
1903	18,524,500	911,118	19,112,000	9,781,077
1904	16,400,000	793,320	19,112,000	12,648,794
1905	14,486,800	700,800	19,112,000	16,598,923
1906	12,023,932	581,600	19,112,000	15,983,007
1907	9,382,750	405,563	19,112,000	16,936,971
1908	8,842,100	479,112	19,112,000	19,234,976
1909	9,790,000	473,592	19,112,000	17,000,000

India.—The returns from the Colar field, from which very much the greater part of the East Indian gold product

is obtained, denote that the yield of the country in 1917 was a little under that of the preceding year, the decline being largely accounted for in the Champion Reef workings. The details for the last seven years are appended:

Mines.	1917.		1916.		1915.		1914.		1913.		1912.		1911.	
	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.
Champion Reef	98,439	114,586	127,488	137,255	133,375	133,375	133,375	133,375	133,375	133,375	133,375	133,375	133,375	133,375
Coregem	90,685	90,619	86,643	96,261	95,335	92,177	94,034	94,034	94,034	94,034	94,034	94,034	94,034	94,034
Mysore	198,440	197,258	207,981	230,665	232,100	231,687	230,135	230,135	230,135	230,135	230,135	230,135	230,135	230,135
Nundydroog	79,686	80,401	76,063	79,324	80,379	86,995	90,173	90,173	90,173	90,173	90,173	90,173	90,173	90,173
Balaghat	19,929	17,725	16,983	17,493	17,493	17,379	17,027	17,027	17,027	17,027	17,027	17,027	17,027	17,027
North Anantapur	13,847	13,462	15,570	13,300	10,780	7,271	5,282	5,282	5,282	5,282	5,282	5,282	5,282	5,282
Hutti, &c.	20,230	27,025	26,768	27,045	19,745	16,591	13,723	13,723	13,723	13,723	13,723	13,723	13,723	13,723
Totals	520,962	541,075	556,596	601,903	589,109	584,838	573,569	573,569	573,569	573,569	573,569	573,569	573,569	573,569

Russia.—Such information as is at hand from Russia, and that very meagre, indicates that production is gradually declining, in part the result of the falling off in yield in the Lena River district. The 1915 figures have been corrected to conform to official reports. Later results are estimated. Details for the last 14 years are appended.

Year.	Value.		Ounces.	
	£.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.
1904	\$24,903,200	1,109,857	1911	\$33,151,600
1905	22,291,600	1,073,356	1912	22,199,600
1906	19,494,700	943,056	1913	26,507,800
1907	26,684,000	1,290,840	1914	28,587,000
1908	28,052,200	1,357,027	1915	26,322,746
1909	32,281,300	1,565,448	1916	25,909,248
1910	35,679,800	1,721,163	1917	20,671,800

Other Countries.—With the restrictions the war has placed upon the sources of information and means of communication in Europe it is not to be expected that from other sections of the Continent, any more from Russia, reliable data as to gold production can be secured now. France and Austria are the only countries to be credited with a mentionable yield, and with both involved in the war the amount of gold secured must have been negligible. In Mexico, moreover, conditions have not been conducive to increased activity in mining. In fact, there is reason to believe that in 1917 there was a further falling off in output. South and Central America, on the other hand, it is to be presumed, contributed a little more largely to the world's new stock of gold in 1917 than in 1916. But "Other Countries" collectively, and not including Mexico, which appears separately in our compilation, have apparently increased their production by about only 5,000 fine ounces.

Silver Production of the World.

In making investigation as to the production of silver in the world, the difficulties encountered in following the course of gold mining in 1917 are greatly increased. The estimate of the Bureau of the Mint covering the result in the United States is available as usual, and it shows a slight decrease, satisfactory gains in Arizona, Colorado and Utah having been more than offset by a declining yield in Montana, Nevada and New Mexico. For Canada Mr. McLeish puts the silver yield at 23,500,000 ounces, or some 2 million ounces less than in 1916. This includes practically all the reliable information we have at hand regarding 1917. There is a possibility, however, that elsewhere there has been some increase in yield, stimulated by the high level of price at which the metal has ruled. The price of silver in London fluctuated much more widely during the year than in 1916, the close having been at 43d., against 36½d. at the opening, with the highest price 55d., on Sept. 21 (the highest level reached since 1878), the lowest, 35 11-16d., and the average 40.85d. In 1916 the average was 31.314d., or 9½d. lower, and the averages in earlier years were 23½d. in 1915, 25 5-16d. in 1914, 27 9-16d. in 1913, 28 1-32d. in 1912, 24 19-32d. in 1911, 24 11-16d. in 1910 and 23 11-16d. in 1909.

We now present a statement of silver production covering each year since 1890. See "Chronicle" of Feb. 11 1899, page 258, for results back to 1871:

Year.	United States.		Mexico.	Australia.	All Other Producers.	Total.	Value.
	Ounces.	Value.					
1901	55,214,000	57,656,549	10,230,048	49,910,698	173,011,283	10,508,534	
1902	55,200,000	60,176,004	8,026,037	39,060,842	162,703,483	16,318,731	
1903	54,200,000	70,499,942	9,682,250	33,206,394	167,689,192	17,292,944	
1904	57,692,800	60,808,978	14,558,892				

Current Events and Discussions

WITHDRAWAL BY J. P. MORGAN & CO. OF WEEKLY OFFERINGS OF BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

The withdrawal of the weekly offering of British Treasury bills by J. P. Morgan & Co. was announced on Saturday last. The first block of these short-term Treasury bills was offered on Aug. 22; the offerings were limited to \$15,000,000 weekly, and the total amount outstanding at any one time was not to exceed \$150,000,000. As a matter of fact, the amount outstanding never reached the \$150,000,000 limit. At present it is about \$100,000,000. The sale of the bills was originally effected on a discount basis of 5¼%; later the rate was increased to 5½%, while in recent weeks the discount basis had been 6%. Sales have taken place in the open market recently on a 5½% basis.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT PAYS OFF LOAN.

The principal and interest on the \$100,000,000 one-year 5½% secured convertible gold notes of the British Government which matured yesterday (Feb. 1), are being paid at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. There were approximately \$92,000,000 of the notes outstanding, the balance of the \$100,000,000 issue being accounted for by conversion and redemption into 5½% bonds due Feb. 1 1937.

The above loan is part of a total issue of \$250,000,000 placed in this country in January 1917 and offered to the public by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. The remaining \$150,000,000 will mature on Feb. 1 1919.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DAILY WAR BILL.

Announcement that the daily average of national expenditures of Great Britain during the seven weeks ended Jan. 19 was \$37,585,000 was made by Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons on Jan. 23.

NATIONAL WAR DEBT OF FRANCE—BILL INCREASING SINKING FUND PAYMENTS.

A bill raising from 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 francs the monthly payments constituting the special sinking fund for strengthening the market for national defense loans [was introduced by the French Minister of Finance in the Chamber of Deputies on Jan. 16.

A Paris dispatch of Jan. 25 gave the following from the "Official Bulletin of French Information" relative to the national debt of France:

The Budget Commission of the Chamber announces that the civil expenditure of 1918, including the interest on the national debt, amounts to 7,769,000,000 francs (\$1,553,800,000), covered by budgetary receipts up to 7,539,000,000 francs.

In order to make up the differences the Commission proposes 300,000,000 francs of new revenues, derived particularly from the levying of taxes on transportation, docking taxes and the suppression of fiscal frauds.

The report indicates that since Aug. 1 1914 the military expenses of France have reached 87,200,000,000 francs; the interest on the national debt 10,700,000,000 francs; civil expenditures, 8,600,000,000 francs.

This situation was met without hesitation in the following manner: Reserves and issues of the Treasury, 66,400,000,000 francs in France and 19,300,000,000 abroad; postponed payments, 5,400,000,000 francs.

The fiscal measures adopted since the opening of hostilities represent annually even in wartime, 2,245,000,000 of new revenues.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ITALY'S FIFTH WAR LOAN.

According to Rome dispatches of Jan. 28, the subscriptions during the first eleven days of the canvass for Italy's fifth national loan totaled \$511,000,000. Of this amount it is stated, \$304,000,000 was in cash.

JAPAN TO LEND GREAT BRITAIN \$10,000,000 IN EXCHANGE FOR RUPEE CREDITS.

According to the New York "Tribune" of Jan. 29, Japan, in return for credits on India to the amount of 30,000,000 rupees, has arranged to lend Great Britain \$10,000,000 in addition to the loan of \$40,000,000 of funds on deposit in New York recently made in exchange for British Treasury bills. The rupee credits, it is stated, are needed by Japan to offset an unfavorable balance of trade against that country brought about by its heavy purchase of raw materials from India.

DECREE NULLIFYING RUSSIAN DEBTS.

A resolution of confidence in the Government if the National Commissaries at Petrograd is reported to have been adopted on Jan. 26 by the All-Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates; the resolution also approves all the measures enacted by the Commissaries. The Congress likewise approved declarations of the Central Executive

Committee, which the dissolved Constituent Assembly had rejected, as follows:

1. Making valid the transfer of land.
2. The giving of control to the workmen.
3. The establishment of a Soldiers' and Workmen's republic, and, ultimately, the federation of Soldiers' and Workmen's republics.
4. The nationalization of banks and the repudiation of national debts.

M. Zalkind, assistant to Foreign Minister Trotzky, in explanation of the last measure, is said to have stated to the Associated Press:

This measure has been passed in principle and it has become a law, but its enforcement is in the hands of the National Commissaries. If they find it expedient, necessary or desirable they have the right to refuse to pay the debts.

The approval by the Constituent Assembly of the decree calling for the repudiation of foreign debts and the invalidating of all State loans made by the "Governments of Russian land owners and of the Russian bourgeoisie" was reported in our issue of Saturday last, page 368. The decree was put before the Assembly by the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates which was expected to promulgate the decree, but determined that it was better to permit the Constituent Assembly to pass on it. The decree provides:

1. For the annulment of all State loans, on which it is declared the December coupons shall not be paid.
2. For the annulment of all guarantees given by the Government for the payment of open loans advanced by institutions and companies.
3. For the annulment, without exception, of all foreign loans.
4. That short-term bond issues of the State Treasury are valid, but that no interest on them shall be paid, although they may remain in circulation the same as bank notes.
5. That persons in moderate circumstances who possess interior loans to a value not exceeding 10,000 rubles face value, shall receive from the State a life-long annuity equal to the interest on the securities.
6. That citizens possessing such annulled securities for a sum exceeding 10,000 rubles shall not receive any recompense whatsoever.
7. That deposits in State savings banks and interest on them shall be decreed inviolate. All securities or annulled loans which belong to savings banks shall be replaced by an acknowledgment of debt delivered by the Russian Peasants' and Workmen's Republic.
8. That rules shall be formulated to reimburse and prevent loss to co-operative, municipal, democratic, and other societies who possess repudiated securities, if it is proved they were obtained before the publishing of the present decree.

Other conditions, it is said, propose a council of national economies to direct the execution of the decree, with the assistance of the State Bank, which must register the owners of State securities. It is provided also that special commissions shall be formed to decide the financial status of citizens, these commissions to be empowered to annul completely all savings not obtained by means of labor, even should such savings not exceed the sum of 5,000 rubles. They also are to determine what organizations shall be considered democratic.

SEIZURE OF GOLD IN RUSSIA.

On Jan. 29 it was stated that the People's Commissaries had decreed a State monopoly of gold. Gold articles weighing over sixteen zolotnik, ninety-six of which go to make up the Russian pound, belonging to private persons or shops must be handed over to the State at fixed prices. They will be confiscated unless delivered within a month. Informers will receive one-third the value of the articles.

Churches, museums, and other public institutions are required to place their gold articles at the disposals of the State.

PROPOSED SEIZURE OF RUMANIAN GOLD BY RUSSIA.

According to a London dispatch of Jan. 29 Leon Trotzky, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, announced to the Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates on Jan. 26 the decision of the Government respecting reprisals against Rumania. These include, according to a dispatch, the breaking off of diplomatic relations, the seizure of Rumanian gold reserves in Moscow and the outlawing of Lieutenant-General Stecherbatcheff, the former commander-in-chief on the Rumanian front. Trotzky is said to have stated that the Rumanian gold reserve amounted to \$600,000,000 and that the custodian of this fund had been placed under arrest. The dispatch added:

It is understood that General Stecherbatcheff has been co-operating with the Rumanians in disarming Russians in Rumania and Bessarabia.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd dated Monday says that the Rumanian Legation received ten hours' notice to leave Russia and would start for Stockholm at midnight.

J. P. MORGAN TO RECEIVE TENDERS FOR INTERNAL GOLD LOAN OF ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT.

Announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. that they were prepared to receive tenders for the amortization of 601,224 Argentine gold dollars nominal of the Argentine Government 5% internal gold loan of 1909 was made on Jan. 29. Payments for bonds accepted will be made from March 5

to April 5 1918. Tenders for the sale of bonds with coupons due Sept. 1 1918 at a price to be stated in the tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon Feb. 19 with J. P. Morgan & Co. Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas; in London by Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional. Each bond has a par value of 973 U. S. gold dollars, and tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond. Forms of tender may be obtained on application to J. P. Morgan & Co.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF CONDITION OF CANADIAN BANKS.

In the following we compare the condition of the Canadian banks, under the last two monthly statements, with the return for June 30 1914:

	ASSETS.		
	Dec. 31 1917.	Nov. 30 1917.	June 30 1914.
Gold and subsidiary coin—	\$	\$	\$
In Canada.....	55,348,784	54,531,971	28,948,841
Elsewhere.....	26,684,073	28,647,758	17,160,111
Total.....	82,032,857	83,179,729	46,108,952
Dominion notes.....	167,509,121	165,515,137	92,114,482
Deposit with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation.....	5,769,631	5,764,060	6,667,568
Deposit in central gold reserves.....	97,270,000	91,120,000	3,050,000
Due from banks.....	191,400,677	195,452,813	123,608,936
Loans and discounts.....	1,016,241,854	1,010,028,235	925,681,966
Bonds, securities, &c.....	468,406,273	470,128,272	102,344,120
Call and short loans in Canada.....	71,779,020	72,178,345	67,401,484
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	134,483,482	139,832,552	137,120,167
Other assets.....	88,270,706	87,071,480	71,209,738
Total.....	2,323,163,621	2,320,270,623	1,575,307,413
	LIABILITIES.		
	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorized.....	189,866,666	189,866,666	192,866,666
Capital subscribed.....	112,091,466	112,088,966	115,434,666
Capital paid up.....	111,673,776	111,669,770	114,811,775
Reserve fund.....	114,100,693	114,046,753	113,368,898
Circulation.....	192,923,824	196,135,810	99,138,029
Government deposits.....	82,780,074	90,470,598	44,453,738
Demand deposits.....	744,220,376	714,514,375	495,067,832
Time deposits.....	995,978,013	1,008,657,874	663,650,230
Due to banks.....	33,508,646	34,502,346	32,426,404
Bills payable.....	3,479,765	3,387,855	20,096,365
Other liabilities.....	28,842,025	30,432,301	12,656,085
Total, not including capital or reserve fund.....	2,081,733,322	2,078,101,159	1,330,488,683

Note.—Owing to the omission of the cents in the official reports, the footings in the above do not exactly agree with the total given.

U. S. FIRMS AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT "ENEMY" RENTALS.

The War Trade Board on Jan. 24 authorized branches of American corporations and other American houses established and engaged in business in neutral countries, or in countries associated with the United States in the war, in cases where a lease has been made without knowledge of the "enemy" character of the tenant or landlord, as the case may be:

1. To receive rent from "enemies" or "allies of enemies" where refusal to accept the same will result in failure to collect the debt.
2. To pay rent to "enemies" or "allies of enemies" where refusal to pay the same will result in forfeiture of the lease or damages.

Provided that a report of every such lease shall be mailed to the War Trade Board at Washington, D. C., after the discovery of such "enemy" interest. Such report shall state the date when the lease was made, the date when the lease expires, the amount of rental payable, the name or names of the "enemy" tenant or landlord, as the case may be, and the names of other parties to the lease.

FOREIGN BRANCHES OF U. S. COMMERCIAL HOUSES AUTHORIZED TO ACCEPT ENEMY ENDORSEMENTS.

The War Trade Board announced on Jan. 27 that it had authorized branches of United States corporations and other American houses, established and engaged in business in neutral countries or in countries associated with the United States in the war to accept commercial paper endorsed by "enemies" or "allies" of enemies, where refusal to accept same may result in failure to collect the debt. The announcement of the Board, indicating other privileges granted by it to foreign branches of United States commercial houses, follows:

The War Trade Board has authorized branches of United States corporations and other American houses, established and engaged in business in neutral countries, or in countries associated with the United States in the war—

1. To receive in payment of indebtedness, and to collect drafts or checks drawn or endorsed by "enemies" or "allies of enemies" where refusal to accept the same may result in failure to collect the debt.
2. To pay drafts or checks drawn in favor of, or endorsed by, "enemies" or "allies of enemies" where refusal to pay the same will result in a violation of law or commercial obligation.
3. To receive for collection drafts or checks drawn by, or accepted, or endorsed by "enemies" or "allies of enemies"; and

4. To become a party to clearing house transactions in the ordinary course of business where an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" may be a member of such clearing house;

Provided that a written report of every such transaction of trade with the "enemy" or "enemy allies" shall be mailed to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., on the fifth day of each month, covering the transactions of the preceding calendar month under 1, 2 and 3 above. Such report must state the dates of the respective transactions, the respective names of the drawers, drawees and endorsers, and the respective amounts of the drafts and checks involved. Any United States corporation or other American house joining a clearing house under 4 above shall immediately mail to the War Trade Board, Washington, D. C., a statement of the facts in the case.

INSTITUTIONS ADMITTED TO FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

Among the institutions recently admitted to membership in the Federal Reserve system are the Lincoln Trust Company of New York, the State Street Trust Company of Boston and the Home Bank & Trust Company of Chicago.

C. E. SPENCER, JR., ELECTED DEPUTY-GOVERNOR BOSTON FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Charles E. Spencer, Jr., Treasurer of the Colonial Trust Co. of Waterbury, Conn., has been elected Deputy-Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; he assumed his new duties Feb. 1. Mr. Spencer is a native of New Jersey; his banking career began with the National Bank of New Jersey of New Brunswick. At the age of 22 he entered the National Bank of Commerce in New York. The following year he went with the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City, Mo. Later he returned to New York to accept a position with the Trust Company of America. In 1906 he was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the Colonial Trust Co. of Waterbury and in 1911 became its Treasurer. Mr. Spencer is a member of the Executive Committee of the Morris Plan Company.

William N. Kenyon, heretofore with the Massachusetts Trust Co. of Boston, has been made an Assistant Cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston.

RESIGNATION OF C. J. RHOADES AS GOVERNOR OF PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

C. J. Rhoades has resigned as Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, his resignation to take effect as soon as his successor is elected. Mr. Rhoades will take up Y. M. C. A. work. He has been Governor of the bank since it began business in 1914. It is expected that he will first go to New York temporarily, and later probably to France in the Y. M. C. A. work.

C. C. HARRISON CLASS C DIRECTOR OF PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

Charles Custis Harrison has become a Class "C" Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. He will serve during the unexpired term of J. Davis Brodhead. Mr. Harrison was at one time a Director of the Reading Company and was for many years Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY WILLIAMS' ANNUAL REPORT—DECLINE IN EARNING CAPACITY OF PUBLIC UTILITIES.

In his annual report, made public on Jan. 31, the Comptroller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, reviewing briefly the financial and business conditions during the year, the inflation in commodity prices, and the depression in securities, declares that the enactment of emergency laws, entrusting the President with powers unexampled in this country to fix prices for food, fuel, &c., has averted calamities which no financial system, however strong or powerful could have prevented or overcome. He predicts that, with the return of peace, we may look forward to an era of great activity and development in the work of rebuilding and equipping, with the implements and equipments of peace and industry, the countries now engaged in unprecedented destruction. Attention is called in the report to the decline of earning capacity of public utility corporations and the consequent shrinkage in the value of their securities. The danger, the Comptroller insists, is a real one, which should stimulate the efforts of Congress and of every patriotic citizen. Upon the efficiency and strength of these corporations, he says, we are largely dependent for speed and success in preparing for and prosecuting the war. With an increase in the cost of labor and of all materials necessary for operation and upkeep, increasing demands are being made upon them for quicker service and greater facilities.

The first and most direct relief to the public utilities corporations can be given, he thinks, by the State public utilities commissions and municipal and local authorities understanding the necessities of war and realizing that the more promptly its burdens are accepted the sooner they will be lifted. He bespeaks forbearance and consideration by the State commissions and municipal authorities, and comments upon the importance of permitting charges for services which "will keep in them the breath of solvency, protect their owners against unjust loss, and give them a basis of credit on which they may obtain the funds with which to meet the strain put on them by the Government's needs." The breaking down of these corporations would be a national calamity. He also expresses the hope that the Congress may give early consideration to some measure to provide, directly or indirectly, for advance of funds on some conservative basis to such of these corporations as need help most urgently, so that they may give adequate service to the Government. The remedy, he concedes, would be unusual—but the times are unusual. The amount of railroad and other public service bonds owned by the national banks June 20 1917 was reported at \$763,000,000. This, the Comptroller says, is equal to approximately 70% of the capital stock of the banks.

In expressing the hope that corporations may receive considerate treatment from State and municipal authorities, the Comptroller says it is of equal, if not still greater, importance that corporations should not become the prey of any profiteers, whether those who supply materials needed for operation or who furnish the funds and capital required for needed extensions and enlargements or for renewals of existing issues. The bankers, he says, who selfishly exact a 9 or 14% rate, as interest or commission, from clients, whether individuals or corporations, for high grade issues which in peace times they would have been glad to take at 6%, are paving the way for the just condemnation of patriotic men. The Comptroller shows that in the past three calendar years the aggregate balance of trade in our favor has exceeded eight billion dollars. We have imported about a billion dollars of gold; have practically paid off the five billions which we owed at the outbreak of the war in the shape of American securities held abroad; and have loaned over two billions in various foreign countries exclusive of the large advances made by our Government to the Allies. A summary of some of the other leading features of the report is furnished as follows:

National Banks Increasingly Stronger, Safer, and More Law-Abiding.

The national banks of the United States, says the Comptroller, are stronger, safer, and more closely observant of the laws and more efficiently managed than ever before. This encouraging fact, he declares, is especially impressive and important now while the life of the nation and the great alliance of which we are a part depend so largely upon our ability to furnish the enormous financial resources indispensable for victory.

Their resources—\$18,553,197,000—exceed by \$2,009,698,000 the greatest resources ever before reported, and are \$2,527,878,000 greater than the combined resources of all the State banks (doing a commercial business) and of all reporting private banks and trust companies as of June 20 1917, the latest date as of which State bank returns have been compiled.

Growth of National Banks Under Federal Reserve System.

The latest statement of condition prior to the inauguration of the Federal Reserve System was that of Oct. 31 1914 when the resources of the national banks were 11,492 million dollars. After three years operation under the Federal Reserve Act the resources on Nov. 20 1917, are reported to be 18,553 millions, an increase of 7,060 millions, or 61%.

The report just prior to the inauguration of the Federal Reserve System of all State banking institutions was for June 30 1914 when the resources of all reporting State banks and trust companies amounted to 15,489 millions. The date of the last compilation of State banking statistics was June 20 1917 when their resources were 20,838 millions, an increase of 34%. While the average increase in resources of all banks, both State and national, was 45%, the national banks increased 61%, and the State banks and trust companies only 34% in the three-year period referred to.

This Country the Dominating Banking Power of the World.

The banking power of the United States, represented by capital, surplus, profits, circulation, and deposits of national banks and other reporting banks and trust companies, including also the paid-in capital and deposits of the twelve Federal Reserve banks, is now estimated at 37,529 million dollars, having increased by 14,348 million dollars since the commencement of the present Administration.

The banking power of the world in 1890 was estimated by Mulhall at 15,558 million dollars. The banking power of this country is now 2 1/2 times as great as the banking power of the whole world, according to Mulhall, as late as 1890. The banking power of the United States now is more than seven times as great as in 1890.

The Comptroller gives warning that, with the immense development of our financial resources, our duties and responsibilities have grown proportionately. Upon us now devolves the task of supplying not only our own vital needs, but of keeping ourselves strong and ready to meet the demands which are being and will continue to be made upon us by our Allies in the world struggle. It is, he points out, of supreme importance that allurements of profit from commerce or industry in this country or in neutral countries, for purposes not essential to our success in the war, should not induce us to divert or dissipate the capital or financial resources of our people.

This country has become the great financial reservoir and banking headquarters of the world and, in large measure, the dependence of those great

financial nations whose enterprise in the past had provided so largely the capital for the commerce and industries of two hemispheres, and who now look to us to supply to so great an extent the sinews of war, as well as the needs of industry and world commerce.

Five State Bank and Trust Company Failures for Each National Bank Failure in Past Twenty Years.

Comparative statistics in regard to the failures of State and national banks in the past 20 years show that of the 1,339 State and national bank failures reported for this period, 1,119 were State banks and trust companies, and only 220 were national banks.

In 1897 there were 5,847 reporting State banks, estimated to represent 90% of the total number, with resources of 4,258 million dollars, and there were in operation 3,610 national banks with liabilities of 3,563 million dollars.

The liabilities of State banks which failed in this period were placed at \$507,000,000; of national banks at only \$156,000,000.

The resources of the 20,319 State banks and trust companies reporting in June 1917 were 20,836 million dollars, and of the 7,604 national banks at the same time, 16,151 million dollars.

Twenty Years' Growth of National Banks.

Oct. 5 1897 the total resources of the national banks were 3,705 million dollars. Aug. 22 1907 they amounted to 8,390 million dollars; and on Nov. 20 1917 they aggregated 18,553 million dollars—an increase in ten years of more than ten billion dollars, about three-fourths of the increase since 1907 having taken place in the last five years.

Proportion of Loans to Deposits and Deposits to Capital.

The proportion of loans to deposits Oct. 5 1897 was 82.11%; Aug. 22 1907, 76.99%; and on Nov. 20 1917, only 64.43%.

In 1897 the deposits of national banks amounted to four times their capital; in 1907 to six and three-fourths times their capital; and on Nov. 20 1917, the deposits of the national banks amounted to thirteen and one-half times their capital, and nearly eight times their aggregate capital and surplus.

New Charters and Liquidations.

During the twelve months ending Oct. 31 1917, applications were received for 326 new national bank charters with capital of \$20,715,000, as compared with 223 applications with proposed capital of \$11,285,000 the previous year. During the year 30 applications for charters were refused, as compared with 16 applications refused the year before; and 147 new applications were under consideration at the close of the report year.

Earnings of National Banks Exceed All Previous Years.

National banks submit their statements of earnings and expenses semi-annually Dec. 31 and June 30. For the twelve months ending June 30 1917, the gross earnings were \$667,406,000, an increase of \$76,764,000 over the previous year; and net earnings were \$191,321,000, an increase of \$36,778,000, or 23%. \$125,538,000 was disbursed in dividends, an increase of \$10,813,000, or an average of 11.61% on capital stock.

National Bank Failures.

During the twelve months ending Oct. 31 1917 only seven national banks failed and were placed in the hands of receivers. The previous year there were thirteen national bank failures.

The losses to depositors from failed national banks during the past three years have amounted to only about three one-thousandths of 1%; while similar losses for the thirty-three years prior to 1914 averaged annually twenty-eight one-thousandths of 1%. This great reduction in the percentage of losses to depositors was due largely to the enforcement of the laws and the thoroughness of bank examinations.

Guarantee of Bank Deposits Recommended.

The Comptroller recommends to Congress the enactment of a law to provide for the guarantee of all deposits in national banks where the amount to the credit of each individual is \$5,000 or less. He says the greatest misery resulting from bank failures has been suffered by the poorer classes whose deposits in banks represent their entire savings. He believes the guarantee of deposits will bring much hoarded money from hiding places into circulation, and that the guarantee by the Government will contribute immensely to the comfort and peace of mind of small investors while not eliminating competition, for depositors with balances of over \$5,000 will continue to discriminate in favor of those banks which are honestly and efficiently run.

Exemption From State Taxation of National Banks Whose Capital Is Invested in Government Bonds.

Although the capital of individuals invested in United States Government bonds is exempt from taxation, the shares of national banks, even though the entire capital of the bank may be invested in bonds of the Government, are still liable to State taxation.

It is recommended that Section 5219, U. S. R. S., be amended so that, in determining the value of the shares of national banks for purposes of State taxation, the par value of any bonds or other interest bearing obligations of the United States Government owned by the national bank shall be deducted from the bank's assets. Such a provision would materially increase the value of United States Government bonds as an investment for the national banks.

To Authorize National Banks to Subscribe to Red Cross.

The Comptroller recommends that national banks, during the period of the war, be authorized to subscribe, through their Boards of Directors, to the Red Cross for war purposes.

Another recommendation relates to the restriction of the use of "debit slips" or "charge tickets," looseness in connection with which has resulted in heavy losses during the past year to various banks.

Other Legislation Recommended.

The Comptroller repeats the recommendations for amendments to the national bank Act, made in previous reports, urging that if these amendments and certain others embraced in this year's report should be carried out, national bank failures can be made virtually things of the past.

Currency Issued Through Comptroller's Office.

During the twelve months ending Oct. 31 1917, there were issued by the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, \$1,301,970,430 of national bank and Federal reserve notes, of which \$325,570,430 were the notes of national banks and \$976,400,000 were Federal reserve notes. At the close of the report year Oct. 31, 1917, the amount of national bank notes outstanding was \$716,276,375, and of Federal reserve notes \$925,243,730.

Revenue Derived By Government From Operations of Comptroller's Office.

The net revenue derived by the Government from the operations of the Comptroller's office for the past fiscal year, arising primarily from taxation on circulation, after payment of expenses, was approximately \$3,000,000.

Money Carried in All Banks.

The cash reported on hand by national, State, savings, private banks and trust companies as of June 1917, plus the cash held at the same time by the twelve Federal Reserve banks, was reported to be \$2,750,200,076.06. This is an increase, as compared with June 1916 of \$838,482,754.11.

National Banks and the Second Liberty Loan.

Approximately 3,500,000 subscribers to the second issue of Liberty bonds sent in their subscriptions through national banks. These subscriptions aggregated about \$2,500,000,000 of the \$4,617,000,000 applied for.

The total subscriptions to Liberty 4% bonds sent in through national banks for themselves and customers amounted to slightly more than 13% of their total resources.

The amount of the Second Liberty loan allotted to national banks for themselves and customers approximated two billion dollars of the total of \$3,808,766,150 allotted. The national banks were awarded a total of \$348,000,000 of Liberty bonds for their own account—being approximately 1.1-3% of their total resources.

On Nov. 20 1917 the national banks were loaning on Liberty 3½% bonds only \$48,000,000 approximately; and the amount of Liberty 4% bonds, upon which they had agreed to make advances if desired, was approximately \$294,000,000.

Foreign Government Bonds Owned by National Banks.

The total amount of foreign Government bonds and other foreign bonds and securities owned by the national banks on June 20 1917, was \$352,000,000, which compares with \$157,071,000 owned June 30 1916.

AMERICAN TRADE ACCEPTANCE COUNCIL: ITS ORIGIN, PLAN AND PURPOSE.

The American Trade Acceptance Council, which has offices in the Woolworth Building, has issued a pamphlet covering its origin, plan and purpose. In the composition of the Council are represented the three national American business organizations which it is considered are best qualified to speak authoritatively on matters of commercial credit—the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Bankers' Association and the National Association of Credit Men.

The purpose of the Council will be to co-ordinate the acceptance activities of these organizations, and of other organizations throughout the country, to the end that a more highly intensified national trade acceptance campaign will be made possible.

The Council's plan of activity embraces the appointment of Trade Acceptance Committees representing financial, trade and educational bodies throughout the country—also a speakers' bureau, the personnel of which will be available for the purpose of discussing the Trade Acceptance method effectively before local associations, civic bodies and other gatherings where the subject will be of interest.

An extensive acceptance literature campaign also is in process of development. All phases of the subject will be treated. Inquiries will be answered, circulars distributed, pamphlets issued, both by the Council, and it is proposed by private concerns which can be induced to contribute to the general cause the benefit of their experiences.

The officers of the Council are: Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman; Robert H. Treman, Vice-Chairman; J. H. Tregoe, Secretary, and W. W. Orr and Jerome Thralls, Assistant Secretaries.

NEW ISSUE OF \$400,000,000 TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS HEAVILY OVERSUBSCRIBED.

With the closing of subscriptions to the \$400,000,000 Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness on Jan. 29, it was announced by the Treasury Department that the issue had been heavily oversubscribed. The allotments will be made as soon as all the subscriptions are reported. The certificates bear date Jan. 22 and are made payable April 22. They bear interest at 4%. The certificates will be received in payment of Third Liberty Loan subscriptions. Other details regarding them were given in our issue of Jan. 19, page 235, and Jan. 26, page 347.

N. Y. FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS FROM BANK.

With regard to withdrawals of Government funds from the banks the New York "Times" of Jan. 30 said:

The banks have been advised by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that that withdrawals of Government funds would be made tomorrow. Previously the banks had been told that transfers would also be made yesterday, but later the notification was revised, the withdrawal date being restricted to tomorrow. The Federal Reserve Bank, as fiscal agent for the Government, has been paying out money at the rate of about \$150,000,000 a week, and in making these disbursements it has been obliged to call upon deposits with the various New York institutions, the Reserve Bank making it a practice to hold only a very small balance in favor of the Government. In effecting the disbursements, transfers are usually made to the New York Reserve Bank from Federal Reserve and member banks of other districts.

ADDITIONAL CREDITS TO GREAT BRITAIN AND BELGIUM BY UNITED STATES.

With the placing on Jan. 31 of an additional credit by the United States Government to Great Britain of \$65,000,000, the total advanced to that country for the month of January amounted to \$250,000,000, the sum of \$185,000,000 on the January account having previously been extended to it. For the month of February a

credit of \$210,000,000 was advanced to Great Britain on Jan. 31. On Jan. 25 an additional credit by the United States to Belgium of \$9,000,000 was announced, making the total loans to that country from the United States \$86,400,000. The aggregate of all credits placed at the disposal of the Allies by the United States since its entrance into the war is \$4,522,400,000, of which Great Britain's share is \$2,320,000,000; France's \$1,285,000,000; Italy's, \$500,000,000; Russia's, \$325,000,000; Belgium's, \$86,400,000, and Serbia's, \$6,000,000.

EXECUTIVE ORDER REGULATING CONTROL OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Under an executive order issued by President Wilson on Jan. 29, foreign exchange is to be regulated by the Federal Reserve Board. The order, made public by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, was issued under the Espionage Act and the Trading with the Enemy Act. While the order stipulates that foreign exchange dealers must file applications for registration certificates by Jan. 31, the Federal Reserve Board, under the authority conferred on it, has extended the time for filing the certificates to Feb. 5. While the order prohibited all persons other than customers, beginning Feb. 10, to engage in transactions governed by it, unless they possess a registration certificate issued by the Federal Reserve Board, the Board has waived for a period of five days the requirement that no transactions covered by the order shall be engaged in by others than certificate holders after Feb. 10. The prohibition therefore, becomes effective on Feb. 15 instead of Feb. 10. The registration certificates, which may be obtained upon application to the Federal Reserve Bank of the district, are to be grouped in three classes, according to the nature of their business. Customers of these dealers are called upon to sign a statement for each purchase or sale, showing the purpose of the transaction and declaring that no enemy or ally of enemy interest has any interest in it. The statements must be filed with the Federal Reserve banks, together with weekly detailed reports from the foreign exchange dealers. Coupons and dividends collected or securities sold for foreign account must be accompanied by declarations in prescribed form or the effect that such sales or collections are not made for or on behalf of or for the benefit of any enemy or ally of enemy, and that the proceeds of such sales or collections will not be made available to any enemy or ally of enemy, and that the securities on which such dividend or interest is being paid are not the property of any enemy or ally of enemy and have not been owned or held for account of any enemy or ally of enemy since Jan. 26, and that they were not purchased by the present owner from any enemy or ally of enemy or any person acting on their behalf since Feb. 3 1917. Checks for dividends or interest on registered bonds issued to foreign holders must bear a corresponding declaration. The foreign correspondents of all the holders of registration certificates must sign a declaration that such correspondents will not deal or attempt to deal directly or indirectly with their correspondent in the United States in respect of any transaction for or on behalf of, or for the benefit of any enemy or ally of enemy of the United States, and that any funds, or property, or credits received through any transactions in connection with such account will not be made available to any enemy or ally of enemy, and also that they will not transmit for collection or credit any negotiable instrument bearing the signature or endorsement of any enemy or ally of enemy.

These declarations must be signed within time limits to be prescribed by the Federal Reserve Board, and where such declarations are not signed within the proper time limits, or where the Board has reason to believe that such transactions having been signed are not being complied with, or in any case where, in the judgment of the Board, the best interests of the United States may require such action, the Board may prohibit any dealer or dealers in the United States from engaging in any transactions directly or indirectly with such foreign correspondent.

The duty is placed upon all holders of registration certificates to report any transaction coming within their knowledge which they believe may directly or indirectly involve the payment of funds, or delivery of securities, or the transfer of credit or securities for the benefit of any enemy or ally of enemy. The Federal Reserve Board, as agent of the Secretary, has issued instructions to the Federal Reserve Banks as to the manner in which the order is to be carried

out, and all applications for information, it is stated, should be addressed to the Federal Reserve banks or to the Federal Reserve Board in Washington. A statement issued by the Treasury Department says:

The regulations will put into the hands of the Secretary and the Federal Reserve Board full information as to the manner in which the credit facilities of the United States are being used. Through the power vested in the Secretary and the Federal Reserve Board to prohibit any bank or banker in the United States from doing business with any foreign correspondent suspected of acts incompatible with the interests of the United States, a weapon is furnished to the Government which will be used to control any misuse of our credit facilities and which can be wielded with the necessary amount of vigor to accomplish the results sought.

The procedure established has been carefully devised so as to preserve the confidential relations existing between the bank and its customers except in those cases where suspicions point to the advisability of a detailed examination.

F. I. KENT MADE DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Fred I. Kent, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company of New York, has been appointed Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange by the Federal Reserve Board. The appointment merely makes official Mr. Kent's supervision of foreign exchange actions of the Federal Reserve Bank, which have been in his charge since Dec. 5.

COMMITTEE TO PASS ON CAPITAL ISSUES.

Following last week's announcement of the appointment of a committee of three, with Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co., as Chairman, to act in an advisory capacity with respect to the issuance of securities, the Reserve Board has announced the creation of a Capital Issues Committee, which will pass upon applications of issues of private securities. The Capital Issues Committee will temporarily concern itself with security issues of \$500,000 and over in the case of industrial and public utility corporations and \$250,000 and over in the case of States, counties and municipalities, running for a term of not less than one year. While it is intimated that the committee does not necessarily plan to exclude from its observations issues of smaller sums, it is not yet prepared, it is said, to pass upon investments of lesser volume. The members of the Capital Issues Committee are Paul M. Warburg, Charles S. Hamlin, and Frederick A. Delano, members of the Federal Reserve Board, and the advisory committee consists of Allen B. Forbes of the firm of Harris, Forbes & Co. of New York; F. H. Goff, President of the Cleveland Trust Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, and Henry C. Flower, President of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Forbes is Chairman of the advisory committee. The counsel of the committee will be Bradley W. Palmer of Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Boston. Stephen L. Selden, an engineer formerly of Denver, at present identified with the Aircraft Board, will be the Executive Secretary of the Committee, and James Hugh Newton of Denver will be Assistant Executive Secretary. All these have offered their services without compensation. Legislation was this week introduced in Congress with a view to providing some measure of compulsion in the Government regulation of securities issues. This is referred to in another item. The Board, however, counts strongly on voluntary co-operation, and cites that already many applications have been received from prospective issuers of securities. At each of the 12 Federal Reserve banks local committees will be organized to assist the Capital Issues Committee. It is distinctly understood, says the Federal Reserve Board's announcement, "that the capital issues committee will not pass upon the intrinsic merits of individual cases, but only upon the question of whether or not the objects for which money is to be raised and spent are essential to and compatible with the national welfare of this time."

Cases dealing with railroad financing will not be taken up by the Committee at this time, but will be left entirely to the Railroad Administration. The activities of the Capital Issues Committee will be under the Federal Reserve Board. The workings of the Committee are explained in the following letter addressed to the Federal Reserve Banks by Paul M. Warburg, Vice-Governor of the Reserve Board, on Jan. 26.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Washington, Jan. 26 1918.

Benj. Strong, Esq., Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, New York City.

Dear Sir.—In order to win the war, it is imperative at this time that goods, credit and savings be placed at the disposal of the Government in the largest possible measure. Any unnecessary production or consumption of goods, and any unnecessary use of credit, saps and weakens the fighting strength of the nation.

There is no doubt about the willingness of the people of the United States to meet the Government's requirements generously and without reserve;

but they demand, and are entitled to, guidance as to which industries and pursuits are to be considered as necessary for the best interest of the country, and, therefore, are to be stimulated, and which, on the other hand, are to be held as unnecessary and, therefore, to be discouraged under present circumstances.

The problem affects with peculiar force our banking operations because credit improperly granted not only wastes to that extent funds that should be made available to the Government, but misdirects at the same time the use of labor and material which should be devoted to our national purposes.

To bring about a proper control of credit is, therefore, one of the foremost endeavors of nations at war, and it is for this reason that European belligerent countries have created some central organizations whose duty it is to state authoritatively whether or not the sale of securities (stocks or bonds or notes) is in the public interest, no securities being placed, by voluntary agreement or by Act or law, except with the approval of these bodies.

In a letter dated Jan. 11 1918, Secretary McAdoo invited the Federal Reserve Board:

"as another patriotic service to assume the responsibility of passing upon such proposals as may be submitted to them in respect to capital expenditures or issues of new securities."

At the same time, the Secretary issued a public statement which is printed below.

The Board, acting upon this letter, passed a resolution accepting this charge, appointing three of its members, Messrs. Warburg, Hamlin and Delano, to act as a Capital Issues Committee, authorizing the committee to engage the necessary staff and to appoint an expert advisory committee to assist it in investigating and passing upon all cases that might come before it.

Messrs. Allen B. Forbes, senior partner of the firm of Harris, Forbes & Company, New York City, F. H. Goff, President of the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, and Henry C. Flower, President of the Fidelity Trust Company, Kansas City, were then invited to become members of the advisory committee, and in a fine spirit of patriotism, they have agreed to serve in this capacity. The committee will not pass upon the intrinsic merit of securities to be offered for sale; it will only examine into two questions:

(1) whether the offer is timely with respect to the financial operations to be undertaken by the Government from time to time, and

(2) whether the objects for which the funds are to be raised by the offer of securities are compatible with the public interest as above described.

In developing its policies as to the various classes of cases involved and in passing upon them individually, the committee expects to seek advice from the various departments and boards at Washington and, in addition, it expects, whenever necessary, to call upon the Chairman and Governor of each Federal Reserve bank for a local investigation and report, authorizing them to invite, from a list to be approved by the Board, not more than three men likely to be able to give expert and judicial advice in the case, to join with them in particular examination and report.

The committee is mindful of the fact that, on the part of the banks and bankers, there is no legal obligation to submit their cases. It will be an entirely voluntary act by them. The committee has no doubt, however, that it may count upon their single minded patriotic co-operation. The committee hopes that before offering for sale stocks, bonds or notes of corporations in amounts of \$500,000 and above, and in the case of States, counties and municipalities of \$250,000 and above, advice will be sought from it as to whether such sale at the time will be held to be compatible with the public interest. While the committee will be glad to give advice to the best of its knowledge and ability, in all questions of credit submitted to it, it does not in general expect to pass upon notes having less than one year to run.

You are requested to bring this letter to the notice of the banks and investment houses of your district and to invite their cordial co-operation.

Application forms are in course of preparation, and they should be addressed to Federal Reserve Board, Capital Issues Committee, Washington, D. C.

Very truly yours,

PAUL M. WARBURG,
Chairman, Capital Issues Committee.

The statement issued by Secretary McAdoo and referred to in the above letter was printed in our issue of Jan. 19, page 236.

Allen B. Forbes, President of Harris, Forbes & Co., who has been appointed Chairman of the Capital Issues Advisory Committee, was credited in the New York "Times" on Jan. 27 as stating, that it would pass upon applications and make recommendations to the Committee of the Federal Reserve Board, composed of Messrs. Warburg, Delano, and Hamlin. The "Times" added:

Mr. Forbes said that he desired to give publicity to the fact that the committee's duty was only to determine whether it was essential for a State, county, municipality, or corporation to raise money, and that it had nothing to do with the character of securities to be offered.

The committee's approval of a proposed financial undertaking should not be construed, said Mr. Forbes, to mean that the committee had passed upon the credit standing of the concern issuing the securities, or that it was recommending the security to the public as a desirable investment. Mr. Forbes said that too much emphasis could not be placed on this point.

Mr. Forbes will make his office in Washington, but expects to spend a few days a week in New York. He will retain his place as member of the Liberty Loan Committee of the New York Federal Reserve District.

BILL CREATING WAR FINANCE CORPORATION TO MAKE ADVANCES TO ENTERPRISES ESSENTIAL TO PROSECUTION OF WAR.

The creation by the Government of a corporation which would make advances to persons, firms, corporations and associations whose operations are essential to the prosecution of the war, is proposed in a bill recommended for enactment by Congress by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on Jan. 28. The bill would also prohibit the sale of all private security issues of more than \$100,000 without the approval of the new Government body to be created under the bill, and to be known as the War Finance Corporation. The new body would have a capital of \$500,000,000, to be subscribed by the United States. The management of the corporation would be vested in a board of directors, consisting of the

Secretary of the Treasury, who would be Chairman of the Board, and four other persons to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President. The proposed corporation would have power to make advances to banks which finance industries essential to the carrying on of war or to buy direct the securities of such corporations, subject to certain restrictions concerning price and length of the loans. The Government advances would be for periods not exceeding five years and could not be more than 75% of the face or market value of the industrial obligations, or 100% if 25% additional collateral acceptable to the corporation were offered. The corporation would also make short-time advances to savings banks. For the advances to savings banks (limited to 90 days), securities amounting to 125% of the loan would be required, and the interest rate would be at least 1% more than the Federal Reserve Board's discount rate on ninety-day commercial paper. Further powers of the corporation would be "to, subscribe for, acquire and own, buy, sell and deal in bonds and obligations of the United States." It could issue notes or bonds of its own of an amount not more than eight times its capital, which could be supplied originally by the Government. The life of the corporation is limited under the bill to ten years, but it would be required to begin the liquidation of its assets six months after the termination of the war. The notes or bonds to be issued by the corporation would have, it is stated, much the same value as regular Government certificates or bonds as collateral for commercial paper acceptable by Federal Reserve banks. They would carry the same tax exemptions as Treasury certificates or Liberty bonds. Penalty for violation of any provision of the measure would be a fine of not more than \$5,000, or in the case of individuals not more than four years' imprisonment or the fine, or both. The following is the text of the bill:

That for the purpose of affording financial assistance, either directly or indirectly, to persons, firms, corporations and associations whose operations are necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, in cases where such persons, firms, corporations or associations shall be unable to procure funds on reasonable or practicable terms from the general public, or through the regular banking channels, and for the purpose of regulating and controlling the offering for sale or subscription of securities hereafter issued and for other purposes in aid of the prosecution of the war, the Secretary of the Treasury, together with four additional persons (who shall be the directors first appointed as hereinafter provided) are hereby credited a body corporate and politic in deed and in law by the name, style and title of the "War Finance Corporation" (herein called the corporation), and shall have succession for a period of ten years, provided that in no event shall the corporation exercise any of the powers conferred by this Act, except such as are incidental to the successful liquidation of its assets and the successful winding up of its affairs, after six months after the termination of the war, the date of such termination to be fixed by proclamation of the President of the United States.

Section 2. The capital stock of the corporation shall be \$500,000,000, all of which shall be subscribed by the United States of America, and such subscription shall, upon the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be subject to call, upon the vote of three-fifths of the Board of Directors of the corporation at such time or times as may be deemed advisable; and there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$500,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose of making payment upon such subscription when and as called. Receipts for payments by the United States of America for, or on account of such stock, shall be issued by the corporation to the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be evidence of stock ownership.

Section 3. The management of the corporation shall be vested in a Board of Directors, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall be Chairman of the Board, and four other persons, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President of the United States. Any director or directors so appointed may be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, and vacancies however arising may be filled by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President. Whenever a vacancy shall occur among the directors so appointed, the person appointed director to fill any such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is selected to fill. Three members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 4. The principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but there may be established agencies or branch offices in any city or cities of the United States under rules and regulations prescribed by the board of directors with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Section 5. The four directors of the corporation appointed as hereinbefore provided shall devote their entire time to the business of the corporation (except such part of their time, if any, as shall be devoted to other Governmental business), and shall receive annual salaries, payable monthly, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury with the approval of the President of the United States, not, however, exceeding the annual salary of the principal officer of an executive department of the United States. Any director receiving from the United States any salary or compensation for services shall not receive as salary from the corporation any amount which, together with any salary or compensation received from the United States, would make the total amount paid to him by the United States and by the corporation exceed the amount fixed as the annual salary of a director of the corporation, as hereinbefore provided. Of the four directors appointed, as hereinbefore provided, the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate two to serve for two years, and two for four years and thereafter each director so appointed shall serve for a term of four years. No director or officer of the corporation shall continue to be an officer, director, or trustee of any other corporation or member of any firm of bankers; and, before entering upon his duties, each director and officer shall certify under oath to the Secretary of the Treasury that he has complied with this requirement, and shall also take an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office. But nothing contained in this Act or in the Federal Reserve Act

shall be construed to prevent the appointment of a member of the Federal Reserve Board or of any other Governmental administrative body or of a director of a Federal Reserve bank as a director of the corporation.

Sec. 6. The corporation shall be empowered and authorized.

(a) To adopt, alter and use a corporate seal; to make contracts; to purchase or lease and hold or dispose of such real estate as may be necessary for the prosecution of its business; to sue and be sued; complain and defend in any court of law or equity, including courts of the United States; to appoint, by its board of directors, and fix the compensation of such officers, employees, attorneys and agents as are not otherwise provided for in this Act, to define their duties, require bonds of them and fix the penalties thereof, and to dismiss at pleasure such officers, employees, attorneys and agents; and to prescribe, amend and repeal by its board of directors, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, by-laws regulating the manner in which its general business may be conducted and the privileges granted to it may be exercised and enjoyed, and prescribing the powers and duties of its officers and agents.

(b) To make advances, upon such terms, not inconsistent herewith, as it may prescribe, for periods not exceeding five years from the respectable dates of such advances, (1) To any bank, banker or trust company, which has made, and which has outstanding, any loan or loans to any person, firm, corporation or association, whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, and evidenced by a note or notes, or (2) To any bank, banker or trust company which has rendered financial assistance, directly or indirectly, to any such person, firm, corporation or association by the purchase of its bonds or other obligations: Provided, that advances so made by the corporation on the basis of any such loan or loans shall not exceed 75% of the face value thereof; and provided, that any advances so made by the corporation, in cases where such financial assistance shall have been rendered by the purchase of such bonds or other obligations, shall not exceed 75% of the market value of such bonds or other obligations at the time of such advance, as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation; and provided further, that all such advances shall be made upon the promissory note or notes of such bank, bankers or trust company, secured by the notes, bonds or other obligations, which are the basis of any such advance by the corporation, together with all the securities, if any, which such bank, banker or trust company may hold as collateral for such notes, bonds or other obligations. The corporation, shall, however, have power to make advances (a) up to 100% of the face value of any such loan or loans made by any such bank, banker or trust company to any such person, firm, corporation or association, or (b) up to 100% of the market value at the time of such advances (as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation) of such bonds or other obligations by the purchase of which financial assistance shall have been rendered to such person, firm, corporation or association, provided every such advance shall be secured in the manner prescribed in the preceding part of this paragraph, and in addition thereto by collateral security, to be furnished by the bank, banker or trust company, of such character as shall be prescribed by the board of directors, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, of a market value, at the time of such advance (as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation), equal to at least 25% of the amount advanced by the corporation. The corporation shall retain power to require additional collateral security at any time.

(c) To make advances from time to time, upon such terms, not inconsistent herewith, as it may prescribe, for periods not exceeding 90 days, to any savings bank or other banking institution which receives savings deposits, on the promissory note or notes of the borrowing institution, whenever the corporation shall deem such advances to be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war or important to the public interest; provided, that such note or notes shall be secured by the pledge of securities of such character as shall be prescribed by the board of directors of the corporation with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the market value of which, at the time of such advance (as estimated and determined by the board of directors of the corporation) shall be equal in amount to at least 125% of the amount of such advance; and provided further, that the rate of interest charged on any such advance shall not be less than 1% in excess of the rate of discount for 90 day commercial paper prevailing at the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which the borrowing institution is located. The corporation shall retain power to require additional collateral security at any time.

(d) In exceptional cases to make advances directly to any person, firm, corporation or association, whose operations shall be necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war, for periods not exceeding five years from the respective dates of such advances, upon such terms, and upon the security of such bonds, notes or other obligations, and subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the board of directors of the corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The corporation shall retain power to require additional collateral security at any time.

(e) To subscribe for, acquire and own, buy, sell and deal in bonds and obligations of the United States to such extent as the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time determine.

(f) To issue and have outstanding at any one time its notes or obligations in an amount aggregating not more than eight times its paid-in capital, such notes or obligations to mature not less than one year nor more than five years from the respective dates of issue and to bear such rate or rates of interest, and may be redeemable before maturity at the option of the corporation, as may be determined by the board of directors, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such notes or obligations shall have a first and paramount floating charge on all the assets of the corporation, and the corporation shall not at any time mortgage or pledge any of its assets. Such notes or obligations may be issued at par in payment of any advances authorized by this Act, or, for any of the purposes of this Act, may be offered for sale publicly or to any individual, firm or corporation at such price or prices as the board of directors may determine, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Such notes or obligations may be dealt in by Federal Reserve banks in the same manner and to the same extent as bonds or notes of the United States not bearing the circulation privilege, and Federal Reserve banks shall be authorized, subject to the regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, to rediscount and purchase paper secured by such notes or obligations in the same manner and to the same extent, and at the same rate or at such higher rates as the Federal Reserve Board may approve, as they may purchase or rediscount paper, secured by such bonds or notes of the United States, under authority of the Federal Reserve Act. Any Federal Reserve bank acquiring by purchase or rediscount such paper secured by the notes or obligations of the corporation may, with the approval of the Federal Reserve Board, use such paper so acquired for any purpose for which it is authorized to use paper secured by such bonds or notes of the United States, provided, however, that whenever Federal Reserve notes are issued against the security of such paper the Federal Reserve Board may make a special interest charge on such notes, which, in the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board, need not be applicable to the Federal Reserve notes which may from time to time be issued and outstanding. All provisions of law, not inconsistent

herewith, in respect to the purchase or rediscount of any Federal Reserve bank of paper secured by such bonds or notes of the United States, and in respect to Federal Reserve notes issued against the security of such paper, shall extend, in so far as applicable, to the purchase or rediscount of paper secured by the notes or obligations of the corporation and to the Federal Reserve notes issued against the security of such paper. Nothing done or omitted by the corporation hereunder shall be construed as carrying the approval of the corporation or of the United States of the legality, validity, worth or security of any securities.

(g) To exercise by its board of directors and its duly authorized officers or agents all powers specifically granted by the provisions of this Act and such incidental powers as shall be necessary or proper to carry out the purposes of this Act; provided that the powers specifically enumerated herein shall be deemed additional to, and not in limitation of, any implied powers granted by this Act; and provided, further, that it shall not exercise any of these powers or perform any business except such as is incidental and necessarily preliminary to its organization until it has been authorized by the President of the United States to commence business under the provisions of this Act.

Section 7. For the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, and providing for the public security and defense through the restriction of unnecessary capital expenditures, the corporation may, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, investigate and license, or refuse to license, the sale or offering for sale or for subscription, of securities, as hereinafter provided. No person, firm, corporation or association shall sell, or offer for sale or for subscription, any issue, or any part of any issue, of securities hereafter issued, the par or face value of which shall be in excess of \$100,000 except in accordance with such rules and regulations as the corporation, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, nor when required by such rules and regulations, except as permitted by license granted by the corporation. The corporation shall, however, grant licenses for any such sale, or any such offer for sale or for subscription, which it shall determine to be consistent with the foregoing purposes. Shares of stock of any corporation or association without nominal or par value shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be of the par value of \$100 each. Any securities, which upon the date of the approval of this Act, are in the possession or control of, or have been hypothecated by, the corporation, association or obligor issuing the same, shall not be deemed to have been issued prior to the date of the approval of this Act, within the meaning hereof. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prohibit, or to require any license from the corporation in respect of, any borrowing by any person, firms, corporation or association in the ordinary course of business as distinguished from borrowing for capital purposes. This section shall not be construed to apply to any securities issued by any railroad corporation the property of which may be in the possession and control of the President of the United States. This section shall not take effect until rules and regulations shall have been prescribed by the corporation, as hereinbefore provided, and may continue in effect until the expiration of six months after the termination of the war, the date of such termination to be determined by a proclamation of the President of the United States.

Section 8. Whoever shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this Act or of any license, order, rule or regulation issued hereunder, whoever shall willfully violate, neglect or refuse to comply with any such license, order, rule or regulation issued hereunder, shall upon conviction in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction be fined not more than \$5,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than four years, or both; and any officer, director or agent, of any corporation or association, or member of any firm, who shall knowingly participate in any such violation, neglect or refusal shall be punished by a like fine, imprisonment or both.

Section 9. All net earnings of the corporation not required for its operations shall be accumulated as a reserve fund until such time as the corporation liquidates under the terms of this Act. Such reserve fund shall, upon direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be invested in bonds, notes, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, or upon like direction may be deposited in member banks of the Federal Reserve system, or may upon like direction be deposited in any of the Federal Reserve banks. The Federal Reserve banks are hereby authorized to act as depositories for and as fiscal agents of the corporation in the general performance of the powers conferred by this Act. Beginning six months after the termination of the war, the date of such termination to be fixed by a proclamation of the President of the United States, the directors of the corporation shall proceed to liquidate its assets and to wind up its affairs. Any balance remaining after the payment of all its debts shall be paid to and become the property of the United States, and thereupon the corporation shall be dissolved.

Section 10. Any and all notes and obligations issued by the corporation shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States, upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations. The interest on an amount of such notes and obligations the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000 owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in subdivision (b) of this clause. The corporation, including its franchise and the capital and reserve or surplus thereof, and the income derived therefrom, shall be exempt from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except that any real property of the corporation shall be subject to State, county or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed.

Section 11. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, or, in case any court of competent jurisdiction shall adjudge to be invalid any provisions hereof in respect of any class or classes of securities, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder of this Act, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, part or subject matter of this Act directly involved in the controversy in which judgment shall have been rendered.

Section 12. The term securities, as used in this Act, includes stocks, bonds, notes, certificates of indebtedness and other obligations.

Section 13. The right to amend, alter or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

Claude Kitchin, majority leader of the House, has been chosen by Secretary McAdoo to pilot the bill through the House. The New York "Sun" of Jan. 30, in referring to this as significant, points out that all such legislation would ordinarily be handled by Representative Carter Glass, Chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency.

LOCAL BANKERS' VIEWS REGARDING WAR FINANCE CORPORATION.

Several of the local bankers have given public expression to their opinion regarding the proposed measure creating a War Finance Corporation, details of which are given in another item. A. Barton Hepburn, Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Chase National Bank of this city, was quoted as follows in the New York "Times" of Jan. 31:

This war can only be won by keeping business in full volume, by fostering individual activity and business prosperity. People can only pay taxes and buy bonds, in other words can only furnish the Government with money to carry on the war, from their net earnings, savings, what they have left from their earnings after paying all their expenses, including the cost of living. With general prosperity the people will cheerfully endure the hardships and place their surplus funds at the disposal of the Government. In order to meet the Government's demands, inevitable demands, just demands, business prosperity must not be interfered with; and in addition the most extreme economy must be observed in order that the savings of the people may be commensurate with the Government's needs. Interference with the usual method of supplying coal to the public, by means of coal conservators, is of more than doubtful wisdom. It certainly has interfered with and restrained business too generally.

The obstinate refusal on the part of the Inter-State Commerce Commission to allow the railroads to increase their charges to the public, when the cost of labor, the cost of coal, and all other costs of administration were increasing by leaps and bounds, certainly put the railroads in a position where relief must come from some quarter. It seems the relief is to come in the form of taxation, as evidenced by the bill now before Congress. The railroads were not permitted to require shippers and passengers to pay the additional costs and now the taxpayers must. The Government has taken over the railroads and some means must be adopted to provide for their financial needs, and the railroads' necessities are equally the necessities of the public.

I hesitate to comment upon the proposed bill without more study. It goes way beyond the railroads and applies to business "whose operations are necessary or contributory to the prosecution of the war." Where would that line be drawn? I wonder. I think that the maintenance of all business in addition to general prosperity is "necessary to the prosecution of the war."

The proposed board is to regulate all issues of securities that equal \$100,000 in amount. That would include the activities of small villages and towns. Our officials at Washington are staggering under enormous and laborious responsibilities. Is it prudent to enlarge their labors by this sweeping responsibility? Is it prudent to send every locality to Washington for permission to manage its local affairs? And members of the Supreme Court, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, of the Federal Reserve Board—in short, nearly all important United States officials—are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The proposed board is given very unusual powers, perhaps necessary in this war crisis, and is composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, who appoints four additional men, approved by the President, to act with him. Is so much autocracy necessary to preserve democracy?

Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank of this city, was credited in the New York "Sun" of Jan. 30 with saying:

The reserve financial strength added by the proposed corporation is highly constructive. It will supplement the Federal Reserve system during the war emergency.

An important feature of the Aldrich bill, which was omitted from the present financial system, was the opportunity in case of emergency to issue currency based on stocks and bonds as collateral. At present railroad and industrial stocks and bonds, some of them the best security in the world, are valueless for rediscount purposes. The financial situation will be strengthened greatly if this matter is handled properly.

PRICE OF NEW YORK DAILIES INCREASED FROM ONE TO TWO CENTS.

An increase in the price of the New York dailies (morning and evening), which had been selling at one cent, went into effect on Saturday last, Jan. 26. With the price now raised to two cents the papers of the metropolis have fallen in line with those of other large cities like Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., where the price of both morning and evening papers has for some time been two cents. With the increase of the one cent papers in New York to two cents, the New York "Evening Post," beginning with Monday of this week, reduced its charge from three cents to two cents, the new price applying to all its issues except the Saturday edition, the price for which remains at five cents. The Brooklyn "Daily Eagle" maintains its price at three cents. In announcing the increased price, Frank A. Munsey of the New York "Sun" made the following statement in the issue of that paper on the 25th:

Beginning to-morrow, Saturday, the price of the "Sun" and the "Evening Sun," together with all other New York newspapers now selling at one cent, will be advanced to two cents.

For more than a year the owners of New York newspapers have fought against the increased selling price, hoping that some way somehow the cost of print paper and other materials used in publishing offices would come down to a point that would make it possible for us to continue our selling newspapers at one cent.

And we made this fight for a continuance of the old price in the face of the fact that nearly all of the other important cities of the country changed months and months ago to two cents. They were forced to make the change; we are now forced to make the change.

The cost of production this year, editorial, mechanical and materials, considered as a whole, is emphatically greater than last year and last year the cost made one cent journalism impossible.

At the beginning of last year we were not in the war. Salaries and wages were on a pre-war basis and advertising revenues were on a lavish pre-war basis. This year salaries and wages are on a war basis and advertising revenues on a shrivelled war basis.

In these war times we must have bigger papers to carry all the war news in addition to the usual run of news. And this war news, much of which is gathered at great cost abroad and brought here by cable, mounts high in the expense of newspaper making. Altogether war newspapers are produced at a cost that compels a war selling price.

No business has been hit harder by the war and war costs than the newspaper business. The size of investment considered and all wear and tear and risk considered, there isn't a newspaper in New York now showing a decent return, and most papers so considered are running at an enormous loss. Hence this increase in price.

Our neighbors in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, St. Louis and other cities months ago pointed the way for us and saved their newspapers from a hopeless fight.

We also quote the following from the New York "Tribune" of the 25th, concerning the advance in price:

Beginning with to-morrow's issue the price of the New York "Tribune" advances to two cents.

This action is necessary not only because of the greatly increased cost of production due to the war, but also because of the necessities of the news dealers, who in all sorts of weather faithfully deliver your papers to your home or sell it direct from their stands, and who have to meet the increased cost of living like every one else.

One cent newspapers receive but half a cent for their product, far less than the actual cost of the paper stock itself. The other half cent goes to the news companies who distribute and to the dealer.

It is impossible to increase the margin of profit to the dealer at the one cent price, and we believe the public will appreciate the fairness of the advance.

It is rather noteworthy, in view of the statement in the foregoing regarding the "necessities of the news dealers" that these news dealers with the advance in price inaugurated a strike, not feeling satisfied with the margin of profit allowed to them under the higher price. When the price of the dailies was one cent, the news dealer was allowed four-tenths of a cent as his share—that is on every ten copies sold, he made four cents. Now with the price two cents, the margin allowed him is six-tenths of a cent, giving him six cents on every ten copies sold. The dealer argues, however, that where formerly out of every \$2 00 he got 80 cents, now out of every \$2 00 he gets only 60 cents—ignoring altogether the fact that formerly he had to sell 200 papers in order to realize the gross sum of \$2 00, while now he need sell only 100 papers.

PRESIDENT IN MESSAGE TO AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE REGARDS THIS AS DECIDING YEAR OF WAR—AID TO FARMERS.

That the present is the deciding year in the war is the message conveyed by President Wilson in a communication addressed by him to an agricultural conference at Urbana, Ill., on Jan. 31. The President's message, which he had planned to deliver personally, but was unable to do because of a cold which prevented his attendance at the conference, was read by President James of the University of Illinois. In his message the President stated that "you will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and that the achievements of the year on the one side or the other must determine the issue." Among other things, the President referred to the labor problem which he said "is one of great difficulty," and added that "some of the best agencies of the nation are addressing themselves to the task of solving it." While stating that farmers have not been exempted from the draft, the President, however, said that "the attention of the War Department has been very seriously centered upon the task of interfering with the labor of the farms as little as possible and under the new draft regulations, I believe, that the farmers of the country will find that their supply of labor is very much less seriously drawn upon than it was under the first and initial draft." The message follows:

I am very sorry indeed that I cannot be present in person at the Urbana Conference. I should like to enjoy the benefit of the inspiration and exchange of counsel which I know I should obtain, but in the circumstances it has seemed impossible for me to be present, and therefore I can only send you a very earnest message expressing my interest and the thoughts which such a conference must bring prominently into every mind.

I need not tell you, for I am sure you realize as keenly as I do, that we are as a nation in the presence of a great task which demands supreme sacrifice and endeavor of every one of us. We can give everything that is needed with the greater willingness and even satisfaction because the object of the war in which we are engaged is the greatest that free men have ever undertaken. It is to prevent the life of the world from being determined and the fortunes of men everywhere affected by small groups of military masters, who seek their own interest and the selfish dominion throughout the world of the Governments they unhappily for the moment control.

You will not need to be convinced, that it was necessary for us as free people to take part in this war. It had raised its evil hand against us. The rulers of Germany had sought to exercise their power in such a way as to shut off our economic life so far as our intercourse with Europe was concerned, and to confine our people within the Western Hemisphere, while they accomplished purposes which would have permanently impaired and impeded every process of our national life and have put the fortunes of America at the mercy of the Imperial Government of Germany.

This was no threat. It had become a reality. Their hand of violence had been laid upon our own people and our own property in flagrant violation not only of justice but of the well-recognized and long-standing covenants of international law and treaty. We are fighting, therefore, as truly for the liberty and self-government of the United States as if the war of

our own Revolution had to be fought over again, and every man in every business in the United States must know by this time that his whole future fortune lies in the balance. Our national life and our whole economic development will pass under the sinister influences of foreign control if we do not win. I need not ask you to pledge your lives and fortunes with those of the rest of the nation to the accomplishment of the great end.

You will realize, as I think statesmen on both sides of the water realize, that the culminating crisis of the struggle has come and the achievements of this year on the one side or the other must determine the issue. It has turned out that the forces that fight for freedom, the freedom of men all over the world as well as our own, depend upon us in an extraordinary and unexpected degree for sustenance, for the supply of the materials by which men are to live and to fight, and it will be our glory when the war is over that we have supplied these materials, and supplied them abundantly, and it will be all the more glory because in supplying them we have made our supreme effort and sacrifice.

In the field of agriculture we have agencies and instrumentalities, fortunately, such as no other Government in the world can show. The Department of Agriculture is undoubtedly the greatest practical and scientific agricultural organization in the world.

The banking legislation of the last two or three years has given the farmers access to the great lendable capital of the country, and it has become the duty both of the men in charge of the Federal Reserve banking system and of the Farm Loan banking system to see to it that the farmers obtain the credit, both short term and long term, to which they are entitled, not only, but which it is imperatively necessary should be extended to them if the present tasks of the country are to be adequately performed.

Both by direct purchase of nitrates and by the establishment of plants to produce nitrates, the Government is doing its utmost to assist in the problem of fertilization. The Department of Agriculture and other agencies are actively assisting the farmers to locate, safeguard, and secure at cost an adequate supply of sound seed. The Department has \$2,500,000 available for this purpose now and has asked the Congress for \$6,000,000 more.

The labor problem is one of great difficulty, and some of the best agencies of the nation are addressing themselves to the task of solving it, so far as it is possible to solve it. Farmers have not been exempted from the draft. I know that they would not wish to be. I take it for granted they would not wish to be put in a class by themselves in this respect. But the attention of the War Department has been very seriously centered upon the task of interfering with the labor of the farms as little as possible, and under the new draft regulations I believe that the farmers of the country will find that their supply of labor is very much less seriously drawn upon than it was under the first and initial draft, made before we had had our present full experience in these perplexing matters. The supply of labor in all industries is a matter we must look to and are looking to with diligent care.

And let me say that the stimulation of the agencies I have enumerated has been responded to by the farmers in splendid fashion. I dare say that you are aware that the farmers of this country are as efficient as any other farmers in the world. They do not produce more per acre than the farmers in Europe. It is not necessary that they should do so. It would perhaps be bad economy for them to attempt it. But they do produce by two to three or four times more per man, per unit of labor and capital, than the farmers of any European country.

They are more alert and use more labor-saving devices than any other farmers in the world. And their response to the demands of the present emergency has been in every way remarkable. Last Spring their planting exceeded by 12,000,000 acres the largest planting of any previous year, and the yields from the crops were record-breaking yields. In the Fall of 1917 a wheat acreage of 42,170,000 was planted, which was one million larger than for any preceding year, three millions greater than the next largest, and seven millions greater than the preceding five-year average.

But I ought to say to you that it is not only necessary that these achievements should be exceeded. I know what this advice involves. It involves not only labor, but sacrifice, the painstaking application of every bit of scientific knowledge and every tested practice that is available. It means the utmost economy, even to the point where the pinch comes. It means the kind of concentration and self-sacrifice which is involved in the field of battle itself, where the object always looms greater than the individual. And yet the Government will help and help in every way that it is possible.

The impression which prevails in some quarters that, while the Government has sought to fix the prices of foodstuffs, it has not sought to fix other prices which determine the expenses of the farmer, is a mistaken one. As a matter of fact, the Government has actively and successfully regulated the prices of many fundamental materials underlying all the industries of the country, and has regulated them not only for the purchases of the Government, but also for the purchases of the general public, and I have every reason to believe that the Congress will extend the powers of the Government in this important and even essential matter, so that the tendency to profiteering, which is showing itself in too many quarters, may be effectively checked. In fixing the prices of foodstuffs, the Government has sincerely tried to keep the interests of the farmer as much in mind as the interests of the communities which are to be served, but it is serving mankind, as well as the farmer, and everything in these times of war takes on the rigid aspect of duty.

I will not appeal to you to continue and renew and increase your efforts. I believe that you will do it without any word or appeal from me, because you understand as well as I do the needs and opportunities of this great hour, when the fortunes of mankind everywhere seem about to be determined and when America has the greatest opportunity she has ever had to make good her own freedom and in making it good to lend a helping hand to men struggling for their freedom everywhere.

You remember that it was farmers from whom came the first shots at Lexington that set aflame the revolution that made America free. I hope and believe that the farmers of America will willingly and conspicuously stand by to win this war also. The toll, the intelligence, the energy, the foresight, the self-sacrifice and devotion of the farmers of America will, I believe, bring to a triumphant conclusion this great last war for the emancipation of men from the control of arbitrary government and the selfishness of class legislation and control, and then, when the end has come, we may look each other in the face and be glad that we are Americans and have had the privilege to play such a part.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR COX OF OHIO SAYS HE WILL SIT TIGHT.

The following telegram was forwarded to President Wilson by Governor James M. Cox of Ohio:

Just sit tight in the boat. The reaction now concreting will overwhelm those whose politics has engulfed their patriotism.

President Wilson sent the following in reply:

Thank you heartily for the message. You may be sure I shall sit tight, for the boat is sound, and nobody can overset it.

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S NEW FOOD CONSERVATION MEASURE—NEW WHEATLESS AND MEATLESS RESTRICTIONS—VICTORY BREAD.

Further steps in the effort to effect greater conservation in food in order to meet the needs of the Allies were taken by the Government on Jan. 27, when President Wilson made public a proclamation calling for a 30% reduction in the consumption of wheat, and also for the observance of new wheatless and meatless restrictions outlined in an announcement made on the same day by U. S. Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover. Under the new rules promulgated by Mr. Hoover, two wheatless days are decreed—Monday and Wednesday—instead of Wednesday only, as heretofore provided for; in addition the request is made that one wheatless meal be observed each day. Besides meatless Tuesday, already in vogue, the public is asked that one meatless meal each day be observed, and that on Tuesday and Saturday no pork products be consumed. Furthermore, wheat substitutes are asked for in the making of bread at home, while bakers, hotels and restaurants are called upon to conform to new requirements in the making of bread; the new product, which is designated as "Victory Bread," is to contain at the start (Feb. 3—the date had originally been Jan. 28, but the time was extended on Jan. 29) not less than 5% of cereals other than wheat, the amount to be increased until a minimum of 20% of such cereals is established on Feb. 24. Millers are required to increase their milling percentage from 2% to 4%, by producing the standard barrel (196 lbs.) from 264 pounds of wheat, which represents a 74% flour. Continued economy in the use of sugar, says the President in his proclamation, will be necessary until later in the year. The following is the proclamation of the President, which, although bearing date Jan. 18, was not made public until Jan. 26:

A PROCLAMATION.

Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of man power to the war, the partial failure of harvests, and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping places—the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

The Food Administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility without any real inconvenience on our part.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30%—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and sell to their customers only 70% of the amounts used in 1917. All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to 70% of their 1917 requirements, and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80% of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at most 70% of those of last year, or when buying bread should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

To provide sufficient cereal food, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products, and the mixed cereal bread and other products of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week, and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be observed in each day, while, in addition, Saturday of each week should further be observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time, and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply; but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war.

I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the Food Administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women, who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the Food Administration for the success of food conservation, will strengthen their efforts and will take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, Jan. 18 1918.

The following is the statement issued on Jan. 26 by Food Administrator Hoover regarding the new food regulations:

The following is a summary of the rules that have been formulated by the United States Food Administration, with the approval of the President, in order to effect the further conservation in foodstuffs necessary to support the Allies and our own armed forces over the next four months. These rules are effective from the morning of Monday, Jan. 28.

The effectiveness of these rules is dependent solely upon the good-will of, and the willingness to sacrifice by, the American people. In the last analysis, the success or failure of any plan such as that here outlined rests with the people. We are dependent upon the co-operation of the trades. We have but one police force—the American woman—and we depend upon her

to organize in co-operation with our State and local Food Administrators to see that these rules are obeyed by that small minority who may fail.

Part of the rules will be enforced under the Lever Food Act; other parts are voluntary, and will depend for their success upon public sentiment. Our experience hitherto has shown a willingness of the vast majority of consumers, and a full co-operation of the trades, to undergo the self-sacrifice necessary to render such measures effective. The small minority who refuse to co-operate should not be allowed to defeat the nation's necessities.

As their part in reducing the consumption of wheat flour, the consumers of the country are called upon, in purchasing such flour, to buy at the same time an equal weight of the other cereals (cornmeal, corn starch, corn flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour, and feterita flour, and meals). The housewife may use these products separately in making bread, cakes, and pastry, or mix them as she thinks best.

The retailers are to sell wheat flour only with an equal weight of these other cereals.

2. Consumers will be able to obtain mixed cereal bread from their bakers, who will be required under the license regulations to mix five per cent (5%) of other cereals with their wheat flour, both in bread and rolls, and will be required gradually to increase this substitution until, beginning Feb. 24, a minimum of 20% of such cereals is to be used. The Food Administration strongly urges on consumers the buying of this bread, which will be known as Victory Bread, and will contain not less than 20% of cereals other than wheat. Graham or wholewheat bread will also be given that name, because, containing, as they do, 25% more of the wheat grain than ordinary white bread, they, too, will serve the purpose of saving wheat flour.

If you bake bread at home, use wheat substitutes; if you buy it, buy only Victory Bread.

3. Manufacturers of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers, breakfast foods, pie, cake and pastry are not to purchase to exceed 70% of the wheat flour they used during the corresponding months of 1917. These manufacturers will be performing a patriotic service by using cereals other than wheat in their productions.

4. Wholesalers will be required, under license regulations, not to buy more than 70% of their purchases of flour from millers as based on their purchases for the corresponding months of the preceding year, and their sales to the retail trade must be in the proportion of one pound of wheat flour to one pound of other cereals, this being the same proportion in which the retailer sells to the consumer, unless the wholesaler satisfies himself that the substitutes have been already purchased from another source.

A ruling has been made that in making any combination sales under this program, dealers shall name a price for each of the articles so sold, which shall not represent more than a normal prewar profit on any one of the articles sold.

5. Millers of flour are to distribute their output through their customary channels and markets in such a manner that each city, town, and district may receive its usual proportion. The wheat millers have been required to produce one barrel of flour (196 pounds) from 264 pounds of wheat. This is a white flour and represents from 2% to 4% higher extraction than from last year's harvest.

6. To assist further in conservation, Monday and Wednesday of each week are to be observed as wheatless days, and one meal of each day as a wheatless meal. This applies both in the home and in the public eating place, and on such days and at such meals no crackers, pastries, macaroni, breakfast foods or other cereals containing wheat should be used. The only exception to this is such small amounts of flour as may be needed for thickening soups or gravies or as a binder in corn bread or other cereal breads.

7. On wheatless days, and at wheatless meals, the Food Administration urges that bread baked in the home be other than wheat bread. Where bread is purchased either for use in public eating places or in the home, Victory Bread should be used, if no wheat substitutes can be found.

The Federal Food Administrator in each State will announce this meal to be observed as a wheatless meal in his State. If no meal is designated, the United States Food Administration prefers that the evening meal be wheatless.

8. It is further desired, in order that meat and pork products be conserved, that one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week, and one meatless meal in every day, be observed, and, in addition, two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week be strictly kept. By "meatless" is meant without hog, cattle or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork. By "porkless" is meant without pork, bacon, ham, lard, or pork products, fresh or preserved. Use fish, poultry and eggs.

9. For local situations where exceptions are necessary, application should be made to the State Food Administrators.

John Mitchell, Chairman in New York of the Federal Food Board, received the following telegram from Mr.

Hoover on Jan. 28 regarding the new regulations:

The sale of flour by retailers, millers or other dealers in towns or cities to individual consumers shall be in one-eighth to one-fourth barrel quantity or less. In rural or foreign communities in one-fourth to one-half barrel quantity or less. Gross maximum profit for wholesalers in flour should not exceed from 50 to 75 cents per barrel. Profit exacted by retail dealers in original mill packages should not exceed from 80 cents to \$1.20 per barrel, depending upon character of service performed. Where retailers sell in amounts less than original mill package, the gross profit should not exceed one cent per pound.

Any profits in excess of these or in excess of that obtained in pre-war time will be considered cause for an investigation. Substitutes for wheat flour should be sold at not more than a reasonable advance over actual purchase price of particular goods sold without regard to market or replacement value at time of such sale.

On January 26 it was stated that increased prices for war bread under the new Government regulations were forecast at the meeting in Chicago of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Master Bakers, Henry W. Stude, President of the Association, being credited with the statement that the demand for wheat substitutes would no doubt tend toward higher prices. On the 28th, in reply to reports that bakers were preparing to raise their prices, the Food Administration made clear that the Victory Bread must be sold at prices which obtain for its equivalent of wheat bread. Increases, it was said, would be permitted only after investigation had shown that bakers could not make a profit manufacturing the new war bread at the prevailing prices.

The fact that the ingredients called for in the Victory Bread are not as economical as wheat was pointed out by Frederick H. Frazier, Secretary of the General Baking Co., on Jan. 27, when he was quoted in the "Times" as follows:

We won't be able to put the 5% substitute into effect right away. It will take a day or two to arrange matters in accordance with the new regulations. Barley, corn and rice are not as economical as wheat flour because they contain no gluten. Considerable difficulty will be encountered in obtaining an adequate supply of substitutes, no warning having been received by the bakers that would justify them in keeping any great supply of these materials on hand.

The distribution of 18,000,000 food cards detailing the new regulations is being arranged among the millions of homes throughout the country. These cards, in addition to explaining the wheatless and meatless days, also request that every day be made a fat-saving day (butter, lard, lard substitutes, &c.), saying:

Explanation.—Fry less; bake, broil, boil or stew foods instead. Save meat drippings; use them and vegetable oils for cooking instead of butter. Butter has food values vital to children; therefore give it to them. Use it only on the table. Waste no soap; it is made from fat. Be careful of all fats. We use and waste two and a half times as much fat as we need.

The use abundantly of fruits, vegetables and potatoes is urged. With regard to milk, the following advice is given:

Explanation.—Use all of the milk; waste no part of it. The children must have whole milk. Use sour and skim milk in cooking and for cottage cheese.

Concerning the hoarding of food, the card says:

Any one buying and holding a larger supply of food now than in peace time, except foods canned, dried or preserved in the home, is helping to defeat the Food Administration in its attempt to secure a just distribution of food and the establishment of fair prices. The food hoarder is working against the common good and even against the very safety of the country. Hoarding food in households is both selfish and unnecessary; the Government is protecting the food supply of its people.

The following appears on the reverse side of the card:

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

"Why We Must Save Food."

"See Other Side Showing How We Can Do It."

To the Members of the United States Food Administration:

The men of the Allied nations are fighting; they are not on the farms. Even the men of the European neutral countries are under arms. The fields of both Allies and neutrals lack man power, fertilizer, and machinery. Hence the production of food by these countries has steadily lessened ever since the beginning of the war while, at the same time, the shortage of shipping has grown more and more serious, with the consequent steady increase of difficulties in bringing food from the far-away markets of India, Australia, and the Argentine.

The situation has become critical. There is simply not enough food in Europe, yet the soldiers of the Allies must be maintained in full strength; their wives and children at home must not face famine; the friendly neutrals must not be starved; and, finally, our own Army in France must never lack a needed ounce of food.

There is just one way in which all these requirements can be met. North America must furnish the food. And we must furnish it from our savings because we have already sent our normal surplus.

We do not need to starve our own people. We have plenty for ourselves, and it is the firm policy of the Food Administration to retain for our people, by its control of exports, a sufficient supply of every essential foodstuff. We want nobody in our country to eat less than is necessary for good health and full strength, for America needs the full productive power of all its people. Much of the needed saving can be effected by substituting one kind of food for another. But the time has come to put aside all selfishness and disloyalty. The time has come for sacrifice.

The Allies ask us to meet only their absolutely imperative needs. They are restricting the consumption of their own people to the minimum necessary for health and strength. They are controlling their food by drastic Government regulation. There is even actual privation among their women and children; there is starvation in Belgium.

The Allies need wheat and meat and fats and sugar. They must have more of all of these than we have been sending, more than we shall be able to send unless we restrict our own consumption. We can do it without harm, for as a nation we are to-day eating and wasting much more food than we need.

The whole great problem of winning the war rests primarily on one thing: The loyalty and sacrifice of the American people in the matter of food. It is not a Government responsibility, it is the responsibility of each individual. Each pound of food saved by each American citizen is a pound given to the support of our Army, the Allies, and the friendly neutrals. Each pound wasted or eaten unnecessarily is a pound withheld from them. It is a direct personal obligation on the part of each of us to some one in Europe whom we are bound to help.

If we are selfish or even careless, we are disloyal, we are the enemy at home. Now is the hour of our testing. Let us make it the hour of our victory; victory over ourselves; victory over the enemy of freedom.

HERBERT HOOVER,

United States Food Administrator.

On Jan. 31 President Wilson issued a proclamation requiring that all persons, firms, corporations and associations manufacturing bread in any form, cake, crackers, biscuits, pastry or other bakery products, must procure a license on or before Feb. 4, excepting those already licensed and those whose consumption of flour and meal is less than three barrels a month. The order includes hotels, restaurants, public eating places and clubs, which serve bread or bakery products of their own baking. The proclamation also orders that persons, firms, corporations and associations engaged in importing or distributing green coffee also must produce license on or before Feb. 4. All applications for license are to be to the United States Food Administration. Violations are punishable by a penalty prescribed by Congress in the

Food Conservation Act. Under existing regulations proclaimed by the President in November last, all bakers, clubs, hotels, etc., using ten barrels of flour or more a month are licensed.

Reports of shortages of food and clothing among General Pershing's forces in France led Secretary Baker on Jan. 19 to announce that no complaints had come to him from either official or unofficial sources. Had there been shortages, Mr. Baker said, not only would a report have been received from General Pershing in the ordinary course, but such a report would have been required by army regulations.

It was announced on Jan. 26 that the crews of all American ships sailing from Atlantic and Gulf ports will be put on a special Food Administration ration, beginning Feb. 1. They will eat less beef and pork than now and will observe ten wheatless meals a week. The new conservation diet was worked out with the approval of the Department of Commerce and the Shipping Board. Food officers say it will provide a much better balanced ration than is the rule now. The program later will be extended to American ships on the Pacific.

George C. Shane, Vice-President of a corporation which operates a large flour mill in Philadelphia and ten others in Minnesota, Kansas and Wisconsin, announced on Jan. 24 that his company had decided to begin supplying at once a mixture of flour made of combinations of wheat and barley, wheat and rye, and wheat and corn, in about the proportions required to maintain a uniform mixture until the next harvest in July and August. Mr. Shane was quoted as saying:

We realize that there will not be enough wheat flour to last the country until next harvest time. Rather than grind all the wheat flour now and later have to depend on substitutes entirely, we have decided to begin at once furnishing these mixtures.

H. C. HOOVER ON ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION NECESSARY TO EFFECT CONSERVATION OF FOOD.

An outline of legislation which he considers necessary to effect a greater conservation of food, is contained in a letter addressed by Federal Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover to Representative Anderson of the House Agricultural Committee. Mr. Hoover's ideas of legislation necessary to bring about the food saving essential to the proper rationing of the Allies were given in reply to proposals contained in a draft of a food bill submitted to him by Representative Anderson. The extension of the measures of the Lever Act, the Food Administrator says, should include:

Control of distribution in order that all classes and localities may fare alike and that unnecessary consumption should be prevented.

Control of use of foodstuffs in food manufacture with a view to limiting the less essential manufactures.

Control of commodities critically necessary for the production and preservation of foodstuffs in order to prevent great losses and military sacrifices.

Mr. Hoover's letter was made public on Jan. 29. We give it herewith:

Jan. 26 1918.

The Hon. Sydney Anderson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Anderson—I am greatly obliged for your letter of Jan. 23 inclosing draft of an Act which you believe would be adequate to cover the present situation. I fear it does not go far enough to meet the emergency.

The points covered by your proposal are:

- (a) Licensing public eating places.
- (b) Percentage of wheat in flour.
- (c) Mixing other cereals in flour.
- (d) Wheatless or other "less" days per week.
- (e) Use of foodstuffs in nonfood products.
- (f) Limitations on food served in public eating places.

Section (a) is effectively covered by section (f), which is much more effective and direct, and would save the expense of some \$5,000 to \$10,000 per month in licensing 225,000 public eating places.

Sections (b) and (c) can be compassed under the Lever Act as they are practicable. Sections (d) (e), and (f) are admirable.

The extension of the measures in the Lever Act, which our experience and the present situation lead us to believe are vital for conservation, should also include:

1. Control of distribution in order that all classes and localities may fare alike and that unnecessary consumption should be prevented.
2. Control of use of foodstuffs in food manufactures with a view to limiting the less essential manufactures.
3. Control of commodities critically necessary for the production and preservation of foodstuffs in order to prevent great losses and military sacrifices.

In the first instance, I would refer you to the copy I inclose of a statement which we issued this morning outlining the necessity and the plans for further conservation in certain commodities which you will see covers a much wider range than the Act which you propose would cover.

While it is vitally necessary to regulate the consumption of food in public eating places, the consume on various estimates, from 12 to 20% of the total foodstuffs, and if they were reduced out of all reason they would not solve the problem. Some method must be devised which will cover a much wider area of consumption.

It appears to me that we should attack the non-essential uses of foodstuffs, and that we should attack the point of unnecessary consumption of foodstuffs. By these means we can place the burden where it belongs—on the

Inxurious and greedy, and not upon the poor. This implies some further measures of control in distribution and in nonessential use. If you will give the whole problem study I believe you will find that somewhere in the nation we consume or destroy over 30% more food than we need for health and strength, and that this margin, if it can be implemented, will supply all Allied demands. But we should not draw it from that class to which economy and moderate use is a daily necessity.

Take, for example, the case of sugar, the shortage in which will, we hope, not exceed 10%. We should be able to accomplish this by a reduction in the manufacture of confectionery and sweet drinks of, say 20%, and those very manufacturers could substitute other things and maintain their volume of production. During the recent shortage we made a patriotic appeal to such manufacturers to reduce their consumption of sugar by 50% and placed it at this figure because we did not wish to destroy the livelihood of 250,000 women and girls pending fuller supplies of sugar. I have specifically before me the case of one very large manufacturer who followed this suggestion implicitly, only to find that over a score of manufacturers of imitation goods sprang up on all sides, supplied the trade to his great damage and loss, and we were powerless to give him any protection in his patriotic action. Surely, it is better that the conservation of sugar should be made in the luxury trades and that they should have protection in making it, than that we should draw upon household supplies.

The recent experience with sugar also serves to prove the necessity to have some further powers in distribution. During the entire recent sugar shortage the gross supply amounted to 80% of normal consumption, yet we had sporadic famines and privation all over the country because no organized distribution could be effected. The greedy got sugar and others went without.

As to conservation measures necessary to apply to commodities needed for the production and preservation of foodstuffs I may cite the case of ammonia, which is critically necessary to maintain our cold storage warehouses, in which must repose over \$500,000,000 worth of food from time to time. The production of ammonia in 1917 was about 130,000,000 pounds; of this the demands of the Army and Navy for explosive purposes are estimated to us as being 150,000,000 pounds per annum and the amount necessary to maintain cold storage warehouses is 40,000,000 pounds per annum. In other words, there is an absolute shortage of 60,000,000 pounds per annum at the present moment which may later on be partially reduced by increased production. Yet ammonia is being used to a very considerable extent in the maintenance of skating rinks, in cold storage of furs, alcoholic drinks, household ammonia, &c. I think the War Department has recognized that the maintenance of the cold storage warehouses is vital to the food supply of our people and that they may, therefore, themselves be obliged to reduce the amount of explosives manufactured and thereby possibly jeopardize our military possibilities until production can be built up.

Another typical case of this kind lies in the question of tin cans. The amount of pig tin produced in the world to-day is too little for the total demands. We are able to obtain only a proportion of the requirements for manufacturing tin plate. The increased demands for tin containers for our own and the allied armies render it absolutely impossible to maintain the supply to the whole of the for container users. It would seem to effect no great hardship on the American people if the use of tin plate and tin foil in toilet articles, and for containers for such other articles which can be established in either glass or paper cartons, were limited. We are, however, powerless to-day to effect these measures, except so far as they can be done voluntarily. I feel certain that unless some effective control of the matter is taken that we will yet be unable to preserve the very large amount of fruit, vegetables and meat which must necessarily go into tin containers.

I will not weary you with more than these typical cases which lie outside of the authorities which you propose should be conferred upon the President. Not only do more exist at the present moment, but as the war goes on, new ones will arise from day to day.

We have carried on an extensive campaign for voluntary conservation. This effort has brought beneficial results in many directions, through the fine sense of service and self-denial in our people. The great majority of trades co-operate with us in the most patriotic manner, but the minority who will not follow not only prejudice the patriotic but discourage and undermine their efforts. The demands, as they have developed during the last sixty days, are, I believe, greater than can be borne on a purely voluntary basis. I am perfectly willing to go on and make every effort to succeed with voluntary methods and in fact the situation is one of such gravity that we are now sending out further and further requests for more self-denial, for more voluntary action amongst the trade in support of conservation. I hope that it will succeed, but I think it only right to point out that if it shall fail, the grave responsibilities can not be left upon my shoulders, if Congress should consider that nothing further is necessary by way of legislation.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT C. HOOVER.

SAVING FLOUR TO FURNISH ALLIES 75,000,000 BUSHELS MORE WHEAT.

Indications that the Food Administration planned new measures to bring about a greater saving of flour in the interest of the Allies were contained in reports from Washington on Jan. 24, which stated that as the Allies are now calling for 75,000,000 more bushels of wheat, the Food Administration had arranged to take over 30% of the flour production of the United States, out of which supplies would be taken for export. Following these reports, the Food Administration issued the following statement on Jan. 25 relative to the wants of the Allies:

The food situation in Europe has become steadily more difficult, and larger demands have now been made upon us than ever before.

On Jan. 1 we had already exported the 60,000,000 bushels of wheat which comprised our normal surplus from the last harvest. The latest cable from Lord Rhondda, who speaks on behalf of the wheat control of the French, English, and Italian Governments, needs no added word from me.

"Unless you are able to send the Allies at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat over and above what you have exported up to Jan. 1, and in addition to the total exportable surplus from Canada, I cannot take the responsibility of assuring our people that there will be food enough to win the war. Imperative necessity compels me to cable you in this blunt way. No one knows better than I that the American people, regardless of national and

individual sacrifice, have so far refused nothing that is needed for the war, but it now lies with America to decide whether or not the Allies in Europe shall have enough bread to hold out until the United States is able to throw its force into the field. I have not minced words because I am convinced that the American people, if they know the truth, will not hesitate to meet the emergency."

We have replied: "We will export every grain that the American people save from their normal consumption. We believe our people will not fail to meet the emergency."

In addition to this amount for the Allies, we must find 15,000,000 bushels for the Belgian relief, or these people whom we have supported all these three years will starve; and we must also furnish some 10,000,000 bushels for Cuba and other neutrals upon whom we are dependent for other foods in return. We estimate the American people have saved as much as 30,000,000 bushels out of last harvest, and if we are to meet the increased demands we must rigidly reduce our wheat consumption to 30% below normal until next harvest.

In addition to wheat, we are shipping large quantities of corn and other cereals with which to mix in their bread, but Europe must have a wheat foundation for the loaf just as ourselves.

In beef our pre-war exports to the Allies averaged less than 1,000,000 pounds per month. During the last two years we have averaged about 22,000,000 pounds per month. They are sending their boats to load an average of 70,000,000 pounds per month during the next three months. Our own Army apparently uses about 10,000,000 pounds per month more than normal to these same men. Our cattle have not increased. We can only provide these drafts upon us by reducing our consumption. As we eat more meat than we need to preserve health, this will do no harm.

Our production averages roughly 650,000,000 pounds per month, and these demands represent a little over 10% of our consumption. Our own domestic beef consumption has increased from about 70 pounds per person per annum to about 80 pounds during the past five years. The public health has been no better during this last period. If we could get back to our pre-war meat consumption we should solve our present problem. The meatless day has made it possible for us to maintain these exports for the present.

In pork products we exported to the Allies about 50,000,000 pounds monthly before the war. We have shipped them about 100,000,000 pounds per month during the past two years. During the next three months they are asking for over 150,000,000 pounds monthly. Our hogs have decreased since the war began. Our own consumption is far above our health necessities and we can easily save this amount. Our average monthly production of hog products is roughly 750,000,000 pounds. We need to export an increase over pre-war averages of 100,000,000 pounds, and, as our supplies are below normal, we need to save at least 20% until such a time as our hog supply increases.

If the Cuban sugar crop yields as estimated, we will need to save from 200,000 to 400,000 tons of sugar from our normal consumption if the Allies are to be supplied—about 10%.

Not only the increased demands, but also the sharp and distressing reduction in rations amongst the Allies are evidence enough of the acute situation we must meet.

The President is to issue a program for food conservation. The program in many particulars is of necessity largely voluntary, but in some particulars it can be enforced under the food bill. In any event, no measure that has not the loyal support of the majority of our people can ever succeed. The results of voluntary conservation during the last six months abundantly prove the desire of the vast majority to make the sacrifice necessary to feed the Allies and our own soldiers. There is, however, a national risk that we fail to secure the necessary conservation through opposition of a minority disheartening the majority. We should like to have the authority to make the minority bear its share of the burden. The situation does not bear delay and we propose to do the best we can on a voluntary basis, plus what authority we do possess.

It would be easier for us to ask less than necessity demands. What we do ask are not large percentages—there is no privation in them. In any event, we have no intention of exporting more than our savings, for we must and will protect the food supply of our own people. Therefore, the fullness with which we can meet these demands is determined simply by our monthly saving. We have abundant other foods which we can substitute for the exports wanted and if we could only eliminate all waste and all unnecessary consumption it would solve the problem. A large number of our people are not in a position to reduce consumption. Their daily life is of necessity one of continuous economy and saving. The responsibility and the burden of these savings must, therefore, fall in a large degree upon those more fortunately situated. Those who have most must save most.

Addressing the farmers of Monmouthshire on Jan. 26, Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, said that in one week in December submarines destroyed 3,000,000 pounds of bacon and 4,000,000 pounds of cheese. The enemy, he said, might put the Allies to a great deal of trouble, inconvenience and privation, but they could further pull in their belts and laugh at the Germans. He said he had reduced the price of thirteen of twenty-one articles of prime necessity.

BREAD RATIONING PROGRAM ABROAD.

The bread rationing program in some of the nations abroad was set out as follows in the New York "Times" of Jan. 27:

France—Ration, 10 ounces daily; milling standard, 90%; other cereals than wheat, 40%.

England—1½ pounds a week; milling, 90%; other cereals than wheat, 30 to 40%.

Belgium—250 grammes a day; milling, 82%; other cereals than wheat, 30%.

Italy—No figures on ration; milling, 85%.

Germany—350 grammes a day; milling, 82%.

In Italy there are no definite figures of the percentage of other cereals used in the mixture, as there have been made changes, and much corn flour is used without mixing it with wheat flour. In Germany the mixture at one time contained not more than 15% of wheat flour, but the situation is much improved there now because of added supplies obtained from Rumanian harvests. Other cereals, such as rye, are also used in large quantities in bread in Germany.

REPORTED SEIZURE BY CANADA OF WHEAT IN ELEVATORS.

The seizure by the Canadian Government of all wheat in elevators throughout Canada, amounting to approximately 100,000,000 bushels was reported in dispatches from Winnipeg on Jan. 31. Lake shippers, it is stated, must cancel all orders in the United States and transfer them to the Wheat Export Co., a Government corporation, for export overseas. The "Journal of Commerce" of yesterday in stating that the announcement in the Winnipeg dispatches was said by a member of the Wheat Export Company in this city to be exaggerated, added:

It was stated that there had been no seizure of wheat and that the only drastic move taken by the Canadian Government had been the granting of priority to shipments of grain destined for the account of the Wheat Export Company, an organization headed by officials of the British Government and maintained for the purpose of guaranteeing a proper amount of grain to the Allies. An official at the offices of the Wheat Export Co. stated yesterday:

"The reference in the dispatch from Winnipeg does not convey the proper tone. There was really no seizure. That point should be made clear. What was done, I am informed, was to make a ruling whereby all consignments at elevators to the account of the Wheat Export Co. will be granted priority over shipments held by private interests.

"For instance, there are huge quantities of grain in the elevators at Fort William. Say that 2,000,000 bushels are held for the account of private interests. Then let us suppose that there are some 4,000,000 bushels of grain being held for the account of the Wheat Export Co. Both of the consignments are awaiting car space. Under the ruling just made by the Canadian Government, there can be but one solution to the problem. The Wheat Export Co., being a Government organization with official standing, will receive all preference in the matter of granting car space.

"It is a just move and one that should do much to start the grain moving."

DISCONTINUANCE OF JANUARY TRADING IN CORN BY CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

The discontinuance of trading in January corn on the Chicago Board of Trade was announced on Jan. 25 by Secretary J. R. Mauff, who stated that a committee would establish a fair price for the settlement of existing contracts. The settlement price was later fixed at \$1.28. The Chicago "Tribune" of Jan. 26 had the following to say regarding the action:

Action of the directors in stopping trading in January corn was due to the fact that it was so close to the maximum price there was little opportunity for action, particularly as selling was discouraged by big premiums prevailing for cash corn. Only a big movement can reduce these premiums, and there was no possibility of this during the few remaining days of this month.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE TRADING IN OATS FUTURES ON WINNIPEG EXCHANGE.

The appointment of a committee by the Canadian Grain Council to investigate trading in oat futures on the Winnipeg Exchange was announced on Jan. 25. The committee consists of the President and Vice-President of the Exchange, R. R. Dobell and G. W. Fisher, and F. O. Fowler. The Chicago "Herald" of Jan. 26 said:

The investigation has grown out of an attempt on the part of a few holders to secure fancy prices for seed oats. This has been overcome by an arrangement made by Seed Commissioner with line elevator companies and others, who have agreed to give the Government a large line of seed oats at a fixed price. This will reduce the premium which has been a factor in making the oat market there so strong, so Winnipeg men said yesterday.

FRENCH IMPORTS OF COFFEE DISCONTINUED TO RELEASE TONNAGE FOR AMERICANS.

Victor Boret, the French Food Minister, on Jan. 27 informed the public that, as the supply of coffee on hand was sufficient for France's needs for more than a year, the Coffee Exchange at Havre would be closed and coffee importations would be discontinued. This step was taken, he said, to release tonnage for the transportation of American troops, material, and wheat. The Minister warned the people against excessive buying and hoarding.

WHOLESALE PRICES FOR BUTTER FOR NEW YORK AND CHICAGO FIXED BY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

Wholesale prices for storage creamery butter for New York and Chicago, the New York prices to govern other points in seaboard territory were announced by the United States Food Administration on Jan. 19. The new scale, it is stated, has been established with the voluntary cooperation of the butter trade, and all exchanges have been notified to observe the following wholesale quotation:

New York: 47 cents a pound "for the remainder of the season." This means about two months, when most of the present storage creamery butter will have been released. This price will remain unchanged, without allowances for accumulating storage charges.

Chicago: 45½ cents a pound until Feb. 1. Beginning then the price will be advanced one-fourth of a cent on the

1st and 15th of each month until practically all creamery butter is released from storage. This increase is designed to compensate for storage expenses.

It is stated that the new scale of prices is based on a careful investigation of the cost of storage butter and allows a reasonable profit for the holders. The usual trade differentials are to be allowed the various classes of handlers. Stable prices at these two principal butter centres under voluntary agreements with principal butter exchanges is regarded, it is said, as sufficient assurance that corresponding prices will rule throughout the country.

REDUCTION BY FEDERAL MILK COMMISSION IN FEBRUARY PRICES FOR MILK.

A slight reduction in the price of milk to the consumer for the month of February was announced by the Federal Milk Commission of New York State on Jan. 28, following executive sessions held in this city last week. The Commission is under the chairmanship of Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director of the New York Agricultural Experimental Station, who since last November has been investigating the costs of producing and distributing milk. The February price of Grade A milk, quart bottles, delivered to consumer is 16½ cents, against 17 cents fixed for January and for Grade B milk 14½ cents, against 15 cents in January. The price for pint bottles of Grade A milk is now 9 cents, as compared with 10 cents last month, while that of Grade B milk has dropped from 9 to 8 cents. The following are the February prices in detail:

Price which the producers shall receive for 3% milk in the 150 mile zone, \$3.34 per 100 pounds, as against \$3.52 for January.

Price to be charged by distributors for Grade A milk, delivered to customers, 16½ cents per quart.

Price to be charged by distributors for Grade A bottled milk delivered to consumers; pints, 9 cents.

Price to be charged to the stores for Grade B loose milk, 10½ cents per quart.

Price at which stores may sell Grade B loose milk to consumers, 11 cents per quart.

Price to be charged to stores for Grade B bottled milk, 13½ cents a quart.

Price to be charged to consumers by stores for Grade B bottled milk, 14 cents a quart.

Price to be charged to stores for Grade B bottle milk, 7 cents per pint.

Price to be charged to consumers by stores for Grade B bottled milk, 8 cents per pint.

Price to be charged by distributors for Grade B milk, delivered to consumers, 14½ cents per quart.

Price to be charged by distributors for Grade B milk, delivered to customers, pints, 8 cents.

Price of milk, delivered in wholesale lots to hotels and restaurants, for ten gallon cans, 11 cents per quart.

Less than ten gallon lots delivered, 11¼ cents per quart.

In a report of its inquiry into the milk situation presented to the Federal Administration at Washington Dr. Jordan's Commission pointed out that the attention of the consuming public of New York City should be called to the fact that the cost of milk has not advanced more, and in fact not as much, as in the case of other foods. Incidentally, the new York "Sun" of Jan. 29 states, the Commission declared that it is "not unmindful of the fact that the system of distributing milk in New York City is needlessly wasteful and expensive," and has appointed committees which it hopes will work out economies in distribution. With regard to the further conclusions of the Commission the "Sun" says:

The Commission said that in reaching its conclusions as to the cost of producing milk it had the records of milk production over a large and diversified area from above 9,000 cows, which data included surveys of many agricultural colleges as well as individual farmers.

For the purpose of ascertaining the costs of distributing milk through the various stages from the milk station in the country to the consumer," the report set forth, "no method was possible for the Commission within the available time, except to analyze the figures taken from the books of several of the larger milk companies. . . . The confidence of the Commission in the figures reached for the cost of distribution is strengthened by the fact that the City Milk Commission, whose accountants examined the books of the distributors, arrived at essentially the same result."

The Commission showed that a quart of Grade B milk costs the distributor 7.7 cents and the consumer 14.5 cents, or a difference of 6.8 cents. Loose Grade B milk sold direct from stores costs the distributor 7.7 cents a quart and the consumer 11 cents, or a difference of 3.3 cents.

"Families of moderate means," the Commission says, "should be encouraged in noting that they are obliged to pay only 3.3 cents a quart more than the distributors are obliged to pay the producers, which must be considered a very reasonable spread between the original cost and the consumer's cost under existing circumstances.

"In the case of bottled milk delivered to the consumer testimony furnished from the books of the distributors showed that under prevailing conditions it cost more than 3 cents a quart to carry the milk from a distributing centre to the consumer's door."

The Commission found that the different classes of milk were sold in this city in approximately this proportion: Grade A bottled, delivered to consumers, 6%; Grade B bottled, delivered to consumers, 34%, and Grade B loose, 60%.

The Commission said it is its judgment that under present conditions of production and distribution the families of moderate means in New York City are able to obtain a supply of milk, which is sanitary when purchased, at a very reasonable price.

NO INCREASE IN MEAT PRICES BECAUSE OF TEMPORARY SCARCITY.

A warning that a temporary scarcity in meats due to transportation difficulties will not be permitted as an excuse to increase prices was contained in a communication addressed by the U. S. Food Administration to the State Food Administrators on Jan. 28. This communication said:

There is likely to be in the next few days, and perhaps for some time thereafter, a temporary scarcity of fresh meat, especially in the East. This is not due to lack of supplies of live stock but to difficulty in transporting meat. The normal tendency of such a scarcity would be to advance the prices to retailers and consumers out of line with costs of production.

This must not happen. The Food Administration has instructed meat packers not to sell at prices representing more than a normal average margin above cost, and to distribute such meat as it is available fairly among customers. You are directed to enforce this order.

You will also inform the public of this action immediately through the press, the local Food Administrators, and otherwise.

You should also give notice in a similar way to retail dealers in meats and substitutes therefor that they must not at this time charge prices giving more than a normal average margin above cost, and that they must distribute such meat as is available fairly among their patrons.

The Food Administration will on notice from you direct packers and wholesalers not to sell to any retailer who is proved to have violated this instruction. Unless the conditions in your State are peculiar, so that the statement would not be justified, you should inform the public that there will be little if any increase in the prices of live stock or the cost of production of meats during the near future, and that any material advance in the prices of meat is therefore unreasonable.

DIFFERENCES OF MEAT PACKERS AND UNION EMPLOYEES TO BE ADJUSTED BY ARBITRATOR.

A settlement of the differences between the meat packers and their union employees which had threatened a strike in the ten largest packing house centres of the country, was effected at Washington on Jan. 27, when an agreement was reached stipulating that there shall be no discrimination against union members and that question of hours and labor shall be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the Secretary of Labor. The awards of the arbitrator, not yet appointed, will be effective as of Jan. 14. Under the agreement, grievance committees appointed by the workers will be received by the employers, whether their membership consists of union or non-union men. It affects many thousand workers in Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Fort Worth, St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver, St. Paul and Sioux City. A statement of the settlement basis, made by attorneys for the packers, said:

There is to be an open shop during the period of the war; there is to be no recognition of any union and no preferential shop. The matter of adjustment of wages and hours is to be left to the determination of the Administrator appointed by the Secretary of Labor with the approval of the Council of National Defense.

The agreement reached is in all respects in accordance with the offer made by the packers in Chicago after the employees had refused to accept the increase in wages offered by the packers.

It is stated that there were eighteen questions at issue between the packers and their union employees. Those concerning the rights of union members, wages, and hours were regarded as the most important. Six of the eighteen go to arbitration, including demands for \$1 a-day flat increase in wages, equal pay for women and men, a guaranteed number of hours of work, a basic eight-hour day, time and a half for overtime, and double pay for Sundays and holidays. It was agreed that there should be no discrimination against union members, either in employment or in distribution of work, this clause taking the place of the union men's demands for preferential employment of union men. Seniority will be observed in promotions. Standing committees on grievances were not provided for, but it was said by the union men that there was to be no objection to appointment of the same representatives again and again. The employees will not be required to join the insurance societies maintained by the companies. The companies agree to provide sanitary lunchrooms, lavatories, and other improved working conditions.

The differences between the packers and their union employees reached a crisis just before Christmas, after a strike vote had been taken, which was said to have resulted 98% in favor of a cessation of work if necessary to force betterment of their wages and working conditions. The Mediation Commission brought the two sides together in an agreement for arbitration. Later it was charged by the workers that the packers failed to abide by this agreement, and the men then took the matter to the White House with the suggestion that the plants be commandeered by the Government. The President again asked his Mediation Commission to straighten out the tangle, and after many days of conference with both sides the agreement of last Sunday resulted. In joint meetings of the packers and union leaders the packers declared

that they met the representatives of the workers solely as individuals and that their action was not to be construed as recognition of any union. The union leaders on their side asserted that recognition of the union was not one of their demands. The suggestions by the union men that the Government take over the packing plants during the period of the war are not affected by the agreement. President Wilson, it is said, still has the suggestions before him. Federal control of the packing industry during the war was urged upon President Wilson by representatives of the men at several of the conferences; on Jan. 18, the spokesmen for the unions pictured to the President a critical situation in all of the great packing centres and asked that the Government interfere and, if necessary, take over the operation of the plants. The President at that time was said to have stated that mediation would be tried first before considering alternatives. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, participated in the conference between the President and the labor delegation, which was headed by John Fitzpatrick, President of the Chicago Federation, Secretary of War Baker, as Chairman of the Council of National Defense, and Secretary of Labor Wilson, also took part in the conference. At its conclusion Mr. Gompers issued a statement saying:

The attitude of the packers toward their employees is intolerable. The employees are in a state of unrest, and the union heads feel scarcely able to control the situation. Unless justice is done, in my opinion, the men will quit work. They cannot stand the brutality handed out to them, the lack of appreciation for efforts, the low pay and the long hours.

The President listened with attention and was sympathetic and said that he would undoubtedly consider what can be done. He said that he would first place the matter into the hands of his mediation committee, which would endeavor to settle it by taking it up with all parties concerned. If this does not bring action the only alternative would be to consider Government control.

Secretary Wilson's appointment of an arbitrator will be subject to approval by the Council of National Defense. Both sides to the controversy will suggest men for the place, but agree to accept the man named.

COUNTRY'S SALT SUPPLY ABUNDANT.

The "Official Bulletin" of Jan. 22 states that the rumor that there is a general shortage of salt in the United States has no foundation, as is shown by the following statement made by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. Estimates of the production in 1917, compiled by R. W. Stone, show a total of more than 6,946,000 short tons, an increase of 583,000 tons, or 9% over the production in 1916. As the largest domestic consumption on record, that of 1916, was less than 6,500,000 tons, and as the imports in 1916 were less than 2% of the total consumption, it is evident, says the "Bulletin," that the country is in no way dependent on a foreign supply for its salt. Any local or temporary shortage that may have occurred in the last few weeks of 1917 was due, it is said, mainly to congestion of freight.

ADDITIONAL TIN PLATE FOR CANNERS RELEASED.

The release of additional tin plate for bean packers is announced by the U. S. Food Administration in the "Official Bulletin" of Jan. 25, reporting this as follows:

The United States Food Administration announces that it has secured the release of sufficient tin plate to permit canners to begin operations on an additional 25% of their indicated pack of dry white colored, or lima beans. They had already been granted permits to can an initial 25% of the amounts they had indicated would be packed by March 1.

In addition to amounts canned under permits for dried beans, the Food Administration is urging canners to pack the greatest possible quantity of wet beans. Beans containing more than 20% of moisture are included in this class. Unless they are canned before warm weather they will be lost. Special permits must be secured for the wet beans. The Food Administration will grant these as freely as possible. The pig tin situation is still serious. With part of it utilized to save wet beans now in storage, there is some question as to when the Food Administration will be able to secure an additional release of tin plate. Every possible effort is being made, however, to insure a supply sufficient to prevent the spoilage of the wet bean crop.

Late summer rains and early frost partly explain the large proportion of wet beans resulting from last summer's crops. In food value they are equal to the dried beans, and the Food Administration will endeavor to have the entire crop made available in the form of canned goods. In a letter sent to all canners, the Food Administration says: "As a patriotic food conservation measure we suggest that you can the maximum quantity possible of this wet stock."

Federal food administrators in every State have been notified by telegraph to grant authority to begin canning immediately, pending receipt of official permits mailed from Washington.

REDUCTION IN PAINT SHADES AND SIZE OF CONTAINERS—SAVING IN COAL.

The proposed reduction in the number of paint shades and the size of containers was made known by the Council of National Defense in the following statement issued on Jan. 21:

To conserve tin and linseed oil and other ingredients of paint that are necessary for carrying on the war paint manufacturers now making in some cases as high as 100 shades of house paint will limit themselves after July 1 to 32 shades. They will also eliminate several sizes of containers. Recommendations to this effect have just been issued by the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense. The Board consulted with practically all manufacturers and representative dealers in preparing the recommendations and is already assured of the co-operation of practically the entire trade.

The detailed limitations refer to all kinds of paint and varnish. Enamels for instance, will be restricted by the manufacturers to 8 shades, floor paint to 8, roof and barn paint to 2, shingle stains to 12; oil colors to 30, carriage paint to 8, architectural varnishes to 10 grades, marine varnishes to 4, and so on. In many cases this will mean a reduction of 50% or more.

Half-gallon cans are to be discontinued altogether for both paints and varnishes, as are also all cans smaller than half pints. In several kinds of paints, pint containers are to be eliminated and all cans smaller than gallons in barn and roof paint and shingle stain are to be dropped. The reductions are expected to involve little inconvenience to consumers.

With the reduction in the number of kinds of paint and varnish and of the sizes of containers dealers will be able to operate on smaller stocks, and this will mean the release of large quantities of materials and capital that would otherwise be tied up on the dealers' shelves.

The program represents the voluntary action of paint manufacturers and dealers in meeting a national problem presented to them by the Board.

With regard to the proposed reduction in paint shades and the size of containers the "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" in advices from Washington under date of Jan. 18 said:

For several days last week representatives of the paint and varnish industry, master painters and decorators, were in conference with officials here of the Fuel Administration and of the Council of National Defense with a view to reducing the number of shades of paints, varnishes, enamels, and also of reducing the number of container sizes to be used in distributing the products. The conference had a double application to the conservation program in that a result was made by the Fuel Administration looking to a voluntary reduction by the manufacturers in the number of tons of coal to be used in 1918.

It is planned by the War Board to effect a saving in the so-called non-war industries—paint and varnish, wall paper, brewing, boxboard, confectionery, &c.—of not less than 50,000,000 tons of coal during the present year, and the result of twelve conferences held in this city during the past few weeks has been the voluntary pledge by twelve industries to reduce their consumption by 20,000,000 tons.

The principal topic of discussion from the point of view of the paint and varnish industries represented was, however, the matter of paint and varnish shades and of container sizes, following upon the action taken by the manufacturers themselves and pledged at the annual conventions of the Paint Manufacturers' Association and the National Varnish Manufacturers' Association last fall. Since that time many firms have more than met the suggestion for a radical cut in the number of paint shades, &c., and in the elimination of odd-sized containers that there might be an effective saving of tin plate.

The conference was an executive session, and while the recommendations of Malcolm O. Dizer of the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense have not been made public, it is known that sharp cuts were effected even in the maximum list of the manufacturers. In outline the cuts agreed upon were as follows, although it is anticipated that the action is not final and that still further reductions may be made:

Exterior house paints on color cards cut to 32, which represents a reduction of 50%; porch and floor paints to 6 each; flat wall paints to 18; oil, acid and varnish stains to 6 each; architectural varnishes to 2 exterior and 3 interior; paste colors in oil to 50 colors; ready mixed automobile varnish paints cut about 50%, to 6.

Further eliminations were made in the list of tin containers, and if the recommendations of the conferees are carried out, colors in oil will be marketed in one-pound and five-pound tins only.

The paint and varnish industries will be called upon, with other non-war production, to cut their consumption of power 25%, or one day in six at least.

No trouble is anticipated by the War Economy Board as the trade generally is freely co-operating with the Government in its efforts to conserve both fuel and tin plate.

SEVENTH ADVANCE IN CAN PRICES IN TWO YEARS

In recording the new schedule of can prices put into operation by the American Can Company on Jan. 2, the "Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter" says:

The American Can Co. put into effect on Jan. 2 a new schedule of prices for its products. The new prices are from 11% to 15% higher than those announced a year ago and 74% to 100% higher than prices as of Jan. 2 1916. The principal price changes are shown below, with comparisons with prices of January 1917:

Sanitary Cans, per 1,000.			Hole and Cap Cans.		
	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
No. 1.....	\$19 50	\$17 25	No. 1.....	\$18 00	\$15 75
No. 2.....	27 50	24 25	No. 2.....	25 50	22 25
No. 2½.....	35 25	31 25	No. 2½.....	33 25	29 25
No. 3.....	\$37 50 and 38 44	33 25	No. 3.....	36 00	31 25
No. 10.....	79 50	71 50	No. 10.....	80 00	71 00

This is the seventh advance in can prices during the past two years.

MONDAY SHUT-DOWN OF BUSINESS IN COMPLIANCE WITH FUEL ADMINISTRATION'S ORDER.

A closer observance of the Fuel Administration's order directing the curtailment of the use of coal for the purpose of conserving fuel and assisting in the clearing up of the congested freight situation, was observed on Monday last—the second of ten Mondays which are thus virtually made holidays in the territory affected by the order. This territory embraces that east of the Mississippi River, including the whole of the States of Louisiana and Minnesota. The question of rescinding the order was considered at a conference yesterday between Fuel Administrator Garfield and Director-General of Railroads McAdoo, but it was finally decided to continue the order in effect the coming Monday

at least. There is to be a further conference on Tuesday next, when a decision as to the remaining period will be reached. On Jan. 29 representatives of department stores in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and other cities called on Fuel Administrator Garfield with a view to securing a modification of the order which requires the retail stores to observe the Monday closing down of business. The Fuel Administrator, it was reiterated on the 29th, would not modify the order unless specific cases were shown in which there are excellent reasons for so doing. The merchants, it was said, suggested that more coal could be saved if stores were limited to a six-hour business day, six days a week. Dr. Garfield asked them to present their figures to the Fuel Administration's conservation department, where they would be given consideration. It is estimated by officers of the New York State and County Fuel Administration that some 20,000 tons are saved in the city on Monday through the fuel conservation order. County Administrator Reeve Schley, concerning the efficacy of the order, was quoted in the "Times" of the 30th as saying:

Personally I would not agree to another five days industrial closing as a matter of coal conservation. The one day a week plan has proven more efficacious. The closing order is being strictly observed here, and it has brought a real saving in coal. It has also given us a chance to coal steamships and at least keep up with the more pressing demands.

Albert H. Wiggin, State Fuel Administrator, was credited with the following statement in the "Journal of Commerce" of the 29th:

Fuelless Monday has been well observed, and I should say better than last Monday. The greater amount saved, however, has been counteracted by the greater number of exemptions. And, of course, the exemptions have been the greatest users of coal. There has been saving in offices and public service corporations, but it has been impossible to estimate the exact amount of coal saved.

On Jan. 25 County Fuel Administrator Schley made public the following list showing the exemptions from Dr. Garfield's order:

1. Industries for producing, transporting and distributing fuel are exempt.
2. Warehouses, firms and corporations are permitted to operate their storehouses to the extent of receiving incoming freight and for this purpose may operate freight elevators only.
3. Manufacturers engaged in making duck into tents and equipage for the United States Government are exempt.
4. Manufacturers of 12-4-10 and heavier duck for the United States Government are exempt.
5. Schools are exempt.
6. Manufacturers of print papers are exempt.
7. Plumbers are permitted to operate to the extent necessary to take care of emergency work for the preservation of the health of the community.
8. Canneries are permitted to operate to an extent necessary to prevent loss of goods in process. Must not start new work.
9. Manufacturers of farm machinery necessary for spring orders are exempt.
10. News dealer are exempt to an extent sufficient to distribute the newspapers issued.
11. Tobacco manufacturers may finish stock in process which would become useless otherwise.
12. Manufacturers of fire brick are exempt.
13. Manufacturers of optical glass are exempt.
14. Optometrist and eye specialists are exempt.
15. Ice harvesting is exempt.
16. Laundries are exempt.
17. Blacksmith shops are exempt.
18. Offices of the Playground and Recreation Association of America are exempt.
19. Manufacturers of aeroplanes and aeroplane parts are exempt.
20. Manufacturers of necessary medical supplies and surgical instruments are exempt.
21. Manufacturers of sixteen to thirty-ounce meltons are exempt.
22. Spongers and shrinkers of meltons are exempt.
23. Manufacturers of woolen and cotton yarns for the purpose of weaving into sixteen and thirty-ounce meltons are exempt.
24. Manufacturers of necessary equipment for mining are exempt.
25. All dry docks are exempt.
26. Manufacturing plants operated by hydro-electric power may continue to operate, but must only use sufficient fuel to keep their plants from freezing.
27. Plants operated by burning waste fuel only, such as shavings and saw dust may be operated to an extent sufficient to produce waste required to keep their plants from freezing.
28. Barber shops are permitted to be open on Mondays to the extent they usually open on holidays.
29. Street railways may operate to the extent necessary for the purpose of transporting employees to and from plants which are exempt.
30. Manufacturers of thread and cotton yarns for the manufacture of cotton duck, who have contracts for such duck, as well as finishing plants engaged in dyeing these ducks, are exempt.
31. Stores selling surgical instrument and optical glass may be open to the extent necessary to sell such goods only.
32. Wholesale food dealers are exempt from this order. Retail food dealers are permitted to keep open until noon and must then close, except for the receiving of food merchandise from wholesalers.
33. Garages may operate elevators for incoming and outgoing cars.
34. American Red Cross Society—All offices of the American Red Cross are exempt.
35. Drug stores may remain open for the purpose of selling medical and drug supplies and may also sell food supplies until noon.
36. All shipbuilding plants, aeroplane companies and manufacturers of explosives are exempt. Sub-contractors for the above must not operate before receiving specific exemption by applying to the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy or the Resident Director of the Emergency

Fleet Corporation upon whose recommendation the Fuel Administrator at Washington will issue exemption.

37. Government arsenals are exempt.

38. Companies using wood waste for fuel or companies furnishing wood waste as fuel for domestic purposes are permitted to operate to an extent necessary to supply such domestic purposes.

On Jan. 26 the Federal Fuel Administration gave out the following rules and regulations under the fuel conservation order:

Section 1. The word fuel as used in the order covers every kind of fuel which may be burned for heat, power and light; it includes coal, coke, wood, oil, charcoal, natural and artificial gas, gasoline, kerosene, alcohol, &c. The preferential list given in this section is intended to constitute a general preferential class, and the degree of preference does not necessarily follow the sequence in which they are mentioned in the order. It will be noticed that this section continues in force until further notice.

Section 2 expired Jan. 23.

Section 3. General rulings.—There are three general classes of manufacturing plants whose entire plants have been exempted from restrictions of this section, viz.: All shipbuilding plants; aeroplane manufacturers, mills manufacturing explosives. All other exemptions cover specific articles and may or may not apply to the entire product of the plant. State Fuel Administrators are instructed to see that the various manufacturers operate during the remaining Mondays only such part of their plants as has been specifically exempted.

Work for Government.

In interpreting the order with regard to firms exempt because of Government work, it should be understood that nearly half of the manufacturers of the country are working directly or indirectly on Government work, and that the possession of a Government contract of itself is no reason for an exemption to the order.

The various Government departments, co-operating with the Fuel Administration, have gone over their lists of contractors in detail, and, at their request, we have issued exemption as per list of firms already sent you. All other firms having Government contracts come under the terms of the order the same as any other manufacturer and the exempted firms are exempt only in so far as they are manufacturing the particular part or parts mentioned in the exemption.

Woolen and Cotton Manufacturers.

All manufacturers of woolen and cotton goods and clothes used by the Government have been exempted to the extent that their product comprises the following: The manufacturers of woolen and cotton yarns for the purpose of weaving into 16 and 30-ounce meltons; also manufacturers of 16 to 30-ounce meltons, the spongers and shrinkers of this cloth; manufacturers of woolen coats, breeches, overcoats and blankets for Army and Navy uniforms and subcontractors for the same; also manufacturers of 12.4 and heavier ducks for the United States Government, and thread and cotton yarn manufacturers and other contractors or subcontractors for such duck, as well as the finishing plants engaged in dyeing these ducks; also manufacturers engaged in making them into tents and equipage for the United States Government.

Hydro-electric Power.

Hydro-electric power is not covered by the order. Plants not otherwise exempted using this power may operate, if they wish; but they are permitted to burn fuel only such as is necessary to produce heat sufficient to prevent damage from freezing or serious injury to product. While the Fuel Administration has no authority to prevent the use of hydro-electric power, it urges all manufacturers using this power to conform, as a matter of patriotism, as closely as possible to the rulings covering power derived from fuel.

Woodworking Mills.

(a) Woodworking mills not otherwise exempted may operate only to the extent that their product is placed in their own yards for seasoning. This applies in general to mills sawing green timber into lumber.

(b) Other woodworking mills not otherwise exempted, which use their own waste as fuel, may operate to produce sufficient fuel to prevent injury to their plant from freezing.

(c) Such woodworking mills as are accustomed to supply fuel to householders in their immediate neighborhood must apply to their local fuel administrator for permission to operate to such extent as is necessary for the welfare of the community, such power of discretion being given local fuel administrators under Section 8.

Mines and mining—All mines are exempt from the order.

Exemptions for Government Work.

The various Government departments have furnished the Fuel Administration with a list of firms manufacturing certain articles which the Government considers so vital that the Fuel Administration has exempted such firms from the terms of the order in so far as concerns the manufacture of the particular article or articles in question. Lists have been sent you giving the name of each firm exempted, together with a statement showing the general product covered by the exemption. It should be clearly understood that the exemption covers only the work specified and that in all other respects the order remains in force.

Subcontractors.

The present situation with reference to subcontractors is this: We are saying in general that sub-contractors should be able to furnish the parts or parts essential to the exempted firm in five days' operation. The general test we are applying is that if a subcontractor has commercial work, this work should be delayed sufficiently to enable the firm to produce the necessary Government work in five days. With this basis we have made the following rulings: Subcontractors are exempt only in the case the entire production of their plant during each day of the week is engaged in the manufacture of supplies absolutely essential to the specially exempted industry.

Exception.—Subcontractors who are operating each day of the week all that portion of their plant capable of work on the particular parts required by the exempted firm may continue to operate only such portion of their plant on Mondays.

Manufacturers having exemption have either telegrams or letters from us which you may consider as the authority for their exemption. In a few cases exemptions were made by contractors direct to their subcontractors. This should stand until the local fuel administrator has communicated with Washington for verification.

Section 3-B and 3-C. Food exemptions.—Grain elevators, potato or vegetable houses, cold storage, all forms of grain storage, grain and feed mills, cereal product manufacturers, bakers, canners, milk dealers, creameries, condensers and all other milk products manufactories, packing and slaughter houses, ice plants and refrigerators, sugar manufacturers, binder-twine manufacturers, ammonia manufacturers, insecticide and fertilizer manufacturers, manufacturers of farm machinery for spring use, manu-

facturers of cereal mill machinery, bag manufacturers, manufacturers of food containers (glass, tin and wood), and labels for same.

Section D.—Price lists, giving quotations of market information relative to securities or commodities, published regularly on business days, may be published on Monday.

Section 3-E.—This section applies to all magazines and publications, other than daily papers, and includes weekly and semi-weekly country papers, which should be able to produce their regular editions without running Mondays.

Miscellaneous Exemptions.

Colleges, churches, schools, public libraries and public museums; also the operation of automobiles are not covered by the order and are exempt.

Exempt.

- Glass. Can manufacturers for food only.
- Horse shoeing. Cottonseed oil manufacturers.
- Garage. Lime, for coke and continuous ovens and for fertilizer.
- Laundries. Railroad locomotive manufacturing.
- Medical supplies—only the following: Surgical implements, surgical dressings, biological serums, medicine needed by Government and Red Cross. Manufacture of other medicines can be permitted if, in the judgment of the local fuel administrator, such manufacture is necessary for public health.
- Mine supplies for coal and oil production.
- Optical glass.
- Power necessary for loading or unloading cars or ships.
- Open-hearth steel furnaces.
- Trans-Atlantic steamers.

Not Exempt.

- Candy manufacturers.
- Tobacco manufacturers.
- Woolen socks and underwear.
- Shoes

Section 4-A.—The exemption of one or more offices in a building does not exempt the remainder of the building. The spirit of the order is that heat should be turned off from such nonexempt offices and that they should not be used; also that elevator service be provided only sufficient to provide the necessary service to the exempted offices. Building and loan associations may be kept open the same as banks, if necessary, for the payment of obligations coming due. Consular and other offices of foreign Governments are exempt. Brokers' offices are not exempt.

Section 4-B.—Wholesale stores and warehouses may remain open without heat for the unloading of freight. All wholesale or retail stores selling food are urged by the Food and Fuel Administrations on patriotic grounds to close on Mondays, except whenever necessary distribution of food is endangered by closing, in which case they are at liberty to remain open all day, the necessity for remaining open to be determined by the local Food Administrator, who will notify the Fuel Administration in each case of exemption. All such food stores will sell nothing but food on Mondays. This does not apply to stores selling food for animals. News stands, cigar and stationery stores may remain open only for the purpose of selling newspapers and periodicals. Drug stores may sell drugs, medical supplies and newspapers only. So-called "news stands" in hotels and other public places are requested to sell nothing but newspapers and periodicals. Candy stores are not exempt.

Section 4-C.—The various places of amusement enumerated in this article remaining open Mondays may continue open Monday night until their usual closing hour, even if it is after midnight. Entertainments or special functions which have been advertised on or before Jan. 19 to the extent that tickets have been sold or invitations issued, either public or written, or which have been otherwise advertised through printed public notice, may be held as planned. Lodges or other fraternal organizations accustomed to hold meetings on Mondays may continue to do so.

Section 5. The spirit of this law is to discontinue the sale of liquor everywhere on Monday.

Section 6. The local fuel administrator is authorized and urged to make such changes in the local railway service provided in the order as is necessary to provide adequately for the transportation of the employees of exempted industries.

Section 7. All stores selling fuel may remain open on Mondays for the purpose of selling fuel only. Coal mines and oil wells, together with machine shops and foundries in the coal and oil fields making equipments, supplies and repairs for same; also plants making mine explosives may operate on Mondays.

Section 8. The purpose of this section is to give to local fuel administrators authority to modify the order in any manner which the local administrator feels necessary to prevent injury to health, the idea being that many times local modifications can and should be made which ought not to be covered by a general ruling applicable to the entire country. Furthermore, State fuel administrators are authorized in each case to so interpret the order as to prevent serious damage to plant or product.

RIGHTS OF ENEMY ALIENS DECIDED IN CASE OF OPERA SINGER.

A point of law as to the rights of enemy aliens was decided this week in the suit brought by Margarete Arndt-Ober, an opera singer, against the Metropolitan Opera Company, and accordingly we reproduce the following, bearing on the court's ruling from the New York "Evening Post" of Jan. 24:

Justice Gavegan, in the Supreme Court, denied to-day the application of the Metropolitan Opera Company for the dismissal of the suit brought by Margarete Arndt-Ober, known professionally as Margarete Ober, who asked for \$50,000 damages because of her dismissal from the company's staff of singers. The suit was a test case brought to determine the right of the Opera Company to terminate contracts with enemy aliens, or alleged enemy aliens.

"While I should be inclined to hold that the plaintiff is entitled to maintain her action on the ground that within the purview of the Act she is not an alien enemy engaged in trade subject to suspension by the Federal Government," says the Court, at the conclusion of the decision, "I prefer to deny the motion on the broad ground that the resident subjects of an enemy nation are entitled to invoke the process of our courts as long as they are guilty of no act inconsistent with the temporary allegiance which they hold for this Government."

Justice Gavegan reviews the terms of Mme. Ober's contract, and continues:

"Defendant argues, among other things, that plaintiff, as an opera singer, is a trader and an enemy alien, that she has procured no license, and therefore she is prohibited from doing business here or suing the person or corporation with which she trades, for breach of contract.

"Plaintiff argues, among other things, that plaintiff is not an enemy alien, that she is an employee and not a trader; that an employee does not need a

license either to carry a hod or sing in opera, and that plaintiff is protected in her enterprises by the treaties existing between the United States and the Kingdom of Prussia.

"Subdivision C of the second section of the Trading with the Enemy Act provides that a citizen of Prussia like plaintiff may be declared an enemy by proclamation of the President. In his proclamation of April 6 1917, the President declared that all German male subjects over fourteen years of age here, which obviously does not include this plaintiff, are 'alien enemies.' But he also declared that 'so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with the law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons.'

"The necessary conclusion from that declaration, which, although an administrative measure, has the force of statutory law, is that plaintiff has an absolute right to pursue her occupation as an opera singer, and to claim such consideration as that accorded to America's most favored sons and daughters. That is the main proposition, and the corollary is that the right to contract as a singer carries with it as an incident the right to enforce her contracts or to recover damages for their breach. To extend the right to work, but to withhold the remedy to collect compensation, would be as much of a mockery as to present the shell after extracting the meat.

"The definition of 'trading' in the Act under consideration is very comprehensive, but I am not disposed to find within it any terms sufficiently elastic to include the occupation or the contracts of a singer in opera. If I should so find, the dictionaries would probably concur me.

Civil Rights of neutrals.

"But even if it should be assumed that the plaintiff is both an enemy and a trader, I cannot find that it was the intention of either Congress or the President to deny her the same civil rights enjoyed by neutral aliens. If there is any such provision it contradicts the assurance that she shall be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law-abiding persons."

"No limitation is placed on the freedom of resident subjects of a foreign State with which we are at war, unless that limitation is deemed necessary to withhold from the enemy the aid or comfort which may advance his cause. Mere technical or arbitrary rules are neither enacted nor, when found in ancient usage, enforced. How could our own plans be served or those of Germany defeated or impaired by closing against this plaintiff the doors of our courts?"

FREIGHT CONGESTION SITUATION—COAL CONDITIONS IN BOSTON—MODIFIED DEMURRAGE ORDER.

As an indication of the little headway that the Railroad Administration had been able to effect in clearing up the freight congestion on the Eastern railroads, it was announced on Jan. 30 that the Administration officials figured that the situation would not clear up entirely before the middle or latter part of March. The bad weather of this week has served to increase the difficulties in the way of relieving the congestion of the railroads, which is the most serious feature of the situation. It was reported on the 29th that priority would probably continue to be given fuel for many weeks and that general freight would have to take its chances in moving. Food will have similar preference and materials and supplies essential for war are to go forward under the preference given such commodities by Director-General McAdoo's recent order. It was stated on Jan. 29 that it was probable that no general embargoes would be declared by Director-General McAdoo, although individual railroads would be given free hand in refusing to accept shipments whenever local conditions make this course advisable.

The Railroad Administration decided on Jan. 29 to modify the demurrage regulations put into effect on Jan. 21 by restoring the so-called average agreement for cars held for unloading only, and by reducing rates, after the two days' free time, to \$3 a day for four days, \$6 a day for three succeeding days and \$10 a day thereafter. Under the order which went into effect on Jan. 29, a charge of \$3 a day was made for the first day after the two free days, \$4 for the second day and \$1 additional for each succeeding day until the charge reached \$10 a day. With regard to the modified order, which is effective Feb. 10, it is stated that by the average agreement, if a consignee unloads a car within a day, for instance, he receives credit for one day balance of his free time, and pays demurrage only on the aggregate balance for all cars.

While the snowstorm forced a slowing down on Monday last of important war work operations at industrial and railway centres in the East not affected by the heatless Monday order, one thing accomplished by the five day suspension order and the Monday holidays has been the improvement effected in the bunker situation. It was stated on Tuesday that as a result of the work in that direction no supply ships were being detained in the harbor for lack of fuel. The statement was made, however, that the movement of anthracite was still far below normal, and that indications were that it would be several weeks before an adequate supply reached the city. One factor which served to better conditions so far as New York was concerned was the fact that the receiving departments of business houses were made exempt from the closing order to the extent of permitting them to burn fuel for the operation of freight elevators and necessary lights for the purpose of enabling them to receive freight consigned to them. In a

letter to William Fellowes Morgan, President of the Merchants Association, A. H. Smith, Assistant Director-General of Railroads at New York, asking the co-operation of the association toward securing the maximum movement of freight from all terminals at the Port of New York, it was pointed out that on the previous Monday, Jan. 21, "apparently through a general misunderstanding on the part of merchants, wholesalers, warehouse and drayage managers, only about 40% of normal freight deliveries were made from local terminals, and trucking was almost wholly suspended at the noon hour." Mr. Smith also said:

The scope and meaning of the suspension order is clear and should be understood by every receiver of freight. On Thursday, Jan. 17, I telegraphed all Eastern railroad Presidents and made public through the press the following notice:

"Anything which helps in the movement of cars is not forbidden by Dr. Garfield's order. Formal notice will be issued by the Fuel Administrator at Washington. I am giving you information in advance, however, in order that you disseminate it as widely as possible in your immediate territory. This means that freight can be loaded into cars and unloaded from cars at all industrial plants, and suggest the possibility of diverting labor now otherwise engaged to unloading freight and releasing railroad equipment."

Warehouses can be kept open on Monday to receive freight without violation of the fuel order, and they should do so, every consignee exerting himself to take from the railroad the largest possible quantity of freight now accumulated and necessarily blocking and holding back other needed shipments. The trucking activities can proceed undiminished in any way under the regulations and they also should make special effort to perform full capacity service on Monday, when suspension of other industries affords possible employment of extra labor and facilities and removes obstructions of some other business traffic.

If every person concerned can be impressed with the importance of this part of the task and will enter into the work with a spirit of full co-operation each Monday can be made a banner day in freight clearance.

In Boston, which has been experiencing very cold weather the present week, the local Fuel Committee on Jan. 29 issued an order to retail coal dealers prohibiting distribution of coal to office buildings, stores, and factories for 48 hours, beginning at 4 a. m. on Jan. 30. The order applied to factories with war contracts as well as to those without. The order did not prohibit the use of wood.

The committee ordered that coal should be distributed only to the following:

The United States, for strictly Governmental purposes, not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States.

The water and sewerage works serving Boston and certain other like essential public activities.

Public utilities.

Shipping for bunker purposes.

Hospitals and similar institutions for the sick and infirm.

Plants for the production or refrigeration of food, perishable, or for necessary immediate consumption.

Homes, including dwelling houses, tenements, apartments, lodging houses, restaurants and hotels.

Coal might also be furnished, the committee explained, for banking fires to prevent damage from freezing in buildings not covered in the exemptions.

The committee forbade the use of anthracite of domestic sizes even for essential purposes where bituminous coal could possibly answer. The announcement said:

Deliveries for the preferred purposes should not be made in greater lots than 48 hours' supply, or, in the case of domestic consumers, a week's supply. No deliveries should be made to domestic consumers who have more than a week's supply on hand, or to the other consumers who have more than 48 hours' supply on hand.

The public should not confuse these orders with closing orders. They do not directly close anything. They simply forbid Boston retail dealers to supply coal for any uses except those mentioned above. They may result in the closing of some places, but are not closing orders as such.

In explanation of its order the committee issued a statement in part as follows:

We reached this decision reluctantly and only after grave consideration. We have on hand only three days' supply of bituminous coal and five days' supply of anthracite coal, according to the most optimistic estimates of dealers.

Reports reaching the New England Fuel Administrator at Boston are said to have indicated that supplies in other New England cities were considerably lower than in Boston. In Worcester, coal was being taken from the schools to keep the homes warm.

On Jan. 30 Director-General McAdoo, after a conference with J. J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, said he did not think that section would get into very serious trouble, so far as the war industries were concerned, adding: "We have vessels at Norfolk, Va., to take coal to New England, and the war industries will get it."

Mr. Storrow, who also had a talk with Fuel Administrator Garfield, announced on Jan. 30 that he had obtained a priority order for the loading of about fifty coal carrying vessels at Hampton Roads. He said he expected to get about 150,000 tons of coal released immediately, and this would afford temporary relief.

On Jan. 28 Director-General McAdoo, in the matter of embargo on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, Baltimore & Ohio east of the Ohio River, and Philadelphia &

Reading, issued instructions in General Order No. 7 that the following exceptions be made:

- (a) Food for animals.
- (b) Material used in the operation and upkeep of coal mines.

It was also announced that to provide for the rail movement of food and supplies consigned to the French, British and Italian Governments, for ports on the North Atlantic seaboard, already accepted or under permit, arrangements have been made to consolidate these shipments and move them in solid trains, or groups of cars, east from Chicago, St. Louis and intermediate terminals.

Director-General McAdoo announces that Judge John Barton Payne has permanently retired from the firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn & Shaw of Chicago and has accepted appointment as General Counsel to the Director-General of Railroads.

WARNING AGAINST OVERTIME TO MAKE UP FOR HEATLESS MONDAYS.

A warning against industrial establishments working overtime to make up for the time lost through the closing down on heatless Mondays, was contained in the following telegraphic advices sent to all State Fuel Administrators by U. S. Fuel Administrator H. A. Garfield:

Any increase of the working time on other days of the week by industrial establishments for the purpose of making up the lost time brought about by the Fuel Administration's order prohibiting work on Mondays will be considered by the United States Fuel Administrator as an evasion of that order and a violation of its spirit.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION'S PLAN FOR CONSERVATION OF FUEL BY NON-WAR INDUSTRIES.

The policy of the United States Fuel Administration as regards the consumption of coal by so-called "non-essential" industries, that is, industries not considered essential for the successful prosecution of the war, was outlined by Fuel Administrator Garfield in statements issued on Jan. 9 and Jan. 12. The Fuel Administration, he announced, has adopted a method of supplying coal and other power-producing fuel to these industries, which is called the "coal budget plan."

Committees representing the large industries not engaged in war work are to be called into conference with officials of the Fuel Administration, to devise plans and agree on methods under which their coal consumption can be curtailed. Conferences with twelve committees representing non-war industries have already taken place, and have resulted in voluntary agreements under which fuel savings of about 15,000,000 tons are expected to be effected. The total savings of coal from all non-war industries under the new plan, will, it is hoped, amount to from 36,000,000 to 50,000,000 tons during 1918. The operation of the new "coal budget plan" is expected by the Fuel Administration to "forever lay the ghost of the cut off the non-essential industries agitation, which has been going on since the United States entered the war, and automatically will balance the relation between the production and consumption of coal and prevent and repetition of the present coal shortage.

The following is the statement regarding the new "coal budget plan," issued by Dr. Garfield on Jan. 9:

The United States Fuel Administration has made public the method adopted of supplying coal and other power-producing fuel to the industries of the country classed as not absolutely necessary to the conduct of the war. The method is called the "coal budget plan."

Committees representing the large industries not engaged in war work—more than 100 in all—will be called into conference with officials of the Fuel Administration. They will be shown the amount of coal available for all purposes the amount required for war purposes and for domestic consumers, and the total curtailment of the use of coal which must be effected to satisfy these demands. They will be asked on patriotic grounds, as well as for their own future interests, to volunteer in behalf of their industry a reduction of the coal consumption for the year 1918. They will be asked to show the Fuel Administration the best method of accomplishing this curtailment. They will also be asked to advise the Fuel Administration as to how to arrange these restrictions so as to affect only the less essential portions of their own business if possible.

When an agreement is thus reached as to the quantity of coal to be conserved in each industry the Fuel Administration order will be issued, making this agreement effective as regards the total industry involved.

The voluntary annual saving shown by the first dozen industries called into conference promises to be between 15,000,000 and 20,000,000 tons. The total offering from all non-war industries will be between 36,000,000 and 50,000,000 tons for the year 1918.

One of the striking instances of curtailment is in the brewing industry. Representatives of the American Brewers' Association and others affiliated with the industry came to Washington last week and after a conference with the Fuel Administration volunteered a reduction of 700,000 tons annually. Other industries whose representatives have been to Washington already are paint and varnish, wall paper, confectionery, artificial ice, boxboard and glassware. The voluntary reduction of one day's running per week on the part of the boxboard manufacturers amount to 1,000,000 tons a year and will take 30,000 carloads of merchandise freight off the congested railroads.

The Fuel Administration asks that other industries affected get in touch with Washington without waiting for formal notice.

It is believed that the operation of this plan of voluntary conservation on the part of non-war industries will forever lay the ghost of the "cut off the non-essential industries" agitation which has been going on since the United States entered the war, and automatically will balance the relation between the production and consumption of coal and prevent any repetition of the present coal shortage.

It is not the least of the merits of this plan, according to the Fuel Administration, that it is simple. Perhaps its greatest merit lies in that fact that such restrictions on fuel consumption as are absolutely necessary to keep the budget balanced will be arranged by the industries restricted and will be volunteered by them. The Fuel Administration merely comes in at the end with an order to make the voluntary curtailment fully effective.

Fuel needed in 1918 for Army and Navy purposes, for munitions works, for public utilities, for domestic consumers, and for factories working on war material is scheduled in the budget for 100% fulfillment. With this figure, and the estimated production of coal during 1918 as a basis, a subtraction shows the amount of fuel left for non-war industries.

These industries, sometimes misnamed "non-essential industries," it is pointed out, are the backbone of the country's economic system. They employ 10,000,000 workers and from them must come the taxes and bonds which will pay for the war. These industries have never objected to any curtailment of coal or material or men which could be shown to be necessary to win the war. It was the indefinite threat of annihilation by restrictive orders which during the last two or three months has alarmed the leaders of business and finance.

The percentage of reduction asked of the different industries by the Fuel Administration will, of course, vary, partly upon advice of the leaders of the industry as to what is practicable and safe shrinkage as compared with the great business activity of 1917; partly, also, it will vary with the character of the business. In proportion as an industry contributes less to the war of domestic necessities, it will naturally increase its contribution of self-limitation.

One advantage of the plan is elasticity. The total curtailment of coal consumption when completed will theoretically equalize the coal demand of the country with the coal supply for 1918. If later it turns out there is still a prospect of scarcity, a slight increase of the voluntary curtailment can be arranged instantly and without confusion. Every industry through this first order will be in touch with the Government and its requirements. It can put into effect a still further curtailment if necessary, or it can quickly increase its activity if notified by the Government at a later date that the curtailment already arranged appears to be excessive.

In other words, the new plan latches up all the industries of the country to the fuel budget and gives them, which is all that they ask, the fullest liberty of action, excepting liberty to use coal needed for war purposes.

All the large American industries which have so far met with the Fuel Administration have shown a willingness to go voluntarily just as far as necessary in curtailing their activity.

It will be seen that this plan, if completely successful, will quickly solve the fuel problem and will introduce a new and valuable principle into the settlement of many difficult war problems. First: Advantage is taken of the unquestioned patriotism of a large majority of business men to devise with their aid an intelligent program of curtailment, sufficient for Government purposes but not destructively exaggerated. Second: An order of the Fuel Administration backed by the authority and penalties of the Lever Law will compel an equal compliance by every member of each industry and would assure those who would gladly make their share of the sacrifice that no advantage will be taken of their patriotism by unscrupulous competitors. All are placed on the same basis.

In his statement issued on Jan. 12 Dr. Garfield declared the designation of industries engaged in manufacturing non-war products as "non-essential" has resulted from a "very unfortunate misuse of words." "Certainly," he said, "no industry is 'non-essential' to the workmen and capital employed therein, and when one considers that over 10,000,000 people and \$13,000,000,000 of capital are employed by 'non-war' industries, the need of caution in dealing with this problem is manifest." In continuing his outline of the "coal budget plan," Dr. Garfield in his statement of January 12 stated that the steps under which the plan is to be carried into effect are two: first, the voluntary agreement by each non-war industry to limit their production, and, secondly, by the issuance of a formal the Fuel Administration making legal and binding upon the entire industry the various restrictions voluntarily agreed upon. Among the various ways in which non-war industries may conserve the use of coal, are, according to the Fuel Administrator, the following: (a) reduction of hours, (b) reduction of lines manufactured, (c) elimination of new lines or designs, (d) more efficient management, and (e) transfer of product from non-war to war. The statement issued by Dr. Garfield on Jan. 12 read as follows:

The discussion of the "limitation of 'non-essential' industries" started with a very unfortunate misuse of words. The idea, as exploited in the newspapers, that the Government intended to cut off "non-essential" industries had in it possibilities for disaster.

All industries are closely interrelated. For instance, pianos and jewelry may be sent to Chile to pay for nitrates needed for ammunition, and no large class can be arbitrarily cut off without seriously upsetting the entire industrial fabric of the country. Certainly, no industry is "non-essential" to the workmen and capital employed therein, and when one considers that over 10,000,000 people and \$13,000,000,000 of capital are employed by "non-war" industries, the need of caution in dealing with this problem is manifest.

On the other hand, our industrial equipment is limited. We do not have materials, machinery, transportation, labor, or capital sufficient for fighting the great war and for normal business at the same time. The war must be prosecuted to the utmost, and business must shrink to provide the necessary equipment. The problem is to provide this necessary equipment with the least possible injury to the business of the country.

If so-called "non-essential" industries are "cut off," as suggested, many of them would be ruined and others permanently crippled. The Fuel Administration has worked out a plan which provides for necessary restrictions with the least possible injury to industries. This plan is as follows:

- A. A complete coal budget with a detailed estimate showing:
1. Total coal production in 1918 (Bureau of Mines estimate).
 2. Coal needed in 1918 for direct war work.
 3. Balance left for non-war industries.
 4. Coal used in 1917 by non-war industries.
 5. Total coal curtailment necessary for non-war industries.
- B. Provide for necessary coal curtailment by the following steps:
1. Voluntary agreement by each non-war industry to limit the least essential parts of its product—each industry making the reduction where it will do the least harm.
 2. Formal order from Fuel Administrator making legal and binding on the entire industry the various restrictions voluntarily agreed upon.

This plan applies directly to actual coal consumption only. The actual effect is to limit production. Consequently, limitation in the use of coal will make a corresponding saving in transportation and in the materials needed for the war.

Committees representing each of the principal industries will be called to Washington and the necessary saving of coal arranged for along the lines suggested by the industry itself. Among the methods of saving are the following:

- (a) Reduction of hours.
- (b) Reduction of lines manufactured.
- (c) Elimination of new lines or designs.
- (d) More efficient management.
- (e) Transfer of product from non-war to war.

The coal saved will vary according to the character of each industry. Our figures show that if each industry does its share, the coal necessary can be obtained without cutting down any industries so as to permanently injure them. Experience shows that these restrictions may even prove a benefit by eliminating wastefulness and inefficient practices which have grown up by careless management or stress of competition.

The above plan has already been tried out enough to prove its practicability. In each case the industry has given its heartiest support and shown its desire to co-operate with the Government in every possible manner. The voluntary saving shown by the industries already called into conference promises to be over 15,000,000 tons. The brewers have voluntarily agreed to save 700,000 tons; the boxboard manufacturers will cut their running time to five days a week. This will save 1,000,000 tons of coal and take 30,000 cars of merchandise off the railroads.

Finally this plan places the country in an ideal position for the "war after the war." Each industry will be stripped for action and can enter the fight for its share of the world commerce with the confidence of men fully prepared.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION APPROVES RETAIL PRICES FIXED BY LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

The United States Fuel Administration has made public a regulation adopting and approving all retail prices and price margins fixed by local fuel administrators and local fuel committees throughout the country. The regulation was made public, it is stated, because of many apparent misunderstandings as to the method by means of which retail prices fixed by local fuel officials are finally approved by the United States Fuel Administration. The regulation was published as follows in the "Official Bulletin" of Jan. 29:

UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8 1917.

Relative to retail prices and retail gross margins designated by State Fuel Administrators or local committees:

The United States Fuel Administrator, acting under an Executive order of the President of the United States, dated Aug. 23 1917, appointing said Administrator, and in furtherance of said order and of the Act of Congress therein referred to and approved Aug. 10 1917, and pursuant to the direction of the President of the United States,

Hereby orders and directs that all retail prices and retail gross margins heretofore and hereafter designated by any State Fuel Administrator or by any local committee with the approval of the State Fuel Administrator, who appointed such committee, are hereby adopted and fixed by the United States Fuel Administrator as the retail prices or retail gross margins for the sale of coal in the locality or by the dealers designated by such fuel administrator or local committee, subject, however, to modification either by the State Fuel Administrator making or approving the same or by the United States Fuel Administrator; and further subject to all orders, rules and regulations heretofore or hereafter issued or made by the President of the United States or the United States Fuel Administrator or by any State Fuel Administrator affecting the sale, shipment or distribution of coal;

And it is hereby further ordered that any one or more persons who feel aggrieved by the prices heretofore or hereafter designated by any State Fuel Administrator or by any local committee may appeal to the United States Fuel Administrator to have such designation of prices or gross margins modified by forwarding to the Legal Department, United States Fuel Administration, at Washington, a verified written petition setting forth in detail the facts relied upon by such petitioner and by forwarding a copy of such petition to the State Fuel Administrator who made or approved the designation of prices or gross margins which it is sought to have modified. Pending the determination of such appeal and until the decision of such an appeal by the United States Fuel Administrator, such designated prices or gross margins shall remain in full force and effect unless otherwise ordered by the State or United States Fuel Administrator.

H. A. GARFIELD, United States Fuel Administrator.

COTTON EXCHANGE CLOSES ON HEATLESS MONDAYS.

In line with the Stock Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange was closed last Monday; while the Cotton Exchange was the only local exchange to close on the first heatless Monday, no action toward the course to be pursued with regard to the succeeding nine Mondays was taken until Jan. 25, when it decided not to open on those days. Notice of its action was issued as follows:

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to close the Exchange on Monday, Jan. 28, and on all of the following Mondays up to and including March 25, unless otherwise ordered.

The New York Produce Exchange, the only local exchange which opened last Monday, remained open only until noon.

HOURS OF BUSINESS OF RETAILERS IN CONNECTICUT RESTRICTED BY PROCLAMATION.

Under a proclamation issued on Jan. 25 by Governor Marcus H. Holcomb of Connecticut, the daily business of retailers is restricted for a period of two months, beginning Jan. 29, to the hours between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. with the exception of Wednesday and Saturday nights. The restricted hours will not effect saloons, hotel bars, club bars, tobacco shops and pharmacies, for which the closing hour is fixed at 10.30 p. m.; the closing hour for all places of public amusement, including theatres, moving picture shows and dance halls, and for pool, billiard rooms, bowling alleys and barber shops is also fixed at 10.30 p. m. except in the case of Saturdays and days preceding holidays. The action was taken in furtherance of the Government's efforts to conserve fuel.

REPORT ON FIRST U. S. WAR LABOR SURVEY COVERING CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

A report of the first survey made under Government auspices of industries engaged in war work to ascertain labor supply has been made public by the United States Employment Service. The report covers the New York survey conducted by Miss Marie L. Obenauer, while head of the Women's War Work Section of the U. S. Employment Service. We learn from the "Official Bulletin" which gives details of the report, that it covers the war industries of 41 cities in New York State, and according to John B. Densmore, New Director of the U. S. Employment Service, may be taken as a basis for judging labor conditions in manufacturing centres in other parts of the country. According to Miss Obenauer, 500 factories in New York State visited in the course of the survey employ 261,117 persons, and about 176 of these are calling for additional labor; 34,135 workers, or a number equal to about 13% of the existing labor forces in these industries, are called for, it is stated in definite terms; skilled labor is requested in nearly three-fourths of the cases and woman labor in a little more than one-tenth; unskilled labor is wanted only in about one-seventh of the unfilled jobs. We quote further from the "Official Bulletin" as follows:

Of the additional labor called for in 176 of the factories not all is required immediately, the dates of the calls extending to June 1918, the report says.

The industries making the largest call for labor and the number of workers they request are listed in the report as follows:

(1) Aeroplanes and seaplanes.....	13,474
(2) Ordnance and ammunition.....	9,667
(3) Iron and steel castings and forgings.....	2,056
(4) Scientific instruments and optical supplies.....	1,755
(5) Knit goods.....	1,025
(6) Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	759
(7) Needle trades.....	708
(8) Machinery.....	447
(9) Tools and hardware.....	417

The calls for workers involving the largest number of workers and demanding immediate attention are from the cities in the western part of the State, the report says: "The industries which are making the largest reductions in their labor forces because of the new industrial conditions are located principally in the eastern part of the State, New York City, the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx being conspicuous in this respect."

The principal industries in the State which are laying off workers, though engaged directly or indirectly in filling war orders, are:

- (1) Garment trades, especially custom-made suits, coats, and high-grade skirts.
- (2) Carpets.
- (3) Fine leather.
- (4) Fine kid gloves.
- (5) Trunks, suit cases, &c.
- (6) High-grade woodwork.
- (7) Wagons and parts.
- (8) Mattresses and spring beds.
- (9) Typewriters.
- (10) Brass and bronze castings and art metal work.
- (11) Tin cans.
- (12) Differentials for pleasure automobiles.
- (13) Machinery (paper box, wood-working, sewing machines, &c.).

"At the outset," says the report, "it should be stated that the survey made it clear that there are both shortages of labor and unemployment in the same industries in New York State. Of the large number of establishments in the State engaged in casting and forging iron and steel products, those engaged in manufacturing gears or differentials for pleasure automobiles, sewing machines, cream separators, calculating machines, bicycles, display fixtures, art metal goods, and kindred lines have lost a large part of their commercial business. As a result, there has been a sharp decrease in the labor force in these branches, which are centred largely in the eastern half of the State.

"On the other hand, there has been a heavy decrease in war orders involving castings and forgings for ordnance, aeroplanes, motor trucks, submarine tractors, railway supplies, and castings for parts of machinery used in the manufacture of war supplies. Consequently there is a considerable number of urgent calls for labor—mostly skilled—in these branches of the iron and steel industries which are clustered largely, though not entirely, in the western and central parts of New York State.

"The establishment of this fact not only explains the puzzling conflict of opinion as to whether there was or was not a shortage of labor in the State of New York, but it carries its own concrete suggestion whether by an agreement with organized labor, covering a temporary adjustment of such

craft lines as are involved, the 1,600 skilled mechanics called for in the important war-order branches of the iron and steel forging and casting industries of the State can not be supplied from the allied industries in eastern New York which are not essential to the winning of the war and which have been hard hit by the falling off of commercial orders, and are laying off help or running short time.

"In view of the fact that under the Treasury conference agreement England came to just such an understanding with the unions concerning 'demarkations of work' for the period of the war, it should not be impracticable for the heads of the labor organizations concerned in this country to recommend to their locals similar arrangements—with equal guarantees against any abuse of the concessions—for the period of the war."

Says the report in conclusion:

"The situation suggests as a logical first step in making the facts factors in the winning of the war that a conference be held with the heads of labor organizations concerned in the craft lines running between the short-handed and slack industries in order to effect necessary adjustments in the interests of the Nation's emergency.

"While the distances between the cities in which there is a labor shortage and those where there are industries laying off labor are not great, the transportation is a material item, and if it becomes necessary to shift labor from New York City or more distant points, the railroad fare becomes a problem. The circumstance suggests this concrete question: With the Government controlling the railroads, is it feasible to make arrangements whereby transportation charges for workers on war orders would be borne equally by the Government and the manufacturer if the worker stayed a certain period?"

In New York State, the report states, the cities in which the labor shortage is most acute are Buffalo and Rochester. The demands in these cities are chiefly for skilled workers in metal industries and the most promising sources of supply, according to the report, are Syracuse, Rome, Amsterdam and Albany.

NUMBER OF WOMEN IN U. S. IN INDUSTRIAL WAR WORK.

Approximately 1,266,061 women in the United States are engaged in industrial work either directly or indirectly necessary to carry on the war, according to an estimate based on surveys made in 15 States by the National League of Women's Service by Miss Marie L. Obenauer with the sanction and assistance of the Department of Labor. The figures given are conservative, Miss Obenauer states. It is estimated that the normal increase in the number of women employed in the industries surveyed since the census of 1910 was 20%. There were approximately 3,500 women employed in the munition factories in 1910. The number is now 100,000, according to Miss Obenauer. This gain, she states, is a conservative estimate. She includes aeroplanes when speaking of munition factories.

"The thing our survey impressed upon us," said Miss Obenauer, "is that woman can not escape her world-old job—the job of feeding and clothing. She finds this to be her job outside as well as in the home if she is to be an important factor in winning the war.

"She longs to do her bit in picturesque fashion, but she is needed most for the work which she considers more or less drudgery because it has been her work through the ages. The women employed in the industries necessary to the winning of the war are, for the most part, weaving, sewing, and preserving food."

Miss Obenauer suggests, as a way to help relieve the clothing shortage in the army, the establishment of community sewing places under Government supervision.

WALDO H. MARSHALL TO ASSIST COLONEL TRIPP IN ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Waldo H. Marshall of New York, formerly President of the American Locomotive Company and now associated with J. P. Morgan & Co., as Assistant Chief of the Division of Production of the Ordnance Department has been announced by Colonel Guy E. Tripp, Chief of that Department. Mr. Marshall's wide experience in manufacturing and recognized ability to solve various production problems will be, it is felt, of great advantage to that division. Mr. Marshall is first Vice-President of the Merchant's Association and was on the staff of Edward R. Stettinius (now Surveyor-General of Supplies in the War Department) in the munitions department of J. P. Morgan & Co.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF E. R. STETTINIUS AS SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ARMY PURCHASES—OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

We referred last week (page 358) to the appointment of Edward R. Stettinius of J. P. Morgan & Co. as Surveyor-General for Army purchases. On Jan. 27 Secretary Baker also made known the appointment of Colonel Palmer E. Pierce as Director of Purchases in the office of the Chief of Staff and the organization of four separate sections under him—those of Supplies, over which Edward R. Stettinius will have charge; Information and Statistical, with Dr. Leonard

P. Ayres in charge; Fiscal, headed by Dr. Milo R. Maltbie, former New York Public Service Commissioner, and Organization and Methods, presided over by R. R. Montgomery. The duties of Colonel Pierce, who is also detailed as Assistant to the Chief of Staff, will be to correlate all arrangements for the purchase of supplies for the use of the American forces at home and abroad, and to facilitate the industrial activities of the nation. Supplementing the brief statement issued on Jan. 25 by Secretary of War Baker, announcing the appointment of Mr. Stettinius, a further statement indicating the duties and powers of the new director of purchases for the War Department was made public as follows by Secretary Baker on Jan. 27:

Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Surveyor-General of Supplies in the office of the Director of Purchases, will have behind him the authority vested in the Director of Purchases, Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, who, as an Assistant Chief of Staff, has many delegated powers of the Secretary of War. The duties and powers of the Director of Purchases are expressed in General Orders No. 5 of the War Department, dated Jan. 11 1918, as follows:

"To enable the Chief of Staff to exercise effectually his supervisory and co-ordinating powers in respect to the procurement of material, there is hereby created in the office of the Chief of Staff for the period of the existing war a section to take charge of, and to have general oversight of, the acquisition by purchase, or otherwise, of all supplies and munitions required for the use of the army, and to exercise, under the Chief of Staff, the direct control incident to this service.

"The officer in charge is designated as Director of Purchases, and he will be given such assistance, commissioned and civilian, as may be necessary to fully execute this purchasing service, with office rooms in the War Department Building.

"The function of this section, to be known as the Purchasing Service, is to provide for the proper co-ordination of the procurement of activities of the several branches of the army. It will have general oversight over the procurement of munitions and supplies of every kind, whether by purchase, manufacture or otherwise, and will advise and assist the Chief of Staff in reference thereto. This section will have direct supervision, under the Chief of Staff, of all those activities having to do with the procurement of an adequate supply of raw materials, for use either as such or in finished supplies, with the placing of purchase orders for manufactured products, and the drawing of contracts for supplies, with the following up of production, with plans for increasing production, and with the inspection of finished products. This section will represent the army in all arrangements made for co-ordinating the procuring activities coming under the jurisdiction of the War Department with other branches of the Government service.

"It is made the duty of the chiefs of supply bureaus to keep the Director of Purchases fully informed of the condition of purchasing in their several bureaus, both as to finished products and those in process of manufacture, and to this end they will correspond directly with that officer.

"Under the supervision of the Chief of Staff, the Director of Purchases is charged with the duty of providing that all arrangements made for the purchase of supplies for the use of our forces in this country and in Europe shall be so co-related and otherwise scheduled as most effectually to forward the military program and to other wise facilitate the industrial activities of the nation. To this end the Director of Purchases is authorized to call upon the supply departments for information, and to exercise control in matters of purchases made both within the territory of the United States and in foreign countries.

"Colonel Palmer E. Pierce, General Staff, is hereby appointed Director of Purchases and detailed as an assistant to the Chief of Staff."

Four sections have been organized in the office of the Director of Purchases, namely:

Section of Supplies, over which Mr. Stettinius, the Surveyor-General, will preside.

The Information and Statistical Section, with Dr. Leonard P. Ayres in charge.

The Fiscal Section, with Mr. Milo R. Maltbie at its head.

Section of Organization and Methods, with R. R. Montgomery in charge.

The Director of Purchases has the following assistants on his personal staff:

W. F. Willoughby, Colonel George H. Estes, General Staff; Major Guy Kent, General Staff; Lieut.-Col. Douglas I. McKay has been named as assistant to the Director of Purchases.

The appointment of Mr. Stettinius to his post in the War Department, which, it is stated, is in effect that of a munitions supervisor and director for all War Department purchases, was viewed as the Administration's answer to the Munitions Ministry bill pending in the Senate. When advised of Mr. Stettinius's appointment, Senator Chamberlain said it would not cause the committee to halt its proposal for a munitions director, although he and other committee members regarded the appointment as progress in reorganization. They had discussed Mr. Stettinius as representative of the type of man they favor for a director of munitions. When the Allied Governments, particularly Great Britain, with the breaking out of the European war in 1914, came to the United States for munitions and money, it was found necessary by J. P. Morgan & Co., who floated the Allied loan, in this country, to centralize expenditures under one man in order to obtain efficient results. Mr. Stettinius had since been engaged on that task, and is regarded by the Administration as the best-informed man available for such a post as that to which he has now been assigned. Mr. Stettinius was formerly President of the Diamond Match Co.

Viscount Northcliffe in an interview on Jan. 26 stated that the appointment of Mr. Stettinius in charge of war purchases for the American Army was a piece of world news of the highest importance. "In my considered opinion," Lord Northcliffe is quoted as saying, "he is easily the ablest business organizer in the ranks of the Allies or the enemy."

COAST-TO-COAST DRIVE TO "RECRUIT" ARMY OF 250,000 MEN SUITABLE FOR SHIPBUILDING.

With the aid of the Council of National Defense, the Shipping Board, Governors of States, organized labor and business, the Department of Labor began on Monday last the "recruiting" of an army of 250,000 men to fill all present

and future needs of the shipbuilding yards of the United States. Every man in the country with some skill in a mechanical trade used in shipbuilding and willing to accept employment in this branch of war industry, will be enrolled and registered in the United States Public Service Reserve, a division of the U. S. Employment Service and the war labor "reservoir" which the Labor Department is creating to meet the coming needs of every war industry. With the institution of this coast-to-coast drive for shipbuilders, the independent efforts of the Shipping Board, Council of National Defense and the individual shipyards cease and the entire shipyard labor-supplying question is turned over to the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor. Men fitted for shipbuilding work and yards in need of men will hereafter be brought together through the medium of the Federal Employment Service, which with the co-operation of State and municipal employment services, now has more than 200 labor exchanges throughout the United States. Beginning last Monday, a small army of 20,000 "Four-Minute Men" entered into a two weeks campaign to explain the importance of shipbuilding to the war program, tell of the requirements of the yards and encourage enrollment in the Public Service Reserve. Every part of the United States will be covered in this educational campaign. This will culminate on Feb. 11 with "National Shipbuilders' Registration Week," during which all the volunteers for shipbuilding will be registered as to their experience, skill and trade by experts of the U. S. Employment Service. Enrollment and registration in the Reserve of the Federal employment service will, however, begin immediately in those States which already have organized the Reserve. There are 32 such States and the remaining 16 are expected to be similarly organized within the next fortnight. The East, Middle West and Northwest are especially well organized and the Southern tier is now completing organization.

The international labor unions whose members are in trades concerned with shipbuilding have officially joined in the campaign and have appointed enrolling agents. The various State councils of defense also are behind the educational and enrollment work and representatives of the councils, together with enrolling agents of the trades unions and the Reserve, are stationed in every county and township in the United States to follow up the "missionary work" of the Four-Minute Men with enrollment blanks. Each volunteer shipbuilder enrolled will receive a badge, 75,000 of which are now on their way from Washington to the West.

During "Registration Week" the several hundred thousand men enrolled will be interviewed by traveling examiners sent out by the U. S. Employment Service. These will ascertain the exact experience and fitness of each man and make a record of the kind of shipyard work for which he is trained. "The right man in the right job," is the slogan which the Labor Department and the employment service have adopted. Each of the 48 States has been allotted a certain quota, according to its density of population and industries. The direction of the campaign in the Northwest is being handled by I. W. Litefield, of Boston, an associate director of the Public Service Reserve. That of the Middle West is in charge of Sanford H. E. Freund, a zone director, of St. Paul, Minn. The campaign in the East and South will be directed from the headquarters of the Federal Employment Service and Reserve at Washington. An explanatory statement issued by the Department of Labor on Jan. 26 said:

The purpose of this national registration of all men fitted for and willing to work in shipyards is to eliminate the past demoralizing independent efforts to obtain shipyard labor, which frequently have resulted in the premature and unnecessary removal of workers from the so-called "non-essential" industries, the unintentional taking away of men by one yard from another, and the luring of men from one section of the country to another where they have found that the advertised calls for labor did not exist at that time.

Every man registered during the next three weeks will not be immediately required and the Department urges all workers to stick to their present posts until they are so needed. It should be thoroughly understood that after registration no man is compelled to accept employment at shipbuilding, but it is expected that every one enrolled in the Reserve will serve when notified of opportunity. All such notices will be definite as to time, place, wages and living conditions.

Hereafter every shipyard in the United States in need of men will notify the United States Employment Service of its requirements, and these will be filled without delay from the lists of unemployed and from the members of the Public Service Reserve. By knowing in full the number and ability of the men in the country available for shipbuilding as well as the immediate and future labor needs of the shipyards, the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor will be able to meet every shipbuilding labor requirement as long as the war shall last.

To the employers of the country other than the shipyards, the Department of Labor gives assurance that it is to their benefit that employees be enrolled in the Reserve, for through this registration a fair distribution of labor can be made, uneconomic unregulated competition for men eliminated and the drain on industry generally equalized and minimized.

Of labor, the Department asks that every man enroll in the Public Service Reserve and stick to his present position until he is given notice of opportunity for shipbuilding work.

Let the entire country understand that there is no general labor shortage at this time, that the problem is purely one of distribution and that the distribution facilities are now provided through the U. S. Employment Service and its Public Service Reserve.

NEW BUNKER RULES OF WAR TRADE BOARD FOR SHIPS.

A new set of bunker rules and regulations effective Feb. 1 was announced by the War Trade Board on Jan. 18. The new regulations which supersede the old rules have been found necessary, it is stated, because of the largely increased number of vessels of all nationalities which have to get bunker licenses before they can clear from American ports. The rules govern the granting of licenses for bunker fuel, port, sea and ship's stores and supplies for all vessels clearing from ports of the United States or its possessions. As a condition to receiving fuel and supplies for their vessels, owners or charterers of neutral ships must sign an agreement with the War Trade Board giving the latter broad authority over the officers and crews of ships, their destinations, their cargoes, the use of their wireless and their sale or transfer. Failure to comply with any of the conditions in the agreement in the case of one vessel may involve refusal of fuel and stores to all of the vessels of the person, firm, or corporation managing, owning, chartering, or controlling the vessel in question. Government agents, it is said, have found that employees on neutral ships have been mediums of communication between Germany and its agents in this country, and to break up this practice the War Trade Board will require owners of such vessels to dismiss any Captain, officers, or members of the crews at its request as a further means of preventing communication with the enemy, the Board will require that wireless apparatus on neutral ships be sealed in such a manner that no message can be sent without the knowledge of the masters, who will be responsible for seeing that no message to the enemy is sent by wireless, that no reports are made of any vessels sighted or of any weather conditions, and that no wireless messages of any kind are sent within 200 miles of England, France, Portugal or Italy, except emergency messages relating to vessels or persons in distress.

To prevent ships from falling into the hands of enemy agents, the regulations require that no neutral vessel shall be bought or sold without the previous approval of the United States Shipping Board, the War Trade Board, or the Interallied chartering executive. Also, no neutral vessels may be laid up in port without the approval of the War Trade Board or the Interallied chartering executive. As a further precaution that neither communications nor goods may reach the enemy or any ally of the enemy, neutral ships proceeding from or to the United States, to or from Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Holland, Spain, or to or from any neutral port in the Mediterranean Sea, must agree to call for examination as may be directed by the War Trade Board. It is further provided that no vessels shall proceed on any voyage or be chartered on trip or time charter without the previous consent of the War Trade Board or the Interallied chartering executive. Aside from the provisions governing neutral vessels, it is stipulated that all vessels must obtain licenses for fuel and stores, and that no fuel and stores shall be supplied to sailing vessels for a voyage in the submarine zone; that no fuel shall be given any vessel which shall have disobeyed any order of the United States Navy or the Shipping Board, and that no application for fuel and stores by any American vessel not requisitioned by the Shipping Board shall be approved except for a voyage and in a trade approved by the War Trade Board, and if under charter, unless the charterer and the terms and conditions of the charter are approved by the War Trade Board. The following are the regulations in full as embodied in General Rules No. 1:

No vessel shall be allowed to clear from any port of the United States, or any United States possession, without having secured a license or licenses from the War Trade Board, through its Bureau of Transportation, covering all the bunker fuel aboard the vessel at the time of sailing (including coal, coke, oil, kerosene and gasoline) and port sea and ship's stores and supplies. Stores and supplies are for convenience hereafter included with bunker fuel under the general designation of "bunkers." Before the loading of any "bunkers" on any vessel at any port of the United States or its possessions shall be permitted, the license for "bunkers" must be obtained. All applications for licenses for "bunkers" must be made upon application from Form B-1, or such other form as may hereafter be adopted by this Board. Applications for such licenses shall be approved only in accordance with the following and such other rules as may from time to time be adopted:

1. No application for "bunkers" by a sailing vessel for a voyage into the submarine war zone shall be approved. Sailing vessels equipped with

auxiliary motive power shall, in the application of these rules, be classified as sailing vessels. A motor ship having no sailing power whatsoever shall be deemed to be in the same class as a steamship.

II. No application for "bunkers" by any vessel which has disobeyed any order of the United States Navy or of the United States Shipping Board, hereinafter called "Shipping Board," shall be approved.

III. No application for "bunkers" by any vessel of American registry not requisitioned by the "Shipping Board" shall be approved, except for a voyage and in a trade approved by the War Trade Board, and, if under charter, unless the charterer and the terms and conditions of the charter are approved by the War Trade Board.

IV. No application for "bunkers" by any neutral vessel shall be approved unless the person or persons managing, owning, chartering or controlling such vessels shall have reported to and filed, in duplicate, with the War Trade Board, the name of all vessels and the masters, and any changes that may from time to time have occurred respecting said vessels and masters, managed, owned chartered or controlled by him or them.

V. No application for "bunkers" by any neutral ship shall be approved unless the person or persons owning, managing, chartering or controlling such vessel shall enter into an agreement in a form to be approved by the War Trade Board, agreeing to comply with and be bound by each and all of the following regulations. Failure to comply with any of these regulations in the case of any one vessel may involve the refusal of "bunkers" all of the vessels of the particular person, firm or corporation managing, owning, chartering or controlling the vessel in question.

(a) No vessel shall be chartered to a subject (including a person, firm or corporation) of Germany or its possessions, or of any power allied with Germany, or to any person, firm or corporation who or which shall not be acceptable to the War Trade Board.

(b) No vessel shall trade with, or be bound to, any port in Germany or its possessions, or to any country allied with Germany, nor shall a vessel aid any vessel employed by or for Germany or any country allied with Germany.

(c) No vessel shall, without the consent of the State Department carry any subject of Germany or its possessions, or of any country allied with Germany.

(d) No vessel shall carry any cargo which comes from or through or is destined to Germany or its possessions, or to any country allied with Germany.

(e) Every vessel which proceeds from or to the United States, to or from Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Holland, Spain or to or from any neutral port in the Mediterranean, shall call for examination as may be directed by the War Trade Board.

(f) No vessel shall carry from a port outside the United States to any European port cargo which has not been previously approved by the War Trade Board or the Interallied Chartering Executive.

(g) No vessel shall carry any cargo from Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Holland, Spain, or Switzerland to any ports unless such cargo is accompanied by a certificate of non-enemy origin.

(h) No vessel shall carry any goods which are consigned to "order" (goods may, however, be consigned to the order of a named person, firm or corporation when such person, firm or corporation is the actual consignee). This provision shall not apply to goods shipped from a port in the United States or its possessions to countries other than Norway, Sweden, Denmark (including Iceland and the Faroe Islands), Holland, Spain and Switzerland.

(i) No vessel shall carry any coal or mineral oil (including naphtha and gasoline) unless the consignee is approved by the War Trade Board.

(j) If a vessel is fitted with wireless telegraphy the sending apparatus shall be sealed in such manner that no message can be sent without the knowledge of the master. The master shall be responsible for seeing first, that no message to the enemy is sent by wireless telegraphy; second, that no reports are made of the vessels sighted or of any weather conditions experienced; third, that no wireless messages of any kind are sent within 200 miles of England, France, Portugal or Italy, except emergency messages relating to vessels or persons in distress.

(k) The owner or charterer shall upon request to do so by the War Trade Board, dispense with the services of the master, officers, or any members of the crew.

(l) No vessel shall proceed on any voyage or be chartered on trip of time charter without the previous consent of the War Trade Board or the Interallied Chartering Executive.

(m) No vessel shall carry any cargo which is consigned to or shipped by any person, firm or corporation with whom citizens of the United States are prohibited by law from trading.

(n) No vessel shall carry to or from any European port any cargo which is consigned to or shipped by any person, firm or corporation with whom citizens of any of the Allied countries are prohibited by law from trading.

(o) No vessel shall be bought or sold without the previous approval of the United States Shipping Board, War Trade Board or of the Interallied Chartering Executive.

(p) No vessel shall be laid up in port without the approval of the War Trade Board or the Interallied Chartering Executive.

(q) Every vessel clearing from a port of the United States shall observe all orders and requirements of the Committee on Ship Protection of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the Navy Department, of the Department of Commerce and of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance of the Treasury Department.

(r) All "bunkers" received by any vessel shall be used solely for the purposes of the vessel, and no portion of the bunkers shall be landed in any port or transferred to another vessel.

(s) A report in duplicate shall be furnished to the War Trade Board each month showing in detail the movement of all vessels subject to the regulations.

AIRCRAFT EXPOSITIONS FORBIDDEN BY PRESIDENT WILSON DURING WAR.

The holding of aircraft expositions during the war is forbidden in a proclamation issued by President Wilson on Jan. 1, his action being prompted by reason of the fact that they would make possible the collection and distribution of information important to the enemy. The proclamation follows:

By the President of United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas a state of war exists, and the military and naval forces of the United States are endangered by enemy aircraft, and

Whereas this danger will be increased by communicating to the enemy the present state of aircraft invention in the United States, and

Whereas the holding of so-called expositions of aircraft is a method of collecting and distributing information important to the enemy.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, do hereby, for the protection of such forces, proclaim to all whom it may concern that, under the pains and penalties prescribed by the laws of war and the statutes of the United States, throughout the present war no exposition of aircraft shall be held in the United States or its possessions.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord 1918, and of the Independence of the United States the 142d.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
Robert Lansing, Secretary of State.

DISSOLUTION OF BOARD OF CONTROL FOR LABOR STANDARDS IN ARMY CLOTHING.

Announcement of the dissolution of the Board of Control for Labor Standards in Army Clothing was announced by Secretary of War Baker on Jan. 23. The Board was established in August 1917 with a view, it is said, to preventing Army clothing contracts from reaching plants employing sweat shop methods. In his announcement of Jan. 23 Secretary Baker stated that the primary purpose of the Board having been accomplished its duties could be performed by the Quartermaster-General's office. The Board was made up of Capt. Kruese, of the Quartermaster's Department, and two civilian members, Mrs. Florence Kelly and Louis Kirstein, a retail dry goods dealer of Boston. Secretary Baker's statement announcing the dissolution of the Board said:

Jan. 23 1918.

The Board of Control for Labor Standards in Army Clothing was established by the Secretary of War on Aug. 24 1917, as a result of a preliminary investigation, which indicated that Army clothing was being manufactured in some cases under conditions which were not in accord with standards which should be maintained on all work done for the Government.

Through the action of the Board these conditions have been brought under control.

After conferring with General Goethals it has been decided that the primary purpose for which the Board was created has been finally accomplished; that the work is now so organized that the remaining activities are administrative in character and can best be done under the direct control and supervision of the Quartermaster-General. The Board has therefore this day been dissolved and the formal contract approved by me on Oct. 31 1917 for the manufacture of Army clothing will be modified accordingly.

The contract referred to contained a clause requiring adherence by the contractor to a standard of labor conditions in his plant which had been approved by the Board of Control.

SECRETARY BAKER'S DEFENSE OF WAR DEPARTMENT IN ANSWER TO SENATOR CHAMBERLAIN'S CRITICISMS.

Before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Monday last, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, gave voluminous testimony in defense of the War Department, in answer to Senator Chamberlain's assertions (referred to in the "Chronicle" of last week) that the military establishment of America had fallen down. In his testimony Secretary Baker made the statement that an army of 500,000 would be in France early this year, and that we will have one and one-half million men who can be shipped to France in 1918. That portion of Secretary Baker's statement dealing with the plan of the war we quote in considerable part below:

Secretary Baker—Now, gentlemen, about the plan of the war. It will be remembered that this war broke out in August 1914. We went into it in April 1917, so that for two and one-half years, or more than two and one-half years, the war had been going on. It was not as though war had broken out between the United States and some country, each of them prior to that time having been at peace with one another and with everybody else, so that an immediate plan should be made in the United States for conducting war against its adversary; but we were coming into a war which had been going on for two and one-half years, in which the greatest military experts, all the inventive genius, all the industrial capacity of those greatest countries in the world, had for two and one-half years been solving the problem of what kind of war it was to be and where it was to be waged.

It was not a thing for us to decide where our theatre of war should be. The theatre of war was France. It was not for us to decide our line of communications. Our line of communications was across 3,000 miles of ocean—one end of it infested with submarines. It was not for us to decide whether we would have the manoeuvring of large bodies of troops in the open. There lay the antagonists on opposite sides of No-Man's Land in the trenches at a death grapple with one another. Our antagonist was on the other side of that line, and our problem was and is to get over there and get him.

It was not the problem of doing it our way and letting everybody else take care of himself. In the first place, we were going to fight in France, not on our own soil and not on our adversary's soil, and therefore at the very beginning it was obvious that the thing we had to do was not to map out an ideal plan of campaign, not to have the War College, with its speculative studies of Napoleon and everybody else, map out the theoretically best way to get at some other country, but it was the problem of studying the then existing situation and bringing the financial, the industrial, and the military strength of the United States into co-operation with that of Great Britain and France in the most immediate and effective way.

That problem could not be decided here. I fancy in this audience there are men who have been in the trenches. The altogether unprecedented character of that problem is the thing which every returning visitor tells us cannot be described in words, cannot be put down in reports; it is a thing so different from anything else that ever went on in the world, so vast in its desolation, so extraordinary in its uniqueness that it must be seen and studied on the ground in order to be comprehended at all.

It is easily imagined that we might have perfected an Army over here and carried it across the ocean and found it wholly unadapted to its task, and it might well have been that the Army that we sent over was just one thing that they did not need and that some other thing which we might have supplied would have been the thing essential to their success.

So that from the very beginning it was not a question of abstract speculation here, but a question of study there to find out where our shoulder to the wheel could be put. They realized that. And so Great Britain sent over to us Mr. Balfour and General Bridges and a staff of experts. They came over here, and you saw Mr. Balfour in the House of Congress and at the White House and in public meetings at one place and another, but the group of experts whom they brought over with them you did not see much of, and yet they distributed themselves through the War Department, and their ordnance experts sat down with General Crozier, their supply experts with General Sharpe and his assistants, their strategists sat down with the Army War College, and all over this city there were these confidential groups exchanging information, telling how the thing was over there, what we could do, what they advised us to do, what experience they had had in developing this, that and the other implement or supply, how certain plans which one might naturally have evolved out of the past experience of the world had been tried there and found not to work at all.

They were exchanging information, giving us all that they thought was helpful. And then came Joffre, with his wonderful reputation and his great and charming personality, and he made a great figure here and we welcomed him. It was a tremendous inspiration to see the hero of the Marne. But with him came his unobserved staff of fifteen or twenty or twenty-five young men, the most brilliant men in the French Army—strategists, mechanical experts, experts in arms, experts in supplies, experts in industry and manufacture—and they told us not merely the formal and military problems, but they brought over with them men who were in from the beginning in their reorganizations of their industries, in their mobilization of their industrial plants, and we sat down with them in little groups until finally we collated, and collected and extracted all the information which they could give us from their respective countries. And every country which has been brought in the war has brought us that sort, or sent us that sort of a staff of experts, and it has been necessary to compare notes, and with this as a basis, to form such an idea as might be formed of what was the thing for us to do over there.

But that was not enough. They admitted that it was impossible to draw that picture. They could describe to us and bring the specifications and drawings for a piece of artillery, but they could not tell us why the British theory of the use of artillery was by the British preferred to that of the French. They could not picture to us a barrage of heavy howitzers as compared to a barrage of 75-millimeter guns. They could not picture to us the association of aircraft, balloons and mobile aircraft, with artillery uses. They could tell us about it, but even while they told us the story grew old.

The one thing they told us from the very beginning to the end was that this war, of all others, was not a static thing; that our adversary was a versatile and agile adversary; that every day he revamped and changed his weapons of attack and his methods of defense; that the stories they were telling us were true when they left England and France, but an entirely different thing was probably taking place there now, and they told us of large supplies of weapons of one kind and another which they had developed in France and England, and which even before they got them in sufficient quantity manufactured to take them from the industrial plants to the front were superseded by new ideas and had to be thrown into the scrapheap.

They said to us: This is a moving picture; it is something that nobody can paint and give you an idea of. It is not a static thing.

Therefore, it became necessary for us to have eyes there in instant and immediate communication with us, and we sent over to France General Pershing, and we sent with him not merely a division of troops—to that I shall refer in a moment—but we sent with him perhaps I can say safely the major part of the trained, expert personnel of the army. You know the size of the official corps of the regular army in this country when the war broke out. It was a pitiful handful of trained men, and yet it was necessary to divide them up and send over to France officers of the highest quality so that they would be at the front and see in the workshops and in the factories and in the war offices and in the armies, where consultations would take place immediately back of the front, so that they could see the thing with their own eyes and send us back the details by cable every day of the changing character of this war.

General Pershing's staff of experts and officers over there runs into the thousands, and they are busy every minute, and every day that the sun rises I get cablegrams from General Pershing from ten to sixteen and twenty pages long, filled with measurements and formulas and changes of a millimeter in size, great, long specifications of changes in details of things which were agreed upon last week and changed this week, and need to be changed again next week, so that what we are doing at this end is attempting by using the eyes of the army there to keep up to what they want us to do.

Already you will find in your further examination into some of the bureau work of the Department, some of the divisions, when they come down—you will find that schedules which were agreed upon—weapons which were selected and we had started to manufacture—have been so far discarded that people have forgotten the names of them almost, and new things have been substituted in their place.

So that if one gets the idea that this is the sort of war we used to have or if he gets the idea that this is a static thing, it is an entirely erroneous idea, and when you remember that we had to divide this little handful of officers that we had and send so large a part of them to France, and then think of those who remained at home you will realize, I am sure, that those who remained here had the double duty, insufficient for either aspect of it, in numbers—and they still have this double duty—they had to go forward with manufacturers, work out industry and industrial relations; they had to see about supplies of raw materials and manufacture finished product, and make from day to day alterations and changes that had to be made, and they had to be ingenious with suggestions, to see whether they could devise on this side something which had not been thought of over there.

They had been hospitable to suggestions which came from the other side; they had to confer with the foreign officers who were here, who were constantly changed so that men fresh from the front could be here to advise with us, and, in addition to that, every one of them had to be a university professor, going out of the life of the community and selecting men who had mercantile experience and knowledge and training, but not military mechanical experience and knowledge and training, and adding to his original equipment the scientific training, that finishing touch which made him equipped for use as a military scientist.

As a consequence, this little group which stayed here has built the great special departments of the army. The Ordnance Department, starting, I think, with 93 or 96 officers, has now, as I recall the figures, something like 3,000 officers. They have had to be trained; they have had to be specialized, and that has had to go on contemporaneously with this tremendous response to the changing conditions on the other side in the meantime. When we started in this war, I think it was commonly thought throughout the country that our contribution at the outset might be well financial and industrial. The industries of this country were largely devoted at that time—the appropriate industries and many converted industries were largely devoted—to the manufacture of war materials for our allies.

As I suggested this morning, when we went into that market we found it largely occupied, so that our problem was not going to a shoe factory and saying, "Make shoes for us," but it was going to a factory which never made shoes, because all the shoe factories were busy making shoes for people from whom we could not take them, and saying, "Learn how to make shoes in order that you may make them for us."

Now, of course, that is not true of shoes, but it is true of machine guns, it is true of other arms, it is true of ammunition, it is true of forging capacity, which was the greatest defect in the country, and all of this time we had not merely not to disturb the program of allied manufacture in this country, but we had not to cut off the supplies of raw material to our allies, and we had not to disturb the industry of this country to such an extent that products upon which they depended for the success of their military operations would be interfered with, both agricultural and commercial and industrial products.

At the outset the idea was that we would be a financial and industrial assistance to our allies during the year 1918, and I think I probably can read from the "Metropolitan Magazine" for August a suggestion which will show what the current expectation of the country was. The editor of the "Metropolitan Magazine" was protesting against what he believed to be the intention of the Government at that time.

Senator Weeks—Is that the one in which Mr. Roosevelt is associate editor?

Secretary Baker—He is a contributing editor to this magazine. This magazine came out in August 1917, and this editorial says:

"Since it is our war, we want to put everything into it so as to finish it in the shortest possible time, so that the world may be restored. To our mind the whole plan of the War Department has been flavored with a desire to hold off until the Allies finish the war for us."

You see, the editor was dealing with what he supposed to be the intention of the War Department at that time, that we were holding off so far as actual military operations were concerned, and letting the Allies do the fighting.

What he says we should have done, and I ask your particular attention to it, is this:

"We should have strained every energy to have gotten from 50,000 to 100,000 men to France this year."

That is, the year 1917. I tell no secret, but it is perfectly well known to everybody in this group that we have far exceeded what in August 1917 was regarded as a program so ideal that the editor of this magazine refers to it as a thing which we ought to have strained every nerve in a vain but hopeless effort to accomplish.

The Chairman—You had more than that there then, did you not?

Secretary Baker—In 1917?

The Chairman—Yes, in August 1917.

Secretary Baker—No, Senator. In August 1917 we had more than the minimum. No, not more than the minimum, not in August, not in August 1917.

And then the editor goes on:

"And by next year, 1918, we could have had 500,000 men to send over, or any part of 500,000 men which we could ship."

Now, instead of having 50,000 or 100,000 men in France in 1917, we have many more than that in France, and, instead of having a half a million men whom we could ship to France if we could find any way to do it in 1918, we will have more than one-half million men in France early in 1918, and we have available to be shipped to France if the transportation facilities are available to us—and the prospect is not unpromising—we will have one and one-half million who in 1918 can be shipped to France.

Senator Weeks—Do you know who wrote that editorial?

Secretary Baker—I think it is attributed to Mr. Wiggin, the editor-in-chief of that magazine.

The Chairman—Why have you not felt it proper to let the public into your confidence with reference to those things that you are telling now?

Secretary Baker—Senator, I confess I have hesitated and I still hesitate. I have here a statement from Field Marshal von Hindenburg, in which he is quoted as saying in a German newspaper in contemptuous fashion of us that we have advertised our preparations for this war in an unworthy manner.

The Chairman—Do you think for a moment, Secretary Baker, that there has been any time within the last year that the German Secret Service has not been fully advised as to everything we have done?

Secretary Baker—Yes, Senator, I know. If I may rely upon the confidential information which we get from confidential sources, the German Government is still mystified as to the number of men we have in France, or have had there at any time.

I have no further point to make in the matter of the number of troops there than to show, as I was showing when I read that extract, that our original intention was to make our military effort in 1918; and in August of 1917 a zealous advocate of immediate military activity laid down as the maximum obtainable program a thing which has since been manifold exceeded.

Why did we decide to send some troops to France in 1917? It is no secret. When Marshal Joffre came to this country from France, when the British Mission came from France, they told us of a situation which we had not up to that time fully appreciated. There had been in France recently conducted before that an unsuccessful major offensive. The French people had suffered, oh, suffered in a way that not only our language is not adapted to describe, but our imagination cannot conceive. The war is in their country. This wolf has not only been at their door, but he has been gnawing for two years and a half at their vitals, and when this unsuccessful offensive in France had gone on there was a spirit not of surrender, but of fate, about the French people, and this mighty military engine which they had seen prepared to overcome them for forty years was at them, and their attitude was that no matter whether every Frenchman died in his tracks, as they were willing to do, or not, it was an irresistible thing, and so they said to us: "Frankly, it will cheer us; it will cheer our people, if you send over some of your troops."

We did send some troops. At that place we had a choice. We could have sent over, as Great Britain, our regular army, and in a very short preparation have put it into action and suffered exactly what Great Britain suffered with her "contemptible little army" as it was called by their adversaries. Our army would have given as good an account of itself as the British Army did, but it would have been destroyed like the British Army.

and there would have been no nucleus on which to build this new army that was to come over a little later, and it was deemed wiser to send over a regular division, but not to send over our whole regular army at that time.

Then what happened was that that regular division went over and the people of France kissed the hems of their garments as they marched up the streets of Paris; the old veterans, wounded in this war, legless or armless, stumping along on crutches, perhaps as they went up the streets of Paris with their arms around the necks of the American soldiers. Not a single man in that division was unaccompanied by a veteran. America had gone to France, and the French people rose with a sense of gratitude and hopefulness that had never been in them before.

Of course they welcomed the British, but their need was not so great when the British went. Of course they welcomed the British, but there were ties between them and us which there had not been between them and the British, and so when our troops went there was an instant and spontaneous rise in the morale of the French, but an equally instant and spontaneous insistence that these soldiers who came from America should continue to come in an unbroken stream.

And so we made the election. We decided not to send the regular army as a whole, but to send regular divisions and National Guard divisions selected according to the state of their preparation, and keep them back here some part of our trained force in order that it might inculcate with its spirit and its training these raw levies which we were training. One after another these divisions have gone over until in France there is a fighting army, an army trained in the essentials and in the beginnings of military discipline and practice and trained, seasoned fighters in this kind of a war on the actual battlefields where it is taking place.

Early in this war, when Joffre was here and when Balfour was here, they said to us: "It may take you some time to get over to us a great fighting army, but you are a great industrial country. Our man power is fully engaged in our industries and in our military enterprises. Send over artisans, special engineering regiments, and troops of a technical character," and although it was not contemplated at the outset and only a phrase in the emergency military legislation shows that the thing was thought of as a possibility, yet in a very short time we had organized engineering regiments of railroad men and sent them over there and were rebuilding behind the lines of the British and French the railroads which were being carried forward with their advance, reconstructing their broken engines and cars, and building new railroads, back of both the French and British lines. Those regiments were of such quality that at the Cambrai assault, carried on by General Blyne, when the Germans made their counter-attack, our engineer regiments threw down their picks and shovels and carried their rifles into the battle and distinguished themselves by gallant action in the war itself.

We began to see that we were going to be over there in large force, and the question that then had to be answered was how will we maintain an army in France? Special studies had to be made of that problem, and this is what they showed.

They showed that the railroads and the facilities of France during this war had been kept in an excellent condition—far better than was supposed possible under the conditions. And yet, they showed that those railroads were used to the maximum to take care of the needs of the French and the British themselves, and that when our army became a great army it would be necessary for us to build back of our own line an independent line of communication.

In other words, France was a white sheet of paper so far as we were concerned, and on that we had not only to write an army, but we had to write the means of maintaining that army. From the first time when a careful and scientific study of the opportunities of France to help us was made—from that hour until this we have been building in France facilities, instruments, agencies, just as many as we have here in the United States, and more—many of them of the same character. For instance, the French had naturally reserved the best ports in France for their own supply. The Channel ports have been reserved for the British. When we came in it was necessary for us to have independent ports of entry in order that there might not be confusion and a mixture of our supplies going through these ports of disembarkation with those of other nations.

We were given several ports. As you perhaps recall, the ports of France are tidal ports—ports with deep water and tidal basins at high tides, with insufficient water for landing at the docks when the tide is out.

As a consequence, the construction of docks and wharves for tidal basins in ports of that kind is very much more difficult than where you have a deep-sea harbor, and all you need to do is to erect a pile wharf. We have had to build docks, we have had to fabricate in this country and send over dock-handling machinery; we have had to send from this country even the piles to build the docks. We have had to have cranes manufactured in this country and sent over to be erected on those docks. We have had to erect over there warehouses at the ports of disembarkation in order that these vast accumulations of stores and supplies which go over can be properly housed and cared for, until they can be distributed into the interior.

We have had to take over and are in process of rebuilding and amplifying a railroad 800 miles long, in order to carry our products from our ports of disembarkation to our general bases of operation. And all of that, gentlemen, has to be done, not only studied out, as a necessary thing to do, but when so studied out and reported here, the manufacture of those things has to be carried out in this country, and the things shipped over there—nails, cross-ties, spikes, fishplates, engines, cars, buildings. We have had to build ordnance depots and repair shops and great magazines of supply in the interior.

All of that problem has been carrying forward step by step the plans for a single ordnance repair shop, which I saw some time ago. It covered acres and acres of ground, designed over here, the iron work fabricated over here, dis-assembled, and put in ships and carried abroad to be reassembled over there.

We have had to build barracks over there for our soldiers, and in the meantime to billet them around in the French villages. Building barracks over there and building them here is a very different thing, gentlemen.

When we summoned the lumber industry of this country to produce the lumber to build our own cantonments it came in a great and steady stream from all over the country; but when we talk about building barracks in France it means this: It means to organize, as we have organized, regiments of foresters, and sending them over into the forests of France which they have assigned to us for our use, cutting down the trees, setting up saw-mills, making the lumber of various sizes, transporting it to the places where it is to be used, and then finally using it.

We have had to go back to the planting of the corn in France, in order that we might some time make a harvest. Our operations began in the forests of France, not in the lumber yards, as they did in this country.

This war had a more or less set character until the Russian situation changed, as it has changed. In the last few months, when we had gotten more or less used to the situation created by the uncertainty as to Russia there came the great Italian defeat, which called for even greater changes. In our plans in many ways.

So that what might have been a perfectly acceptable plan as to major operations prior to the change in the Russian situation, or prior to the

change in the Italian situation, had to be restudied instantly, and for that reason, among others, there is now organized, as you know in France, pursuant to the suggestion of Mr. Lloyd George, the Rapallo Conference, or the Supreme War Council, and the United States is represented on that by the Chief of Staff of the American Army, and the major international arrangements in regard to the military are working out there, while General Pershing and his staff of experts are working out these other questions.

That is a picture of what has been going on over there, gentlemen. On this side much of that has had to be done, and, in addition to it, all the things we have done; and I ask you to remember among the achievements on this side is the building of this army, not of 50,000 or 100,000 or 500,000, but of substantially 1,500,000 men.

And now, let me be frank with you, and let your judgment be frank with me about this. Has any army in history ever, since the beginning of time, been so raised and cared for as this army has? Can the picture be duplicated? We have raised this army, taking the regular army and the National Guard, raising it to war strength and supplementing it by the operation of a draft, and there are Senators in this room who said to me with grief when we proposed that that form of raising the soldiers be had—they shook their heads and said: "Mr. Secretary, it can't be done. It is too sudden to address to the American people that mode of selecting soldiers." And yet, has any great enterprise within the knowledge of any man in this room ever been carried out with more unflinching justice, with more intelligent legislation and commendation to the good sense of patriotism of the American people, and has any great and revolutionary change in our mode of practice ever been accepted so splendidly as the operation of the selective service system?

We have got those young men in camp, and they are surrounded from the day they left home until the day they come back to it, if in God's providence they can come back, with more agencies for their protection and comfort and health and happiness, physical, spiritual and mental, than any army that ever went out on a field.

The fact that Secretary Baker and Senator Chamberlain, who is Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, lunched together at the Capitol on Jan. 30 is taken as an indication of efforts to secure a better understanding on the points at issue. The committee's bill for a War Cabinet, Senator Chamberlain said after the luncheon, was the principal subject discussed. It was urged by the Chairman as absolutely essential to successful co-ordination of America's war efforts. Although agreeing that co-ordination is necessary, Secretary Baker, it is said, takes the position that co-ordination is being accomplished by reorganization already made and being planned further. Senator Chamberlain is quoted as saying:

The chief difference between us was that I believe affirmative legislative action is necessary and Mr. Baker does not. I asked him to think it over and suggest any changes he might desire. The committee is not wedded to any particular plan, but we believe some legislation to establish centralized authority with legal control is necessary.

Senator Chamberlain assured Secretary Baker that the only purpose of the committee was to help and not hinder the Administration.

NO INDUSTRIAL TIE-UPS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

How England and France in the midst of the war have been able to avoid industrial tie-ups such as now exist in the United States is explained by the National Thrift Bond Corporation of New York in a statement issued last week, which we quote below:

In the light of present day happenings Americans can well ask how is it that thus early in the war we have been jerked up to a standstill while our Allies carry on month after month with apparent success.

The answer, we believe, is found in the fact that from the beginning the program both in England and France has been "production, more production, and still more production."

While we have been holding academic discussions about essential and non-essential industries, our two allies have been putting at least 50% more effort into the job and converting everything into national strength.

France, for example, is at this time turning out large quantities of fine perfumes and cosmetics and is exchanging them with other countries for food and war stuffs. That, however, is only one phase of the matter. One of our French correspondents sends us the following somewhat surprising figures:

	Aug. 1914.	July 1915.	July 1916.		Aug. 1914.	July 1915.	July 1916.
Foodstuffs	44	75	88	Metals (ordinary)	32	84	125
Chemicals	43	78	96	Metals (fine)	15	43	48
Rubber, paper, &c.	34	64	76	Building, &c.	22	38	49
Books & printing	36	49	54	Pottery, &c.	18	39	48
Textiles	29	71	76	Warehouse and transportation	49	83	96
Clothing, &c.	32	70	79	Various commer'l.	51	65	70
Leather	39	72	84	General percentage	33	70	87
Wood	20	51	67				

263% increase in number employed in industry. A casual study of this table will indicate that the French people in most important particulars are producing more materials to-day than in the first year of the war. In other words, France, with a large percentage of her man-power mobilized, is putting nearly everyone else to work, and by some magic means is persuading them to work harder and longer than heretofore.

Our English advices bring the same story. In the British Isles there are twice as many persons actively employed at present as in peace times.

As in France, this has been accomplished through wholesale employment, the Government where necessary, providing elaborate training schools for the preparation of those untrained.

As far back as the spring of 1916, women were going into industrial work five or six times as rapidly as in normal years, and at that time about five and a half million women were in industrial employment. It is believed that at present the figures are at least half a million larger.

It is known that munitions have absorbed nearly one million female workers, who in some branches of this industry are in actual majority. For instance, 80% of the persons employed for shell, fuse and grenade work are women. In light shell manufacture only 6% of men are employed; in picric acid plants half the workers are women, and in T. N. T. plants over four-fifths are female workers.

England is producing about as much coal as usual, and is moving it, as is indicated by the fact that she is able to send bunker coal to the United States in order to move her ships now tied up in our harbors for lack of fuel.

England has been able to induce her workers to stay on the job and although a special war Act provides life sentence for all who incite strikes or interfere with production, there has been no need for enforcing the Act. The unions have waived the custom of the closed shop and have allowed any and all to work.

The hours of labor are less, the pay higher than ever. The whole attitude of England to-day is WORK.

NO LIST OF NON-ESSENTIAL FARM PRODUCTS TO BE ISSUED BY DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILROADS.

Information to the effect that the Director-General of Railroads had neither promulgated nor contemplated the issuance of a list of non-essential farm products which would be denied transportation facilities was given out by Mr. McAdoo on Jan. 22, following a conference of representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture at the office of the Director-General. Request was made that the Department of Agriculture disseminate this information as widely as possible to the farmers of the country. The Director-General believes that under the plan now being formulated it will be possible to provide adequate transportation for farm products this year. Farmers should place orders for cars when needed with local freight agents, as has always been the practice.

RAILROADS REQUIRED TO DROP LEGISLATIVE AGENTS AND OBSERVE REGULATIONS REGARDING PASSES.

Under General Order No. 6, issued by Director-General of Railroads McAdoo under date of Jan. 28, railroads are called upon to dispense with the services of legislative and political agents and all attorneys not engaged in the performance of necessary legal work, and to observe strictly the law governing free passes. The order, it was stated, will cut off large and well paid staffs maintained by many companies and will eliminate from payrolls hundreds of lawyers throughout the country who draw annual retainer fees. If it is complied with to the letter, as the Director-General's office intends to see that it is, it is added, thousands of free passes now held by State, county and municipal officials and others will be cancelled. We give the order herewith:

Jan. 28 1918.

General Order No. 6, to Officers and Directors of Railroad Companies:

During the period of possession, operation, and Government control of railroads it is necessary that officers, directors and agents of railroad companies be very careful in the handling of moneys and in the dealing with transportation matters. Without attempting at this time to give general directions, there are a few matters involving the expenditure of moneys for purposes having no direct relation to transportation, which should receive immediate attention, as well as the issuance of free transportation.

It is therefore ordered that the carriers' operating revenues shall not be expended:

1. For the payment of agents or other persons who are employed in any way to affect legislation.
2. For the employment of attorneys who are not actually engaged in the performance of necessary legal work for the company.
3. For the payment of the expenses of persons or agencies constituting associations of carriers unless such association is approved in advance by the Director-General.
4. For any political purpose or to directly or indirectly influence the election of any person or an election affecting any public measure.

No passes or free transportation shall be issued by any carrier under Federal control or any official of such carrier unless the issuance of such free transportation is expressly authorized by the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to regulate Commerce, approved Feb. 4 1887, and amendments thereto;" and any such passes or free transportation heretofore issued not in conformity with said Act must be recalled.

This order applies to all carriers under Federal control, whether inter-State or intra-State.

W. G. McADOO,
Director-General of Railroads.

PROVISIONS OF RE-DRAFTED BILL PROVIDING FOR FEDERAL CONTROL OF RAILROADS.

In printing last week the rewritten text of the Administration railroad bill designed to carry out President Wilson's recommendations for Governmental control of the railroads during the war, we gave the provisions of the redrafted bill as nearly complete as it was possible to give it from the newspaper accounts. Since then we find that from Sections 4 to 14, inclusive, the official copy of the newly written bill differs materially from that published by us, and we print anew these sections as they appear in the bill presented to the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce on Jan. 24.

Sec. 4. That the just compensation that may be determined as heretofore provided by agreement or that may be adjudicated by the Court of Claims, shall be increased by an amount reckoned at a reasonable rate per centum to be fixed by the President upon the cost of any additions and improvements, less retirements, to the property of such carrier made by such carrier with the approval or by order of the President while such property is under Federal control.

Sec. 5. That no carrier while under Federal control shall, without the prior approval of the President, declare or pay any dividend in excess of its

regular rate of dividends during the three years ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seventeen: *Provided, however,* That such carriers as have paid no regular dividends or no dividends during said period may, with the prior approval of the President, pay dividends at such rate as the President may determine.

Sec. 6. That the sum of \$500,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of the Public Treasury, from any funds not otherwise appropriated, which, together with any funds available from any operating income of said carriers, may be used by the President as a revolving fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Federal control, and so far as necessary the amount of just compensation, and to provide terminals, improvements, engines, rolling stock, and other necessary equipment, such terminals, improvements, and equipment to be used and accounted for as the President may direct and to be disposed of as Congress may hereafter by law provide.

The President may also on or in connection with the property of any carrier, make or order any carrier to make any additions and improvements necessary or desirable for war purposes or in the public interest. He may from said revolving fund advance to such carrier all or any part of the expense of such additions and improvements so ordered and constructed by such carrier or by the President, such advances to be charged against such carrier and to bear interest at such rate and be payable on such terms as may be determined by the President, to the end that the United States may be fully reimbursed for any sums so advanced.

Any loss claimed to accrue to any carrier by reason of any such additions or improvements so ordered and constructed may be determined by agreement between the President and such carrier; failing such agreement the amount of such loss shall be ascertained as provided in Section 3 hereof.

From said revolving fund the President may expend such an amount as he may deem necessary or desirable for the purchase, construction, or utilization of operation of canals, boats, barges, tugs and other transportation facilities on the inland, canal and coastwise waterways, and may in the acquisition, operation and use of such facilities create or employ such agencies and enter into such contracts and agreements as he shall deem in the public interest.

Sec. 7. That for the purpose of providing funds requisite for maturing obligations, or for other legal and proper expenditures, or for reorganizing railroads in receivership, carriers may, during the period of Federal control, issue such bonds, notes, equipment trust certificates, stock and other forms of securities, secured or unsecured by mortgage, as the President may approve as consistent with the public interest. The President may purchase for the United States all or any part of such securities, at prices not exceeding par, and may sell such securities whenever in his judgment it is desirable at prices not less than the cost thereof; any sums available from the revolving fund provided in Section 6 may be used for such purchases.

Sec. 8. That the President may execute any of the powers herein and heretofore granted him with relation to Federal control through such agencies as he may determine, and may fix the reasonable compensation for the performance of services in connection therewith, and may utilize the personnel and facilities of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and call upon members of such Commission, or any of its employees, or employees of any department of the Government for such services as he may deem expedient. No such Federal official or employee shall receive any additional compensation for such services.

Sec. 9. That the President may prescribe a reasonable system and schedule of compensation for the disability or death resulting from an injury occurring or that may have occurred at any time after the beginning of such Federal control and sustained in the course of his employment by a person employed, either directly by the United States, or indirectly through such carrier, in connection with such Federal control and operation; and may likewise prescribe the means and method for the administration of such system and the determination and adjustment of any claim for such compensation and the payment thereof as well as the expenses of the administration thereof, out of the operating revenues derived from the Federal operation of the carrier, or out of any reserve fund or funds created therefrom. The President may, from time to time, revise and modify such system, schedule, means and method. He may, in his discretion, transfer the administration thereof to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. The rights and remedies so provided shall exclude all other rights and remedies of the person injured, his personal representatives, dependents, or next of kin, either at common law or by statute, whether Federal or State, against either the carrier or the United States, on account of such injury or on account of the disability or death resulting therefrom.

The President may further prescribe that a reserve fund or funds shall be created to be charged to operating expenses for the commuted value of any or all claims for compensation allowed or accrued during such Federal control.

Sec. 10. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as modifying or restricting the powers heretofore conferred upon the President to take possession and assume control of any or all systems of transportation; and the President, in addition to the powers conferred by this Act, shall have and is hereby given such other and further powers necessary or appropriate to give effect to the powers herein and heretofore conferred. The provisions of this Act shall also apply to any carriers to which Federal control may be hereafter extended.

Sec. 11. That carriers while under Federal control shall, in so far as is not inconsistent therewith, or with the provisions of this Act, or any other Act applicable to such Federal control, or with any order of the President, be subject to all laws and liabilities as common carriers, whether arising under statutes or at common law; and suits may be brought by and against such carriers and judgments rendered as now provided by law. But no process, mesne or final, shall be levied against any property under such Federal control. The President shall prescribe the means and methods for the payment out of the operating revenue derived from such Federal control of any judgments and the enforcement of any decrees or orders that may be rendered against the carrier arising out of any acts or omissions in the course of such Federal operation and control.

Sec. 12. That every person or corporation, whether carrier or shipper, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent or person acting for or employed by a carrier or shipper, or other person, who shall knowingly violate or fail to observe any of the provisions of this Act, or shall knowingly interfere with or impede the possession, use, operation, or control of any railroad property, railroad, or transportation system hitherto or hereafter taken over by the President, or shall violate any of the provisions of any order or regulation made in pursuance of this Act, or of any other Act concerning such possession, use, operation or control, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or, if a person, by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. Each independent transaction constituting a violation of, or a failure to observe, any of the provisions of this Act, or any order entered in pursuance hereof, shall constitute a separate offense. For the taking or conversion to his own use or the embezzlement of money or property derived from or used in connection with the possession, use, or operation of said railroads or transportation systems, the criminal statutes of the United States, as well as the criminal statutes of the various States where applicable, shall apply to all officers, agents, and employees engaged in said railroad and transportation

service, while the same is under Federal control, to the same extent as to persons employed in the regular service of the United States. Prosecutions for violations of this Act or of any order entered hereunder shall be in the district courts of the United States, under the direction of the Attorney-General, in accordance with the procedure for the collection and imposing of fines and penalties now existing in said courts.

Sec. 13. That all pending cases in the courts of the United States affecting railroads or other transportation systems brought under the Act to regulate commerce, approved February 4 1887, as amended, and supplemented, including the commodities clause, so called, or under the Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies, approved July 2 1890, and amendments thereto, shall proceed to final judgment as soon as may be, as if the United States had not assumed control of transportation systems; but in any such case, the court having jurisdiction may upon the application of the United States stay execution of final judgment until the further action of Congress in respect or control of transportation systems by the United States.

Sec. 14. That the Federal control of transportation systems herein and heretofore provided for shall continue for and during the period of the war and until Congress shall thereafter order otherwise. But this Act is expressly declared to be emergency legislation enacted to meet conditions growing out of war; and nothing herein is to be construed as expressing or prejudicing the future policy of the Federal Government concerning the ownership, control or regulation of carriers or the method or basis of the capitalization thereof.

CONGRESSIONAL DELIBERATIONS ON ADMINISTRATION RAILROAD BILL.

Hearings on the Administration Railroad Bill before the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce were concluded on Jan. 29. The committee yesterday went into executive session to consider the bill, the debate, it is stated, having concerned the amendment limiting Government control to one year after the war. The Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce by a vote of 7 to 6 on Jan. 29 adopted an amendment limiting Government control of the railroads to one year after the end of the war. Some of the members of the committee who were opposed to the amendment were said to have stated that they would endeavor to have the committee rescind its action, and in the event of failure of their efforts would submit minority reports. On Jan. 31 the Senate committee decided to refer the bill to a sub-committee to work out the differences. The sub-committee named included Senator Robinson of Arkansas and Senator Townsend of Michigan. Besides the question as to the duration of control, another point of difference was as to whether the power to determine rates lodged with the Director-General should be subject to more specific limitation. On Jan. 30 before the bill was turned over to the sub-committee the full committee tentatively voted 7 to 6 to retain the rate-making power in the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, instead of as the bill proposes, turning the rate-fixing power over to the Director-General. It is stated that an attempt is to be made to bring about a compromise whereby a time limit will be fixed on Government control, but compensation powers shall be placed in the hands of the President.

RULING OF NEBRASKA RAILWAY COMMISSION ON GRAIN MOVEMENT.

The Nebraska Railway Commission is reported to have ruled that of all movement of grain 80% must be of corn of 20% moisture or higher.

FINDINGS OF COMMISSION INQUIRING INTO EFFECT OF EIGHT HOUR RAILROAD LAW.

The report of the Commission appointed in 1916 under the Adamson eight hour law to make a study of the effect of the eight hour standard work day upon wages and hours established for railroad employees under the Act was presented to the President and to Congress on Jan. 23. The report is signed by George W. Goethals, Chairman of the Commission, and the two other members, Edgar E. Clark, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and George Rublee, formerly of the Federal Trade Commission. M. O. Lorenz served as Secretary to the Commission. In its report the eight hour commission says:

It will require further study to make anything like a final showing. Nevertheless, we believe that certain truths regarding the operation of the eight hour law are now apparent and the presentation of such facts as have been collected will be of some service.

We find that the railroads in actual practice have applied the eight hour day as a basis for reckoning compensation of the following employees: Enginemen, firemen, conductors, assistant conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and flagmen in road and yard service and generally hostlers. The average was 308,373, which is 17.37% of the total number of railway employees.

The figures, the report said, apply to railroads having an annual operating expense of \$1,000,000 or more. Among the matters taken up by the Commission are the increase in cost to the railroads, the increases in wages in each occupation and class of service, the increase in wages as affecting the individual employees, the amount of overtime pay-

ments and additional allowances, typical wages by occupations in relation to services performed, and the average hours of service. Treating of conditions found on 104,355 miles of road, of which 20,093 were in the Eastern district, 24,502 in the Southern and 59,760 in the Western, the report states that upon this trackage the eight hour law increased the costs, based on 1916 estimates, as follows:

Passenger service, \$2,532,097; freight service, \$31,668,998; yard service, \$27,333,437; total for the United States, \$61,534,532. This does not include increases paid to hostlers, which would amount to about \$1,875,000 additional, if all roads paid hostlers on the eight hour basis, the increase for this occupation being generally nearly 25% for January 1917.

In pointing out that the law does not limit the actual duration of work to 8 hours a day, the report says:

Although the distinction is elsewhere noted in this report, it is well to emphasize the fact that while the law requires eight hours to be the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning compensation for services of train employees, it does not limit the actual working time to eight hours. Overtime does not begin at the expiration of eight hours if the run is more than 100 miles, and is made at the rate of 12½ miles per hour or better. For runs of 100 miles, the actual eight hour day, as ordinarily understood, is the same as the speed basis of 12½ miles per hour. Very generally in the freight service this average speed is not attained. The engine and train crews average considerably more than eight hours per day or less than 12½ miles per hour. In the discussion preceding the enactment of the law it was contended for the railroads that they could not to any large extent, eliminate this overtime by increasing the average speed of trains to the 12½ mile per hour basis without exorbitant cost.

As a result of the law, even with pro rata overtime there have been numerous instances of changes in the operation of trains in road service shortening the time of runs; but generally speaking, no marked change in operation or in road service is observable. This is not true of yard service, in which an actual eight hour day has been generally introduced. To what extent it would be practicable ultimately to limit the hours of road train employees to eight hours per day it is impossible to say.

Taking the 1916 schedule as the basis, the law caused an increased expenditure of \$985,803, or 24.59% in January 1917 by railroads having expense of \$1,000,000 or more annually. The report adds:

To what extent this change will be permanent we do not know, but a reduction in hours means to the men that they do not get the wage increase indicated above, and in some cases it means considerable decrease, as where men formerly worked twelve hours they now work eight hours for the former ten hours' pay. To the carriers the reduction in hours does not necessarily mean the escape from all of the increased cost shown in January.

It was stated that various plans for overcoming the extra expense of the eight hour day in road service had been studied and that the only practical solution was to let the roads ay the overtime. This was considered the cheapest way of meeting the law. It was concluded that "the roads cannot speed up all of their freight trains to 12½ miles per hour, including delays by any universal method." According to the report, except in short turn-around and suburban service, the passenger service is but little affected by the law. In road freight service the increase in wages averages about 15%, and about 25% in yard service. Where, however, there has been an actual reduction in hours, the total pay of the individual worker is not necessarily increased by the eight hour law, and his pay may actually be less than it was in the year 1916 before the law became effective. A detailed study of the payrolls, says the report, indicates that 12.6% of the employees in the classes named received no increase in pay in January 1917, under the eight hour law; 30.2% received less than \$10 per month increase; 22.7% received from \$10 to \$20 a month increase, and 34.5% received \$20 or more per month increase. These figures are subject to modification to the extent that hours of work have subsequently been reduced. Concerning the hours of labor, the report says that in the Eastern district in slow freight service the actual time during which engineers are on duty is from 12 to 13 hours per run. In the Southern and Western districts the corresponding figures are considerably smaller. In local freight service men work from 11 to 12 hours per run in all districts. Among the subjects which receive special treatment are the following: The speed and delays of freight trains; railway wage schedules and agreements; employment conditions in road and yard service; and the practicability of an actual eight hour day in railroad train service.

RESULTS OF CURTAILMENT OF PASSENGER SERVICE ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has issued the following statement relative to what has been accomplished through the reduction in passenger train service on Jan. 5:

Jan. 24 1918.

Reports which have been received from all divisions of the Pennsylvania Railroad Lines East of Pittsburgh and Erie, show that as a result of the reductions in passenger train service, made effective on Jan. 6 1918, when 104 week-day and 51 Sunday trains were taken off, the following economies in motive power and man-power have been achieved:

Locomotives saved per day.....	29
Locomotive crews saved per day.....	55
Train crews saved per day.....	47
Train miles saved per year.....	2,708,212

The locomotives which have been saved are being used in part to replace others in the passenger service which are urgently in need of repairs, and in part for moving the lighter forms of freight.

The engine and train crews saved have been assigned to new duties in accordance with the seniority rules of the railroad. In most cases the crews actually affected remain in the passenger service, but the junior men in the various grades of employment, on each division, have been transferred to other duties, either in the freight train service or elsewhere in the passenger train service.

Thirty-five lines of parlor and sleeping cars were discontinued in the general reduction, each parlor or sleeping car taken off being replaced by one or more day coaches of approximately triple the carrying capacity.

MORATORIUM AGAIN PROPOSED IN NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Assemblyman Wm. C. Amos of New York writes us as follows concerning the bill introduced by him in the Legislature on Jan. 16, and referred to in these columns on Jan. 19, providing for a moratorium to protect not only residents of the State who are in the Federal and State service, but all New Yorkers affected by circumstances caused by the war:

I am confident that there will be a moratory law passed at this session of the Legislature. Before introducing this bill I interviewed a large number of persons in all stages of life and in different vocations, and I have also interviewed many others since I introduced the bill. So far I have found only one objector. In considering this bill, we should keep in mind that it is highly probable that a moratory law will be passed at this session of the Legislature, therefore, it becomes, not a question of whether a moratorium should be created, but what kind of one. I am opposed to one, rigid, sweeping and all inclusive. You will note that the bill I have introduced is peremptory, mandatory and immediate in its application to soldiers, sailors and their dependents. It stays pending actions and forbids the institution of actions against such individuals during the period of the war. In this respect it is rigid, but here its rigidity ceases. Its application to all others is based on the facts of the individual cases, before a court of jurisdiction located, in probably 90% of cases, in the community in which all the parties interested are known.

The full text of the bill referred to follows:

AN ACT

To provide for a moratorium on certain classes of property, in favor of soldiers, sailors and marines in the active service of the United States, and their dependents, and in favor of other persons under certain circumstances, during the period of the war.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The execution or enforcement of any judgment, order or decree of any kind, and of any levy, right of entry or foreclosure, lien, power of sale, forfeiture or default which may hereafter be entered or rendered, or which may exist or arise during the continuance of the present war between the United States and the German Empire and its allies, is hereby suspended against any soldier, sailor or marine or other person now in or who may hereafter enter the military or naval service of the United States, or their dependents, while such persons are engaged in such service and for a period of six months after the termination of such service.

Sec. 2. The execution or enforcement of any judgment, order or decree, or of any right or power, mentioned and described in Section 1 of this Act, may be suspended against any property or stayed upon application to the court in which such action is pending by or on behalf of any person, except those mentioned in Section 1 of this Act, against whom or against whose legal or equitable interest in any property, real or personal, the same may be executed or enforced, provided the court in which such application is made shall find that such person so liable or interested is unable by reason of circumstances directly attributable to such war, to make such payment or satisfaction as may be necessary in order to satisfy, release or discharge such judgment, order or decree or other power or right as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. Any suspension or stay granted under the terms of Section 2 of this Act may be for such period of time as the court granting the same shall deem proper but in no event for a period longer than the duration of the present war and six months thereafter, and shall be upon such conditions, as to the giving of bond or other security or undertaking, or as to the making of any deposit or as to any other matters or things, which the court may deem proper to impose as conditions of such suspension or stay.

Sec. 4. The court in which any suspension or stay may be granted, as provided in Section 2 of this Act, shall have the power, in its discretion, to rescind such suspension or stay at any time that such court deems that the interests of justice will be thereby subserved, such rescission to be upon such conditions, to date from the expiration of such time and be preceded by such notice, or by service upon such person interested, or his attorney or representative, or by publication, as the court may deem proper; and thereafter such judgment, order or decree, or such power or right as aforesaid, may be executed or enforced as if the same had not been suspended or stayed, subject, however, to any reasonable conditions which the court may impose in relation to such rescission and which such court deems to be in the interests of substantial justice between the parties interested.

Sec. 5. Upon the termination of the period of any suspension or stay granted under the terms of Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this Act, such suspension or stay, if not continued or renewed, shall cease; and thereafter such judgment, order or decree or such other power or right as aforesaid, may be executed or enforced as if the same had not been suspended or stayed, subject, however, to any reasonable conditions which the court may impose or which such court deems to be in the interests of substantial justice between the parties interested.

Sec. 6. No judgment, order or decree, and no right or power as aforesaid, shall be suspended or stayed under the terms of this Act, except as to any person or persons entitled to the benefit of this Act, unless the court deems that the same is necessary for the proper protection of the interests of any such person or persons entitled to the benefit of this Act.

Sec. 7. Any person who, after this Act takes effect, begins an action or proceeding or makes a motion for the execution or enforcement of any judgment, order or decree, or of any right or power, as described in Section 1 of this Act, shall include in the complaint or moving papers, an affidavit signed and sworn to by him, to the effect that the person or persons against whom proceedings are directed, is not at that time engaged in the military or naval service of the United States nor left such service nor died within the six months preceding the beginning of such action or proceeding and that such person has no dependents.

Sec. 8. Whenever it shall be brought to the attention of any court of record or not of record that an attempt is being made to deprive any person mentioned in Section 1 of this Act of any protection or right mentioned

therein, it shall be the duty of such court or the judge thereof, to issue what ever order, within the jurisdiction of the court, as may be necessary to prevent any such person, or other dependent, from being thus deprived of such protection or right.

Sec. 9. This Act shall not apply to any judgment, order or decree, or to any right or power as aforesaid, for:

(a). The recovery of taxes, assessments or other public dues, duties, imposts or charges of any and every kind;

(b). The recovery of wages or salary;

(c). Moneys due in any trust or fiduciary capacity.

Sec. 10. This Act shall take effect immediately.

NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX—CORPORATIONS HELD NOT EXEMPT FROM SCHOOL TAXES.

Below we publish in full the opinion given on Dec. 20 by Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis of New York, and referred to in these columns on Dec. 22, holding that manufacturing and mercantile corporations are not exempted from school taxes upon their personal property by the payment of the 3% annual franchise tax on net incomes, which the Legislature substituted at the last session for a personal property tax against such corporations. We published the full text of the Corporation Income Tax Law in our issue of July 14 last:

Chapter 726 of the Laws of 1917 added a new Article numbered 9-a, to the Tax Law for the purpose of assessing and taxing manufacturing and mercantile corporations for the privilege of exercising their franchises and doing business within the State of New York. The tax is based on the net income of such corporations and is to be collected at the rate prescribed in the Act. Section 219-h directs the Comptroller to pay two-thirds of all interest and penalties provided by the Act into the State treasury; the balance to be paid over quarterly to the treasurers of the several counties of the State to be distributed by such treasurers to the cities, towns and villages within the counties, as provided by the Act, but no mention is made of a school district, and no provision is made for the apportioning of any of such taxes to any school district.

It is provided by Section 219-j of such Act that after the same takes effect, "manufacturing and mercantile corporations shall not be assessed on any personal property" nor upon its capital stock, as provided by Section 12 of the Tax Law, nor be required to pay a franchise tax under Section 182 of the Tax Law, and closes with this sentence: "But if any manufacturing or mercantile corporation shall pay taxes on personal property or capital stock assessed in any tax district in the year 1917, such corporation shall be entitled to credit for the amount of such taxes so paid on its account for taxes first assessed against it under this article by the Tax Commission, not exceeding, however, the amount of such first assessment."

It would seem that if the Legislature intended that such exemption should apply to taxes payable under the provisions of Sections 410-413, or Article 33-a of the Education Law, it would have mentioned such provisions as well as Sections 12 and 182 of the Tax Law, inasmuch as such provisions of the Education Law are left intact, and without change as to the right of the school districts to assess and tax the personal property of such corporations within their districts. I think it more reasonable, more consistent and more in harmony with the general scheme of the legislation to hold that the Legislature intended that the school district should not be included within the exemption provided in Section 219-j. No reference is made in Section 219-j to such districts and no part of the taxes provided by the Act are to be paid to them. This seems significant, particularly as the provisions in the Education Law for taxing such corporations for their personal property within each district are preserved to the respective districts.

If it should be held that the personal property of such corporations is exempt, under Section 219-j, from the payment of school taxes, then it follows that the above mentioned sections of the Education Law, which clearly give the right to trustees of school districts to tax all such corporations for their personal estate, for school purposes are repealed by implication so far as such provisions apply to the taxation of personal property of such corporations for school purposes. Repeals by implication are not favored by the courts.

"When both the latter and former statute can stand together, both will stand unless the former is expressly repealed or the legislative intent to repeal is very manifest."

People ex rel. Kingsland vs. Palmer, 52 N. Y. 83.

Hawkins vs. Mayor, 64 N. Y. 18.

Watson vs. City of Kingston, 114 N. Y. 94.

Certainly the provisions of the Education Law hereinbefore referred to were not named in the Act, and there is no manifest purpose disclosed of an intention on the part of the Legislature that they should be repealed by implication. The indications are to the contrary. The failure to refer to the school law, the failure to send any of the taxes collected under the Act to the school districts, and the fact that the provisions of the school law remain intact so far as the taxation of the personal property of such corporations within the several districts is concerned, all indicate that the Legislature intended to reserve the right to the school districts to assess and tax such corporations for their personal property for school purposes.

There can be no logical reason advanced why such corporations should be exempted from paying school taxes upon their personal property as well as upon their real estate. The Legislature formulated and passed the bill, taxing their personal property for State, city, village and town purposes, and directed how such municipalities, but made no mention of school taxes, and then left upon the statute this broad and sweeping power in the hands of school district officers:

"2. The trustees shall also apportion the district taxes, upon all persons residing in the district, and upon all corporations liable to taxation therein, for the personal estate owned by them and liable to taxation."

There is no repugnancy in the two acts if each is given the force which under the well understood rules of construction are applicable. The Education Law applies to the taxation of the personal property of such corporations for school districts purposes, and Article 9-a applies to the taxation of the same class of property for State, city and village purposes.

To hold that this large volume of personal property, scattered all over the State, is exempt from the payment of all school taxes would be contrary to the long established policy of the State. Exemptions of such character are not favored or allowed unless the statute is specific or the intent of the Legislature is clear and unmistakable. This principle is so well established that the citation of authorities is unnecessary. The leading sentence of Section 219-j is sufficiently plain and explicit, standing alone, to exempt such corporations from the payment of school and all other taxes except the franchise taxes mentioned in the Article, but it must be considered in con-

nection with the purposes of the Act; the application of the taxes raised under it; the silence of the Act as to school taxes; the undisturbed condition of the Education Law, and the severe blow that is dealt to the school districts if such corporations are exempted from the payment of all school taxes upon their personal property.

It has been stated that the school districts were not considered by those who collaborated in drafting the bill. If this were the case, it only adds another reason for holding that the exemption specified in Section 219-J does not apply to taxes imposed upon the personal property of all corporations for local school purposes as provided by Sections 410-413 of the Education Law. Certainly if such taxes were not thought of or considered in the drafting of the bill, or the passage of the same by the Legislature, it cannot be claimed that there was any intent to exempt such corporations from the payment of local school taxes. It would be contrary to all the rules of construction to hold that such a large amount of personal property is exempted from taxation through inadvertence and without any intent on the part of the Legislature to allow such exemption. It cannot be possible that the courts would hold that such an amount of personal property should be exempted from taxation for local school purposes by the enactment of a law which was only intended to apply to taxes for State, city, village and town purposes and in the drafting of which, such school taxes were not considered. If it were not intended to exempt such corporations from the payment of local school taxes, and it could not have been intended unless it was considered, it cannot be claimed that they became exempted through inadvertence and by implication. Such a construction would be an absurdity. It was held in *Commonwealth vs. Kimball*, 24 Pick. 370, that "where any particular construction would lead to an absurd consequence, it will be presumed that some exception or qualification was intended by the Legislature to avoid such conclusion."

"A reasonable construction should be adopted in all cases where there is doubt or uncertainty in regard to the intention of the Legislature." *People ex rel. Wood vs. Lacombe*, 99 N. Y. 49, and numerous other cases.

It seems to me very clear that the spirit, intent and purpose of Article 9-a was to formulate a method which would impose a tax upon personal property of certain corporations for State, city, town and village purposes, and that it did not intend to impair the right of school districts to continue to tax such personal property for local school purposes. If there is doubt as to the intention of the Legislature, then it should be resolved against the claims for exemption rather than to adopt a construction which would work a repeal of an important Act by implication and exempt a large class of personal property from taxation for local school purposes.

It has been stated that if the bounds of a school district are coterminous with those of a village or city that such school districts would not be harmed by the adoption of a construction that such corporations are exempt from local taxes upon their personal property, but this does not appear to me to be sound reasoning. It is true that in such districts the amount payable under the statute would be turned over to the city, town or village authorities, and such municipalities could probably apply to it whatever purposes it might desire and could devote the whole, or such portion of it as the authorities should direct to school purposes, but even in those districts the school authorities would be at the mercy or caprice of the city, village or town authorities and might or might not receive direct benefits from such taxes. Such districts would be deprived of all right to levy taxes against a certain class of property which has heretofore been a prolific source of revenue for many districts. It is fair to assume that if the Legislature had intended that such corporation should not pay any taxes upon its personal property except that provided in Article 9-a, it would have included the school districts in the division thereof and increased the amount which should be paid under the Act to make up the loss which the districts sustained by being deprived of the right to tax locally for school purposes, the personal property of such corporations as such property had always been taxed.

The tax specified in the article is at the rate of 3% upon the net income. If a corporation has no net income, and is exempt from local school taxes, it will have no taxes to pay upon its personal property, despite the fact that it may have large value in such property within a school district. Instances have already arisen where just such conditions exist. I am also informed that there are districts in the State where such corporations have been paying upon their personal property within such districts, about 20% of all the local school taxes. Can it be possible that the Legislature intended that such school districts should be deprived of all right of taxing such volumes of personal property and not be entitled to share in the taxes raised through the process provided in Articles 9-a-7?

Taxation for general purposes and taxation for local school purposes are two distinct systems of taxation. They are both general statutes, applicable to two separate and distinct purposes. The State, county, town and highway taxes are raised under one general warrant and the local school taxes are raised under a separate and distinct warrant and the assessment and collection of such school taxes are provided for under separate and distinct provisions of law. While the general exemptions provided for in Section 4 of the Tax Law apply to the school system as well as to general taxation, it must be borne in mind that the class of property under consideration exempted from taxation under either system prior to the enactment of Chapter 726, and is not exempted from school taxes by any direct provision of such Act, and that such property is taxed by such Article for all other purposes and that it is apparent that the Legislature never intended to exempt such property from school taxes.

It was apprehended, however, that personal property in many portions of the State would have been assessed in 1917 prior to the time the statute took effect, and so the statute makes provision that franchise taxes due before Jan. 15 1917, and taxes on personal property assessed before the Act of 1917 took effect, should be paid as theretofore. The statute then proceeds:

"But if any manufacturing or mercantile corporation shall pay taxes on personal property or capital stock assessed in any tax district in the year 1917, such corporation shall be entitled to credit for the amount of such taxes so paid on its account for taxes first assessed against it under this article by the Tax Commission, not exceeding, however, the amount of such first assessment."

The result accomplished would seem to be this: A tax on personal property assessed in 1917 must be paid. But personal property of what nature? The statute declares it shall be a tax on personal property "assessed in any tax district." Now a school district is not a tax district, for it is excluded from the definition of a tax district as that definition appears in Section 2 of the Tax Law which governs the use of the word "tax district" throughout the entire Tax Law.

"Sec. 2, subd. 4. 'Tax district' as used in this chapter, means unless otherwise herein provided, a city or town of this State."

I think that the extent of the credit given outlines the extent of the exemption given. An exemption is given from the payment of taxes on personal property except where the assessment is in the year 1917. A credit is given for the payment of such taxes in a tax district. Therefore the exemption from personal property taxation must be an exemption in a tax district only which leaves the personal property of such a manufacturing or mercantile corporation still subject to taxation in a school district.

This interpretation accords with Section 219-h which directs the State Comptroller to turn back to county treasurers one-third of the amounts collected in the county to be apportioned and distributed by the county treasurer to the different cities.

"Sec. 219-h, subd. 6. As to any county not wholly included within a city the county treasurer shall within ten days after the receipt thereof pay to the chief fiscal officer of a village or to the supervisor of a town the portion of money received by him from the State Comptroller to which such city, village or town is entitled, which shall be credited by such officer to general city, village or town purposes."

Not sharing in the distribution of 3% tax paid by manufacturing and mercantile corporations, it would seem that for that very reason the authority of the school district to collect taxes on personal property of these corporations within the district was continued.

The only way we can possibly construe the statute so that manufacturing and mercantile corporations in school districts shall be exempt from the payment of taxes on their personal property for school purposes, would be to read "tax district" occurring in Section 219-j as meaning "taxing district," which entirely disregards the definition of "tax district" as found in Section 2 of the Tax Law.

I am therefore of the opinion that there is but one logical, reasonable construction to be placed upon the exemption provided in Section 219-j, and that is, that it was never intended or considered applicable to school districts and does not exempt personal property of such corporations from taxation for local school purposes, and that such manufacturing and mercantile corporations will remain liable to taxation upon their property within the several school districts, for local school purposes.

Dated Dec. 18 1917.

MERTON E. LEWIS, Attorney-General.

To Hon. John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education, Albany, N. Y.

ACQUISITION OF U. S. CITIZENSHIP BY VIRGIN ISLAND RESIDENTS.

Advices concerning the celebration on Jan. 17 by the residents of the Virgin Islands, formerly the Danish West Indies of their acquisition of United States citizenship were contained in a dispatch received by Secretary of the Navy Daniels from Rear Admiral James H. Oliver, Governor of the Islands. In his dispatch, Rear Admiral Oliver said:

This, the day when the large majority of residents of the Virgin Islands of the United States acquire American citizenship in accordance with the terms of the convention is being universally celebrated by all classes of our new citizens with appropriate ceremony. Professional, business, and laboring men and women, and in particular the little children, have absorbed a true spirit of affection and love for our country and its symbol, our flag.

I have just returned from a gathering of people, men, women, and children, assembled together to salute the flag at morning colors, to pass in parade, and to testify publicly to the patriotic spirit which animates them. The celebrations, including sports in good American fashion, are entirely self-originated by our new citizens, the Government being represented only as honored guests.

I understand the people have expressed their sentiment to the President. I send you this message only as a sincere testimonial to the splendid patriotic demonstration it has been my pleasure to witness this day in the Virgin Islands of the United States, for the honor of American citizenship is fully appreciated and correlative duties willingly assumed.

U. S. SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS CONVICTION OF EMMA GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN UNDER SELECTIVE DRAFT LAW.

The conviction of Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, found guilty in New York last July on charges of conspiring to prevent the carrying out of the Selective Draft Law, was upheld by the United States Supreme Court on Jan. 14. As made known in these columns Jan. 12, page 147, the constitutionality of the law was upheld by the United States Supreme Court on Jan. 7. In that decision the Court did not touch upon the issues raised in the pending cases and which involved charges of conspiracy to obstruct the carrying out of the Act. Berkman and Miss Goldman were found guilty of conspiring to induce persons of military age not to register for selective draft, the indictment against them having been based on articles signed by them in the publications known as "Mother Earth" and the "Blast." They were given the maximum penalty of two years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine each by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer. In sustaining the convictions in these two cases on Jan. 14 the United States Supreme Court also affirmed at the same time the conviction of Louis Kramer and Morris Becker, on charges of conspiracy to prevent persons of draft ages from registering in New York. Kramer was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine, and Becker to twenty months' imprisonment. The Supreme Court likewise sustained on Jan. 14 the Ohio decrees, sentencing Charles E. Ruthenberg, Alfred Wagenknecht and Charles Baker to one year imprisonment for violating the draft law. Ruthenberg and the other Ohio men were, it is stated, convicted on charges of conspiring to prevent Alphons J. Schue from registering under the selective service act. In order that sentences imposed by lower courts in the draft conviction cases and upheld by the Supreme Court might be carried out without delay, that tribunal on Jan. 21, according to the daily papers, ordered mandates returned at once in all the cases except those of Berkman and Emma Goldman, Feb. 21 being the date fixed as for the issuance of the latter. On Jan. 24 the Su-

preme Court was asked to grant a new hearing in the cases of Berkman and Miss Goldman. The Court, however, on Jan. 28 declined to grant a rehearing and ordered the mandate issued at once.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECIDES PORTO RICO IS NOT A TERRITORY.

Porto Rican decrees holding that island to be an organized incorporated territory of the United States, with the Federal Constitution in full force there, were reversed by the U. S. Supreme Court on Jan. 21.

The lower courts, it is said, held that the passage of the Jones Act by Congress in 1917 and which was signed by the President on March 2, granting American citizenship to Porto Ricans, was the final act incorporating that insular possession in the United States as an organized Territory. Representatives of the island government contended that, despite the grant of American citizenship, the 1917 Act purposely avoided stipulating that the whole of the Federal Constitution was applicable there.

The proceedings, it is stated, resulted from the release of Carlos Tapia and Jose Muratti, charged with murder, the lower court holding that under the Constitution they could not be held for trial except under indictments.

PROHIBITION IN THE DOMINION—ALL CANADA TO BE "DRY."

Complete prohibition will prevail throughout the Dominion of Canada, beginning May 1 next, now that the Province of Quebec, being the last to declare itself, has voted to go "dry" on that date. Such action, it is said, was decided upon at a caucus of the local government on Jan. 22.

NORTH DAKOTA LEGISLATURE RATIFIES NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

On Jan. 25 the State Senate of North Dakota, with only two dissenting votes, concurred in the House resolution ratifying the national prohibition amendment. North Dakota is the fourth State to ratify the amendment, the States of Mississippi, Virginia and Kentucky having previously done so.

NEW YORK CITY WOMEN TO VOTE AT SPECIAL ELECTIONS.

Women will be given their first opportunity to vote at a special election ordered by Governor Whitman on January 23, to be held March 5, to fill four New York City vacancies in Congress caused by the resignations of John J. Fitzgerald and Daniel J. Griffin of the Seventh and Eighth districts, Brooklyn, respectively, of Murray Hulbert of the Twenty-first district, Manhattan, and Henry Brueckner of the Twenty-second district, The Bronx.

As the result of an opinion handed down on Jan. 23 by Attorney-General Lewis the elections will be on the lines of the new districts created by the Congressional reapportionment enacted by the 1917 Legislature. The Legislature, it is said, will rush through the necessary legislation in order to provide for the registration of the women before March 5. Such legislation the Governor has said will be approved by him immediately.

A REDUCTION IN TAXES SOUGHT BY MAYOR HYLAN.

A committee representing all boroughs of New York City was appointed by Mayor Hylan on Jan. 30 to co-operate with the Tax Commissioner in revising the basis of taxation, and also to consider the situation regarding mortgage loans. The committee is to be called the Mayor's Committee on Taxation and Investigation of Mortgage Loans. Nathan Hirsch was made Chairman and other Manhattan members are William R. Hearst, William B. May, Jacob Ruppert, Jr., and Bryan L. Kennelly. The Brooklyn representatives are Charles Partridge and Sig Cederstrom, while The Bronx is represented by William C. Bergen, Queens by George J. Ryan, and Richmond by Walter S. E. Hall.

An investigation is to be made by the Committee of institutions and individual money lenders who, Mayor Hylan believes, are unduly oppressing the small owner of real estate by calling mortgages, obtaining excessive rates in case of renewal, and in general "using their power to reduce in value the most valued asset that the City of New York has."

FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

Foreign holdings of the common shares of the United States Steel Corporation showed a slight increase for the quarter ending Dec. 31 1917, the total now held being 484,190 shares, which compares with 477,109 shares held at the end of the third quarter of the year. There has also been a trifling increase in the foreign holdings of the preferred shares, the amount to Dec. 31 1917 being 140,077 shares, contrasted with 140,038 on Sept. 30 1917. Compared with the period before the war, however, the shrinkage in the foreign holdings has been very great; in the case of the common stock, while the foreign holdings now are only 484,190 shares, on March 31 1914 they aggregated as much as 1,285,636 shares. The foreign holdings of the preferred at 140,077 shares Dec. 31 compare with 312,311 on March 31 1914.

Below we furnish a detailed statement of the foreign holdings at various dates during the past four years:

FOREIGN HOLDINGS OF SHARES OF U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

Common Stock—	Dec. 31 1917.	June 30 1917.	Dec. 31 1916.	Dec. 31 1915.	Dec. 31 1914.	Mar. 31 1914.
	Africa.....	23	23	15	5	2	1
Algeria.....	43	34	34	150	340	290
Argentina.....	30	29	23	38	3	9
Australia.....	30	29	23	38	3	23
Austria-Hungary.....	472	472	472	532	690	648
Belgium.....	2,625	2,625	2,625	2,639	3,509	1,339
Bermuda.....	97	95	95	95	46	40
Brazil.....	7	7	7	7	18	17
British India.....	38	33	24	24	17	15
Canada.....	41,639	36,064	31,662	33,011	54,259	42,390
Central America.....	1	1	78	235	382	273
Chile.....	30	24	18	1	8	7
China.....	79	73	10	13	13	9
England.....	173,074	176,307	192,250	355,088	710,621	801,497
France.....	30,059	29,982	34,328	50,193	64,537	68,269
Germany.....	612	628	628	1,178	2,664	2,151
Gibraltar.....	1	1	1	1	100	100
Holland.....	229,184	229,195	234,365	238,617	342,645	357,293
Ireland.....	19	29	914	1,730	2,991	2,491
Italy.....	281	277	279	280	146	156
Japan.....	75	75	75	75	5	5
Malta.....	75	75	75	75	75	75
Mexico.....	154	154	140	250	300	25
Norway.....	20	20	20	20	70	60
Portugal.....	1	1	1	3	190	100
Russia.....	1	1	1	1	10	10
Scotland.....	75	740	482	3,435	4,208	3,708
Spain.....	300	510	510	800	1,225	1,325
Sweden.....	64	64	68	13	1	36
Switzerland.....	1,442	1,447	1,512	1,267	1,470	535
Turkey.....	10	10	10	10	16	16
Uruguay.....	10	10	10	10	10	10
Wales.....	30	35	45	315	623	503
West Indies.....	3,690	2,900	1,952	1,568	1,872	1,800
Total.....	484,190	481,342	502,632	606,631	1,193,064	1,285,636
Preferred Stock—						
Africa.....	9	9	44	55	58	37
Algeria.....	105	105	105	75	75	75
Argentina.....	19	24	24	18	11	17
Australia.....	379	370	379	403	484	484
Austria-Hungary.....	683	3,683	3,683	3,483	2,086	316
Azores.....	120	120	120	120	697	689
Belgium.....	331	339	339	341	341	341
Bermuda.....	53	25	25	25	21	2
Brazil.....	84	84	82	16	31	4
British India.....	352	357	354	119	81	80
Canada.....	36,201	34,891	35,876	36,453	34,673	35,548
Central America.....	23	23	33	237	146	149
Chile.....	23	23	23	24	12	3
China.....	50	50	50	57	42	43
Colombia.....	30	30	30	30	40	40
Denmark.....	178	140	140	140	140	140
Egypt.....	39,779	39,604	50,429	147,453	174,906	181,045
England.....	25,763	26,327	27,863	39,524	36,749	35,643
France.....	862	935	935	1,330	3,252	3,641
Germany.....	65	38	38	38	38	38
Greece.....	25,274	25,274	25,384	26,494	29,000	28,860
Holland.....	450	525	826	3,929	4,119	3,954
Ireland.....	2,028	2,023	2,185	2,148	1,678	1,718
Italy.....	61	61	61	61	81	81
Japan.....	15	15	15	15	7	7
Luxemburg.....	405	405	405	405	405	405
Mexico.....	6	16	16	16	235	269
Morocco.....	26	29	31	27	27	17
Norway.....	6	6	6	6	5	5
Portugal.....	7	7	7	33	120	120
Russia.....	252	367	734	12,256	13,747	13,253
Scotland.....	220	220	220	220	220	220
Serbia.....	880	750	710	421	432	622
Spain.....	1,136	1,136	1,136	1,130	1,137	1,137
Sweden.....	2,848	2,923	3,043	2,695	2,617	2,560
Switzerland.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Turkey.....	24	29	45	788	1,068	532
Wales.....	1,259	1,188	1,952	863	874	501
West Indies.....	140,077	142,225	156,412	274,588	309,457	312,311
Total.....	140,077	142,225	156,412	274,588	309,457	312,311

PARCEL POST CONVENTION BETWEEN U. S. AND CHILE IS TERMINATED.

Announcement of the termination of the Parcel Post Convention between the United States and Chile is made as follows by the Post Office Department:

Notice is hereby given that the Parcel Post Convention between the United States and Chile is terminated by mutual agreement between the

two postal administrations concerned in accordance with the provision contained in Article XIV. of the Parcel Post Convention in force between the United States and Chile, said termination to become effective Dec. 25 1917.

The list of countries, between which and the United States parcel post service is in operation, as published on page 131 of the Postal Guide for July 1917, is modified so as to omit Chile therefrom.

Parcels mailed in Chile before Dec. 25 1917, which are received at post offices of address in this country after Dec. 25, should be delivered to addressees subject to the usual formalities. Parcels for Chile mailed in the United States subsequent to Dec. 25 and prior to the receipt by postmasters of this notice will be allowed to go forward to destination.

Postmasters will please cause due notice of the foregoing to be taken, and the widest possible publicity to be given thereto.

OTTO PRAEGER,

Second Assistant, Postmaster General.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON AND LLOYD GEORGE.

The long-delayed peace speech of Count von Hertling, the Imperial German Chancellor, delivered before the Main Committee of the Reichstag on Jan. 24 and summarized briefly in these columns last week, has continued to be the subject of world-wide discussion, not only because of its direct and categorical reply to the peace terms enunciated by President Wilson and Lloyd George in their recent addresses, but also because of the pronounced difference in the spirit pervading von Hertling's speech and that of Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, delivered at Vienna the same day. Whereas Count Czernin's address is considered to have been decidedly conciliatory in tone, especially in its references to America and Russia, Chancellor von Hertling, treating of President Wilson's fourteen peace principles, was distinctly hostile to a majority of them. The President's expression of views, he said, "contained certain acceptable principles," but "concretely, the outline are unsatisfactory," and he demanded that "enemy leaders" set forth new proposals.

As noted in our summary on page 319 of last week's issue the German Chancellor declared in substance:

That there could be no talk of giving back Alsace-Lorraine to France;
That Germany did not desire forcible annexation of Belgium;
That adjustment of colonial claims chiefly interested England;
That the evacuation of Russian territory was a question for Russia and the Central Powers to decide;

That on the questions of open covenants of peace, freedom of the seas, removal of economic restrictions and reduction of armaments, "agreement is obtainable without difficulty," Britain's surrender of strongly fortified naval bases, however, being "highly important";

That Germany refers to Austria-Hungary the questions for adjustment of Italy's frontiers and autonomous development of the Austro-Hungarian peoples and the future of the Balkan States;

That Turkey must answer for herself the Allied terms as far as they refer to her, but may count on Germany's "energetic support";

That the Central Powers must settle the question of an independent Poland;

That discussion of the question of a league of nations must await the establishment of a durable peace.

In concluding his speech he warned the Entente that the German Army officers and men were still imbued with "the joy of battle."

The following is the German Chancellor's address in full, as published in the daily press:

Our negotiations with the Ukrainian representatives are in a more favorable position. Here, too, difficulties have yet to be overcome, but the prospects are favorable. We hope shortly to reach conclusion with Ukraine which will be in the interests of both parties and will be economically advantageous.

One result, gentlemen, might be recorded, as you all know. The Russians last month proposed to issue an invitation to all the belligerents to participate in the negotiations. Russia submitted certain proposals of a very general character. At that time we accepted the proposal to invite the belligerents to take part in the negotiations, on the condition, however, that the invitation should have a definite period for its acceptance.

At 10 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 4 the period expired. No answer had come, and as a result we were no longer under obligations and had a free hand for separate peace negotiations with Russia. Neither were we longer bound, of course, by the general peace proposals submitted to us by the Russian delegation.

Instead of the reply which was expected, but which was not forthcoming, two declarations were made by enemy statesmen—Premier Lloyd George's speech and President Wilson's speech. I willingly admit that Lloyd George altered his tone. He no longer indulges in abuse, and appears desirous of again demonstrating his ability as a negotiator, which I had formerly doubted. I cannot go so far, however, as many opinions which have been expressed in neutral countries, which would read in this speech of Lloyd George a serious desire for peace and even a friendly disposition.

It is true he declares he does not desire to destroy Germany, and never desired to destroy her. He has even words of respect for our political, economic and cultural position. But other utterances also are not lacking, and the idea continually comes to the surface that he has to pronounce judgment on Germany, charging her with being guilty of all possible crimes. That is an attitude with which we can have nothing to do, and in which we can discover no trace of a serious purpose to attain peace. We are to be the guilty ones, over whom the Entente is now sitting in judgment. That compels me to give a short review of the situation and the events preceding the war at the risk of repeating what long ago was said:

The establishment of the German Empire in the year 1871 made an end of dismemberment. By the union of its tribes the German Empire in Europe acquired a position corresponding to its economic and cultural achievements and its claims founded thereon. Bismarck crowned his work by the alliance with Austria-Hungary. It was purely a defensive alliance, so conceived and willed by the exalted allies from the first.

Not even the slightest thought of its misuse for aggressive aims ever occurred in the course of decades. The defensive alliance between Germany

and the Danube monarchy, closely connected by old traditions and allied to us by common interest, was to serve especially for maintenance of peace.

But Bismarck had even then, as he was often reproached for having, an obsession in regard to coalitions, and events of subsequent time have shown it was no vision of terror. The danger of hostile coalitions which menaced the allied Central Powers often made its appearance. By King Edward's isolation policy the dream of coalitions became a reality. The German Empire, progressing and growing in strength, stood in the way of British imperialism. In French lust of revenge and Russian aspirations of expansion this British imperialism found only too ready aid. Thus future plans, dangerous for us, were formed.

The geographical situation of Germany in itself had always brought near to us the danger of war on two fronts, and now it became increasingly visible. Between Russia and France an alliance was concluded whose participants were twice as numerous as the population of the German Empire and Austria-Hungary. Republican France lent the Russia of the Czar billions to construct strategic railways in the Kingdom of Poland in order to facilitate an advance against us. The French Republic drew on its last man for three years of service. Thus France, with Russia, built up armaments extending to the limit of the capabilities of both, thereby pursuing aims which our enemies now term imperialistic.

It would have been a neglect of duty had Germany remained a calm spectator of this game and had we not also endeavored to create an armament which would protect us against future enemies. I may, perhaps, recall that I, as a member of the Reichstag, very frequently spoke on these matters, and on the occasion of new expenditure on armament pointed out that the German people, in consenting to these, solely desired to pursue a policy of peace, and that such armaments were only imposed upon us to ward off the danger threatening from a possible enemy. It doesn't appear that any regard was paid to these words abroad.

And Alsace-Lorraine, of which Lloyd George speaks again? He speaks of the wrong Germany did in 1871 to France. Alsace-Lorraine—you need not be told, but abroad they appear still to be ignorant of things—Alsace-Lorraine comprises, as is known, for the most part purely German regions which by a century-long violence and illegality were severed from the German Empire and until finally, in 1779, the French Revolution swallowed up the last remnant. Alsace and Lorraine then became French provinces.

When in the war of 1870 we demanded back the districts which had been criminally wrested from us, that was not a conquest of foreign territory, but rightly and properly speaking what to-day is called disannexation, and this disannexation was then expressly recognized by the French National Assembly, the constitutional representatives of the French people at that time, March 29 1871, by a large majority of votes.

And in England, too, gentlemen, language quite other than is heard to-day has been heard. I can appeal to a classic witness. It is none other than the famous British historian and author, Thomas Carlyle, who, in a letter to the "Times," wrote: "No people has had such a bad neighbor as Germany has possessed during the last 400 years in France. Germany would have been mad had she not thought of erecting such a frontier wall between herself and such a neighbor when opportunity offered."

Observe that I have not repeated a very hard expression which Carlyle used about France. I know of no law of nature, no resolution of heavenly parliaments, whereby France alone of all earthly beings was not obliged to restore stolen territories if the owners from whom they had been snatched had an opportunity of reconquering them. And respected English press organs expressed themselves in a like sense. I mention, for example, the "Daily News."

I now come to President Wilson. Here, too, I recognize that the tone appears to have changed. The unanimous rejection of Mr. Wilson's attempt, in reply to the Pope's note, to sow discord between the German Government and the German people, has had its effect.

This unanimous rejection might of itself lead Mr. Wilson on the right path. A beginning to that end has perhaps been made, for now there is at any rate no longer talk about oppression of the German people by an autocratic Government and the former attacks on the house of Hohenzollern have not been repeated.

I shall not enlarge upon the distorted representation of German policy which is contained in Mr. Wilson's message, but will deal in detail with the points which Mr. Wilson lays down there, not less than fourteen points, in which he formulates his peace program; and I pray your indulgence in dealing with these as briefly as possible.

The first point is the demand that there shall be no more secret international agreements. History shows it is we above all others who would be able to agree to the publicity of diplomatic documents. I recall that our defensive alliance with Austria-Hungary was known to the whole world from 1888, while the offensive agreement of the enemy States first saw the light of publicity during the war, through the revelations of the secret Russian archives. The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are being conducted with full publicity. This proves that we are quite ready to accept this proposal and declare publicity of negotiations to be a general political principle.

In his second point, Mr. Wilson demands freedom of shipping on the seas in war and peace. This also is demanded by Germany as the first and one of the most important requirements for the future. Therefore, there is here no difference of opinion. The limitation introduced by Mr. Wilson at the end, which I need not quote textually, is not intelligible, appears superfluous and would therefore best be left out. [The limiting clause reads: "... except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action, for the enforcement of international covenants."]

It would, however, be highly important for the freedom of shipping in future if strongly fortified naval bases on important international routes, such as England has at Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, Hongkong, the Falkland Islands and many other places, were removed.

Point 3. We too are in thorough accord with the removal of economic accord with the removal of economic barriers which interfere with trade in a superfluous manner. We too condemn economic war, which would inevitably bear within it causes of future warlike complications.

Point 4. Limitation of armaments. As already declared by us, the idea of limitation of armaments is entirely discussable. The financial position of all European States after the war might most effectively promote a satisfactory solution. [Cries of "Hear, Hear."] It is therefore clear that an understanding might be reached without difficulty on the first four points of Mr. Wilson's program.

I now come to the fifth point, settlement of all colonial claims and disputes. Practical realization of Mr. Wilson's principles in the realm of reality will encounter some difficulties in any case. I believe that for the present it may be left for England, which has the greatest colonial empire, to make what she will of this proposal of her ally. This point of the program also will have to be discussed in due time, on the restitution of the world's colonial possessions, which we also demand absolutely.

Point 6. Evacuation of Russian territory. Now that the Entente has refused, within the period agreed upon by Russia, and the Quadruple Alliance, to join in the negotiations, I must in the name of the latter decline

to allow any subsequent interference. We are dealing here with questions which concern only Russia and the four allied Powers. I adhere to the hope that with recognition of self-determination for the peoples on the western frontier of the former Russian empire good relations will be established, both with these peoples and with the rest of Russia, for whom we wish most earnestly a return of order, peace and conditions guaranteeing the welfare of the country.

Point 7. Belgium. My predecessors in office repeatedly declared that at no time did the annexation of Belgium to Germany form a point in the program of German policy. The Belgian question belongs to those questions the details of which are to be settled by negotiation at the peace conference.

So long as our opponents have not unreservedly taken the standpoint that the integrity of the Allies' territory can offer the only possible basis of peace discussion I must adhere to the standpoint hitherto always adopted and refuse the removal in advance of the Belgian affair from the entire discussion.

Point 8. The occupied parts of France are a valuable pawn in our hands. Here, too, forcible annexation forms no part of the official German policy. The conditions and methods of procedure of the evacuation, which must take account of Germany's vital interests, are to be agreed upon between Germany and France.

I can only again expressly accentuate the fact that there can never be a question of dismemberment of Imperial territory. Under no fine phrases of any kind shall we permit the enemy again to take from us territory of the empire which with ever increasing intimacy has linked itself to Germanism, which has in a high gratifying manner ever and increasingly developed in an economic respect, and of whose people more than 87% speak the German mother tongue.

The questions dealt with by Mr. Wilson under points 9, 10 and 11 touch both the Italian frontier question and questions of the future development of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the future of the Balkan States, questions in which for the greater part, the interests of our ally Austria-Hungary preponderate. Where German interests are concerned we shall defend them most energetically. But I may leave the answer to Mr. Wilson's proposals on these points in the first place to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister.

Close contact with the allied dual monarchy forms the kernel of our present policy, and must be the guiding line in the future. Loyal comradeship in arms, which has stood the test so brilliantly in war time, must continue to have its effect in peace. We shall thus on our part do everything for the attainment of peace by Austria-Hungary which takes into account her just claims.

The matters touched upon by Mr. Wilson in point 12 concern our loyal, brave ally Turkey. I must in no wise forestall her statesmen in their attitude. The integrity of Turkey and the safeguarding of her capital, which is connected closely with the question of the straits, are important and vital interests of the German Empire also. Our ally can always count upon our energetic support in this matter.

Point 13 deals with Poland. It was not the Entente—which had only empty words for Poland and before the war never interceded for Poland with Russia—but the German Empire and the Austro-Hungarian monarchy who liberated Poland from the Czaristic regime which was crushing her national characteristics. It may thus be left to Germany and Austria-Hungary and Poland to come to an agreement on the future constitution of this country. As the negotiations and communications of the last year prove, we are on the road to this goal.

The last point, the 14th, deals with a bond of the nations. Regarding this point I am sympathetically disposed, as my political activity shows, toward every idea which eliminates for the future a possibility or a probability of war, and will promote a peaceful and harmonious collaboration of nations. If the idea of a bond of nations, as suggested by President Wilson, proves on closer examination really to be conceived in a spirit of complete justice and complete impartiality toward all, then the Imperial Government is gladly ready, when all other pending questions have been settled, to begin the examination of the basis of such a bond of nations.

Gentlemen, you have acquainted yourselves with the speech of Premier Lloyd George and the proposals of President Wilson. I must repeat what I said at commencement: We now must ask ourselves whether these speeches and proposals breathe a real and earnest wish for peace. They certainly contain certain principles for a general world peace, to which we also assent, and which might form the starting point and aid negotiations.

When, however, concrete questions come into the question, points which for us are of decisive importance, their peace will be less observable. Our enemies do not desire to destroy Germany, but they cast covetous eyes on parts of our allies' lands. They speak with respect of Germany's position, but their conception ever afresh finds expression as if we were the guilty who must do penance and promise improvement. Thus speaks the victor to the vanquished, he who interprets all our former expressions of a readiness for peace as merely a sign of weakness.

The leaders of the Entente must first renounce this standpoint and this deception. In order to facilitate this I would like to recall what the position really is. They may take it from me that our military position was not so favorable as it now is. Our highly gifted army leaders face the future with undiminished confidence in victory. Throughout the whole army, in the officers and the men, lives unbroken the joy of battle.

I will remind you of the words I spoke Nov. 29 in the Reichstag. Our repeatedly expressed willingness for peace and the spirit of reconciliation revealed by our proposals must not be regarded by the Entente as a license permitting the indefinite lengthening of the war. Should our enemies force us to prolong the war they will have to bear the consequences resulting from it.

If the leaders of the enemy Powers really are inclined toward peace let them revise their program once again, or, as Premier Lloyd George said, proceed to reconsideration.

If they do that and come forward with fresh proposals, then we will examine them carefully, because our aim is no other than the re-establishment of a lasting general peace. But this lasting general peace is not possible so long as the integrity of the German Empire and the security of her vital interests and the dignity of our fatherland are not guaranteed. Until that time we must quietly stand by each other and wait.

As to our purpose, gentlemen, we are all one. Regarding methods of "moralities," there may be differences of opinion, but let us shelve all those differences. Let us not fight about formulas, which always fall short in the mad course of world events, but above the dividing line of party controversies let us keep our eyes on one mutual aim—the welfare of the fatherland.

Let us hold together the Government and the nation, and victory will be ours. A good peace will and must come.

The German nation bears in an admirable manner the sufferings and the burdens of a war which now is in its fourth year. In connection with these burdens and sufferings I think especially of the sufferings of the small artisans and the lowly paid officials. But you all, men and women, will hold and see it through.

With your political knowledge you do not allow yourselves to be fooled by catch phrases. You know how to distinguish the realities of life and the promises of dreams.

Such a nation cannot go under. God is with us and will be with us also in the future.

SCHEIDEMANN WARNS GERMAN MILITARY LEADERS TO MAKE PEACE.

Following the address on peace terms by Chancellor von Hertling, in the German Reichstag on Jan 24, Philipp Scheidemann, leader of the majority Socialists and heretofore generally a strong supporter of the Government's policy, made a fiery speech in which he warned the military leaders that if they did not bring about peace between Germany and Russia they "would be hurled from power." He further asserted, according to a press dispatch from Amsterdam, that the chief result of the U-boat campaign had been to bring the United States into the war, and that this had prevented the general peace that would have followed the Russian revolution. Furthermore, he said, the conquest of France and England would not now mean peace, for the Central Powers "would still have to conquer America. The reply of Scheidemann, as published in "Vorwaerts," said:

"Two chief arguments were advanced by the militarist party for the prolongation of the war, namely the success of the U-boats and the strength of our army. But these were to have given us a decisive victory in six months, according to the announcement made in 1916.

"Alas, that period has long since passed, and while the U-boat has admittedly harmed England enormously, its chief visible effect has been the entry of America into the war.

"If the United States had not entered the war we may be sure the Russian revolution would long ago have brought a general peace.

"What about the army? Suppose the army should capture Calais and Paris, would that mean peace? I say 'No.'

"Suppose the army conquered France and England; would that mean peace? I say 'No,' for we would still have to conquer America."

Herr Scheidemann fiercely attacked the militarist leaders, asserting that their attitude toward Austria was likely to lose for Germany her last friend.

"If our Government leaders cannot free us from these 'patriots,'" said the Social Democratic leader, "they had better go. I warn them that if they do not bring us peace with Russia they will be hurled from power."

Herr Scheidemann held that an agreement was easily possible on eleven points of President Wilson's statement.

"But Mr. Wilson must be told plainly," the speaker said, "that Alsace is Germany's and will remain so. If one clear word is spoken regarding Belgium England's war-mongering will end. An honorable, complete reinstatement of Belgium is our duty."

"I cannot see the day," Herr Scheidemann went on, "when Germany will say to the Entente: 'We accept your terms. We are beaten.' But just as little can I see the day when England, France and the United States will say the same to us."

Regarding relations between Germany and Austria, Herr Scheidemann said that an indication of the Austrian feeling toward the present German regime might be gathered from the fact that during the recent demonstrations in Vienna the Austrian Emperor was never once attacked by speakers, but that the German Emperor was openly and repeatedly insulted. This was due, he said, to attacks of the German junkers on Austria. He said the junker press had been demanding that "Germany should be freed from Austria."

Touching on President Wilson's peace terms, Herr Scheidemann said:

"Regarding Alsace, there is nothing for us to redress. It will remain ours. But as for Belgium, let us cease meddling in Flemish politics.

"Let us seek in honor to save the world from new bloodshed in the spring. Let us give up illusions on both sides. Remembering that the feeling among our people is most serious.

"If you permit the Russian negotiations to break up and the people's hope to be disappointed, what else can be expected but catastrophe?"

COUNT CZERNIN OUTLINES AUSTRIA-HUNGARY'S POSITION ON PEACE.

On Jan. 24, the same day that Chancellor von Hertling delivered his peace speech before the German Reichstag, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, delivered a notable address on the same topic before the Reichsrath at Vienna. In this address, which was decidedly conciliatory in tone, Count Czernin expressed the opinion that the recent proposals of President Wilson were "an approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view," and later on he invited President Wilson "to use his great influence to make the Entente countries declare on their part the terms on which they were ready to speak." After discussing President Wilson's terms in detail, Count Czernin said:

We, therefore, are in agreement in the main. Our views are identical not only on the broad principles regarding a new organization of the world after the war, but also on several concrete questions, and differences which still exist do not appear to me to be so great that a conversation regarding them would not lead to enlightenment and a rapprochement.

This situation, which doubtless arises from the fact that Austria-Hungary on the one side and the United States on the other are composed of States whose interests are at least at variance with one another, tempts one to ask if an exchange of ideas between the two Powers could not be the point of departure for a personal conversation among all States which have not yet joined in peace negotiations.

On page 319 of our last week's issue we gave a brief outline of Count Czernin's address, based on the early cabled summaries. Below we give the address in more extended form as published in the New York "Sun" of Jan. 26:

Count Czernin, who is quoted as speaking before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Austrian delegation, said that he considered it his first

duty to present a faithful report of the peace negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk, to correlate the different phases of the events which had occurred previous to them and to draw from them conclusions which were logical and justified. As a reply to those who found the course of the negotiations too slow Count Czernin explained the difficulties attending them, difficulties of which one could not even give an approximate idea.

He dwelt upon the entire difference between the Brest-Litovsk negotiations and any previously known to history, one of the chief differences being the publicity given to the various phases of the negotiations, the details of which were daily telegraphed throughout the entire world.

"It is quite natural, in view of the nervousness which prevails all over the globe," Count Czernin said, "that they should produce the effect of electric shocks which agitate public opinion. We are in no doubt as to the inconvenience of this system, but nevertheless we yielded to the Russian Government's desire for publicity because we have nothing to hide. If we had wished to keep to the former secret system, that might have created a false impression."

Count Czernin emphasized the fact that to counterbalance this publicity it was necessary for the public as well as its leaders to remain calm. The business would be conducted to the end with coolness, he asserted, and would achieve good results if the peoples of the dual monarchy supported their responsible delegates at the conference.

Count Czernin went on to declare that the basis of the negotiations between Austria-Hungary and what he alluded to as the various recently created Russian States was peace without annexations or indemnities.

"I shall not abandon this program," he announced, "and those who thought I should allow myself to be led away from the path which I determined upon are bad psychologists. I have never left public opinion in the least doubt as to the path which I am following and I have never allowed myself to be diverted an inch from this path, either to the right or to the left."

"While the Pan-Germans and all those in the monarchy who take them as their model have honored me with their undoubted support, I am considered by those who wish peace at any price as being in favor of war. But neither the one side nor the other has ever worried me. Their insults are, on the contrary, my only distractions in these serious times."

"I declare once again that I demand not a square meter or a kreutzer [an Austrian coin valued at two-fifths of a cent in American money] from Russia, and that if Russia, as seems to be the case, adopts the same point of view peace ought to result."

"Those who wish peace at any price might be able to cast doubts upon my loyalty if I did not tell them to their face with the same categorical frankness that I shall never agree to conclude a peace exceeding the limits which I have just indicated. If our Russian interrogators asked us to cede territories and pay indemnities I should continue the war despite the desire for peace which I share as much as you, or I should resign if I were unable to make my opinion prevail."

The Minister said the two most serious difficulties which are the cause of the negotiations not proceeding as quickly as every one could wish were:

"That we are not dealing with one interrogator, but have to negotiate with various newly created Russian states—with Russia as represented by Petrograd, with the Ukraine, with Finland and with the Caucasus directly, and with others who for the moment are not represented at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations."

"With the Ukraine we already have advanced far. We have come to an understanding on the basis of no annexations or indemnities, and we already have agreed to a great extent that commercial relations should be resumed, as they ought to be; but the great difficulty is that the Ukrainian Republic has adopted this principle on the understanding that in negotiating with us she is negotiating as a completely independent State and with absolute autonomy, while the Russian delegation asserts that as the frontiers of the Ukraine have not yet been definitely fixed Russia has a right to take part in our negotiations with the Ukrainian delegation, a right which the latter does not wish to admit."

"Uncertainty as to the internal situation in Russia is causing considerable delay, but we also have overcome this difficulty, and I believe that an early date will see the way free for a resumption of the negotiations."

Count Czernin confessed that he did not know what the situation was today. M. Joffe, Chairman of the Russian peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk, had notified the delegation of the Central Powers that the delegation of the Republic of workmen and peasants of Ukraine, which sits at Kharkov, did not recognize the Kiev Rada as representing the Ukrainian people, and would not recognize any agreement made by that Rada and that the republic of workmen and peasants was sending its own delegation to Brest-Litovsk to support the delegation of all Russia.

"There is a new difficulty," said Count Czernin, "because we do not wish to meddle in the internal affairs of Russia, but if the way is once cleared other difficulties will not arise. We will agree with the Ukrainian Republic that the old frontiers of Russia and Austria-Hungary also will apply to the Ukraine."

"Regarding the Poland frontier, which up to the present has not been exactly fixed, we do not desire anything at all from this new State."

Count Czernin said he would willingly have seen Poland participating in the peace negotiations, for in this view Poland was an independent State.

"But," he added, "as the Russian Government did not recognize the present Polish Government as qualified to represent their country, we, in order not to cause conflict, did not insist. The question certainly is important, but it undoubtedly is more important still to remove difficulties which are calculated to delay the negotiations."

"Another difficulty undoubtedly is the divergence of view between Germany and the Russian Government on the interpretation of the right of the Russian peoples to decide their own destinies in the territories occupied by German troops. Germany has no intention of making any territorial conquest by violence at the expense of Russia, but the difference of opinion is of a twofold character. Germany adopts the legitimate point of view that the numerous expressions of the will of the people for independence and autonomy, as evinced by legislative corporations and communal representatives in occupied provinces, should be considered as the provisional basis of the opinion of the peoples, which subsequently could be ascertained by popular vote on extended bases."

"The Russian Government still opposes this point of view as regards Courland, Lithuania and the Polish provinces. Another difference of opinion arises from the Russian demand for the withdrawal of all German troops and administrations from occupied territories before a popular vote is taken."

"In my opinion, the difference is not so serious as to justify a rupture in the negotiations, but negotiations of this character cannot be finished in one night. When peace has been concluded with Russia it will no longer be possible, in my opinion, to prevent for long the conclusion of a general peace, in spite of the efforts of the Entente statesmen."

"Although I am under no delusion and know that the fruit of peace cannot be matured in twenty-four hours, nevertheless I am convinced that it is now maturing and that the question whether or not an honorable general peace can be secured is merely a question of resistance."

"President Wilson's peace offer confirms me in this opinion. Naturally an offer of this kind cannot be regarded as a matter acceptable in every detail, for that obviously would render any negotiations superfluous."

"I think there is no harm in stating that I regard the recent proposals of President Wilson as an appreciable approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view, and that to some of them Austria-Hungary joyfully could give her approval. But she must first lay down this principle—that in so far as these propositions concern her allies, whether in the case of Germany's possession of Belgium or in the case of Turkey—Austria-Hungary, faithful to her engagements to fight to the end in defense of her allies, will defend the possessions of her war allies as she would her own. That is the standpoint of our allies, in regard to which there is perfect reciprocity."

Count Czernin proceeded to state that he must politely, but categorically, refuse dictation as to the manner in which Austria and Hungary should manage their internal administration, and he asserted that there was not a more democratic parliament in the world than the Austrian Parliament, which, in agreement with the other authorized constitutional organizations, alone has the right to decide the internal affairs of Austria.

Referring to President Wilson's peace program, Count Czernin said that he had no objection to the suppression of secret diplomacy, although he doubted whether that method was in every case the most practical or rapid way to arrive at results. The public discussion of diplomatic treaties might, for example, in the case of economic agreements, make impossible the conclusion of such agreements, which are nothing but commercial transactions, and might increase friction between two States.

"It is the same in the case of political agreements," the Foreign Minister continued. "If by the suppression of secret diplomacy is meant that there should no longer be any secret treaties I have no objection to make to the realization of this idea, although I do not know how one can execute and control this organization. But these are supplementary details which could be discussed."

Count Czernin said as to the second point in President Wilson's peace aims, freedom of the seas, the President had responded to the views of all, and that he (Czernin) absolutely and entirely supported this paragraph. Regarding paragraph 3 in President Wilson's proposals—the removal of economic barriers and the establishment of equality of trade conditions—Count Czernin said:

"This article, which pronounces in a formal manner hostility against a future economic war, is so just and reasonable and its application so often has been urged by us, that we have nothing to add to it."

Count Czernin said that article four of President Wilson's proposals, which demanded the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety, "expresses in a particularly clear and just manner the necessity of bringing rivalries in armament to the limit already indicated in the present profession of faith, and therefore I greet with gratitude any voice which makes itself heard in the sense of my previous statement."

Turning again to Russia, the Minister said:

"We already have shown by acts we desire good neighborly relations with Russia."

On the subject of Italy, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania Count Czernin repeated what he already had said to the Hungarian delegation.

"I refuse to place a premium on the military adventures of our enemy," said the Minister. "I refuse to make our enemies, who obstinately persist in wishing to wage war until a final victory by one side, concessions by which the monarchy would permanently suffer and which would give them an infinite advantage in being able to drag on the war, relatively without risk."

Count Czernin then invited President Wilson to use his great influence to make the Entente nations declare on their side the conditions on which they were ready to speak, and added:

"I will speak as freely and frankly as I have done here with President Wilson, and will with all those who would like to speak. But naturally the duration of the war will not be without its influence on this situation."

"Italy is a striking illustration of this. Before the war Italy had the opportunity of realizing a great territorial expansion without firing a shot. She refused this and joined in the war. She has lost hundreds of thousands in killed or wounded and millions of money in war expenses and destroyed her riches. Her population is in distress and misery—all this solely in order to lose the advantage which she would have been able to gain."

Count Czernin proceeded: "We also are supporters of an independent Polish State, which would include all territories and populations which indisputably are Polish. On this point also we believe we should quickly come to an understanding with President Wilson."

"Finally, in his idea of a league of peoples the President probably will meet with no opposition in the monarchy. We therefore are in agreement in the main. Our views are identical not only on the broad principles regarding a new organization of the world after the war, but also on several concrete questions, and differences which still exist do not appear to me to be so great that a conversation regarding them would not lead to enlightenment and a rapprochement."

"This situation, which doubtless arises from the fact that Austria-Hungary on the one side and the United States on the other are composed of States whose interests are at least at variance with one another, tempts one to ask if an exchange of ideas between the two Powers could not be the point of departure for a personal conversation between all States which have not yet joined in peace negotiations."

"I now return to the most important point of the declaration which I have made—the negotiations with Russia and particularly with the Ukraine. I wish to use the peace with those Russian States which possess foodstuffs available for export to assist our population. I do not wish out of any hysterical anxiety to conclude a peace some days or a week earlier to have to give up this advantage for our population."

"It is necessary to ascertain whether the Ukrainian negotiators can send us goods, and, if so, what goods, and how. The Ukraine, for her part, does not wish to conclude an agreement after a treaty of peace has been concluded, but at the time of its conclusion, but the uncertainty of the position in which the new States find themselves naturally has caused some delay in the negotiations."

"If you attack me in the rear, if you compel me to conclude an agreement in great haste, then we shall derive no economic advantage, and our population will have to forego the advantages which they might derive from the conclusion of peace."

"If you create the totally erroneous impression among our enemies that we must absolutely conclude peace immediately—a peace at any price—then we shall not have a single bushel of wheat. I repeat for the tenth time that it is not a question of imperialistic aims or of annexationist plans. It is a question of assuring for our population the reward they have deserved for their energetic resistance."

"Our associates are good calculators and will observe carefully whether or not you take away my liberty of action. If you spoil peace, if you wish to do without imports of cereals, then it is logical that pressure should be brought to bear by speeches, strikes, resolutions and demonstrations. If not it is a mistake and utterly false to say that we are in such a situation

that we ought rather to conclude a bad peace without economic advantages to-day than a good peace to-morrow with its attendant advantages.

"The transport organization difficulties will be surmounted. The strikes make the crisis more severe and the arrival of food and coal more difficult. That is to strike a blow against oneself, and those who believe that they are hastening peace by such methods are deceiving themselves terribly."

Count Czernin mentioned the rumor that the Government itself was not unconnected with the strikes, and said:

"As the Government wishes exactly the same thing as the majority in the monarchy—that is, to obtain as quickly as possible an honorable peace without annexationist aims—it is folly to attack it from behind and to embarrass and perplex it. Those who try to do that are not fighting the Government, but, as if blind, are fighting the people who may pretend to aid and themselves."

Count Czernin finally asked for a vote of confidence, and concluded: "Nothing but a feeling of duty and confidence in the Emperor and the majority delegation is keeping me to my post. No Minister of Foreign Affairs can conduct negotiations of this importance if he does not know, if the whole world does not know, that he is supported by the confidence of the majority of the constitutional organs."

"Now, if you have confidence in me to conduct peace negotiations, then you ought to assist me. If you have not that confidence, then you ought to dismiss me. There is no third way."

Some little excitement was caused by the publication in the daily papers of Jan. 28 of a dispatch from The Hague dated Jan. 27, and quoting the "Cologne Gazette" to the effect that Count Czernin's speech to the Austrian delegates had already been laid before President Wilson when he delivered it. We give the dispatch as follows, as printed in the New York "Times":

The Hague, Jan. 27.—The "Cologne Gazette" publishes the following dispatch from its Vienna correspondent:

"Count Czernin's statement to the Austrian delegations to-day that the text of his speech had already been laid before President Wilson when he delivered it has created a sensation here. It is taken to confirm the view that Czernin's reply to Wilson represented a step which had already been taken along a line intended to lead to inducing the Western Powers to come to a discussion of terms with Germany."

Official denial was promptly made, however, by the State Department at Washington, that any recent communication had been received from Count Czernin by President Wilson, either direct or through neutral diplomatic channels. It is not believed that Count Czernin took any steps to have his speech sent to Washington through the good offices of any of the neutral Powers, and this opinion was strengthened on Jan. 29 when the Washington Government received and made public the following except from an article in the "Berliner Tageblatt" of Jan. 28:

It would be wrong to take Czernin's statements too literally and to believe that the American President received directly or indirectly from Austria a special report on the speech. The facts are as follows:

A Socialist delegate requested Czernin to transmit his reply to Wilson through the intermediary of a neutral country. Czernin refused, saying that Wilson would get the speech immediately by telegraph. Thus the expression "at the same hour" is not to be taken literally. With the exception of the Czechs and the Socialists, who preferred direct communication to Wilson, all others were satisfied with Czernin's reply. It can be reiterated that there was no direct communication and that the good offices of neutral Powers were not requested.

JAPAN'S POSITION IN THE WAR—TIME NOT YET COME TO TAKE UP PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The statement that "not only has Japan not received up to this day any proposition from any Allied Power whatsoever concerning peace conditions, but we do not believe the time has yet come definitely to take up negotiations," was made before both houses of the Japanese Parliament on Jan. 22 by Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister. He added that it was "entirely superfluous to declare that Japan will continue with loyalty to support her allies with every means of assistance materially possible." Referring to the widely differing bases of peace announced by the belligerents the Foreign Minister stated that "so long as the views are thus widely apart there is little hope of peace in the near future."

He also had something to say with regard to the special Japanese mission which visited the United States last year; the members, he stated, exchanged frank views with the American authorities, and the result was the establishment of a full mutual accord with regard to military co-operation. The following is the account of a speech made by the Foreign Minister, as received in press dispatches here Jan. 26:

The great war which has bathed Europe in blood for the last three years continues its grievous course, and it would seem difficult to predict the end. The valiant sea and land forces of all our friendly Allied Powers have fought throughout these long years amidst sufferings of every kind with super-courage and unalterable confidence which call for the admiration and esteem of the entire world.

Japan, faithful to her international engagements, has made every effort to aid the Entente Allies to secure the objects of the war and has co-operated by every possible means with her military and navy.

I am happy to be able to state that Japan's co-operation is highly appreciated by the peoples and the Governments of the Entente Allies. Our alliance with Great Britain always has been the fundamental basis of our foreign policy. It was, above all things, the reason why Japan participated in this war. Since then Japan has spared no effort to assist her ally. It is an undeniable fact that the relations existing between our two countries have become more firmly cemented and more intimate.

We are unable to foresee now what may be the situation in the world after the war, but it is certain that while the common interests of Japan and Great Britain in Asia exist the Governments and peoples of the two nations will understand more and more the necessity of a loyal maintenance of the alliance, and I am firmly convinced that this should be the guiding principle of our nation.

With regard to our policies toward China, I, on a previous occasion, declared the Japanese Government had no intention of interfering or taking sides in internal political dissensions in China. The Japanese Government will maintain good relations with a stable Government in China without regard to party or faction. Such a stable Government will have always our assistance and recognition so long as the attitude and policies of that Government are compatible with the interests of our country. Since this statement was made the Government scrupulously has followed the course outlined. We now are able to greatly felicitate ourselves upon the appreciable improvement in the relations resulting therefrom.

One thing I desire particularly to speak of, namely, the decision taken by our neighbor [China] to declare war against Germany in August 1917. The increased German power was the greatest menace to the security of the Far East. All the Powers having large interests bordering on the Pacific recognized the danger. It was for this reason that Japan forced Germany from Tsing-tao. China recognized that her interests marched with ours, and I wish now with you gentlemen to extend the heartiest congratulations to China for her wisdom in deciding to place herself resolutely in the camp of the Entente Allies.

The Chinese Government expressed a desire to increase the customs tax, to suspend indemnity payments, and also to modify certain conditions. Japan, therefore, in accord with all the interested Powers, and wishing to show sympathy with China in recognizing the just demands, acceded to these requests.

The question of the customs increase required careful regulation, and a conference of delegates of the Powers interested has now gathered at Shanghai for a discussion of the details. The Government will convey to you the results of this conference as soon as possible.

The Government last year sent a special mission to America for the purpose of conveying our sincere felicitations and at the same time to consult with the American officials regarding the co-operation of the two countries in the European war. The members of that mission exchanged frank views with the American authorities and the result was the establishment of a full mutual accord with regard to military co-operation.

Profiting by this opportunity the Chinese question was made the subject of a full and frank discussion. Being convinced of the sincerity of our determination to maintain and safeguard the independence of China and the integrity of Chinese territory, the American Government gave recognition to the special Japanese position in regard to China. Official notes were exchanged between the two Governments. Japan and America may well feel gratification at this outcome of the negotiations, because it demonstrates that the relations which already were cordial have been cemented more closely.

For some time there existed a certain doubt in America with regard to Japan's intentions toward China, while at the same time it is a fact, clearly proved, that by intrigues and underhand methods our enemies conspired to create antagonism between the two nations. It is an inestimable result obtained by our mission that it has been able to convince the people of the United States of the true sentiments of Japan and thus dissipate all misunderstandings. I desire to express the profound gratitude of the nation and Government of Japan for the reception and treatment, so spontaneous and warm, extended by the American Government to our mission.

With regard to Russia, events have followed quickly. The Government which is at present in power already has concluded an armistice with our enemies and appears to be at the point of signing a separate peace. Information reaching us regarding the negotiations are more or less contradictory. We are unable to secure definite information, but it will be necessary to exercise extreme prudence in considering measures which we may be called upon to take. We are unable to say whether the negotiations at Brest-Litovsk will reach a definite conclusion, but in view of the friendly relations hitherto existing between Japan and Russia, the Japanese Government earnestly hopes the Russian nation will be able to establish a strong and stable government without prejudice to the interests of their allies or the honor and prestige of Russia.

In this connection the enemy powers have frequently attempted by indirect means to draw the Entente Powers into partnerships, but it is necessary to regard with much circumspection alleged proffers of peace from our enemies. We know from declarations of our friends and allies what they consider the basis of future peace. These differ appreciably from those well known to be the objects of our enemy.

We must conclude, then, that so long as the views are thus widely apart, there is little hope of peace in the near future. Nevertheless, I desire to show you the position of the Imperial Government regarding peace. You know that by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance the two countries have engaged reciprocally not to conclude a separate peace. At the outset Japan adhered to the Declaration of London of Sept. 5 1914, which obliges the signatory Powers and those which may hereafter adhere to make peace only in common, and to consult mutually upon conditions proposed by the enemies. Not only has Japan not received up to this day any proposition from any Allied Power whatsoever concerning peace conditions, but we do not believe the time has yet come definitely to take up negotiations.

Japan is continuing to exert every effort to co-operate. It is entirely superfluous to declare that Japan will continue with loyalty to support her allies with every means of assistance materially possible. This would merely be honorably carrying out the duties and the obligations of loyalty toward our allies.

Gentlemen, the responsibility for maintenance of the security of the Far East lies entirely with Japan. It is proper that we should not hesitate at a moment's notice to take necessary steps in the event that our seniority should be menaced. I will add that in order to assure lasting peace in the future we are firmly convinced that Japan must not recoil from any sacrifice she may be called upon to make in the war.

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

The Russian situation has not become cleared as a result of the events of the past week. Following the decision of the Russian delegates to the conference at Brest-Litovsk to reject the German terms, the Bolshevik Government referred the question of war or peace to the All-Russian Congress of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates. Foreign Minister Leon Trotzky, in an extended address before that body, explained the present status of the negotiations with Germany. The Germans, he said, had marked their intentions with fine words, but were in reality demanding all

they could get. "They thought Russia needed peace at any price," Trotzky said. "They were mistaken. This is not the position of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Government. We still insist on a democratic peace. When the nation has become exhausted, and when all the efforts that have been made have proved unsuccessful, then it might be possible for the nation to conclude an undemocratic peace, but the present Government has not yet reached that position. But if, under force of circumstances, it would be forced to sign an undemocratic peace, it would never tell the people that it was a democratic peace." With regard to further steps in the negotiations, Trotzky asked to be allowed a free hand. In any case, he said, he would not sign an undemocratic peace.

Press dispatches from Petrograd on Jan. 28 reported that resolutions were adopted by the Congress which, while deploring the imperialistic tone of the German peace terms, approved all the actions of the Russian delegates and charged the Government to continue the negotiations. Trotzky has returned to Brest-Litovsk, where the peace conference was to have been resumed on Jan. 29, but was postponed for another day at the request of the Russian delegates.

Meantime internal conditions in Russia seem to be going from bad to worse. In Petrograd there is said to be a serious epidemic of typhus and kindred diseases, due to malnutrition and bad sanitary conditions, while all the organizations concerned with public health have either been abolished or have ceased operations because of the revolution.

The smoldering revolution in Finland has blazed up in full fury and threatens to form one of the bloodiest incidents of the Russian revolution, according to dispatches to London from Haparanda, Viborg and other points by way of Stockholm. The uprising seems to be most pronounced in the eastern provinces. The Bolsheviki are aiding the revolutionaries against the so-called bourgeois government of the country. All the foreign consuls have left Helsingfors and sharp fighting is reported around Viborg. A Provisional Social Democratic Government has been formed at Helsingfors, headed by Senator Kullerwo Manner, with M. Sirola as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and O. Tokoi, the former Premier, as Minister of Food Supplies. The members of the Finnish Government, including the former Senators, are reported to be safe. They have notified Sweden that the Government cannot be responsible for the lives of Swedish subjects, of whom there are 400,000 in Finland. All of Southern Finland as far as Tammerfors, is reported to be in the hands of the Red Guards, but the Government troops, having vanquished the Red Guards in Northern Finland, are now marching southward.

In Ukraina (Southern Russia) civil war is also raging, with the Bolsheviki forces apparently gradually extending the area they control. An Associated Press dispatch reports that by a vote of 308 to 4 the Ukrainian Central Rada (which opposes the Bolsheviki) has decided to proclaim the complete independence of the Ukraine republic. The proclamation reproaches the Petrograd commissioners for delaying peace and for invoking the so-called new "holy war," and adds that the Ukraine wishes to live on terms of concord and friendship with Rumania, Turkey and other neighboring Powers.

A wireless dispatch from Brest-Litovsk, however, quotes a declaration of the representatives of the Workmen's and Peasants' Government of Ukraine as saying:

The general Secretariat of the Central Ukrainian Rada can in no case be recognized as representative of the whole Ukrainian people. The declaration adds that the Brest-Litovsk representatives fully agree with the Council of People's Commissaries and in conjunction with the Quadruple Alliance.

The strained relations between Rumania and the Bolshevik Government at Petrograd have culminated in a complete break in diplomatic relations. It was announced at Petrograd on Jan. 28 that the Rumanian Legation and all representatives would be sent out of Russia "by the shortest route." General Steherbatcheff, commanding the Russian forces in Rumania, has been outlawed as an "enemy of the people." He was suspected of working with the Ukrainians and the Rumanians against the Bolsheviki. There has been heavy fighting between Rumanian troops and certain Russian regiments which were attempting to return to Russia through Rumanian territory. In his address before the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, Leon Trotzky accused the Rumanians of plotting to seize the Russian Province of Bessarabia, and the city of Kishinev was reported to be surrounded by Rumanian troops.

NEW HUNGARIAN MINISTRY.

The resignation of the Hungarian Cabinet on account of failure to obtain necessary support for the military program was reported in an Associated Press dispatch from London on Jan. 16. A dispatch from Budapest on Jan. 27 reported that King Charles had accepted the resignations and charged the retiring Premier Wekerle with the reorganization of the Ministry. The new Cabinet is reported to be composed as follows:

Minister of the Court, Count Aladar Zieby.
Minister of Instruction, Count Albert Apponyi.
Minister of Defence, General Alexander von Sturmay.
Minister of Interior, Johan Toth.
Minister of Croatia, Karl Unkelhauser.
Minister of Justice, Wilhelm Vassonyi.
Minister of Commerce, Joseph Szyrenyl.
Ministers without portfolio, Bela Poeldes, Count Oriz Esterhazy and Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz.

SEPARATE PEACE AGREEMENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED BY RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

Reports that a separate peace agreement had been signed by Russia and Bulgaria were credited to the "Bund" in a Berne dispatch of Jan. 10. This dispatch said:

A Bulgarian correspondent of the "Bund" says Premier Radoslavoff read the following dispatch from Brest-Litovsk, in Parliament:

"War between Russia and Bulgaria ceases. Diplomatic and economic relations between Russia and Bulgaria are resumed. Russia recognizes Bulgaria's right to nominate a delegate to an international Danube commission. The first peace is thus concluded, with the consent of Bulgaria's allies."

The "Bund" says Bulgaria has appointed a Minister to Petrograd and a Consul-General to be stationed at Odessa, and has ordered the resumption of navigation to Odessa.

The dispatch also sets out:

Bulgaria took part with Germany, Austria and Turkey in the first negotiations at Brest-Litovsk, and it has been assumed that no peace terms would be agreed to by the Central Powers except in concert. Advices yesterday, however, giving the names of those who took part in the first session of the Brest-Litovsk conferences when they were resumed this week made no mention of a Bulgarian representative. King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is credited with opposing the formula of peace without annexations or indemnities, declaring that Bulgaria should retain the territory she had won. This would not interfere with a peace between Russia and Bulgaria, however, inasmuch as the territory Bulgaria desires consists of parts of Servia and Rumania. Premier Radoslavoff was quoted in a Sofia dispatch last month to the effect that Bulgaria had accepted the Russian proposals, providing for ending the war, restoring commercial treaties in effect before the war, and settling the Danube question.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE DECLARES GREAT BRITAIN "MUST GO ON OR GO UNDER."

Besides giving the Government's reasons as to the necessity of raising more men for the army, David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, in addressing on Jan. 18 the final conference of the representatives of the trades unions affected by the Man Power Bill which passed the House of Commons on Jan. 17, also referred at length to his own and President Wilson's speech regarding the war aims of the Allies and the United States. The Premier advised his hearers that there was no other alternative for raising men except that of raising the military age or sending wounded men again to the firing line. Declaring that "we are fighting now against privilege claimed by a military caste," Lloyd George asserted that "if any man standing in my place can find an honorable, equitable and just way out of this conflict without fighting it through, for Heaven's sake let him tell me. My own conviction is this—the people either must go on or go under." The following is the Associated Press account of the British Premier's speech:

After thanking the representatives for the spirit in which they had met the Government, the Premier said there was no other alternative for raising men except those of raising the military age or sending wounded men again to the firing line.

As to the urgency of raising more men, Mr. Lloyd George said that he and his colleagues, who were on the watch tower, could not deny it, and that unless the need had been urgent they would not have brought forward the demand now.

"There are men who thought it should have been done before," said Lloyd George. "There are men who believe we ought to do it on a much more sweeping scale. There are a few who say we ought not to do it at all, and there are some who say both things simultaneously."

"The Government's view is this: It would be folly to withdraw men from the industries one hour sooner than the need arose. On the other hand, it would be treason to the State, treason to our country, to democracy and to the cause of freedom if, when the need did arise, we had not made the demand."

"I assume that all of you here in your hearts believe that the war aims declared by that great labor conference represent the minimum of justice which you can possibly accept as a settlement of this terrible dispute. If we are not able to defeat the German forces, if we are not able to resist the military power of Prussia, is there any man here in the possession of his wits who believes that one of your terms—the least of them—would be enforced?"

"I am not talking about the demands of the imperialists. I am not talking about the demands of the extreme war men, who want to grab everything and annex the earth and all of the heavenly firmament. I am talking about the moderate demands of the most pacifist souls in this assembly."

Try to cash that check at the Hindenburg bank. It will be returned dishonored. Whatever terms are set forward by any pacifist orator in these lands, you will not get them cashed by Von Ludendorff or the Kaiser, or any of these great magnates unless you have got the power to enforce them.

"I felt very strongly that the time had come for restating our war aims and for restating them in a way that would carry with us all the moderate rational opinion of this land and all other lands. Almost simultaneously the same idea came to President Wilson, and without any opportunity of previous consultation, because there was none, President Wilson and myself laid down what was substantially the same program of demands for the termination of this war. How has that program been received throughout the whole of the Allied countries? It has been received with acclaim. There has hardly been a voice raised in criticism, except from a few men who wish that I had made more extreme demands.

"The Socialists of France, the Socialists of Italy, as well as the Socialists of this country, have in the main accepted them as very fair general demands to put forward.

"What has been their reception in Germany? I beg you to consider this, especially those who think that we are responsible for perpetuating this horror. I would not have this war for one second on my soul if I could stop it honorably. The only enemy comment has been, 'Behold how England is weakening. Go on and they will come down.'

"Again, there has been no response from any man in any position in Germany that indicates a desire on the part of the ruling powers in that land to approach the problem in a spirit of equity.

"We demanded the restoration of Belgium. Is there one man here who would make peace without the complete restoration of Belgium and reparation for its wrongs?" Cries of "No."

"What is the answer from Germany?" Mr. Lloyd George continued. "There has been but one answer, and it came from Von Tirpitz's soul—'Never.'

"There was a demand for the reconsideration of the wrongs of Alsace-Lorraine. What is the answer from Germany—'Never.'

"When I suggested that Mesopotamia and Palestine should never be restored to the tyranny of the Turk, what was the answer from Germany? 'We will go on until they are restored.'

"Is there a single condition laid down by you in your trade union aims to which you have had any response from anybody in Germany who has got any authority to speak? Not one. I will tell you another fact which is very significant: There has been no civilian answer at all.

"There have been conferences hurriedly called together. Generals von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff were brought back from their armies in a great hurry to Berlin, but Herr von Kuehlmann has not been allowed to speak. Why? If it means anything, it means this: That the Prussian military power is dominant, and the answer which is to be given to civilization is an answer which will be given from the cannon's mouth.

"Do not let us harbor any delusions. You might as well stop fighting, unless you are going to do it well. If you are not going to do it with all your might it is real murder of the gallant fellows who have stood there for three years. You either have got to put your whole strength into it, or just do what is done in the Russian army and tell those brave fellows that they can go home whenever they like, and no one will stop them.

"Believe me, if there are men who say they will not go into the trenches, then the men who are in the trenches have a right to say: 'Neither will we remain here.' Suppose our men should leave the trenches, would that end the war? Yes, it would; but what sort of an end?

"When the Russians ceased fighting and simply talked ideals and principles with the German army, did the German army retreat? No. They took Riga and the islands. Fraternalization did not prevent their marching forward. If Petrograd had been nearer they would have taken it also.

"The Channel ports are not so far from the fighting line, and unless we are prepared to stand up with the whole might of the people who are dominating Germany now, and will dominate the world to-morrow, if we allow them, we will find that Great Britain and the British democracy, the French democracy and the democracy of Europe will be at the mercy of the most cruel military autocracy the world has ever seen.

"What sort of terms do you think we would get from General von Hindenburg if we said to him: 'We want you to clear out of Belgium?' He would say in his heart: 'You cannot turn me out of Belgium with trade union resolutions.'

"But I will tell you the answer you can give him: 'We can and will turn you out of Belgium with trade union guns and trade unionists behind them.' They have broken his line already, and if we endure with the spirit of our fathers and the spirit that has made the greatness of this land, its power, its prestige and its honor, we shall yet be able to carry to conviction, to carry to triumph, to carry to reality, to carry, as an essential part of the story of this world, the great aim that you in your own language, that the Government in their language, and President Wilson in his noble language, have been proclaiming in the last few days has over-long survived the failure of its adherents to be ready to die for it.

"Last night this measure was carried in the House of Commons without a dissenting voice. Democracy, put in plain terms, is government by a majority of the people. If one profession, one trade, one section, or one class in a community claims to be immune from obligations which are imposed upon the rest, that is a fundamental travesty of the principles of democracy; that is the setting up of a new autocracy. You and I in the past have been fighting against privilege. I hope we shall be fighting on the same side again.

"We are fighting now against privilege claimed by a military caste. Democracy, if it means anything, must mean that the people of all classes, all sections, all trades, and all professions must merge their privileges and their rights in common stock."

A voice: "And wealth." "Certainly," replied the Premier, who continued: "If any man standing in my place can find an honorable, equitable and just way out of this conflict without fighting it through, for Heaven's sake let him tell me. My own conviction is this—the people either must go on or go under."

A great number of questions were put to the Premier by the delegates regarding the advisability of entering into peace negotiations or the permitting of a conference at Stockholm. Mr. Lloyd George, in replying, said:

"Germany always has been ready for peace at her own price, but that is not a price that we are prepared to pay. The moment the Germans show a disposition to negotiate a peace on equitable terms—and they are the terms the Labor Party itself has, in substance, adopted—there will be no reluctance to enter into peace negotiations."

The Premier's objection to a conference at Stockholm or elsewhere was that delegates of the German Government would be chosen. A delegate here interjected: "Not necessarily."

Mr. Lloyd George replied to this: "Do not let us deceive ourselves with delusions. You can only make peace with a Government. If the Government does not represent the people of Germany, let them change their Government."

In the same breath the Premier challenged his audience to change their own Government if they were dissatisfied, and a delegate called out: "Give us an opportunity."

Mr. Lloyd George resumed:

"We have given you the best opportunity because we introduced a franchise bill adding 8,000,000 to the electorate. You can have your opportunity whenever you like. It is not the Government which shrinks from it."

Then he was asked whether, if the Germans decided on a Government similar to that of the present Russian Government, England would recognize their representatives. Lloyd George replied:

"We will recognize the representatives of any Government whatever set up by the German people."

The Premier was then heckled for a time regarding objections to allowing an international conference of working-class representatives, apart from the Governments; as to whether he considered military training in the schools consistent with democratic, anti-militarist ideals, and as to whether the acceptance of the Allies' peace terms was the necessary condition to convening a conference, or if it was the function of a conference to debate the terms from both sides.

Mr. Lloyd George said that all the Allies, including America, had agreed unanimously that negotiations could be conducted only between representatives of the respective Governments, and that negotiations ought not to be conducted between sections of the peoples. It was a fundamental misconception of democracy, he added, that any section, however powerful, really represented the whole people.

Concerning the school drill, the Premier said: "As long as you have a powerful military autocracy in the world you are not going to defeat it merely by preaching even the highest ideals."

He admitted the difficulty of the problem of deciding the proper moment when it would be desirable to enter into a peace conference.

"You may enter in one moment and find that you have put your head into a noose," Mr. Lloyd George observed. "My personal opinion is that it is not desirable to enter a conference unless there is a fair chance of emerging with a satisfactory settlement."

"I am firmly convinced from the attitude of the leaders of the German Government that such a conference now would not result in anything like an equitable understanding. Therefore, it would aggravate instead of improving the matter."

Replying to a suggestion that the Socialists might override the Government in Germany if a conference were allowed, the Premier pointed out that Dr. Karl Liebknecht had been imprisoned, and said that what was would happen to Herr Scheidemann if he attempted to "cash peace checks" in Germany. He also identified himself as in sympathy with the idea of nationalizing the whole production of armaments.

Considerable discussion ensued on the question of whether the peace aims of the Allies ever reached the ears of the German people, and whether an international conference of labor would not remove this difficulty. Mr. Lloyd George admitted that the Allied declarations had been misrepresented in Germany. President Wilson's speeches, for instance, had appeared with not only whole passages omitted, but with words altered to convey a garbled meaning. The Premier said that he would be surprised, however, if the German people were not acquainted now with the declarations of President Wilson and himself. He still considered that a conference would be a dangerous expedient, nevertheless.

A delegate inquired whether President Wilson's reference to the freedom of the seas in his speech agreed with the views of the British Government. Mr. Lloyd George replied:

"I wish to know what freedom of the seas means. Does it mean freedom for submarines, and does it mean starvation for this country? After all, we are in a very different position from America, or Germany, or France, or any other Continental country. We islanders must scrutinize with the greatest care any proposal which might impair our ability to protect our lines of communication across the seas."

"The freedom of the seas is a very elastic term. There is a sense in which we would rejoice to accept it, but we must guard very carefully against any attempt to interfere with our capacity to protect our shores and our shipping that has alone enabled us to keep up to the present moment."

A long discussion ensued upon the fitness of presenting the Allies' war aims and the question of Alsace-Lorraine, without bringing forth any striking statements beyond the Premier's reference to the great hindrances and difficulties in the way of Allied conferences on war aims through the defection of Russia.

Lloyd George was then asked whether he would give an undertaking that, in the event of a satisfactory settlement, compulsory military service in Great Britain would immediately be abolished. He replied:

"That is my hope, and what we are fighting for; but it must be stopped in other countries, otherwise you cannot stop it here. We must defend ourselves here and put an end to militarism throughout the world."

FRENCH GOVERNMENT CHARTERS GERMAN SHIPS SEIZED BY BRAZIL.

The French Government has chartered for war purposes the 30 German ships seized by Brazil when the latter entered the war last October. The announcement of this, made by the State Department on Jan. 22, gives further evidence of the inter-Allied agreement that the provisioning of France should not be hampered by troop movements from the United States. This country, it is stated, had considered entering into negotiations for the vessels to supplement the transport and supply the fleet of the expeditionary forces, but need of tonnage by France to bring in food was recognized as being more urgent. It is reported that the terms under which France has chartered the ships from Brazil include an agreement to move the Brazilian coffee crops. It is expected that the vessels will be used in moving much of the 2,500,000 tons of wheat recently sold by Argentina to the Allied Governments.

SWISS SAMPLE FAIR.

The Administration of the Swiss Sample Fair, with headquarters and permanent exhibit rooms in Basle, 30 Gerbergasse, has just announced that a special exhibition will again be held in that city, from April 15 to 30 next. The Fair will, as in the past, maintain, it is stated, rigorously its national character, in that only Swiss firms will be permitted

to participate at the same with products manufactured exclusively in Switzerland. Basle is situated at the extreme northwestern end of the Swiss Republic, where the Alsatian and German frontiers join.

DIVIDENDS IN RELATION TO INCOME TAX.

As an aid to its stockholders in preparing their 1917 income tax returns, the Bankers Trust Co. of this city has issued the following statement with regard to its 1917 dividend payments:

Dividend No. 51, paid Jan. 2 1917, on the capital stock of this company, was declared out of earnings made during the year 1916 and, pursuant to Section 31 (b) of the Federal Income Tax Law of Sept. 8 1916, as amended by the Act of Oct. 3 1917, is taxable to the stockholders at the Income Tax rates in force for the year 1916.

Referring to dividend No. 53 special, paid April 23 1917, we quote for your information the notice which was distributed with that dividend:

"As one of the terms and conditions of the merger of Astor Trust Co. into Bankers Trust Co., a dividend to equalize the book values of the stocks of those companies has been declared by Bankers Trust Co. of \$23 a share, payable this date (April 23 1917) to stockholders of record April 20.

Such dividend is paid out of the paid-in surplus of Bankers Trust Co. as such surplus existed on and prior to Mar. 1 1913."

Dividends No. 52 paid April 2 1917; No. 54, paid July 2 1917; No. 55, paid July 2 1917 (Red Cross dividend); No. 56, paid Oct. 1 1917; and No. 57, paid Dec. 31 1917, were declared out of earnings made during the year 1917.

The Central Trust Co. of New York has notified its stockholders that dividend No. 170 paid by it Jan. 2 1917 was earned in the year 1916.

The Title Guarantee & Trust Co. reports that dividends during the year 1917 were paid out of profits earned in 1917.

The Lawyers Title & Trust Co. dividend of Jan. 1 1917 was paid from earnings of 1916; that of April 2 1917, July 2 1917 and Oct. 1 1917 from earnings of 1917.

The dividends paid to shareholders of the Brooklyn Trust Co. in 1917 were declared from profits accumulated as follows:

Paid Out of 1916 Profits.—Regular dividend 5% and extra dividend of 15%, paid Jan. 2 1917.

Paid Out of 1917 Profits.—5% paid April 1 1917, 5% paid July 1 1917, 5% paid Oct. 1 1917.

The Coal & Iron National Bank of New York reports that its dividend of Jan. 1 1917 was paid from earnings in 1916; the dividends of April 1 1917, July 1 1917 and Oct. 1 1917 were paid out of 1917 earnings.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

Ten shares of bank stock were sold at the Stock Exchange this week and no sales of either bank or trust company stocks were made at auction. Extensive tables reporting bid and asked quotations, deposits, surplus, &c., of banks and trust companies in all important cities in the United States are published monthly in the "Bank and Quotation Section," the February issue of which accompanies to-day's "Chronicle." Bid and asked quotations for all New York City bank and trust company stocks are also published weekly in another department of this paper, and will be found to-day on page 489.

Shares.	BANK—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last Previous Sale.
10	Nat. Bank of Commerce	175	180	180	Jan. 1918—175

Raymond H. Fiero of the firm of R. H. Fiero & Co. was expelled from membership in the New York Stock Exchange on Jan. 31, the action of the Exchange following the refusal of Justice Bijur, in the special term of the State Supreme Court on Jan. 30 to continue an injunction obtained by Mr. Fiero to restrain the Governors of the Exchange from expelling him. The proceedings were brought by him in December, when his business conduct was under investigation. He was found guilty by a committee of the Exchange of "conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade." Mr. Fiero sought to prevent the announcement of his expulsion on the ground that his trial was unfair. In deciding that the Governors of the Exchange had acted within their authority, Justice Bijur said:

The form of trial by the Governors of the Exchange has been repeatedly upheld by the courts, and although I have carefully examined the record of the proceedings I can find no evidence of ill will or prejudice to warrant the temporary relief prayed for. There is no merit, either, in the point made by the plaintiff that he was never confronted with witnesses to the transactions involved in the charges.

A suit to compel his reinstatement is still on the court calendar. Mr. Fiero became a member of the Exchange on Dec. 26 1907.

Following its usual custom, the Irving National Bank of this city publishes its annual report as of Dec. 28 1917, to stockholders, after an examination of its accounts by an examining committee and a leading firm of certified public accountants. The Chairman, Lewis E. Pierson observes that the net profits of the bank for the year 1917, after full provision for bad debts, depreciation of securities to present market values and reserves for Federal taxes amounted to \$1,364,092. From these profits, cash dividends amounting to \$475,000 were paid to stockholders, of which \$40,000 represented a special Red Cross dividend and \$435,000 regular dividends, the disbursement for the last quarter of the year having been at the rate of 12% per annum. The year's increase in new business, it is stated, has been larger than that of any year in its history. To meet the demands of the bank's increasing foreign trade, additional space and improved facilities have been provided for the Foreign Department, which now ranks among the largest in the country. Also a special Liberty Loan Department has been created through which Liberty Loan subscriptions of over \$25,000,000 were secured from 15,600 subscribers. The bank's capital is \$4,500,000, surplus and undivided profits, \$5,126,030, deposits \$113,262,219, and aggregate resources Dec. 28 1917 were \$134,042,338.

The certificates of deposit of the Central Trust Company of this city for stock of Irving National Bank and Irving Trust Company, issued under the agreements of May 24 1917, for the exchange and deposit of stock of the Bank and Trust Company, have been listed and have been admitted to trading on the New York Stock Exchange as of Feb. 1 1918. On that date the stock of the Irving National Bank was taken off the list.

Henry Whitehouse Reighley, Vice-President of the Fulton Trust Co. of this city, died on Thursday from apoplexy.

An order just signed by Supreme Court Judge Edward R. Finch authorizes the Germania Bank of the City of New York to change its name to Commonwealth Bank on April 15 1918. The bank was started in 1869 with a capital of \$200,000, which was increased to \$400,000 last year by payment of a stock dividend of 100%. It now has assets of over \$9,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits of \$800,000, all earned. It joined the Federal Reserve system last year.

Two new directors have been added to the Board of the Empire Trust Co. of this city, viz., Hamilton M. Barksdale, Vice-President of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Co., and Alfred P. Sloan Jr., President of the United Motors Co.

Following the announcement recently made by the Equitable Trust Co. of New York of the Equitable Co-operative Plan for Banks and Dealers in Bonds, the company reports that arrangements have been concluded with 180 banks and dealers in leading cities in the following States:

Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

In announcing the plan, the Equitable Trust Co. pointed out that the giving of this co-operative service would operate so as to greatly reduce overhead charges for many dealers and banks throughout the country and at the same time would materially broaden the investment markets.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Genesee Valley Trust Co. of Rochester, N. Y., is called for Feb. 11 to vote upon the proposition to increase the capital from \$500,000, made up of 5,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, to \$650,000, to consist of 6,500 shares of \$100 each.

The City National Bank of Gloversville, N. Y., has just increased its capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000 by the payment from surplus of a dividend of 100% and the sale to the public of \$100,000 of new stock at \$225 per share. The Bank now has surplus and undivided profits of over \$375,000. This, it is claimed, is the largest capital as well as capital and surplus shown by any bank between Albany and Utica. Deposits are in excess of \$3,500,000. The bank is now occupying its new building recently completed under the designs and supervision of Mowbray & Uffinger

of New York. The officers are Chas. N. Harris, President; Edward S. Parkhurst, Vice-President; Charles L. Smith, Cashier; Fred H. Harris and William B. McLaren, Assistant Cashiers.

James E. Ryder has been elected Cashier of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston to succeed W. A. Burnham, Jr., who had heretofore held the dual office of Vice-President and Cashier. Mr. Burnham continues as Vice-President. The new Cashier was formerly Credit Manager of the bank and at one time was connected with the First National Bank.

H. L. Carter and Frank P. Speare were added to the directorate of the Metropolitan Trust Co. of Boston at the recent annual meeting.

The First National Bank of Newport, N. H., opened for business on Jan. 28 in its former banking quarters, which have been modernized and fitted out with up-to-date equipment by Hoggson Brothers. The banking room is commodious and efficiently arranged. The working space has been carefully planned to provide for the expeditious transaction of the business of the bank. An important feature is a large room for the exclusive use of the bank's customers. The First National Bank has rounded out a half-century of business activities, having been organized in 1865 with a capital of \$100,000. The present officers are John McCrillis, President; Sam D. Lewis, Vice-President and Cashier, and Cyrus E. Varney, Assistant Cashier.

Roland G. Hazard, Vice-President and director of the Mechanics National Bank of Providence, and one of the prominent textile manufacturers of Rhode Island, died suddenly at Santa Barbara, Cal., on Jan. 23. As an indication of Mr. Hazard's wide business interests, it may be noted that in addition to his office in the bank he held the following positions: President and director of the Peace Dale Manufacturing Co.; director of the Kentucky Solvay Coke Co.; President and director of the Narragansett Pier Railroad Co.; director of the Providence Journal Co., the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Co., the Providence Telephone Co.; President and director of the Providence Warehouse Co.; Chairman of the board of directors of the Semet-Solvay Co.; Vice-President of the Solvay Process Co., and a Fellow of Brown University. Mr. Hazard was 63 years of age.

William A. Law, President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, entertained the officers and employees of the institution at a dinner at the Down Town Club on Jan. 25. J. Henry Scattergood, a director of the bank, who spent several months in France in reconstruction work, gave an interesting and instructive talk showing views of the destruction and how they were meeting the conditions.

The Logan Trust Co. of Philadelphia, which on Nov. 21 of last year took over the Robert Morris Trust Co. of that city, has purchased the assets of the Fairmount Savings Trust Co. of Philadelphia. Final arrangements for the amalgamation were made on Jan. 26. Rowland Comly, President of the Logan Trust Co., is quoted as saying "the purchase price in this transaction is one which the board of directors and officers of the Fairmount Savings Trust Co. not only consider fair, but one which will properly conserve the interests of the stockholders." In its statement on Dec. 11 to the State Banking Department, the Fairmount Savings Trust showed deposits of more than \$1,300,000 and total resources of \$1,765,000. Surplus and undivided profits amounted to \$114,480. It had a capital of \$250,000. The Logan Trust Co. has a capital of \$1,000,000, surplus and profits of over \$500,000; the deposits before the taking over of the Fairmount Savings Trust were slightly in excess of \$7,000,000. [The offices of the Fairmount Savings Trust Co. at Fifteenth and Race streets will be retained as a branch of the Logan Trust Co., and the officers of the absorbed institution will be appointed to positions with the enlarged company.

In the 52 years since the Central National Bank of Philadelphia commenced business, upwards of \$9,000,000, has been earned for its stockholders. The resources have gone beyond \$28,000,000 and in the late year dividend payments amounted to 20%, 4% being in the form of an extra distribution. These results are attributed in large measure to the care with which the credits have been safeguarded.

The distinction of being the first bank to establish a credit department is claimed by the bank, whose President, William Post, is an authority on credits, having written extensively on the subject. Mr. Post's elevation to the presidency occurred recently, after a service of 46 years. Like President Post, Vice-President William Y. Conrad also entered the employ of the bank as a boy. A. D. Swift and Albert H. Ashby have been made Assistant Cashiers. Mr. Ashby has been with the bank since 1888. Mr. Swift comes from the Elk County Bank of Ridgway. Stanley E. Wilson, an Assistant Cashier, volunteered for service almost immediately following the breaking out of the war.

A new banking institution, the Northern Central Trust Co. of Philadelphia, will shortly commence business at Broad Street and Erie Avenue, Philadelphia. The capital stock of the new company is \$200,000. Walter Gabell been chosen President and Charles H. Bridenbaugh, Vice-President.

A new Philadelphia bank, the Oxford Bank of Frankford, has been organized with a capital of \$100,000. It will be located at Frankford Avenue and Overington Street. The following officers have been elected: A. Ernest Margerison, President; J. Harry Schumaeker and John Walton, Vice-Presidents; Howard George, Treasurer pro tem; Clarence E. Outerson, Solicitor.

The Guarantee Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of Philadelphia on Jan. 21 opened a branch office in West Philadelphia at 9 South 52nd Street. J. Smith Shoemaker, formerly connected with the uptown office, is manager.

William S. Hammond resigned on Jan. 23 as Cashier of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank of Baltimore. His resignation became effective at once. Mr. Hammond was elected Cashier of the Farmers & Merchants about a year ago. Prior to that he was for many years Cashier of the First National Bank before that institution was merged with the Merchants-Mechanics. No action has yet been taken with regard to Mr. Hammond's successor.

At the annual meeting on Jan. 22 of the Fidelity Title & Trust Co. of Pittsburgh, Malcolm J. McGiffin, Trust Officer of the institution, was promoted to the Presidency to take the place of the late Cyrus S. Gray. Before his appointment as Trust Officer, of the Fidelity Title & Trust Co. in 1914, Mr. McGiffin held the position of Assistant Trust Officer for eight years, and prior to that time was Trust Officer of the Equitable Trust Co. of Pittsburgh for two years. With Mr. McGiffin's election to the Presidency, William A. Shaw, a director of the company, was elected Chairman of the Board to succeed the late James J. Donnell. Mr. Shaw is also Chairman of the Board of directors of the Bank of Pittsburgh, N. A.

Philip C. Berg, Ohio State Superintendent of Banks, makes the following announcement relative to recent changes in incorporated banks of Ohio:

The Brighton German Bank Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, name changed to the Brighton Bank & Trust Co., adding trust powers, Jan. 9 1918.

The Western German Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio, capital stock increased from \$375,000 to \$500,000; name changed to the Western Bank & Trust Co. Jan. 11 1918.

The West End Bank & Trust Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, capital stock increased from \$100,000 to \$125,000; name changed to the Cincinnati Bank & Trust Co., adding safe deposit powers, Jan. 11 1918.

The Detroit Avenue Savings & Banking Co., Cleveland, Ohio, capital stock increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000; name changed to the Detroit Avenue Savings & Trust Co., Jan. 14 1918.

The Mohawk German Bank Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, name changed to the Mohawk State Bank, Jan. 21 1918.

J. W. Seidensticker has been advanced from the post of Assistant Cashier of the Market Exchange Bank of Columbus, Ohio, to the Cashiership. He is a nephew of Louis Seidensticker, Vice-President of the institution. As Cashier, J. W. Seidensticker is successor to O. A. Schenck, who was promoted to the Presidency several months ago following the death of W. V. Baker. Raymond Zirkel has resigned as Assistant Cashier of the bank. The executive staff of the bank as now constituted is as follows:

O. A. Schenck, President; W. R. Gault, Louis Seidensticker and Chauncey B. Baker, Vice-Presidents; J. W. Seidensticker, Cashier; Warren C. Gares, Assistant Cashier.

Joseph R. Nutt, formerly a Vice-President of the Citizens Savings and Trust Co. of Cleveland, has been elected Presi-

dent of that institution. Mr. Nutt is well known in Ohio banking circles. In 1897 he organized the Central Savings Bank of Akron, now the Central Savings and Trust Co., and became its executive officer. He is still a director of the institution. In 1901 he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Savings and Trust of Cleveland and on its consolidation with the Citizens Savings and Loan Association, he became Secretary of the new institution, the Citizens Savings and Trust Co. In Jan. 1913 he was elected a Vice-President of the company of which he is now President.

The legal taking place of the merger of the Union National Bank of Cleveland, and the Bank of Commerce, National Association, under the name of the Union Commerce National Bank, takes place to-day, Saturday, Feb. 2, and on Monday, Feb. 4 the Union Commerce National Bank will begin business in the present quarters of the Union National Bank on Euclid Ave. The Union Commerce National Bank will operate in affiliated ownership with the Citizens Savings and Trust Co. The directors of the Union Commerce are:

From the Commerce: Frank Billings, Charles W. Bligham, Harvey H. Brown, A. S. Chisholm, Henry G. Dalton, H. E. Hackenberg, Samuel Mather, Otto Miller, David Z. Norton, James Parmelee, William P. Palmer, George S. Russell, Frank A. Scott, Andrew Squire, Jephtha H. Wade.

From the Union: Warren Bicknell, B. F. Bourne, C. L. Bradley, N. S. Calhoun, F. C. Chandler, George A. Coulton, W. J. Crawford, Jr., Elmer E. Creswell, J. H. Dempsey, F. E. Drury, O. A. Grasselli, Warren S. Hayden, J. I. Lamprecht, Bascom Little, M. J. Mandelbaum, F. E. Myers, J. R. Nutt, F. P. Root, C. W. Seefeld, E. J. Siller, F. A. Sterling, S. E. Strong, William E. Ward, Albert Waycott.

The officers are: Chairman of the Board, Warren S. Hayden; President, George A. Coulton; Vice-Presidents, George S. Russell, William E. Ward, E. E. Creswell and William C. Caine; Cashier, W. C. Saunders; Assistant Cashiers, Harry E. Hills, Carl R. Lee, Frank A. White and Fred W. Cook. The resources of the new bank are around \$70,000,000.

At a meeting of the directors of the Northern Trust Co. of Chicago this week, the following four additional Vice-Presidents were appointed: Bruce D. Smith, who was promoted from the position of Assistant Cashier and Assistant Secretary; William S. Miller, who has acted as the attorney for the company; Martin S. Lindsay, who has been Manager of the Bond Department; Albert W. Bullard, formerly of Bullard, Hetherington & Co.

The election of A. D. Dorman, President of the Steel Sales Corporation, as a director of the Mercantile Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago occurred on Jan. 17. The bank has increased its surplus from \$37,500 to \$50,000.

George B. Norris, Vice-President of the Metropolitan National Bank of Minneapolis, was elected President at the annual meeting to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Vader Van Slyke several months ago, Mr. Van Slyke at that time having become Chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Van Slyke has now entirely severed his connection with the Metropolitan National. He will devote his time to the Holland Investment Co., of which he is Treasurer. J. W. Barton will be active Vice-President and in charge of the business operation of the bank. Edmund P. Allen succeeds Mr. Van Slyke on the bank's directorate.

At the annual meeting of the Minneapolis Trust Co., Horace M. Hill and Russell M. Bennett were elected to the board of directors.

Owing to the condition of his health, Donald S. Culver made known his decision to retire as President of the Merchants' National Bank of St. Paul, Minn., and his resignation was reluctantly accepted by the directors on Jan. 24. Mr. Culver, however, remains a director of the bank and of its affiliated institution, the Merchants' Trust & Savings Bank. Richard C. Lilly has been elected President to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Culver's resignation, and Gordon C. Smith, formerly Western representative of this bank, has been elected a Vice-President. George H. Prince is Chairman of the board of the Merchants' National.

A new banking institution, the Bankers Trust Co., was organized in Norfolk, Va., on Jan. 17 with a capital of \$1,000,000. The capital will be distributed among about 1,500 stockholders, many of whom have official connection with other banks. For the present the new trust company

will have offices in the building of the Mercantile Bank of Norfolk. It is understood that a merger of this institution with the Bankers Trust Co. is contemplated. John D. Abbitt, who became President of the Mercantile Bank on Jan. 1 1917, has been chosen President of the trust company. The other officers will be: J. B. Morgan, First Vice-President; W. A. Gardner, Second Vice-President; W. F. Story, Treasurer; O. B. Woolldridge, Secretary, and Braden Vandeventer, General Counsel.

Through the acquisition of a new site the American Trust Co. of Richmond, Va. plans to equip itself with enlarged offices. The company has purchased, subject to existing leases, the building at 1005 East Main Street. The purchase price is \$110,000. The newly acquired property adjoins the building of the American National Bank in which the trust company is now housed. With the expiration of the leases of the present occupants, the building just purchased will be remodeled to meet the needs of the trust company and it will locate therein as soon as the alterations are completed. The stock holders and directors of the American Trust Company and the American National Bank are identical.

Rupert Eldridge, A. B. Kendrick and Frank Ayres have been appointed Additional Assistant Cashiers of the Security National Bank of Dallas, Texas. Floyd Ikard has been chosen Auditor. Newton Ayres has been elected a director of the Security National to succeed H. Z. Duke, who retired on account of his health.

J. S. Pyeatt has been elected a Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce of Houston, Texas. W. W. Fondern and A. M. Holmes have been elected to the board of the National Bank of Commerce to succeed T. M. Seogins and G. C. Street. C. W. Foster has also been added to the board of the bank.

Dewitt C. Dunn, formerly Cashier of the Union National Bank of Houston, Texas, has been elected a Vice-President of the institution to succeed Jesse H. Jones. Mr. Dunn has been succeeded as Cashier by Denton W. Cooley, formerly Assistant Cashier. G. A. Kelley of Lufkin, Texas, and B. B. Gilmer have been elected directors of the Union National to succeed Jesse H. Jones and Arch MacDonald.

Announcement of the purchase of new property by the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. of New Orleans was made by John J. Gannon, President of the institution, on Jan. 15. The bank's purchase includes the structure known as the Federal Reserve Building at the corner of Carondelet and Union streets, and the adjoining building on Carondelet Street occupied by the Citizens Investment Co. The purchase of these two sites gives the bank the possession of the entire block on the lake side of Carondelet Street from Gravier to Union Street. The plans under consideration contemplate the erection of a new building on the plot which the trust company controls, the company itself to occupy the entire banking floor of the structure which will be a modern office building probably sixteen stories high. The present twelve-story building of the company at Carondelet and Gravier streets will eventually be sold. Neither the Federal Reserve Bank nor the Citizens Investment Co., which have leases on the building just purchased, nor the War Savings Committee and the Red Cross Chapter to whom the bank has donated the remaining buildings for their patriotic work, will be disturbed until all the plans are worked out and building conditions permit their execution.

William R. Pentz and Arthur L. Black, heretofore Assistant Cashiers of the Bank of California, of San Francisco, Cal., have been elected Vice-Presidents. The directors of the bank at the annual meeting on Jan. 9 declared an extra dividend of \$2 a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$2.25, both payable Jan. 15 to stock of record at the end of last year. This is an increase of \$1 per share in the extra dividend for last year, making the total disbursement for 1917, \$11 per share.

Charles H. Kroll, of the firm of Atkins & Kroll, has been elected a director of the First National Bank of San Francisco, Cal., to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Vice-President James K. Lynch, now Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

I. H. Sanborn, formerly Cashier of the American National Bank, of San Francisco, Cal., has been elected a Vice-President, and has been succeeded in the Cashiership by George M. Bowles, heretofore Assistant Cashier. George W. McNear has been elected a director of the American National Bank.

E. A. Wyld, Vice-President and Cashier of the First National Bank, of Portland, Ore., has relinquished the Cashiership of the institution, and has been succeeded by E. R. Corbett, formerly Assistant Cashier.

At the annual election of officers of the Hibernia Savings Bank, of Portland, Ore., several changes were made in the executive staff. Lansing Stout, heretofore Cashier, was promoted to the office of Vice-President; C. B. Sewall, formerly an Assistant Cashier, was elected Cashier, and F. I. Weber, who had been note teller, was appointed an Assistant Cashier. The following officers were re-elected: Andrew C. Smith, President; Frank E. Dooly, Vice-President, and Joseph E. Wiley and H. W. Hughes, Assistant Cashiers.

Depositors of the Northern Bank & Trust Co., of Seattle, Wash., which closed its doors Jan. 30 of last year, and whose affairs have since been in course of liquidation by the State Banking Department, received on Jan. 21 a first dividend of 20%.

The eighty-sixth annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia, head office, Halifax, N. S., just published, shows that net profits for year ending Dec. 31 1917 were \$1,295,315, or 19.93% on the paid up capital. The paid up capital is \$6,500,000 on which quarterly dividends of 14% per annum were paid, in addition to which there were the following appropriations: \$65,000 war tax on circulation, \$100,000 to Halifax relief fund; \$44,700 to patriotic, Red Cross and other funds; \$50,000 to officers' pension fund and \$150,000 written off bank premises account. The surplus fund is \$12,000,000—the highest proportion of surplus to capital of any Canadian bank—and there remains in undivided profits account \$560,269. Deposits and other liabilities to the public increased 22% during the year and now amount to \$118,363,136. Cash, bank balances and deposits in the central gold reserves amount to \$40,264,860, or a cash reserve of 33.77%, while the addition of marketable bonds and secured demand loans make total quick assets of \$92,035,247, equal to 77.07% of liabilities to the public. Total assets are \$138,297,245. The executive offices of the bank are in Toronto, Ont., and it has 191 branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland and the West Indies, as well as three in the United States—Boston, Chicago and New York.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR DECEMBER.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has issued the statement of the country's foreign trade for December and from it and previous statements we have prepared the following interesting summaries:

FOREIGN TRADE MOVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. (In the following tables three eiphers (000) are in all cases omitted.)

	Exports.			Imports.		
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1917.	1916.	1915.
January	\$613,325	\$330,036	\$267,879	\$241,794	\$184,351	\$122,148
February	467,648	401,784	299,806	199,480	193,935	125,123
March	553,986	410,742	296,612	270,257	213,590	157,982
April	529,928	398,569	294,746	253,936	218,236	160,376
May	550,064	474,804	274,218	280,727	239,189	142,285
June	573,593	464,686	265,547	306,623	245,795	157,695
July	372,758	444,714	268,489	225,926	182,723	143,245
August	488,656	510,167	260,610	267,855	199,318	141,804
September	455,998	514,924	300,655	236,197	164,039	151,236
October	543,232	492,814	336,152	221,227	178,659	149,173
November	488,193	516,167	327,670	220,535	176,985	155,497
December	688,876	523,234	359,306	227,909	204,834	171,832
Total	\$6,226,256	\$5,482,641	\$3,554,670	\$2,952,466	\$2,391,635	\$1,778,596

	Exports.			Imports.		
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1917.	1916.	1915.
January	\$20,720	\$10,213	\$692	\$58,926	\$15,008	\$6,896
February	22,068	13,655	1,054	103,766	6,016	12,727
March	17,920	10,774	924	139,499	9,776	25,620
April	16,965	11,503	814	32,372	6,122	16,203
May	57,698	11,919	1,277	52,262	27,322	31,136
June	67,164	8,312	2,822	91,339	122,735	52,342
July	69,052	9,395	2,192	27,304	41,959	61,641
August	46,049	11,780	1,128	18,692	62,108	17,263
September	31,333	6,849	2,034	4,172	92,362	42,063
October	11,154	7,054	2,939	4,150	97,509	79,669
November	7,223	26,335	3,661	2,906	46,973	60,982
December	4,638	27,974	11,889	2,466	158,620	45,413
Total	\$371,884	\$155,793	\$31,426	\$537,854	\$685,990	\$451,955

SILVER.

	Exports.			Imports.		
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1917.	1916.	1915.
January	\$5,887	\$4,636	\$5,188	\$3,346	\$1,852	\$2,287
February	7,694	4,947	3,425	2,478	2,596	2,400
March	5,556	5,748	3,156	2,977	2,880	2,477
April	4,333	4,856	4,371	2,370	2,176	2,603
May	6,272	6,212	4,741	4,741	2,725	2,352
June	8,965	4,644	3,069	2,235	3,153	3,623
July	5,535	4,336	3,069	3,420	2,426	3,003
August	7,504	5,815	3,378	5,681	2,517	3,804
September	10,465	6,530	3,366	5,796	2,850	2,737
October	6,983	6,016	5,237	5,059	3,892	3,219
November	4,789	7,847	5,971	9,086	2,583	3,376
December	10,123	9,008	6,831	6,155	3,553	2,603
Total	\$84,131	\$70,595	\$53,599	\$53,341	\$32,293	\$34,484

EXCESS OF EXPORTS OR IMPORTS.

	Merchandise.			Gold.			Silver.		
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1915.	
Jan.	+371,531	+145,685	+145,731	-35,206	-4,795	+2,541	+2,784		
Feb.	+298,168	+207,849	+174,833	-81,698	+7,660	+5,216	+2,331		
March	+283,729	+187,152	+138,630	-121,579	-6,998	+2,379	+2,368		
April	+275,992	+180,333	+134,170	-15,407	+5,381	+1,977	+2,680		
May	+269,337	+245,615	+131,933	+5,436	-15,403	+1,031	+3,487		
June	+266,970	+218,891	+110,852	-24,175	-114,423	+6,730	+1,461		
July	+146,832	+261,991	+125,224	+41,748	-52,713	+2,118	+1,910		
Aug.	+220,801	+310,851	+118,806	+27,357	-29,459	+1,823	+3,298		
Sept.	+219,801	+350,885	+149,419	+27,161	-85,713	+4,699	+3,650		
Oct.	+322,005	+314,153	+186,979	+7,004	-60,453	+1,933	+3,124		
Nov.	+297,638	+339,199	+172,173	+4,317	-20,638	+4,297	+5,264		
Dec.	+300,936	+318,400	+187,474	-2,072	-130,546	+3,070	+5,455		
Total	+3,273,790	+5,091,006	+1,776,074	-165,970	-530,197	+30,790	+38,332		

+ Exports. — Imports.
Totals for merchandise, gold and silver for twelve months:

12 Mos. (000s omitted.)	Merchandise.			Gold.			Silver.		
	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Excess of Exports.	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Excess of Exports.	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Excess of Exports.
1917.	\$6,226,256	\$2,952,466	\$3,273,790	\$371,884	\$53,341	\$318,543	\$4,131	\$33,341	\$3,800
1916.	5,482,641	2,391,635	3,091,006	155,793	685,990	530,197	70,595	32,293	38,332
1915.	3,554,670	1,778,596	1,776,074	31,426	451,955	420,529	53,599	34,484	19,115
1914.	2,113,624	1,789,276	324,348	222,616	57,385	165,231	31,603	25,959	5,644
1913.	2,484,018	1,792,566	691,452	91,799	63,703	28,096	62,777	35,868	26,909
1912.	2,399,218	1,818,073	581,145	47,425	66,549	19,124	71,962	48,401	23,561

f Excess of imports.
Similar totals for the six months since July 1 for six years make the following exhibit:

6 Mos. (000s omitted.)	Merchandise.			Gold.			Silver.		
	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Excess of Exports.	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Excess of Exports.	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Excess of Exports.
1917.	\$2,937,712	\$1,389,649	\$1,548,063	\$169,349	\$9,659	\$159,690	\$5,404	\$35,188	\$10,216
1916.	3,062,029	1,109,539	1,952,490	39,387	499,011	459,624	39,552	16,851	22,701
1915.	1,832,862	912,787	920,075	23,843	307,930	284,087	28,739	18,742	10,007
1914.	1,066,781	808,360	258,421	138,642	26,844	111,798	26,093	13,360	12,734
1913.	1,317,736	913,010	404,726	28,069	35,728	7,659	29,456	17,736	11,720
1912.	1,299,603	933,422	366,181	14,028	41,384	27,356	38,293	23,137	15,156

f Excess of imports.
ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS—PER CABLE.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

London,	Jan. 26.	Jan. 25.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 23.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 21.	Jan. 20.
Week ending Feb. 1—							
Silver, per oz.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cents.	Holiday	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
British, 5 per cents.	Holiday	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
British, 4 1/2 per cents.	Holiday	100	100	100	100	100	100
French Rentes (in Paris) fr.	58	58	57 7/8	57 7/8	57 7/8	57 7/8	57 7/8
French War Loan (in Paris) fr.	88.70	88.70	88.70	88.70	88.70	88.70	88.70

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been:

Silver in N. Y., per oz.	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 3/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
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Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange, were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia:

By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:	
Shares, Stocks.	Per Cent.
116 Brooklyn City RR., \$10 each.	141 1/2
26 Cincinnati St. Ry., \$50 each.	100
	\$49 1/2 per sh.
400 Breslin Hotel Co., pref.	\$51 lot
	\$500/Nicklas Mfg. Co., 1st 6s. 1921.
	76
By Messrs. Millett, Roe & Hagen, Boston:	
Shares, Stocks.	\$ per sh.
5 Continental Mills.	80
4 Faber Mill.	115
10 New Boston Music Hall.	115
5 York Manufacturing.	113
By Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston:	
Shares, Stocks.	\$ per sh.
5 Nat. Shawmut Bank.	188
5 Naumkeag Steam Cotton rights.	15 1/4
10 York Manufacturing.	113
3 Merrimack Mfg. pref.	76 1/2
4 Bates Mfg., ex-dividend.	25 1/2
By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:	
Shares, Stocks.	\$ per sh.
400 Pennsylvania Power & Water of Pa.	62
10 Provident Life & Trust.	425
28 Fire Assn. of Phil., \$50 ea.	300-306
8 Phila. Bourse, com., \$50 each.	5 1/2-6
1 Atheneum of Philadelphia.	135
1 Philadelphia Trust Co.	826
Shares, Stocks.	\$ per sh.
100 Farmers & Mechanics National Bank.	14 1/2-15 1/4
3 Toga Trust Co., \$50 each.	83 1/2-83 3/4
7 Frank & So'wark Pass, Ry.	315
100 Enterprise Mfg. Co.	134
10 United Gas & Elec. Corp., 1st preferred.	132 1/2

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Jan. 24 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week in 1917, show an increase in the aggregate of 10.3%.

Clearings at—	Week ending January 24.				
	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
Canada—	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Montreal	73,551,387	68,113,259	+8.0	55,423,025	42,450,390
Toronto	52,820,493	49,763,770	+5.8	40,745,872	29,071,583
Windsor	34,623,308	31,634,502	+9.4	29,780,316	22,484,931
Vancouver	5,527,733	6,696,633	+27.3	4,681,089	5,345,133
Ottawa	5,866,555	5,001,984	+17.3	4,127,280	3,953,432
Calgary	5,615,401	4,805,163	+37.7	3,404,134	2,428,304
Quebec	3,800,829	3,617,773	+2.3	3,103,154	2,343,922
Hamilton	4,613,855	4,122,161	+11.9	3,233,859	2,326,251
Victoria	1,577,683	1,501,619	+5.1	1,233,482	1,236,251
Edmonton	3,146,089	2,243,854	+34.3	1,634,845	1,824,391
Halifax	3,022,573	2,339,472	+35.6	1,924,130	1,625,622
St. John	2,059,701	1,764,673	+16.7	1,492,471	1,276,957
London	1,930,557	1,782,840	+8.3	1,557,105	1,442,888
Regina	2,529,199	2,333,401	+8.4	1,598,710	1,019,723
Bankatoot	1,634,008	1,508,837	+12.6	990,456	617,893
Moose Jaw	1,097,165	1,043,781	+2.3	843,371	518,195
Lethbridge	716,074	715,185	+0.1	358,509	265,657
Fort William	625,504	620,099	+49.8	349,339	407,459
Brandon	525,000	449,036	+17.0	403,590	331,377
Brantford	798,403	689,002	+15.9	565,800	403,423
New Westminster	463,590	279,450	+66.0	189,997	261,084
Medicine Hat	510,600	558,010	+9.7	287,935	208,402
Fatherborough	649,633	486,475	+33.5	418,394	352,657
Sherbrooke	633,343	513,385	+23.4	---	---
Kitchener	524,949	437,951	+19.9	---	---
Total Canada	212,682,727	192,754,683	+10.3	158,611,416	122,324,471

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations. Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
Railroads (Steam).			
Alabama Great Southern, preferred	\$1.50	Feb. 21	Holders of rec. Jan. 21 ^a
Preferred (extra)	25%	Feb. 21	Holders of rec. Jan. 21 ^a
Aetn. Topoka & Santa Fe, com. (quar.)	1 1/2%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 31 ^a
Baltimore & Ohio, common	2 1/2%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 19 ^a
Preferred	2	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 19 ^a
Chicago St. Paul Minn. & Omaha, com.	2 1/2%	Feb. 20	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Preferred	3 1/2%	Feb. 20	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Cleveland & Pittsb., reg. quar. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 9
Special guaranteed (quar.)	1	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 9
Delaware & Hudson Co. (quar.)	2 1/2%	Mar. 20	Holders of rec. Feb. 26 ^a
Green Bay & Western	5	Feb. 8	Holders of rec. Feb. 5
Illinois Central (quar.) (No. 129)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Louisville & Nashville	3 1/4%	Mar. 19	Holders of rec. Jan. 21 ^a
Norfolk & Western, com. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 19	Holders of rec. Jan. 31 ^a
Norfolk & Western, pref. (quar.)	1	Feb. 19	Holders of rec. Jan. 31 ^a
Pennsylvania R.R. (quar.)	75c.	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Pittsb. & Lake Erie	\$2.50	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 25
Pittsb. & West Virginia, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 13
Reading Company, common (quar.)	\$1	Feb. 14	Holders of rec. Jan. 25 ^a
First pref. (quar.)	50c.	Mar. 14	Holders of rec. Feb. 26 ^a
Utica Clinton & Birmingham	1 1/2%	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 10
Street & Electric Railways.			
Albia Light & Ry., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2%	Feb. 4	Holders of rec. Jan. 31 ^a
American Railway, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 25
Bristol & Plainfield Traction (quar.)	2	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 25
Clides Service, com. & pref. (monthly)	1/4	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 15 ^a
Common (payable in common stock)	1/4	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 15 ^a
Civic Invest. & Industrial (qu.) (No. 61)	1 1/2%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Commonwealth Power, Ry. & L., pref.	7 1/2%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 28
Connecticut Ry. & Ltg. com. & pf. (qu.)	1 1/2%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 to Feb. 15
Illinois Traction, common (quar.)	1/4	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1
Lehigh Valley Transit, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 9	Holders of rec. Jan. 31 ^a
Pacific Gas & El., 1st pf. (qu.) (No. 14)	1 1/2%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31 ^a
Original pref. (quar.) (No. 48)	1 1/2%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 31 ^a
Philadelphia, G. & P., pref. (quar.)	\$1.25	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 1
West Penn Railways, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2%	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 2
Trust Companies.			
Farmers' Loan & Trust (quar.)	4 1/2%	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 19 ^a
Miscellaneous.			
Alaska Packers Association (quar.)	2	Feb. 9	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Extra	20	Feb. 9	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Special (from insurance fund income)	2	Feb. 9	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
American Bank Note, common (quar.)	75c.	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
American Brass (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Extra	3 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
American Caramel, pref. (quar.)	1	Feb. 9	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 to Feb. 10
Amer. Graphophone, pref. (qu.) (No. 79)	1 1/2%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
American Hide & Leather, pref.	2 1/2%	April 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 9 ^a
Amer. LaFrance Fire Eng., Inc., com. (qu.)	1 1/2%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 8
American Radiator, common (quar.)	3	Mar. 30	Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Common (payable in Liberty Loan bonds)	14	Mar. 30	Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 6
American Sower Pipe (quar.)	2 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 1
Amer. Soda Fountain (quar.)	1 1/2%	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 15 ^a
Amer. Sumatra Tobacco, pref. (No. 16)	1 1/4%	Feb. 11	Holders of rec. Jan. 31 ^a
Amer. Utilities, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 29	Holders of rec. Feb. 20
Amer. Water-Works & Elec., pref. (qu.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 29	Holders of rec. Feb. 20
Anaconda Copper Mining (quar.)	\$2	Feb. 25	Holders of rec. Jan. 19 ^a
Asbestos Corp. of Canada, pref. (quar.)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Bond & Mortgage Guarantees (quar.)	4	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 8
Borden's Condensed Milk, com. (No. 43)	4	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 63)	1 1/2%	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 1
Brier Hill Steel, common (quar.)	7 1/2%	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Preferred (quar.)	7 1/2%	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Bromont Pulp & Paper, Ltd. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Buckeye Pipe Line (quar.)	\$2	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 23
Extra	\$1	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 23
Burns Bros., com. (quar.) (No. 18)	1 1/2%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Com. (quar.) (payable in com. stock)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
By-Products Coke Corp. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 28
Stock Dividend	62	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 28
Calumet & Arizona Mining (quar.)	\$2	Mar. 18	Holders of rec. Mar. 1 ^a
Canada Cement, Ltd., preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 16	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 to Feb. 10
Canada Foundries & Forgings, com. (qu.)	3	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Canadian Converters, Ltd. (quar.)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Carbon Steel, first preferred	2 1/4%	Mar. 30	Holders of rec. Mar. 26 ^a
Second preferred	6	July 30	Holders of rec. July 26 ^a
Cedar Rapids Mfg. & Power (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Chc. Wdm. & Franklin Coal, com. (qu.) (No. A)	5	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 26
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 26
Columbia Gas & Electric (quar.)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Connecticut Power, pref. (quar.) (No. 20)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 15 ^a
Consolidated Arizona Smelting	5c.	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 15 ^a
Consolidated Gas (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 8
Consolidation Coal, extra	3	Feb. 11	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (Continued).			
Consumers Co., preferred	3 1/2%	Feb. 20	Holders of rec. Feb. 10
Continental Paper, com. (pay. in com. stk.)	7 1/2%	Feb. 21	Holders of rec. Feb. 20
Continental Paper, com. (qu.) (No. 60)	1 1/2%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 8
Continental Refining, com. (monthly)	1 1/2%	Feb. 10	Holders of rec. Feb. 8
Continental Refining, com. (monthly)	10c.	Feb. 10	Holders of rec. Jan. 31 ^a
Crosson Cons. G., M. & M. (monthly)	10c.	Feb. 9	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Cuba Company, preferred	3 1/4%	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Dec. 31
Dyers & Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 15
Diamond Ice & Coal, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 26
Diamond Match (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 28
Dominion Bridge (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Eastern Steel, common (quar.)	2 1/2%	April 15	Holders of rec. April 1
First and second, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 1
Eisenlohr (Otto) & Bros., Inc., com. (qu.)	1	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 19
First National Copper	1 1/2%	Mar. 10	Holders of rec. Feb. 18
Foundation Co., pref. (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 15
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore (qu.) (No. 7)	\$1	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
General Chemical, common (quar.)	2	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 20
Gillette Safety Razor (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 30
Goodrich (B. F.) Co., common (quar.)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 5 ^a
Goodrich (B. F.) Co., com. (quar.)	1	May 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 5 ^a
Preferred (quar.)	6 1/4%	April 1	---
Great Northern Paper	2 1/2%	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 26
Greene-Canaan Copper Co. (quar.)	2	Feb. 25	Holders of rec. Feb. 28
Guaranty Securities Corp. (quar.)	3	Feb. 1	Holders of rec. Jan. 28
Harbison-Walker Refract., com. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 10	Holders of rec. Feb. 9
Harford (quar.)	1 1/4%	Apr. 20	Holders of rec. Apr. 19 ^a
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Inc., com. (qu.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 15 ^a
Hercules Powder, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 5 ^a
Illuminating & Power Secur., pref. (qu.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Imperial Tobacco, Ltd.	5	---	---
Indiana Pipe Line	\$2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 25
Extra	\$2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 25
Inland Steel (quar.)	2	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 7
Int. Harvester of N. J., pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 7
Int. Harvester Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 7
Int. Harvester Corp., com. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 20 ^a
Kaminblauk Power, Ltd. (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Kerr Lake Mines, Ltd. (quar.) (No. 1)	25c.	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 1 ^a
La Rose Mines, Ltd.	2c.	April 20	Holders of rec. Mar. 30
Lehigh Coal & Navigation (qu.) (No. 157)	\$1	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Jan. 31 ^a
Liggett & Myers Tobacco, com. (quar.)	3	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 15
Lindsay Light, com. (quar.)	5	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Extra	15	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Lit. Brothers	50c.	Feb. 20	Holders of rec. Jan. 29
Extra	25c.	Feb. 20	Holders of rec. Jan. 29
Marion Investment	3	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 23
Miami Copper (quar.) (No. 22)	\$1.50	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
Middle West Utilities, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 15
Mobile Electric Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Montreal Light Heat & Power (quar.)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
National Biscuits, com. (quar.) (No. 79)	1 1/4%	April 15	Holders of rec. Mar. 30 ^a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 80)	1 1/4%	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 15 ^a
National Cloak & Suit, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 20 ^a
National Lead, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 21
National Refining, common	3/4	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1 ^a
New Jersey Zinc (quar.)	4	Feb. 9	Holders of rec. Jan. 30
New River Co., pref. (No. 16)	\$1.50	Feb. 26	Holders of rec. Jan. 30
New York Dock, preferred	3	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 5
North American Coal (quar.)	1 1/4%	Apr. 1	Holders of rec. Mar. 21 ^a
Ontario Steel Products, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Pacific Steel, com. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Pacific Lighting Co., com. (quar.)	3	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/4%	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 31
Pacific Mail Steamship, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 15 ^a
Pennama, Limited, common (quar.)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 5
Common (extra)	1	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 5
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke (quar.)	75c.	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 5
Pittsb. Oil & Gas (quar.) (No. 4)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 15
Pittsb. Steel, pref. (quar.)	1 1/4%	Mar. 1	Holders of rec. Feb. 15
Pressed Steel Car, com. (quar.) (No. 30)	1 1/4%	Mar. 6	Holders of rec. Feb. 15 ^a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 76)	1 1/4%	Feb. 28	Holders of rec. Feb. 5 ^a
Priece Bros. & Co., Ltd. (bonus)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Feb. 1
Procter & Gamble, common (quar.)	5	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 25 ^a
Pullman Co. (quar.) (No. 204)	2	Feb. 15	Holders of rec. Jan. 3

Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.—Following is the seventh of a new series of weekly statements issued by the Federal Reserve Board giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the Member Banks and dated Jan. 18. Definitions of the different items contained in the statement were given in the weekly statement issued under date of Dec. 14 1917 and which was published in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 29 1917, page 2523.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS LOCATED IN CENTRAL RESERVE, RESERVE AND OTHER SELECTED CITIES AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JANUARY 18, 1918.

Liquidation in some volume by the banks of Government securities, mainly Treasury certificates and Liberty bonds, is indicated by reports from 662 member banks giving their principal assets and liabilities as at close of business Jan. 18 1918.

Holdings of Government securities (including U. S. bonds on deposit with U. S. Treasurer) of all reporting banks show a decrease of about 35 millions, while loans secured by these Government obligations declined 10.4 millions. Other loans and investments show an increase for the week of 23.1 millions. Member banks in New York City report decreases of 39.2 millions in U. S. securities owned and of 19 millions in loans protected by such securities, as against an increase of 12.4 millions in other loans and investments. Member banks in the three central reserve cities show decreases of 51.2 and of 12.7 millions for the first two items, as against an increase of 42.9 millions in other loans and investments. Liquidation of Government war loan securities and of loans protected by such securities apparently was confined largely to banks in the financial centers. Banks outside the central reserve cities report an increase of 16.2 millions in Government securities, chiefly war loan securities, and of 2.2 millions in loans collateralized by such securities, as against a decrease of 55.1 millions in other loans and investments. Aggregate reserves with the Federal Reserve banks, \$1,147.3 millions, show a decrease of 55.1 millions, all groups of banks reporting smaller reserves than the week before. The same is true of vault cash, which shows a total decrease for the week of 30.5 millions. Calculated excess reserves with the Federal Reserve banks are 90 millions, as against 124.7 millions the week before.

Net demand deposits of all reporting banks are shown to have decreased 183.9 millions, of which 122.1 millions represents the decrease for the banks in the three central reserve cities, and 95.9 millions the decrease for the New York City banks. Time deposits decreased slightly, while Government deposits went up about 10 millions.

For all reporting banks the ratio of total loans and investments to aggregate deposits works out at 106.2%, as against 104.4% the week before. For the banks in central reserve cities this ratio remains unchanged at 100.2%, while for the New York City banks this ratio increased from 99.0 to 100.8%. The ratio of combined vault cash and reserve to aggregate deposits of all reporting banks shows a decline from 14.9 to 14.5%. For the banks in the central reserve cities this ratio declined from 16.3 to 16% and for the New York City banks from 16.5 to 16.1%.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district.
Two ciphers (00) omitted.

Member Banks.	Boston.	New York.	Phila.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kan. City.	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
Number of reporting banks....	35	96	46	77	67	33	91	34	30	69	47	43	662
U. S. securities owned.....	\$ 30,137.0	\$ 445,469.0	\$ 28,398.0	\$ 121,292.0	\$ 41,913.0	\$ 39,381.0	\$ 75,026.0	\$ 34,955.0	\$ 13,550.0	\$ 31,545.0	\$ 30,442.0	\$ 53,072.0	\$ 955,794.0
Loans sec. by U. S. bonds & cert.	37,854.0	212,905.0	25,256.0	22,555.0	12,404.0	2,530.0	42,786.0	9,287.0	2,358.0	2,042.0	3,069.0	6,403.0	381,310.0
All other loans & investments....	671,024.0	4,143,874.0	626,812.0	894,988.0	311,416.0	259,149.0	1,322,694.0	386,370.0	231,821.0	448,752.0	196,526.0	644,701.0	9,958,277.0
Reserve with Fed. Res. Bank....	49,027.0	616,201.0	54,325.0	82,184.0	28,095.0	25,079.0	134,084.0	34,967.0	18,384.0	42,648.0	19,805.0	40,585.0	1,147,274.0
Cash in vault.....	23,645.0	129,028.0	23,158.0	45,454.0	16,896.0	12,950.0	64,631.0	14,116.0	9,940.0	18,290.0	13,406.0	23,772.0	394,856.0
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed.....	553,403.0	4,249,491.0	585,835.0	688,540.0	246,029.0	301,927.0	997,142.0	278,716.0	173,652.0	379,398.0	193,941.0	253,856.0	8,901,930.0
Time deposits.....	75,591.0	325,864.0	15,194.0	199,885.0	51,021.0	65,051.0	341,156.0	80,839.0	47,151.0	46,199.0	23,271.0	89,873.0	1,361,800.0
Government deposits.....	30,484.0	151,011.0	25,972.0	53,099.0	12,377.0	1,823.0	35,234.0	7,244.0	8,397.0	12,136.0	5,933.0	11,024.0	334,734.0

2. Data for banks in each Central Reserve city, banks in all other Reserve cities and other reporting banks.

Two ciphers omitted.	New York.		Chicago.		St. Louis.		Total Central Res. Cities.		Other Reserve Cities.		Country Banks.		Total.	
	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 11.
Number of reporting banks....	56	56	37	15	108	108	410	403	144	143	662	659		
U. S. securities owned.....	\$ 404,698.0	\$ 443,925.0	\$ 23,406.0	\$ 21,417.0	\$ 449,521.0	\$ 500,742.0	\$ 404,661.0	\$ 387,938.0	\$ 81,612.0	\$ 82,059.0	\$ 935,794.0	\$ 970,739.0		
Loans secured by U. S. bonds and certificates.....	190,540.0	209,551.0	27,544.0	7,592.0	225,676.0	238,330.0	134,129.0	132,226.0	21,505.0	21,155.0	381,310.0	391,711.0		
All other loans & investments....	3,725,023.0	3,713,444.0	845,500.0	280,348.0	4,851,971.0	4,809,062.0	4,415,706.0	4,417,511.0	690,350.0	708,568.0	9,958,277.0	9,936,131.0		
Reserve with Fed. Res. Bank....	579,732.0	602,146.0	96,293.0	26,914.0	703,969.0	729,931.0	369,790.0	326,186.0	43,816.0	46,272.0	1,147,274.0	1,202,389.0		
Cash in vault.....	113,041.0	120,677.0	40,898.0	8,434.0	162,373.0	174,560.0	199,595.0	214,743.0	32,888.0	36,951.0	394,856.0	425,334.0		
Net demand deposits on which reserve is computed.....	3,866,101.0	3,962,030.0	681,099.0	108,523.0	4,745,723.0	4,867,968.0	3,691,853.0	3,636,630.0	564,363.0	581,234.0	8,901,939.0	9,908,532.0		
Time deposits.....	284,366.0	284,324.0	135,021.0	62,521.0	481,898.0	482,796.0	737,677.0	718,524.0	142,325.0	147,378.0	1,361,800.0	1,348,695.0		
Government deposits.....	137,911.0	125,035.0	24,994.0	6,265.0	169,170.0	186,433.0	170,749.0	210,775.0	14,816.0	21,810.0	354,734.0	410,018.0		

* Amended figures.

The Federal Reserve Banks.—Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board on Jan. 26.

Heavy withdrawals of Government deposits coupled with substantial increases in member bank reserve deposits, mainly at the four Eastern and the San Francisco banks, are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement as at close of business on Jan. 25 1918. Aggregate gold reserves show a decrease of about 3 millions, while total cash reserves fell off about 1.5 millions.

New York reports a gain of 35.2 millions in total reserves accompanied by an almost equal increase in member bank reserve deposits. The bank liquidated about 26 millions of investments, mainly U. S. certificates of indebtedness, held temporarily for the accommodation of member banks, and collateral notes, secured by Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness; it also paid off an aggregate balance of over 25 millions in account with other Federal Reserve banks. Chicago's decrease of 34.7 millions in reserves is due largely to the withdrawal of 31.8 millions of Government funds, also to an increase of 5.3 millions in investments. Changes in reserves reported by other banks are due largely to the withdrawal of Government deposits or to the shifting between banks of credits in the Gold Settlement Fund.

Bills discounted on hand show an increase of 24.2 millions, the Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City and San Francisco banks reporting substantial additions to their holdings of member banks' collateral notes, secured largely by Government obligations. Of the total discounts held, the amount of paper secured by Government obligations is 312.5 millions as against 300.3 millions the week before. Holdings of Government short-term securities, largely certificates of indebtedness, show a decline for the week of nearly 50 millions, the New York and Cleveland banks reporting the largest sales of this class of securities.

Acceptances held increased by about 16.1 millions, Boston and New York accounting for practically the entire increase shown. U. S. bonds, on hand show a gain of 4.6 millions, mainly at the New York and Minneapolis banks. The increase of over 1 million dollars in all other earning assets shown by the Chicago bank is due almost entirely to the purchase of warrants. Total earning assets decreased about 4 millions and represent about 69% of aggregate net deposits, as against 70.7% the week before. Of the total, discounts constituted 60.9%; acceptances 26.6%; U. S. securities 12.0% and other earning assets 0.5%.

Payment for Federal Reserve stock by newly admitted members accounts for an increase of \$501,000 in the total of paid-in capital, New York and Cleveland reporting the largest additions under this head. Over 23% of the capital stock of the Federal Reserve banks stands at present in the name of State banks and trust companies. Government deposits show a decrease of 104.1 millions, all the banks except Atlanta, St. Louis and Dallas reporting substantial withdrawals of Government funds. Member banks' reserve deposits increased 59.2 millions, the Boston and New York banks showing the largest gains under this head.

But little change is indicated in the total amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding. Against the total amount of notes issued to the banks, the Agents hold collateral of \$793,819,000 in gold and \$634,363,000 in paper. Total Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation show a further decrease of \$3,863,000 dollars. The ratio of the banks' total reserves to their net deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined shows a rise from 65.2% to 65.4%.

The figures of the consolidated statement for the system as a whole are given in the following table, and in addition we present the results for each of the seven preceding weeks, together with those of the corresponding week of last year, thus furnishing a useful comparison. The earlier figures have been revised in order to conform with new form adopted by the Federal Reserve Board as of June 22. In the second table we show the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks. The statement of Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts (the third table following) gives details regarding the transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Comptroller and the Reserve Agents and between the latter and the Federal Reserve banks.

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 25, 1918.

	Jan. 25 1918.	Jan. 18 1918.	Jan. 11 1918†	Jan. 4 1918.	Dec. 28 1917.	Dec. 21 1917.	Dec. 14 1917.	Dec. 7 1917.	Jan. 26 1917.
RESOURCES.									
Gold coin and certificates in vault....	\$ 473,012,000	\$ 477,301,000	\$ 478,839,000	\$ 480,072,000	\$ 499,917,000	\$ 524,350,000	\$ 502,340,000	\$ 500,656,000	\$ 302,341,000
Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board....	388,210,000	383,233,000	361,522,000	338,687,000	317,620,000	304,094,000	393,810,000	376,778,000	213,771,000
Gold with foreign agencies.....	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000	52,500,000
Total gold held by banks.....	913,722,000	913,033,000	892,861,000	871,259,000	869,937,000	881,454,000	949,150,000	929,934,000	516,112,000
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent.....	793,829,000	796,727,000	784,326,000	797,191,000	781,851,000	746,307,000	683,378,000	683,939,000	273,320,000
Gold redemption fund.....	19,956,000	19,710,000	19,643,000	19,270,000	19,345,000	17,782,000	17,710,000	17,485,000	1,813,000
Total gold reserves.....	1,726,507,000	1,729,470,000	1,696,830,000	1,687,720,000	1,671,133,000	1,645,543,000	1,650,238,000	1,631,358,000	791,245,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.....	56,252,000	54,337,000	51,201,000	45,310,000	49,635,000	48,127,000	50,146,000	51,940,000	17,579,000
Total reserves.....	1,782,759,000	1,784,307,000	1,748,031,000	1,733,030,000	1,720,768,000	1,693,670,000	1,700,384,000	1,683,307,000	808,824,000
Bills discounted—members.....	627,662,000	603,488,000	570,665,000	625,813,000	680,706,000	693,509,000	713,431,000	686,902,000	15,771,000
Bills bought in open market.....	273,912,000	257,504,000	258,710,000	271,338,000	275,866,000	277,943,000	254,428,000	190,682,000	97,697,000
Total bills on hand.....	901,574,000	861,292,000	829,375,000	897,151,000	956,572,000	971,452,000	967,859,000	877,584,000	113,468,000
U. S. Government long-term securities.	50,525,000	45,911,000	49,506,000	51,167,000	48,350,000	50,433,000	53,774,000	49,198,000	36,122,000
U. S. Government short-term securities	72,669,000	123,310,000	137,227,000	92,058,000	58,883,000	58,130,000	48,046,000	50,424,000	19,647,000
All other earning assets.....	4,902,000	4,224,000	5,063,000	5,167,000	14,990,000	1,022,000	994,000	914,000	12,249,000
Total earning assets.....	1,029,670,000	1,033,737,000	1,021,171,000	1,045,543,000	1,068,295,000	1,081,122,000	1,070,673,000	978,120,000	181,426,000
Due from other F. R. banks—net.....	32,505,000	35,818,000	28,229,000	45,244,000	111,976,000	41,375,000	31,494,000	26,332,000	41,123,000
Uncollected items.....	323,793,000	381,708,000	306,593,000	302,007,000	1301,689,000	323,574,000	319,656,000	310,572,000	126,437,000
Total deducts from gross deposits.	356,208,000	417,626,000	334,822,000	347,251,000	313,043,000	364,949,000	351,180,000	336,904,000	130,560,000
1% redemp. fund agst. F. R. bank notes	537,000	537,000	537,000	537,000	537,000	537,000	537,000	537,000	400,000
All other resources.....	201,000	379,000	519,000	537,000	2,813,000	2,678,000	2,810,000	2,968,000	13,609,000
Total resources.....	\$ 3,189,376,000	\$ 3,236,486,000	\$ 3,105,080,000	\$ 3,126,898,000	\$ 3,102,689,000	\$ 3,142,956,000	\$ 3,126,554,000	\$ 3,001,836,000	\$ 1,126,573,000

† Amended figures.

	Jan. 25 1918.	Jan. 18 1918.	Jan. 11 1918.	Jan. 4 1918.	Dec. 28 1917.	Dec. 21 1917.	Dec. 14 1917.	Dec. 7 1917.	Jan. 26 1917.
LIABILITIES.									
Capital paid in.....	72,439,000	71,935,000	71,803,000	70,825,000	70,442,000	69,852,000	69,440,000	69,048,000	55,694,000
Surplus.....	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000	1,134,000
Government deposits.....	135,691,000	239,829,000	57,556,000	131,006,000	108,213,000	221,761,000	129,255,000	168,508,000	25,607,000
Due to members—reserve account.....	1,480,743,000	1,421,563,000	1,408,482,000	1,440,230,000	1,453,186,000	1,389,494,000	1,549,030,000	1,437,174,000	687,841,000
Due to non-members—clearing account.....	194,955,000	221,728,000	203,073,000	192,640,000	191,639,000	205,819,000	196,787,000	189,861,000	97,374,000
Collection items.....	37,697,000	30,779,000	20,315,000	20,594,000	117,969,000	14,269,000	14,232,000	115,586,000	-----
Other deposits, incl. for Gov't credits.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total gross deposits.....	1,849,088,000	1,913,890,000	1,779,726,000	1,793,479,000	1,771,037,000	1,831,272,000	1,839,364,000	1,811,189,000	810,822,000
F. R. notes in actual circulation.....	1,234,934,000	1,258,797,000	1,242,109,000	1,251,205,000	1,246,488,000	1,227,642,000	1,153,385,000	1,110,537,000	259,768,000
F. R. bank notes in circulation, net liab.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
All other liabilities.....	3,782,000	2,714,000	2,418,000	2,550,000	16,722,000	6,100,000	5,365,000	13,602,000	289,000
Total liabilities.....	3,169,375,000	3,236,436,000	3,105,650,000	3,126,898,000	3,102,689,000	3,142,956,000	3,126,554,000	3,001,536,000	1,126,573,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liab.....	61.5%	61.0%	61.8%	60.2%	59.7%	60.1%	61.7%	63.1%	75.9%
Gold res. agst. F. R. notes in circ., et c'n.....	65.9%	65.9%	64.7%	65.2%	64.3%	62.2%	60.8%	63.2%	185.9%
Ratio of gold reserves to net deposit and Fed. Res. note liabilities combined.....	63.3%	63.2%	63.1%	64.2%	61.8%	61.1%	61.3%	63.1%	84.2%
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Fed. Res. note liabilities combined.....	65.4%	65.2%	65.1%	62.5%	63.0%	62.9%	63.2%	65.1%	86.9%

	Jan. 25 1918.	Jan. 18 1918.	Jan. 11 1918.	Jan. 4 1918.	Dec. 28 1917.	Dec. 21 1917.	Dec. 14 1917.	Dec. 7 1917.	Jan. 26 1917.
Distribution by Maturities—									
1-15 days bills discounted and bought.....	390,212,000	360,890,000	372,552,000	357,017,000	395,697,000	403,671,000	471,689,000	463,644,000	29,492,000
16-30 days bills discounted and bought.....	149,000	141,000	10,000	10,000	116,000	213,000	69,000	5,000	1,188,000
31-60 days bills discounted and bought.....	189,795,000	180,759,000	88,375,000	96,322,000	118,545,000	121,060,000	84,359,000	82,008,000	18,794,000
61-90 days bills discounted and bought.....	313,000	510,000	141,000	141,000	10,000	10,000	142,000	125,000	327,000
91-120 days bills discounted and bought.....	203,437,000	188,712,000	267,649,000	289,444,000	280,136,000	273,339,000	191,626,000	143,070,000	51,790,000
121-180 days bills discounted and bought.....	131,000	131,000	634,000	634,000	632,000	652,000	151,000	160,000	2,388,000
181-270 days bills discounted and bought.....	124,822,000	131,000	90,663,000	114,039,000	152,795,000	164,729,000	213,145,000	182,232,000	12,414,000
271-360 days bills discounted and bought.....	337,000	117,153,000	90,663,000	114,039,000	123,000	123,000	632,000	631,000	889,000
Over 90 days bills discounted and bought.....	13,308,000	13,778,000	10,090,000	9,730,000	8,986,000	8,594,000	6,900,000	6,540,000	1,008,000
Over 90 days municipal warrants.....	1,095,000	335,000	315,000	335,000	104,000	104,000	-----	-----	7,537,000
Federal Reserve Notes—									
issued to the banks.....	1,373,622,000	1,373,105,000	1,369,545,000	1,366,335,000	1,341,752,000	1,295,069,000	1,229,007,000	1,184,667,000	291,693,000
held by banks.....	138,698,000	134,308,000	125,265,000	116,130,000	95,264,000	67,427,000	75,622,000	74,139,000	31,925,000
In circulation.....	1,234,924,000	1,238,797,000	1,244,280,000	1,251,205,000	1,246,488,000	1,227,642,000	1,153,385,000	1,110,537,000	259,768,000
Fed. Res. Notes (Agents Accounts)—									
Received from the Comptroller.....	1,875,661,000	1,863,540,000	1,854,060,000	1,825,700,000	1,796,349,000	1,747,760,000	1,693,820,000	1,640,650,000	469,386,000
Returned to the Comptroller.....	261,004,000	267,975,000	254,905,000	248,985,000	247,193,000	239,371,000	242,953,000	236,633,000	164,358,000
Amount chargeable to Agent.....	1,614,657,000	1,605,565,000	1,599,155,000	1,577,635,000	1,549,177,000	1,508,389,000	1,450,867,000	1,403,967,000	365,022,000
In hands of Agent.....	241,035,000	232,460,000	239,610,000	211,300,000	207,425,000	213,120,000	221,860,000	219,300,000	73,329,000
Issued to Federal Reserve banks.....	1,373,622,000	1,373,105,000	1,369,545,000	1,366,335,000	1,341,752,000	1,295,069,000	1,229,007,000	1,184,667,000	291,693,000
How Secured—									
By gold coin and certificates.....	276,894,000	374,000,000	265,759,000	269,931,000	250,423,000	227,302,000	239,833,000	240,351,000	166,174,000
By lawful money.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
By eligible paper.....	579,803,000	576,378,000	587,771,000	569,144,000	539,901,000	548,962,000	545,929,000	500,728,000	18,373,000
Gold redemption fund.....	45,886,000	46,182,000	42,496,000	41,168,000	41,479,000	41,281,000	39,471,000	35,773,000	13,436,000
10th Federal Reserve Board.....	471,339,000	470,545,000	473,519,000	465,082,000	489,949,000	477,524,000	404,074,000	407,815,000	93,716,000
Total.....	1,373,622,000	1,373,105,000	1,369,545,000	1,366,335,000	1,341,752,000	1,295,069,000	1,229,007,000	1,184,667,000	291,693,000
Eligible paper delivered to F. R. Agt.....	634,363,000	609,056,000	618,678,000	611,136,000	606,705,000	602,074,000	602,967,000	536,473,000	19,115,000

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JAN. 25 1918.

Two ciphers (00) omitted.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel.	Cleveland.	Richm'd.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kan. City.	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
RESOURCES.													
Gold coin and certifi. in vault.....	13,865,000	317,072,000	18,790,000	20,362,000	6,257,000	6,531,000	31,549,000	5,474,000	15,181,000	1,290,000	9,310,000	26,231,000	472,012,000
Gold settlement fund.....	34,290,000	97,111,000	37,196,000	40,184,000	12,367,000	16,993,000	39,014,000	26,656,000	14,554,000	24,635,000	19,368,000	26,942,000	388,210,000
Gold with foreign agencies.....	3,675,000	18,112,000	3,675,000	4,735,000	1,837,000	1,575,000	7,350,000	2,100,000	2,625,000	1,836,000	1,938,000	2,888,000	62,500,000
Total gold held by banks.....	51,830,000	432,295,000	59,661,000	65,271,000	20,461,000	24,999,000	77,913,000	34,230,000	31,835,000	28,650,000	30,516,000	55,061,000	912,722,000
Gold with Federal Res. Agents.....	44,354,000	236,467,000	64,916,000	64,610,000	26,305,000	47,475,000	120,514,000	34,883,000	37,632,000	48,369,000	22,181,000	46,134,000	793,829,000
Gold redemption fund.....	2,000,000	10,000,000	1,500,000	61,000	261,000	1,483,000	810,000	888,000	1,159,000	465,000	1,269,000	81,000	19,956,000
Total gold reserves.....	98,184,000	678,762,000	126,077,000	129,942,000	47,017,000	74,967,000	199,242,000	70,000,000	70,516,000	77,484,000	53,950,000	101,276,000	1,726,202,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.....	5,346,000	37,901,000	2,243,000	1,327,000	176,000	871,000	4,462,000	1,336,000	627,000	90,000	1,445,000	428,000	56,503,000
Total reserves.....	103,530,000	716,663,000	128,320,000	131,269,000	47,193,000	74,928,000	203,704,000	71,336,000	71,143,000	77,574,000	55,395,000	101,704,000	1,782,705,000
Bills:													
Disc.—Member & F.R. banks.....	52,844,000	222,620,000	33,810,000	46,360,000	32,254,000	11,348,000	110,924,000	29,966,000	13,140,000	32,545,000	9,499,000	29,362,000	627,662,000
Bought in open market.....	9,307,000	168,278,000	14,179,000	12,978,000	13,403,000	6,824,000	8,521,000	5,930,000	2,226,000	35,000	13,263,000	18,968,000	273,912,000
Total bills on hand.....	62,151,000	390,898,000	47,989,000	62,338,000	45,657,000	18,172,000	119,445,000	35,896,000	15,366,000	32,580,000	22,762,000	48,320,000	901,574,000
U. S. long-term securities.....	610,000	5,120,000	5,307,000	1,231,000	1,747,000	7,007,000	2,233,000	8,862,000	3,617,000	8,862,000	4,071,000	2,455,000	60,523,000
U. S. short-term securities.....	4,344,000	15,213,000	4,034,000	26,271,000	1,989,000	1,491,000	5,878,000	1,444,000	2,322,000	5,784,000	2,430,000	1,509,000	72,669,000
All other earning assets.....	511,000	-----	10,000	-----	66,000	608,000	1,691,000	280,000	1,003,000	-----	707,000	66,000	4,902,000
Total earning assets.....	67,105,000	411,742,000	67,329,000	96,874,000	48,023,000	22,018,000	133,981,000	39,853,000	22,308,000	47,226,000	29,970,000	63,341,000	1,029,770,000
Due from other F. R. banks—Net.....	364,000	-----	-----	10,330,000	4,045,000	-----	-----	5,164,000	6,087,000	6,087,000	1,792,000	1,961,000	632,605,000
Uncollected items.....	16,395,000	75,298,000	38,917,000	21,653,000	18,609,000	20,499,000	45,772,000	17,028,000	10,236,000	27,728,000	18,465,000	13,106,000	323,703,000
Total deductions from gross dep.....	16,395,000	75,662,000	38,917,000	31,983,000	22,654,000	20,499,000	60,345,000	22,192,000	10,236,000	33,816,000	20,257,000	15,067,000	356,208,000
5% redemption fund against Fed. Reserve bank notes.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	400,000	-----	-----	537,000
All other resources.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	130,000	71,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	137,000	-----	201,000
Total resources.....	187,030,000	1,204,067,000	224,566,000	260,126,000	118,900,000	117,513,000	398,030,000	133,381,000	103,687,000	159,015,000	105,759,000	169,112,000	3,169,375,000
LIABILITIES.													
Capital paid in.....	5,929,000	19,212,000	6,775,000	8,221,000	3,736,000	2,855,000	9,170,000	3,481,000	2,651,000	3,996,000	2,796,000	4,217,000	72,439,000
Surplus.....													

Statement of New York City Clearing House Banks and Trust Companies.—The following detailed statement shows the condition of the New York City Clearing House members for the week ending Jan. 26. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of totals, actual figures at end of the week are also given:

NEW YORK WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE RETURN.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Capital.		Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	National Bank and Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Additional Deposits with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	National Bank Circulation.
	State Banks Dec. 31	City Banks Nov. 1										
Members of Federal Reserve Bank	\$	\$	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.
Bank of N. Y. & B. A.	2,000,000	5,095,500	43,911,000	53,000	138,000	174,000	124,000	6,192,000	38,419,000	1,494,000	778,000	
Bank of Manhattan Co.	2,000,000	5,231,200	39,377,000	1,315,000	277,000	344,000	412,000	7,198,000	40,129,000	2,000,000		
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,351,200	19,959,000	123,000	146,000	474,000	97,000	2,213,000	15,784,000	783,000	1,824,000	
Mech & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	10,510,000	161,394,000	6,835,000	300,000	2,171,000	451,000	37,227,000	145,754,000	20,180,000	3,774,000	
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,372,500	31,084,000	564,000	297,000	438,000	209,000	4,365,000	28,624,000			
National City	25,000,000	46,954,600	532,600,000	5,112,000	3,185,000	1,315,000	1,702,000	98,639,000	541,749,000	13,030,000	1,750,000	
Chemical National	3,000,000	8,636,200	70,838,000	259,000	236,000	586,000	800,000	10,552,000	62,885,000	3,123,000	445,000	
Atlantic National	1,000,000	847,000	14,759,000	87,000	131,000	383,000	165,000	2,164,000	13,898,000	603,000	147,000	
Nat. Butch & Drovers	300,000	73,400	2,391,000	31,000	34,000	52,000	8,000	200,000	2,184,000		60,000	
American Exch Nat.	5,000,000	5,391,400	111,870,000	760,000	422,000	862,000	1,115,000	15,113,000	95,434,000	6,965,000	4,931,000	
Nat. Bank of Comm.	25,000,000	20,371,200	293,315,000	168,000	1,254,000	912,000	852,000	35,364,000	264,375,000	5,271,000		
Pacific Bank	500,000	1,002,900	10,853,000	54,000	391,000	477,000	171,000	1,451,000	10,406,000	700,000		
Chat & Phenic Nat.	3,500,000	2,337,700	68,853,000	1,405,000	481,000	1,396,000	1,991,000	9,448,000	67,249,000	7,030,000	1,887,000	
Havory National	3,000,000	16,031,500	145,093,000	6,284,000	439,000	2,179,000	535,000	22,156,000	145,981,000		290,000	
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,667,200	34,334,000	129,000	28,000	319,000	125,000	4,637,000	29,859,000	205,000	1,021,000	
Market & Fulton Nat.	1,000,000	2,112,700	9,828,000	173,000	27,000	377,000	458,000	2,647,000	9,281,000		87,000	
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,128,000	20,997,000	641,000	273,000	551,000	487,000	2,545,000	18,452,000			
Corn Exchange Bank	3,500,000	7,510,200	97,301,000	1,452,000	313,000	2,103,000	2,896,000	14,280,000	100,950,000			
Importers & Trad Nat.	1,500,000	7,613,800	34,660,000	72,000	854,000	38,000	277,000	4,001,000	32,828,000		61,000	
National Park Bank	5,000,000	17,636,200	178,742,000	101,000	607,000	960,000	528,000	20,326,000	155,976,000	3,679,000	4,103,000	
East River National	250,000	65,600	2,689,000	14,000	17,000	179,000	16,000	458,000	2,395,000		50,000	
Second National	1,000,000	3,896,300	20,028,000	30,000	56,000	419,000	389,000	3,326,000	16,790,000		937,000	
First National	10,000,000	28,949,300	207,314,000	54,000	508,000	1,197,000	63,000	24,078,000	159,365,000	3,407,000	6,735,000	
Irving National	4,500,000	5,102,400	86,587,000	2,168,000	366,000	3,019,000	388,000	13,768,000	92,053,000	461,000	640,000	
N. Y. County National	500,000	144,400	5,321,000	105,000	55,000	224,000	331,000	1,392,000	9,270,000		199,000	
German-American	750,000	885,000	5,838,000	24,000	17,000	19,000	57,000	786,000	5,123,000			
Chase National	10,000,000	11,130,700	298,315,000	3,366,000	2,405,000	1,745,000	519,000	37,158,000	246,904,000	18,834,000	1,300,000	
Germania Bank	400,000	816,400	5,979,000	59,000	45,000	233,000	70,000	968,000	6,151,000			
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,008,300	15,977,000	189,000	315,000	112,000	393,000	2,846,000	14,231,000		896,000	
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,324,900	10,759,000	63,000	28,000	266,000	204,000	1,527,000	9,232,000		399,000	
Fifth National	250,000	381,600	6,144,000	56,000	127,000	334,000	67,000	1,072,000	6,263,000		248,000	
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,443,200	48,920,000	348,000	307,000	607,000	167,000	6,461,000	48,133,000		70,000	
Liberty National	3,000,000	3,979,900	81,695,000	127,000	26,000	178,000	619,000	9,818,000	77,365,000	2,527,000	550,000	
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	3,911,100	10,501,000	16,000	38,000	112,000	352,000	1,388,000	10,655,000		411,000	
Union Exch National	1,000,000	1,091,500	12,390,000	5,000	32,000	166,000	188,000	1,551,000	11,648,000		450,000	
Brooklyn Trust Co.	1,500,000	2,155,400	31,138,000	92,000	48,000	221,000	323,000	3,943,000	27,285,000		3,733,000	
Bankers' Trust Co.	11,250,000	12,980,400	278,780,000	650,000	78,000	197,000	559,000	3,411,000	241,369,000	31,899,000		
U. S. Mfg. & Tr. Co.	2,000,000	4,691,500	62,267,000	356,000	74,000	120,000	269,000	6,550,000	51,466,000		5,643,000	
Guaranty Trust Co.	25,000,000	26,125,400	460,559,000	2,818,000	98,000	547,000	1,159,000	56,123,000	376,929,000	36,959,000		
Fidelity Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,213,200	11,165,000	94,000	46,000	78,000	133,000	1,561,000	8,551,000		1,070,000	
Columbia Trust Co.	5,000,000	6,210,700	83,593,000	295,000	125,000	407,000	497,000	9,393,000	71,007,000	9,902,000		
Peoples Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,331,800	23,693,000	59,000	79,000	281,000	318,000	2,223,000	21,094,000		1,553,000	
New York Trust Co.	3,000,000	11,032,700	84,142,000	34,000	13,000	16,000	11,000	9,316,000	63,562,000		6,950,000	
Franklin Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,163,700	17,965,000	104,000	61,000	170,000	231,000	2,387,000	16,104,000		1,161,000	
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	1,091,500	12,390,000	410,000	153,000	303,000	271,000	1,671,000	13,641,000		1,115,000	
Metropolitan Tr. Co.	2,000,000	4,070,900	52,283,000	204,000	41,000	83,000	266,000	4,524,000	40,374,000		1,512,000	
Nassau Nat. Bklyn.	1,000,000	1,116,100	12,587,000	11,000	66,000	206,000	79,000	1,117,000	9,590,000		516,000	
Irving Trust Co.	1,500,000	1,082,200	26,130,000	42,000	176,000	540,000	807,000	2,912,000	25,398,000		1,190,000	
Average for week	187,300,000	308,650,500	3,007,585,000	42,219,000	15,303,000	28,800,000	22,131,000	538,376,000	3,491,974,000	198,741,000	34,031,000	
Totals, actual condition Jan. 26			3,945,368,000	41,074,000	15,357,000	26,829,000	21,358,000	558,031,000	3,517,156,000	202,278,000	34,109,000	
Totals, actual condition Jan. 19			3,852,513,000	42,387,000	16,035,000	29,181,000	22,367,000	527,205,000	3,502,301,000	195,571,000	34,070,000	
Totals, actual condition Jan. 12			3,883,082,000	42,674,000	18,550,000	31,498,000	24,568,000	548,771,000	3,679,922,000	193,647,000	34,114,000	
Totals, actual condition Jan. 5			3,935,735,000	42,476,000	17,719,000	29,146,000	23,902,000	518,218,000	3,486,326,000	187,717,000	34,016,000	
State Banks	Not Members of Federal Reserve Bank											
Greenwich	500,000	1,372,700	13,502,000	1,022,000	207,000	352,000	465,000	801,000	14,133,000		5,000	
People's	200,000	503,400	3,262,000	44,000	36,000	109,000	234,000	145,000	3,317,000		23,000	
Bowery	250,000	812,900	4,227,000	278,000	12,000	37,000	192,000	502,000	3,864,000			
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,300,200	16,991,000	1,073,000	111,000	1,194,000	596,000	983,000	18,174,000			
German Exchange	200,000	868,300	5,797,000	378,000	71,000	149,000	238,000	314,000	5,789,000			
Bk of the Metropoli.	1,000,000	2,353,600	14,279,000	596,000	316,000	267,000	528,000	799,000	13,314,000			
West Side	326,600	54,000	3,984,000	216,000	114,000	94,000	37,000	240,000	3,996,000			
N. Y. Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,014,100	18,579,000	1,110,000	543,000	489,000	347,000	1,199,000	19,847,000			
State	1,500,000	654,100	24,107,000	2,276,000	349,000	523,000	349,000	1,374,000	20,882,000		55,000	
Totals, ave for wk	5,076,600	9,933,300	104,698,000	6,993,000	1,759,000	3,244,000	2,986,000	6,087,000	4,242,000	109,416,000	83,000	
Totals, actual condition Jan. 26			105,341,000	6,969,000	1,783,000	3,233,000	2,998,000	6,532,000	4,679,000	109,636,000	101,000	
Totals, actual condition Jan. 19			104,282,000	6,824,000	1,633,000	3,448,000	2,958,000	6,652,000	4,193,000	109,907,000	67,000	
Totals, actual condition Jan. 12			107,018,000	6,929,000	1,638,000	3,844,000	3,095,000	5,618,000	4,574,000	111,819,000	81,000	
Totals, actual condition Jan. 5			104,879,000	6,839,000	1,854,000	3,522,000	3,009,000	6,352,000	6,272,000	108,963,000	63,000	
Trust Companies	Not Members of Federal Reserve Bank											
Title Guar & Trust	5,000,000	11,709,300	39,580,000	1,754,000	198,000							

The State Banking Department reports weekly figures showing the condition of State banks and trust companies in New York City not in the Clearing House, and these are shown in the following table:

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

	Jan. 26,	Differences from previous week.
Loans and investments.....	\$223,615,500	Inc., \$2,301,400
Specie.....	17,576,000	Dec., 249,700
Current and bank notes.....	12,581,500	Dec., 91,700
Deposits with the F. R. Bank of New York.....	64,067,500	Inc., 1,881,000
Total deposits.....	927,839,200	Dec., 1,524,100
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in N. Y. City, exchanges and U.S. deposits.....	\$33,032,600	Dec., 9,430,100
Reserve on deposits.....	166,279,800	Inc., 4,802,200
Percentage of reserve, 22.3%.		

RESERVE.

	State Banks	Trust Companies
Cash in vaults.....	\$12,812,400 11.30%	\$81,412,600 12.90%
Deposits in banks and trust cos.....	13,810,000 12.19%	58,244,800 9.22%

Total..... \$26,622,400 23.49% \$139,657,400 22.12%

The averages of the New York City Clearing House banks and trust companies, combined with those for the State banks and trust companies in Greater New York City outside of the Clearing House, compare as follows for a series of weeks past:

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK

We omit two ciphers in all these figures.

Week Ended—	Loans and Investments	Demand Deposits	Specie	Legal Tenders	Total Cash in Vault	Reserve in Depositories
Nov. 3...	5,423,246.7	4,473,000.6	142,132.9	76,739.1	218,872.0	588,667.7
Nov. 10...	5,491,980.2	4,473,207.0	138,626.2	85,904.7	224,530.9	625,012.3
Nov. 17...	5,557,891.9	4,477,113.2	137,330.8	84,363.2	221,694.0	623,908.6
Nov. 24...	5,619,230.7	4,252,162.1	124,803.8	83,834.2	208,638.0	611,381.8
Dec. 1...	5,559,742.4	4,297,610.1	113,749.3	96,122.9	209,572.2	650,784.6
Dec. 8...	5,827,062.0	4,353,272.1	112,093.5	96,747.7	208,841.2	682,360.1
Dec. 15...	5,675,672.8	4,417,214.1	110,735.3	96,802.9	207,418.2	671,117.1
Dec. 22...	5,011,186.9	4,357,133.8	103,504.8	95,878.3	204,383.1	602,178.4
Dec. 29...	4,952,679.3	4,352,163.0	104,273.3	98,864.9	203,138.1	608,934.8
Jan. 5...	4,945,390.8	4,443,769.4	104,006.5	100,321.2	204,327.7	617,798.8
Jan. 12...	4,893,792.4	4,526,394.9	104,736.0	102,483.2	207,219.2	613,402.6
Jan. 19...	4,892,797.1	4,578,900.7	104,678.7	98,375.5	203,054.2	612,272.4
Jan. 26...	4,899,129.5	4,479,528.6	101,471.0	97,599.0	199,070.0	619,095.8

† Includ with "Legal Tenders" are national bank notes and Fed. Reserve notes held by State banks and trust cos. but not those held by Fed. Reserve members.

In addition to the returns of "State banks and trust companies in New York City not in the Clearing House," furnished by the State Banking Department, the Department also presents a statement covering all the institutions of this class in the whole State. The figures are compiled so as to distinguish between the results for New York City (Greater New York) and those for the rest of the State, as per the following; For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 98, p. 1661.

The provisions of the law governing the reserve requirements of State banking institutions as amended May 22 1917 were published in the "Chronicle" May 19 1917 (V. 104, p. 1975). The regulations relating to calculating the amount of deposits and what deductions are permitted in the computation of the reserves were given in the "Chronicle" April 4 1914 (V. 98, p. 1045).

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Week ended Jan. 26.	State Banks in Greater N. Y.	Trust Cos. in Greater N. Y.	State Banks outside of Greater N. Y.	Trust Cos. outside of Greater N. Y.
Capital as of Sept. 8.....	\$19,775,000	\$88,950,000	\$16,573,000	\$25,938,700
Surplus as of Sept. 8.....	38,506,722	162,901,400	16,937,000	25,748,040
Loans and investments.....	419,072,900	1,901,019,200	193,991,600	\$22,532,400
Change from last week..	-2,035,600	+29,224,400	+76,600	-85,200
Specie.....	18,831,500	19,937,500	-----	-----
Change from last week..	+230,100	-243,100	-----	-----
Current and bank notes.....	22,504,500	14,800,900	-----	-----
Change from last week..	-713,800	-417,600	-----	-----
Deposits with the F. R. Bank of New York.....	33,168,700	204,953,800	-----	-----
Change from last week..	+1,621,300	+8,973,600	-----	-----
Deposits.....	523,690,900	2,110,207,100	201,684,600	\$09,438,400
Change from last week..	-14,288,100	+36,295,000	-163,500	-892,700
Reserve on deposits.....	101,877,200	332,134,000	30,179,700	\$7,776,900
Change from last week..	-660,900	+12,637,400	-1,543,900	-327,200
F. C. reserve to deposits.....	23.8%	20.8%	18.9%	16.6%
Percentage last week..	23.6%	19.4%	19.0%	16.9%

+ Increase over last week. — Decrease from last week.

Non-Member Banks and Trust Companies.—Following is the report made to the Clearing House by clearing non-member institutions which are not included in the "Clearing House return" on the preceding page:

RETURN OF NON-MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

CLEARING NON-MEMBERS.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	National Bank & Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Additional Deposits with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	National Bank Circulation.
Members of Federal Reserve Bank			Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.
Battery Park Nat. Bank.....	400,000	423,000	6,443,000	22,000	16,000	3,000	219,000	642,000	94,000	6,029,000	87,000	196,000
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank.....	500,000	599,500	3,953,000	1,000	-----	-----	2,000	652,000	-----	1,677,000	750,000	-----
First Nat. Bank, Brooklyn.....	300,000	673,400	6,986,000	18,000	12,000	118,000	64,000	544,000	525,000	5,185,000	652,000	398,000
Nat. City Bank, Brooklyn.....	300,000	384,400	6,132,000	20,000	34,000	86,000	57,000	541,000	511,000	5,229,000	356,000	128,000
First Nat. Bank, Jersey City.....	400,000	1,307,600	6,959,000	263,000	365,000	92,000	173,000	1,000,000	4,188,000	6,818,000	-----	399,000
Hudson Co. Nat., Jersey City.....	250,000	767,800	4,585,000	89,000	4,000	85,000	127,000	303,000	876,000	3,689,000	464,000	199,000
Second Nat. Bank, Hoboken.....	230,000	684,300	7,035,000	20,000	11,000	62,000	157,000	329,000	775,000	3,050,000	3,446,000	219,000
Second Nat. Bank, Hoboken.....	125,000	310,900	5,583,000	33,000	41,000	18,000	53,000	257,000	545,000	2,662,000	2,494,000	100,000
Total	2,495,000	5,350,900	47,376,000	456,000	483,000	464,000	881,000	4,268,000	7,514,000	34,337,000	8,289,000	1,531,000
State Banks, Not Members of the Federal Reserve Bank												
Bank of Washington Heights.....	100,000	467,000	2,615,000	89,000	1,000	61,000	115,000	127,000	-----	2,118,000	-----	-----
Columbia Bank.....	500,000	970,800	9,164,000	592,000	169,000	368,000	136,000	585,000	407,000	7,753,000	-----	-----
Columbia Bank.....	200,000	748,900	11,082,000	642,000	-----	355,000	294,000	720,000	358,000	11,995,000	-----	-----
International Bank.....	500,000	142,800	4,849,000	154,000	19,000	99,000	355,000	217,000	-----	4,510,000	375,000	-----
Mutual Bank.....	200,000	491,500	8,526,000	471,000	62,000	197,000	369,000	533,000	407,000	8,494,000	221,000	-----
New Netherland Bank.....	200,000	201,100	3,932,000	187,000	145,000	178,000	82,000	247,000	213,000	4,130,000	174,000	-----
Yorkville Bank.....	100,000	687,900	6,843,000	440,000	80,000	307,000	104,000	449,000	186,000	7,488,000	79,000	-----
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.....	1,600,000	829,100	20,501,000	567,000	325,000	816,000	448,000	1,293,000	832,000	21,550,000	149,000	-----
North Side Bank, Brooklyn.....	200,000	210,600	4,535,000	152,000	40,000	136,000	206,000	231,000	311,000	4,311,000	400,000	-----
Total	3,700,000	4,749,700	72,647,000	3,300,000	841,000	2,517,000	2,009,000	4,402,000	2,714,000	74,347,000	1,398,000	-----
Trust Companies, Not Members of the Federal Reserve Bank												
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn.....	500,000	1,002,900	8,917,000	382,000	66,000	25,000	96,000	360,000	572,000	7,208,000	812,000	-----
Mechanics' Tr. Co., Bayonne.....	200,000	338,500	7,460,000	35,000	41,000	96,000	61,000	495,000	119,000	4,498,000	3,007,000	-----
Total	700,000	1,341,400	16,377,000	417,000	107,000	121,000	147,000	855,000	688,000	11,706,000	3,819,000	-----
Grand aggregate	6,895,000	11,442,000	136,400,000	4,173,000	1,431,000	3,102,000	3,007,000	9,525,000	10,916,000	120,390,000	13,476,000	1,531,000
Comparison previous week.....	-----	-----	-333,000	-11,000	+5,000	-98,000	+155,000	+118,000	-829,000	-1,209,000	+10,000	+10,000
Excess reserve.....	315,050	Increase	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand aggregate Jan. 19.....	6,895,000	11,442,000	136,733,000	4,182,000	1,426,000	3,200,000	2,852,000	9,407,000	11,545,000	121,599,000	13,469,000	1,531,000
Grand aggregate Jan. 12.....	6,805,000	11,616,700	134,594,000	4,256,000	1,559,000	3,297,000	2,896,000	9,676,000	12,428,000	119,577,000	13,289,000	1,523,000
Grand aggregate Jan. 5.....	6,895,000	11,616,700	132,937,000	4,289,000	1,622,000	3,336,000	2,887,000	9,463,000	15,093,000	117,984,000	13,113,000	1,520,000
Grand aggregate Dec. 29.....	6,795,000	11,241,200	133,164,000	4,283,000	1,602,000	3,550,000	2,883,000	8,610,000	11,682,000	117,107,000	13,017,000	1,520,000
Grand aggregate Dec. 22.....	6,795,000	11,376,300	132,719,000	4,363,000	1,468,000	3,383,000	2,687,000	8,688,000	10,291,000	115,738,000	13,039,000	1,518,000

a U. S. deposits deducted, \$3,993,000.

Boston Clearing House Banks.—We give below a summary showing the totals for all the items in the Boston Clearing House weekly statement for a series of weeks:

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.

	Jan. 26 1918.	Change from previous week.	Jan. 19 1918.	Jan. 12 1918.
Circulation.....	\$5,444,000	Dec. \$7,000	\$5,451,000	\$5,459,000
Loans, disc's & investments.....	481,630,000	Dec. 432,000	482,062,000	481,650,000
Individual deposits, inst. U.S. Due to banks.....	339,549,000	Dec. 17,151,000	403,700,000	389,312,000
Time deposits.....	119,905,000	Dec. 10,780,000	130,745,000	137,255,000
Exchanges for Clear. House.....	22,990,000	Inc. 735,000	22,254,000	22,486,000
Due from other banks.....	12,944,000	Dec. 6,954,000	19,900,000	17,325,000
Cash in bank & in F. R. Bank.....	53,580,000	Dec. 9,105,000	95,685,000	102,847,000
Reserve excess in bank and Federal Reserve Bank.....	54,939,000	Dec. 3,934,000	60,873,000	59,333,000

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House statement for the week ending Jan. 26, with comparative figures for the two weeks preceding is as follows. Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve system are 10% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank. "Cash in

vaults" is not a part of legal reserve. For trust companies not members of the Federal Reserve system the reserve required is 15% on demand deposits and includes "Reserve with legal depositories" and "Cash in vaults."

Two ciphers (00) omitted.	Week ending Jan. 26 1918.			Jan. 19 1918.	Jan. 12 1918.
	Mem. of F. R. Syst.	Trust Cos.	Total.		
Capital.....	\$25,975.0	\$3,500.0	\$31,475.0	\$31,475.0	\$31,475.0
Surplus and profits.....	65,890.0	13,956.0	79,846.0	79,846.0	79,846.0
Loans, disc's & invest'ns.....	534,453.0	44,793.0	579,246.0	585,073.0	

ABSTRACT FROM REPORTS OF THE NATIONAL BANKS MADE TO THE COMPTROLLER SEPT. 11 1917.

Table with columns: Sept. 11 1917, No. of Banks, Capital, Surplus, Undivided Profits, Nat. Bank Notes Out., Due to Banks, etc., DEPOSITS (Demand, Time), Loans and Discounts, U. S. Bonds and Clfs. of Indbt., Other Securities, Due from Banks, etc., Lawful Reserve with Fed. Res. Banks, Gold Certs., Silver and Minor Certs., Paper, Total Cash incl. Clear. House Certs.

* Banks and bankers other than Federal Reserve Bank. b Demand deposits are made up of: Individual deposits subject to check, \$6,915,983,000; certificate* of deposit due in less than 30 days, \$412,560,000; certified checks, \$99,716,000; cashier's checks outstanding, \$110,655,000; State and municipal deposits, \$66,225,000, and deposits with notice of less than 30 days, \$44,945,000; other, \$29,338,000.

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Feb. 1 1918.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The more hopeful feeling noted last week, as apparent in Stock Exchange circles, has further developed, has caused an almost sensational advance in security values and has largely increased the volume of business. Several factors have contributed to these results. Among the most immediate of these is assurance from official sources that the military situation is not as bad as it has been pictured and is improving—less apprehension as to the possibility of a real coal famine—the release of a considerable number of ships which have been held up awaiting a supply of coal—and some relief from the congested condition at practically all railway terminals. But most potent, undoubtedly, of all the factors mentioned are reports of strikes and other Socialistic demonstrations in Germany and Austria. These demonstrations, if reports are true, are steadily increasing in force and importance and becoming more and more a menace to the authorities and everywhere the wonder is growing as to what will be the outcome.

Among matters of relative unimportance was the announcement of Bethlehem Steel's regular dividend; of the Steel Corporation's distribution to stockholders for the last quarter of 1917 corresponding with those of earlier periods; of Mr. McAdoo's plan to organize or create a "War Finance Corporation" with a capital of \$500,000,000 and authority to borrow \$4,000,000,000, and the easy condition of the local money market. Call loan rates have averaged between 3½ and 4% throughout the week, until to-day, when as high as 6% was quoted.

Foreign Exchange.—Sterling exchange has ruled quiet but steady. Lire have been weak and the Continental exchanges as a whole are easier.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 71½ @ 4 72 for sixty days, 4 75 5-16 for checks and 4 78 7-16 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight 4 75 @ 4 75½, sixty days 4 71½ @ 4 71¾, ninety days 4 69½ @ 4 69¾ and documents for payment (sixty days) 4 71 @ 4 71½. Cotton for payment 4 75 @ 4 75½ and grain for payment 4 75 @ 4 75½.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 78½ @ 5 78¾ for long and 5 72½ @ 5 73¼ for short. Germany bankers' marks not quoted. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 43 5-16 for long and 43 7-16 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 27.15 fr.; week's range, 27.15 fr. high and 27.16 fr. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London, not quotable.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Sterling Actual—Sixty Days. Checks. Cables. 4 75 3/4 4 76 5/16 4 76 7-16

High for the week... 4 72 4 75 3/4 4 76 7-16

Low for the week... 4 71 1/2 4 75 3/4 4 76 7-16

Paris Bankers' Francs. High for the week... 5 78 1/2 5 79 1/4 5 79 3/4

Low for the week... 5 78 3/4 5 79 1/4 5 79 3/4

Germany Bankers' Marks. High for the week... 5 78 1/2 5 79 1/4 5 79 3/4

Low for the week... 5 78 3/4 5 79 1/4 5 79 3/4

Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders. High for the week... 43 9-16 43 3/4 44 1/4

Low for the week... 43 5-16 43 3/4 44

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, no market. Boston, par. St. Louis, 10c. per \$1,000 discount bid and par asked. San Francisco, par. Montreal, \$10 per \$1,000 premium. Minneapolis, 10c. per \$1,000 premium. Cincinnati, par.

State and Railroad Bonds.—No sales of State bonds have been reported at the Board this week. The market for railway and industrial bonds has been strong and more active. Of a list of twenty prominent issues, all have advanced. Of the exceptional features St. Louis & San Francisco are conspicuous. The 4s close 2½ points higher than last week and the 4s A 1½. Inter. Merc. Mar. 6s and Third Ave. adj. 5s are 2 points higher; U. S. Rubber 1st ref. 5s 1½, and Southern Pacifics, Missouri Pacifics, and Brooklyn Rapid Transits have advanced from 1 to 2 points.

In addition to the above, the active list includes Amer. Tel. & Tel., Atchison, Balt. & Ohio, Ches. & Ohio, Burlington, Rock Island, Northern Pacific and New York Centrals.

United States Bonds.—In addition to Liberty Loan 3½s at 97.26 to 98.30, Liberty Loan 1st 4s at 96.50 to 97, and Liberty Loan 2d 4s at 95.76 to 96.30, sales of Government bonds at the Board include \$2,000 2s reg. at 97 and \$1,000 4s reg. at 105. For to-day's prices for all the different issues and for week's range see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market was without special feature during the early part of the week. Prices were unusually steady and the volume of business was limited until Thursday, when a wave of optimistic sentiment, inspired chiefly by news from the Central European countries, caused the short interest to hastily cover contracts. The demand thus created was supplemented by brokerage house orders with the result that nearly a million shares were traded in and a long list of shares moved up from 4 to 10 points.

To-day's market was somewhat less active and at times reactionary. A few stocks added to yesterday's advance,

but a large portion of the active list shows a drop averaging about a point. When at the highest Canadian Pacific was 8¼ points above last week's closing price, St. Paul pd. 3½, Union Pacific 3, and a considerable list of railways from 2 to 3 points up.

Industrial issues, of course, covered a much wider range, General Motors leading with a sweep of nearly 19 points. Chandler Motor covered 10 points, Peoples Gas 9½, General Electric 9, U. S. Steel 7, Texas Co. 7¼, and many others from 3 to 5. and all have retained a large part if not the whole of the gain.

For daily volume of business see page 488.

The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week ending Feb. 1.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range Since Jan. 1.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Adams Express.....100	100	77	Jan 31 77	Jan 31 70	Nov 140
American Raft.....100	200	90	Jan 29 90	Jan 29 80	Dec 142
Am Sumatra Tob pf.100	100	86	Jan 29 86	Jan 29 80	Oct 98
Assoc Dry G 2d pref.100	100	36 1/4	Jan 30 36 1/4	Jan 30 35	Aug 43
Associated Oil.....100	400	58	Feb 1 59	Jan 30 52 1/2	Nov 78 1/2
Atlanta Birm & Atl.....100	300	8 1/2	Jan 30 9	Jan 31 8 1/4	Dec 17 1/2
Barrett pref.....100	400	100 1/4	Jan 29 100 1/4	Jan 31 98 1/4	Dec 117
Batopilas Mining.....20	500	1	Jan 26 1	Jan 26 1	June 2 1/4
Booth Fisheries.....no par	6,300	22 1/4	Jan 26 23 1/4	Jan 29 22	-----
Brimley Terminal.....100	200	6 1/4	Jan 29 7 1/4	Feb 1 5	Nov 14 1/2
Burns Bros pref.....100	10,105	Feb 1 105	Feb 1 109 1/4	Jan 17 107 1/2	Jan 117
Calif Packing.....no par	700	38	Jan 30 38 1/2	Jan 29 33 1/2	Nov 42 1/2
Calumet & Arizona.....10	300	85	Jan 29 85	Jan 30 55 1/2	Dec 84 1/2
Cent & So Am Telog.100	5,104	Jan 29 104	Jan 29 100	Nov 155	Jan 155
Central Foundry.....100	100	34 1/2	Jan 31 34 1/2	Jan 31 24 1/2	Nov 36 1/2
Preferred.....100	100	43 1/4	Jan 31 43 1/4	Jan 31 35	Dec 53 1/2
Chicago & Alton.....100	200	8 1/4	Jan 26 8 1/4	Jan 26 7 1/2	Dec 21
Cluett Peabody & Co 100	100	51	Jan 31 51	Jan 31 45	Nov 75
Computing-Tab-Bee 100	100	31 1/4	Jan 31 31 1/4	Jan 31 24	Dec 46
Cuban-Amer Sugar.....100	100	152	Jan 31 152	Jan 31 120 1/2	Dec 205
Duluth S S & Atlan.....100	100	2 1/2	Feb 1 2 1/2	Feb 1 2	Nov 5 1/4
Dut S S & AU pref.100	10	7	Jan 30 7	Jan 30 5	Dec 11 1/2
Federal Mg & Smeltg 100	100	13	Feb 1 13	Feb 1 8 1/4	Dec 26 1/2
Preferred.....100	100	31 1/4	Feb 1 31 1/4	Feb 1 28	Dec 54 1/2
Fisher Body pref.....100	100	77	Jan 31 77	Jan 31 73	Nov 95
General Chemical.....100	407	165	Jan 21 174	Jan 21 153	Dec 250
Gen Electric rights.....1,000	3 1/4	Jan 31 3 1/4	Jan 31 3 1/4	Dec 78	Jan 78
Hartman Corp.....100	600	41 1/4	Feb 1 42 1/4	Jan 30 31 1/4	Dec 49
Haskell & Barker no par	5,369	35	Jan 26 40	Feb 1 27 1/2	Jan 11 1/2
Homestake Mining.....100	100	81 1/4	Jan 30 81 1/4	Jan 30 89 1/2	Dec 131 1/2
Int Harv N J, pref.....100	100	108 1/2	Jan 30 108 1/2	Jan 30 110	Oct 121
Int Harv N J, Corp.....100	1,100	97 1/2	Jan 29 97 1/2	Feb 1 92	Dec 88
Int Nickel pf v t e.....100	100	95	Jan 30 95	Jan 30 92	Nov 108
Jewel Tea, pref.....100	400	97	Jan 29 97 1/2	Jan 30 90	Nov 112
Kings Co El L & P.....100	30	95	Jan 29 96	Feb 1 95	Nov 124
Kross (S H) Co.....100	100	50	Jan 31 50	Jan 31 43	Dec 55
Laclede Gas.....100	52	83 1/4	Feb 1 83 1/4	Feb 1 80	Oct 103 1/2
Liggett & Myers, pf.100	450	102 1/2	Jan 26 104	Feb 1 97 1/2	Dec 125 1/2
Loose-Wiles Biscuit.100	100	18 1/2	Jan 31 18 1/2	Jan 31 12 1/2	Nov 27 1/2
Manhattan (Elev) Ry 100	100	97 1/4	Feb 1 97 1/4	Feb 1 93 1/4	Dec 129 1/4
May Dept Stores.....100	200	32	Feb 1 32	Feb 1 25 1/2	Dec 35 1/2
National Acme.....50	300	100	Feb 1 100	Feb 1 98	Nov 112 1/2
Nat Clark & Sul pf.100	300	19	Jan 29 20	Jan 29 15 1/2	June 36 1/2
N O Tex & Mex v t e.100	300	19	Jan 29 20	Jan 29 15 1/2	June 36 1/2
N Y Chic & St-Louis.100	200	14	Jan 29 14	Jan 30 10	Nov 38 1/4
New York Dock.....100	100	19	Jan 29 19	Jan 29 12 1/4	Mar 21
Nova Scotia S & C.....100	2,300	63 1/4	Jan 29 63 1/4	Feb 1 59	Dec 125
Ohio Fuel Supply.....25	700	42 1/4	Jan 29 43 1/4	Jan 31 42 1/2	Nov 54
Owens Bottle-Mach.....25	100	62	Feb 1 62	Feb 1 51 1/4	Dec 105
Pan-Am Pet & T, pf.100	700	50	Jan 30 50 1/2	Feb 1 45 1/2	Nov 98
Petroleum-Mull 1st pf.100	100	94	Jan 29 98	Jan 29 91 1/2	Sept 99
Pierce Arrow Mot no par	1,750	35	Jan 30 36 1/2	Feb 1 25	Dec 41 1/4
Preferred.....100	600	89 1/4	Jan 29 90 1/4	Jan 30 88	Nov 98 1/2
Pond Creek Coal.....10	100	19 1/2	Jan 30 19 1/2	Jan 30 17	Nov 20 1/4
Savage Arms Corp.....100	1,000	61	Jan 26 67	Jan 31 49 1/2	Dec 108
So Porto Rico Sug pf.100	25,106	Jan 30 106	Jan 30 100	Dec 114 1/2	Feb 114 1/2
Stutz Motor Car no par	9,100	41 1/4	Jan 26 47 1/4	Feb 1 31 1/4	June 53 1/4
Transit & Willms no par	100	39 1/4	Jan 29 39 1/4	Jan 29 37	Nov 48 1/2
United Drug.....100	100	70	Jan 31 70	Jan 31 64	Nov 80
First preferred.....50	400	46 1/4	Jan 31 47	Jan 26 48	Dec 54
Wells, Fargo Express 100	100	83	Jan 31 83	Jan 31 79 1/4	Dec 144
Western Pacific.....100	1,600	14	Jan 31 15	Jan 31 10 1/2	Dec 15 1/2
Preferred.....100	1,450	50	Jan 30 53	Jan 31 36 1/4	Dec 52

Outside Market.—There was an active market on the "curb" this week and prices made substantial advances. Heavy buying in a number of leading issues featured the session. Motor stocks as usual were the leading factors. Chevrolet Motor moved up from 111½ to 122 and closed to-day at 120. United Motors on extensive dealings rose from 22½ to 26½ with the final figure to-day 25½. There was fair inquiry also for Standard Motors and Peerless Truck & Motor at fractional advances. Aeroplane issues developed strength and activity, led by Curtiss Aeroplane & M., which advanced from 27½ to 32¼, reacting finally to 29½. Wright-Martin Air. com. sold up from 6¼ to 7½ and ended the week at 7. The preferred gained a point to 46. Aetna Explosives com. was down to 6½, a loss of almost a point. The close to-day was at 6½. Submarine Boat after early loss of half a point to 12 improved to 13 but reacted finally to 12½. Oil stocks were also prominent. Houston Oil con. after an advance from 50 to 51½ dropped to 48½, but moved upward again, resting finally at 49½. Merritt Oil also after a loss of over a point to 20¼ recovered to 23½ and ended the week at 22¼. Midwest Oil com. sold down from \$1 19 to \$1 10 and up finally to \$1 13. Midwest Refining weakened from 106 to 104½, advanced to 115 and closed to-day at 113. Okmulgee Prod. & Ref. rose over a point to 3¾ and ends the week at 3½. Two recently introduced issues, Queen Oil and Central Oil, broke sharply the former from 62c. to 17c. and the latter from 65c. to 45c. Mining stocks were quiet. Bonds firm. A complete record of "curb" market transactions for the week will be found on page 488.

Per record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday Jan 26, Monday Jan 28, Tuesday Jan 29, Wednesday Jan 30, Thursday Jan 31, Friday Feb 1); STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE (Railroads, etc.); PER SHARE Range for Year 1917; PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1916.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ Less than 100 shares. § Ex-dividend. ¶ Before payment of first installment.

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT., Saturday Jan 26, Monday Jan 28, Tuesday Jan 29, Wednesday Jan 30, Thursday Jan 31, Friday Feb 1, Salses for Week Shares, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, PER SHARE Range for Year 1917, PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1916. Includes various stock listings like Industrial & Misc. (Con.), Bethlehem Steel, Do class B common, Do pref., Do cum pref sub recs, Burns Bros., Butte & Superior Copper, California Petroleum v t c, Do pref., Central Leather, Do pref., Cerro de Pasco Cop., No par, Chandler Motor Car., Chile Copper., China Copper., Colorado Fuel & Iron., Columbia Gas & Elec., Consolidated Gas (N Y), Continental Cas., Do pref., Corn Products Refining., Do pref., Crucible Steel of America., Do pref., Cuba Cane Sugar., No par, Do pref., Distillers' Securities Corp., Dome Mines, Ltd., Gaston W & W Inc., No par, General Electric., General Motors tem etts., Do pref tem etts., Goodrich Co (B F), Do pref., Grady Cons M S & P., Do pref., Greene Cananea Copper., Gulf States Steel tr etts., Do 1st pref tr etts., Do 2d pref tr etts., Inspiration Cons Copper., Internat Agricul Cop., Do pref., Intern Harvester of N J., Int Mercantile Marine., Do pref., Intern Nickel (The) v t c., Internat Paper., Do stamped pref., Kelly-Springfield Tire., Kennecott Copper., No par, Lackawanna Steel., Lee Rubber & Tire., No par, Mackay Companies., Do pref., Maxwell Motor Inc tr etts., Do 1st pref stk tr etts., Do 2d pref stk tr etts., Mexican Petroleum., Do pref., Miami Copper., Do pref., Midvale Steel & Ordnance., Montana Power., Do pref., National Biscuit., Do pref., Nat Conduit & Cable No par, Nat Enam'g & Stamp'g., Do pref., National Lead., Do pref., Nevada Consol Copper., New York Air Brake., North American Co., Ohio Cities Gas (The), Pacific Mail., People's G. & C (Chle), Philadelphia Co (Pittsb), Pittsburgh Coal of Pa., Do pref., Pressed Steel Car., Do pref., Public Sec Corp of N J., Pullman Company., Railway Steel Spring., Do pref., Ray Consolidated Copper., Republic Iron & Steel., Do pref., Royal Dutch Co etts dep., Saxon Motor Car Corp., Sears, Roebuck & Co., Shattuck Arts Copper., Sinclair Oil & Ref'g., No par, Sloss-Sheridan Steel & Iron., Studebaker Corp (The), Do pref., Superior Steel Corp., Do 1st pref., Tenn Copp & C tr etts., No par, Texas Company (The), Tobacco Products Corp., Do pref., Underwood Typewriter., Union Baz & Paper (new), United Alloy Steel., United Cigar Stores., Do pref., United Fruit., U S Cast & Pipe & Fdy., Do pref., U S Industrial Alcohol., Do pref., United States Rubber., Do 1st preferred., U B Smelting Ref & M., Do pref., United States Steel., Do pref., Utah Copper., Do pref., Utah Securities v t c., Do pref., Virginia-Carolina Chem., Do pref., Virginia Iron C & C., Do pref., Western Union Telegraph., Westinghouse Elec & Mfg., Do 1st preferred., White Motor., Willys-Overland (The), Do pref sub recs full pd no par, Wilson & Co. Inc, v t c., Do pref., Woodworth (F W), Do pref., Worthington P & M v t c., Do pref A v t c., Do pref B v t c.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex-rights. a Ex-div. and rights. b Par \$10 per share. c Par \$100 per share. Certificates of deposit. z Ex-dividend.

482 New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

In Jan. 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now—"and interest"—except for interest and defaulted bonds.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Feb. 1					BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Feb. 1					
		Interest Percent	Price Friday Feb. 1.		Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds Sold	Range Year 1917.			
			Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High	
U. S. Government.										
U S 3 1/2 Liberty 1917	J-D		98.20	Sale	97.25	98.30	3120	98.08	100.30	
U S 4s converted from 1st Lib- erty Loan 1917-1927	M-N		96.60	Sale	95.50	97.00	311	95.90	97.45	
U S 4 1/2 2d Liberty Loan 1917	M-N		96.00	Sale	95.75	96.30	6420	95.70	100.32	
U S 2a consol registered 1913-30	Q		97 1/8	98	97	97	2	95 1/2	99 1/4	
U S 2a consol coupon 1913-30	Q		97 1/8	98	97 1/2	97	2	95 1/2	99 1/4	
U S 3a registered 1913-30	Q		99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	1	98 1/2	99 1/2	
U S 3a coupon 1913-30	Q		99	99 1/2	99	99 1/2	1	98 1/2	99 1/2	
U S 4s registered 1913-30	Q		105	Sale	105	105	1	104	110	
U S 4s coupon 1913-30	Q		104 1/2	105	104	105	1	104	111 1/2	
U S Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2a 1913-30	Q		99 1/4	99 1/2	97 1/2	98	1	97 1/2	98	
U S Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2a reg 3a 1913-30	Q		99 1/4	99 1/2	97 1/2	98	1	97 1/2	98	
U S Panama Canal 3a 1913-30	Q		80	84	80	84	1	84	103 1/2	
U S Philippine Island 4a 1913-30	Q		100	100	100	100	1	100	100	
Foreign Government.										
Amer Foreign Secur 6a 1919	F		97 1/4	Sale	95 1/4	97 1/2	370	90 1/2	95	
Anglo-French 5-yr 5a Exter loan	A		89 1/2	Sale	88 1/2	90	100 1/2	81 1/2	95	
Argentine—Internal 5a of 1909	M		80	80	80	80	1	80 1/2	93	
Bordeaux (City of) 3-yr 6a 1919	M		88	Sale	87	89 1/2	30 1/2	74	95 1/2	
Chinese (Hukwang Ry) 6a of 11	J-D		60	62	60	62	1	65	72 1/2	
Cuba—External debt 5a of 1904	M		95 1/2	97	95 1/2	97	1	92 1/2	100	
Exter of 5a of 1904	F		91	95	90 1/2	95 1/2	1	91 1/2	100	
Exter loan 4 1/2a 1919	F		85	87 1/2	86	87 1/2	1	86	90 1/2	
Domion of Canada 4a 1919	A		92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	1	90	100 1/2	
Do	A		92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	1	90	100 1/2	
Do	A		92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	1	90	100 1/2	
French Repub 5 1/2a secured loan	F		92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	1	90	100 1/2	
Japanese Govt—Loan 4 1/2a 1925	F		92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	1	90	100 1/2	
Second series 4 1/2a 1925	F		92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	1	90	100 1/2	
Do do "German stamp"	F		80 1/2	Sale	79 1/2	81	133	74 1/2	82	
Sterling loan 4a 1919	J		74	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	2	73	76 1/2	
Lyons (City of) 3-yr 6a 1919	M-N		88	Sale	86 1/2	90	297	74	97 1/2	
Marseilles (City of) 3-yr 6a 1919	M-N		88	Sale	86 1/2	89 1/2	243	71	97	
Mexico—Exter loan 2 1/2a of 1889	Q		80 1/2	85	80	85	1	80	90	
Gold deb 4a of 1904	J-D		31 1/2	35	33 1/2	35	1	33 1/2	39 1/2	
Paris, City of 1902	A		83	Sale	83 1/2	83 1/2	124	75 1/2	87	
Tokyo City—6a loan of 1912	M-S		70	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	1	70	80 1/2	
U K of Gr Brit & I 2-yr 5a 1918	M-S		98 1/2	Sale	98	99	110 1/2	95 1/2	98 1/2	
3-yr 5 1/2a notes 1918	M-N		96 1/2	Sale	96 1/2	97 1/2	462	93 1/2	98 1/2	
5-yr 5 1/2a notes 1918	M-N		94 1/2	Sale	93 1/2	94 1/2	389	91 1/2	93 1/2	
Convertible 5 1/2a notes 1918	F-A		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	20	98	100 1/2	
Convertible 5 1/2a notes 1918	F-A		99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	20	98	100 1/2	
17 here are prices on the basis of \$50.00										
State and City Securities.										
N Y City—4 1/2a Corp stock 1960	M-S		90	97	90 1/2	97 1/2	82	104 1/2		
4 1/2a Corporate stock 1961	M-S		90	100	90 1/2	100	1	90	105 1/2	
4 1/2a Corporate stock 1962	A-O		90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2	1	90 1/2	106	
4 1/2a Corporate stock 1963	J-D		96 1/2	Sale	96	96 1/2	72	93 1/2	111	
4 1/2a Corporate stock 1964	M-N		96	Sale	96	96 1/2	32	94 1/2	110 1/2	
4 1/2a Corporate stock 1965	M-N		87	88	87	87	21	86 1/2	97 1/2	
4 1/2a Corporate stock 1966	M-N		86	86	86 1/2	86 1/2	1	87	102 1/2	
4 1/2a Corporate stock 1967	M-N		86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	1	87	102 1/2	
4 1/2a Corporate stock reg 1968	M-N		86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	1	87	102 1/2	
New 4 1/2a 1967	M-N		96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2	1	95 1/2	107 1/2	
4 1/2a Corporate stock 1967	M-N		96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2	1	95 1/2	107 1/2	
3 1/2a Corporate stock 1964	M-N		77 1/2	83 1/2	78 1/2	83 1/2	5	73 1/2	91 1/2	
N Y State—4a 1961	M-S		101	101	101	101	1	101	105	
Canal Improvement 4a 1962	J		96 1/2	100 1/2	96 1/2	100 1/2	1	100 1/2	106 1/2	
Canal Improvement 4a 1963	J		96 1/2	100 1/2	96 1/2	100 1/2	1	100 1/2	106 1/2	
Canal Improvement 4a 1964	J		105	107 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	1	104 1/2	117 1/2	
Canal Improvement 4a 1965	J		105	107 1/2	105 1/2	107 1/2	1	104 1/2	117 1/2	
Highway Improvt 4 1/2a 1963	M-S		105	105	104 1/2	105 1/2	1	104 1/2	117 1/2	
Highway Improvt 4 1/2a 1965	M-S		102	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	1	103 1/2	110	
Virginia funded debt 2-3a 1991	J		79	74	79	74	1	74	87 1/2	
As deferred Brown Bros etc.			25	40	30 1/2	40	1	50	61 1/2	
Railroad.										
Ann Arbor 1st 4a 1995	Q		58	63	59	63	1	51	73 1/2	
Atch Top & S 2a gen 4a 1995	A-O		84 1/2	Sale	84 1/2	85 1/2	44	80 1/2	97	
Registered 1995	Q		83	83	83	83 1/2	1	83 1/2	97	
Adjustment gold 4a 1995	Nov		75	79 1/2	75	79 1/2	1	72 1/2	88 1/2	
Registered 1995	Nov		85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	1	85 1/2	90 1/2	
Stamped 1995	M-N		75	77 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	7	72 1/2	80	
Conv gold 4a 1955	J-D		84	86	84 1/2	86 1/2	15	80	107	
Conv 4a issue of 1910 1960	J-D		84	86	85	85	15	79	107	
East Okla Div 1st 4a 1928	M-S		84 1/2	96	91 1/2	96	1	91	99	
Rocky Mtn Div 1st 4a 1965	J		85	73 1/2	78	78	1	78	86	
Trans Con Short 1st 4a 1968	J-D		79 1/2	80	79 1/2	80	1	80 1/2	93 1/2	
Cal-Arta 1st & ref 4 1/2a 1962	M-S		79	85 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	1	81	104 1/2	
S Fe Pres & Pb 1st 4a 1962	M-S		82	100	90 1/2	100	1	90 1/2	104 1/2	
All Coast 1st 4a 1962	M-S		81 1/2	84 1/2	83	83 1/2	1	79 1/2	95 1/2	
Gen unified 1964	J-D		93 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2	1	90 1/2	107 1/2	
Ala Mid 1st 4a gold 5a 1928	M-N		75	83	85	85	1	85	93 1/2	
Brunns & W 1st 4a gold 4a 1938	J		100	120 1/2	115	120 1/2	1	115	138 1/2	
Charles & Sav 1st 4a gold 7a 1936	J		100	120 1/2	115	120 1/2	1	115	138 1/2	
L & N gold 4a 1932	M-N		71 1/2	Sale	71 1/2	71 1/2	143	65	89	
Sav P & W 1st 4a gold 6a 1931	A-O		105	105	105	105	1	105	118 1/2	
1st gold 5a 1934	A-O		92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1	92 1/2	99 1/2	
SU Sp Oen & G 4a 1918	J		93 1/2	Sale	93 1/2	93 1/2	1	93 1/2	99 1/2	
Balt & Ohio prior 3 1/2a 1925	J		87 1/2	Sale	87 1/2	87 1/2	1	84	96 1/2	
Registered 1925	Q		89	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	1	90 1/2	95 1/2	
1st 50-year gold 4a 1948	A-O		78	Sale	77 1/2	78	0 1/2	71 1/2	94 1/2	
Registered 1948	Q		78 1/2	Sale	78 1/2	78 1/2	1	78 1/2	92 1/2	
30-yr conv 3 1/2a 1933	J-D		78 1/2	Sale	77 1/2	78 1/2	48	69 1/2	97 1/2	
Refund & gen 3 1/2a 1933	J-D		81 1/2	Sale	80 1/2	81 1/2	42	73 1/2	101 1/2	
Pitts June 1st gold 5a 1922	J		112	112	112	112	1	112	112	
PJuno & M Div 1st & 3 1/2a 1925	M-N		86 1/2	89 1/2	88	89 1/2	1	87 1/2	92 1/2	
P L B & W Va Sys rat 4a 1941	M-N		74	75	74	75	1	74 1/2	84	
Southw Div 1st 4a gold 3 1/2a 1925	J		84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	1	84	94 1/2	
Cent Ohio R 1st 4a 1930	M-S		82 1/2	100	100	100	1	100	100	
Cl Lor & W con 1st 5a 1931	A-O		90	90	90	90	1	90 1/2	99 1/2	
Monon River 1st 4a 1910	F-A		101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	1	101 1/2	107 1/2	
Ohio River RR 1st 4a 1936	J-D		91 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	1	99 1/2	107 1/2	
General gold 5a 1937	A-O		79	90	84 1/2	90	1	84 1/2	90	
Pitts & Col 1st 4a 1928	A-O		100 1/2	107	107	107	1	107	107	
Buffalo R & P gen 5a 1937	M-S		85	99 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	1	100 1/2	112 1/2	
All & West 1st 4a 1938	A-O		75	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	1	99	101 1/2	
Clear & Mah 1st 4a 1943	J		103	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	1	103 1/2	103 1/2	
Roeh & Pitts 1st 4a 1921	F-A		103	Sale	103					

BONDS										BONDS									
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE									
Week ending Feb. 1.										Week ending Feb. 1.									
Interest Period	Price Friday Feb. 1.	Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Year 1917.		Interest Period	Price Friday Feb. 1.	Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Year 1917.							
		Bid	Ask		Low	High			Low	High		Bid	Ask	Low	High				
Vera Cruz & P 1st 4 1/2s 1934	J	91 1/2	91 3/4	35	Sept 17	91 1/2	M-S	66 1/2	64 1/2	Dec '17	---	64 1/2	84 1/2						
Virginia 1st 5s Series A 1932	M-N	95	95 1/2	10	87	100 1/2	M-S	25 1/2	20	Jan '18	---	14	85						
Wabash 1st gold 5s 1939	M-N	80	80 1/2	10	81	101	M-S	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	4	14	84 1/2						
1st gold 5s 1939	J	90	90	105	Oct '15	---	J-D	84 1/2	84 1/2	51	81	94 1/2							
Debuture 1st 5s 1939	J	98	98	99	Sept 17	99	A-O	94	94	Apr '17	1	92	94						
1st lien equip & fd 4s 1921	M-S	65	65	78	May '17	78	F-A	90	92	91 1/4	1	81	88						
1st lien 50-yr term 4s 1954	J	95	95	99 1/2	Sept 17	99 1/2	A-O	77	82	83	Jan '18	75	89						
Det & Ch Ext 1st 4s 1941	J	72	72	80	Aug '12	80	A-O	75	84 1/2	75	Jan '18	75	90 1/2						
Des Moines Div 1st 4s 1939	J	74 1/2	74 1/2	75	Apr '17	75	M-N	103 1/2	113	105	105	7	100 1/2						
Om Div 1st 4 1/2s 1941	A-O	80	80	76	Dec '17	76	J	86 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	Jan '18	82	101 1/2						
Tol & Ch Div 1st 4s 1941	M-S	80	80	84 1/2	Apr '17	84 1/2	M-N	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	38	98	132						
Wash Term 1st 4 1/2s 1945	F-A	65 1/2	65 1/2	65	Dec '17	65	A-O	76 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	53	70	88 1/2						
1st 40-yr guar 4s 1945	F-A	75 1/2	75 1/2	85	Dec '17	85	A-O	87	87	87	Oct '17	87	101						
West Maryland 1st 4s 1952	F-A	60	60	60	11	58	A-O	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	Jan '18	83	87 1/2						
West N Y & Pa 1st 4s 1937	J	99	99	99	11	99	A-O	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	Jan '18	83	87 1/2						
Gen gold 4s 1943	A-O	80	80	86	Mar '17	86	J	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	Jan '18	83	87 1/2						
Income 4s 1943	Nov	79 1/2	79 1/2	81 1/4	45	78	M-N	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Jan '18	94 1/2	109 1/2						
Western Pac 1st ser A 5s 1946	M-S	98	98	100 1/2	Apr '17	100 1/2	M-N	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Jan '18	94 1/2	109 1/2						
Wheeling & L E 1st 4s 1936	A-O	93	93	100	Feb '17	100	M-N	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Jan '18	94 1/2	109 1/2						
Wheel Div 1st gold 5s 1925	J	98 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	Mar '17	99 1/2	M-N	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	Jan '18	94 1/2	109 1/2						
Ext'n & Imp't gold 5s 1930	F-A	56	56	76	July '17	76	J	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	4	86	100 1/2						
Refunding 4 1/2s series A 1936	M-S	80	80	85	May '17	85	J	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	4	86	100 1/2						
RR 1st consol 4s 1949	M-S	80	80	85	May '17	85	J	87 1/2	88	87 1/2	4	86	100 1/2						
Trust co of depts 1940	J	60 1/2	60 1/2	65	May '17	65	F-A	62	62	62	Dec '17	73	75 1/2						
Winston-Salem S B 1st 4s 1946	J	71	71 1/2	72	Jan '18	71	J	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	Nov '17	96 1/2	103						
Wis Cent 50-yr 1st ser 4s 1940	M-N	68	70 1/2	72	Jan '18	72	A-O	100	105 1/2	105 1/2	Oct '16	---	---						
Sup & Dist dw & term 1st 4s 1940	J	68	70 1/2	72	Jan '18	72	A-O	100	105 1/2	105 1/2	Oct '16	---	---						
Street Railways																			
Brooklyn Rapid Tran 4s 1945	A-O	80 1/2	85	80	80	9	81 1/2	101 1/2	---	---	---	---	---						
1st refund conv gold 4s 2002	J	68	68 1/2	67	Oct '17	67	77 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---						
6-year secured notes 5s 1918	J	96 1/4	96 1/4	95 3/4	96 3/4	71	90	101 1/2	---	---	---	---	---						
Bk City 1st con 4s 1916-1941	J	---	---	---	---	---	80	80	---	---	---	---	---						
Bk Co & S con 4s 1941	M-N	99 1/2	99 1/2	101	May '13	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Bklyn Co & S 1st 5s 1941	F-A	50 1/2	50 1/2	55	Jan '18	88 1/2	101 1/4	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Bklyn Un El 1st 4-5s 1950	F-A	85	85 1/2	85 1/2	Jan '18	89	101 1/4	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Stamped guar 4 1/2s 1949	F-A	73	73	73	Sept '17	73	86 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Kings County E 1st 4s 1949	F-A	73	73	73	Sept '17	73	86 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Stamped guar 4 1/2s 1949	F-A	73	73	73	Sept '17	73	86 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Nassau Elec guar gold 4s 1961	J	69	70	Aug '17	70	74 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Chicago Rys 1st 5s 1927	F-A	84	84	84	84	3	83	97 1/2	---	---	---	---	---						
Conn Ry & L 1st & ref 4 1/2s 1951	J	85	85	100 1/2	Feb '17	101 1/2	101 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Stamped guar 4 1/2s 1951	J	70 1/2	74	70	70	1	67 1/2	80 1/4	---	---	---	---	---						
Det United 1st con 4 1/2s 1932	J	70 1/2	74	70	70	1	67 1/2	80 1/4	---	---	---	---	---						
Ft Smith Lt & Tr 1st 4s 1936	F-A	53 1/2	53 1/2	51	53 1/2	156	47 1/2	69 1/4	---	---	---	---	---						
Hud & Manhat 5s Ser A 1957	F-A	104	104	15	17 1/2	100	11	25 1/2	---	---	---	---	---						
Adjust income 1957	F-A	100	100	100	Feb '17	100	100	109 1/2	---	---	---	---	---						
N Y & Jersey 1st 5s 1937	F-A	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	95	50	73 1/2	---	---	---	---	---						
Interboro-Metrop coll 4 1/2s 1956	A-O	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	62	76 1/4	99 1/2	---	---	---	---	---						
Interboro Rap Tran 1st 4s 1956	J	84	84	80 1/2	84	65	81 1/2	94	---	---	---	---	---						
Manhat Ry (N Y) con 4s 1950	A-O	75 1/2	80	79	Jan '18	81 1/2	94	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Stamped tax-exempt 1950	A-O	70	83	79	Jan '18	81	94 1/2	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Metropolitan Street Ry																			
Bway & 7th Av 1st 4s 1945	J	70 1/2	85	76 1/2	Jan '18	76 1/2	100	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Col & 9th Av 1st 4s 1945	M-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Lex Av & P 1st 4s 1945	M-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Met W St (Chgo) 1st 4s 1938	F-A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Mtwe Elec Ry & L 1st 4s 1926	F-A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Refunding & ext'n 4 1/2s 1931	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Minneapolis 1st con 4s 1919	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Montreal Tram 1st & ref 5s 1941	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
New Ork Ry & L 1st 4s 1935	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
N Y Muniley Ry 1st 4 1/2s 1966	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
N Y Rys 1st R R & ref 4s 1942	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
30-year adj inc 5s 1942	A-O	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
N Y State Rys 1st con 4 1/2s 1962	M-N	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Portland Ry 1st & ref 5s 1930	M-A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Portland Ry L & L 1st 5s 1930	M-A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Portland Elec 1st 5s 1930	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
St Jon Ry L H & P 1st 4s 1937	M-N	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
St Paul City Cab con 4s 1937	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Third Ave 1st ref 4s 1960	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Adj inc 5s 1960	A-O	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Third Ave Ry 1st 4s 1937	A-O	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Tri-City Ry & L 1st 1 1/2s 1933	A-O	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Underg of London 4 1/2s 1933	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Income 5s 1948	A-O	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Union Elev (Chgo) 1st 4s 1926	M-N	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Union Ry & L 1st 4s 1926	M-N	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
United Rys St L 1st 4s 1934	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
St Louis Transit 4s 1934	A-O	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
United Title San Fr 4 1/2s 1927	A-O	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Va Ry & Pow 1st 4s 1934	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Gas and Electric Light																			
Atlanta O L Co 1st 4s 1945	M-N	94 1/2	97	95	95	2	96	107 1/2	---	---	---	---	---						
Bklyn Un Gas 1st con 5s 1945	M-N	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Buffalo City Gas 1st 4s 1945	A-O	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Chgo Gas & E 1st 4s 1956	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Columbia G & E 1st 4s 1927	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Columbus Gas 1st gold 5s 1932	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Consol Gas conv deb 5s 1920	J-F	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	101	85	98 1/2	129	---	---	---	---	---						
Cons Gas L & P of Balt 5-yr 4 1/2s 1921	M-N	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Detroit City Gas gold 5s 1923	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Detroit Gas Co con 1st 5s 1913	F-A	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Detroit Edison 1st coll tr 5s 1945	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
1st & ref 5s ser A 1940	M-S	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Eq G L N Y 1st con 5s 1932	J	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---						
Gas & Elec Burg Co 5s 1945	J-D	---	---	---	---														

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange Jan. 26 to Feb. 1, both inclusive;

Table with columns: Bonds, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range for Year 1917 (Low, High).

Chicago Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange from Jan. 26 to Feb. 1, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range for Year 1917 (Low, High).

x Ex-dividend. b Ex-50% stock div. c Ex-25% stock div. a Ex-rights.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange from Jan. 26 to Feb. 1, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1 (Low, High).

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Complete record of the transactions at the Baltimore Stock Exchange from Jan. 26 to Feb. 1, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range for Year 1917 (Low, High).

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange from Jan. 26 to Feb. 1, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range for Year 1917 (Low, High).

Table with columns: Bonds, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range for Year 1917 (Low, High).

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Week ending Feb. 1 1918.	Stocks.		Railroad, &c., Bonds.	State, Mun. & Foreign Bonds.	United States Bonds.
	Shares.	Par Value.			
Saturday	215,600	\$19,927,000	\$705,000	\$705,000	\$1,033,000
Monday	HOLIDAY				
Tuesday	527,300	50,531,000	1,499,000	1,627,000	2,675,000
Wednesday	469,400	44,102,000	1,475,000	611,000	2,186,000
Thursday	914,182	84,793,700	1,404,500	3,996,500	2,390,000
Friday	1,023,446	96,663,100	1,972,500	1,709,500	1,532,500
Total	3,149,928	\$296,016,800	\$7,057,000	\$7,749,000	\$9,816,500

Sales at New York Stock Exchange.	Week ending Feb. 1.		Jan. 1 to Feb. 1.	
	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Stocks—No. shares	3,149,928	5,190,711	14,639,803	20,172,726
Par value	\$296,016,800	\$460,240,100	\$1,376,403,800	\$1,824,231,050
Bank shares, par	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$7,500	\$14,700
Bonds				
Government bonds	\$9,816,500	\$15,000	\$53,130,000	\$30,000
State, mun. &c. bonds	7,749,000	6,143,000	23,816,000	38,101,000
RR. and misc. bonds	7,057,000	22,190,500	35,065,000	98,371,000
Total bonds	\$24,622,500	\$28,348,500	\$112,011,000	\$136,692,000

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGES.

Week ending Feb. 1 1918.	Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.
Saturday	7,839	\$48,850	3,335	\$21,800	769	\$20,000
Monday	HOLIDAY					
Tuesday	12,374	79,200	7,649	72,550	617	35,000
Wednesday	8,408	39,050	6,212	50,100	1,501	11,600
Thursday	18,355	73,700	19,309	46,750	903	32,000
Friday	15,256	47,500	13,690	53,450	1,356	12,300
Total	62,232	\$288,300	49,194	\$244,650	5,146	\$110,900

New York "Curb" Market.—Below we give a record of the transactions in the outside security market from Jan. 26 to Feb. 1, both inclusive. It covers the week ending Friday afternoon.

It should be understood that no such reliability attaches to transactions on the "Curb" as to those on the regularly organized stock exchanges.

On the New York Stock Exchange, for instance, only members of the Exchange can engage in business, and they are permitted to deal only in securities regularly listed—that is, securities where the companies responsible for them have complied with certain stringent requirements before being admitted to dealings. Every precaution, too, is taken to insure that quotations coming over the "tape," or reported in the official list at the end of the day, are authentic.

On the "Curb," on the other hand, there are no restrictions whatever. Any security may be dealt in and any one can meet there and make prices and have them included in the lists of those who make it a business to furnish daily records of the transactions. The possibility that fictitious transactions may creep in, or even that dealings in spurious securities may be included, should, hence, always be kept in mind, particularly as regards mining shares. In the circumstances, it is out of the question for any one to vouch for the absolute trustworthiness of this record of "Curb" transactions, and we give it for what it may be worth.

Week ending Feb. 1.	Friday Last Sale.	Week's Range of Prices.		Sales for Week.	Range since Jan. 1.	
		Low.	High.		Low.	High.
Actina Explos. (no par)	6 1/4	4 1/2	7 1/2	13,600	6 1/4	Jan 8
Preferred r. 100		43 1/2	42 1/2	250	41 1/2	Jan 47
Air Reduction r. (no par)		70	70	20	70	Jan 70 1/2
Amer & Brit Mfg. pref. 100		17	17	30	15	Jan 20
Amer Writ Paper com. 100	2 1/4	2	2 1/4	600	2	Jan 2 1/2
Brit-Am Tob ordinary £1		16	16 1/2	700	16	Jan 16 1/2
Ordinary beaver £1		17 1/2	17 1/2	100	16 1/2	Jan 17 1/2
Canadian Car & Fdy. r. 100		20	20	25	19	Jan 20
Preferred r. 100		51	51	100	44	Jan 61
Car Ltg & Power r. 25		2 1/4	2 1/4	600	2	Jan 2 1/4
Carven Steel Tool. 10	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	300	8 1/4	Jan 9
Chalmers Motor, com. r. (1)		4 1/4	4 1/4	300	3	Jan 4 1/4
Chevrolet Motor. 100	120	110	122	11,650	100	Jan 122
Cities Service, com. r. 100	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	425	21 1/2	Jan 21 1/2
Cuprite Sulphur. r. 100	1 1/4	1 1/4	2	10,500	1 1/4	Jan 2 1/2
Curtiss Aerop & M. com (1)	20 1/2	27 1/2	32 1/2	4,500	23	Jan 32 1/2
Electric Gun. r. 100		1 1/2	1 1/2	2,100	1 1/2	Jan 3 1/2
Emerson Photograph. 5	4	4	4 1/4	922	3 1/4	Jan 4 1/4
International Rubb. 100	10	9 1/2	10 1/2	700	9	Jan 11
Int Trading Corp. com. r. 10		1 1/4	1 1/4	500	1 1/4	Jan 1 1/4
Keyst Tire & Rubb com. 10	14 1/4	12 1/2	14 1/2	700	12 1/4	Jan 14 1/2
Kroger (S S). com. r. 100	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	1,100	6 1/2	Jan 7 1/2
Lake Park Bk. com. r. 100		3	3	100	3	Jan 3 1/2
Manhattan Transit. r. 20	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	500	3 1/4	Jan 3 1/4
Marconi Wire Tel. of Am. 5	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	27,000	3 1/4	Jan 3 1/4
Maxim Munitions. r. 10	11-10	13	13	1,100	10 1/4	Jan 18
Nat Mot Car & Veh. r. (1)	13	13	13	1,000	13	Jan 13
N Y Transportation. 10	18 1/4	17 1/4	19	1,300	16	Jan 19
North Am Pulp & Paper (1)	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	1,800	2 1/4	Jan 3 1/4
Peerless Truck & Motor 60		16	16 1/2	300	14	Jan 17
Prudential Pictures. r. 5	6 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	4,530	5 1/4	Jan 6 1/4
Pyrene Mfg. r. 10		10 1/4	11	515	9 1/4	Jan 11
St. Joseph Lead. r. 10	17	15 1/2	17 1/2	1,000	14 1/2	Jan 17 1/2
Smith Motor Truck. r. 10	11-10	1 1/4	1 1/4	218,000	1	Jan 1 1/4
Standard Motor Const r 10		9	9 1/2	555	8 1/2	Jan 11 1/2
Submarine Boat. (no par)	12 1/2	12	13	4,300	11 1/2	Jan 14 1/2
Triangle Film Corp v t e 5	15-10	3 1/2	15-10	3,800	3 1/2	Jan 1
United Motors. r. (no par)	25 1/2	22 1/2	26 1/2	51,100	19 1/2	Jan 26 1/2
U S Steamship. 10	5	4 1/2	5 1/2	6,700	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
World Film Corp v t e. 5	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1,700	3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2
Wright-Martin Afc. r. (1)	7	6 1/4	7 1/4	12,900	6 1/4	Jan 7 1/4
Preferred 100	46	45	46	300	45	Feb 46

Former Standard Oil Subsidiaries.	Friday Last Sale.	Week's Range of Prices.		Sales for Week.	Range since Jan. 1.	
		Low.	High.		Low.	High.
Anglo-Amer Oil. £1	11 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/4	8,500	11 1/2	Feb 17 1/4
Rights. 100	2	1 1/2	2 1/4	38,500	1 1/2	Jan 1 1/2
Galena Signal Oil com. 100		135	135	38,200	135	Jan 14 1/2
Illinois Pipe Line. 100		192	192	10	192	Jan 192
Ohio Oil. 25		330	332	55	300	Jan 365
Prairie Oil & Gas. 100	500	450	500	387	448	Jan 500
South Penn Oil. 100		288	288	10	275	Jan 290
Standard Oil (Calif). 100		236	236	20	225	Jan 237
Standard Oil of N J. 100		563	563	10	520	Jan 563
Standard Oil of N Y. 100	285	275	285	330	252	Jan 285
Vacuum Oil. 100	355	355	357	20	355	Feb 357

Other Oil Stocks						
	Friday Last Sale.	Week's Range of Prices.		Sales for Week.	Range since Jan. 1.	
		Low.	High.		Low.	High.
Allen Oil. r. 1	7-16	7-10	8 1/4	2,900	7-10	Jan 11-16
Amer Ventura Oil. r. 1	110	106	110	57,650	66	Jan 120
Barnett Oil & Gas. r. 1	1-1-16	1-1-16	1-1-16	7,200	1	Jan 1-3-16
Boston-Wyoming Oil. r. 1		230	250	28,000	220	Jan 300
Central Oil. r. 1		450	650	79,500	450	Jan 650
Cosden & Co. com. r. 5	7	6 1/4	7 1/4	3,800	6 1/4	Jan 8 1/4
Crown Oil. r. 1		3 1/4	3 1/4	2,000	3 1/4	Jan 1-5-16
Cumberland Prod & Ref r 1	1	1	1-3-16	2,000	1 1/4	Jan 1 1/4
Duthie Oil. r. 1	560	540	570	18,100	530	Jan 600
Elk Basin Petroleum. r. 5	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	900	6 1/4	Jan 6 1/4
Elkland Oil & Gas. r. 1	5-42	5 1/2	3-16	14,500	5 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Essexville Oil Corp. r. 1	3-16	3-16	3-16	11,100	3 1/4	Jan 5-16
Federal Oil. r. 1	5	2 1/4	3	4,100	2 1/4	Jan 3 1/4
Glenrock Oil. r. 1	3 1/4	4 1/4	4	24,000	3 1/4	Jan 5 1/2
Hanover Oil & Ref. r. 5	5	4 1/2	5 1/2	9,700	4 1/2	Jan 5 1/2
Houston Oil com. r. 100	40 1/4	48 1/2	51 1/2	7,500	39 1/2	Jan 53 1/2
Internat Petrol. r. £1	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/4	1,700	12 1/2	Feb 13 1/4
Island Oil & Trans. r. 10	3 1/4	3	3 1/2	17,300	3 1/4	Jan 4
Kenova Oil. 1	1/2	3-32	5-32	17,300	3-32	Jan 5-32
Island Oil & Trans. r. 10	5-10	5-10	5-16	2,275	5 1/2	Jan 5-16
Merritt Oil Corp. r. 10	22 1/2	20 1/4	23 1/4	3,400	20 1/4	Jan 24 1/2
Metropolitan Petroleum 25	7-16	7 1/2	8 1/4	13,500	7 1/2	Jan 8 1/4
Midwest Oil com. r. 1	1-13	1-10	1-19	35,000	950	Jan 1-24
Midwest Refining. r. 1	1-5-16	1-5-16	1-16	2,500	1-3-16	Jan 1 1/4
Mineral Wells Pet. r. 50	110	104 1/2	113 1/2	2,500	103	Jan 114
N Y-Oklahoma Oil. r. 1	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	Jan 1 1/4
Northwestern Oil. r. 1	650	610	650	33,600	560	Jan 700
Oklahoma Oil com. r. 1	30	30	34 1/2	34,000	30	Jan 50
Preferred r. 1	120	10 1/2	120	6,500	10 1/2	Jan 150
Oklahoma Prod & Ref. 5	7 1/2	7	7 1/2	6,500	6 1/4	Jan 7 1/2
Omulukse Prod & Ref. 5	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	12,400	2 1/2	Jan 3 1/2
Omar Oil & Gas com. 1	290	290	300	2,000	280	Jan 400
Overland Petroleum. r. 100	230	220	250	18,650	150	Jan 250
Par-Amer Petrol com. r. 50	46	46	48	400	40	Jan 48
Penn-Kentucky Oil. r. 5	5 1/4	5	5 1/4	2,750	5	Jan 5 1/4
Pennsylvania Gasoline. 1	7-16	5-16	7-16	2,500	5-16	Feb 7-16
Queen Oil. r. 1	250	170	620	67,000	170	Feb 360
Red Rock Oil & Gas. r. 1	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	9,600	3 1/4	Jan 3 1/4
Rice Oil. r. 1	3-16	3-16	3-16	31,335	3-16	Jan 3 1/4
Sapulpa Refining. r. 5	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	900	8 1/4	Jan 10
Sequoyah Oil & Ref. 1	11-16	11-16	11-16	13,000	11-16	Jan 11 1/2
Sinclair Gulf Corp. r. (1)	17 1/2	16 1/2	18	5,100	15	Jan 18
Stanton Oil. r. 1	1 1/4	1 1/4	2	8,160	1 1/4	Jan 2
United Western Oil. r. 1	7-16	7-16	7-16	23,000	7-16	Jan 7 1/2
Victoria Oil. 50	3 1/4	3 1/4	4	1,970	3 1/4	Jan 4

Mining Stocks						
	Friday Last Sale.	Week's Range of Prices.		Sales for Week.	Range since Jan. 1.	
		Low.	High.		Low.	High.
Alaska Red Col Metals. 1	7-16	5 1/2	5 1/2	8,370	5 1/2	Jan 9-16
Atlanta Mines. 1	100	90	9 1/2	8,000	80	Jan 120
Big Ledge Copper. 1	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	11,100	5 1/4	Jan 5 1/4
Booth. r. 1	3 1/2	30	30	2,000	30	Jan 450
Boston & Montana Dev. 5	450	430	470	55,300	410	Jan 510
Bradshaw Copper. r. 1	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	5,100	3 1/2	Jan 3 1/2
Butte Copper & Zinc v t e 5	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	11,200	6 1/2	Jan 9
Butte-Detroit Copper. 1	3 1/4	3-16	3 1/4			

Table with columns: Mining Stocks (Cont'd), Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week Shares, Range since Jan. 1. Includes stocks like White Pine Mining, Wilbert Mining, Yukon Gold, etc.

* Odd lots. † No par value. ‡ Listed as a prospect. § Listed on the Stock Exchange this week, where additional transactions will be found. ¶ New stock. * Unlisted. † Ex-cash and stock dividends. ‡ When issued. § Ex-dividend. ¶ Ex-rights. † Ex-stock dividend.

CURRENT NOTICE.

The 74th annual statement of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston is a record of steady development for the year ending Dec. 31 1917. Nearly fifty-five millions of new insurance were paid for, an increase of more than ten millions over the preceding year, which was itself the high-water mark in the company's long history.

The Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Philadelphia announces that it has just closed the most successful year of its history. The company's 39th annual statement as of Dec. 31 1917 filed with forty States, indicates that the Fidelity increased its insurance in force to \$142,622,569.

The 58th annual financial statement of the Home Life Insurance Company of this city, George E. Ide, President, shows substantial growth. Amount paid to policyholders during year \$3,468,000; insurance reserves show an increase of \$1,665,000; the assets now amount to \$34,542,000.

The Wall Street Division of New York University announces a number of courses in banking and financial subjects to be offered during the second term which begins Tuesday, Feb. 5. Due to the Monday holidays the schedule has been rearranged so that students may attend Saturday afternoon classes.

"American Finance in War Time," an interesting digest of financial news and important happenings during 1917, has been issued by Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, 120 Broadway, this city. A copy of this booklet will be mailed to inquirers writing for "A. B."

At 7 1/2% and interest, Tilney, Ladd & Co., 43 Exchange Place, this city, are offering and advertising \$500,000 Union Pacific R. R. Co. refunding mortgage 4% bonds due June 1 2008. These bonds are legal savings bank investments in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Hanson & Doyle, 30 Broad St., this city, are advertising elsewhere in the "Chronicle" a list of bonds, notes and stocks in which they have orders. Inquiries are invited. Telephone 4684 Broad.

W. C. Langley & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, have issued the third of a series of special letters to investors regarding the present abnormal situation of securities markets.

Gilman & Glucas announce the opening of a branch at 304 Madison Avenue in charge of Charles W. Flisk.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies

Table listing various banks and trust companies in New York City, including their addresses and services. Columns include Bank Name, Address, and other details.

* Banks marked with a (*) are State banks. † Sale at auction or at Stock Exchange this week. ‡ New stock. § Ex-rights.

New York City Realty and Surety Companies

Table listing various realty and surety companies, including Alliance R'ty, Amer Surety, Bond & M G, Casualty Co, City Invest's, etc.

Quotations for Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "I"

Large table of quotations for various securities, including Standard Oil Stocks, RR. Equipments, Ordnance Stocks, Public Utilities, and various bonds. Columns include company names, prices, and other financial data.

* Per share. † Basis. ‡ Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. § New stock. ¶ Flat price. n Nominal. † Ex-dividend. § Ex-rights.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS

The following table shows the gross earnings of various STEAM roads from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from Jan. 1 to and including the latest week or month. We add a supplementary statement to show fiscal year totals of those roads whose fiscal year does not begin with January, but covers some other period.

It should be noted that our running totals (or year-to-date figures) are now all made to begin with the first of January instead of with the 1st of July. This is because the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which previously required returns for the 12 months ending June 30, now requires reports for the calendar year. In accordance with this new order of the Commission, practically all the leading steam roads have changed their fiscal year to correspond with the calendar year. Our own totals have accordingly also been altered to conform to the new practice. The returns of the electric railways are brought together on a subsequent page.

Main table with columns: SOARDS, Latest Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists various railroads like Ala & Vicksburg, Ann Arbor, etc., with their respective earnings.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %), Monthly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %). Includes sub-sections for Various Fiscal Years and Canadian Northern.

* Includes Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. and Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton. b Includes Evansville & Terre Haute. c Includes Mason City & Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry. d Includes not only operating revenue, but also all other receipts. e Does not include earnings of the Wichita Falls lines. f Includes the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern. g Includes the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry., Chicago Indiana & Northern RR. and Dunkirk Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg RR. h Includes the Alabama Great Southern, Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific, New Orleans & Northeastern and the Northern Alabama. i Includes Vandavia RR. n Includes Northern Ohio RR. o Includes Northern Central. *We no longer include Mexican roads in any of our totals.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the third week of January. The table covers 23 roads and shows 4.29% decrease in the aggregate under the same week last year.

Third Week of January.	1918.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh	279,449	+259,240	20,209	
Canadian Northern	607,800	658,200		50,400
Canadian Pacific	2,324,000	2,215,000	109,000	
Chicago Ind & Louisville	94,975	101,088		66,113
Colorado & Southern	352,539	363,252		10,713
Denver & Rio Grande	475,900	501,000		25,100
Detroit & Mackinac	13,069	19,888		6,799
Duluth South Shore & Atlantic	62,290	63,082		792
Georgia Southern & Florida	58,549	57,695	854	
Grand Trunk of Canada				
Grand Trunk Western	708,895	1,026,907		228,012
Detroit Gr Hav & Milw				
Canada Atlantic				
Mineral Range	19,878	23,145		3,267
Minneapolis & St Louis	219,429	228,279		8,850
Iowa Central				
Minneapolis St Paul & S M	459,412	554,427		95,015
Missouri Kansas & Texas	667,983	694,114		26,131
Mobile & Ohio	201,774	231,968		30,194
Nevada-California-Oregon	4,923	6,279		1,356
St Louis Southwestern	266,000	297,000		31,000
Southern Railway System	1,981,827	1,930,058	51,769	
Texas & Pacific	370,881	376,130	3,751	
Toledo St Louis & Western	94,264	116,346		22,082
Total (23 roads)	9,362,837	9,783,078	185,583	605,824
Net decrease (4.29%)				420,241

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings with charges and surplus of STEAM railroads reported this week:

	Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes, &c.	Other Income.	Gross Income.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
Buff Roch & Pitta—						
Dec '17	1,184,635	98,114	139,266	237,380	163,018	73,762
'16	1,029,417	179,177	142,731	321,908	169,090	152,312
12 mos '17	14,975,000	2,590,075	1,316,001	3,906,076	2,166,250	1,739,820
'16	12,761,755	3,108,518	1,125,274	4,233,792	2,104,253	2,129,539
Buffalo & Susquehanna—						
Dec '17	155,778	42,660	54,892	97,552	21,918	75,634
'16	138,492	44,913	48,208	93,221	24,608	68,613
12 mos '17	1,785,701	311,367	674,508	985,875	279,357	706,518
'16	1,678,686	402,537	507,540	910,077	291,152	618,925
Pennsylvania RR—						
Dec '17	19,135,878	952,121	1,787,173	2,739,294	2,331,396	407,898
'16	18,735,511	3,332,924	1,958,252	5,291,176	2,175,996	3,115,180
12 mos '17	255,939,494	44,264,407	21,714,943	65,979,350	28,867,346	37,112,004
'16	230,278,533	55,056,010	23,164,863	78,220,873	28,083,329	50,137,544
Balt Ches & Atl—						
Dec '17	80,999	def37,531	1,472	def36,059	19,361	def55,420
'16	307,330	def9,605	680	def6,920	19,924	def28,844
12 mos '17	1,281,354	79,537	8,093	87,930	22,557	def134,057
'16	1,232,020	174,518	11,514	186,032	262,216	def76,183
Cumberland Valley—						
Dec '17	178,752	161,480	41,201	202,681	44,231	158,450
'16	307,330	def6,241	14,161	7,920	1,080	6,840
12 mos '17	4,838,904	1,826,293	143,624	1,969,919	367,411	1,602,508
'16	3,684,644	1,529,884	117,743	1,647,626	238,108	1,409,518
Long Island—						
Dec '17	1,326,522	20,503	86,151	106,654	321,626	def214,972
'16	1,120,544	204,853	139,606	345,889	365,949	def2,060
12 mos '17	17,286,178	4,379,807	659,469	5,039,276	4,169,976	869,300
'16	14,971,839	4,156,845	680,191	4,837,036	4,595,564	241,472
Maryland Del & Va—						
Dec '17	76,228	def32,356	71	def32,285	13,976	def46,261
'16	71,874	def20,129	90	def20,049	14,305	def34,354
12 mos '17	1,011,519	59,354	1,710	61,073	168,512	def97,439
'16	924,287	33,424	1,424	34,848	166,906	def132,067
N Y Phila & Norfolk—						
Dec '17	431,468	def1,765	6,941	5,176	35,183	def30,006
'16	393,320	105,175	6,024	111,199	57,192	54,007
12 mos '17	5,516,810	1,151,403	78,084	1,229,487	359,650	869,837
'16	5,194,158	1,595,343	72,408	1,670,751	427,753	1,242,998
Phila Balt & Wash—						
Dec '17	3,172,748	623,788	112,069	734,857	326,133	408,724
'16	2,257,339	527,239	117,962	645,201	287,330	357,871
12 mos '17	34,212,403	7,271,153	1,345,644	8,616,797	3,747,191	4,869,606
'16	25,546,425	6,125,223	1,397,557	7,522,785	3,501,247	4,021,538
Phila & Camden Ferry—						
Dec '17	77,708	38,950	6,524	45,474	1,881	43,593
'16	73,394	36,882	6,520	43,402	1,243	42,159
12 mos '17	989,924	371,611	77,777	448,908	22,295	426,613
'16	897,138	462,898	70,818	533,816	15,351	518,465
West Jersey & Seaboard—						
Dec '17	546,577	def105,912	20,057	def79,845	51,244	def131,033
'16	495,914	def56,199	10,124	def45,075	45,845	def90,920
12 mos '17	8,525,447	1,040,802	166,088	1,206,890	625,308	581,582
'16	7,899,320	1,412,184	117,592	1,529,776	678,346	851,430
Western N Y & Pa—						
Dec '17	1,067,361	def202,586	2,405	def200,181	292,549	def492,730
'16	1,061,300	21,500	3,258	34,758	227,325	def203,079
12 mos '17	14,710,397	701,688	37,759	739,447	2,739,506	def2,000,059
'16	13,682,410	2,585,677	47,160	2,630,843	2,549,961	80,882
Pennsylvania Co—						
Dec '17	5,749,162	def444,350	1,383,939	939,589	1,527,214	def587,625
'16	5,716,886	758,127	1,086,148	1,844,275	4,037,937	def2,193,662
12 mos '17	78,595,298	11,317,790	13,058,723	24,376,492	18,990,724	5,385,768
'16	75,569,028	20,320,734	12,280,923	32,601,662	23,956,900	9,644,562
Grand Rapids & Indiana—						
Dec '17	504,377	103,506	5,923	169,429	114,069	55,360
'16	479,837	135,672	5,919	141,591	77,087	64,504
12 mos '17	6,491,358	1,085,398	67,177	1,165,575	899,093	265,482
'16	5,897,565	1,201,299	63,106	1,364,405	865,402	399,003
Pitta C C & St L—						
Dec '17	5,840,224	377,162	45,550	422,712	883,478	def460,466
'16	5,468,635	1,331,501	49,370	1,380,871	788,710	592,161
12 mos '17	73,507,628	13,946,948	769,867	14,713,615	10,134,021	4,579,594
'16	64,036,498	15,038,569	730,167	15,769,036	8,903,645	6,865,491
Total East P. & E.—						
Gross	1,015,021	12,256,836	95,010	37,688,036	2,010,031	
Net after Taxes, &c.	4,262,223	11,817,311	2,340,312	35,581,109	6,502,736	
Total All Lines—						
Gross	61,946,954	10,720,973	26,302,928	49,189,474	58,449,883	
Net after Taxes, &c.	72,531,578	14,732,359	36,810,427	44,010,417	10,942,005	
Dec '17	25,431,190	1,015,021	12,256,836	95,010	37,688,036	2,010,031
'16	23,769,798	4,262,223	11,817,311	2,340,312	35,581,109	6,502,736
12 mos '17	330,605,711	61,946,954	10,720,973	26,302,928	49,189,474	58,449,883
'16	293,990,037	72,531,578	14,732,359	36,810,427	44,010,417	10,942,005

The return on property investment for the system East & West was 4.52% for the 12 months ending Dec. 31 1917, against 6.12% for the same period in 1916.

Roads.	Gross Earnings—Current Year.	Previous Year.	Net Earnings—Current Year.	Previous Year.
Canadian Pacific	Dec 13,070,882	12,426,867	3,011,279	5,021,420
Jan 1 to Dec 31	152,389,335	139,729,687	49,545,019	50,476,499
Chic Milw & St Paul	Dec 9,188,421	9,165,801	892,283	2,410,598
Jan 1 to Dec 31	113,739,202	1,060,689	22,026,026	31,364,518
Grand Trunk of Canada—				
Grand Trunk Ry	Nov 4,366,954	4,317,073	419,482	1,045,314
Jan 1 to Nov 30	47,717,491	43,415,991	9,281,864	12,337,537
Grand Trunk West	Nov 881,565	759,660	76,161	66,671
Jan 1 to Nov 30	8,880,385	8,535,352	172,516	1,936,134
Det Gr Hav & Milw	Nov 300,263	260,684		5,353
Jan 1 to Nov 30	3,087,230	3,027,129	def329,462	156,701
Maine Central	Dec 1,125,183	1,025,528	54,447	154,724
Jan 1 to Dec 31	14,125,577	12,824,676	7,222,979	3,402,597
Wabash	Dec 3,282,329	3,313,770	705,167	1,127,835
Jan 1 to Dec 31	40,471,995	37,721,102	12,003,101	12,846,689

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes.
b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

	Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
Chic St P M & Om				
Dec '17	1,929,688	284,250	220,570	63,680
'16	1,869,302	654,732	252,850	401,882
12 mos '17	22,015,696	4,846,388	2,727,799	2,118,589
'16	21,333,356	6,671,084	2,956,109	3,714,975
N Y Ont & West				
Dec '17	688,248	110,548	88,540	21,999
'16	621,379	136,229	104,938	31,291
12 mos '17	9,164,878	2,227,676	1,250,209	977,467
'16	8,794,166	2,324,736	1,485,154	839,582
Norfolk & Western				
Dec '17	5,354,765	1,754,806	305,690	2,060,496
'16	4,790,592	1,954,408	356,197	2,340,695
12 mos '17	65,910,242	24,748,739	3,292,142	28,044,881
'16	59,449,981	23,941,249	2,476,052	88,417,301
Pere Marquette				
Dec '17	1,979,154	440,844	11,664	452,508
3 mos '17	6,113,560	1,632,315	35,042	1,587,357

Name of Road or Company.	Latest Gross Earnings.		Jan. 1 to latest date.		
	Week or Month.	Current Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	
		\$	\$	\$	
Union Ry Co of NYC	September	249,346	106,109	2,235,569	2,018,249
Virginia Ry & Power	December	638,058	526,315	6,651,142	5,836,871
Wash Balt & Annap.	November	239,469	112,763	1,377,705	869,462
Westchester Electric	September	45,752	17,416	423,400	374,109
Westchester St RR	November	18,669	14,063	228,459	210,971
West Penn Power	November	365,238	297,012	3,576,572	2,706,802
West Penn Rys Co.	November	672,612	568,381	6,984,869	5,705,741
Yonkers Railroad	September	76,868	20,782	619,493	509,490
York Railways	December	103,707	95,317	323,934	307,515
Youngstown & Ohio	November	30,870	27,650		

b Represents income from all sources. c These figures are for consolidated company. f Earnings now given in milreis. g Includes constituent companies.

Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway and other public utility gross and net earnings with charges and surplus reported this week:

Companies.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Atlantic Shore Ry. b	Dec 12,451	21,935	def. 10,800	def. 10,918
Jan 1 to Dec 31	231,756	351,215	33,317	59,837
Bell Telephone (Pa)	Dec 1,163,439	1,134,703	178,473	342,333
Jan 1 to Dec 31	13,790,045	12,664,398	3,187,176	3,786,863
Ohio State Telephone	Dec 335,441	313,700	82,377	110,008
Jan 1 to Dec 31	3,956,823	3,545,955	1,469,741	1,300,112
Philadelphia Co.—				
Natural Gas Dept.	Dec 1,011,641	855,250	470,544	523,950
Apr 1 to Dec 31	7,273,680	5,930,839	3,428,898	3,128,491
Oil Dept.	Dec 93,534	31,263	58,342	16,784
Apr 1 to Dec 31	565,590	240,498	394,015	153,647
Coal Dept.	Dec 113,086		10,152	
Apr 1 to Dec 31	1,297,870		638,748	
Elec Lt & Pow Dept.	Dec 974,298	799,218	287,275	381,456
Apr 1 to Dec 31	7,073,276	5,175,789	1,897,013	2,161,984
St Ry Dept.	Dec 1,134,793	1,221,814	240,760	306,099
Apr 1 to Dec 31	10,718,120	10,402,954	2,900,050	3,405,139
Southern Canada Pow	Dec 39,380	30,046	17,352	14,684
Oct 1 to Dec 31	112,595	87,643	49,791	45,223
Southern New Eng Tel.	Dec 309,393	377,155	106,241	96,479
Jan 1 to Dec 31	4,787,864	4,369,415	1,254,889	1,173,091

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes.

		Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
Abington & Rock-	Dec '17	19,504	6,025	466	5,559
land Elect Lt & Pow	'18	17,782	3,306	190	3,116
	12 mos.	210,123	46,551	3,615	42,936
	'16	192,047	46,990	2,258	44,732
Baton Rouge Elect.	Dec '17	21,585	10,805	3,630	7,175
	'18	20,204	13,121	3,556	9,565
	12 mos.	231,965	112,551	42,706	69,815
	'16	211,694	110,836	42,033	68,833
Blackstone Valley	Dec '17	188,557	48,324	26,124	22,200
Gas & Electric	'18	160,779	59,655	25,098	34,560
	12 mos.	1,991,844	641,689	304,166	337,503
	'16	1,744,928	782,578	301,859	480,719
Brockton & Ply-	Dec '17	8,910	def. 1,129	1,317	def. 2,446
mouth St Ry	'18	8,788	def. 398	1,120	def. 1,518
	12 mos.	124,316	def. 483	14,755	def. 15,218
	'16	122,614	13,501	13,285	216
Cape Breton Elect.	Dec '17	46,120	18,764	6,535	12,229
	'18	40,284	17,938	6,551	11,387
	12 mos.	464,081	165,835	78,632	87,133
	'16	393,667	162,402	78,328	84,074
Central Miss Vall	Dec '17	29,258	9,352	2,582	6,770
Elect Properties	'18	26,954	8,995	2,072	6,923
	12 mos.	311,630	96,071	27,932	63,149
	'16	294,893	96,809	23,827	73,072
Cleveland Elect III	Dec '17	774,598	236,155	73,630	177,392
Co	'18	546,671	137,535	41,823	102,005
	12 mos.	6,863,886	2,023,661	643,898	1,419,727
	'16	5,109,733	2,110,534	464,102	1,662,582
Columbia Gas & El—					
12 mos to Dec 31 '17		10,861,840	5,222,073	4,236,202	2,934,485
	'16	9,058,262	4,434,475	4,104,602	1,157,476
Columbus (Ga)	Dec '17	103,821	61,666	31,782	29,884
Electric	'18	84,384	54,218	28,527	25,691
	12 mos.	1,096,066	675,605	359,102	316,503
	'16	881,354	530,121	343,675	186,546
Connecticut Power	Dec '17	81,592	35,214	18,514	16,700
Co	'18	70,923	36,567	16,503	20,064
	12 mos.	870,621	397,450	207,261	130,180
	'16	742,686	373,356	195,466	177,890
Eastern Texas Elec	Dec '17	85,478	41,363	9,322	32,041
tric	'18	75,472	35,761	9,625	26,136
	12 mos.	938,074	421,082	117,202	303,750
	'16	826,314	381,892	107,699	274,193
El Paso Electric	Dec '17	108,471	37,250	6,508	30,748
	'18	117,342	58,140	5,355	52,805
	12 mos.	1,283,525	481,755	67,008	414,747
	'16	1,110,718	462,154	59,128	393,026
Edison Elect Illum	Dec '17	70,575	35,323	5,348	29,975
(Brocton)	'18	62,402	25,936	1,446	24,490
	12 mos.	729,448	276,629	42,174	234,445
	'16	635,597	285,126	17,100	218,026
Fall River Gas Wks.	Dec '17	48,836	11,694	3	11,691
	'18	48,563	22,141	2	22,139
	12 mos.	582,753	213,040	42	212,998
	'16	553,638	231,056	274	230,782
Galveston-Houston	Dec '17	209,590	79,941	38,574	41,367
Electric	'18	176,496	66,640	36,860	29,780
	12 mos.	2,088,122	703,250	450,880	252,370
	'16	1,944,840	708,732	438,993	269,739
Great Western Pow	Dec '17	363,042	212,629	139,172	76,793
System	'18	331,211	212,234	140,704	80,581
	12 mos.	4,008,563	2,515,828	1,678,158	835,775
	'16	3,743,340	2,404,865	1,664,676	1,078,029
Haverhill Gas Lt.	Dec '17	24,841	2,253	225	2,028
	'18	26,417	7,954	12	7,942
	12 mos.	304,368	60,877	1,232	59,645
	'16	284,995	92,821	601	92,220
Houghton Co Elec	Dec '17	40,633	16,786	6,919	9,867
Light	'18	41,426	23,191	6,224	16,967
	12 mos.	420,553	178,315	75,601	102,717
	'16	390,402	194,656	67,239	127,417
Houghton Co Tract	Dec '17	31,193	10,881	7,083	3,798
	'18	29,778	14,698	7,124	7,574
	12 mos.	343,134	126,682	84,974	41,708
	'16	326,398	139,939	78,553	61,386

		Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes.	Fixed Chgs.	Balance, Surplus.
Interborough Rap	Dec '17	3,740,228	1,664,895	c49,896	r768,434
Transit	'18	3,634,246	1,893,045	c95,228	r959,027
	6 mos.	19,669,016	8,574,303	c5,301,073	r3,534,232
	'16	19,023,024	9,844,545	c5,880,457	r4,220,832
Jacksonville Tract	Dec '17	69,590	24,671	15,866	8,805
	'18	62,300	24,151	15,551	8,600
	12 mos.	698,123	228,411	188,895	39,516
	'16	627,194	205,487	183,908	19,579
Kookuk Elect.	Dec '17	22,955	7,377	2,427	4,950
	'18	21,457	7,046	2,063	4,983
	12 mos.	248,546	72,762	26,991	45,771
	'16	240,182	79,326	23,625	55,701
Key West Elec.	Dec '17	14,067	5,541	2,287	3,254
	'18	11,709	4,483	2,527	1,958
	12 mos.	146,087	50,829	29,635	21,194
	'16	116,372	38,825	29,219	8,606
Lowell Elec Lt Corp	Dec '17	71,507	33,996	1,372	32,624
	'18	62,910	27,491	757	26,734
	12 mos.	723,632	284,522	10,726	273,796
	'16	644,640	259,471	4,947	254,524
Miss River Power	Dec '17	158,989	126,794	125,496	5,298
	'18	154,948	117,910	105,394	12,516
	12 mos.	1,976,461	1,612,066	1,371,657	240,509
	'16	1,737,547	1,376,152	1,278,486	97,666
Nor Texas Elec.	Dec '17	294,208	155,920	28,951	126,969
	'18	182,357	81,137	28,597	52,540
	12 mos.	2,582,113	1,165,200	348,745	816,455
	'16	1,930,321	773,243	346,930	426,313
Paducah Tr & Lt.	Dec '17	29,303	8,126	7,990	136
	'18	28,282	7,623	7,268	555
	12 mos.	304,682	72,604	90,201	def. 17,597
	'16	310,963	97,362	86,675	10,687
Pensacola Elec.	Dec '17	35,082	14,800	7,830	6,970
	'18	28,844	12,187	7,664	4,523
	12 mos.	350,459	146,778	93,068	53,110
	'16	280,101	122,764	92,675	30,089
Savannah Elec Co.	Dec '17	92,611	34,294	24,832	9,462
	'18	60,096	30,445	25,987	6,461
	12 mos.	968,174	322,581	290,548	32,033
	'16	826,094	272,598	262,756	def. 10,358
Sierra Pacific Elec.	Dec '17	58,817	31,415	7,194	24,221
	'18	57,400	37,234	6,769	30,463
	12 mos.	631,132	363,437	81,949	281,488
	'16	584,961	235,951	84,512	251,439
Tampa Elect.	Dec '17	87,953	37,934	5,085	32,849
	'18	91,444	45,940	4,367	41,573
	12 mos.	1,001,311	437,772	56,119	381,653
	'16	967,086	439,368	52,415	368,953
United Lt & Rys (sub cos)					
12 mos to Nov 30	'17	7,535,430	2,754,585	1,479,856	1,274,729
	'16	6,817,449	2,660,123	1,402,517	1,257,606

c After allowing for accruals under provisions of contract No. 3 and related certificates, which, under agreements with city, are payable from future earnings. z After allowing for other income received.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Interborough Consolidated Corporation, New York.
(Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1917.	1916.
Calendar Years—		
Divs. on I. B. T. \$33,912,800 capital stock (20%)	\$6,782,560	\$6,782,560
Interest and dividends on securities owned	138,403	84,643
Interest on loans, bank balances, &c.	34,903	38,233
Profit on purchase for retirement of \$2,500,000 Int.-Met. 10-year 6% collateral notes		25,920
Total	\$6,955,866	\$6,931,357
Deduct— Int. on \$67,825,000 Inter.-Met. 4 1/2% coll. trust bonds	\$3,052,125	\$3,052,125
Int. to July 1 1916 on \$2,500,000 Inter.-Met. 10 yr. 6% collateral notes of Jan. 1 1915		75,000
Int. at 4 1/2% on advances from Bankers Trust Co. interest on bills payable	65,563	46,000
Sinking fund on Int.-Met. 4 1/2% coll. trust bonds	2,964	
Sinking fund to July 1 1916 on Int.-Met. 10-year 6% collateral notes	300,000	300,000
Administration and general expenses	150,000	150,000
Taxes	41,810	43,619
	229,494	128,395
Total deductions	\$3,691,956	\$3,795,139
Surplus available for dividends	\$3,263,910	\$3,136,218
Previous surplus carried forward	1,875,877	1,834,090
Total	\$5,139,787	\$4,970,308
Divs. on pref. stock (paid quar. April, July, Oct. and Jan.) 6% per annum	\$2,744,430	\$2,744,430
Appropriation for retirement of Inter.-Met. 10-year 6% coll. notes in excess of sinking fund accruals		350,000
Appropriation for reduction of amount advanced by Bankers Trust Co. June 29 1915	750,000	
Total surplus as per balance sheet below	\$1,645,357	\$1,875,878

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

	1917.	1916.
Assets—		
Property and securities	\$120,370,053	\$120,359,136
Interboro-Metrop. 4 1/2% collateral trust bonds for sinking fund—June 1 1915	2,041,000	2,041,000
Purchase of Int.-Met. 4 1/2% coll. trust bonds for sinking fund subsequent to June 1 1915	840,559	358,434
Cash	603,735	1,907,550
Bills (\$1,000,000) and acct's rec. (\$244) in 1917	1,000,244	206
U. S. 4% Liberty bonds	600,000	
Accrued interest and dividends (1917), \$48,594. prepaid taxes, \$11,563; total	60,157	39,970
Special deposits—To meet uncollected dividends on pref. stock to and incl. Oct. 1 1917, \$72,735; div. due Jan. 2 1918, \$686,107—all in 1917—	758,842	767,629
Total	\$126,274,591	\$125,473,926
Liabilities—		
Declared capital for carrying on the business of the corporation as provided in Consolidation agreement of April 23 1915	\$50,403,635	\$50,403,635
Preferred stock	\$45,740,500	
Common stock, 932,626.92 shares without par value stated under N. Y. law at \$5 per share	4,663,185	
Interboro-Met. collateral trust 4 1/2% bonds	67,825,000	67,825,000
Bankers Trust Co.	1,250,000	2,000,000
Accr. int. on Int.-Met. coll. 4 1/2% bds., not due	763,031	763,031
Preferred dividends (see contra)	768,842	767,629
Taxes accrued, \$125,439; accrued int. on loans \$17,339—all in 1917	142,778	117,050
Bills (\$580,000) & acct's. (\$964) payable in 1917	580,964	2,169
Reserves—Sinking fund on Int.-Met. coll. 4 1/2% bonds	1,154,983	719,534
Reserve from income used for (a) the retirement of Int.-Met. 10-year 6% coll. notes of Jan. 1 1915	1,000,000	1,000,000
(b) used for reduction of amount advanced by Bankers Trust Co. June 29 1915	750,000	
Surplus balance as per income account above	1,645,357	1,875,878
Total	\$126,274,591	\$125,473,926

Compare V. 106, p. 395.

Hudson Companies, New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

President W. G. Oakman, Jan. 8 1918, wrote in substance:

During the past year the plan formulated by your directors for payment of the issue of notes of Hudson Companies maturing Aug. 1 1918 has been carried into effect. By that plan all the securities of the Greeley Square Realty Co. owned by this company were sold to the Greeley-Hudson Securities Corporation. Of the \$2,000,000 stock of that company, \$1,000,000 goes to the subscribers to the \$2,000,000 of its notes, the remaining \$1,000,000 of stock is held in our treasury with the expectation that it will be distributed to our preferred stockholders after the company's notes due Aug. 1 1918 are paid. (See plan V. 104, p. 150; V. 105, p. 1208.)

The plan involved the extension to April 1924 of the First Mortgage of the Greeley Square Realty Co., amounting to \$5,750,000, and in view of the financial conditions which have prevailed during the year, your directors are gratified at the result of their efforts which would be extremely difficult of accomplishment at the present time.

The circular letter mentioned above stated the expectation that the common stock of this company would be surrendered and canceled, and while this has not yet been completed, we are advised by our counsel that satisfactory progress has been made in that matter.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.		1917.	1916.
Assets—			Liabilities—		
H. & M. R.R. (par)—			Preferred stock	16,000,000	16,000,000
1st mtge. serps.	130	130	Common stock	5,000,000	5,000,000
Preferred stock	2,307,614	2,307,614	6% gold notes due Aug. 1 1918	1,500,000	1,500,000
Common stock	25,171,209	25,171,209	Accrued interest	35,217	37,500
Gr. Sq. Rty. Co. (par)—			Audited vouchers payable		74
Bonds	2,877,000		Subscrip. rec'ts of Gr.-Hud. Secur. Corp. 6% notes	230,750	
Preferred stock	1,000,000		Subscrip. to Gr.-H. Sec. Corp. 6% notes	1,229,750	
Common stock	1,000,000		Rental of fence, collected in advance		104
x Greel.-Hud. Sec. Corp.	1,459,500		Balance, tentative surplus, on basis of par of securities owned	7,539,392	10,193,363
Gr. H. Sec. Corp. path.	1,000,000		Total	\$1,634,700	\$2,736,041
Real estate	182,008				
Cash	51,033	41,063			
Suspense account	500	500			
Accrued interest	36,455	30,646			
Accts. receivable	481	10,000			
Mtge. investment					
Gold notes due Aug. 1918 purch.	299,000				
Loan to G. Sq. R. Co.		110,000			
Sub. acct. contra.	1,229,750				
Total	\$1,634,700	\$2,736,041			

x Greeley-Hudson Securities Corp. notes and stock, held by Guaranty Trust Co. as trustee for account of subscribers to notes and stock under plan of May 1 1917; notes, \$1,459,500, and stock, \$729,750. y Includes in 1917 cash in office \$200, cash (Guaranty Trust Co.) for purchase of notes \$22,520 and cash account, American Exchange National Bank \$8,588. Part collateral to \$1,500,000 Aug. 1 1918 6% notes, 250,000 shares common stock of Hudson & Manhattan R.R. at par \$25,000,000.—V. 105, p. 1801, 1208.

Twin City Rap. Tran. Co. (of N.J.), Minn., St. Paul, &c.
(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

President Horace Lowry, Jan. 22, wrote in substance:

Your company, like all other public utilities, has suffered from the increased cost of taxes, materials, wages, fuel and all other expenses.

In September last outside influences attempted to force a union organization upon your company's strikers, and although not to exceed 20% of the men joined the union, a strike was declared, the only demand being the recognition of the newly formed union. The remaining 80% of the employees remained loyal and operated the service, and those employees who were dissatisfied are no longer in the company's employ. The splendid loyalty of the employees was clearly shown by the fact that 80% of the men strongly objected to a union organization promoted by outside influences being forced upon them, and continued to operate the service.

During the year the City of Minneapolis completed the valuation of your Minneapolis property, and later had this valuation reviewed by another expert, but on account of the generally disturbed conditions the city is moving slowly with the franchise negotiations. We feel that progress is being made which will ultimately work out so as to protect your property.

During the year 6.87 miles of track was constructed and put in operation. During the year 36 new passenger cars were put in service. These cars were authorized for construction during the year 1916, but were not completed until the spring of 1917.

Regular quarterly dividends have been declared and paid, aggregating \$1,530,000, being at the rate of 7% on the pref. stock and 6% on the com. stock.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Rev. passengers carried	199,621,160	199,848,096	185,654,985	184,352,963
Rev. from transport'n.	\$10,119,755	\$10,130,113	\$9,401,233	\$9,227,602
Other revenue	62,111	57,941	52,731	56,618
Total income	\$10,181,867	\$10,188,054	\$9,453,964	\$9,284,220
Maint. of way & struc.	\$1,031,215	\$1,057,234	\$965,556	\$864,239
Maint. of equipment	781,664	780,236	728,085	685,526
Power	1,047,485	880,081	839,673	847,275
Traffic expenses	57,138	45,550	49,297	46,579
Conducting transport'n.	3,031,123	2,725,760	2,582,226	2,506,351
Gen'l & misc. exp., &c.	774,895	765,781	869,791	822,212
Total oper. expenses	\$6,723,520	\$6,254,643	\$6,064,628	\$5,832,183
Net earnings	\$3,458,347	\$3,933,411	\$3,389,336	\$3,452,037
Other income	25,846	26,425	29,927	15,425
Gross income	\$3,484,193	\$3,959,836	\$3,419,263	\$3,467,462
Taxes	\$916,196	\$708,098	\$687,455	\$593,078
Interest, rents, &c.	1,029,947	1,014,191	1,013,534	986,743
Dividends on pref. (7%)	210,000	210,000	210,000	210,000
Dividends on com. (6%)	1,320,000	1,320,000	1,319,916	1,250,514
Total	\$3,476,143	\$3,252,288	\$3,230,904	\$3,040,335
Balance, surplus	\$8,050	\$707,548	\$182,359	\$427,127

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Roadway, &c., including securities in treasury	\$52,436,790	\$51,550,776	\$50,535,342	\$49,872,354
Miscell. physical prop.	1,124,923	1,124,923	1,124,573	
Other investments	164,937	22,800	22,800	
Loans & notes receivable	100,636	71,991	91,396	203,497
Cash	560,358	1,165,140	890,002	1,355,621
Materials and supplies	983,577	759,817	618,314	540,037
Unpaid balance on com. stock subscrip. c'ts.				182,660
Miscellaneous	8,497	5,740	8,129	
Total	\$55,379,717	\$54,700,887	\$53,292,056	\$52,054,169
Liabilities—				
Common stock	\$22,000,000	\$22,000,000	\$22,000,000	\$21,672,100
Com. stk. subscrip. c'ts.				327,900
Preferred stock	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Funded debt	20,263,000	20,263,000	20,263,000	19,888,000
Unpaid wages, &c.	221,729	67,615	47,137	68,435
Taxes accrued	905,696	730,780	689,526	599,740
Interest accrued, not due	347,032	347,032	347,032	343,282
Miscellaneous	68,571	20,450	15,724	11,936
Depreciation reserve	7,103,747	6,843,603	5,879,732	5,246,554
Other reserves	184,137	259,344	275,013	213,691
Income account, surplus	*1,285,805	1,368,763	764,890	682,531
Total	\$55,379,717	\$54,700,887	\$53,292,056	\$52,054,169

* After deducting miscellaneous items aggregating (net) \$91,008.—V. 105, p. 2367, 2185.

United States Steel Corporation.

(Earnings for Quarter and Twelve Months end. Dec. 31 1917.)

The financial statement of the Corporation and its subsidiaries in tabular form for the quarter ending Dec. 31 was given out on Tuesday after the regular monthly meeting of directors. Judge Gary declined to comment on the condition of business, saying that every one familiar with present manufacturing conditions knew as much as he did about production.

The "net earnings" for the late quarter, as reported, "were arrived at after deducting all expenses incident to operations, comprising those for ordinary repairs and maintenance of plants, allowances for estimated proportion of extraordinary cost of facilities installed by reason of war requirements, also taxes (including \$60,950,364 for war income and excess profits taxes), and also interest on bonds of the subsidiary companies."

On the other hand, the company now adds to its net surplus for the nine months ending Sept. 30 1917 (\$80,962,547), \$10,545,202 "for adjustment of provisions made for the first nine months of 1917 for estimated excess profits taxes."

The present statement charges the surplus earnings of the year with an item of \$55,000,000, being the amount appropriated "for account of expenditures made and to be made on authorized appropriations for additional property new plants and construction."

Chairman E. H. Gary estimated after the directors' meeting that the full charges against the earnings of the year 1917 for the war taxes would prove to be about \$235,000,000 when the account was fully made up. The items entering into this total apparently include:

War Income and Excess Profits Taxes for 1917.

(1) Deducted before arriving at net earnings of the several quars.: (a) First quarter, end. Mar. 31 1917, amount not reported; understood to be about	\$10,000,000
(b) 2d quarter, \$33,918,872; 3d quarter, \$63,733,013; 4th quarter, \$60,950,364	178,602,249
(2) Additional allowances on account of first two quars. of year: (a) Shown in statement for quar. & 6 mos. end. June 30 1917	33,865,000
(b) Shown in statement for quar. & 9 mos. end. Sept. 30 1917	12,716,724
Total (subject to \$10,545,202 adjustment above noted)	\$235,183,973

The company on Jan. 28 1918 declared, as for the three quarters just preceding, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on common stock, an extra 3%, payable March 30 1918 to holders of record March 1 1918.

Extra Dividends Paid with Regular 1 1/4% Quarterly on Common Shares. Mar. '18, Dec. '17, Sept. '17, June '17, Mar. '17, Dec. '16, Sept. '16.

A special extra 1% dividend was also paid July 28 1917, amounting to \$5,083,025, for Red Cross (V. 104, p. 2457).

Unfilled orders on hand Dec. 31 1917 amounted to 9,381,718 tons, against 11,547,286 tons Dec. 31 1916. See "Trade and Traffic Movements," Jan. 12 1918 (page 165).

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Unfilled orders Dec. 31, tons	9,381,718	11,547,286	7,806,220	3,836,643
Net earnings (see text)	\$59,724,125	105,917,437	51,277,504	10,935,635
Deduct—				
Sink fund on bonds of subsidiary cos., deprec. and res. funds	9,843,041	7,963,579	8,700,869	3,030,726
Int. on U. S. Steel Corp. bonds	5,280,137	5,368,970	5,451,876	5,530,948
Prem. on bonds redeem.	189,966	269,951	235,901	240,133
Sink. rds. U. S. St. Corp.	1,845,740	1,728,483	1,650,622	1,560,468
Total deductions	17,158,884	15,330,983	16,039,268	10,368,275
Balance	42,565,241	90,586,454	35,238,236	567,360
Add—Net bal. of sundry chgs. & receipts, incl. adjust. in acct's, inventories, &c.	1,600,808	124,969	765,814	124,978
Total	44,166,049	90,711,423	36,004,050	692,338
Prof. divs. (1 1/4%)	6,304,920	6,304,920	6,304,920	6,304,920
Common dividends	21,602,857	15,249,076	6,353,781	—
Per cent.	(4 1/4%)	(3%)	(1 3/4%)	—

Balance for quarter \$16,258,272 s. \$9,157,427 s. \$23,345,349 d. \$16,125,582 Bal. from prev. 9 mos. (to Sept. 30) Cr \$80,962,547 Cr \$132,078,158 Cr \$20,915,025 De \$11,359,402

Total \$97,220,819 s. \$201,835,585 s. \$44,260,374 d. \$16,971,984 Add—Adjust. of provis'n made for 1st 9 mos. of 1917 for est. excess profits taxes. Cr \$10,545,202

Total \$107,766,021 s. \$212,380,787 s. \$54,805,576 d. \$27,517,966 For expends. made & to be made for additional property, new plants & construction 55,000,000

Bal., surp., for year \$52,766,021 s. \$212,380,787 s. \$54,805,576 d. \$27,517,966

The net earnings are in all cases reported by the company after deducting "all expenses incident to operations, comprising those for ordinary repairs and maintenance of plants and interest on bonds of the sub. cos." Allowance is also made before showing the net earnings for the quarter ending Dec. 31 1917 for estimated proportion of extraordinary cost of facilities installed by reason of war requirements. Also in all four quarters in 1917 allowances are made, prior to stating the earnings, for taxes, including an estimated allowance for war income and excess profits taxes. This allowance for the last quarter amounting to \$60,950,364, contrasting with \$63,733,013 for the third quarter of 1917 and \$53,918,873 for the second quarter of 1917 and it is understood with about \$10,000,000 for first quarter.

From the income for the 6 months ending June 30 1917, as a supplementary charge, there was deducted during the quarter ending June 30 1917 \$33,865,000, and during the quarter ending Sept. 30 a further \$12,716,724, on account of allowances for war income and excess profits taxes upon the earnings of the quarter ending March 31 1917. These allowances are additional to the charges, amount not stated, originally made on this account, before stating the net earnings.

In the statement for the quarter ending Dec. 31 1917, the company adds to its final net surplus for the 9 mos. of 1917 \$10,545,202, as adjustments of provisions made for first nine months for estimated excess profits tax.

The amount may be slightly changed on completion of audit of accounts for the year. The complete annual report will be submitted at the annual meeting in April 1918 or earlier.

NET EARNINGS (after Int. on Sub. Co. Bonds) FOR CAL. YEARS (see below).

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
January	36,074,425	18,794,912	1,687,150	4,941,337
February	33,416,171	19,196,396	3,638,578	5,655,611
March	43,630,422	22,722,316	7,132,081	7,397,433
First quarter	\$113,121,018	\$60,713,624	\$12,457,809	\$17,994,381
April	28,521,091	25,423,676	7,286,409	6,920,879
May	30,773,551	27,554,899	9,320,576	6,845,823
June	31,284,562	28,147,473	11,343,070	6,690,894
Second quarter	\$90,579,204	\$81,126,048	\$27,950,055	\$20,457,596
July	22,760,668	25,650,006	12,048,218	7,475,993
August	23,548,725	29,746,903	12,869,099	7,584,926
September	21,934,391	30,420,158	13,793,327	7,215,083
Third quarter	\$68,243,784	\$85,817,067	\$38,710,644	\$22,276,002
October	\$21,835,991	\$35,177,393	\$16,563,354	\$5,580,533
November	\$19,002,862	\$36,443,543	\$16,990,968	\$2,798,388
December	\$17,985,272	\$34,296,603	\$17,722,682	\$2,556,714
Fourth quarter	\$59,724,125	\$105,917,439	\$51,277,504	\$10,935,635
Total for the year	\$331,668,131	\$333,574,178	\$130,396,012	\$71,663,615

x After deducting amounts required for taxes, including war income and excess profits taxes (estimated), namely, for the 1st quar. in 1917, an amount not stated; for the 2d quar., \$53,918,873; for the 3d quar., \$63,733,013, and for the 4th quar. \$60,950,364. In the six months ending Sept. 30 1917 additional allowances, aggregating \$40,551,724, were made on account of these taxes as applied to the earnings of the first quarter. In the statement for the 3 months ending Dec. 31 1917 the company credits \$10,545,202 adjustments of provisions made for first nine months of 1917 for excess profits taxes.

* These amounts may be slightly changed on completion of audit of accounts for the year. The complete annual report will be submitted at the annual meeting in April 1918 or earlier. See foot note "a" above.

INTEREST CHARGES OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES DEDUCTED BEFORE ARRIVING AT NET EARNINGS AS ABOVE.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
January	\$745,853	\$805,462	\$880,026	\$819,372
February	745,522	796,408	872,480	819,129
March	746,977	795,226	872,055	818,106
April	744,648	792,541	863,526	820,036
May	742,835	790,558	863,445	838,607
June	742,738	791,918	859,441	840,175
July	739,795	789,717	784,072	836,749
August	739,119	780,413	775,792	838,773
September	739,307	778,535	776,325	843,075
October	729,847	768,475	771,893	854,006
November	727,566	768,302	769,342	881,142
December	725,842	771,358	762,058	875,725
Total 12 months	\$8,870,139	\$9,422,915	\$9,854,054	\$10,082,903

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total net earnings, for yr.	\$331,668,131	\$333,574,178	\$130,396,012	\$71,663,615
Deduct—				
Sink. funds, depreciation & reserve funds	50,632,163	39,547,612	32,428,049	25,143,207
Interest	21,256,303	21,602,853	21,928,634	22,239,087
Prem. on bonds redeem.	863,803	1,016,951	971,310	909,531
For expends. made & to be made for additional property, new plants and construction	55,000,000	—	—	—
Add—Net bal. of sundry chgs. & receipts, incl. adjust. in inventories, &c., accounts	Cr. 1,600,808	Cr. 124,969	Cr. 765,814	Cr. 124,978
Total deductions	126,151,461	62,042,448	54,562,179	48,166,847
Balance	205,516,670	271,531,730	75,833,833	23,496,768
Dividends on Stocks—				
Preferred (7%)	25,219,677	25,219,677	25,219,677	25,219,677
Common	86,411,425	44,476,468	6,353,782	15,249,076
Per cent.	(17%)	(8 3/4%)	—	(3%)
Total dividends	111,631,102	69,696,145	31,573,459	40,468,752
Balance	\$93,885,568 s.	201,835,585 s.	44,260,374 d.	16,971,984
Deducted Acct. Mar. 31 Quarter—				
Extra com. div. (Red Cross), 1% pd. July 28	5,083,025	—	—	—
Add'l allowances for war taxes of 1st quar., viz.: Made during 2d quar.	33,865,000	—	—	—
Made during 3d quar.	12,716,724	—	—	—
Balance	\$42,220,819 s.	201,835,585 s.	44,260,374 d.	16,971,984
Add—For adjust. of provisions made for 1st 9 mos. of 1917 for excess profits taxes	Cr. 10,545,202	—	—	—
Surplus for cal. years	\$52,766,021 s.	201,835,585 s.	44,260,374 d.	16,971,984

y After deducting allowances for war income and excess profits taxes (estimated). See introductory remarks above.—V. 106, p. 404, 303.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross sales	178,268,223	146,838,511	112,665,728	101,121,658
Returns, allowances, discounts, &c.	12,460,615	9,637,708	6,437,307	5,096,904
Net sales	165,807,608	137,200,803	106,228,421	96,024,754
Other Income	298,853	221,105	153,734	199,106
Total Income	166,106,461	137,421,908	106,382,155	96,223,820
Purchases, all expenses	145,019,492	119,661,111	94,258,285	86,247,960
Balance	21,086,969	17,760,797	12,123,870	9,975,960
Repairs and renewals	610,698	412,793	230,212	263,932
Depreciation reserve	792,292	544,383	505,024	473,510
Other reserves	681,168	315,000	288,246	156,998
Profit-sharing, &c., fund	905,484	412,216	—	—
Res. for Federal Income & Excess Profits tax	3,977,398	—	—	—
Common dividend (7 1/2%)	5,549,009	(7) 4,199,874	(7) 3,849,759	(7) 2,799,985
Preferred dividend (7%)	559,188	559,188	559,190	559,204
Balance surplus	8,011,731	11,317,344	6,691,439	5,722,351

BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Assets—				
Real estate, buildings, machinery, &c.	11,328,731	11,049,202	9,778,904	9,771,675
Patents, good will, &c.	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Supplies & merchandise	36,873,214	25,370,055	14,837,661	13,234,927
Adv. to & invest. in factories owned	20,107,714	13,552,056	8,181,064	8,447,136
Adv. & invest. branch houses	11,313,359	7,439,476	5,012,284	5,209,067
Adv. & invest. in factories whose output is chiefly taken	4,441,873	4,204,322	5,527,298	5,373,480
Sundry persons	1,053,867	566,484	568,411	683,044
Due from customers	8,879,560	6,711,370	2,905,371	2,543,577
Due from IRs, claims, &c.	195,976	101,725	39,575	45,308
Insur. & int. in advance	484,799	202,183	217,771	128,880
Cash	3,601,188	3,535,119	6,798,240	2,188,984
Liberty bonds	2,287,329	—	—	—
Total	130,468,809	102,734,992	83,866,578	77,725,078
Liabilities—				
Common stock	75,000,000	60,000,000	60,000,000	40,000,000
Preferred stock 7% cum.	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
Notes payable	19,795,000	3,000,000	—	1,000,000
Misc. & oth. open acct's	9,086,109	10,136,422	5,585,352	5,135,290
Divs. on preferred stock	139,797	139,797	139,797	139,799
Res. for Federal Income & Excess Profits tax	3,977,398	—	—	—
Surplus	14,470,505	21,458,773	10,141,429	23,440,989
Total	130,468,809	102,734,992	83,866,578	77,725,078

x After deducting from previous p. & l. surplus \$15,000,000 as a 25% common stock dividend paid April 1 1917.—V. 106, p. 93.

Armour & Co. (Meat Packers), Chicago.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Oct. 27 1917.)

Pres. J. Ogden Armour Jan. 15 wrote in substance:

The company for the late fiscal year earned \$21,293,563 net (before deducting dividends), equivalent to 2 1/2% on the \$100,000,000 capital stock, and 14.5% on the average net capital investment. The usual 2% dividend has been declared and the balance has been re-invested in the business. The company's gross volume of business during the year was \$575,000,000 (against \$525,000,000 in 1915-16). The ratio of profit on meat and other food products was 2.21 cents on each \$1 of sales. The cost of live stock, due to abnormal economic conditions, increased 37%, and that we paid \$92,000,000 more than the same weight of live stock would have cost at 1916 prices.

Initiation of "meatless day," which we favored, has proved most beneficial, enabling us to meet the unusual demand made upon our facilities. Our sales department reports an estimate of the decrease in consumption of meat due to meatless days at 25%, which saving was more than consumed in caring for the men in training for the army and navy and for orders received from the Allies.

During the year the Federal Government has assumed control of our operations under the bill creating the U. S. Food Administration, and giving it authority to license packing-house operations. Incidental thereto we are now operating under regulations prescribed and limiting our profits for the future. We welcome Government supervision and regulation under existing war conditions.

Because of the great expansion of its South American business, which necessitated new plants at Sao Paulo and Santa Anna do Libramento, Brazil, and Santa Cruz, Argentina, and the operation of the plants already in service at Buenos Aires and La Plata, Argentina, the company has found it advisable to segregate the foreign and South American firms from

the North American interests, local corporations now operating these properties. Each of these corporations retained the year's earnings to assist in financing the cost of the new plants.

The company has 57,546 employees with a yearly payroll of \$49,519,952. Employees of the company subscribed to \$2,000,000 Liberty bonds in addition to the \$3,000,000 subscribed for by the company. The company in its entirety, every facility it possesses, every bit of product and every employee, is at the disposal of the Government, for each one and all of us are straining every nerve and every muscle to do our bit in aiding the Government in the world conflict.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Year ending—	Oct. 27 '17.	Oct. 28 '16.	Oct. 30 '15.	Oct. 31 '14.
Gross business (over)	\$75,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$25,000,000	\$75,000,000
Net profits on manufac- tures and sales			15,653,972	11,148,654
Net from allied cos., &c.	\$30,628,156	27,162,164	2,319,528	2,455,046
Miscellaneous			75,194	103,931
Total net income	\$30,628,156	27,162,164	18,048,694	13,707,631
Expenditures—				
Int. on borrowed money	3,509,055	1,925,425	2,608,069	2,213,066
Interest on bonds	2,240,422	1,809,783	1,346,301	1,346,301
Administrative expenses	2,072,549	1,960,602	1,745,192	1,578,361
Taxes, insurance, &c.	1,512,556	1,366,354	1,348,132	1,059,996
Divs. (see below)	(2%)2,000,000	(2)2,000,000	(0)2,000,000	(0)2,000,000
Surplus for the years	19,293,563	18,100,000	9,000,000	5,509,907

x After deducting repairs, depreciation and reserve for income tax. The capital stock was increased in December 1916 through the distribution of a portion of the accumulated surplus from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000. (See V. 103, p. 1414.)

BALANCE SHEET OCTOBER 27.

Asset—	Oct. 27 '17.	Oct. 28 '16.	Liabilities—	Oct. 27 '17.	Oct. 28 '16.
Land, buildings	60,845,595	54,116,063	Capital stock	100,000,000	100,000,000
Machinery, &c.	9,762,093	5,762,093	Bonds	50,000,000	50,000,000
Refrig. coach cars	35,829,353	29,132,522	Bills payable	83,404,000	27,865,600
Inv. in allied cos.	101,922,878	57,120,918	Acc'ts payable	18,099,210	13,155,831
Mat'ls. & supp.	11,249,754	11,091,430	Res'v for bond		
Misc. mat'ls. inv.	8,103,356	3,554,017	Interest	909,246	918,824
Bills receivable	55,282,920	55,282,920	Res. for income		
Acc'ts receivable	13,906,271	7,893,409	Taxes	5,635,000	
Cash			Profit and loss	56,126,679	35,833,116
Total	\$14,174,136	228,773,372	Total	\$14,174,136	228,773,372

—V. 106, p. 193.

American Ice Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Oct. 31 1917)

CONSOL. EARNINGS FOR YEARS ENDING OCT. 31. INCL. SUB. COS.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
Gross receipts	\$9,840,529	\$9,172,962	\$8,639,984	\$8,826,881
Income from investm'ts, int., div., &c.	174,403	56,149	10,444	10,245
Total	\$10,014,932	\$9,229,111	\$8,650,428	\$8,837,126
Less cost of merchandise Less operating expenses	7,404,764	7,097,103	6,797,013	3,934,773
Balance	\$2,610,168	\$2,132,008	\$1,853,415	\$1,802,353
Bond interest, &c.	340,958	396,012	362,286	337,246
Rents	146,367	144,077	153,565	167,849
Taxes	242,495	167,093	144,074	140,210
Insurance	86,003	131,806	129,534	132,858
Maintenance & improv't Dissolution exp. (Amer. Ice Securities Co.)	623,854	588,459	537,774	615,454
Adj. on gen. prop. values	31,512			
Total	\$1,626,857	\$1,427,447	\$1,327,233	\$1,393,617
Net gain	383,312	\$704,561	\$226,182	\$408,866
Preferred dividends	(3/4)1563,267(1/4)186,502(1/2)223,803(1/4)186,502			
Balance, surplus	\$420,044	\$518,058	\$302,379	\$222,364

x Includes dividend of 3 1/2% paid on the non-cumulative pref. stock, \$58,644, and dividends on 6% cum. pref. stock, \$4,623.

CONSOL. BALANCE SHEET OCT. 31 (INCL. SUBSIDIARY COS.).

Assets—	1917.	1916.	Liabilities—	1917.	1916.
Land, buildings	6,615,039,646	15,034,549	Pref. stock (cum. in 1916, non-cum. in 1917)	14,920,260	14,920,200
Good-will, water & patent rights	17,029,453	17,018,227	Common stock	7,161,330	7,161,330
Invest' securities	2,252,454	275,514	Underlying bonds	3,994,600	4,115,030
Cash	451,756	420,492	Collat. trust bonds		
Notes & acct's rec.	1,029,703	934,161	Amer. Ice Co. real estate 1st & gen. mtg. 6%	4,320,000	4,617,000
Bonds and mtgs.	16,900	14,800	Real estate mtgs.	247,410	309,790
Liberty bonds	316,224	9,446	Accounts payable	543,069	606,900
Insur. premiums	14,107	609,275	Accr. bond int., &c.	105,904	99,047
Inv. of mch'ry, &c.	7,755,257	449,420	4% Liberty bond subscription	255,250	
Insurance fund			Insurance reserve		449,419
Workmen's compensation fund	435,638	111,647	Workman's com-pensation res'v	593,072	111,647
			Profit & loss (sur.)	5,218,215	4,798,171
Total	\$5,255,079	\$4,857,534	Total	\$5,255,079	\$4,857,534

a Includes in 1917 American Ice Co. treasury stock (792 shares pref. and 551 shares common), \$74,121; Independent Ice Co. stock (509 shares pref., 237 shares common), \$125,000, and sundry stocks and bonds (outside cos.), \$53,332. b After deducting \$100,000 reserve. c Includes in 1917 \$316,225 merchandise inventories and \$419,548 inventory of supplies. d Consists of \$319,000 (par) American Ice Co. real estate 1st & Gen. M. bonds; N. Y. City bonds, \$31,134 (par value \$35,000); cash with commission, \$706; sinking fund cash, \$1,592, and release funds cash, \$0,107. e After deducting in 1917 \$557,500 owned by American Ice Co. f After deducting in 1917 \$94,000 in treasury.—V. 106, p. 398.

International Nickel Co., New York.

(Results for Nine Months ending Dec. 31 1917.)

CONSOL. INCOME ACCOUNT FOR 9 MONTHS ENDING DEC. 31.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Earnings of constituent companies after mfr. &c. expenses	\$11,797,235	\$12,628,406	\$10,209,531
Other income	324,228	216,324	168,449
Total income	\$12,121,463	\$12,844,820	\$10,377,980
General, &c. expenses	452,755	994,895	363,150
Reserved for U. S. taxes (est.)	3,680,741		
Net Income	\$7,987,967	\$11,849,925	\$9,741,827
Deduct—			
Deprec. of plants & mineral exhaust'n	\$1,398,337	\$1,495,448	\$1,215,867
Preferred dividends (1 1/2%)	401,067	401,067	401,067
Common dividends	(11)4,601,806(12)5,020,152*(10)399,935		
Total deductions	\$6,401,210	\$6,916,667	\$5,610,209
Balance, surplus	\$1,586,757	\$4,933,258	\$4,131,618

x After deducting also reserve for Canadian taxes. * Also 10% stock dividend on the common stock, calling for \$3,803,150 common stock, paid Nov. 1 1915 out of accumulated surplus. The total surplus Dec. 31 1917 was \$7,803,861.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.

Assets—	Dec. 31 '17.	Mar. 31 '17.	Liabilities—	Dec. 31 '17.	Mar. 31 '17.
Property account	47,792,420	45,169,973	Common stock	41,834,600	41,834,600
Investments	2,380,311	1,046,233	Preferred stock	8,912,600	8,912,600
Accounts receivable	7,176,182	5,869,701	Acc'ts payable, tax		
Interest receivable	2,906,732	61,519	Reserves, &c.	5,845,602	5,234,503
Sundry advances	15,000	515,000	Prof. div., due	133,889	133,889
Loans on call (sec.)	2,030,000	3,030,000	Com. div., due		2,510,076
Certif. of deposit	2,527,816	6,227,012	Divs. unclaimed		23,337
Cash			Accident and In-surance funds	232,099	209,252
Total	64,822,961	63,135,181	Profit & loss surp.	7,863,861	9,277,109

—V. 106, p. 194.

General Chemical Co., New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ended Dec. 31 1917.)

Chairman William H. Nichols, N. Y., Jan. 30 said in subst:

During the past year our plants were operated at full capacity until December, when transportation difficulties caused a curtailment which has become intensified since that time. We have omitted no step necessary to render as efficient service to the country as possible. This has led to an expenditure of \$4,412,252 on extensions and new constructions of the most modern type.

Our research staff has been working since 1911 on the important problem of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the forms of ammonia and nitric acid. A year ago the process was considered sufficiently worked out to warrant a large expenditure for the construction of a plant, and this work was begun. A committee of Government experts, having made a careful examination of this and other processes, recommended it to the Government for adoption, and after careful investigation their recommendation was acted upon favorably, resulting in a request from the Government for the right to employ our processes and patents. We considered it clearly our patriotic duty to respond to this call and therefore tendered their use for war purposes without compensation. This offer was accepted by the War Department with grateful appreciation, and a large appropriation was made for the construction of an initial plant. With the aid of our technical staff this construction is being pushed to completion, and it is hoped that ultimately, through these processes, our country will be freed from dependency on foreign supplies. Our own construction was temporarily abandoned.

Several important concerns, including our own, working along different but supplementary lines, joined in the organization of a comprehensive coal tar dye industry capable of meeting all the urgent needs of our industries created by the war. The result is the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc. in which we are largely interested. (V. 105, p. 2369, 2277, 2188.)

The balance sheet, as below, shows that the invested capital actually in use in the conduct of our business exceeds \$50,000,000.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CAL. YEARS (INCLUDING SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES).

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross profits for year	\$11,694,656	\$12,481,820	\$6,153,796	\$2,857,898
Deduct—				
Preferred dividend (6%)	\$912,498	\$912,498	\$912,498	\$825,000
Common dividend, (8%)	1,258,608	(6)786,636	(6)684,030	(6)651,480
Extra com. div. Feb. 1 (5%)	*780,610	655,500	570,025	542,870
Spec. com. div. Feb. 1, (2 1/2%)	293,305(15)1,906,500(10)1140,050			
Reduction of sundry invest-ment accounts	98,572	195,133		
Chgd. off plant, &c. acct.			405,197	452,509
Profit-sharing, &c.	905,433	1,547,275	724,276	139,336
Reserve for taxes	1,800,000			
Res'v for plant deprec'n	919,499	849,230	750,000	
Reserve for insurance	300,000	193,000	185,000	
Total deductions	\$7,374,526	\$7,107,772	\$5,381,126	\$2,611,195
Balance, surplus	\$4,320,150	\$5,374,054	\$772,670	\$246,703
Exp. on new constr., &c.	\$4,412,252	\$3,697,549	\$3,504,925	\$702,549
Exp. on repairs & recon-struct.chgd. to exp. acct	1,834,167	1,352,014	732,331	617,856

* Payable in stock Feb. 1 1918. Since the formation of the company in 1899 the total repairs and reconstruction charges to expense, together with the annual reductions for dismantlements, aggregate \$17,760,638.

CONSOL. BALANCE SHEET (INCL. SUB. COMPANIES) DEC. 31.

Assets—	1917.	1916.	Liabilities—	1917.	1916.
Manufacturing in-vest' at cost	\$6,917,048	\$3,671,690	Preferred stock	15,207,300	15,207,300
Miscel. invest. & assets	2,712,109	378,438	Common stock	15,732,600	13,110,600
Miscel. securities	196,103	2,609,730	Current accounts payable	2,512,551	2,502,932
Merchandise on hand (cost)	9,169,900	5,900,612	Div. pay. Jan. 2	228,125	228,125
Active customers acct's & bills rec.	4,700,586	3,198,461	Extra div. Feb. 1	393,205	655,500
Cash	2,275,441	2,247,835	Spec. div. Feb. 1	786,610	1,966,500
Fire insur. reserve	1,023,236	952,456	Fire insur. reserve	1,023,236	952,456
			Plant, &c. deprec.		
Total	\$6,994,450	49,057,194	Reserve for taxes	3,301,523	3,034,771
			Surplus	15,719,171	11,309,010
Total	\$6,994,450	49,057,194	Total	\$6,994,450	49,057,194

a The manufacturing investment, taken at cost less the annual reductions for dismantlements, as above is figured after deducting mortgages not due on properties purchased, amounting to \$50,000.—V. 105, p. 2546.

Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., Chicago.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

The chartered accountants say: "In compliance with the terms of the preferred stock the company has added to the sinking fund \$125,000 to retire the preferred stock at \$112.50 per share."

EARNINGS FOR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Sales	\$73,512,645	\$62,044,336	\$49,308,587	\$41,042,486
Net, after depreciation	\$5,419,658	\$4,550,791	\$2,472,658	\$2,010,094
Res. for 1917 War Excess Profits & Income taxes	1,289,694	350,000	350,000	350,000
Prof. dividends (7%)	350,000	350,000	350,000	350,000
Common dividends	See below (\$5)1,575,000(\$3.50)1,050,000(\$3)900,000			

Balance, surplus \$3,780,094 \$2,625,791 \$1,072,658 \$769,094
Common dividend from the earnings of the year 1916 will not be declared until about Feb. 1918.—Ed.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Assets—	1917.	1916.	Liabilities—	1917.	1916.
Real est. bldgs. &c.	\$9,577,417	6,528,082	Preferred stock	5,000,000	5,000,000
Investments	628,335	482,957	Com. stk., 300,000 shs. of no par val.		
Accounts receivable	2,318,633	1,025,138	Notes receivable	8,186,396	8,186,396
Notes receivable	994,511	984,239	Accounts payable	3,569,852	3,633,301
Mch'ry, supp., &c.	17,171,				

Hart, Schaffner & Marx (Mfrs. Men's Clothing), Chicago (Report for Fiscal Year ending Nov. 30 1917.)

President Harry Hart, N. Y., Jan. 28, wrote in substance: The company has had a satisfactory year. Higher inventories and advance contracts have been necessitated by market conditions and have contributed to the strength of the company's merchandising position. The affairs of the company are in excellent condition. The volume of sales shows a continued gain.

[During the year \$173,000 of the preferred stock was retired, leaving the amount of preferred outstanding \$3,396,100. The quarterly dividend of 1% was declared on the common stock, payable Feb. 28 1918 to holders of record Feb. 18 1918.]

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR NOV. 30 AND DEC. 31 PERIODS.

Table with 4 columns: Year end, Year end, Year end, 11 mos. end. Rows include Net profits, Depreciation, Interest, Reserve for Federal Income & War Excess Profits taxes, Balance, Prof. dividends (7%), Common dividends (4%), Redemption pref. stock, Prem. on stock purchased, Balance, surplus.

BALANCE SHEET NOVEMBER 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1917, 1916, 1917, 1916. Rows include Assets (Good-will, trade names, Mach. furn. & fixt., Inventories, Lib. pn. bds, Accounts and bills receivable, Cash, Prepaid ins. prem.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, Bills payable, Accts., &c., pay., Accrued taxes, salaries, &c., Prof. div. Dec. 31, Reserve funds, Profit and loss).

a After deducting \$242,495 depreciation reserve. b Denotes inventories of materials and finished and partly finished merchandise on hand at cost less reserves. c Reserve funds include pref. stock redemption fund, \$1,603,900, and reserve for contingencies, \$150,000. d Pref. stock, 7% cum., originally authorized and issued, \$5,000,000, less \$1,430,500 redeemed and canceled and \$173,400 purchased during the year and held in treasury for cancellation; balance as above, \$3,396,100.—V. 106, p. 90.

Paragon Refining Co., Toledo, Ohio. (Report for Fiscal Year ending Oct. 31 1917.)

On a subsequent page will be found the remarks of President C. A. Ulah, along with the consolidated income account for the year ending Oct. 31 1917 and the balance sheet of Oct. 31 1917, embracing the Paragon Refining Co., Paragon Oil Co. and subsidiary companies.—V. 105, p. 77.

National Cloak & Suit Co., New York. (Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. S. G. Rosenbaum, N. Y., Jan. 31 1918, wrote in subst. During the past year we have purchased \$150,000 of the preferred stock for retirement and cancellation, making the total amount so purchased to date \$450,000. This takes care of all amortization requirements to Oct. 15 1919.

The number of Vice-Presidents was increased from two to four, and W. L. Brann and Frank Bokor were elected to fill the new offices. Arthur Sachs of Goldman, Sachs & Co., N. Y., has been elected a director to succeed Henry Goldman.

Your company has no bonded debt and there are no mortgages on any of its property. Our stocks are clean and our inventories have been conservatively valued.

In view of abnormal merchandise conditions, the directors have set aside out of the surplus at the end of the year 1917 \$500,000 as a special reserve for contingencies, in order to take care of a possible readjustment of values in the future.

We have purchased during the past year in the open market common stock at a cost of \$102,250 for resale on easy terms of payment to employees holding responsible positions.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 4 columns: 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914. Rows include Net sales, Net profits, Preferred dividends, Common dividends, Special reserve for future contingencies, Prem. on 1,500 shs. pref. stock canceled, Federal taxes, Balance, surplus.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns: 1917, 1916, 1917, 1916. Rows include Assets (Lands, buildings, plant, &c., Good-will, Marketable securities, Cash, Merchandise, Accts receivable, &c., Prep'd catalogs, &c., Prep'd exp., &c., Com. stk. purch. for resale to employees) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, Notes payable to bankers, Accts payable, Unfilled orders, &c., Com. div. pay., Jan. 14 1918, Reserve for Fed'l taxes (est.), Special reserve for future contingencies, Miscell. reserves, Surplus reserve, Profit and loss).

* Includes in 1917 real estate, \$4,075,998; plant and equipment, \$217,433, and capital stock Frammor Shoe Co., \$10,000. a Includes in 1917 postage inventory, \$65,474, and prepaid catalogs, &c., \$400,255. b Including goods in transit. c Including in 1917 Liberty Loan bonds at market value. d Embraces unappropriated current surplus, \$3,322,035, and appropriated surplus (par value of pref. stock canceled or acquired for cancellation), \$450,000. y Less reserve.—V. 105, p. 503.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Dividends in Relation to Income Tax.—Notice to Stockholders—Assistance Desired to Complete Information.—Section 31 of the Federal Income Tax Law, as amended Oct. 3 1917, provides (compare ruling V. 106, p. 365):

(a) Any distribution made to the stockholders . . . of a corporation . . . in the year 1917, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall

constitute a part of the annual income of the distributee for the year in which received, and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated by the corporation.

(b) Any distribution made to the shareholders or members of a corporation, joint-stock company or association, or insurance company, in the year 1917, or subsequent tax years, shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus, and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the distributee for the year in which received, and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated by the corporation, joint-stock company, association, or insurance company, but nothing herein shall be construed as taxing any earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1 1913, but such earnings or profits may be distributed in stock dividends or otherwise, exempt from the tax, after the distribution of earnings and profits accrued since March 1 1913 has been made. This sub-division shall not apply to any distribution made prior to Aug. 6 1916 out of earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1 1913.

In view of this provision, it is of much importance for all stockholders when compiling their income tax returns to know which if any of the dividends received by them during the year 1917 were paid from the earnings of 1916 or earlier years when the tax levy was far less severe than it is at present.

The time in which to get this information is short—only three weeks. We desire to publish promptly as much as we can conveniently gather. Officials and individual stockholders can co-operate by sending us the facts for the various investment properties—steam railroad, electric railway, public utilities, industrial, &c.—as to which they happen to be informed.

Please address "Railroad Department," Box 3, Wall St. Station, and accept the Editor's thanks in advance.

In issue of Jan. 12 will be found the statements issued by International Nickel Co. United States Rubber Co.

In issue of Jan. 19 will be found those obtained from:

- xAlabama Great Southern RR.
yCanadian Pacific Ry.
xCleveland & Pittsburg RR.
xFitchburg RR.
xGreat Northern Ry.
xIllinois Central RR.
xMains Central RR.
Southern Pacific Co.
xSouthern Railway.
Union Pacific RR.
American Can Co.
American Car & Foundry Co.
American Smelting & Refining Co.
American Smelters Securities Co.
American Teleg. & Teleg. Co.
Central Leather Co.
yNational Biscuit Co.
New York Air Brake Co.
U. S. Steel Corporation.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

x Special statement obtained by the "Chronicle" from an officer of the company. The other statements cited were issued officially in printed or typewritten form for distribution among the shareholders.
y Omitted from this index last week.

In the issue of Feb. 26 we gave the following:

(1) Steam Railroads.

- Allegheny & Western Ry.
Belt RR. & Stock Yards of Ind.
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry.
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisv. Ry.
Conn. & Passumpsic Rivers RR.
Erie & Pittsburg RR.
Green Bay & Western RR.
Illinois Central RR. "Leased Line" stock certs. (see V. 106, p. 298).
International Ry. of Central Amer.
New York Central RR.
Pennsylvania RR.
Rome & Clinton RR.
Tonopah & Goldfield RR.
Wabash Railway.

(2) Public Utilities.

- xHoughton County Traction Co.
Interborough Consolidated Corp.
xKeokuk Electric Co.
Kings County El. Lt. & Power Co.
xLowell Electric Light Corporation.
Manchester Trac. Lt. & Power Co.
Northern Ohio Electric Corp.
Nor. Ohio Trac. & Lt. Co.
xNorthern Texas Electric Co.
Northwestern Power Co.
Electric Gas & Electric Co.
xPenacola (Fla.) Electric Co.
Pine Bluff Co.
xPuget Sound Trac., Lt. & Pow. Co.
Republic Railway & Light Co.
San Joaquin Lt. & Power Corp.
Sierra & Pacific Electric Co.
Springfield (O.) Lt., Ht. & Pow. Co.
xTampa Electric Co.
Washington Water Power Co.

(3) Industrial & Miscellaneous Companies.

- American Bank Note Co.
American Coal Co.
Amer. La France Fire Engine Co.
American Linseed Co.
American Locomotive Co.
American Sugar Refining Co.
American Type Founders Co.
Amoskeag Mfg. Co.
Arizona Commercial Mining Co.
Atlantic Refining Co.
Baldwin Locomotive Works.
Bell Telephones of Canada.
Borne-Schrymser Co.
Buckeye Pipe Line Co.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
xChicago Wilm. & Franklin Coal Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
Corn Products Refining Co.
Distillers Securities Corporation.
Eastman Kodak Co.
Electric Boat Co.
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Co.
General Electric Co.
Goldschmidt Detinning Co.
Great Northern Iron Ore Properties.
Greene-Cannana Copper Co.
Hamilton Woolen Co.
Haskell & Barker Car Co.
Indiana Pipe Line Co.
Inspiration Consol. Copper Co.
(Jeff. & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.
Julius Kayser & Co.
S. H. Kress & Co.
Lanston Monotype Machine Co.
Lukons Steel Co.
Miami Copper Co.
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.
National Transit Co.
N. Y. Transportation Co.
Northern Pipe Line Co.
Old Dominion Copper, M. & S.
Pacific Coast Co.
Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Pacolat Manufacturing Co.
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.
Pittsburgh Steel Co.
Pressed Steel Car Co.
Pullman Company.
Reynolds Tobacco Co.
Royal Baking Powder Co.
South Porto Rico Sugar Co.
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.
Submarine Boat Co.
Swan & Finch Co.
Swift & Co.
Texas Company.
Tonopah Extension Mining.
United Alloy Steel Corporation.
United Fruit Co.
United Shoe Machinery Corporation.
U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Mtng.
United States Trust Co. (see p. 368).
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.
(F. W.) Woolworth & Co.

x See caption Stone & Webster Management Association below.

In the present issue will be found statements issued by:

(1) Steam Railroads.

- Delaware Lackawanna & West. RR
Erie & Kalamazoo RR.
Hocking Valley Ry.
Kansas City Southern Ry.
Louisville & Nashville RR.
Michigan Central RR.
Minn. St. Paul & S. M. Ry.
New York & Harlem RR.
Norfolk & Western Ry.
Northern Pacific Ry.
Pittsb. Ch. Chic. & St. Louis RR.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.
Reading Company.
Vandalia RR.
Delaware Hudson Co.

(2) Public Utilities.

- American Dist. Teleg. Co. of N. Y.
- American Public Utilities Co.
- Amer. Water Works & Electric Co.
- Bangor (Me.) Ry. & Electric Co.
- Broadway & 7th Ave. RR., N. Y.
- Brooklyn City RR., N. Y.
- Buffalo General Electric Co.
- Capital Traction Co., Washington.
- Central & Son, Amer. Telegraph Co.
- Charlottesville Valley Water Co.
- Christopher & 10th St. RR., N. Y.
- Cities Service Co., N. Y.
- Columbus Ry., Power & Light Co.
- Consolidated Traction Co. of N. J.
- Cumberland County Power & L. Co.
- East St. Louis & Suburban RR.
- Elizbeth & Trenton RR., N. Y.
- Essex & Hudson Gas Co.
- 42d St. & Grand St. Ferry RR., N. Y.
- Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County.
- Grand Rapids RR.
- Hackensack Water Co.
- Havana Electric Ry., Lt. & Pow. Co.
- Hudson County Gas Co.
- Interborough Rap. Tran. Co., N. Y.
- Laclede Gas Light Co.
- Lewiston Augusta & Waterv. St. Ry.
- Manhattan Ry., N. Y.
- Massachusetts Gas Companies.
- Mexican Telegraph Co.
- Middle West Utilities Co.
- Newark Consolidated Gas Co.
- New Jersey & Hud. Riv. R. & P. Co.
- New York State Railways.
- Niagara Falls Power Co.
- Ninth Ave. RR., N. Y.
- Orange & Passaic Valley Ry.
- Paterson & Passaic Gas & Elec. Co.
- Portland (Me.) Ry.
- Public Service Corp. of N. J.
- Ry. & Light Securities Co.
- Rapid Transit Street Ry.
- Ridgewood Gas Co.
- Riverside Traction Co.
- Shore Lighting Co.
- Sixth Ave. RR., N. Y.
- Somerset Ua. & Middlesex Lig. Co.
- South Jersey Gas Co.
- South Pittsburgh Water Co.
- Twenty-third St. Ry., N. Y.
- United Electric Co. of N. J.
- Virginia Ry. & Power Co.

(3) Industrial and Miscellaneous Companies.

- Acceptance Corporation.
- Ajax Rubber Co.
- American Agricultural Chemical Co.
- American Beet Sugar Co.
- American Brass Co.
- American Malting Co.
- American Pneumatic Service Co.
- American Radiator Co.
- American Snuff Co.
- American Steel Foundries Co.
- American Tobacco Co.
- American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.
- Anacosta Copper Mining Co.
- Atl., Gulf & West Indies S.S. Lines.
- Atlantic Steel Co.
- Babcock & Wilcox Co.
- Brooklyn Trust Co.
- Bucyrus Co.
- Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.
- (J. I.) Case Threshing Machine Co.
- Celluloid Co.
- Chevrolet Motor Co.
- Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
- Continental Motors Corporation.
- Crucible Steel Co. of America.
- Cuban-American Sugar Co.
- Deere & Co.
- Fajardo Sugar Co.
- Federal Sugar Refining Co.
- Fisher Body Corporation.
- General Chemical Co.
- General Motors Corp.
- Great Lakes Towing Co.
- Gulf States Steel Co.
- Hart, Schaffner & Marx.
- Hercules Powder Co.
- Hotel Somerset Trust.
- Inland Steel Co.
- International Mercantile Marine Co.
- Kansas City Stock Yards of Maine.
- Kelsey Wheel Co.
- Langston Monotype Machine Co.
- Layman's Title & Trust Co.
- Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.
- Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.
- (W. H.) McElwain Co.
- Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.).
- Maxwell Motor Co., Inc.
- May Department Stores Co.
- Miami Copper Co.
- National Acme Co.
- National Lead Co.
- Northern Securities Co.
- Phelps Dodge Corp.
- Pratt & Whitney Co.
- Procter & Gamble Co.
- Republic Iron & Steel Co.
- St. Joseph Lead Co.
- Savaga Arms Corp.
- Sears, Roebuck & Co.
- Semet-Solvay Co.
- Shattuck Arizona Copper Co.
- Singer Manufacturing Co.
- Solar Refining Co.
- Spartan Mills.
- Standard Milling Co.
- Standard Oil Co. of Kansas.
- Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky.
- Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.
- Standard Oil Co. of Ohio.
- Swift & Co.
- Tide Water Oil Co.
- Union Bag & Paper Corp.
- U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.
- Vacuum Oil Co.
- Wells Fargo & Co.
- Westinghouse Air Brake Co.
- Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg. Co.
- Weyman-Bruton Co.
- White Motor Co.
- Willys-Overland Co.
- Worthington Pump & Mach'y Corp.
- Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
- Zenith Furnace Co.

y See Public Service Corp. of N. J.

In the statement issued by the New York Central RR. (see last week's issue) will be found a special ruling by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, received by a well-known trust company, which is of general importance since it applies to all dividend-paying companies.—V. 106, p. 294.

Atchison Topoka & Santa Fe Ry.—1917 Dividends.

Comptroller D. L. Gallup has been sending the following to inquiring shareholders:

The dividends paid during the calendar year 1917 were made payable, were declared and attached to stock at close of business as follows:

On Preferred Stock		On Com. Stk. (all dates in 1917)	
Payable	Feb. 1 1917	Aug. 1 1917	Mar. 1 June 1 Sept. 1 Dec. 1
Declared	Dec. 5 1916	June 5 1917	Jan. 9 April 3 July 3 Oct. 2
Attached	Dec. 29 1916	June 29 1917	Jan. 31 Apr. 30 July 31 Nov. 2

The directors authorized the payment of such dividends "out of surplus net income," and did not specify that such dividends be paid out of income of any particular period.

Such dividends were charged against income in the months in which they were declared, but they were not charged against income for any particular period. The earnings and expense accounts are closed by book entries into profit and loss at the close of the company's fiscal year. The 30th of June 1917 marked the close of one fiscal year, and as of that date the surplus earnings for the first six months of 1917 were closed on the books into profit and loss. The company's fiscal year was changed in Oct. 1917 to close on Dec. 31. The surplus earnings for the last six months of 1917 will therefore be closed into profit and loss as of Dec. 31 1917. The company cannot, of course, undertake to advise its stockholders on the question of law as to how such dividends should be treated in income tax returns.—V. 105, p. 2271, 1623.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—Six Months' Loan.—This company has placed a loan of \$8,000,000 for six months through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Speyer & Co. The loan has been taken up privately, no public offering being contemplated. The loan is secured by Reading Co. stock held by the B. & O.

The borrowing is understood to be in the nature of a time bank loan with the rate about the same as six months time money, or about 6%.

Source of 1917 Dividends.

The dividend on the preferred and common stocks paid March 1 1917 were charged to 1916 income. The dividend on pref. paid Sept. 1 1917 was charged to 1917 income and dividend on common paid Sept. 1 1917, 58 cents charged to 1916 income and \$1.92 charged to 1917 income.—V. 106, p. 394.

Bangor (Me.), Railway & Electric Co.—1917 Dividends.

E. W. Clark & Co. of Philadelphia, bankers, who manage the property, report the source of the 1917 dividends as follows:

Preferred Dividend	1917 Earnings	1916 Earnings	Common Dividend	1917 Earnings	1916 Earnings
Jan. 1 1917	\$1.75	\$1.75	Feb. 1 1917	\$0.50	\$0.50
April 1 1917	\$0.89	0.86	May 1 1917	\$0.50	\$0.50
July 1 1917	1.48	0.27	Aug. 1 1917	0.31	0.19
Oct. 1 1917	1.75	---	Nov. 1 1917	0.50	---

—V. 104, p. 1263.

Bay State Street Ry.—Interest Payments, &c.—Judge Dodge in the U. S. District Court has authorized Receiver Wallace B. Donham as follows:

- (a) To pay \$30,000 principal of mortgage of Brockton & East Bridge-water Street Ry. Co., maturing Feb. 1 1918.
- (b) To pay \$39,240 interest due on car trust notes of the company maturing Feb. 1 1918.

(c) To execute permanent equipment 6% notes in exchange for the temporary receipts aggregating \$1,308,000 which are dated Aug. 29 1917; and

(d) To settle suits and claims for personal injuries and damages to property arising prior to the appointment of the receiver to an aggregate sum of \$50,000.

Advance of January Interest.

The committees representing the holders of 4% Refunding bonds due 1954 of the Boston & Northern St. Ry. and the Old Colony Street Ry. have completed arrangements whereby the amount due on the Jan. 1 1918 coupons will be advanced by the depository to depositing bondholders. Although receiver's certificates have been authorized for payment of this interest the sale of these has been held up, and it has been deemed advisable to make the foregoing arrangement. Compare V. 106, p. 85.

Wage Agreement.

Street car employees of the company have agreed by vote to accept the co-operative wage plan settlement offered by the receiver, thus averting a threatened strike.—V. 106, p. 85.

Beech Creek RR.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

An official circular says: "Under the terms of the lease by the Beech Creek RR. Co. to the N. Y. Central & Hudson River R.R. Co., of which the N. Y. Central RR. Co. is the successor, certain rental payments are provided. One of these payments is the guaranty of quarterly dividends at the rate of 4% per annum upon the stock of the Beech Creek Co. The dividend which was paid in January 1917, was paid by the N. Y. Central RR. Co., direct to the stockholders of the Beech Creek RR. Co., out of moneys which had accrued for this purpose during the previous quarter. Therefore, if a payment of rental in the form of a guaranty of dividend is the kind of dividend covered by the provisions of the Income Tax Law, to which you refer, the dividend paid in January 1917 was earned in the year 1916. The dividends paid in April, July and October were paid from moneys accrued during the first nine months of 1917 and were, therefore, earned during that year.—V. 75, p. 1398.

Boston & Lowell RR.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

The dividend paid Jan. 2 1917 was derived from 1916 earnings, the July dividend from 1917 earnings. ("Boston News Bureau.")—V. 105, p. 1417.

Boston Revere Beach & Lynn RR.—Source 1917 Divs.

The Jan. 1 1917 dividend was paid out of 1916 earnings, the other 1917 dividends out of 1917 earnings. ("Boston News Bureau.")—V. 98, p. 1844.

Broadway & 7th Ave. RR., N. Y.—Source of 1917 Divs.

The same data applies as for Manhattan Ry. below.—V. 101, p. 212.

Brooklyn City RR.—Source 1917 Divs.

Sec. Trans. Z. E. Watson on Jan. 29 wrote: "The dividend paid on Jan. 15 1917 was declared on Jan. 2 1917 from the profits or surplus accumulated and derived from the rents accrued under the lease during the quarter ending Dec. 31 1916. Subsequent dividends paid during 1917 were paid out of 1917 earnings."—V. 105, p. 72.

Buffalo & Susquehanna RR Corp.—1917 Divs.

Bankers closely associated with the property inform us that all 1917 dividends on both classes of stock were paid out of 1917 earnings.

New Director.

A. A. Jackson, Vice-President Girard Trust Co. of Phila., has been elected director succeeding the late Edward B. Smith.—V. 104, p. 2183.

Canadian Northern Ry.—Valuation Arbitration.

In order to determine the value of the \$60,000,000 of common stock acquired by the Canadian Govt. by recent act of legislature the following have been appointed a board of arbitrators: Chief Justice Sir William Meredith of Toronto, representing the Government; Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, representing the owners and pledgees of the stock; and Mr. Justice Harris of Halifax, selected by the other two arbitrators. Sitings of the board commenced in Toronto on Jan. 29. Compare V. 105, p. 2271; V. 106, p. 188.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

The Jan. and March 1917 dividends were paid out of 1916 earnings and the three other dividends paid in 1917 were out of 1917 earnings. (Bank of Montreal.)—V. 106, p. 295.

Capital Traction Co., Washington, D. C.—1917 Divs.

Secretary H. D. Crampton writing Jan. 24 1918 says: The following dividends were declared and paid during 1917:

Paid on—		Earnings of—			
Jan. 1 1917	1 1/4 %	year 1916	Oct. 1 1917	1 1/4 %	year 1917
April 1 1917	1 1/4 %	year 1917	Dec. 20 1917	1 1/4 %	year 1917
July 1 1917	1 1/4 %	year 1917	July 1 1917	1 1/4 %	year 1917

One-fifth, therefore, of the amount of the dividends paid during the year 1917 was from profits earned during the year 1916.—V. 105, p. 2183, 1897.

Cayuga & Susquehanna RR.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

Henry R. Taylor, Secretary, in circular dated Jan. 2 1918 states: "Dividends paid on capital stock Jan. 1 1917 were declared out of earnings for year ending Dec. 31 1916 and are taxable to stockholders under Federal income tax law at rates prescribed by Act of Sept. 8 1916, but not at rates prescribed by Act of Oct. 4 1917. Dividends paid July 1 were declared out of earnings since Jan. 1 1917."

Central California Traction Co., San Francisco.

Announcement is made in San Francisco that the directors have imposed an assessment of \$5 a share on the 1,000,000 of preferred and 2,575,300 shares of common stock outstanding. This assessment is payable immediately, becomes delinquent Feb. 25, with Mar. 20 as the sale day.

A letter to the shareholders says: "After years of unprofitable operation, due to unjust jitney competition and other reasons, the business has taken a turn for the better. Jitneys have been regulated, and an agreement between our company and its bondholders has become effective, which reduces their interest demands. Our freight tonnage alone has increased about 35% over previous years. As a result, for the first 11 months of the last calendar year, instead of a loss of \$88,101 during a corresponding period in 1916, we show a profit of \$6,611.

We must further increase our earnings. The Government has asked our assistance in moving freight to and relieving traffic on trunk lines now under its control. To do this we must increase our equipment, improve our truckage and restore our credit by paying some of the floating indebtedness. These are the reasons that have actuated the board of directors in levying the \$5 assessment."—V. 104, p. 1263.

Central Illinois Public Service Co.—Bonds.

This company has petitioned the Illinois P. U. Commission for authority to issue \$500,000 in bonds.—V. 105, p. 74.

Central RR. Co. of N. J.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

W. G. Bestor, President, in letter to stockholders Feb. 1, says: "Dividends paid as of Feb. 2 1914, Feb. 1 1915, Feb. 1 1916, Feb. 1 1917 and Feb. 1 1918 were paid out of net income of each of the prior respective calendar years, and all other dividends paid in the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917 were paid out of net income of the respective years."—V. 105, p. 2455.

Chattanooga Railway & Light Co.—Strike Off.

The strike of the street car employees, in progress for over three months, failed and on Jan. 25 was declared off.—V. 105, p. 1707, 1522.

Chicago City & Connecting Rys. Collateral Trust.

Calendar Years	1917	1916	1915	1914
Dividends received	\$1,910,831	\$1,978,751	\$1,704,362	\$1,984,771
Interest received, &c.	124,020	120,919	110,811	87,255

Gross income	\$2,040,551	\$2,100,670	\$1,815,163	\$2,062,026
Bond interest	\$1,078,315	\$1,087,209	\$1,094,750	\$1,100,000
Bond redemption	105,000	105,000	105,000	---
General expense, &c.	81,347	71,930	58,114	61,114
Divs. on pref. participation shares (in \$)	(\$3)750,000 (3 1/4)	\$124,500	(2)500,000 (3 1/4)	\$75,000
Total deductions	\$2,014,062	\$2,079,648	\$1,787,864	\$2,036,114
Balance, surplus	\$26,189	\$24,022	\$57,299	\$15,912

Financial Statement Dec. 31 1917.

Sinking fund 5% gold bonds outstanding, \$21,677,000 (see list of securities pledged, page 26, "Elec. Ry. Sec.") pref. participation shares, 250,000, and common participation shares, 150,000 having no par value.

Assets (all pledged to secure bonds)—Stocks (par). Total Issue. Bonds (par).			
Chicago City Ry.	\$18,071,900	\$18,000,000	None
Calumet & South Chicago Ry.	10,000,000	10,000,000	None
Southern Street Ry.	2,400,000	2,400,000	None
Hammond Whiting & East Chic. Ry.	1,000,000	1,000,000 (all)	1000,000
Chicago & Western	72,000	72,000	None

The current assets were: Cash, \$604,240; bills receivable, \$267,000; other investments (at cost), \$521,917; accrued int. receivable, \$37,844; total, \$1,431,002. Current liabilities: Div. pref. part sh. Jan. 1918 (\$1 50), \$375,000; bills payable, \$595,000; accrued int. payable, \$278,863; reserves, \$23,071; excess current assets over current liabilities, \$159,067.—V. 106, p. 188.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Source Extra Divs.
Pres. E. T. Nichols as of Jan. 10 1918 stated that "the company during the past year paid its regular dividend of 8%, and in addition thereto paid an extra dividend of 10% in Sept. last from earnings accumulated prior to March 1 1913."—V. 106, p. 394.

Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.—Action on Dividends Postponed.—The directors on Thursday postponed indefinitely action on semi-annual dividends due March 1, usually taken at this time for both classes of stock. President H. E. Byram is quoted as saying that this does not mean that the dividend would be passed, but simply that the directors considered it advisable to give the matter further consideration, in the light of more complete information regarding the effect of Government control. There will be another meeting some time in February to take up the matter.

The payments six months ago were 3½% on the \$115,845,800 pref. stock and 2% on the \$117,406,000 common.

Dividend Record of Common Shares Since 1891.

1892. 1893. 1894. '95. '96. 1897-1900. '01. '02-'11. '12-'14. '15-'16. '17. 2 4 4 2 4 5 y'ly 6 7 y'ly 5 y'ly 4½ 5 4½

The New York "Tribune" yesterday quoted President Byram as saying in substance:

Government Control.—If the present program for Government control goes through the company should receive enough to meet dividend requirements. The Government program is not as good as we would wish, but we shall abide by whatever the Government decides. The figures for 1917 (published to-day; see Earnings Department—Ed. "Chronicle") will show that the preferred dividend was barely earned.

Crop Conditions.—While refusing to enter into detailed discussion regarding postponement of dividends, Mr. Byram talked freely of conditions in the West. He said this year's corn crop was in great danger of serious damage unless measures were soon taken to ship the grain to large terminals, where it can be dried out and put in condition for consumption.

Approximately 65% of the 1917 corn crop of the country is still in the hands of the farmers and the country dealers. It is in a frozen condition and unless steps are taken to have it dried out a warm spell of weather will cause much of it to rot. If enough railroad equipment were available the situation would not seem so bad.

Rolling Stock.—The recent blizzards in the West has done much toward creating the unfavorable situation in which the road finds itself at the present time. The company is greatly handicapped in the handling of the large volume of business offered it because of the lack of cars and locomotives. This situation is being remedied to some extent by the company's construction program, providing for the construction of about 1,000 box cars and 2,000 coal cars. Fifteen electric locomotives now in course of construction will release 15 steam locomotives for that part of the system which is not yet electrified. See also "Railroad Earnings" Department on a previous page.

Source 1917 Divs.

V.-Pres. C. B. Ferry on Jan. 29 wrote: "The dividends on the preferred stock at \$3 50 a share and on the common stock at \$2 50 a share paid Mar. 1 1917, and also on the common stock at \$2 a share paid Sept. 1 1917, were paid wholly out of the accumulated earnings of the year 1916.

"The preferred dividend at \$3 50 a share paid Sept. 1 1917 was \$1,143 a share out of accumulated earnings of 1916, and \$2,357 a share out of earnings of 1917."—V. 106, p. 394.

Chicago & North Western Ry.—Source of 1917 Divs.—A. S. Pierce, Treas., advises the "Chronicle" that the Jan. 1917 dividend was charged to 1916 income and the other quarterly dividends paid in 1917 were charged to 1917 income.

Reported Loan.

See Pennsylvania RR. below—V. 104, p. 1701, 1263, 1257.

Chicago St. Paul Minn. & Omaha Ry.—1917 Divs.—A. S. Pierce, Treas., advises the "Chronicle" that the Feb. 1917 dividend was charged to 1916 income and the Aug. 1917 dividend was charged to 1917 income.—V. 104, p. 2451.

Christopher & 10th St. RR., N. Y.—Source of 1917 Divs. The same data applies as for Manhattan Ry. below—V. 67, p. 370.

Cities Service Co., N. Y.—1917 Divs.—L. R. Warren, office manager of bond department of Henry L. Doherty & Co., fiscal agents for the company, writes on Jan. 25: "The dividends on the Cities Service Co. stock payable Jan. 1 1917, were paid out of the earnings of December 1916. All other dividends paid by Cities Service Co. during 1917 were paid out of the earnings of 1917."—V. 106, p. 394.

Citizens' Street Ry., Muncie, Ind.—Bonds Called.—Six First Mtge. 6% gold bonds of \$97 of \$1,000 each and one of \$500, an aggregate of \$6,500, have been called for payment on or before March 1 at 105 and interest.—V. 105, p. 497.

Cleve. Cin. Chicago & St. L. Ry.—Source 1917 Divs. D. W. Pardee, Sec., as of Jan. 21 1918 writes: "We consider the dividend paid on Jan. 20 1917 declared Dec. 13 1916 was payable out of net earnings for the previous quarter, or for the last quarter in 1916."—V. 105, p. 2365.

Columbus (O.) Railway, Power & Light Co.—No Dividend on Common Stock at Present due to War Conditions.—The directors have declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½% on the "B" pref. stock, payable on Feb. 1, but determined that the conditions do not warrant the declaration of a dividend on the common stock.

Digest of Statement by Pres. Samuel G. McMeen, Jan. 23. The main cause of our inability to continue the usual dividend on the common stock was the war and its results, notably:

Fuel.—The cost of fuel in 1917 was greater than in 1916 by over \$600,000, due to three main causes: (1) War prices; (2) greatly increased freight rates; (3) wide variations in quality, including at times coal of the poorest quality, at other times of a good quality entirely unsuited to our stoker equipment. More electricity was generated than in 1916, but it is not possible to determine how far the excess cost was due to increased load and how far to the coal market. There seems to be no prospect of an early return to the coal conditions prevalent before the war.

In June 1917 action was taken to insure an adequate supply of coal at a reasonable price by purchasing a 25% interest in certain coal mines in West Virginia, the other 75% interest being owned by another public utility company. The production of good coal at reasonable cost has been favorable but the Federal Government has commandeered much of the output of the mines at the fixed Government price for that region, and for coal not so commandeered, it has been difficult to obtain freight cars for delivery to Columbus. In consequence we obtained some good coal at a high price (though lower than the general market) and received cash for coal commandeered, with the necessity at times of buying at a still higher price no better coal. By energetic search we have secured supplies of slack and other coal at favorable prices, but freight cars were wanting to bring such coal to Columbus in the quantity required.

Other Excessive Costs.—Substantial or excessive price increases have also taken place in costs of freight, taxes, steel, copper, lubricants etc.

Rates.—The rate of fare on the street railways of Columbus, fixed by ordinance in 1901 and placed in effect April 1 1912, is eight tickets for 25 cents, too low when it went into effect. It now is ruinously low and must be raised.

Finances.—The financial needs of the Federal Government have destroyed the market for public utility bonds and stocks, and even for short time notes. The floating debts of the public utilities therefore have increased far above normal levels. We are convinced that all the resources of the company must be conserved to the utmost in order to restrict and reduce its floating debt, and provide for its inevitable requirements.

1917 Dividends.—An official circular, dated Feb. 1, says: The following dividends were declared and paid entirely out of profits accrued during the year 1916:

Pref. stock, Ser. "A", paid Jan. 1 1917 (Pref. stock, ser. "B," paid Feb. 1 1917) Prior pref. stock, paid Jan. 1 1917 (Common stock, — paid Feb. 1 1917) Subsequent dividends paid in 1917 on all classes of stock were declared and paid out of profits accrued during the year 1917.—V. 105, p. 3271.

Commonwealth Power Railway & Light Co.—Dividends Earned, but Because of Abnormal Conditions Paid in Scrip on Pref. Stock—None on Common.—President Anton G. Hodenpyl in circular dated Jan. 25 says:

The board of directors at meeting held to-day declared a dividend of 1½% on the preferred stock of record at the close of business Jan. 28 1918, payable in scrip dated Feb. 1 1918, due on or before Feb. 1 1924, with interest at 6% per annum, and decided to omit for the present the declaration of dividend on the common stock.

The construction of necessary extensions and additions to the properties of the subsidiary companies during one year 1917, all of which were authorized in the latter part of 1916, contracts entered into and work commenced prior to the declaration of war, all of which were made necessary by demands for increased facilities, and none of which could thereafter be curtailed without serious loss to the company, have cost approximately \$11,000,000.

Owing to Government financing and general market conditions the usual avenues have not been open to the company for financing the cost of such improvements through the sale of securities, a large amount of which are available, and while some long time securities have been sold and some short time securities placed, the company is carrying as current obligations a large part of the expenditures. The improvements which have been made during the year will greatly increase the earning capacity of the company, particularly the installation of two hydro-electric generating stations on the Au Sable and Manistee Rivers, in Michigan, having 35,000 h. p. capacity, part of which is now and the remainder of which will presently be available.

While the earnings are sufficient to pay the usual dividends, nevertheless, because of the present abnormally high cost of operation and the inadvisability if not impossibility of marketing long time securities, your directors have felt that the company's net earnings should for the present be conserved and used in payment of the moneys usually derived from the sale of securities. The usual annual statement is being prepared and will be sent to stockholders as soon as possible.—V. 106, p. 395.

Danbury (Conn.) & Bethel Street Ry.—Committee.

The below named committee has been formed to represent the interests of the First & Refunding 5% bonds (\$339,500 outstanding) due May 1 1943. Committee: John McCarthy (Chairman), Danbury, Conn.; Charles E. Graham, New Haven, Conn., and P. LeRoy Harwood, New London, Conn. See V. 105, p. 2272.

Delaware and Hudson Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.

A circular signed by Treasurer Charles A. Walker Jan. 23 1918 says: "In accordance with its practice of long standing this company in December 1916 declared dividends payable quarterly in 1917. Such dividends were declared out of undivided profits or surplus accumulated prior to 1917 and were paid in 1917 without regard to the earnings of 1917. It is impossible, however, to allocate any particular portion of such profits or surplus to years prior to 1916, and the net income of the company in 1916 was sufficient in itself for such dividends."—V. 105, p. 2542, 2183.

Delaware Lackawanna & Western RR.—1917 Divs.

A. D. Chambers, Secretary-Treasurer, Jan. 31 writes: "The net corporate income for the years 1916 and 1917 was sufficient to pay all dividends which were declared by the company during those years. The dividend paid Jan. 20 1917 was declared in Dec. 1916. While it is impossible to say when the cash was earned which was paid out in dividends in 1917, whether in 1917, wholly in 1916 or partly in the preceding years—it is thought that under the facts stated a stockholder could not be subjected to criticism were he to assign dividends to the earnings of the year in which they were declared."—V. 105, p. 2542.

Denver & Rio Grande RR.—Receivers Named.

Judge Walter H. Sanborn of St. Paul, presiding Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in the Colorado Division of the U. S. District Court at Denver for Judge Lewis, on Jan. 25 appointed Edward L. Brown, Denver, Pres. of the D. & R. G. RR., and Alexander R. Baldwin, San Francisco, attorney and V.-Pres. of the Western Pacific RR., to serve as receivers for the Denver & Rio Grande RR.

Judge Sanborn on Jan. 24 denied the application of the Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. for a dismissal of the application for a receiver by the Elliot Crog & Switch Co. of East St. Louis, but granted permission to the trust co. to enter an intervening petition which made it a party to the receivership proceedings. Compare V. 106, p. 395, 295, 188, 85.

The order naming the receivers declared: "The possession, control, operation and utilization of the D. & R. G. RR. by the President of the United States and vested in the Hon. William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, is not by this order in any way interfered with or intended to be interfered with, but all the provisions and directions thereof are, and are intended to be, subject thereto."

Appointment of Sub-Depositary in London.

Dunn, Fisher & Co. announce that they have been appointed a sub-depositary for the United Kingdom under the bondholders' deposit agreement dated May 1 1917 for the First Mtge. 5% gold bonds. A copy of the circular issued to bondholders by the bondholders' committee can be obtained from Dunn, Fisher & Co., 41 Threadneedle St., E. C. 2.

Default—Bondholders' Committee.—Default having been made in the Feb. 1 interest on the First Mtge. 5% gold bonds of 1908, the below named committee requests bondholders to promptly deposit their bonds with the depositary, the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y., or the sub-depositary, the First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago. See advertisement on another page.

Committee.—Seward Prosser (Chairman), C. Ledyard Blair, E. K. Bolso, Bertram Cutler, John Henry Hammond, Andrew J. Miller, William Salomon, Joseph H. Seaman, Frederic Strauss, P. W. Jones, Secretary, 16 Wall St., N. Y. Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, counsel. The committee says: "Default has been made in the payment of the interest due Feb. 1 1918, although a surplus over all fixed charges was earned during the calendar year 1917 and notwithstanding the fact that, other than the Western Pacific judgment which is junior to said bonds, the company had no unusual floating debt and its voucher account was not beyond the normal amount incident to its going business. It is possible that this default may be cured before the expiration of the period of grace provided in the mortgage, and the committee is using every effort to bring about this result. It must, however, be evident to all bondholders that, if under such circumstances a default is permitted to take place, immediate co-operation for their protection is necessary."

[A press dispatch from San Francisco Jan. 24 said: In order to protect its claim against the Denver & Rio Grande Ry., the Western Pacific Co. has offered to advance \$600,000 to the Rio Grande to enable it to pay the interest on its bonds, due Feb. 1. The offer was made through Director-General of Railroads McAdoo.]—V. 106, p. 396, 295.

Duluth Superior Traction Co.—Earnings.—

Cal. Trs.—1917	1916	1917	116.
Total oper. rev. \$1,021,952	\$1,407,511	Gross income	\$462,409
Net. aff. taxes	\$439,955	Interest, &c.	176,611
Other income	22,434	Prof. diva. (4%)	60,000
Gross income	\$462,409	Com. divs. (1%)	35,000
—V. 105, p. 1103.	\$440,342	(Balance, surplus)	\$190,798

East St. Louis & Suburban Co.—1917 Dividend.—

An official circular dated Feb. 1 says: "Preferred stock dividend No. 12, paid Feb. 1 1917, was declared and paid entirely out of profits accrued during the year 1916. Preferred dividends Nos. 13, 14, and 15, paid May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1 1917, respectively, were declared and paid out of profits accrued during the year 1917."—V. 104, p. 2338.

Eighth Avenue RR., N. Y.—Source of 1917 Divs.—

The company informs us that the distribution of dividend rental made Jan. 1917 was out of the 1916 earnings or rentals and the three other payments of 1917 were out of 1917 earnings.—V. 97, p. 1503.

Eric & Kalamazoo RR.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

C. E. Warren, President, Feb. 1 writes: "For guidance in the preparation of their returns of annual net income, our shareholders are informed that the sole source of income of this company is the rental from the lessee company—\$300,000 a year (10% of the total capitalization of \$300,000). The income, less deductions for Federal income and capital stock taxes and expenses for maintenance of organization, is distributed among the shareholders each year, the dividends in any one year being derived alone from the income for that year."—V. 79, p. 1641.

42nd St. & Grand St. Ferry RR., N. Y.—1917 Divs.—

The same data applies as for Manhattan Ry. below.—V. 55, p. 215.

Gary Street Ry.—Approval of Stocks and Bonds.—

The Indiana P. S. Commission has authorized this company, successor by reorganization (V. 106, p. 295) of the Gary & Interurban Ry. and the East Chicago Street Ry., to issue \$365,000 6% non-cumulative pref. stock at 90, \$365,500 common stock at 75, \$125,000 5% First Mtge. bonds at 85 and \$800,000 5% Debenture gold bonds at 75—all in payment for the 33-mile line and equipment of the predecessor companies operating in the cities of Gary, East Chicago and Hammond, Ind.

In its petition the company sought permission to issue \$375,000 of First Mtge. bonds, \$800,000 of debentures, \$437,500 pref. stock and \$1,500,000 common.—V. 105, p. 1309.

Grand Rapids Ry.—Source 1917 Dividends.—

An official circular dated Feb. 1 says: "Preferred stock dividend No. 65, paid Feb. 1 1917, was declared and paid entirely out of profits accrued during the year 1916, preferred stock dividends Nos. 66, 67 and 68 paid May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1 1917, respectively, were declared and paid out of profits accrued during the year 1917."—V. 106, p. 395.

Green Bay & Western RR.—Distribution on Class B Debentures Reduced.—

The directors have declared a distribution of 1/2 of 1% on the \$7,000,000 Class B debentures (comparing with 1% in Feb. 1917 and 1/2 of 1% in Feb. 1916), payable out of the net earnings for the year 1917, at 40 Wall St., Feb. 8, to holders of record Feb. 5.

Div. Rec. '01, '02, '04, '05, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12, '13, '14, '15, '16, '17, '18
 "A" deb. 3 4 y/ly. 5 y/ly. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
 "B" deb. 3 4 y/ly. 5 y/ly. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

The usual 5% on the \$2,500,000 stock and \$600,000 "A" debentures was also declared.—V. 106, p. 395.

Greenville & Western RR.—Sale Postponed.—

The sale of this property, extending 23 miles from Greenville to River Falls, S. C., has been postponed until Feb. 4 at Greenville. Upset price, \$100,000.—V. 105, p. 997.

Havana Electric Ry., Light & Power Co.—1917 Divs.—

Secretary-Treasurer H. Kraemer, Jan. 25, writes in substance: The following dividends were paid in the calendar year 1917:

- (1) Out of the net profits as of March 31 1917, declared April 12 1917, payable May 15 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 25 1917; (a) a semi-annual dividend of 3% on the preferred stock; (b) a dividend of 3% on the common stock.
- (2) Out of the net profits as of Sept. 30 1917, earned from April 1 1917 to Sept. 30 declared on Oct. 11 1917, payable on Nov. 15 1917 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Oct. 25 1917; (a) A semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share on the preferred stock; (b) A dividend of \$3 a share on the common stock.—V. 104, p. 2452.

Hocking Valley Ry.—Source 1917 Dividends.—

An officer of the company states that none of the dividends paid during the calendar year 1917 came from earnings of previous years.—V. 105, 2542.

Illinois Central RR.—Redemption of Excess Fares.—

See "Passenger Fares" below.

New Treasurer.—

R. E. Connolly has been appointed Treasurer, succeeding A. J. Wykes, deceased. H. M. Risely succeeds Mr. Connolly as Assistant Treasurer.—V. 106, p. 395, 296.

Indianapolis Traction & Terminal Co.—Appeal.—

This company on Jan. 22 filed its appeal from the judgment of the Marion County (Ind.) Circuit Court denying it a writ of mandate against the public Service Commission of Indiana, to require the Commission to hear the company's petition for an increase in its rate of fares in the operation of its railroad in the City of Indianapolis. Compare V. 106, p. 189.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Earnings, &c.—

	—Month of December—	Six Mos. Ended Dec. 31.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Gross oper. revenues	\$3,740,928	\$3,634,246	\$19,669,016	\$19,323,024		
Operating expenses	1,726,897	1,496,234	9,200,950	7,801,551		
Net earnings	\$2,014,031	\$2,138,012	\$10,468,066	\$11,221,473		
Taxes	349,135	244,367	1,893,763	1,376,928		
Operating income	\$1,664,895	\$1,893,645	\$8,574,303	\$9,844,545		
Non-operating income	53,435	59,610	261,692	266,744		
Gross income	\$1,718,330	\$1,944,255	\$8,835,305	\$10,101,289		
x Credit under Contract No. 3	152,135	13,904	1,181,012	93,316		
Total	\$1,870,465	\$1,958,159	\$10,016,317	\$10,194,605		
Int., rentals, &c., incl. Manhattan guarantee	1,102,031	999,132	6,482,085	5,973,773		
Net income (incl. accruals)	\$768,434	\$959,027	\$3,534,232	\$4,220,832		
Operating per cent.	46.16%	41.17%	46.78%	41.01%		
Rev. passengers carried	70,925,644	69,722,910	374,653,402	365,177,698		

x This item consists of "accruals under the provisions of contract No. 3 and related certificates which under these agreements with the city are payable from future earnings."

Source of 1917 Dividends.—

The company informs us that the dividend of Jan. 1917 was paid out of 1916 receipts, the other 1917 payments out of 1917 earnings. A more detailed official statement says: "The declaration of the several dividends paid during the year 1917 do not disclose the particular source from which the payment was made other than that the disbursement was from 'accumulated surplus earnings.' As a matter of fact, the first dividend paid to stockholders on Jan. 2 1917 was from earnings received by the corporation during the year 1916, and it may properly be assumed that the three other dividend payments of 1917 were from the earnings of the year 1917."—V. 106, p. 395, 296.

Interstate Rys., Phila.—Control Co.—

See United Power & Transportation Co. below.—V. 105, p. 189, 86.

Kansas City Southern Ry.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

The Jan. 1917 dividend on the pref. stock was paid out of 1916 earnings and the other quarterly dividends paid in 1917 were from earnings accumulated during that year. (G. C. Hand, Secretary.)—V. 104, p. 1783.

Lewiston Augusta & Waterville St. Ry.—1917 Divs.—

E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, managers of the property, report the source of 1917 dividends as follows:

Preferred Dividend	1917	1916	Preferred Dividends	1917	1916
Jan. 31 1917	---	\$1 50	July 31 1917	---	---
April 31 1917	---	1 50	Oct. 31 1917	\$1 50	---

—V. 100, p. 1918.

Long Island RR.—Freight Terminals.—

The statement published in these columns last week, sent out for revision, has been returned with the final paragraph deleted. See V. 106, p. 396.

Louisville & Nashville RR.—Source 1917 Divs.—

E. L. Smithers, Second Vice-Pres., Jan. 30, wrote: "The dividend of 3 1/2% paid Feb. 10 1917, was declared at board meeting held Dec. 21 1916; and the dividend, also 3 1/2%, paid Aug. 10 1917, was declared at board meeting held June 21 1917. The dividends above referred to were charged to profit and loss account, to which account the income is annually credited."—V. 106, p. 396.

Lynchburg (Va.) Traction & Light Co.—Fares.—

This company has applied to the Virginia authorities for authority to discontinue the sale of six tickets for 25 cents and 16 school tickets for 50 cents and to establish a straight five cent fare.—V. 92, p. 1500.

Manhattan Ry., N. Y.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

An officer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. informs us that the distribution of dividend rental made for Jan. 1 1917 was out of 1916 earnings or rental and the three other payments of 1917 were distributions from earnings of 1917.—V. 103, p. 1210.

Massachusetts Electric Cos.—Bond Interest.—

See Bay State Street Ry. above.—V. 106, p. 86.

Michigan Central RR.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

H. G. Snelling as of Jan. 2 1918 writes: "The dividend of 2% paid Jan. 29 1917 was disbursed from profits earned during fiscal year ended Dec. 31 1916. The dividend of 2% payable July 28 1917 was paid out of 1917 earnings."—V. 104, p. 1899.

Middle West Utilities Co.—1917 Dividends.—

Treasurer R. W. Walte Jan. 24 wrote: "When these various dividends were authorized by our board of directors they were ordered paid out of the surplus earnings of the company, and without any reference as to the year from which these earnings were accumulated."—V. 105, p. 1313.

Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie.—1917 Divs.—

The company's advertisement published at the time announcing the semi-annual dividends of 3 1/4% each, Nos. 28 and 29, paid April 16 1917 and Oct. 15 1917 on both the preferred and common stocks, stated that they were declared by the board March 13 and Aug. 29 1917, respectively, "out of the surplus earnings of the calendar year 1916."—V. 104, p. 1899.

New Mexico Central RR.—Foreclosure Sale.—

Special Master Lorin C. Collins will sell at public auction at the Santa Fe County (N. Mex.) court house on Feb. 5 the property of this company in one parcel. Upset price \$150,000. See New Mexico Central Railway below.—V. 106, p. 189.

New Mexico Central Ry.—Stock Increase.—

This company, successor of the railroad company, of like name, incorporated in Dela. Jan. 3 1918 with \$500,000 authorized capital stock, has filed notice of an increase in its stock to \$2,500,000. See New Mexico Central RR. above. See V. 106, p. 189.

New York & Harlem RR.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

An official circular says: "The N. Y. & Harlem RR. consists of two parts; one, the steam line, so-called, and the other the city line or street car line. The steam line is leased to the N. Y. Central RR. Co. and the city line is leased to what was formerly the Metropolitan St. Ry. Co. Under the terms of the lease to the N. Y. Central RR., certain rental payments are provided. One of these payments is the guaranty of a dividend of 10% upon the stock of the Harlem company.

The dividend which was paid in Jan. 1917, was paid by the N. Y. Central RR. Co. direct to the stockholders of the Harlem Co. out of moneys which had accrued for this purpose during the previous six months. Therefore, if a payment of rental in the form of a guaranty of dividend is the kind of dividend covered by the provisions of the Income Tax Law, to which you refer, the dividend paid in Jan. 1917, was earned during 1916. The dividend paid in July 1917 was paid from moneys accrued during the first six months of 1917, and was, therefore, earned during that year.

As to the street car lease, we are unable to give you any information as to how the street car company gets the money to pay its rent. It sends a check every six months to the Harlem Co. for the payment of the rent. The dividend which was paid in April 1917, of 2%, was paid from the proceeds of a check received from the street car company covering the six months ended March 31 1917."—V. 100, p. 734.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Fuel Saving.—

"The Railway Age," in its issue of Jan. 25, describes the company's estimated saving of over \$1,000,000 in fuel per annum by economies effected through supervision of locomotives on the road and at the terminals.—V. 106, p. 396, 189.

New York State Railways.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

The dividend paid Jan. 2 1917 was paid from earnings accumulated prior to Dec. 31 1916. Dividends paid April 2, July 2 and Oct. 1 1917 were from 1917 earnings. (M. S. Barger, Treasurer.)—V. 105, p. 1708.

New York Transit Co.—New Director.—

D. M. Sachs has been elected a director to succeed James M. Sloan. At a meeting of the board Mr. Sloan was elected Gen. Mgr.—V. 105, p. 2189.

Ninth Avenue RR., N. Y.—Source of 1917 Divs.—

The same applies as for Eighth Avenue RR. above.—V. 55, p. 255.

Norfolk & Western Ry.—Source 1917 Dividends.—

Treasurer E. H. Alden in circular of Jan. 29 1918 says: Dividends on the adjustment preferred stock are paid quarterly in February, May, August and November to stockholders of record on the last business day of the preceding month, and with the exception of the February dividend are paid out of earnings of the then current year. The February dividend is charged to the income of the preceding calendar year, because it is declared in December out of earnings accumulated to that time.

Dividends on the company's common stock are paid quarterly in March, June, September and December to stockholders of record on the last business day of the preceding month. The act of incorporation provides that: "Dividends on the common stock may be declared and paid out of any surplus net profits remaining from any previous fiscal year or years, for which the full dividends at the rate of 4% per annum shall have been paid on the adjustment preferred stock, but no dividends shall be paid on the common stock out of surplus net profits of any year for which the full dividends shall not have been paid on the adjustment preferred stock."

The undivided profits or surplus accumulated in the calendar year 1916 were more than sufficient to pay the common stock dividends paid in the calendar year 1917, and, under Section 31 (b) of the Federal Income Tax Law of Sept. 8 1916, as amended, such dividends are deemed to have been paid from the surplus of the year 1916.

Tenders.—

The Girard Trust Co., Phila., as trustee, will until Feb. 5 receive tenders for the sale of \$335,986 Pocahontas Joint 4% bonds (Pocahontas Coal Lands Purchase Money First Mtge.)—V. 106, p. 190.

Northern Electric Ry., California.—*New Plan.*—Judge M. T. Dooling in the U. S. Court at San Francisco Jan. 24 decided against the contention of two holders of the underlying bonds that they should be allowed better terms than were accorded them by the new reorganization plan, and thus upheld the validity of the "underlying" issue.

The "San Francisco Chronicle" said in substance:

Proceeds from the sale are planned to be distributed as follows: 16% to the holders of \$6,000,000 of overlying bonds; 50% to the holders of \$3,800,000 of underlying bonds on the main line; 12½% to the holders of \$750,000 in bonds on the Sacramento & Woodland branch, and 12½% to the holders of the \$750,000 bonds on the Marysville & Colusa branch. Receiver John F. Coghlan, Pres. C. M. Levey of the Western Pacific R.R., and John S. Drum, Vice-Chairman of the reorganization committee, were the principal witnesses. Although the property is reported to have cost in excess of \$12,000,000, Levey testified he offered the reorganization committee \$3,200,000 for the property recently, but said he did not know whether his company would be a bidder at the sale. The committee, he said, had no authority to accept his offer.

Receiver Coghlan testified that the gross earnings of 1917 were \$1,000,500, compared with \$801,000 in 1914, when he first took charge, and the physical condition of the road has been put in first-class order. When a receiver was appointed the physical property was described as badly in need of repairs. The fact that much of the earnings of 1914 had had to go in making repairs that should have been made years previous accounts for the fact that the net earnings of 1914 were only \$7,000, compared to more than \$200,000 in 1917, Coghlan added. The receipts from freight hauled increased 70% in 1917 over 1914, he testified. He added that the stiffest kind of competition exists from other railroads, as well as from river steamboat companies.—V. 105, p. 1420, 1818.

Northern Pacific Ry.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

An official circular dated Feb. 1 1918 says: "Dividend No. 77, paid Feb. 1 1917, was declared on Dec. 11 1916, from net revenues which accrued in the calendar year 1916 and were the most recently accumulated undivided profits and surplus. The other three quarterly dividends paid during 1917 were declared from net revenues accrued in the year 1917."—V. 106, p. 190.

Northern Pacific Term. Co. of Oregon.—Bonds Called.

Forty-four (\$44,000) 1st Mtg. 6% gold bonds, due Jan. 1 1933, have been drawn for redemption at 110 and int. on Feb. 7 at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York. The outstanding amount on this issue in Jan. 1918 was \$2,737,000.—V. 105, p. 294.

Northern Securities Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

N. Terhune, Sec.-Treas., in Jan. 1918 stated that the dividend of 3½% paid Jan. 10 1917 on the capital stock was declared on Dec. 15 1916 out of the net revenue to holders of record Dec. 30 1915.—V. 106, p. 294.

Old Colony Street Ry.—Jan. 1 Bond Interest.

See Bay State Street Ry. above.—V. 105, p. 1105.

Orleans-Kenner Electric Ry.—Sold.

This property, extending 16 miles from New Orleans to Kenner, La., was purchased at foreclosure sale on Jan. 15 for \$225,000 by J. Blane Monroe on behalf of the bondholders. See V. 106, p. 86.

Passenger Fares.—Redemption by Illinois R.R. Cos.

As a consequence of the recent decision (V. 105, p. 295) of the United States Supreme Court establishing a maximum rate of 2 cents per mile, the following has been announced: "Commencing at midnight Jan. 26 the railroads will receive for redemption the coupons evidencing the payment of excess fare." See V. 106, p. 296.

Pennsylvania R.R.—Line to Indianapolis—Loan.

This company is completing a new 41 mile line entering Indianapolis at a cost of over \$4,500,000 thus giving the Pennsylvania System a complete line from Chicago to Indianapolis. A separate corporation, The Indianapolis & Frankfort Railroad is building the road. A description of the new facilities appears in the Jan. 25 issue of the "Railway Age."

Philadelphia advises state that the shareholders will be asked at the annual meeting on March 12 to repeat their action of a year ago by giving their approval to an increase in the authorized indebtedness of the company to the extent of \$75,000,000. (Compare V. 104, p. 184.) This will enable the management, with the consent of the Director-General of Railroads, to provide as may be necessary for capital requirements, including maturing obligations. It was currently reported this week that the company had arranged, or was negotiating, for a short-term loan, but the statement that the amount was or would be \$5,000,000 and the basis about 5½% was pronounced incorrect in details. The Chicago & North Western was also reported to have obtained a similar loan, but in this case, to one, definite announcement was forthcoming.

Subsidiary Company Stock Increase—Plan.

See Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry. below.—V. 106, p. 397, 190.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—

The voting trustees have notified stockholders that they are requested to indicate how they desire their shares to be voted at the meeting Feb. 8, for approval of the transit lease agreement. In the notification, the voting trustees—Arthur S. Newbold, George H. McFadden and William P. Gest—say: "In a matter which is to affect your interest so vitally and for so long a period, we wish from you an expression of your desires."

Wurts, Dulles & Co., Philadelphia, have sent a letter to the holders of voting trust certificates opposing the adoption of the proposed agreement on the ground that it is detrimental to the interests of the certificate holders.—V. 106, p. 296.

Philadelphia & Western Ry.—New Directors.

W. Barlidge Henry, Edward F. Beale and Charles H. Bean have been elected directors to succeed Edward B. Smith, deceased, and George R. Sheldon and G. Trowbridge Hollister of New York, resigned.—V. 105, p. 1202.

Pittsb. Cin. Chicago & St. L. RR.—Source 1917 Divs.

T. H. B. McKnight, Treas., in letter to stockholders Jan. 2 1918 says: "Dividends paid Jan. 15 on pref. and common stock of the Railway company and on Vandalla R.R. stock were declared from net profits accumulated in 1916. Dividend No. 1 of 2½% on stock of present company, paid Aug. 30 1917, was declared from 1917 surplus."—V. 105, p. 2543.

Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry.—Stock Increase.

This company has filed a certificate with the Secretary of State for Illinois increasing the authorized capital stock from \$72,150,000 to \$100,000,000. See plan for capital readjustment, &c., in V. 105, p. 716, 2095.

The plan, duly approved Oct. 17 last, provided for (1) the remaining of the \$52,436,800 "Guaranteed Special Stock" as "common stock" and the \$19,714,286 "Original" (or "General") 7% guaranteed stock as "preferred stock"; (2) increasing the limit of capital stock to \$100,000,000, thus permitting the issuance from time to time as required for future improvements and additions of \$27,849,414 additional common stock, with dividends payable under lease at such rate as shall be fixed at time of issue; (3) the distribution of fund of \$1,300,000, after meeting expenses of re-capitalization, to all stockholders other than Pennsylvania R.R. and Pennsylvania Co.—V. 105, p. 2095.

Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

W. M. Doulin, Treasurer, writes the "Chronicle" that the dividend paid Feb. 1 1917 was from earnings of the last 6 months of 1916 and the dividend paid Aug. 1 1917 was from earnings of the first 6 months of 1917.—V. 105, p. 1105.

Portland (Me.), Railway Co.—Source of 1917 Dividend.

E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, who manage the property, report that the dividend paid Feb. 1 1917, was paid 5-6th from earnings accrued during 1916 and 1-6th from 1917 earnings. The Aug. 1 1917 dividend was paid entirely from 1917 earnings.—V. 104, p. 2235.

Pottstown & Phoenixville Traction Co.—Rates.

This company has filed notice with the Penna. P. S. Commission of an increase to six cents for fares, effective Feb. 4.—V. 105, p. 1105.

Public Service Corporation of N. J.—Source of 1917 Dividends Paid by the Corporation and Its Underlying Co's.

An official circular which is being issued to-day, we are informed, states that there was paid (a) from earnings of 1916 the March 30 dividend of \$2 (2%), the June 30 \$2 and \$1.00 of the \$2 paid Sept. 29. (b) From the earnings of 1917 the remaining one cent of the \$2 distribution on Sept. 29 and the December dividend \$2.

Treasurer T. W. Middlesworth, writing Jan. 31, favors the "Chronicle" with the following table showing dividends paid per share during 1917 by the underlying companies, together with proportion paid from surplus accrued during the years 1916 and 1917:

Divs. per Share Paid During 1917.	Dividend.	Earns. 1916.	Earns. 1917.
Disolated Traction Co. of N. J.	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$2.00
Ellz. & Tronton R.R. Co. pref. shares	2.50	.625	1.875
Common shares	1.75	.375	1.375
Essex & Hudson Gas Co.	8.00	.67	7.33
Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County	5.00	2.50	2.50
Hudson County Gas Co.	8.00	.67	7.33
Newark Consolidated Gas Co.	5.00	2.50	2.50
N. J. & Hudson River pref. shares	6.00	2.50	3.50
R. & F. Co. common shares	6.00	3.00	3.00
Orange & Passaic Valley Ry. Co.	1.80	.30	1.50
Paterson & Passaic Gas & Elec. Co.	5.00	.42	4.58
Rapid Transit St. Ry. Co.	11.75	—	11.75
Ridgewood Gas Co.	2.00	1.00	1.00
Riverside Traction Co., pref. shares	2.50	.625	1.875
Common shares	1.25	.3125	.9375
Shore Lighting Co.	5.00	1.25	3.75
Somerset Union & Middlesex Ltg. Co.	4.00	.33	3.67
South Jersey Gas, Elec. & Trac. Co.	8.00	.67	7.33
United Electric Co. of N. J.	5.00	2.50	2.50

Reduction in Standard of Gas in Leading Cities.

See Public Service Gas Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 105, p. 190, 87.

Quebec Ry., Light, Heat & Power Co.—New Director.

Thomas J. Stewart has been elected a director, representing Ontario interests.—V. 105, p. 1705.

Railway & Light Securities Co., Boston.—1917 Divs.

Official circular to shareholders says: "The preferred dividend of this company paid Feb. 1 1917 was from net undivided profits, 2-5 accumulated in the calendar year 1916, 3-5 from 1917 earnings. The common dividend paid Feb. 1 1917 was from net undivided profits accumulated in the calendar year 1916. Subsequent dividends on both kinds of stock paid during 1917 were from accumulated earnings of the year 1917."—V. 102, p. 1061.

Rates.—Canadian Rate Increase Indefinitely Postponed.

The general increase of 15% in railway rates ordered by the Board of Railway Commissioners to go into effect on Feb. 1 has been indefinitely postponed as the outcome of the protests made by the representatives of the Governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The advanced rate was to have been 3.45 cents per mile.—V. 106, p. 397.

Reading Company.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

H. E. Paisley, Treasurer, states that "dividends paid between July 1 1917 and Dec. 31 1917 were from the surplus for the six months ending Dec. 31 1916 and the dividends paid between Jan. 1 1917 and June 30 1917 were from the surplus for the year ending June 30 1916."—V. 105, p. 2543.

Savannah Hinesville & Western RR.—Sold.

Press reports state that this company, operating five miles of line between Hinesville and McIntosh, Ga., has been sold to the Hunley Lumber Co., which has been operating the line.

Sixth Avenue R.R., N. Y.—Source of 1917 Divs.

The same applies as for Eighth Ave. R.R. above.—V. 88, p. 946.

Spokane & Inland Empire RR.—Fare Increases.

This company and the Washington Water Power Co. have filed with the Washington P. S. Commission a new fare schedule providing that school tickets shall be four cents each and that the general sale of 11 tickets for 50 cents and 110 tickets for \$5 shall be discontinued.—V. 105, p. 1999.

Toledo Traction Light & Power Co.—Sub. Co. Stock.

See Acme Power Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 106, p. 397, 297.

Twenty-Third St. Ry., N. Y.—Source 1917 Divs.

The same data applies as to Manhattan Ry. above.—V. 100, p. 2168.

United Power & Transportation Co.—Dividend.

The directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of \$1.32 per share, payable Jan. 30 on stock of record Jan. 15. This compares with \$1.23 a share paid six months ago.—V. 106, p. 87.

United Rys. Co., St. Louis.—Receivership—Litigation.

Motion for the dismissal of the suit seeking receivership for the company filed by J. W. Seaman, has been asked for in the U. S. District Court at St. Louis by the company and other defendants. The company maintains that Seaman alleges no valid cause for naming a receiver.—V. 106, p. 191.

Vandalla R.R.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

See Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis RR. above.—V. 104, p. 1892.

Virginia Railway & Power Co.—Source 1917 Divs.

Treasurer G. B. Williams on Jan. 28 wrote: "Dividends on the preferred and common stock paid during the year 1917 were not paid from the earnings of any particular period but were paid from the net surplus of the company."—V. 106, p. 191.

Wages.—Appointment of Railroad Wage Commission.

See general news page 365 in last week's issue.—V. 106, p. 191.

Washington Water Power Co.—Fare Increase.

See Spokane & Inland Empire RR. above.—V. 106, p. 398.

Western Pacific RR.

See Denver & Rio Grande RR. above.—V. 106, p. 192, 88.

Wisconsin Central Ry.—Notes Paid Off.

The \$1,000,000 3-year 5% gold notes dated Feb. 1 1915 and guaranteed by the Mtn. St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry., which were offered by Wm. A. Read & Co. in 1915, were paid off yesterday at par and int.—V. 104, p. 1900.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Acceptance Corporation.—Source of 1917 Dividends, &c.

Assistant Treasurer Robert H. Montgomery in circular of Dec. 24 1917 says: "The stock dividend declared on May 14 1917 was paid entirely out of 1916 earnings; also two-thirds \$1.16 2-3 per share, of the cash dividend paid on Feb. 15 1917 is applicable to the earnings of 1916, and one-third 58 1-3% per share to earnings of 1917."

Capital, \$800,000. R. A. Rainey is President; R. M. Owen, Vice-President; Henry Bennett Leary, Secretary and Counsel, and John Farson, Treasurer. Office, 55 Liberty Street, N. Y.

Acme Power Co., Toledo, O.—Stock Increase.

This company operating the new power plant of the Toledo Traction Light & Power Co. has increased the authorized capital stock from \$500,000 to \$3,200,000. See V. 106, p. 298.

Ajax Rubber Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.

Treasurer Harold W. Stimpson Jan. 28 writes: "We consider all dividends paid during the year 1917, were earned during the calendar year of 1917. In order words, they were paid out of the profits of the year in which they were distributed."—V. 105, p. 291.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.—1917 Divs.

Treasurer Thomas A. Doe, Jan. 30, writes: "The quarterly dividends on the stock paid in Jan. and April 1917, were paid out of surplus. The quarterly dividends paid in July and Oct. 1917, were paid out of the profits of the calendar year 1917."—V. 105, p. 1899.

American Beet Sugar Co.—

An official circular, dated Jan. 31, says: Of the extra common stock dividend of \$12 per share, paid Mar. 1 1917, \$1 24 per share was from surplus earnings accumulated in 1917, and \$10 76 per share was from surplus earnings accumulated in 1916. The four quarterly dividends on the common stock, of \$2 each per share, payable on April 30 1917, July 31 1917, Oct. 31 1917 and Jan. 31 1918, were from surplus earnings accumulated in 1916. The four quarterly dividends on the preferred stock, of \$1 50 each per share, payable on April 2 1917, July 2 1917, Oct. 1 1917 and Dec. 31 1917, were from surplus earnings accumulated in 1917.—V. 105, p. 398.

American Brass Co.—Source of 1917 Divs.—Report.—

John T. Elton, Treasurer, in circular dated Jan. 25 says that dividend paid Feb. 15 1917 was paid out of net profits accumulated in 1916 and the other dividends paid in 1917 were from 1917 earnings.

Calendar Years—	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	\$7,169,177	\$10,991,670	\$6,128,453	\$1,450,347
Dividends paid—(44 1/2%)	16,875,000	25,375,000	13,195,000	6,900,000

Balance, surplus	\$434,177	\$7,241,670	\$4,178,453	\$550,347
Balance Sheet Dec. 31.				

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	
Real est., machinery, &c*	\$18,936,878	13,540,869	Capital stock	15,000,000
Cash	1,750,165	6,213,914	Current acc'ts.	
Bills & acc'ts. rec.	8,278,476	9,423,610	Payable	1,705,694
Wood Land	202,768	184,638	Res'v' for contingencies	4,000,000
Stocks & bonds owned	2,083,032	1,343,021	Res. for taxes	5,000,000
Patents	1,000	1,000	Surplus	13,344,676
Merchandise	14,907,227	10,118,515	Net earnings	
Total	46,159,546	40,925,568	for year	7,169,177
		Total	46,159,546	40,925,568

* Includes in 1917 real estate, machinery and tools, \$13,640,869 and amount expended for permanent improvements, including all real estate and Buffalo property \$8,796,008, less \$3,500,000 charged off for depreciation.—V. 106, p. 398.

American District Telegraph Co., of N. Y.—1917 Divs.

Auditor J. L. Hamar on Jan. 28 wrote to the "Chronicle": "Regarding the payment of dividends during the year 1917, I beg to advise you that two payments of 1% each were made as follows: Jan. 15 1917 from net income for the year ended Dec. 31 1916, \$38,391; July 16 1917 from net income for the six months ended June 30 1917, \$38,391.—V. 104, p. 2229.

American Druggists' Syndicate, Long Island City, N. Y.—Earnings for Calendar Years.—

Calendar Years—	1917.	1916.	Inc. or Dec.
Net profits	\$416,748	\$414,369	+\$2,379
Dividends & other charges	501,032	303,225	+197,827

Balance, surplus or deficit—def. \$84,304 sur. \$111,144 —\$195,448 The net surplus, Dec. 31 1917, was \$701,536, against \$785,840, as of Dec. 31 1916.

American Gas & Electric Co.—Correction.—

Statistics regarding the subsidiary properties of the American Gas Co. of Phila. were published last week in error under the heading of the American Gas & Electric Co.

Wm. A. Read & Co. are making an offering of American Gas & Electric 6% Secured gold notes and a description of that issue appeared in these columns in V. 106, p. 298, 192.

American Gas Company.—Offering of Convertible Gold Bonds.—

Bonbright & Co., Inc., Bioren & Co. and E. B. Smith & Co., Phila., are offering a new issue of \$3,122,000 10-year 7% convertible gold bonds, dated Jan. 15 1918, due Jan. 15 1928. A circular shows:

The bonds are convertible at any time prior to ten days before any redemption or maturity date, into capital stock at par. Red. on or after Jan. 15 1920, and before Jan. 15 1924 at 105 and int., and on or after Jan. 15 1924 and before maturity at 102 and int., on 60 days' notice. Interest J. & J. 15 at the Commercial Trust Co., Phila., trustee, Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 c*. The company will pay the Federal income tax not in excess of 2% and will refund Massachusetts and Pennsylvania State taxes.

Combined Capitalization (Upon Completion of Present Financing) Outstanding in the Hands of the Public.

Capital stock	\$7,804,100	12-yr. 6% Secur. notes	\$2,000,000
5% Coll. Tr. bonds, 1920	1,570,000	10-year 7% Conv. bonds (this issue)	3,122,000
100-year 6% bonds, Series "A," 2016	3,000,000	Bonds of subsidiary cos.	23,157,500
* \$70,000 convertible at option of holders into capital stock at par.			

Company.—Operates, through ownership of all the capital stock, public utility properties serving a population of approximately 680,000 in 117 cities and towns in N. Y., Pa., Iowa, Maine, Vt., Ill., Va. and Wis. Operations include a large portion of the gas and electric business in Phila. suburbs. Purpose of issue.—Will be used to complete two new gas plants and three new electric plants required. It is estimated that it will also provide working capital for 1918.

Consolidated Earnings for 12 Months ended Oct. 31 1917.

Gross of subsidiary cos.	\$5,085,789	Net to American Gas Co.	\$593,701
Net, after taxes	\$1,694,000	Other income, Am. G. Co.	433,303
Other income	226,456	Total to Amer. Gas Co.	\$1,027,004
Gross income	\$1,920,457	Int., taxes, &c., incl. (since issue) 2-year notes	509,090
Fixed charges	1,190,911	Net income	\$517,914
Depreciation	135,844	Ann. charge on 7% bonds	218,540
Net income accruing to American Gas Co.	\$593,701	Balance	\$299,374

Equity.—The bonds are followed by \$7,804,100 of capital stock on which dividends have been paid regularly since 1893, the present rate being 8% p.a. [Important statistics regarding the various subsidiary companies were published in error last week under the heading of the American Gas & Electric Co.] Compare subscription rights of shareholders, &c., V. 106, p. 192, 88.

American Light & Traction Co.—Earnings.—

Cal. Years—	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Gross earn.	\$5,392,615	\$5,859,938	Com. divs. paid	
Net earnings	\$3,027,381	\$5,648,027	in cash (10%)	\$1,986,968
Pf. divs. (6%)	\$54,172	\$54,172	Balance, surp	\$2,182,241
There was also deducted in 1917 \$1,086,968 (10% for stock dividends on common stock, against \$1,801,798 (10%) in 1916, leaving \$195,275 in 1917, against \$1,190,259.—V. 105, p. 2096, 1800.				

American Malt Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

H. Eggerting, Treasurer, Jan. 30, wrote to stockholders of American Malt Corporation and American Malt Co.: "You are hereby advised that all dividends paid to the holders of preferred stock of American Malt Corporation during 1917 were paid from the profits of 1917. You are further advised that the dividend of \$1 12 per share paid Feb. 1 1917 on the first and second preferred stocks of American Malt Co. was declared Dec. 27 1916 and is held to have been paid out of the profits of 1916. All other dividends paid during 1916 are deemed to have been paid out of the 1917 profits.—V. 105, p. 1798.

American Pneumatic Service Co.—Source 1917 Divs.—

Treasurer Glinner Clapp writing Jan. 25 1918 says: "In accordance with a vote of the board of directors, the dividends on the first preferred and preferred stocks paid March 31 1917 to stockholders on March 17 1917 were paid out of the earnings and surplus as of Dec. 31 1916. The dividends paid Sept. 29 1917 to stockholders of record Sept. 14 1917 were paid out of the earnings of the year 1917.—V. 105, p. 2457.

American Public Service Co.—Offering of Bonds.—

The National City Co. is offering at 90% and int., to yield about

6.83%, a block of this company's First Lien 6% gold bonds due Dec. 1 1942, the total outstanding amount being \$2,171,100. Int. J. & D. Red. at 105 and int. A circular shows:

The bonds are secured by first lien (through pledge of entire capital stocks, bonds and notes) on all the properties of constituent companies. The company has gas, electric light and other public utility properties in 16 cities and towns in Texas and Oklahoma. These communities are situated in rapidly growing sections and have a present total population of \$5,000.

Gross earnings	\$852,136
Net earnings	314,361
Annual interest on first lien bonds requires	130,266
—V. 104, p. 1491, 1389.	

American Public Utilities Co.—1917 Dividends.—

Secretary Blaine Gavett writes: "1917 dividends were paid out of current earnings.—V. 105, p. 2270.

American Radiator Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

R. J. Hamilton, Secretary, Jan. 26 1918, in letter to stockholders, says in substance: "The cash dividends paid Feb. 15 1917 on the pref. stock and March 31 1917 on the common stock were declared from net profits accumulated in 1916. The other cash dividends paid in 1917 may be considered as having been paid from earnings accumulated in 1917.

Dividend in Liberty Bonds.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$4 a share on the common stock, payable in Second Liberty Loan bonds, in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 a share, both payable March 30 to holders of record March 21 1918.

The company also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Feb. 6.

The Liberty bond dividend is payable at par and will include interest. Such adjustment as may be necessary to perfect payment in proper amounts will be made in war savings certificates and thrift stamps.—V. 105, p. 911

American Snuff Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.—

An official circular dated Jan. 12 says in substance: "The dividends paid on the preferred and common stock Jan. 2 1917 were paid from undivided profits or surplus on hand Dec. 31 1916 without any specific direction for their payment out of earnings of any particular period. The earnings of 1916 were sufficient for these dividends as well as all other dividends declared in 1916.

The dividends paid on the preferred stock on April 2, July 2 and Oct. 1 1917 and on the common stock on Oct. 1 1917 were paid from undivided profits or surplus on hand at the times those dividends were paid respectively without any specific direction by the board of directors for their payment out of earnings of any particular period. The earnings or profits of 1917 were sufficient at the times those dividends were paid for them to have been paid from such earnings.

The dividends paid on April 2 and July 2 1917 on the common stock were paid by specific order of the board of directors of the company from earnings or profits accrued prior to March 1 1913 and the books of this company show these payments to have been so made.—V. 105, p. 2274.

American Steel Foundries.—Source 1917 Divs.—

An officer of the company writes that all 1917 dividends were paid from 1917 earnings.—V. 105, p. 1803.

American Tobacco Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.—

A circular signed by the Treasurer says in brief: "The resolutions of our board of directors declaring dividends do not designate the particular surplus from which the dividend is declared. Our surplus existing Dec. 31 1916, amounting to \$37,081,536, was more than sufficient to pay all the dividends which were declared between Jan. 1 and Aug. 6 1917.

The dividend of 1 1/2% on the preferred stock paid Jan. 2 of each year, of course must have been earned prior to that date.

On Feb. 7 1917, before the earnings for January 1917 had been ascertained, our board of directors declared the following dividends: 5% on common stock, payable March 1 1917, \$2,012,120 and 1 1/2% on pref. stock, payable April 2 1917, \$790,496, making a total of \$2,802,616, all of which could not have been earned in 1917 up to Feb. 7.

The amount of the net earnings for 1916 applicable to dividends was \$12,298,058, equivalent to a little less than \$1,025,000 per month, and the earnings for January 1917 did not exceed the latter amount.

I cannot, though, venture an opinion as to the bearing of this information on the income tax return of a stockholder.—V. 106, p. 298, 192.

American Water Works & Elec. Co.—1917 Dividends.

President Hobart Porter, in circular letter, says in substance: "On June 21 1917 the board of directors adopted a resolution in accordance with which the company, on July 27 1917, paid some cash and issued a certain amount of its capital stock in satisfaction of the dividends accumulated on its 1st pref. stock to April 27 1917 amounting to 2 1/2%. Of this amount 3% was paid in cash and 18% was satisfied with stock.

We are at present advised that under the provisions of the law the allocation of this distribution is as follows:

Year 1917.	Year 1916.	Year 1915.	Year 1914.	Total.
8.805%	42.438%	47.217%	1.54%	100%

"We are similarly advised that the current dividends paid on Aug. 25 1917 and Nov. 26 1917 were paid wholly out of 1917 profits."

As to the Chartiers Valley Water Co. and South Pittsburgh Water Co., see below.—V. 106, p. 298.

American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.—Source 1917 Divs.

The Feb. 1 1917 dividends on both common and preferred were paid from 1916 earnings, the other 1917 dividends came from 1917 earnings. ("Boston News Bureau.")—V. 105, p. 1800.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co.—Source of 1917 Divs.—

A. H. Melin, Treasurer, in an official circular, says: "The dividend paid by this company on Feb. 26 1917, was declared on Dec. 26 1916, on the basis of surplus accumulated up to that date, and that all other dividends paid in 1917 were from surplus accumulated in 1917.—V. 106, p. 398, 193.

Arlington Mills, Boston.—Sales for Calendar Years.—

Worsted Sales—	1917 ending—	Increase or Decrease.
Of manufactured product	\$27,824,562	\$15,745,788
Of raw materials and by-products	1,932,837	1,280,638
By cotton dept. to March 3 1917	1,494,237	3,915,725
Total worsted sales	\$31,251,636	\$20,942,151
William Whitman Jr. was elected a director to succeed Richard S. Russell.—V. 105, p. 2545.		

Associated Oil Co.—Preliminary Report.—

Calendar Year—	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	\$7,698,220	\$6,825,886	\$5,040,197	\$4,395,687
Int., taxes, &c.	1,009,248	899,679	1,067,278	\$1,022,033
Depreciation	2,619,217	2,359,107	1,984,805	2,052,774
Bond discounts	74,041	77,720	70,109	56,127
Dividends	(51,987,834)	(41,590,287)	(43,178,905)	(31,200,000)
Balance, surplus	\$1,907,880	\$1,608,102	\$128,209	\$64,753
—V. 105, p. 2545, 500.				

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines.—

Treas. A. R. Nicol Jan. 25 wrote: "Our preferred dividend paid Jan. 2 1917, and common dividend paid Feb. 1 1917, were paid from earnings of calendar year 1916. All other dividends paid by us on either our preferred or common stock during 1917 were paid from earnings of the year 1917.—V. 105, p. 2096.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.—Earnings.—

The report of the trustees for the year ending Dec. 31 1917 will be found in our advertising columns.

The company now has assets aggregating \$18,041,590, of which \$6,223,000 is in United States and State of New York stocks, city, bank and other securities, \$2,785,874 is cash (including \$598,676 on deposit abroad against

foreign losses), \$3,000,000 special deposits in banks and trust companies, \$2,053,161 premium notes and bills receivable, \$3,975,000 in real estate and \$4,765 sundries.

Interest Payments—Interest Certificates Called.—The total marine premiums for the year were \$12,241,405, incl. \$1,135,785 not marked off Jan. 1 1917. A dividend of interest of 6% on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 5 1918. The outstanding certificates of the issues of 1915 and of 1916 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 5 next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled. A dividend of 40% is declared on the earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31 1917, which are entitled to participate in the dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after May 7 next.—V. 105, p. 1619.

Atlantic Steel Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—Treasurer Robert Gregg, in a circular dated Jan. 17 1918, wrote: "The dividend on the common stock paid Jan. 10 1917 and the dividend on the preferred stock paid May 1 1917 were paid out of net profits accumulated in the calendar year 1916. Subsequent dividends paid during 1917 have been made from accumulated profits of the year 1917."—V. 106, p. 89.

Babcock & Wilcox Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—A circular signed by Treasurer J. G. Ward says: "The quarterly dividend installments of 1% paid on Jan. 5 1917 and April 5 1917, respectively, were declared on April 5 1916, and paid out of profits accumulated on and prior to Dec. 31 1915. The quarterly dividend installments of 2% paid by it on July 3 1917 and Oct. 3 1917, respectively, were declared on April 6 1917, and paid out of profits accumulated on and prior to Dec. 31 1916. The 'Red Cross' dividend of 1% was declared on June 20 1917 and paid July 29 1917 out of the profits or net surplus existing on March 31 1917.

"It is our opinion that under the above quoted provision of the Income Tax Law as amended Oct. 3 1917 these dividends are to be considered as income for 1917, but that the tax on the dividend installments paid in January and April 1917 is to be computed according to the rates prevailing in 1916; on the dividend installments paid in July and October 1917, according to the rates prevailing in 1916 and on the 'Red Cross' dividend according to the rates prevailing in 1917.

"If between now and the time fixed for the filing of returns a ruling is made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue contrary to this opinion notice thereof will be sent to stockholders promptly."—V. 105, p. 292.

Barnett Oil & Gas Co., Wheeling, W. Va., and New York.—Earnings for 6 Months to Nov. 30 1917.

Gross sales	\$1,021,135	Net profits (after exp.)	\$346,549
Net income	\$1,016,632	Gross inc. (incl. "oth. inc.")	\$351,806
Cost of sales	632,074	Total deductions	113,858
Gross profits	\$384,558	Balance, surplus	\$237,948

Beatrice Creamery Co. of Iowa, Chicago.—Earnings.—The net income after all depreciation charges and reserves set aside for Income and War taxes, for the year ended Dec. 31 1917, was \$596,674, against \$616,292 in 1916, and \$468,736 in 1915. In 1916 and 1915, however, there were no charges for War taxes.—V. 104, p. 2013.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation.—Dividends.—The directors on Jan. 29 declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½% a share on Class "A" and Class "B" common stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 13.

The quarterly preferred dividends for the entire year were also declared both on the \$30,000,000 new 8% cum. pref. stock and the old \$14,908,000 7% pref., payable as follows:

Date of quarterly payment	Apr. 1	July 1	Oct. 1	Jan. 1	1919
On Preferred stock of record	Mar. 13	June 15	Sept. 16	Dec. 16	1918

Unfilled Orders—Annual Earnings—Annual Meetings.—At the annual meeting on Jan. 29, Chairman Charles M. Schwab stated that on Dec. 31 last the value of orders on hand are estimated to have been \$450,500,000, compared with \$193,274,249 on Dec. 31 1916.

The preliminary figures of operations for the calendar year 1917, given out following the meeting, compare, with the preceding years as follows:

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross sales	296,000,000	216,284,555	Not stated	47,500,000
Total net earnings	32,651,431	61,717,309	24,821,408	9,649,668
Interest, on bonds, notes	7,419,054	3,772,556	2,342,596	2,212,374
Depreciation & depletion	17,911,641	14,350,786	4,716,000	1,847,273
Balance	27,320,736	43,593,963	17,762,812	5,590,020
Per cent. of gross bus.	9.25%	20.16%		11.77%

The "net earnings" in 1917 are the total net earnings from operations of the corporation and its subsidiary companies after deducting for all taxes (estimated) and expenditures for ordinary and extraordinary repairs and maintenance.

Dividends on the \$14,908,000 old 7% pref. call for \$1,043,560 p. a., and on the \$30,000,000 of new 8% cum. pref. dividends on which began to accrue Oct. 1 1917 require \$2,400,000 annually. Deducting the full pref. dividend charges, \$3,443,560, from the surplus of \$27,320,736, as shown above for 1917, would leave \$23,877,176 available for the two classes of common stock, or equal to 40% on the total of \$59,448,000.

In its report of the meeting "Financial America" says:

When asked about recent rumors about new financing for the corporation, Mr. Schwab stated that there was "no likelihood of any new financing during 1918." He admitted that the present shipbuilding activities of the corporation with the United States Government called for a "cost plus" basis, and added that the amortization of the new plants which were constructed under instructions from the Government was being taken care of by the Government, whereas the old plants would be taken care of by the company.

Pressed for a statement with regard to the excess profits tax deduction which was made before net earnings, Mr. Schwab steadfastly declined to name any amount. He said the matter was still uncertain and, therefore, the figures at best were only estimates. This deduction for the excess profits tax naturally caused the drop of more than \$9,000,000 in the net earnings. [Another report of the meeting quotes Mr. Schwab as saying: "The corporation has not made any report in the foregoing statement as to exact Federal taxes, and we are not going to publish them."] The increase of \$3,550,000 in the provision for depreciation and depletion Mr. Schwab explained as due to the fact that properties were enlarged and new plants constructed during the year.

In connection with the sharp reduction of net income, or profits, in proportion to the gross business done by the company in 1917, it is explained by interests close to the management this was the result of the fact that last year the company did a great amount of business with the United States Government at practically fixed prices, while in 1916, the corporation was enjoying large profits from its contracts with European Governments.

As the entire business of the corporation this year will be at fixed prices for its products it is considered likely that the percentage of net income to gross business will be smaller than the 9.25% reported for 1917, although the total sales should be considerably in excess of last year in view of the many additions which have been constructed and are still being built, and the resultant increased facilities of the corporation. However, in this connection, attention is called to the uncertainties over production as a result of the railroad situation and the shortage of labor.

Mr. Schwab was asked whether he was optimistic on the outlook for 1918 to which he replied: "The figures in the statement of estimated value of orders on hand at the end of last year, amounting to \$450,500,000, compared with only \$193,274,249 in 1916, should answer that question to some extent. However, we are facing uncertain conditions and no one can estimate what the showing for the year will be."

Mr. Schwab admitted that practically all the corporation's business this year will be done at fixed prices, and this, with the difficult railroad situation and the scarcity of labor would necessarily have to be taken into consideration in attempting to make any forecast.—V. 106, p. 399, 89.

Booth Fisheries Co.—Listed in Boston—Stock Offered.—The Boston Stock Exchange has admitted for trading the 250,000 outstanding common shares (of no par value) out of the total of 500,000 shares authorized.

Offering of Preferred Stock.—Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston, are offering the 7% cumulative preferred (a. & d.) stock of this company; a Delaware corporation, the largest distributor of lake and sea food products in the United States. Divs. Q.—J. Red. on any dividend date at \$110 per share and dividend. Authorized \$10,000,000, outstanding, \$3,500,000. The bankers report:

The business of the company includes the marketing of all kinds of fresh and frozen fish, oysters, clams, lobsters, &c., in addition to which the company has a capacity of 1,000,000 cases of salmon and 500,000 cases of sardines each year. Net earnings for 1917, less bond interest, and after setting aside \$500,000 to cover excess profit taxes, are estimated at \$2,500,000, or over ten times preferred stock dividend requirements. For full particulars regarding this issue see V. 105, p. 2000, 912.

Brier Hill Steel Co., Youngstown, O.—Bal. Sheet Dec. 31

1917.		1916.		1917.		1916.	
Assets—		Assets—		Liabilities—		Liabilities—	
Real estate, plants and equipment	17,551,984	12,735,777	Common stock	12,254,625	16,484,404	Preferred stock	5,000,000
Inv. in other co's.	3,849,037	4,582,338	Current liabilities, incl. res'v for income		1,843,000		
Accounts receivable	2,902,131	3,198,420	Accr. taxes	10,383,102	1,692,400		
Bills receiv., U. S. bonds, etc.	12,648,534	3,205,244	Retain., renewals & extra repairs	732,681	462,223		
Investments	6,779,734	3,205,244	Contingent fund		1,000,000		
Cash	2,595,247	5,968,089	Div. contng. fd.	1,087,592	1,087,592		
Expense and deferred charges	35,772	107,951	Surplus, balance	16,454,441	7,823,500		
Total	45,912,450	30,397,919	Total	45,912,450	30,397,919		

As to estimated results for the calendar year 1917 and dividends paid on the preferred for the year 1918, see V. 106, p. 399.

Bucyrus Company.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

An official circular says: "Preferred dividend of 1% paid Jan. 2 1917 paid wholly out of 1916 profits, and preferred dividends of 1% paid Apr. 2, July 2 and Oct. 10 paid out of 1917 profits."—V. 105, p. 284.

Buffalo General Electric Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

Treasurer Horace L. Mann, Jan. 28, wrote: "Our dividends were paid on March 31, June 30, Sept. 30 and Dec. 31. All these dividends were paid from earnings during that year."—V. 105, p. 2545, 1000.

Butler Brothers, Chicago.—Dividend, &c.

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 3½% in addition to the regular quarterly 2½%, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 23.—See V. 106, p. 399.

Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.—1917 Dividends.

Secretary Gordon R. Campbell in circular of Jan. 22 says: Dividend No. 53, \$3 a share, paid March 19 1917, was paid out of earnings of 1916.

Special dividend No. 1, \$1 a share, paid Sept. 24 1917, was out of reserves for depreciation and depletion of ores set aside in 1915 and 1916.

Dividend No. 54, \$3 a share, paid June 18 1917; dividend No. 55, \$2 a share, paid Sept. 24 1917 and dividend No. 56, \$2 a share, paid Dec. 24 1917, were paid out of earnings of 1917.—V. 106, p. 299.

Calumet & Hecla Mining Co.—Output (also of Sub. Cos.).

Company	December		Year ending Dec. 31	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Almseek Min. Co. of Mich.	1,627,041	2,439,833	27,919,812	24,112,158
Alouez Mining Co.	606,563	689,965	8,842,912	10,219,290
Calumet & Hecla Min. Co.	6,041,051	5,849,838	78,697,878	83,370,747
Centennial Copper Min.	178,641	153,116	2,002,857	2,367,400
Isle Royale Copper Con.	882,576	958,510	13,480,921	12,412,111
La Salle Copper Co.	140,210	130,574	1,919,775	1,380,352
Osceola Consol. Min. Co.	1,152,582	1,374,130	16,084,958	19,596,501
Superior Copper Co.	164,157	329,678	2,201,672	3,034,556
White Pine Copper Co.	259,492	398,945	4,067,529	4,207,449
Total (all cos.)	11,052,313	12,224,589	155,268,317	160,730,664

* Includes production of Tamarack Mining Co.—V. 105, p. 2458.

(J. I.) Case Threshing Machine Co.—Source of 1917 Div.

A circular signed by President Warren J. Davis says in substance:

Four quarter-yearly dividends of 1¼% each were paid in 1917 on the company's preferred stock, as follows:

Declared	Paid	Declared	Paid
Dec. 6 1916	Jan. 1 1917	May 9 1917	July 1 1917
Feb. 5 1917	April 1 1917	Aug. 1 1917	Oct. 1 1917

The profits of 1916 were not ascertained and did not appear as such on the company's books of account until Feb. 12 1917, when the entry was made as of Dec. 31 1916, transferring to surplus account the 1916 profits of \$1,647,721. Accordingly, the dividend paid Jan. 1 1917 was declared and paid before the profits of 1916 were ascertained and carried to surplus account, out of which it was declared and paid. The dividend paid Apr. 1 1917 was declared before and paid after the profits of 1916 were ascertained and carried to surplus account, out of which said dividend was paid. The dividends paid July 1 and Oct. 1 1917 were both declared and paid after the profits of 1916 were ascertained and carried to surplus account.—V. 105, p. 2545.

Celluloid Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

Treasurer C. Montgomery in circular of Jan. 29 says: "The dividend paid on March 31 1917 (2%) was declared from profits which accrued in the calendar year 1916. The subsequent dividends, being those paid June 30 1917 (2%); Sept. 30 1917 (2%); and Dec. 31 1917 (4%) were paid from profits which accrued during 1917."—V. 104, p. 1266.

Central District Telephone Co., Pittsburgh.—Earnings.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Calendar Years—			
Gross earnings	\$7,856,233	\$7,794,588	\$6,949,496
Net, after interest, taxes, &c.	\$1,109,743	\$1,382,209	\$1,222,375
Dividends (7%)	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000
Balance, surplus	\$59,743	\$332,209	\$172,375

—V. 105, p. 391.

Central & South American Telegraph Co.—1917 Divs.

Clarence Rapkin in a letter to stockholders, Jan. 26, says: "Of the cash dividends paid in 1917 \$1 50 per share was paid on profits of the year 1916 and should be so reported; the balance from the profits of the year 1917. As to the stock dividend of 46% declared Feb. 5 1917, 68.63% was declared out of surplus profits earned prior to Mar. 1 1913, and should not be included in the income tax return to be made this year. Of said stock dividend 31.37% was declared out of surplus profits earned subsequent to Mar. 1 1913, and should be included in this year's income tax return as declared from profits of the year 1916."—V. 106, p. 89.

Chartiers Valley Water Co.—1917 Dividends.

An official circular says: "On June 15 1917 this company paid a dividend of 1¼% upon its outstanding stock of the par value of \$50 per share. We are at present advised that under the provisions of the law above set forth the allocation of this dividend is as follows: From profits earned in year 1917, \$.260 per share; year 1916, \$.365 per share."—V. 79, p. 788.

Chevrolet Motor Co.,—Sales.—Pres. Durant reports:
Calendar Years— 1917. 1916. Increase.
 Cars sold..... 125,004 69,522 55,482
 Cash value..... \$93,638,303 \$32,306,295 \$30,332,008
 Sales for the year ending Dec. 31 1917 show an increase of 94% over the previous twelve months.
 The Chevrolet Motor Co. owns a controlling interest in the General Motors Corp., which see below.

1917 Dividends.—A circular dated Jan. 31 says:
 The dividends paid during the year 1917 were paid out of the earnings of 1916 and 1917 in the following proportions:

Number.	Date Paid.	1917 Earnings.	1916 Earnings.
No. 1—May 1 1917		40%	60%
No. 2—Aug. 1 1917		86%	14%
No. 3—Nov. 1 1917		88%	12%

 —V. 105, p. 2001.

Chicotini (Que.) Pulp Co.—Redemption of Bonds.—
 All the remaining outstanding First Mfg. bonds dated Aug. 11 1902 (total issue \$400,000) have been called for redemption at 105 and int. May 1 1918 at the Royal Trust Co., trustee, Montreal.—V. 103, p. 143.

Coastwise Transportation Co.—Bonds Called.—
 Two hundred and seventy (\$270,000) First Mfg. 5% bonds on the steamer "Plymouth," dated Oct. 1 1915, numbered from 1 to 270, inclusive, have been called for payment Apr. 1 1918 at Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh. One hundred and forty (\$140,000) First Mfg. 5% bonds on the steamer "Middlesex," numbered 21 to 200, inclusive, have been called for payment at par and int. Apr. 1 at the Union Trust Co. of Pittsburgh. See other bonds called, V. 106, p. 89.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.—1917 Dividends.—
 A circular signed by Treasurer J. A. Writer, dated Jan. 25 1918, says: "At a directors' meeting held June 28 1917 it was resolved that a dividend of 3% on the common stock be declared from the surplus for year beginning July 1 1917, to be paid at the rate of 1/4 of 1% quarterly July 25 1917, Oct. 25 1917, Jan. 25 1918 and April 25 1918, to holders of record July 10 1917, Oct. 10 1917, Jan. 10 1918 and April 10 1918, respectively." —V. 105, p. 2275.

Continental Motors Corporation.—1917 Dividends.—
 A. H. Zimmerman writing Jan. 24 says: "All dividends paid during the year 1917 were from earned surplus subsequent to Jan. 24 1917, the date the present corporation commenced operations."

Balance Sheet.—The company reports as of Oct. 31 1917:
 Assets (total \$14,117,912)—
 Land, \$619,881; buildings, \$1,873,997; machinery, \$3,379,337; equipments, \$2,225,922; total, \$8,099,137; less reserve for depreciation, \$897,329; balance.....\$7,201,808
 Investments..... 6,756
 Cash on hand and in banks..... 369,421
 Accounts receivable, \$1,363,336; notes receivable, \$92,759; total, \$1,456,095; less res. for bad and doubtful accts., \$2,800; bal..... 1,428,092
 Inventories of raw and worked materials, finished parts and supplies on hand..... 5,068,956
 Prepaid insurance, taxes, interest, &c..... 42,879
 Liabilities (total \$14,117,912)—
 7% cumulative pref. stock (auth. and issued \$35,000 sh., par \$100).....\$3,500,000
 Common stock (auth. 1,500,000 sh., par \$10) issued under Virginia laws, 1,453,858 shares of the par of \$14,528,580. Net assets (exclusive of special tools, dies, jigs, designs, drawings, patents and goodwill), valued at..... 7,220,070
 Notes payable—Bank loans, \$1,000,000; special, \$25,000; total..... 1,025,000
 Trade accounts payable..... 855,179
 Accrued payrolls, taxes, interest, &c..... 517,983
 Surplus..... 1,000,580
 —V. 105, p. 2158, 2275.

Crucible Steel Co. of America.—Source 1917 Dividends.—
 Circular of Jan. 25 1918 giving latest opinion.—The official circular of Jan. 25 says:

All dividends, both regular and deferred, paid during 1917, commencing with dividend No. 51, which was paid Jan. 31 1917, up to and including dividend No. 60, which was paid Sept. 20 1917, were, by resolution of our board of directors, declared and paid out of surplus earned prior to March 1 1913.
 Our legal counsel advise us that under the Income Tax Law they consider that dividends which were distributed prior to Aug. 6 1917 out of earnings prior to Mar. 1 1913 are free from income tax for the year 1917.
 Dates on Which the Dividends Were Paid During the Year 1917.
 Jan. 31, Feb. 28, Mar. 31, Apr. 28, May 19, June 12, July 31, Aug. 31, Sept. 29, Dec. 20.
 2% 2% 3 1/2% 2% 3% 2 1/2% 3 1/2% 2% 2% 1 1/2% 1 1/2%

Cuban-American Sugar Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.
 The company in a circular dated Jan. 23 1918 says: "The dividends on preferred and common stock paid in 1917 are deemed to have been declared and paid out of the surplus ascertained at the close of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30 1916." —V. 105, p. 2545.

Cumberland County Power & Light Co.—1917 Divs.—
 E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, managers of the property, report the source of 1917 dividends as follows:

Preferred	1917	1916	Common	1917	1916
Dividend	Earns.	Earns.	Dividend	Earns.	Earns.
Jan. 31 1917		\$1 50	Feb. 28 1917	\$0 61	\$0 39
April 30 1917	\$0 39	1 11	May 31 1917	0 34	0 66
July 31 1917		1 50	Aug. 31 1917	1 00	
Oct. 31 1917	1 50				

 —V. 105, p. 1617.

Deere & Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—
 Secretary T. F. Wharton writes: "All dividends paid out of 1917 earnings." —V. 104, p. 253.

Denver Gas & Electric Co.—Gas Rates Raised.—
 This company has filed with the Colorado P. S. Commission a petition to temporarily reduce the monthly discount on gas bills from 15% to 10% owing to the increased cost of production.—V. 97, p. 1665.

Diamond Match Co.—Dividend.—
 The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the \$16,965,100 outstanding stock, payable Mar. 15 to shareholders of record Feb. 28. Dividends in 1917 were: Mar. 22% and 1% extra; June and Sept., 2%. —V. 104, p. 2230.

Elder Manufacturing Co., St. Louis.—Offering of 7% Cumulative Pref. Stock.—Whitaker & Co., St. Louis, are offering at 95 and divs. this company's 7% Cumulative Pref. (a. & d.) stock par \$100, of which there is authorized and issued \$450,000. Divs. Q-J. Red. on any div. date at 110 and dividend. Tax exempt in Mo. A circular says:
 Capitalization.—7% cumulative preferred stock (authorized and issued), \$450,000; common stock, \$900,000.
 The Company.—A Missouri corporation, manufactures shirts, overalls, underwear, neckwear, &c., having acquired in April 1916 the established business, good-will, trade-marks, leases, machinery, &c., of the Ferguson-McKinney Mfg. Co. in these lines.
 Earnings.—Net earnings for the 13 months ended April 30 1917 were at rate of 4.3 times the annual pref. dividend requirements.
 Assets.—About 88% of the net assets are liquid, consisting of cash, merchandise and accounts receivable. The total assets April 30 1917, equaled \$215 for each \$100 pref. stock, of which \$190 is represented by net current assets.
 Sinking Fund.—For retirement of pref. stock at not over \$110 and dividend. An annual payment of 3%, beginning May 1918.
 Management.—This is under George S. Elder, formerly with the Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Co. The men who compose the management have large ownership of common stock.

Eureka Pipe Line Co., Oil City, Pa.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net profits.....	\$1,111,883	\$1,322,069	\$992,247
Dividends (24%).....	1,200,003	1,200,004	1,200,005

 Balance, sur. or def..... def. \$28,120 sur. \$122,005 def. \$207,758
 —V. 104, p. 2556.

Fajardo Sugar Co.—Source of 1917 Divs.—
 This company's fiscal year ends July 31 and no earnings were carried to surplus during the grinding of the sugar cane in the first half of the year. The company's counsel, therefore, Armstrong & Keith, have advised the officials that all dividends paid in 1917 up to but not including that paid in Nov. 1917 were paid out of the surplus accrued prior to Jan. 1 1917 (and should be returned accordingly in the income tax returns of the stockholders. The stockholders have been so notified.)—V. 105, p. 1996.

Federal Sugar Refining Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.
 Reginald D. Smith, Asst. Sec., Feb. 1 1918, writes: "The dividend paid on the pref. stock of this company Feb. 1 1917 was declared out of the earnings during the calendar year 1916. All subsequent dividends paid during the year 1917 on the pref. and common stock were paid out of earnings of that year." —V. 106, p. 400.

Fisher Body Corporation.—Source 1917 Divs.—
 Secretary A. Mendelsohn wrote Jan. 24: "The Fisher Body Corporation was incorporated Aug. 21 1916. As the earnings from Aug. 21 1916 to Jan. 1 1917 were more than twice the amount of dividends paid during the year 1917, we take it that the dividends accrued previous to Jan. 1 1917." —V. 105, p. 2369.

General Chemical Co.—Source of 1917 Divs.—
 A circular signed by Sec'y James L. Morgan says: "On Jan. 2 1917, a dividend of 1 1/2% was paid on the preferred stock and on Feb. 1 1917 an extra dividend of 5% and a special dividend of 15% were paid on the common stock. These three dividends were paid out of the earnings of the calendar year 1916; all other dividends paid during the year 1917 were from the current profits of that year."

Government Adopts Company's Method for the Fixation of Atmospheric Nitrogen in Ammonia and Nitric Acid.—
 See "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.—V. 105, p. 2546.

General Motors Corp.—Sales, &c.—The co. reports:
 For 5 Months end. Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Cars and trucks sold.....	86,901	65,893	21,008
Net sales.....	\$94,500,000	\$90,731,130	\$33,768,870
Undivided profits.....	15,000,000	11,238,984	3,761,016

 The cash in banks and in sight drafts with documents attached on Dec. 31 1917 amounts to approximately \$24,275,000.

1917 Dividends.—Compt. Prenskey on Jan. 23 also reported:
 The dividends paid by the corporation since Feb. 1 1917 were paid out of earnings accumulated in 1917 or thereafter. (Compare earnings, &c., of the Chevrolet Motor Co. above.—V. 106, p. 90.)

(B. F.) Goodrich & Co., Akron, O., and New York.—Earnings (Estimated in 1917).

Calendar Years—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net profits after providing for maint. charges, deprec'n, bad and doubtful debts and other items deemed wise to take out of the year's earnings.....	\$12,675,000	\$9,568,765	\$12,265,680
Provision for war income and excess profits taxes (estimated).....	2,250,000		
Net earnings available for divs.....	\$10,425,000	\$9,568,765	\$12,265,680
Preferred dividends (7%).....	about 1,848,000	1,900,000	1,960,000
Common dividends (4%).....	2,400,000	2,400,000	
Balance, surplus for year.....	\$6,177,000	\$5,257,765	\$10,305,680

 The company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1% on the common stock, payable May 15. Regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2% were also declared on the preferred stock, payable April 1 and July 1 1918.
 B. Hough has been elected a director. F. C. Van Cleef has been elected Secretary, succeeding Guy Norwood, recently elected President of Republic Rubber Co.
 Provision, it is announced, has been made for the retirement of an additional \$900,000 preferred stock.—V. 105, p. 2276, 1713.

Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years—	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings.....	\$4,300,000	\$9,935,000	\$4,859,000	\$1,680,000

 —V. 106, p. 401.

Great Lakes Towing Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.—
 Sec.-Treas. M. H. Wardwell Jan. 24 wrote: "Jan. 1917 dividend on preferred from 1916 earnings; April, July and October 1917 dividends from earnings 1917." —V. 104, p. 667.

Great Western Power Co.—Increase in Rates.—
 This company, the City Electric Co. and the Great Western Power Co. of California have filed with the California RR. Commission an application to increase its electric rates by 20% to all consumers except railroads and other public utilities, Government departments, &c.—V. 105, p. 2459.

Greeley-Hudson Securities Corp.—Status.—
 See Hudson Cos. under "Reports" above.—V. 105, p. 1806.

Gulf Consolidated Oil Corporation.—Stock Increase.—
 This company has filed notice to the Delaware of an increase in the authorized capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$6,000,000.

Gulf States Steel Co.—Source 1917 Divs.—
 A. R. Forsyth, Vice-Pres. writing Jan. 24 says:
 The dividends paid Jan. 1 1917 were necessarily paid from the earnings then on hand which were chiefly for 1916, and resolutions declaring same expressly so stated.

The dividends for 1917 on first preferred and second preferred stocks were declared from 1916 earnings by resolution of Feb. 14 1917, as was the common dividend, payable April 1 1917.
 No such resolution has been passed since, but we have made out our accounts from month to month showing the dividends as being paid from surplus previously accumulated and continuing to bring forward undivided and untouched the earnings for the current year.

It would therefore be our judgment that all dividends paid in 1917 should be assumed to have been paid from the earnings of 1916. We cannot go back of 1916. We cannot say whether the money brought forward out of 1915 into 1916 was paid out in dividends or in construction, because it was merged and lost its identity.—V. 106, p. 401.

Hackensack Water Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.—
 Secretary Earle Talbot Jan. 29 wrote: "The two dividends distributed during the calendar year of 1917 were paid out of earnings of that year." —V. 105, p. 2547.

Hart Schaffner & Marx.—1917 Dividends.—Report.—
 An official circular, Jan. 30, says: "In the absence of a definitive interpretation of the words 'shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus,' we are advised by counsel that we can give no authoritative opinion on the matter. However, whatever may be held with reference to the other dividends paid during the calendar year 1917, under the interpretation of the law which has been given to us, common stock dividend No. 5, which was payable on Mar. 1 1917, but declared on Jan. 22 1917, was made from surplus profits that arose during the year 1916." See "Reports" above.—V. 106, p. 90.

Hercules Powder Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—
 An official circular signed by Treas. Geo. H. Markell, dated Jan. 24 1918 says: "The dividend paid March 25 1917 on the common stock was in excess of the accrued earnings during the calendar year 1917 to that date, and to that extent it was paid out of the accumulated undivided profits or surplus of the preceding calendar year 1916. Of the total dividend paid March 25, amounting to 51% on the common stock, 28 1/2% was paid out

of earnings of the calendar year 1917 and 22 1/2% out of the earnings of the calendar year 1916. All other dividends on common stock and all dividends on preferred stock paid during 1917 were paid out of earnings of the year 1917.—V. 105, p. 2276.

Honolulu Gas Co.—Extra Dividend.

An extra dividend of 1/4 of 1% has been declared, making 3 1/2% for the entire year. The usual dividend is 1/4 of 1% per month, so the entire dividends for the year amount to \$29,250. In November the employees of the gas company became owners of \$5,000 worth of stock in the company and participated in the two dividends, the extra one amounting to \$2,250.—V. 93, p. 289.

Hotel Somerset Trust, Boston.—1917 Dividends.

The trustees, Francis Peabody and Henry M. Williams, report to the shareholders: "Both of the two dividends, each of 1 1/2% declared by the trustees and paid on June 15 and Dec. 15 1917, were declared out of profits or surplus for the year 1917."

Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario.—Acquisition.

Negotiations are under way looking to the acquisition of the properties, etc., of the Essex County (Mich.) Light & Power Co., the price asked, it is understood, being \$250,000.—V. 105, p. 611.

Inland Steel Co., Chicago.—Earnings.

Calendar Years—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net earnings	\$21,240,783	\$11,241,046	\$4,414,139
Other income	124,431		78,885
Total income	\$21,240,783	\$11,365,477	\$4,493,024
Depreciation, &c.	\$1,769,166	\$539,241	\$356,090
Bond interest	436,549	375,450	381,690
Federal taxes (est.)	8,500,000		
Dividends	(11%) 1,999,820	(8)799,908	(6)599,886
Balance surplus	\$8,635,248	\$9,650,878	\$3,155,358

Source of 1917 Dividends.

An officer writes: "The \$5 (5%) per share cash dividend paid March 1 1917 was from 1916 earnings; balance dividends in 1917 from 1917 earnings."—V. 104, p. 1707, 1493.

International Cotton Mills.—Offering of Two-Year Notes.—Refunding.—Lee, Higginson & Co. are offering at 98 1/2 and int., yielding about 7.80%, a new issue of \$3,000,000 Two-year 7% coupon gold notes dated Feb. 1 1918, due Feb. 1 1920, but callable all or part at any time at 101 and int., up to and including Aug. 1 1919, and thereafter at 100 1/2 and int. on thirty days' notice.

Interest F. & A. at the offices of Lee, Higginson & Co., in Boston, N. Y., and Chicago. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. The company agrees to pay any normal Federal income tax which it may lawfully pay to an amount not exceeding 2%. Trustee Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. Company has no mortgage debt and will agree neither to mortgage any of its properties nor issue, guarantee or indorse any bonds, or similar securities (except for the acquisition of additional property or for the retirement of an equal amount of these notes) while any of these notes are outstanding.

Data From Letter of S. Harold Greene, dated January 25 1918.

Organization.—A Mass. corporation organized on Feb. 6 1913. (V. 96, p. 1232, 1705), and then acquired substantially all the properties and securities formerly owned by the International Cotton Mills Corp. (of N. Y.). It now owns or controls 8 mills, containing 189,176 spindles and 3,185 looms, manufacturing all grades of cotton duck, and is one of the largest producers of these fabrics in this country.

Cotton duck is vitally necessary in the conduct of the war. This company sold last year to the U. S. Govt. a great part of its product and has large Government orders for the next year.

Capitalization on Completion of the Present Financing.

	Authorized.	Outstandg.
Two-year 7% gold notes (this issue)	\$4,000,000	\$3,000,000
Preferred, 7% cumulative stock	10,000,000	3,735,400
Common stock	5,000,000	4,834,300

Dividends on the pref. stock have been fully paid and the stock is now receiving regularly 7% p. a. No dividends as yet on the common stock.

Purpose of Issue.—The only funded debt of this company is an issue of \$4,000,000 5-year 6% notes, which mature June 1 1918. The proceeds of this new issue of \$3,000,000 2-year notes, together with other cash resources, will be used to retire the 5-year notes at or before maturity on June 1 next.

Earnings for Cal. Year 1917, incl., Proportion of Net Profits of Sub. Cos.

Operating profits, after deducting reserves for depreciation	\$4,000,580
Deduct—Reserves for U. S. excess profits and income taxes (maximum estimate), \$1,096,000; similar Canadian taxes, \$146,061; and contingencies, \$25,000	1,267,661
Balance, net profit (1915, \$753,802; 1916, \$1,376,120)	\$2,732,919
Proportion of International Cotton Mills	\$2,595,729

The above profits include: International Cotton Mills, Bay State Cotton Corp., Boston Yarn Co., Cosmos Cotton Co., and Imperial Cotton Co.

Mills Owned in Fee and Through Controlled Companies—Spindles.

Owned in fee—Manchester, N. H., 107,496; La Grange, Ga., 9,984; Hogansville, Ga., 10,368	127,848
Bay State Cotton Corp. (\$712,100 out of \$1,212,100 stock owned; no bonds)—Warner Cot., Newburyport, Mass., 21,624; Le Roy Cotton, Le Roy, N. Y., 10,080; and Lowell Weaving, 372 looms	32,076
Imperial Cotton Co., Hamilton, Ont. (\$357,500 out of \$600,000 stocks owned)	11,220
Cosmos Cotton Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N. S. (\$470,000 out of \$600,000 stock owned; funded debt is \$282,000)	18,404

Also owns a minority interest (\$2,000,000 out of \$4,511,000 common) of the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc., Baltimore, incorporated Jan. 30 1915, to take over the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck properties, per plan V. 99, p. 898, which is independently controlled. (See V. 105 p. 2369). Also owns all the capital stock (\$100,000) of Boston Yarn Co. (no bonds outstanding) the selling agent for Bay State Cotton Corp's. Mills; also all the common stock (\$175,000) and \$189,700 pref. stock (out of \$990,800) of the J. Spencer Turner Co. of N. Y., an old established sales organization, and acts as selling agent for all the allied mills, except the Bay State Corp. It has outstanding \$346,000 debentures which are guaranteed by International Cotton Mills.

Production and Sales of Finished Goods by International, Bay State, Cosmos and Imperial Companies.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Production, pounds	29,519,500	32,923,000	38,575,000
Sales, pounds	31,215,500	35,071,000	38,587,000

There is every reason to expect that this year's output will be at least equal that of 1917.

Financial Statement as of Dec. 31 1917 (Adjusted to New Basis.)

[Including New Notes and Excluding Old Issue Notes as if Completed.]	
Assets—Real estate, buildings, plants and machinery less depreciation	\$5,524,941
Current assets—Cash and accounts receivable, \$1,618,537; inventory (at cost), \$4,401,519; marketable securities (U. S. Liberty 4s), \$109,500; prepaid items, 994,586	6,224,143
Securities representing ownership in stocks of Cosmos Cotton Co., Ltd., Imperial Cotton Co., J. Spencer Turner Co., and Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Inc. (V. 105, p. 2369, 2548; V. 106, p. 195)	1,523,115
Total, not including goodwill or other intangible assets	\$13,272,199
Liabilities—Two-year 7% gold notes (this issue)	\$3,000,000
Current liabilities—Notes and accounts payable, \$2,267,613; reserve for 1917 taxes, incl. maximum estimate of excess profits and Federal income taxes, \$1,096,000	3,363,613
First pref. stock, Bay State Cotton Corp. outstanding	500,000
Total liabilities other than capital stock and surplus of International Cotton Mills	\$6,863,613
Excess of assets	\$6,408,587

The above includes only the assets and liabilities of the International Cotton Mills and two of its subsidiaries, viz., the Bay State Cotton Corp., and the Boston Yarn Co. Its other subsidiary companies, viz., the Cosmos Cotton Co., Ltd., Imperial Cotton Co., Ltd., and J. Spencer Turner Co. are all prosperous concerns and having a substantial excess of current assets over liabilities.

Management.—Under the direction of Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Co., **Officers and Directors.**—Robert F. Herrick (Chairman), Boston, F. P. Carpenter, Manchester, N. H.; John B. Dennis, N. Y.; Edwin Farnham Greene, S. Harold Greene (Pres.), Frank J. Hale, J. Devereux Winslow (Treas.), Rodman P. Snelling, and F. L. Higginson Jr., all of Boston; John E. Rousmaniere, N. Y.; S. Davies Warfield, and J. H. Wheelwright of Baltimore, Md.—V. 106, p. 401.

International Mercantile Marine Co.—1917 Dividends.

The company reports the following regarding the sources of 1917 dividends: "The net earnings of this company for the year 1917 were in excess of the amount of dividends which were paid on April 14, Aug. 1 and Dec. 31, respectively, and we are advised that under the construction which the Treasury Dept. places on the Income Tax Law as amended by the Act of Oct. 3 1917, all these dividends are to be considered as disbursed out of 1917 earnings and are subject to the additional or super-taxes imposed by the Income Tax Law as so amended."—V. 106, p. 90.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. (of Maine).—1917 Divs.

Secretary O. L. Waite writes: "The 1917 dividends were all paid from 1917 earnings."—V. 105, p. 2098.

Kelsey Wheel Co., Inc.—Source 1917 Dividends.

Secretary L. O. Brooks Jan. 25 wrote: "The preferred dividend has been paid out of the earnings of the year 1917."—V. 105, p. 2547.

Laclede Gas Light Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

C. L. Holman, Pres. Jan. 22 1918, in circular to shareholders, says: "All regular pref. and common stock dividends paid during 1917 were paid out of earnings accumulated during that year. The 10% cash dividend paid Jan. 2 1917 on common was accumulated as follows: 13.12%, 1911; 11.99%, 1912; 3.16%, 1st 2 months 1913; 7.70%, last 10 months 1913; 11.19%, 1914; 20.37%, 1915; 32.47%, 1916.—V. 105, p. 2098.

Lanston Monotype Machine Co.—Source of 1917 Divs.

Sec'y W. Arthur Sellman informs us that none of the dividends paid during the calendar year 1917 was paid from the earnings of previous years.—V. 104, p. 2008.

Lawyers Title & Trust Co.—1917 Dividends.

The company states that the dividend paid Jan. 1 1917 was from earnings of the year 1916. Dividends paid April 2, July 2 and Oct. 1 1917 were from earnings for the year 1917.—V. 89, p. 1545.

Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.—Shipments of Coal.

An official statement reports the company's shipments to Philadelphia for the calendar years 1915, 1916 and 1917 were 251,937 tons, 346,442 tons and 370,532 tons, respectively.

Shipments from April 1 1917 to Dec. 31 1917, Compared with 1916.

Last 9 Months—	1917.	1916.	Increase
Pea and larger	184,881 tons	149,147 tons	35,734 tons 23.96%
Buckwheat and smaller	90,677 "	71,680 "	18,997 " 26.50%

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

An official circular dated Jan. 28 says: "In declaring dividends upon our preferred and common stock for the year 1917 no reference was made to the earnings of any particular period from which such declaration was made, but the dividend of 1 1/2% paid Jan. 1 1917 on the pref. stock and the extra dividend of 4% paid April 2 1917 on the common stock were paid from the earnings accrued in 1916."—V. 105, p. 1108.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.—Source 1917 Divs.

Treas. John H. Wiles Jan. 25 1918 wrote to the "Chronicle": "The quarterly dividends of \$1 75 per share paid on our first preferred stock on Jan. 1 1917 and April 1 1917, were declared and paid out of the earnings for 1916. The remaining dividends (namely, July 1 and Oct. 1 1917) were considered as having been declared from 1917 earnings."—V. 105, p. 2369.

Lykens Valley Light, Heat & Power Co.—Rates.

This company has filed notice with the Penna. P. S. Commission that it has withdrawn its wholesale power schedule and all discounts for prompt payment.—V. 101, p. 1717.

Lyman Cotton Mills of Boston.—Extra Dividend.

An extra dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock along with the regular semi-annual 3%, both payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 25.—V. 104, p. 366.

(W. H.) McElwain Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

The Feb. 1 1917 dividend was paid from 1916 earnings, the other 1917 dividends came from the earnings of 1917. ("Boston News Bureau.")—V. 106, p. 302.

Magnolia Petroleum Co.—Standard Oil Co. of N. Y. Acquires 45% of Stock.

The "Oil Trade Journal" of New York says in substance:

The Standard Oil Co. (N. Y.) has purchased 45% of the outstanding stock of the Magnolia Petroleum Co., thus becoming directly interested in a great petroleum producing and refining organization, firmly entrenched in the rich oil fields of Oklahoma, Kansas, Northwest Texas and Mexico.

At a special meeting of stockholders of the Magnolia Petroleum Co. held in Galveston, Jan. 14, the company increased its authorized capital from \$30,000,000 to \$60,000,000. Of the old authorization \$22,000,000 was outstanding, and the company offered to stockholders an additional \$22,000,000 at par. An amendment to the by-laws also was adopted providing that any stock of the company owned by or held for a corporation should be non-voting, but should participate in dividends and other benefits.

After this amendment had been made effective the Standard Oil Co. (N. Y.) purchased Magnolia Petroleum stock and subscription rights belonging to the Archbold estate and enough additional subscription rights from Mr. Folger to give it in all about 45% of the present outstanding stock of that company, \$44,000,000. The amount of stock now held by the Standard is about \$19,800,000, par value. Under the amendment, this stock is non-voting, but its share of the Magnolia's dividends at the present rate, 6%, will be \$1,188,000 annually.

Voting stock constituting about 55% of all the stock now issued or subscribed for is scattered among about 370 individuals, of which Mr. Folger owns 45% and others 55%. The heirs to the Archbold estate retained a small amount of the old stock of the Magnolia company, but sold all their subscription rights. None of Mr. Folger's stock was bought, but enough of his rights were acquired to bring the total holdings of the Standard Oil Co. up to 45%. Compare V. 106, p. 302.

Massachusetts Gas Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.

All the 1917 dividends on common stock were paid from the earnings of 1916; all the preferred dividends from the earnings of 1917. ("Boston News Bureau.")—V. 106, p. 402, 195.

Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.—Source of 1917 Divs.

J. K. Gladding, Treas., in a circular dated Jan. 16 1918 says: "The dividend paid in Jan. 1917 was from the earnings of 1916, all subsequent dividends paid in 1917 were from the earnings of that year."—V. 105, p. 814.

Maxwell Motor Co., Inc.—Source 1917 Divs.

Secretary L. W. Linaweaver in circular of Jan. 25 says: "The following dividends upon the stock while paid in 1917 were declared and earned in the year 1916, and are taxable to the distributees subject to the additional or super-taxes prescribed by law for the year 1916 and are not subject to the additional or super-taxes imposed by the Act of Congress of Oct. 3 1917, namely: (a) First and second pref. dividends paid Jan. 2, April 2 and July 2 1917; (b) Common dividends paid Jan. 2 1917. (2) The following dividends are to be considered for the purposes of the income tax law as disbursed out of the earnings for the year 1917 and are subject to the additional or super-taxes imposed by the Act of Congress of Oct. 3 1917, namely: (a) First pd. dividend paid Oct. 1 1917; (b) Common dividends paid April 2 and July 2 1917.—V. 106, p. 402, 302 1/2

May Department Stores Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.
Secretary S. B. Butler, Jan. 29, wrote to the "Chronicle" in substance: Our fiscal year ends on Jan. 31. The first dividend paid after that date was on March 1, 1917, which dividend was declared in Feb. 1917. It is, therefore, fair to assume that this was paid out of surplus account as it appeared Jan. 31, 1917. The next dividend paid was April 1, 1917—declared in March 1917. This dividend also may be assumed to have been paid out of the surplus as it appeared Jan. 31, 1917.

We cannot with any degree of definiteness state that the later dividends were from the surplus or profits accumulated since Jan. 31, 1917. We have not yet completed our stock taking for the year ending Jan. 31, 1918, and we cannot answer that question at this time.

The dividends declared in 1917 were declared out of surplus profits, and so far as we absolutely know, it would seem that they were declared out of the known profits and surplus, which we had on hand at the end of our last fiscal year, viz., Jan. 31, 1917.—V. 104, p. 1595, 1260.

Mexican Telegraph Co.—Sources of 1917 Dividends.
Clarence Rapkin, in a letter to stockholders, Jan. 26, says: "Of the cash dividends paid in 1917 \$2.50 per share was paid from profits of the year 1916 and should be so reported, the balance from the profits of the year 1917. The stock dividend of 39% declared Feb. 5, 1917, was declared out of surplus profits earned prior to Mar. 1, 1915, and should not be included in the income tax return to be made this year."—V. 106, p. 91.

Miami Copper Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.
Secretary Herman Cook on Jan. 28 wrote to the "Chronicle": We give you a record of the dividends paid by the company in 1917:

No.	Amount	Paid	On Stock
No. 18	\$1.50 per share, and 60 cents extra	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
No. 19	\$1.50 per share, and \$1.00 extra	May 15	May 1
Special			
Red Cross	25 cents per share	Aug. 10	July 5
No. 20	\$1.50 per share, and \$1.00 extra	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
No. 21	\$1.50 per share	Nov. 15	Nov. 1

Regarding dividends Nos. 19 and 20, we sent a notice dated Nov. 1, 1917, to our stockholders to the effect that these two dividends "were paid out of the surplus and profits of the company accrued and were earned prior to March 1, 1913." Dividend No. 18 was for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1916 and, therefore, paid out of the earnings of that year. Dividend No. 21 was for the quarter year ending Sept. 30, 1917 and, therefore, paid out of the earnings for 1917. The Special Red Cross dividend was also paid out of 1917 earnings.—V. 106, p. 402.

Milwaukee (Wisc.) Coke & Gas Co.—Redemption.
All the outstanding 5% mortgage gold bonds, numbers 461 to 1,000 incl., have been called for redemption at 105 and int. on Apr. 1, 1918 at the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, Wis.—V. 104, p. 867.

Montgomery Ward & Co.—New Stock Offered.—Preferred shareholders are given the right to subscribe at par for \$3,000,000 additional 7% preferred stock at the rate of three new shares for each five shares held on Jan. 24, 1918. Total authorized, \$10,000,000; now outstanding, \$5,000,000.

Payments for the new stock may be made as follows: (a) In full with subscription on or before Feb. 15, 1918, or (b) 20% Feb. 15, 40% Mar. 15 and 40% April 15, 1918.

There will be no warrants of salable value issued. If stockholders do not want to take up their option for new shares the right will revert back to the company. The shares are now quoted at about 107-108. The company will use the proceeds of this issue to strengthen its cash position and to finance its regular business. It has not in contemplation any new enterprises beyond those incident to the requirements of the current business.—V. 105, p. 2093.

National Acme Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.
Sec. & Treas. A. W. Henn on Jan. 16, 1918 wrote: "The first dividend (March 15, 1917) paid to stockholders of record Feb. 15 was paid out of 1916 earnings; all subsequent divs. out of 1917 earnings."—V. 105, p. 1903.

National Grocer Co., Detroit.—Earnings.
Calendar Years— 1916, 1915, 1914.
Sales— \$15,200,268 \$12,140,963 \$10,677,317 \$10,363,007
The company, it is reported, reserved \$200,270 from earnings for war taxes, and distributed during the year \$310,000 in dividends.—V. 104, p. 955.

National Lead Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.
Secretary Charles Davison in circular dated Jan. 29, 1918 says: "All dividends paid by the company in the year 1917, being pref. dividends paid Mar. 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15, 1917 and common dividends paid Mar. 31, June 30, July 27, Sept. 29 and Dec. 31, 1917, were paid wholly from undivided profits or surplus accumulated in the year 1917 and in no part from undivided profits or surplus accumulated in any previous year."—V. 105, p. 2548.

New Bedford Gas & Edison Light Co.—Offering of First Mtge. Bonds.—Coffin & Burr are offering at 100 and int., yielding 6%, \$408,000 First Mtge. 6% gold bonds, Series A, dated Jan. 1, 1918, due Jan. 1, 1928, but red. all or part by lot on any int. date, on 40 days' notice, at 110 to and incl. Jan. 1, 1923; at 107 1/2 thereafter to and including July 1, 1925, and 105 thereafter. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000 e*. Int. J. & J. at the First National Bank of Boston, or at the New Bedford Safe Deposit & Trust Co., New Bedford, trustee. Further particulars should appear another week.—V. 105, p. 1214.

New England Electric Securities Co.—Note Offering.—Stranahan & Co., Providence, &c., are offering at a price to yield 8% an issue of \$100,000 auth. and outstanding 7% three to five-year serial notes dated Jan. 15, 1918.

The notes mature \$20,000 Jan. 15, 1921; \$30,000 1922 and \$50,000 1923. Int. J. & J. 15 at the Commonwealth Trust Co., Boston, trustee. The notes are callable at any interest date at 102 and int. No sinking fund provision. No conversion privilege. The issue is secured by the deposit of 200% of Series B bonds of the company. See V. 105, p. 402.

New Jersey Zinc Co.—Earnings for Dec. 31 Quarters.

	1917	1916	1915	1914
x Income	\$6,585,653	\$8,312,051	\$25,412,773	\$34,028,239
Interest and reserve	115,000	115,000	460,000	460,000
Federal taxes	2,094,224		5,418,171	
Profit-sharing	450,000	900,000	450,000	900,000
Dividends	(4)1,400,000	(19)650,000	(38)1,200,000	(76)2,600,000
Balance, surplus	\$2,526,428	\$647,051	\$6,486,602	\$6,068,239

x "Income" as above includes dividends from subsidiary companies, and is stated after deducting expenses, taxes, maintenance, depreciation, &c.—V. 105, p. 92.

New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co.—Dividend.
The directors have declared a dividend of 3% on its capital stock, and also voted a distribution from its amortization fund equal to 2% of the capital stock, both payable on Jan. 30 to stockholders of record Jan. 19.—V. 104, p. 2238.

New York Telephone Co.—Re-hearing Denied.
The New Jersey P. U. Commission at Trenton, N. J., on Jan. 24 denied the company's application for a rehearing on the action of the Commission last fall when the company was ordered to reduce its tariffs in N. J., resulting in an annual reduction in net revenue of about \$300,000. Compare V. 105, p. 2159, 1527.

Niagara & Erie Power Co.—Pledged Bonds.
See Niagara Lockport & Ontario Power Co.—V. 104, p. 2347.

Niagara Falls Power Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.
Treasurer W. Paxton Little in circular of Jan. 22 says: "The dividend of \$2 per share paid Jan. 15, 1917, was out of the surplus income accumulated in the year 1916. Of the dividend of \$2 per share paid April 15, 1917, \$0.929 was out of the surplus income accumulated in the year 1916 and \$1.071 was out of the surplus income of the year 1917. Dividends of \$2 per share paid July 16 and Oct. 15, 1917 were out of the surplus income of the year 1917.—V. 105, p. 195, 92.

Niagara Lockport & Ontario Power Co.—Note Offering
—Merger.—Wm. Saloman & Co. are offering at 97 and int., yielding about 7.64%, a new issue of \$1,300,000 2-year Secured 6% convertible gold notes dated Feb. 1, 1918, due Feb. 1, 1920, but redeemable at 100 and int. on the first day of any month on four weeks' notice.

The notes have been issued in order to refund \$546,000 maturing obligations and to finance an additional 15,000 h.p. unit now being installed at one of its plants. There are pledged as security \$2,495,000 bonds, including Salmon River Power Co. First Mtge. 5s, \$50,000 Niagara & Erie Power Co. First Mtge. 5s and \$1,980,000 Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. Refunding Mtge. 6s. The notes are convertible into the latter refunding 6% bonds at 90.

The company has just merged into itself the Salmon River Power Co. Further particulars will be given another week.—V. 105, p. 2347.

Ohio Gas & Electric Co.—First Mtge. Gold Bonds.—Redmond & Co., N. Y., are offering by advertisement on another page at 95 and int., yielding 6.40% this company's First Mtge. 6% Sinking Fund gold bonds, due May 1, 1946, of which there are outstanding \$707,000. (See description of issue V. 102, p. 2346, V. 103, p. 65). The adv. shows:

Security.—These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property, comprising gas and electric properties in Middletown, Ohio, and the electric properties in Franklin, Springboro, Medina, Lisbon and Leontonia. Population served is about 20,000 with gas and 32,000 with electricity. In 1915 the company entered into a ten-year contract for city lighting in Middletown. Owns a transmission line from Cincinnati to Middletown, on which these bonds are a first mortgage. At present, about 3,000 kilowatts are being purchased in Cincinnati for distribution along the transmission line.

Earnings For 12 Mos. Ended Nov. 30 1916-1917. Cal. Years 1914-15.

	1914	1915	1916	1917
Gross earnings	\$219,044	\$230,689	\$271,735	\$334,537
Total net income	90,919	79,952	102,609	121,496
Int. on First Mtge bonds			20,794	34,423

Bal. for junior charges, deprec. divs., &c. \$81,815 \$87,073
In addition to the bonds given as outstanding, \$167,000 have been authorized and will probably be issued shortly. These, when sold, will increase the interest charges \$10,020 per annum.

Sinking Fund.—This provides for the annual payment of 1% of the total amount of bonds outstanding to be invested in bonds at not exceeding 107 1/2 and interest, at which price they may be called.—V. 103, p. 65.

Ontario National Brick Co.—Sale of Plant.
The bondholders have bid in at public auction the plant of the company at Cooksville, Ont., for \$122,025. See plan of reorganization, V. 105, p. 2278.

Ontario Power Co., Niagara Falls.—Financing.
A press dispatch from Canada states that the directors have approved financial arrangements whereby the Bank of Montreal has advanced \$1,250,000 to the company. The proceeds will be used in part to construct a pipe line and install turbines and generators in the plant at Niagara Falls, costing \$1,800,000. Pres. Sir Adam Beck said: "We will finance the additional \$550,000 out of the surplus derived from the operation of the company's plants and we will pay the bank back the borrowed money in two years."—V. 105, p. 2548.

Patterson Ranch Co. (Ventura Co., Calif.)—Redemption.
One hundred six thousand dollars First Mtge. 6% bonds dated Aug. 1, 1916 have been called for redemption at 101 and int. on Feb. 1, 1917. Of the original issue of \$650,000, \$306,000 had been retired up to Feb. 1, 1917.

Phelps Dodge Corporation.—Source 1917 Divs.
An official circular dated Jan. 29, 1918 says: The dividend paid on March 30, 1917 was paid by Phelps, Dodge & Co., Inc., and was declared and paid entirely out of profits accrued during the year 1916.

The dividend of Phelps Dodge Corporation paid on June 28, 1917, was paid entirely from earnings for the year 1917. There were regular dividends paid on Sept. 28, 1917 and Dec. 28, 1917, and in addition, on each of said dates "a distribution from the reserve for depletion." The regular dividends were declared and paid entirely out of earnings for the year 1917.

With regard to the "distributions from the reserve for depletion," we beg to say that the whole matter has been involved in the greatest confusion by reason of the rulings of the Department of Internal Revenue and of the provisions of Section 31 (b) of the Federal Income Tax Law.

The Income Tax Laws of 1913 and 1916 permit the company to deduct annually from its income a reasonable allowance for depletion in order to meet the exhaustion of its ore reserves. The special distributions above noted were from the reserve for depletion so set up. The theory of the company is that these distributions were distributions of money realized from the sale of capital assets (ore reserves) in existence on March 1, 1913.

Such distributions would therefore represent a return of capital and not income. In fact, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue so ruled last July, but modified his decision on Oct. 10, stating, however, that all "such dividends received by stockholders out of such reserves accumulated subsequent to March 1, 1913 constitute income." This ruling implies that if our position to the effect that such payments were simply from amounts realized from the sale of capital assets in existence on March 1, 1913 is correct, then such payments are not income. It may be, however, difficult to carry out this theory if Section 31 (b) does really prohibit the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of such capital assets in existence after the distribution of earnings and profits accrued since March 1, 1913; if, in other words, such distributions are of "earnings and profits." Whether Section 31 (b) does really prohibit such a distribution, and whether, if it does, such a prohibition is constitutional, will probably have to be settled by the courts.

In the case of stockholders it would seem wise, in their income tax returns, to report the regular dividends of the company as dividends, appending a note to the effect that in addition the stockholder has received two distributions from reserve for depletion, which he is advised are distributions of proceeds of sale of capital assets in existence on March 1, 1913.

The 1917 dividends paid by Phelps, Dodge & Co. and the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, together aggregating \$14,400,000 or 32%, are tabulated officially as follows:
Phelps, Dodge & Co. Mar. 30 1917 2 1/2% & Extra 3 1/2% \$2,700,000 6%
Phelps Dodge Corp. June 28 1917 2 1/2% & do 5 1/2% 3,600,000 8%
do do Sept. 28 1917 2 1/2% & do 2 1/2% 2,250,000 5%
do do do do a do 3% 1,350,000 3%
do do Dec. 28 1917 2 1/2% & do 2 1/2% 2,250,000 5%
do do do do a do 5% 2,250,000 5%
a Distribution from reserve for depletion.—V. 105, p. 2370.

Philadelphia Electric Co. (of N. J.), Camden, N. J.
The approximate earnings for the calendar year 1917 have been published as coming from President Joseph B. McCall's testimony at Harrisburg, Pa.
Calendar Years— 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914.
Gross income \$11,733,000 \$10,260,072 \$5,770,924 \$8,160,025
Net income \$1,825,312 \$2,794,051 \$2,414,550 \$1,978,970
Dividends (7%) 1,574,312 1,574,313 1,574,311 1,574,309

Balance, surplus \$251,000 \$1,219,738 \$840,239 \$404,670
—V. 106, p. 403, 92.

Phillips Sheet & Tin Plate Co.—New Director.
Wilson A. Shaw succeeds J. J. Donnell as director.—V. 104, p. 2450.

Pittsfield (Mass.) Electric Co.—Bond Offering.—Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., Boston, are offering at 100 and int., yielding 6% a new issue of \$400,000 First Mtge. 15-year 6% gold bonds, dated Feb. 1 1918, due Feb. 1 1933, callable as a whole but not in part at 107 and int. Feb. 1 1923 and at various dates and prices thereafter. Denom. \$1,000 c*. Further particulars should appear another week.—V. 84, p. 1311.

Prairie Pipe Line Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—An official circular signed by Secretary F. M. Wilhelm, dated Jan. 31 1918, says: "The dividend of \$10 per share paid on Jan. 31 1917 was declared and paid out of earnings for the year 1916. The dividends paid April 30 1917, July 31 1917 and Oct. 31 1917, as well as the dividend represented by the within check, Jan. 31 1918, were declared and paid out of earnings for the year 1917."—V. 105, p. 1215.

Pratt & Whitney Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—The company in a circular dated Jan. 26 1918 says: "The preferred dividend paid Feb. 20 1917 was made from the profits accumulated in the year 1916. Subsequent dividends paid in 1917 were from profits accumulated in 1917."

Procter & Gamble Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.—General Auditor Geo. S. Woodward, Jan. 29 1918, wrote: "All dividends upon the stock (both preferred and common) paid during the calendar year 1917 were out of net profits earned during said calendar year 1917, with the single exception of the dividend upon the preferred stock paid Jan. 15 1917, which latter dividend was paid out of net profits earned during the year 1916."—V. 105, p. 1527.

Public Service Gas Co. (N. J.).—Reduction in Standard.—The New Jersey P. U. Commission, in response to a request from the War Dept., has made an order, effective Jan. 26, permitting a 30-day reduction in the standard of gas supplied by the plants in Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Trenton and Camden. The present average standard of 600 B. T. U. now required is reduced under the order to 570 B. T. U., with a stipulation that the minimum shall not fall below 550. The order was made subject to the proviso that all toluol, a by-product obtained in the manufacture of gas and used in the production of high explosives, should be furnished to the Government.—V. 105, p. 1622.

Pusey & Jones Co. (Shipbuilders, Wilmington, Del.). A certificate of consolidation was filed in Delaware Jan. 22 providing for the merger of the Pusey & Jones Co., the Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Co. and the New Jersey Shipbuilding Co. under the name of the Pusey & Jones Co., with an authorized capital stock of \$20,000,000. Compare V. 105, p. 2461.

Republic Iron & Steel Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—We are officially informed that the dividends on the pref. stock distributed Jan. 1917 and on the common stock Feb. 1917 were paid out of the earnings accrued in 1916 and all subsequent dividends paid in 1917 came out of 1917 earnings.—V. 106, p. 403, 302.

Russell Mfg. Co., Middletown, Conn.—Status.—The following statement is understood to be substantially correct: The stockholders have voted to lay aside \$1,000,000 to pay the excess profits tax. The company was unusually prosperous during the year, and probably will continue the usual 24% dividend, in addition to laying aside this money for the tax.

The company did a gross business of \$6,250,000, with a net profit of \$2,000,000. This was the best year in the company's history, war contracts and regular business increases keeping the plant going at full capacity. Prospects are that it will have an even better year in 1918. The company was incorporated in 1834, and has brought its capitalization up to \$900,000. The stock of this company is very closely held. Last quotations showed the stock selling at between 265 and 300.

The Russell company manufactured suspenders, webbing and harness up to the outbreak of the war. Then it secured large contracts, not only those army and navy necessities, but also for cartridge belts, and it became one of the leading factories in the country in that line.

The company, incorporated in 1834 in Connecticut, has an authorized capital stock, all common, of \$2,000,000, par \$100, of which \$900,000 is outstanding. Pres., T. M. Russell; Sec., H. W. Hubbard; Treas., W. C. Fisher. Office of company, Middletown, Conn.

St. Joseph Lead Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—The company in circular dated Jan. 23 1918 says: "The dividend paid Mar. 20 1917 was declared on Feb. 19 1917 out of the surplus profits for the period ending Dec. 31 1916."—V. 105, p. 295.

Salmon River Power Co.—Merger—Pledged Bonds.—See Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Co. above.—V. 104, p. 769.

San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.—Offering of Preferred Stock.—Stephens & Co., San Francisco, &c., are offering at 105 and interest, to yield 6-2-3%, \$345,000 7% pref. (a. & d.) cumulative stock, par \$100. Divs. Q.-J. 15. Red. at 115 and divs. on 60 days' notice. A circular shows:

Properties.—Operates without competition modern electric and gas generating plants with comprehensive distributing systems, serving San Diego and adjacent towns, incl. Escondido, Fallbrook, Oceanside, Coronado, National City, Chula Vista, La Jolla, Lemon Grove, Pacific Beach, El Cajon, Santee, Lakeside, La Mesa, East San Diego and Normal Heights, with a total population estimated to be in excess of 100,000. San Diego has a military training camp on the Linda Vista Mesa, a few miles north of the city, with accommodations for about 30,000 men. The company is now completing the extension of its lines to the cantonment.

The electric equipment comprises 17,750 h.p. in engine and turbine-driven generating units operating condensing, with about 580 miles of transmission and distributing system. The gas works has a daily manufacturing capacity of 6,250,000 cu. ft. and holder capacity of 2,550,000 cu. ft., and there are about 482 miles of gas mains. The company has just contracted with Southern California Edison Co. for hydro-electric power and is now building its transmission lines to San Juan Capistrano to connect with those of the Southern California Co. The properties are under the operating and engineering management of H. M. Byllesby & Co.

Capital's'n. Auth. Outst'g.

Com. stock	\$4,000,000	\$2,955,000	1st M. 5s, 1939	\$6,000,000	\$4,630,000
Pref. stock	2,000,000	718,000	Feb. 6s, 1922	3,000,000	356,000

Operating Results for 12 Months ending July 31 1917.

	1911.	1913.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Gross earnings	\$676,940	\$1,229,009	\$1,513,975	\$1,509,436	\$1,545,387
Net, after taxes and maintenance					\$711,366
Fixed charges					255,288
Annual dividends on \$718,000 preferred 7% stock					50,260

Balance for deprec'n, amortization, common stock divs., &c. \$405,818

The business represents an excellent diversity and the steady prosperous growth is indicated in part by the following connected load statistics for the periods ending:

	1911.	1913.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Gas customers	11,615	19,895	21,784	21,480	21,915
Electric customers	8,166	15,988	18,596	19,128	20,293
K.W. lighting load	9,414	17,724	21,270	22,120	24,188
K.W. motor load	2,828	8,309	11,847	14,134	15,956
Total k.w. connected load	12,242	26,033	33,117	36,254	40,144

Purpose of Issue.—The proceeds are to be used for further extensions and improvements, including high-tension transmission line now under construction connecting the lines of the company with those of the Southern California Edison Co.—V. 105, p. 2190, 2005.

Sears, Roebuck & Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—Report—January Sales.—As to the regular dividends an official circular dated Jan. 24 says: "Our counsel advises us that the regular dividend on the preferred stock paid Jan. 1 1917 is to be taxed to the various distributees at the rate prescribed by law for the year 1916, and that all other regular dividends, both on the preferred and common stock, paid during the year 1917 are to be deemed to have been paid out of accumulated undivided profits of the year 1917."

As to the stock dividend of April 2 1917, an official circular dated Jan. 15 says: "On Feb. 20 1917 the company declared a stock dividend of \$15,000,000, payable April 2 1917. This dividend was declared out of undistributed earnings of previous years, the surplus on Dec. 31 1916 amounting to upwards of \$21,000,000. The undistributed earnings for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 1916 amounted to \$11,317,344.

"Our general counsel has advised that this particular dividend should be returned by the respective distributees as a dividend at the rate of \$100 per share, of which 75.45% was accumulated in the year 1916 and 24.55% in the year 1915, and that the 75.45% so returned will be taxed at the rates prescribed by the Act of Sept. 8 1916 and the 24.55% at the rates prescribed by the Act of Oct. 3 1913."—See "Annual Reports," on a preceding page.

Month of January—	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Sales	\$14,770,922	\$13,183,812	\$1,587,110

—V. 106, p. 93.

Savage Arms Corp.—Earnings—1917 Dividends.

	Quarters (in 1917) ending				Years end.	
	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Dec. 31 '17	Dec. 31 '16
x Total earnings	\$2,031,858	\$462,104	\$845,828	\$1,887,957	\$6,227,749	
y Interest	17,043	14,891	16,330	15,366	63,630	
y Fed. tax & conting. reserve	750,000	-----	250,000	1,050,000	*3,660,000	
Balance	\$1,264,815	\$447,215	\$579,498	\$822,591	\$1,495,119	
1st pf. div. (7% p.a.)	8,750	8,750	8,750	8,750	35,000	
2d pf. div. (6% p.a.)	7,012	7,012	6,262	6,262	26,550	
Com. div. (6% p.a.)	-----	132,532	133,282	131,783	397,598	

Surplus \$1,249,053 \$298,921 \$431,204 \$875,796 \$1,035,971

x "Total earnings" as above is stated after deducting all operating expenses, including those for ordinary repairs and maintenance of plants, ordinary taxes and ordinary depreciation charges, which includes amortization of patents, &c. y These figures are based on the best available information. * Includes \$1,619,000 additional reserve at end of year to provide for estimated Federal and State taxes. z The reserve of \$1,619,000 referred to above as deducted at end of year from the earnings of the year. The quarterly statements are subject to correction of reserve for Federal taxes or other reserves and adjustments as disclosed by audit of the accounts.

Preliminary Balance Sheet Dec. 31 1917 (Total Each Side \$17,363,886).

Plant (bal. Dec. 31 1915)	\$3,950,213	First preferred stock	\$500,000
Add'n & exten's'n since	3,515,733	Second preferred stock	417,500
Patents, &c.	2,910,944	Common stock	8,715,500
Investments	200,775	1st Mtge. 6% bonds	4,528,000
Cash	895,822	Accounts payable	1,411,674
Acc'ts receiv., less res'v'e	1,031,123	Notes payable	500,000
Inventories finished mat'l.	-----	Advances on contracts	30,308
stock, &c., at cost	4,052,675	Reserves (sub. to adjust.)	3,925,338
Liberty loan bonds	179,100	Surplus (sub. to adjust.)	1,335,566
Deferred assets	27,501		

a "Patents, &c." includes cost of license for manufacture of Lewis guns, \$7,142,248, less \$4,231,305 amortization (subject to adjustment). b After deducting \$191,225 reserve. c After deducting \$367,000 held in treasury. d After deducting \$372,000 acquired and held in treasury.

1917 Dividends.—Treasurer Nat. Tyler Jr. reports: All the dividends paid by the company during the year 1917 were from net profits accumulated during the year.—V. 106, p. 196.

Semet-Solvay Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—Official statement in Jan. 1918 says: "The regular dividend of 2% and extra of 3% on the stock paid Feb. 20 1917 and the special dividend of 20% paid April 16 1917 were all declared from net profits accumulated in 1916. In addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2%, the directors have declared a dividend of 1 1/2%, payable in stock, the former being payable Feb. 15 to shareholders of record Jan. 31 and the latter Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 10.—V. 105, p. 1904, 1808.

Shattuck Arizona Copper Co.—Source of 1917 Divs.—A circular signed by Assistant Secretary Norman K. LaMond, Jan. 25 1918, says in substance: "In response to the many inquiries, it may be stated with reference to—

Dividends Paid in 1917—		Capital Distributions in 1917—	
No. Per Sh.	Pat. On Stk. of Rec'd.	No. Per Sh.	On Stk. of Rec'd.
18	50c. Jan. 20 Dec. 30 1916	1	75c. Jan. 20 Dec. 30 1916
19	50c. April 20 Mar. 31 1917	2	75c. April 20 Mar. 31 1917
20	50c. July 20 June 30 1917	3	75c. July 20 June 30 1917
21	50c. Oct. 20 Sept. 29 1917	4	75c. Oct. 20 Sept. 29 1917
22	25c. Jan. 19 Dec. 31 1917	5	25c. Jan. 19 Dec. 31 1917

that dividend No. 18 was paid from the earnings of 1916, and dividends Nos. 19, 20, 21 and 22 were paid from the earnings of 1917. Capital distributions No. 1 and 54.95% of No. 2 were paid from reserves for depletion of mines accumulated during 1916, and the balance of No. 2 and the whole of Nos. 3, 4 and 5 were paid from like reserves accumulated during 1917."—V. 106, p. 303.

Sinclair Gulf Corporation.—7 Months' Statement.—President H. F. Sinclair, at the annual meeting Jan. 16 1918, said in brief:

From the date of incorporation [Jan. 9 1917] until April 30, our activities were centered upon the work of placing under one control the various properties the subsidiary companies had acquired. These extended over a considerable territory and it required until April 30 to establish our present organization.

The combined earnings for the 7 months accrued to the corporation through the ownership of the stocks of subsidiary companies were as follows:

Gross earnings for the 7 months ending Nov. 30 1917	\$3,593,107
Reserve for taxes, \$422,731, interest on bonds \$374,691, total	797,422
Net income before provision for depreciation	\$2,795,685

The official circular also shows the comparative balance sheets of Nov. 30 1917 and May 1 1917.

From date of organization to Nov. 30, the subsidiaries produced 5,575,546 bbls. of crude oil; 2,112,495 bbls. were produced in Oklahoma and Texas and 3,463,051.48 bbls. in the Republic of Mexico. The producing subsidiaries are now interested in approximately 250 producing oil and gas wells, chiefly in the Oklahoma field, and in many very promising tracts of considerable size which will be tested out and developed as drilling operations progress.

We completed in December last a large installation in Cuba, and have purchased the land for the Houston refinery, which will be so constructed as to handle the heavy crudes of Texas and Mexico as well as the crudes from the lighter oil districts of Oklahoma. The refinery at New Orleans, La., is continuing to do a very good business. When our 8-inch pipe line from Oklahoma to Houston, Tex., and refinery at Houston, Tex., are completed the company will be able to compete successfully in the profitable Atlantic coast trade for petroleum products as well as in the export trade.

The geological work on the large concession in Costa Rica is about completed, and the geological survey in the Republic of Panama is progressing satisfactorily. Many structures have been discovered, justifying the drilling operations which will be started at once.

The corporation now has 2,040 shareholders. Owing to existing conditions brought on by the war, the corporation has not been as active in extending its drilling operations as would have been probable under normal circumstances. The interference with the usual routing of marine units and the difficulty of securing labor and material, brought about by the war, have, to a considerable extent, curtailed the earnings of your corporation. See also V. 106, p. 302.

Sinclair Oil & Refining Corporation.—Guaranty.—See Sinclair Refining Co. below.—V. 106, p. 303.

Sinclair Refining Co.—Offering of First Lien Equipment Notes.—Smith, Moore & Co., St. Louis, are offering at a price to yield 7% \$1,000,000 First Lien 6% Equipment gold

notes, dated Jan. 1 1918, due \$150,000 each July 1 1918, Jan. and July 1919, Jan. 1920 and \$200,000 July 1920 and Jan. 1 1921. Int. J. & J.

The notes are the direct obligation of the company and payment of principal and interest are guaranteed by the Sinclair Oil & Refining Corp. by endorsement on each note.

The issue secured by 900 new steel tank cars contracted for in the fall of 1916 at a cost of \$1,447,000; present market value estimated at \$3,000,000.

Singer Mfg. Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

Official circular Jan. 24 1918 says in substance: "The cash dividends paid during 1917 were all paid out of profits earned prior to Jan. 1 1917, and a sum in excess of the entire amount was earned in 1916. Earnings for 1917 were not taken into consideration in declaring such dividends. The stock dividend of \$12 a share declared July 19 1917, consisting of 2 1/2 shares of the Singer Mfg. Co., Ltd., stock on every share of this company's stock, was made out of undivided profits accumulated prior to March 1 1913 and \$4 80 per share was the value at which said stock of the Limited company was paid."—V. 105, p. 395.

Solar Refining Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

Secretary N. D. Keys writes: "Our 1917 dividends were earned in 1917."—V. 105, p. 2005.

South Pittsburgh Water Co.—1917 Dividends.—

An official circular says: "The semi-annual dividends of 2 1/2% each, paid Feb. 19 and Aug. 20 1917 upon the pref. stock (\$50 par value per share), and also the semi-annual dividends of 1 1/2% each, paid July 20 and Dec. 31 1917 upon the common stock (\$50 par value per share), were paid out of profits earned during the year 1917."—V. 101, p. 374.

Southern California Edison Co.—Earnings, &c.—

	—Month of December—		12 Months to Dec. 31,	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Gross earnings	\$572,387	\$695,612	\$7,382,337	\$8,102,500
Net earnings	\$305,057	\$393,418	\$4,447,694	\$4,804,755
Other income	115,100	19,202	870,136	226,339
Total income	\$420,158	\$412,631	\$5,317,830	\$5,031,094
Interest	216,317	177,752	2,424,057	2,284,496
Surplus	\$203,841	\$234,879	\$2,893,773	\$2,746,598

A telegram received by G. Ulbricht, N. Y., from Comptroller A. N. Kemp, under date of Jan. 29 1918, says: "Due to our agreement with the City of Los Angeles, which puts the municipality on a wholesale basis, gross revenue and operating expenses are up \$66,610 on account of increased fuel consumption brought about by increased power demand and shortage of water power. The company just completed the work of raising its Big Creek dams so as to increase its storage capacity by almost 60%. This will permit the storage of additional water to generate 126,000,000 kilowatt hours with an equivalent saving of 525,000 barrels of oil. The company's entire hydro-electric power including subsidiaries for the year was 644,585,000 kilowatt hours, which, if produced by an efficient modern steam plant, would have required 2,685,000 barrels of oil.

"Dividends during the year have been paid at the rate of 7% on first preferred and common stocks and 5% on second preferred stock. (The company declared on Jan. 29 its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to holders of record Jan. 31 1918.)

Power Contract.—

See San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co. above.—V. 106, p. 93.

Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.—Source 1917 Divs.—

W. S. Montgomery, Treasurer, March 1 1917 stated that the special dividend paid on that date was out of earnings made prior to March 1 1913.

Standard Milling Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

Treasurer Jos. A. Knox, in circular dated Jan. 31, says: "All the dividends paid on both the com. and the pref. stock in 1917 are to be deemed to have been paid from net profits accumulated in the calendar year 1917, according to the provisions of the War Revenue Act of Oct. 3 1917."—V. 105, p. 2005, 1904.

Standard Oil of Kansas.—Extra Dividend—1917 Divs.—

An extra dividend of \$3 per share has been declared on the \$2,000,000 stock in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$3, both payable Feb. 28 to holders of record Feb. 14. An extra of \$6 per share was declared in November last.

Secretary B. A. Warren in circular dated Jan. 15 says: "The dividend of \$5 per share paid Feb. 28 1917 was paid from the profits of 1916. The remaining dividends for 1917 were paid from the profits of 1917."—V. 105, p. 2005.

Standard Oil Co. (of Kentucky).—Source of 1917 Divs.—

Jos. C. Steidle, Sec. & Treas., on Jan. 24 wrote in substance: "The quarterly dividend paid Jan. 2 1917 was paid out of profits earned during the year 1916, but all other quarterly dividends paid during the year 1917 were paid out of 1917 profits.

"The special dividend paid May 1 1917, \$100 per share, was paid out of profits earned as follows: \$46 08 prior to Mar. 1 1913; \$10 56 Mar. 1 1913 to Dec. 31 1913; \$3 89 year 1914; \$20 49 year 1915; \$18 98 year 1916."—V. 104, p. 2250.

Standard Oil Co. of New York.—1917 Dividends.—

At the Treasurer's office on Jan. 30 the "Chronicle" was informed that the company is not making any statement regarding its 1917 dividends even to its own shareholders.

Purchase of 45% of Stock of Magnolia Petroleum Co.—

See that company above.—V. 105, p. 1715.

Standard Oil Co. (of Ohio).—1917 Dividends.—

A circular letter signed by Malcolm G. Vlas, Sec. & Treas., Jan. 24 says: "The resolutions of the company declaring dividends do not recite out of what year's earnings dividends are declared, the recital merely being that the same are declared 'out of the undivided earnings of the company.'

"The dividend which you received in the early part of January 1917, however, was declared in Dec. 1916. The checks were mailed on Jan. 2 1917, and undoubtedly no profits from the operation of the business in 1917 had accrued sufficient to pay the dividend in question on that date. Furthermore, this dividend was charged as of Dec. 31 1916. So far as it is possible to tell, therefore, the first dividend which you received in 1917 was declared and paid out of profits of the year 1916. The remaining three dividends paid in 1917, however, were declared and paid at a time when the current earnings of 1917 were more than sufficient to pay such dividends."—V. 105, p. 2372.

Swift & Company.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

An official circular dated Jan. 1 says: Dividend No. 122, paid Jan. 1 1917, was earned in the year 1916. Dividends Nos. 123, 124, 125 and 126, paid respectively April 1, July 1, Oct. 1 and Dec. 26 1917, as construed by the statute, are to be considered as disbursed out of 1917 earnings.—V. 106, p. 404, 202.

Tide Water Oil Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

Treasurer W. S. Benson in circular of Jan. 22 says: Dividend No. 178, paid Jan. 2 1917, was paid entirely out of profits accrued during the year 1916. Dividends No. 179, paid April 2 1917, No. 180, paid July 2 1917, No. 181, paid Oct. 1 1917, and No. 182, paid Dec. 29 1917, were paid entirely out of profits accrued during the year 1917.

If stock dividends issued in 1917 are held to be taxable income, your attention is directed to our circular to the stockholders, dated Mar. 13 1917, relative to the 10% stock dividend issued on that date, reading as follows: "This dividend was declared as to \$1,943,143 out of surplus earned and accumulated prior to Mar. 1 1913, and as to \$95,857 out of surplus earned and accumulated during the year 1916." These amounts are approximately 67% prior to Mar. 1 1913 and 33% for year 1916.—V. 105, p. 2372.

Tobacco Products Corp.—Acquisition.—

This company has acquired the business, &c., of the Falk Tobacco Co. with an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000. Pres. Albert Falk will operate the property as a subsidiary. A new plant at Richmond, Va., with a capacity of about 25,000,000 cigarettes daily has been purchased. See V. 105, p. 1216; V. 106, p. 404.

Union Bag & Paper Corp.—1917 Dividends.—

Secretary Charles B. Sanders Jan. 26 writes: "The dividends declared and paid in 1918 were from the surplus accumulated in 1916. The extra 2% dividend paid on Feb. 15 1917 was from the surplus accumulated in 1916. All other dividends declared and paid in 1917 were from the surplus accumulated in 1917."—V. 105, p. 196.

Union Tank Line Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

Treasurer Wm. M. Hutchinson in circular dated Jan. 23 1918 says: "Of the dividends paid in year 1917 by Union Tank Line Co., \$1,962 per share was paid from profits of year 1916. Balance of dividends from profits of year 1917."—V. 106, p. 197.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.—Dividend.—

The directors have declared a dividend of \$4 a share on the \$12,000,000 common stock for the first quarter of the current year, to be paid from the accumulated surplus as of Dec. 31. The dividend is payable Mar. 15 to stock of record Feb. 20.

On Aug. 2 1917 a cash div. of 16% was declared on common stock out of surplus accumulated prior to Dec. 31 1916 for the year 1916, to be paid on Oct. 1 1917 to holders of record on Aug. 20, and a div. of 16% for the year 1917, to be paid on Dec. 1 to holders of record on Oct. 20.—V. 106, p. 197, 93.

United States Cast Iron Pipe & F'dy. Co.—1917 Divs.—

A circular signed by E. F. Haughton Jan. 10 says: "The dividend of 5% declared Feb. 13 1917, payable 1 1/4% each on Mar. 15, June 15, Sept. 14 and Dec. 14 1917, was declared and paid from the profits accumulated in the calendar year 1916."—V. 105, p. 1904.

United States Steamship Co.—Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of 1/2 of 1% has been declared on the stock along with the regular bi-monthly 1% both payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 7. Similar amounts were paid in Jan. and Nov. last.—V. 105, p. 2549, 2190.

United States Steel Corp.—Earnings—Extra Dividend.—

See "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.—V. 106, p. 404, 303.

Vacuum Oil Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.—

Secretary W. M. Smith Jan. 28 writes: "Our 1917 dividends were declared on April 3 1917 and Sept. 18 1917, respectively; there was no declaration as to the period during which the profits or surplus to be distributed were accumulated, and the dividends were paid on May 15 and Oct. 29, respectively, out of cash on hand available for the purpose.

"However, as our records show that our undivided profits accumulated during the first three months of 1917 exceeded the dividend paid on May 15, and that the profits accumulated during the first six months of the year exceeded the total amount of the dividends declared and paid during the entire year as above specified, it seems clear that the entire amount of such dividends should be deemed to have been made from the undivided profits accumulated in the year 1917."—V. 105, p. 723.

Waltham Watch Co.—Payment of Notes.—

We are informed that the first installment of \$500,000 4 1/2% notes of the issue of \$2,000,000, due Feb. 1 1918, will be paid off at maturity on Feb. 1 at State Street Trust Co., Boston.—V. 104, p. 2349.

War Regulations.—Coal Situation.—

See general news in this and last week's issues.—V. 106, p. 404, 304.

Wells Fargo & Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—

A circular signed by Treas. B. H. River, dated Jan. 19 1918, says: "The dividends paid in 1917 are, under the provisions of the Income Tax Law, 'deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus,' which were as follows:

Semi-annual dividend declared Dec. 28 1916 and paid Jan. 20 1917, from earnings of the calendar year 1916.

Quarterly dividend declared paid Apr. 20 1917: \$1 4217 from 1917 earnings.

\$0.783 from surplus earnings accrued prior to Mar. 1 1913.

Quarterly dividends declared June 28 and Sept. 27 1917 and paid, respectively, July 20 and Oct. 20 1917, from 1917 earnings.

Special dividend declared Dec. 28 1916 and paid Jan. 20 1917, from surplus earnings accrued during the following periods: Prior to Mar. 1 1913, \$9.3611 per share; Mar. 1 to Dec. 31 1913, \$1.1999 per share; Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 1914, \$1.44 per share; Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 1915, \$8.7636 per share; Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 1916, \$12.5686 per share.—V. 105, p. 78.

West Penn Power Co.—New Collateral Gold Notes.—

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Halsey, Stuart & Co., and the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago are forming a syndicate to underwrite a new issue of \$1,500,000 Two-Year 7% Collateral gold notes, a public offering of which will be made in the near future.

The company supplies electricity for light and power to some 73 cities and towns in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The new issue is to provide funds to complete installation of power generating machinery at the company's new plant at Windsor, W. Va., and for other purposes. The notes will be secured by the pledge of \$2,250,000 par value West Penn Railways Co. First and Refunding Mfge. 6% gold bonds with the trustee, the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank.—V. 106, p. 304.

West Virginia Central Gas Co.—Rate Increases.—

The West Virginia P. S. Commission has allowed increases in gas rates of about 12 to 20% to this and other companies in Central West Virginia.—V. 93, p. 638.

Western Grocer Co., Chicago.—Earnings.—

Press reports show: Sales in 1917 increased \$3,366,086 over 1916. The company provided \$392,111 during the year for war taxes and employees bonus; distributed \$536,160 in cash dividends, and also paid a 16% dividend in stock last year.—V. 105, p. 723.

Weyman-Bruton Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.—

Secretary I. L. Elliott, in circular dated Jan. 19 1918, says in substance:

Preferred Dividends Paid in 1917		Common Dividends Paid in 1917.	
—When Earned.		—When Earned.	
Jan. 2 1917	1 1/4%	Jan. 2 '17	3 & 4%
April 2 1917	1 1/4%	March 1 1913	2.62% prior to
July 2 1917	1 1/4%	March 1 1913	4.38%—1916
Oct. 1 1917	1 1/4%	April 2 '17	3 & 2%
		July 2 '17	3 & 2%
		Oct. 1 '17	3 & 2%

To the extent of 2.62% the dividend of 3% and 4% paid Jan. 2 1917, on the common stock, represents the balance of the company's earnings accrued prior to Mar. 1 1913, after deducting the amount of such earnings previously declared in dividends as more particularly set forth in our circular letter of Feb. 17 1917. To the extent of this amount of 2.62% the dividends paid on the common stock Jan. 2 1917, have been definitely assigned by the board of directors to the earnings accrued prior to Mar. 1 1913 (and hence is not subject to surtax).

With respect to other dividends mentioned in the above statement, the earnings from which they were paid have not been assigned either by action of the board of directors or on the company's books, or otherwise, to any particular period of time; and the above statement as to the earning period to which they relate and the tax year by which their tax rate is to be governed is made only in view of Section 31 (b) of the Income Tax Act as amended Oct. 4 1917, which provides that dividends "shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus and shall constitute a part of the annual income of the distributee for the year in which received and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated, &c."—V. 105, p. 2280, 1004.

For Other Investment News, see page 509.

Reports and Documents.

THE PARAGON REFINING COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31 1917.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Toledo, Ohio, December 17 1917.

To the Stockholders of The Paragon Refining Company:

I submit herewith to the stockholders of The Paragon Refining Company my report for the year ending Oct. 31 1917.

As you are aware, The Paragon Refining Company commenced operations as of Nov. 1 1916, acquiring the whole of the net assets of its predecessor company of the same name, in consideration of the issue of \$1,500,000 par value of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock and \$3,500,000 par value of Common Stock, and the Company has now completed its first fiscal year.

RESULTS FROM OPERATION.

The net profits of the Company for the year ending Oct. 31 1917, after deducting all the expenses of the business and making adequate provision for depreciation and depletion of the properties and reserves for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes, have amounted to \$618,190 03, and dividends amounting to \$384,233 64 have been paid therefrom to the preferred and common stockholders of The Paragon Refining Company.

The investment of The Paragon Refining Company in the Paragon Oil Company was made in the latter part of March, 1917, and the profits of the Paragon Oil Company included in the following statement, cover only the seven months since that date. The Paragon Refining Company's proportion amounting to \$197,629 35. While the operations of the Paragon Oil Company have proved very profitable, it is felt that much greater benefits will be derived from this investment during the current and subsequent years, owing to the fuller development of the resources of the Paragon Oil Company and to economies in operation which are now being effected.

Furthermore, it is believed that the additional refinery capacity and the assurance of an adequate supply of crude oil subsequently referred to will materially increase the refinery profits.

In view of these facts and of the conservatism of the following statement of profits, the results of the operations for the first fiscal year of your company must be regarded as highly satisfactory.

Gross Income (including Net Profits of Paragon Oil Company and subsidiary companies).....	\$3,510,788 02
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Operating and General Expenses and Local Taxes (exclusive of Depreciation and Special Charges).....	2,070,443 45
Net Profits and Income from Operations.....	\$1,440,344 57
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Development Expenses, Including Losses Written Off.....	\$140,638 72
Reserves for Depreciation and Depletion of Properties.....	444,564 42
Reserves for Income and Excess Profits Taxes.....	117,033 25
	\$702,235 89
Net Profits and Income.....	\$738,108 68
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Proportion of Profits applicable to stocks of subsidiary companies in hands of public.....	119,918 65
Net Profits and Income accruing to stockholders of The Paragon Refining Company.....	\$618,190 03
Dividends paid or declared on Stock of The Paragon Refining Company:	
On Preferred Stock.....	\$136,062 50
On Common Stock.....	248,171 14
	\$384,233 64
Surplus, as per Balance Sheet attached.....	\$233,956 39

PURCHASE OF INTEREST IN PRODUCING COMPANY— PARAGON OIL COMPANY.

At the inception of the Company, the greatest problem before the Directors was the provision of a sufficient supply of crude oil to insure the operation of the refinery at its full capacity, and it is gratifying to be in a position to report that a satisfactory solution was found in acquiring in March, 1917, of an 80% interest in the Common Stock of the Paragon Oil Company, a Delaware corporation owning a large acreage of oil lands in Kansas and Oklahoma, both developed and undeveloped, with an average daily production of some 2,500 barrels. The capital stock of the Paragon Oil Company amounted to \$8,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 consisted of 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock and \$5,000,000 of Common Stock. The holding of The Paragon Refining Company comprising \$4,000,000 of the Common Stock was acquired for \$390,000 00 in cash and 7,500 shares of Preferred and 40,000 shares of Common Stock of The Paragon Refining Company.

Since March, 1917, the Paragon Oil Company has retired Preferred Stock of the par value of \$1,014,200 from the proceeds of sales of oil and other properties, and therefore had outstanding at Oct. 31 1917 \$1,985,800 of Preferred Stock and \$5,000,000 of Common Stock.

The acquiring of the interest in the Paragon Oil Company has not only insured an adequate supply of crude oil for the refinery, but has in itself proved very remunerative. The Paragon Refining Company's share of the net profits of

the Paragon Oil Company for the seven months ending Oct. 31 1917 (the period during which The Paragon Refining Company has been interested in the Paragon Oil Company) having, as previously stated, amounted to \$197,629 35.

REFINERY AND BRANCH PROPERTIES.

During the year, expenditures aggregating \$194,509 49 have been made on the refinery and branch properties, the principal outlays consisting of:

Three 55,000-bbl. steel storage tanks (two erected).....	\$53,675 00
One new steam still and condenser at Wax plant—	
Four crude stills, one steam still, condenser and concrete smokestack at refinery.....	48,583 00
Side track to car shop.....	1,300 00
Office building.....	16,957 00
Garage and car shop.....	8,225 00
Loading crane and bucket.....	9,000 00
Fencing in entire property.....	4,065 00
Addition to boiler house at wax plant.....	3,500 00
Blacksmith shop.....	994 00
New water pump.....	702 00
Miscellaneous construction items.....	47,508 49
Total.....	\$194,509 49

All of this construction has been paid for in full.

The changes and improvements made at the refinery have greatly increased its efficiency and the entire property is now in first-class condition and operating in a satisfactory manner.

During the coming year, additional expenditures will be necessary to increase the Company's own pipe line capacity to the refinery and to increase its present tank car equipment in order to facilitate the disposal of the refinery products at satisfactory prices.

Adequate provision for the depreciation of the buildings, plant and equipment and for the depletion of the producing properties, have been made during the year and written off the property accounts.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL STOCK.

The outstanding Capital Stock of The Paragon Refining Company has been increased during the year from \$5,000,000 to \$7,250,000; the increase of \$2,250,000 consisting of:

Preferred Stock—7,500 shares of \$100 each.....	\$750,000 00
Common Stock—60,000 shares of \$25 each.....	1,500,000 00
Together.....	\$2,250,000 00

Of the additional Common Stock, \$500,000 was sold for cash at par, while the balance of \$1,000,000 and the whole of the additional Preferred Stock, \$750,000, were issued as part of the consideration for the acquiring of the stock of the Paragon Oil Company.

GENERAL.

The Earning Statement and Consolidated Balance Sheet submitted herewith have been audited by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company, and show the financial position of The Paragon Refining Company and its subsidiary companies, on Oct. 31 1917. Attention is directed to their Certificate which accompanies this report.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the prospects for the coming year are bright and it is believed that the results will be satisfactory to the stockholders.

Respectfully submitted,
C. A. ULSH, President.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Union Trust Building

Detroit, December 17 1917.

To the Directors and Stockholders of The Paragon Refining Co.: We have examined the books and accounts of The Paragon Refining Company and the Paragon Oil Company, and returns from the subsidiary companies for the year ending Oct. 31 1917, and certify that the attached Consolidated Balance Sheet at that date is correctly prepared therefrom.

We have satisfied ourselves that only actual additions and extensions have been added to the Property Account during the period, and have ascertained that adequate provision has been made for Depreciation of Plant and Equipment and Depletion of Oil Deposits.

The Inventories of Crude Oil, Refinery Products and Miscellaneous Materials and Supplies, as shown by Inventories certified by the responsible officials, have been valued at or below cost.

The Cash and Securities owned have been verified by actual count or inspection, or by certificates obtained from the depositories, and we have satisfied ourselves that adequate provision has been made for Bad and Doubtful Accounts and for all ascertained Liabilities, including provisions for Income and Excess Profits Taxes. The item of Deferred Charges represents only prepaid expenses which are chargeable against future operations, and

We certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up and shows the true financial position of the Company on Oct. 31 1917, and the Net Profits for the year ending on that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Public Accountants.

THE PARAGON REFINING COMPANY, PARAGON OIL COMPANY
And Subsidiary Companies.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OCT. 31 1917.
ASSETS.

<i>Property Account—</i>	
Oil Lands, Leases, Wells, Buildings, Machinery, Tanks, Tank Cars, Pipe Lines and other Properties, including Organization and Good Will, less Depreciation written off.	\$8,876,677 76
<i>Current Assets—</i>	
Inventories at or below cost—	
Crude Oil and Refinery Products	\$917,550 93
Materials and Supplies	261,619 99
	\$1,179,200 92
Accounts and Notes Receivable	452,892 38
Ohio Municipal and United States Bonds	87,107 00
Cash in Banks and on Hand	398,214 38
	2,117,414 68
<i>Deferred Charges to Future Operations—</i>	
Prepaid Insurance Premiums and Taxes	27,947 35
	\$11,022,039 79

LIABILITIES.

<i>Capital Stock—</i>	
<i>Authorized—</i>	
Preferred—25,000 Shares of \$100 each	\$2,500,000 00
Common—200,000 Shares of \$25 each	5,000,000 00
	\$7,500,000 00
<i>Issued—</i>	
Preferred—22,500 Shares of \$100 each	\$2,250,000 00
Common—200,000 Shares of \$25 each	5,000,000 00
	\$7,250,000 00
<i>Capital Stock of Paragon Oil Company—</i>	
In hands of public at par, plus proportion of Surplus accruing thereto—	
Preferred	\$1,885,800 00
Common (Par Value \$1,000,000)	1,015,415 65
	3,001,215 65
Total Capital Liabilities	\$10,251,215 65
<i>Current Liabilities—</i>	
Accounts and Notes Payable, including Ac- crued Wages, Ac.	\$180,376 63
Reserves for Taxes	137,613 12
Dividends declared payable November, 1917	218,878 00
	536,867 75
<i>Surplus—</i>	
Net Profits and Income for the year ending Oct. 31 1917*	\$618,190 03
Deduct—Dividends paid and declared On Preferred Stock	\$136,062 50
On Common Stock	248,171 14
	384,233 64
	233,956 39
	\$11,022,039 79

* Includes proportion of Profits of Paragon Oil Company for seven months ending Oct. 31 1917 only, i. e., since date of acquisition by The Paragon Refining Company.

Western United Gas & Electric Co., Aurora, Ill.—
10mo. to Nov. 30 1917. 1916. 1917. 1916.
Gross earnings. \$1,457,128 \$1,300,437 Int. on bond debt. \$202,374 \$260,796
Net aft. taxes. \$621,147 \$561,188 Surplus. \$358,774 \$300,482
Howard, Simmonds, Armstrong & Co., of Aurora, Ill., are interested.—
V. 105, p. 2549.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Source of 1917 Divs.—
R. F. Dmyer, Sec., in a circular dated Jan. 21 1918 says: "The dividend of \$1 75 per share declared in Dec. 1916 and paid in Jan. 1917 was paid out of earnings accumulated prior to Oct. 31 1916, and that similar dividend paid in Apr. 1917 was paid out of earnings accumulated prior to Dec. 31 1916."—V. 105, p. 1718.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.—1917 Dividends.—
W. H. Jones, Asst. Sec., Jan. 17, writes: "All dividends declared during 1916 and 1917 were declared without reference in the resolutions to the period during which the profits may have accumulated, but are considered by us as having been declared out of current earnings. The dividends paid in Jan. 1917 were declared at directors' meeting held Dec. 20 1916."—V. 106, p. 304.

Wheeling Steel & Iron Co.—Stock Dividend.—
Press reports state that this company has declared a stock dividend of 25%.—V. 104, p. 2457.

White Motor Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—
An official circular dated Jan. 29 says: "Four dividends of \$1 per share each were paid during the year 1917 on the following dates: March 31, June 30, Sept. 29 and Dec. 31. The resolutions authorizing these dividends read that they be declared 'out of surplus.' Our statement of earnings for the year 1917 has not yet been audited, but it is probable that more than the amount paid in dividends in 1917 was earned during that year."
"Under Section 31 (b) of Section 1211 of the Act of Oct. 3 1917, amending Title 1 of the Act of Sept. 8 1916, any distribution to shareholders in 1917 or subsequent tax years shall be deemed to have been made from the most recently accumulated undivided profits or surplus. * * * and shall be taxed to the distributee at the rates prescribed by law for the years in which such profits or surplus were accumulated by the corporation."—
—V. 105, p. 723.

Willys-Overland Co., Toledo, O.—Source of 1917 Divs.—
F. K. Dolbeer, Treasurer, in letter to stockholders Feb. 1, says: "The following decision has been obtained from Washington: Dividends paid in 1917 will be deemed to represent a distribution of 1917 earnings to date of payment. Excess of distribution over the 1917 earnings to date of payment will be allocated to surplus on hand Dec. 31 1916."
"The proper allocation of dividends of this company is as follows: Preferred dividend paid Jan. 1 1917, common dividend paid in stock April 2 1917 and 59.41% of common dividend paid Feb. 1 1917, taxable at rate prescribed by law for 1916, all other dividend payments as prescribed by law for 1917."
"The profits of the Willys-Overland Co. in Jan. 1917 amounted to \$478,851 10. Dividend payment Feb. 1 1917 amounted to \$1,179,686 50, or 40.59% earned in 1917 and 59.41% from surplus 1916."—V. 106, p. 304.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.—1917 Divs.—
President C. Phillip Coleman in circular of Jan. 26 1918 says in substance: It is the judgment of the board of directors that dividends declared and paid as below mentioned were made from:
(a) Profits accumulated in the year 1916:
Dividend on Class A pref. stock declared Nov. 28 1916, paid Jan. 2 1917.
Dividend on Class A pref. stock declared Feb. 27 1917, paid Apr. 2 1917.
(b) Profits accumulated in the year 1917:
Dividends on Class A pref. stock: (1) declared May 22 1917, paid July 2 1917; (2) declared Aug. 28 1917, paid Oct. 1 1917.
Dividends on Class B pref. stock: (1) declared June 15 1917, paid July 2 1917; (2) declared Aug. 28 1917, paid Oct. 1 1917.—V. 106, p. 93.

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—
J. B. Milliken, Treas., in a circular dated Jan. 18 1918 says: "The dividend of 1 1/4% paid Jan. 2 1917 was paid out of earnings for the year 1916. The remaining dividends paid during the year 1917, amounting to 17 1/4%, were all paid out of the earnings for 1917."—V. 106, p. 404.

Zenith Furnace Co., Duluth, Minn.—1917 Dividends.—
C. W. Andrews, Treas., in statement to stockholders Jan. 10, says: "The quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% and extra of 5% paid Jan. 15 1917 and quar. 1 1/4% and extra 1 1/4% paid April 15 1917 were all paid out of undivided profits accumulated in 1916."—V. 80, p. 1062.

The Commercial Times

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, Feb. 1 1918.

Wholesale business is good in many sections and retail trade fair, but cold weather and storms with snow and sleet have continued to hamper business in many sections. Floods are already reported in Illinois and Kentucky. Car congestion is still a serious drawback to trade and the great industries of the country. But determined efforts are being made to relieve it and it will be strange if they are not successful within a reasonable space of time. The remarkable severity of the winter is attracting general attention. It has but little relaxed. Pennsylvania and the Middle West have had one of the worst snow blockades of the past two months which is saying considerable. It has greatly hampered iron and steel works. In Western Pennsylvania heavy snow on the 28th inst. stopped all railroad traffic. It took 24 hours to extricate trains climbing over the Allegheny mountains. Big storms and very cold weather have largely defeated plans for breaking the freight blockade. Scarcity of cars is still a serious drawback. Nowhere else is it more keenly felt than in the iron and steel business. Meanwhile people are called upon to economize in the use of fuel and food. East of the Miss. all manufacturing establishments are closed on Mondays. Even office buildings have only enough heat to prevent pipes from freezing. Most retail stores are closed on such days. Every effort is to be made to ship at least 75,000,000 bushels of wheat to the Allies, although our export surplus of wheat is exhausted. Such a vast quantity can only be supplied by the exercise of severe economy in the use of wheat in this country. We have now two wheatless days, Monday and Wednesday, one meatless day, Tuesday, two porkless days, Thursday and Saturday, and there is to be a voluntary reduction in the use of sugar in households of 10%. It is calculated that the use of the "Victory Bread" will cause a reduction of 100,000,000 lbs. of sugar and 100,000,000 pounds of lard, to say nothing of 36,000,000 bushels of flour, on bread alone exclusive of the saving on rolls, cake, pastry, &c. Almost all products are scarce and high prices are inevitable. Not only are Americans economizing on fuel and food, but the Government also urges economy in clothing, wool and other articles. New enterprises must halt. The Government wants investment money in order to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. Naturally, building suffers. Luxuries and non-essentials generally are gradually being relegated to the background. The automobile trade is not as active as it was before the war, though the jam of automobiles on Fifth Avenue of an afternoon at 42d St. still excites the wonder of the foreigner knowing the scarcity of cars in Europe. Meanwhile the coal scarcity affects not only trade, but households, in New York and elsewhere. Much suffering exists among the poorer portion of the population. The cost of living is very high. The fear is that it may further increase in at least some directions. High prices, undoubtedly, affect retail trade. The boot and shoe trade is inactive, despite the severe weather in the East as well as the West and the South. Collections are not so prompt. This is a result of greater caution in buying and of the railroad congestion. Dry goods sales have decreased. Flour mills are not so busy. They cannot get sufficient wheat. There is more grinding, however, of rye, barley and oats. The production of corn products also seems likely to increase from enforced economy in the use of wheat. Closing on heatless Mondays is a loss to considerable of the population, even if some public-spirited firms are making it good. Banks are noticeably more cautious in granting credit. The business of the country is still largely monopolized by war orders. This, it is inferred, must inevitably cut down civilian business in very many directions. In fact, it has already. On the other hand, it is hoped that the coal shortage and car congestion will soon be relieved. Some kinds of foodstuffs are cheaper, even if this does not include meat. And business failures are light. In January they were the smallest for over ten years.

LARD higher; prime Western, 26@26.10c.; refined to the Continent, 27c.; South America, 27.25c.; Brazil, 28.25c. Futures advanced on decreased hog receipts and higher prices at Chicago. Trading in lard has increased and at times prices have risen rather sharply. The use of "Victory bread," it is estimated, will lessen the lard consumption 100,000,000 pounds annually. To-day prices advanced. They are higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
January delivery—cts.	24.75	24.80	25.02	25.45	25.95	
May delivery	25.05	25.05	25.22	25.50	25.40	25.52

PORK higher; mess, \$50 50@51; clear, \$50@56. Beef products, steady, mess, \$31@32; extra India mess, \$52@54. Cut meats higher; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 25 1/2c.; pickled bellies, 30c. In Liverpool the general conditions are unchanged, with supplies moderate and consumption exceeding arrivals, despite the economy in usage. American hog receipts are larger and stocks are good, but a large portion of these are already owned by Allied interests and awaiting shipment. Tonnage is increasing and therefore increased clearances can be expected. It is believed that the arrivals at the United Kingdom ports this week will be

larger. Argentine offerings are good. American holders are reserved. To-day pork was higher, ending at \$46 77 for May, which is higher for the week. Butter, creamery, 52@52½c. Cheese, State, 26c. Eggs, fresh, 65c.

COFFEE easier; No. 7 Rio, 8¾c.; No. 4 Santos, 10¾c.; fair to good Cuenta, 11½@12½c. Futures declined early, partly owing to the suspension of imports by the French Government; also, Santos clearances have increased. Brazil quotations, too, have at times shown weakness. And there has been less peace talk. Supplies are plentiful. Some fear that the French deal with Brazil has fallen through. Meanwhile Santos stock is 3,680,000 bags, against 3,080,000 a year ago; that of Rio 544,000, against 216,000 at this time last year. The total in sight for this country is 2,487,986, against 2,354,021 bags a year ago. Yet early in the week prices were at the highest level since the early days of the war on big buying by Western interests and more or less peace talk. Peace talk has since subsided, however. A membership in the Coffee & Sugar Exchange sold the other day at \$4,800, an advance during January of \$1,750. Today prices suddenly fell 60 to 70 points on talk of the Government stopping speculation in coffee and heavy liquidation. Wall Street, the West and the cotton trade sold.

February cts 7.90@7.95 June cts 8.43@8.45 September cts 8.74@8.75
 March " 8.07@8.09 July " 8.53@8.55 October " 8.80@8.81
 April " 8.20@8.22 August " 8.63@8.65 November " 8.87@8.88
 May " 8.33@8.35 December " 8.94@8.95

SUGAR firm; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 6.005c.; granulated, 7.45c. There is little improvement in the sugar situation so far as supplies of raw and refined are concerned in this country. Receipts at Cuban ports increase. The trouble is that Cuban exports have fallen off sharply. Last week Cuban ports received 112,111 tons, or 9,000 tons more than in the previous week and 4,100 tons more than in the same week last year, but the exports were only 21,457 tons, as against 35,733 tons in the previous week and 37,141 tons the week before. Yet Cuban stocks have risen to 258,649, an increase within a week of 90,654 tons. This is nearly 115,000 tons larger than a year ago and 50,000 tons larger than at this time in 1916. If tonnage and plenty of coal could be had at Cuban ports it would simplify matters wonderfully. The "Victory bread" plan, it is said, will save the use of 100,000,000 pounds of sugar per annum. The Committee reported purchases of 20,000 bags Cuba immediate loading at 4.985 cts. e. i. f. It was said that the Shipping Board would be able to furnish vessels for shipment during February of 50,000 tons of Porto Rico sugar and 200,000 tons of Cuba. Some believe that the sugar shortage has seen its worst and that the tendency is towards a return to normal conditions.

OILS.—Linsed steady; city, raw, American seed, \$1 30 @ \$1 31; Calcutta, \$1 40. Lard, prime, \$2 30 @ \$2 35. Coconut, Cochin, 21 @ 22c. Ceylon, 18¼ @ 18½c. Soya bean, 18½ @ 18¾c. Palm, Lagos, 32c. Spirits of turpentine, 47½ @ 48c. Strained rosin, common to good, \$7. Cottonseed oil closed lower on the spot at 20.25c. Prime crude, Southeast, 17.50c. Turpentine has now been placed under Government control in England. Licenses are required for all dealings exceeding an aggregate of five gallons during any one calendar month. The order covers all substitutes capable of being used as a substitute for spirits of turpentine, except spirit and benzene. Closing prices for refined for future delivery are as follows:

February...20.25@ ---- | March...20.30@ ---- | May.....20.30@20.50
 April.....@20.50

PETROLEUM firm; refined in barrels, \$12 50 @ \$13 50 bulk, \$6 50 @ \$7 50; cases, \$16 75 @ \$17 75. Naphtha, 73 to 76 degrees, in 100-gallon drums and over, 54¾c. Gasoline firm; motor gasoline, in steel barrels, to garages, 24c.; to consumers 26c. Gasoline, gas machine, steel, 41c.; 72 to 76 degrees, 38c. The exports have been an important factor. The total for December was 299,432,382 gallons, as against 228,735,375 gallons in November and 214,511,905 gallons for December 1916. The December total exports make a new high record. Not only has the severity of the winter hindered operations in the Eastern fields, but a shortage of gas necessary to sustain the output of pumper wells has been reported. Priority of tank cars has been asked of Director-General McAdoo by the Petroleum War Service Committee. Closing prices were as follows:

Pennsylvania dark \$3 75 North Lima.....\$2 08 Illinois, above 30
 Cabell.....2 72 South Lima.....2 08 degrees.....\$2 12
 Mercer black.....2 23 Indiana.....2 13 Kansas and Okla-
 Crichton.....1 50 Princeton.....2 13 home.....2 00
 Corning.....2 80 Somerset, 32 deg.....2 55 Caddo, La., light.....2 00
 Wooster.....2 38 Bagland.....1 20 Caddo, La., heavy.....1 00
 Thrall.....2 00 Electra.....2 00 Canada.....2 45
 Strawn.....2 00 Moran.....2 00 Headton.....1 20
 De Soto.....1 00 Plymouth.....2 03 Henrietta.....2 00

TOBACCO has continued very firm with a steady demand. Prices are at new high levels. Some 1,200 cases of Wisconsin 1916 crop have latterly been sold, it is stated, at 45 cents market weight as it stands. And progress is said to have been made in negotiations looking to the bringing from Holland of about 24,000 bales of Sumatra, 1917 crop, to New York. No official announcement has yet been made, however. There will be, if negotiations reach a stage to justify it. Havana is in brisk demand and firm. The new crop in Cuba is said to be looking pretty well, only in needs rain in some sections. According to the Department of Commerce, the aggregate amount of leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers on Jan. 1 1918 was 1,176,234,657 lbs. Chewing tobacco, snuff and export types total 893,-

404,555 lbs.; import types, 59,397,226 lbs. The total on Jan. 1 includes 1,036,436,656 lbs. of unstemmed and 139,-798,001 lbs. of stemmed leaf tobacco.

COPPER continues at 23½c. Producers are holding off until Government needs are fully known. Distribution has been delayed in transit. So far no shortage has been reported and none is expected. Lead easier on the spot at 6¾@7¼c., owing to recent arrivals at New York. Tin here has been commandeered by the Government. There is still no spot tin for sale. Recent arrivals amounted to 655 tons. Chinese tin for immediate shipment from London can be had at 70c. Total stocks, 1,720 tons; afloat, 5,300 tons. Spelter quiet on the spot at 8@8½c. On the 30th inst. an agreement was reached between the Government and producers for grade "A" at 12c. Intermediate grades and prime Western will be allowed to take their chances in the open market.

PIG IRON situation shows no improvement. The lack of coke is still a great trouble. Furnaces continue to bank their fires. They run only on days when they happen to have coke. Low grade phosphorus pig iron is scarce. Low grade ores from Chile, Spain and Sweden are not arriving. From Lake Superior very little is being received.

STEEL is still in sharp demand. The output of structural steel is increasing. The labor situation is better. At the same time, however, the steel and iron works of Pennsylvania and all the Middle West are badly hampered by snow blockades. Chicago is slowly recovering from the shutdown, due to storms. Pennsylvania and Central Western blast furnaces and steel works are operating on a basis of 50 to 75% of their capacity. Freight blockades are still a serious drawback, but with better weather the situation will no doubt rapidly improve.

COTTON.

Friday Night, Feb. 1 1918.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 122,001 bales, against 114,224 bales last week and 130,483 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1917 4,086,578 bales, against 5,212,363 bales for the same period of 1916-17, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1917 of 1,125,785 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	5,558	4,836	6,380	5,282	2,653	3,474	28,183
Texas City	---	---	---	---	---	6,716	6,716
Port Arthur	---	---	---	---	---	---	487
Aran. Pass. &c.	---	---	---	---	---	---	57,935
New Orleans	5,963	11,524	12,862	10,196	14,622	2,768	60
Mobile	15	---	---	12	31	2	---
Pensacola	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200
Jacksonville	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,669
Savannah	952	2,206	2,583	1,657	1,260	---	4,000
Brunswick	---	---	---	---	---	---	624
Charleston	230	356	418	115	26	---	1,184
Wilmington	100	58	378	53	---	---	514
Norfolk	356	---	1,351	694	704	---	264
N'port News, &c.	---	---	---	---	---	---	266
New York	200	145	---	---	---	---	130
Boston	---	244	486	620	528	---	923
Baltimore	---	---	---	---	---	---	65
Philadelphia	---	65	---	---	---	---	---
Totals this week	13,374	19,434	24,458	18,629	19,885	26,221	122,001

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1917 and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Feb. 1.	1917-18.		1916-17.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1917.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1916.	1918.	1917.
Galveston	28,183	1,252,658	57,730	2,061,814	275,976	307,724
Texas City	6,716	47,318	---	226,478	35,361	38,013
Port Arthur	---	5,492	---	29,550	---	---
Aranas Pass, &c.	487	17,363	1,748	50,746	---	---
New Orleans	57,935	1,036,425	11,850	1,117,246	416,305	447,810
Mobile	60	67,507	1,828	82,223	9,350	11,005
Pensacola	---	20,707	526	31,381	---	---
Jacksonville	1,200	35,850	---	43,285	16,000	5,668
Savannah	12,327	778,554	5,900	737,032	247,340	178,825
Brunswick	4,000	110,400	5,000	88,500	18,000	15,000
Charleston	1,769	177,307	1,436	139,271	58,880	59,531
Wilmington	1,773	66,415	359	80,422	41,696	51,540
Norfolk	3,680	217,248	4,362	381,018	84,390	98,104
N'port News, &c.	264	4,469	---	10,338	---	---
New York	611	104,386	388	31,864	138,215	151,916
Boston	2,008	80,764	1,851	61,619	19,425	12,168
Baltimore	923	61,135	2,579	37,118	27,382	9,780
Philadelphia	65	3,520	476	2,158	4,917	3,838
Totals	122,001	4,086,578	96,530	5,212,363	1,393,327	1,390,858

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Galveston	28,183	57,730	51,505	153,776	98,635	71,744
Texas City, &c.	7,203	1,448	20,427	47,467	30,987	21,269
New Orleans	57,935	11,850	25,616	56,448	56,645	16,138
Mobile	60	1,828	4,626	6,964	3,725	2,156
Savannah	12,327	5,900	25,007	84,855	22,548	12,655
Brunswick	4,000	5,000	3,000	9,000	4,700	3,600
Charleston, &c.	1,769	1,436	2,160	9,728	3,101	1,051
Wilmington	1,773	356	759	9,102	4,468	2,778
Norfolk	3,680	4,362	13,446	17,178	14,230	6,923
N'port N., &c.	264	---	862	2,084	3,208	3,447
All others	4,807	5,820	20,604	14,988	3,846	1,668
Total this wk.	122,001	96,530	167,472	419,923	246,093	133,427
Since Aug. 1.	4,086,578	5,212,363	4,842,438	6,721,711	8,446,093	8,076,670

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 81,957 bales, of which 24,902 were to Great Britain,

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below.

Towns.	Movement to February 1 1918.			Movement to February 2 1917.		
	Receipts.		Stocks. Feb. 1.	Receipts.		Stocks. Feb. 2.
	Week.	Season.		Week.	Season.	
Ala., Eufaula.....	34	4,004	2,721	5	9,321	9,163
Montgomery.....	795	46,691	14,008	323	37,841	459
Selma.....	55	33,217	73	2,184	17	20,696
Ark., Helena.....	800	32,202	600	13,578	2,177	54,724
Little Rock.....	5,003	165,763	2,287	67,716	2,048	107,733
Pine Bluff.....	3,132	108,736	500	68,132	600	117,358
Cal., Albany.....	12	12,187	63	3,109	18	18,069
Athens.....	950	98,895	1,382	33,823	250	92,191
Atlanta.....	7,933	237,029	9,448	49,520	3,304	246,172
Augusta.....	4,242	390,889	176,767	3,019	324,691	10,754
Columbus.....	700	29,083	200	10,000	596	58,334
Macon.....	1,891	133,422	1,386	25,912	1,972	130,208
Rome.....	506	45,801	551	15,872	805	50,647
La., Shreveport.....	3,047	177,356	2,634	49,274	783	133,393
Miss., Columbus.....	100	9,110	400	2,236	6	5,151
Clarksdale.....	600	93,294	800	32,000	200	54,213
Greenwood.....	960	111,084	60	32,710	1,234	100,498
Meridian.....	781	37,146	1,333	11,282	381	17,360
Natchez.....	300	44,338	400	9,715	59	33,924
Vicksburg.....	420	18,680	578	6,302	12	14,355
Yazoo City.....	163	34,824	9	15,634	---	18,989
Mo., St. Louis.....	12,177	658,512	12,277	20,500	17,570	755,431
N.C., Gr'nsboro.....	700	22,830	400	5,200	563	52,513
Raleigh.....	149	6,498	150	227	184	8,998
O., Cincinnati.....	3,183	86,911	3,005	31,861	1,776	154,641
Okl., Ardmore.....	---	13,750	---	4,500	67	80,843
Chickasha.....	---	45,669	---	11,176	944	65,303
Hugo.....	1,004	26,751	35	4,896	75	24,849
Oklahoma.....	700	36,209	600	7,933	1,099	33,156
S.C., Greenville.....	1,500	71,712	2,000	15,500	1,370	103,329
Greenwood.....	---	11,641	---	5,628	---	16,291
Tenn., Memphis.....	18,743	775,153	22,282	233,818	25,654	976,975
Nashville.....	---	1,217	---	969	61	204
Tex., Abilene.....	100	23,719	200	1,200	60	56,921
Brenham.....	81	18,531	---	881	20	23,649
Clarksville.....	1,549	47,892	2,157	9,673	311	41,168
Dallas.....	3,472	109,478	3,880	18,251	4,900	94,684
Honey Grove.....	720	32,969	974	10,447	77	39,104
Houston.....	39,081	1,585,614	34,367	226,128	29,598	2,127,511
Paris.....	4,135	80,559	3,398	11,544	1,041	115,031
San Antonio.....	582	23,053	527	1,503	306	41,076
Total, 41 towns	119,660	5,578,839	111,277	3,183,330	102,985	6,514,940

* Last year's figures are for Greenville.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 8,383 bales and are to-night 110,542 bales less than at the same time last year. The receipts at all towns have been 00,000 bales more than the same week last year.

OVERLAND MOVEMENT FOR THE WEEK AND SINCE AUG. 1.—We give below a statement showing the overland movement for the week and since Aug. 1, as made up from telegraphic reports Friday night. The results for the week and since Aug. 1 in the last two years are as follows:

Feb. 1.	—1917-18—		—1916-17—	
	Shipped—	Since Aug. 1.	Shipped—	Since Aug. 1.
Via St. Louis.....	12,277	647,365	17,609	6736,407
Via Mounds, &c.....	1,828	295,334	3,721	198,155
Via Rock Island.....	385	5,605	---	5,150
Via Louisville.....	2,197	56,808	2,744	86,278
Via Cincinnati.....	600	31,381	2,213	68,402
Via Virginia points.....	1,487	155,673	3,761	87,992
Via other routes, &c.....	19,843	403,248	18,436	554,909
Total gross overland.....	38,617	1,595,414	8,531	1,736,883
Deduct shipments.....	---	---	---	---
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.....	3,607	249,805	5,294	132,759
Between interior towns.....	1,097	56,471	2,714	79,510
Inland, &c., from South.....	28,804	466,717	8,415	213,123
Total to be deducted.....	33,508	772,993	16,423	425,392
Leaving total net overland*.....	5,109	822,421	32,108	1,311,491

* Including movement by rail to Canada. a Revised.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 5,109 bales, against 32,108 bales for the week last year, and that for the season to date the aggregate net overland exhibits a decrease from a year ago of 489,070 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	—1917-18—		—1916-17—	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to Feb. 1.....	122,001	4,086,578	96,530	5,212,363
Net overland to Feb. 1.....	5,109	822,421	32,108	1,311,471
Southern consumption to Feb. 1.*.....	70,000	2,199,000	80,000	2,111,000
Total marketed.....	197,110	7,107,999	208,638	8,634,854
Interior stocks in excess.....	5,383	963,388	---	804,054
Came into sight during week.....	205,493	---	178,430	---
Total in sight Feb. 1.....	---	8,071,387	---	9,438,908
North, spinners' takings to Feb. 1.....	45,054	1,470,090	44,534	1,894,026

a Decrease during week. * These figures are consumption, takings not being available.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week—	Bales.	Since Aug. 1—	Bales.
1916—Feb. 3.....	203,957	1915-16—Feb. 3.....	8,420,495
1915—Feb. 5.....	473,807	1914-15—Feb. 5.....	10,198,985
1914—Feb. 6.....	284,638	1913-14—Feb. 6.....	11,774,436

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.—The highest, lowest and closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Jan. 26.	Monday, Jan. 28.	Tuesday, Jan. 29.	Wed. day, Jan. 30.	Thurs. day, Jan. 31.	Friday, Feb. 1.
February.....	29.53	---	29.50	29.62	29.70	29.32
March.....	29.03-05	---	29.00-02	29.12-16	29.20-22	28.82-84
May.....	28.71-76	HOLI-DAY.	28.67-69	28.74-76	28.73-76	28.32-37
July.....	28.42-46	---	28.37-39	28.43-45	28.40-42	27.93-98
October.....	27.15-17	---	27.00-01	27.06-07	26.94	26.53-54
December.....	27.00-03	---	26.85	26.91-92	26.79-83	26.38-41
Tone—	Steady	---	Quiet	Quiet	Steady	Quiet
Spot.....	Steady	---	Firm	Steady	Bar. 8'dy	Steady
Options.....	Steady	---	---	---	---	---

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Jan. 26.	Monday, Jan. 28.	Tuesday, Jan. 29.	Wed. day, Jan. 30.	Thurs. day, Jan. 31.	Friday, Feb. 1.	Week.
February.....	---	---	---	30.50	30.32-45	---	30.32-50
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	30.21	---	30.12	30.25	30.12	29.86	---
March.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	30.15-50	---	29.95-35	30.23-53	30.34-62	29.85-42	29.85-62
April.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	29.91	---	29.81	29.85	29.85	29.43	---
May.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	29.65-30	---	29.45-80	29.68-02	29.70-98	29.25-83	29.25-03
June.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	29.83-85	HOLI-DAY.	29.73-74	29.77-78	29.77-79	29.35-38	---
July.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	29.65	---	29.55	29.53	29.55	29.11	29.57
August.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	29.30-72	---	29.05-41	29.29-62	29.27-52	28.82-30	28.82-72
September.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	29.47-49	---	29.37-40	29.35-36	29.33-34	28.89-91	---
October.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	29.33	---	28.95-08	---	---	---	28.95-33
November.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	29.32-33	---	29.17	29.15	29.12	28.67	---
December.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	28.04-36	---	27.80-05	27.98-24	27.85-17	27.45-92	27.45-36
January.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	28.14-15	---	28.03-04	28.03-05	27.90-91	27.54-56	---
February.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	28.12	---	27.65-80	27.75-00	27.65-76	27.28-73	27.28-00
March.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Range.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Closing.....	27.90-93	---	27.82-84	27.80-82	27.67-69	27.30	---

QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations of middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week.

Week ending Feb. 1.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—				
	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed. day	Thurs. day, Friday.
Galveston.....	31.10	---	30.90	30.90	30.90
New Orleans.....	30.87	---	30.87	30.50	30.50
Mobile.....	30.88	---	30.88	30.88	30.50
Savannah.....	31.14	---	31.14	31.14	31.14
Charleston.....	31	---	31	31	31
Wilmington.....	30	HOLI-DAY.	29.14	30	---
Norfolk.....	30	---	29.75	30	30
Baltimore.....	30 1/2	---	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Philadelphia.....	31.85	---	31.75	31.30	30 1/2
Augusta.....	31	---	30.75	30.75	31.90
Memphis.....	31.25	---	31.25	30.75	30.75
Dallas.....	31.25	---	30.25	30.25	31.25
Houston.....	30.50	---	30.65	30.50	30.50
Little Rock.....	31	---	31	31	30.75

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegraphic reports from the South this evening indicate that rain has fallen in most sections during the week, but that in Texas the precipitation, on the whole, has been extremely light. Temperature has been higher as a rule.

Galveston, Tex.—There has been rain on two days of the week, the rainfall being twenty-four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 51, highest 64 and lowest 38.

Abilene, Tex.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 42, the highest being 74 and the lowest 10.

Brownsville, Tex.—There has been rain on two days during the week, to the extent of four hundredths of an inch and snow is now falling. The thermometer has averaged 58, ranging from 34 to 82.

Dallas, Tex.—It has rained on two days of the week, the precipitation being three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 12 to 75, averaging 44.

Fort Worth, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. Average thermometer 46, highest 76 and lowest 16.

Palestine, Tex.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 47, the highest being 76 and the lowest 18.

San Antonio, Tex.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the precipitation being two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 54, ranging from 24 to 84.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1917-18.		1916-17.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply Jan. 25	4,689,758	2,814,776	5,585,150	3,198,251
Visible supply Aug. 1	205,493	8,071,387	178,430	9,488,908
American in sight to Feb. 1	555,000	740,000	69,000	1,147,000
Bombay receipts to Jan. 31	61,000	50,000	4,000	149,000
Other India shlp'mts to Jan. 31	613,000	620,000	11,000	557,000
Alexandria receipts to Jan. 30	66,000	78,000	2,000	78,000
Other supply to Jan. 30 *				
Total supply	4,970,251	12,374,163	5,849,580	14,618,159
Deduct—				
Visible supply Feb. 1	4,680,657	4,680,657	5,570,591	5,570,591
Total takings to Feb. 1, a	289,594	7,693,506	278,989	9,047,568
Of which American	214,594	6,202,506	231,989	7,289,568
Of which other	75,000	1,491,000	47,000	1,758,000

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 2,199,000 bales in 1917-18 and 2,111,000 bales in 1916-17—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 5,494,506 bales in 1917-18 and 6,936,568 bales in 1916-17, of which 4,003,506 bales and 5,178,568 bales American. b Estimated.

BOMBAY COTTON MOVEMENT.

Jan. 10. Receipts at—	1917-18.		1916-17.		1915-16.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Bombay	45,000	610,000	67,000	912,000	131,000	1,134,000

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Alexandria, Egypt, January 9.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
Receipts (cantars)—			
This week	161,575	62,162	156,986
Since Aug. 1	3,941,133	3,935,300	3,308,956

Exports (bales)—	1917-18.		1916-17.		1915-16.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
To Liverpool	16,176	159,751	10,287	132,074	4,139	120,235
To Manchester	5,916	44,569	—	83,092	9,834	65,948
To Continent and India	—	42,203	7,169	67,761	731	71,137
To America	—	13,530	7,658	68,796	3,602	94,944
Total exports	22,092	260,053	25,114	351,713	18,366	352,264

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our cable from Manchester states that American yarns are wanted by France. Cloth manufacturing is hampered but producers are fully engaged. We give prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1917-18.				1916-17.			
	32s Cop Twist.	8 1/4 lbs. Strtings, common to finest.	Cot'n Mid. Up's.		32s Cop Twist.	8 1/4 lbs. Strtings, common to finest.	Cot'n Mid. Up's.	
Dec 14	37 3/4 @ 30	17 5 @ 24 3	22 31 17 1/2 @	18 1/4 9 6 @ 12 1 1/2	11 00			
21	38 @ 30 1/2	17 9 @ 24 5	22 31 18 1/2 @	17 1/2 9 4 1/2 @ 11 10 1/2	10 09			
28	38 1/2 @ 30 1/2	17 10 1/2 @ 24 9	22 28 18 1/2 @	17 1/2 9 4 1/2 @ 11 10 1/2	10 33			
Jan 4	39 @ 40 1/2	18 4 1/2 @ 25 9	23 10 18 1/2 @	17 1/2 9 5 1/2 @ 11 10 1/2	10 96			
11	39 @ 40 1/2	18 4 1/2 @ 25 9	23 53 17 1/2 @	18 1/2 9 4 1/2 @ 11 10 1/2	11 11			
18	39 @ 40 1/2	18 4 1/2 @ 25 9	23 25 18 1/2 @	17 1/2 9 4 @ 12 1 1/2	10 94			
25	38 1/2 @ 40	18 4 1/2 @ 25 9	23 36 18 1/2 @	17 1/2 9 4 @ 12 0	10 91			
Feb 1	38 1/2 @ 40	18 4 1/2 @ 25 9	23 15 16 1/2 @	17 1/2 9 4 @ 12 0	10 33			

SHIPPING NEWS.—In harmony with the desire of the Government to observe secrecy as to the destination of cotton leaving United States ports, our usual details of shipments are suspended until further notice.

COTTON FREIGHTS.—Quotations discontinued for the duration of the war.

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Jan. 11.	Jan. 18.	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1.
Sales of the week	14,000	13,000	11,000	7,000
Of which speculators took	—	—	—	—
Of which exporters took	—	—	—	—
Sales, American	8,000	8,000	8,000	5,000
Actual export	—	—	—	—
Forwarded	78,000	81,000	64,000	62,000
Total stock	471,000	441,000	416,000	456,000
Of which American	307,000	274,000	284,000	280,000
Total imports of the week	35,000	50,000	39,000	103,000
Of which American	62,000	13,000	37,000	—
Amount afloat	260,000	292,000	285,000	—
Of which American	121,000	168,000	158,000	—

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

	Spt.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12:15 P. M.		Dull.	Dull.	Dull.	Dull.	Dull.	Dull.
Mid. Up's		23.21	23.21	23.11	23.15	23.16	
Good Mid. Uplands		HOLIDAY	23.73	23.64	23.66	23.66	
Sales		2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	
Futures, Market opened			Quiet unch. to 2 pts. decline.	Steady 6 @ 3 pts. advance.	Steady 2 @ 4 pts. advance.	Steady 4 @ 7 pts. decline.	Easy 14 @ 49 pts. decline.
Market, 4 P. M.			Quiet unch. to 34 pts. dec. on new 15 pts. on old, dec. on old.	Barely sec. to 4 pts. adv. on new 10 pts. on old, dec. on old.	Quiet 5 @ 9 pts. adv. on new unch. on old.	Quiet 2 pts. dec. to 7 pts. new adv. on new and 24 pts. adv. on old.	Easy dec. on new 30 pts. on old.

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below.

The prices are given in pence and 100ths. Thus, 23 68 means 23 68-100d.

Jan. 26 to Feb. 1.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/2 p.m.	12 3/4 p.m.	1 p.m.	12 1/4 p.m.	12 1/2 p.m.
New Contr't	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
January	23 66	65	66	56	63	64
February	28	29	19	23	28	43
March	22 85	80	86	73	83	82
April	45	55	45	52	51	58
May	22 20	12	25	16	22	21
June	—	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Contract						
January	22 06	06	06	06	06	06
Jan.-Feb.	21 06	06	06	06	06	06
March-Apr	21 78	78	68	68	68	68
May-June	21 62	62	62	62	62	66
June-July	21 54	54	44	44	44	58

B READSTUFFS.

Friday Night, Feb. 1 1918.

Flour has remained quiet, though receipts have been somewhat larger. Still the trouble is that mills are not offering in any large quantity. "Victory bread" will cut down the consumption of flour. All-wheat bread has been abolished in the United States. On the 28th inst. bakers began putting out the "Victory loaf." Flour can now be bought only when the purchaser buys an equal quantity of some other cereal. The substitution for flour will begin at 5% and will be gradually increased by Feb. 24 to 20%. President Wilson calls on the people to observe two wheatless days Monday and Wednesday, one meatless day Tuesday, two porkless days Thursday and Saturday, and a voluntary reduction in the household use of sugar of 10%. The cereals to be bought at the same time that flour is purchased are corn meal, corn starch, corn flour, hominy, corn grist, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal, rolled oats, buckwheat flour, potato flour, sweet potato flour, soya bean flour and feterita flours and meals. Meanwhile the car situation at the West is apparently improving. The regrettable thing is that the weather has recently been bad. With better weather conditions the improvement on the railroads will naturally be more rapid. Through the system of reducing the sales of flour to 75% of the amount now handled by millers, wholesalers, retailers and bakers, the Food Administration believes that America can save 75,000,000 bushels of wheat and supply England with that quantity, so greatly needed there at present. Advices from Philadelphia say that the Vice-President of a corporation which operates a large flour mill in that city and ten others in Minnesota, Kansas and Wisconsin announced that his company had decided to begin supplying at once a mixture of flour made of a combination of wheat and barley, wheat and rye and wheat and corn in about the proportion required to maintain a uniform mixture until the next harvest in July and August. The "Northwestern Miller" says that the Minneapolis flour output last week decreased 62,165 barrels. This was due to the fact that the mills are grinding more rye and barley flour than before and this is not included in the flour output. Mills made 221,760 bbls. of wheat flour, against 200,905 bbls. in 1917. Now 20 mills are in operation and not much change in the output is expected. The requirements of the flour trade are far from being satisfied. Minneapolis millers assert that each day they could sell many times over the limited quantity of flour they have to offer. The Government is requiring mills to reserve for it 30% of their wheat flour output and when it is considered that an important percentage of the capacity is working on other cereals it is little wonder that the available supply of wheat flour is so limited.

Wheat has continued scarce and strong. The winter wheat of this country as a whole has a good snow covering. In India the weather has been good. Crop prospects there are well maintained. It is a regrettable fact, however, though export offerings are liberal enough, the actual clearances are only moderate. It is still the old trouble about tonnage. In France the crop went into the winter in good condition. Certainly it was decidedly better than last year. The wheat acreage also was increased. It is gratifying to see, too, that the food situation is improving. Still, there is no denying that supplies are far from liberal and the demand for imported wheat continues. In Italy the growth of the crop is reported to be satisfactory. Snow has fallen in northern and southern Italy. But the weather is very cold and supplies after all are scanty. Only a moderate amount of native wheat is moving and though some foreign wheat is arriving the mills are operating but slowly. Italy's food situation has become serious and official dispatches from Rome say that restaurants in the Province of Rome are prohibited from serving pastes and noodles, the most popular of foods. In Spain, general snows have relieved the drought, native stocks are good and some foreign wheat is being imported, though to be sure it is on a rather small scale. It is a fact, too, that the general agricultural outlook is at best only fair. In the United Kingdom seasonable weather has continued. It is understood that the crop there is making reasonably good progress. In Australia the weather is favorable for the movement of the crop, and shipment last week increased. In Argentina the weather on the whole has been favorable. The movement of all grain too is increasing. Considerable wheat is being accumulated at Rosario, where the Allied interests, it is reported, are doing most of their buying. Also ocean tonnage is gradually increasing in supply. In fact ships are con-

finally arriving. Sailing vessels will be largely utilized in shipping grain to America. Yet at Buenos Ayres prices at times have declined as holders showed more disposition to sell. In Canada receipts are light, but the quality is good. Good weather has prevailed in North Africa. The drought in Morocco has been relieved. North African receipts of wheat and corn are liberal. Favorable weather has prevailed in the Balkan States. It is very cold in Scandinavian countries, but, on the other hand, there is plenty of snow. Still, the acreage there was less than the normal and stocks are light, arrivals from foreign sources are only fair and prices rising. The receipts at primary points in this country have been small and the visible supply continues to decrease. Determined efforts will be made to let the Allies have anywhere from 75,000,000 to 90,000,000 bushels of wheat and economy in its use in this country will be widely enforced in one way or another to this end. It is calculated that the "Victory Bread" plan will save 36,000,000 bushels of wheat to bakers throughout the country. And there will also be considerable saving in the making of rolls and cakes. The bread ration in France has been fixed at 11 ounces daily. The Canadian Government has seized all the wheat in elevators throughout the Dominion, involving it is estimated nearly 100,000,000 bushels. Lake shippers must cancel all orders in the United States and transfer them to the Canadian Government Corporation for export overseas. Later in the week came a report from Paris that the condition of wheat in France is 8% better than a year ago and the acreage 800,000 acres larger. A London cable to the "World" says that Russia faces the worst famine in the history of the world. Tales of great stores of wheat in Russia are declared to be unfounded. To-day prices were firm with stocks very small.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red.....	cts. 226	226	226	226	226	226
No. 1 spring.....	229	229	229	229	229	229

Indian corn has fluctuated within very contracted bounds. Rumors that the Government might fix prices on grain caused more or less liquidation. So has peace talk. Corn has sympathized with oats which have declined under a fear that the Government might fix prices on that grain as well as corn. There is understood to be a bill pending at Washington which would give the President extended powers in the matter of fixing prices on food. Nobody really knows whether this will affect corn and oats or not. But many jumped to the conclusion that it would. Some color to this fear seems to be afforded by the fact that substitutes for flour are selling in some cases relatively higher than flour itself. This would include corn meal, corn starch, etc. The Government might think that this calls for corrective measures. Yet, some had the impression that some weeks ago the Government took up this question and decided not to interfere with coarse grains. It remains to be seen, however, whether that report was true. What is clear enough is that there has been nervousness over the whole subject. Where it has not caused any great amount of liquidation of corn it has served to a certain extent to check buying. In Argentina rains have been favorable for the corn crop. Foreign buying in Liverpool, for the moment, is light, and with a better crop outlook holders of old corn in Argentina are said to be more disposed to sell. Buenos Aires prices at one time were declining, owing to the beneficial rains. Large quantities of corn are said to be in transit from country districts to terminal markets. As railroad conditions improve terminal supplies will naturally increase in this country. J. J. Steams of the Food Administrator's office, wired from New York to the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade: "Food Administration of the grain corporation has arranged to co-operate with Director-General McAdoo in distribution of cars for goods and feed movement. Kindly notify country shippers if unable to get cars from local agent to write or wire grain zone agent, U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation in whose territory the shipping station is located, giving name of station, railroad, number of cars wanted for immediate loading, kind of grain, destination and number of cars wanted, daily or weekly, thereafter to take care of new deliveries from farmers." On the other hand, for the time being at any rate receipts of corn in this country have been small. Recent storms hampered the railroads of the West. Industries have been steady buyers. Illinois corn has commanded good premiums over that of Iowa. And, although the visible supply in the United States increased last week 671,000 bushels, the total after all, is only 4,647,000 bushels, against 9,882,000 bushels a year ago. The War Trade Board announced that for the present all applications for licenses to export seed field corn will be refused. This action is considered necessary, in view of the fact that the visible supply of sound germinable seed field corn is not in excess of the country's own planting requirements. To-day prices were almost stationary. There is a small decline for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 3 yellow.....	cts. 178 1/4	182 1/4	182 1/4	184 1/4	185 1/4	180 1/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
March delivery in elevator.....	cts. 126 1/4	126 1/4	127	127	126 1/4	126 1/4
May delivery in elevator.....	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	125 1/4	124 1/4

Oats advanced and then reacted somewhat on a fear that the Government might fix prices on a somewhat lower basis.

Besides, the weather of late has been rather more favorable. The possibility of a maximum price being fixed by the Government, however, has overshadowed for a time everything else. In fact, some recent bulls became bearish. The export demand has been slack. The interior has shown more disposition to sell for 60 days shipments. Cash houses have been selling to some extent. Premiums have at times receded somewhat. Nobody pretends that there is any real scarcity of oats in this country. The difficulty has been to get them to market in the prevailing car congestion. Liverpool reports export offerings as increasing. Argentina is said to be holding fair reserves. Little of its recent crop has been touched. And as the supply of ocean tonnage increases, larger shipments from Argentina are expected. Liverpool advices lay some stress on the fact, too, that American supplies are good. They add that the crop outlook for barley and rye in Africa, India and Argentina is favorable. They note the fact, too, that American supplies are liberal. The Irish crop was 7,552,000 bush. of barley, against 6,272,000 last year. Also the barley yield in Scotland is satisfactory. The natural weight is much lighter than that of last year. In Argentina oats have been easy with a light trade. The crop in this country is admittedly enormous, and it is hoped that the car congestion will be speedily relieved. That will be one means, and no unimportant one, of relieving the scarcity of wheat. On the other hand, the fact remains that prices for a time showed a considerable steadiness owing to the smallness of supplies actually available, as distinguished from those that will become available later on. It is a vital fact just now that supplies that can be actually got at are small. Last week, too, the visible supply in the United States decreased 1,278,000 bush. leaving it only 14,057,000 bush., against 45,512,000 a year ago. The Canadian visible supply is still only 7,654,000 bush. as against 24,132,000 a year ago. Also liberal premiums still exist at the West. No. 3 white has sold at Chicago at 5 3/4 to 6 cents over May. To-day prices declined on big strikes in Germany and peace talk. The country offerings were fairly liberal. Premiums were still strong. Despite a drop to-day of 1 1/2 c. prices end higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Standards cts.....	100@102	100@102	100@102	100@102	100@102	102
No. 2 white.....	100@102	100@102	100@102	100@102	100@102	102

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
March delivery in elevator.....	cts. 83 1/4	84 1/4	82 1/4	84	83 1/4	81 1/4
May delivery in elevator.....	79 1/4	81 1/4	80 1/4	81 1/4	80 1/4	79

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.	
Winter, low grades.....	-----
Winter patents.....	-----
Winter straights.....	-----
Winter clears.....	-----
Spring patents.....	-----
Spring straights.....	-----
Spring clears.....	-----
Spring, low grades.....	-----
Kansas straights, sacks.....	10 60@11 00
City patents.....	11 50
Rye flour.....	11 25@11 75
Buckwheat flour.....	-----
Graham flour.....	-----

GRAIN.	
Wheat—per bushel—f. o. b.—	
N. Spring, No. 1, new.....	\$2 29
N. Spring, No. 2.....	-----
Red winter, No. 2, new.....	2 26
Hard winter, No. 2.....	2 25
Oats, per bushel, new—	
Standard.....	1 02
No. 2, white.....	1 02
No. 3, white.....	1 02
No. 4, white.....	1 02
Corn, per bushel—f. o. b.—	
No. 3 mixed.....	\$1 78 1/2
No. 2 yellow kln dried.....	1 90
No. 3 yellow.....	1 80 1/2
Argentina.....	2 00
Rye, per bushel—	
New York.....	c. 1 f. -----
Western.....	c. 1 f. 2 21
Barley, malting.....	1 68@ 1 70
Barley, feeding.....	1 45@ 1 50

The statements of the movement of breadstuffs to market indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bols. 195 lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.
Chicago.....	60,000	36,000	1,465,000	1,034,000	209,000	15,000
Minneapolis.....	-----	1,134,000	942,000	1,503,000	739,000	46,000
Duluth.....	-----	122,000	-----	48,000	48,000	7,000
Milwaukee.....	8,000	37,000	279,000	621,000	197,000	41,000
Toledo.....	-----	37,000	83,000	130,000	1,000	2,000
Detroit.....	6,000	19,000	54,000	29,000	-----	-----
Cleveland.....	7,000	3,000	46,000	84,000	-----	-----
St. Louis.....	31,000	182,000	404,000	618,000	6,000	7,000
Peoria.....	58,000	137,000	530,000	539,000	30,000	8,000
Kansas City.....	-----	291,000	853,000	309,000	-----	-----
Omaha.....	-----	247,000	1,799,000	578,000	-----	-----
Total wk. 1918.....	170,000	2,245,000	6,435,000	5,473,000	1,227,000	128,000
Same wk. 1917.....	209,000	5,141,000	6,522,000	3,979,000	1,401,000	193,000
Same wk. 1916.....	479,000	8,390,000	7,857,000	6,129,000	2,609,000	387,000
Since Aug. 1—						
1917-18.....	8,130,000	131,844,000	78,846,000	181,967,000	26,260,000	16,510,000
1916-17.....	9,668,000	239,835,000	111,761,000	164,664,000	61,724,000	16,604,000
1915-16.....	10,941,000	347,983,000	110,239,000	160,176,000	74,245,000	16,830,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Jan. 26 1918 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York.....	166,000	160,000	90,000	1,010,000	69,000	28,000
Philadelphia.....	78,000	72,000	32,000	208,000	-----	22,000
Baltimore.....	50,000	41,000	65,000	43,000	-----	65,000
New Orleans.....	77,000	18,000	63,000	27,000	-----	-----
Montreal.....	38,000	119,000	-----	168,000	12,000	2,000
Boston.....	81,000	27,000	3,000	259,000	2,000	3,000
Total week 18.....	490,000	437,000	273,000	1,715,000	82,000	120,000
Since Jan. 1 '18.....	1,756,000	3,385,000	841,000	5,421,000	431,000	683,000
Week 1917.....	308,000	5,378,000	1,717,000	1,249,000	723,000	303,000
Since Jan. 1 '17.....	1,495,000	18,214,000	6,800,000	7,940,000	2,052,000	1,495,000

* Receipts do not include grain passing through New Orleans for foreign ports on through bills of lading.

The exports from the several seaboard ports for the week ending Jan. 26 are shown in the annexed statement:

	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Flour, barrels.	Oats, bushels.	Rye, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Peas, bushels.
New York.....	617,587	16,472	188,057	25,560	256,844	118,941	5,077
Boston.....	69,501	-----	-----	-----	23,698	-----	-----
Baltimore.....	318,564	-----	-----	-----	107,455	10,605	-----
Newport News.....	-----	-----	-----	443,000	-----	-----	-----
Total week.....	1,000,712	16,472	188,057	468,560	387,997	129,546	5,077
Week 1917.....	6,634,346	1,046,185	197,773	1,879,708	391,714	755,978	43,483

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1917 is as below:

Exports for Week and Since July 1 to—	Flour,		Wheat,		Corn.	
	Week Jan. 26 1918.	Since July 1 1917.	Week Jan. 26 1918.	Since July 1 1917.	Week Jan. 26 1918.	Since July 1 1917.
	Barrels.	barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom.....	9,854	1,051,829	69,561	21,347,159	-----	3,161,849
Continent.....	123,788	1,887,841	930,633	24,092,987	-----	3,831,648
So. & Cent. Amer.....	9,189	225,661	470	19,754	24	369,248
West Indies.....	33,105	322,436	48	4,282	16,443	45,914
Brit. No. Am. Colonies.....	-----	5,250	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other Countries.....	12,281	66,410	-----	32,190	-----	4,981
Total.....	188,057	3,559,427	1,000,712	45,496,372	16,472	8,113,540
Total 1917.....	197,773	8,694,591	6,634,346	170,399,705	1,047,185	26,401,327

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Jan. 26 1918 and since July 1 1917 and 1916 are shown in the following:

Exports.	Wheat.			Corn.		
	1917-18.		1916-17.	1917-18.		1916-17.
	Week Jan. 26.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	Week Jan. 26.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.
North Amer.....	4,218,000	168,326,000	213,023,000	139,000	14,711,000	25,685,000
Russia.....	-----	-----	6,352,000	-----	-----	-----
Danube.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Argentina.....	980,000	10,376,000	40,548,000	470,000	12,877,000	81,088,000
Australia.....	520,000	27,396,000	26,374,000	-----	-----	-----
India.....	168,000	10,312,000	23,338,000	-----	-----	-----
Other countries.....	104,000	1,010,000	2,548,000	56,000	2,225,000	4,386,000
Total.....	5,990,000	218,220,000	312,185,000	656,000	29,813,000	111,159,000

* North America.—The Canadian Government has officially prohibited the issuance of both manifests and exports until after ten days. This is effective during the continuance of the war. a Revised.

The quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on dates mentioned was as follows:

Jan. 26 1918.	Wheat.			Corn.		
	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Jan. 19 1918.....	Not available	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jan. 27 1917.....	Not available	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Jan. 29 1916.....	-----	-----	40,340,000	-----	-----	16,803,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Jan. 26 1918 was as follows:

	GRAIN STOCKS.				
	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
United States—					
New York.....	153,000	5,000	456,000	18,000	65,000
Boston.....	5,000	5,000	173,000	9,000	-----
Philadelphia.....	45,000	17,000	333,000	40,000	18,000
Baltimore.....	151,000	524,000	338,000	177,000	-----
Newport News.....	-----	-----	270,000	-----	-----
New Orleans.....	22,000	619,000	284,000	87,000	866,000
Galveston.....	13,000	21,000	-----	59,000	273,000
Buffalo.....	8,517,000	24,000	523,000	166,000	605,000
Toledo.....	560,000	40,000	180,000	13,000	-----
Detroit.....	11,000	31,000	157,000	41,000	-----
Chicago.....	1,088,000	823,000	6,043,000	286,000	520,000
Milwaukee.....	883,000	67,000	685,000	117,000	174,000
Duluth.....	1,014,000	1,000	44,000	57,000	345,000
Minneapolis.....	584,000	201,000	1,416,000	548,000	1,106,000
St. Louis.....	68,000	146,000	428,000	65,000	3,000
Kansas City.....	1,176,000	988,000	985,000	27,000	-----
Peoria.....	8,000	33,000	704,000	-----	-----
Indianapolis.....	34,000	502,000	435,000	12,000	-----
Omaha.....	695,000	602,000	509,000	32,000	40,000
Total Jan. 26 1918.....	15,127,000	4,647,000	14,057,000	1,754,000	4,515,000
Total Jan. 19 1918.....	16,262,000	3,874,000	15,335,000	1,894,000	4,526,000
Total Jan. 27 1917.....	49,658,000	6,882,000	43,975,000	2,365,000	4,232,000
Total Jan. 29 1916.....	68,499,000	14,773,000	29,175,000	3,150,000	3,290,000
Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats, 256,000 New York, 448,000 Boston; 91,000 Baltimore; 4,000 Duluth; total, 829,000 bushels; against 1,537,000 in 1915; and barley, 114,000 in New York, 1,000 Duluth, 132,000 Buffalo; total, 247,000, against 902,000 in 1915.					
Canadian—					
Montreal.....	2,353,000	16,000	862,000	18,000	55,000
Fr. William & Pt. Arthur.....	4,300,000	-----	4,478,000	-----	-----
" doft.....	2,692,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Afloat and Other Canadian.....	9,657,000	-----	2,514,000	-----	-----
Total Jan. 26 1918.....	21,692,000	16,000	7,654,000	18,000	58,000
Total Jan. 19 1918.....	24,274,000	18,000	7,450,000	19,000	61,000
Total Jan. 27 1917.....	35,577,000	11,999	24,132,000	14,000	157,000
Total Jan. 29 1916.....	50,842,000	10,000	15,674,000	24,000	91,000
Summary—					
American.....	16,127,000	4,647,000	14,057,000	1,754,000	4,515,000
Canadian.....	21,692,000	16,000	7,654,000	18,000	58,000
Total Jan. 26 1918.....	37,819,000	4,663,000	21,711,000	1,772,000	4,573,000
Total Jan. 19 1918.....	40,536,000	3,894,000	22,785,000	1,913,000	4,587,000
Total Jan. 27 1917.....	87,235,000	6,882,000	68,107,000	2,377,000	4,389,000
Total Jan. 29 1916.....	99,691,000	14,783,000	37,749,000	3,174,000	3,381,000

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, Feb. 1 1918.

Markets for dry goods developed more activity during the past week, and under an increased inquiry prices moved upward with many lines establishing new high levels. A large number of buyers are reported in the market, and most

of them are showing a willingness to operate on a liberal scale as they fully realize that goods, already scarce, will be more difficult to obtain as the season progresses. As demand increases, however, manufacturers grow more reluctant about selling, as the future holds forth too many uncertainties for them to calculate very far ahead. Furthermore, the fact that the steadily advancing prices for goods do not appear to have any influence on demand, tends to make mills more cautious. The usual cancellations of orders are absent this season, and instead merchants are clamoring for goods and are urging manufacturers to speed up deliveries wherever possible. Merchants are observing the Fuel Administrator's Monday "shut-down" order very closely, but the short week does not seem to interfere with business to any great extent. Many buyers, anxious to secure sufficient supplies to meet their requirements, continue in their efforts to distribute their orders among various mills, some of whom they have never done business with before, but the latter are refusing to accept orders, except from old customers. The fuel situation continues to be a very important factor at manufacturing centres. Improvement, according to reports, is very slow and a number of mills are forced to curtail operations and consequently are falling behind with production. The majority of mills working on Government orders applied for exemption from the "shut-down" order, but few were privileged to remain open on the days specified to close. A few duck mills and manufacturers of bandages were among the exceptions. While it is difficult to estimate what the curtailment in production, as a result of the shut-downs will amount to, it is generally believed that the output this year will be much smaller than that of a year ago. Nothing of special interest has materialized in the export division of the market, but there is said to be a steadily increasing demand for goods, with buyers willing to pay asked prices wherever the goods are available.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—Despite the continued advance in prices, demand for staple cottons continues to expand. In fact, the inquiry far exceeds what mills are willing to entertain, and they are only allotting buyers a part of what they desire. The demand is not only confined to prompt and nearby shipments, but runs well up to the end of the current year. While the prevailing high prices require a much larger amount of capital than usual to finance purchases, buyers continue anxious to secure the goods and do not hesitate to pay the prices asked. Large orders have recently been placed for napped goods for Fall delivery, and it is reported that the output of sheetings has been sold ahead for some time. New lines of ginghams are being opened for fall, and as these fabrics are becoming very popular, demand continues to increase. In the print cloths market, the narrow goods are being purchased freely, but as spot supplies are scarce most of the orders are being placed for future delivery. Heavy cottons are in active demand from bag manufacturers with sales limited owing to the scarcity of goods for nearby deliveries and the lack of selling pressure on the part of holders. Gray goods, 38½-inch standard are quoted at 13½¢.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Although a few openings of goods for next fall are taking place, mills are not encouraging new business. In the men's wear trade especially, owing to the increasing demand from the Government, manufacturers are limiting the amount of goods they will allow buyers for civilian account. Most of the prices named on new lines so far opened show advances ranging from 50 to 100% as compared with those of a year ago. In the women's wear trade, buyers have been seeking coatings and have been more successful in obtaining goods from jobbers than from manufacturers. Clothing manufacturers are becoming more active as they are looking forward to a rather brisk season in ready-to-wear suits. Most of the demand in the dress goods trade is for manipulated fabrics, not because of the lower prices, but in order to conserve wool for the manufacture of army supplies. Openings of woollen underwear for next fall are reported completed, and mills are said to have booked all the business they are able to take care of.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Linen markets have been less active during the week. Many salesmen have returned from their out-of-town trips and their reports regarding conditions are conflicting. In some sections of the country a good business was booked, while in others sales were small, as buyers were unwilling to enter into large commitments owing to the high prices which means a much larger outlay of capital than ordinarily. On the other hand, importers are not anxious to accept large orders, as they are uncertain as to whether mills will be able to fill them. According to reports, it is becoming more difficult to purchase linens abroad for civilian account, as the majority of mills are fully occupied with Government business. Furthermore, raw material is becoming more difficult to obtain, and many express the opinion that there will hardly be sufficient to meet the requirements of the British Government. Houses handling cotton substitutes, both domestic and foreign makes, report a steady increase in inquiry, and it is quite likely that before long such goods will replace linens in many departments heretofore entirely devoted to linens. Burlaps continue to rule quiet, due largely to the poor transportation facilities. Prices are firmly held with light weights quoted at 17.20c. and heavy weights at 21c.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

NEWS ITEMS.

British Government.—Payment of Loan.—See reference in our editorial columns this week.

Canadian Bond Market 1917.—According to figures published in "The Financial Times" of Montreal and which were compiled by the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., of Toronto, the total bond borrowings in Canada during the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917, including the Dominion Government's three war loans, aggregating \$650,000,000, were \$756,346,033, of which 74.63% was placed in Canada, 24.71% in the United States and .66% in Great Britain. The total for 1916, including the Dominion Government's \$100,000,000 war loan, was \$316,917,362, 64.89% being placed in the United States, 33.56% in Canada and 1.55% in Great Britain. The following summary shows the amounts of each class of bonds sold during last year. Comparative figures for 1916 are also reported below:

Kind of Security—	Country Where Placed			
	Amount Borrowed.	Canada.	United States.	Gr. Britain.
Dominion & Provinces.	675,182,500	532,942,500	142,240,000	—
Municipal	26,104,067	20,272,702	5,831,365	—
Railway	22,566,656	200,000	17,500,000	4,866,656
Public service corp's.	15,425,000	1,825,000	13,600,000	—
Miscellaneous	17,087,800	9,272,800	7,740,000	55,000
Total 1917.	756,346,033	564,513,002	186,911,365	4,921,666
	100%	74.63%	24.71%	.66%

a Including \$650,000,000 Dominion Government war loans.

Kind of Security—	Country Where Placed			
	Amount Borrowed.	Canada.	United States.	Gr. Britain.
Dominion & Provinces.	208,621,933	88,850,000	121,771,933	—
Municipal	49,893,763	14,095,014	35,798,749	—
Railway	15,920,000	—	15,920,000	—
Public service corp's.	22,950,000	1,990,000	20,960,000	—
Miscellaneous	19,531,666	3,440,000	11,225,500	4,866,666
Total 1916.	316,917,362	106,375,014	205,875,682	4,866,666
	100%	33.56%	64.89%	1.55%

a Including \$100,000,000 war loan.

In the table below we give the details of the Dominion and Provincial issues put out in 1917 as reported in "The Financial Times":

Government—	Country Where Placed			
	Amount Borrowed.	Canada.	United States.	Gr. Britain.
Dominion of Canada:				
5% 20-yr. internal l'n	150,000,000	120,000,000	30,000,000	—
5% 2-yr. external l'n	100,000,000	—	100,000,000	—
5% 5, 10, 20-yr. internal loan	400,000,000	390,000,000	10,000,000	—
5% debenture stock	6,800,000	6,800,000	—	—
War Savings Certs.	12,000,000	12,000,000	—	—
Province of Manitoba:				
5% 5-yr. loan	2,000,000	750,000	1,250,000	—
5% 5-yr. loan	250,000	250,000	—	—
Province of New Brunswick:				
5% 20-yr. loan	500,000	500,000	—	—
5% 10-yr. loan	38,500	38,500	—	—
Province of Nova Scotia:				
5% 20-yr. loan	94,000	94,000	—	—
Province of Alberta:				
5% 5-yr. loan	1,500,000	1,250,000	250,000	—
Province of Saskatchewan:				
5% 15-yr. loan	900,000	160,000	740,000	—
5% greater production loan	800,000	800,000	—	—
Province of Brit. Columbia:				
5% 20-yr. loan	300,000	300,000	—	—
Total 1917.	675,182,500	532,942,500	142,240,000	—
	100%	78.93%	21.07%	—
Comparative figs., 1916.	208,621,933	86,850,000	121,771,933	—
	100%	41.63%	58.37%	—

Montreal, Que.—Funds for City Obtained from Bank.—To enable the city authorities to meet salaries of the municipal government and other current expenditures, an advance of \$2,000,000 will be made, it is said, to the city of Montreal by the Bank of Montreal. The Montreal "Gazette" of Jan. 29 prints the following in respect to the transaction:

In agreeing to advance \$2,000,000 in anticipation of revenue, the Bank of Montreal has informed the city authorities on what conditions the money will be available. Assistant City Treasurer Collins in a communication to the Board of Control, states he is advised the bank is prepared to make advances to the city to the extent of \$2,000,000 on the following conditions:

"It is understood the said advances are to be repaid from the taxes for this year. No portion of the proceeds to be used for capital expenditure. The \$1,000,000 treasury bills now held by us overdue to be repaid from the proceeds, and that no large cheques be issued without being first referred to the bank."

The Board of Control resolved yesterday to issue treasury notes to the extent of \$1,500,000 in favor of the Bank of Montreal, and further that the attention of the bank be drawn to the fact that all the large cheques now issued do not cover expenses and capital, but represent salaries and other current outlays.

The Comptroller resolved to re-engage all permanent employees for the month of February. This is done in accordance with a previous resolution by which employees are to be retained by the month, pending the adoption of new legislation respecting the government of the city.

New York State.—State's Expenditures—Bonded Debt.—In a report recently filed with the Legislature by State Comptroller Travis, it is shown that the total expenditures for the State government during the first half of the fiscal year amounted to \$32,948,166 86, of which \$18,381,021 35 was for administration, maintenance and operating expenses. Of the remainder, \$12,544,159 79 was required for mandatory fixed charges and contributions to the sinking funds, State aid for highways, educational, prisons and retirement funds, and \$1,722,985 69 for capital outlays, including money for new buildings, construction and other permanent improvements. Below we publish a statement from the Comptroller's report of the State debt and sinking funds as of Dec. 31 1917 and Dec. 31 1916:

Funded Debt—	Dec. 31 1917.	Dec. 31 1916.
Canal bonds	\$148,000,660 00	\$138,000,660 00
Highway bonds	80,000,000 00	70,000,000 00
Palisades Inter-State Park bonds	5,000,000 00	2,500,000 00
State Forest Preserve bonds	2,500,000 00	—
Saratoga Springs State Reservation bonds	809,000 00	904,000 00
Total funded debt	\$236,309,660 00	\$211,404,660 00
Temporary Debt—		
Comptroller's temporary certificate	—	100,000 00
Total debt	\$236,309,660 00	\$211,504,660 00
Less Sinking Funds (for accruing interest and redemptions)—		
Canal Debt Sinking Funds	\$33,325,834 10	\$34,145,316 08
Highway Debt Sinking Funds	19,227,420 26	13,948,135 01
Palisades Inter-State Park Debt Sinking Fund	679,120 46	237,797 84
State Forest Preserve Debt Sinking Fund	216,088 02	—
Total sinking funds	\$53,448,462 84	\$48,331,248 93
Net funded debt	\$182,861,197 16	\$163,173,411 07

North Dakota (State of).—Legislature Ratifies National Prohibition Amendment.—See reference in our editorial columns this week.

According to Comptroller Travis, the State will not be obliged to sell any considerable amount of bonds during the fiscal year, nor for the continuance of the war. He points out that it is to the advantage of the State particularly that the heaviest financing for public improvements have been effected mostly during favorable times for the flotation of bond issues, and that the most recent issue was sold on the basis of the highest credit.

Because of this fact, he says, purchases of bonds for the sinking fund have been made upon such advantageous terms that their yield to the funds is considerably greater than the yield of the bonds to the holders. Recent purchases have been made on practically a 4.70% basis, which will, of course effect great saving to the taxpayers through the larger increment to the sinking fund, which on July 1 last aggregated \$48,689,328, an amount largely in excess of the requirements.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—Bids.—The following bids were received at the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington for the \$300,000 San Juan, Porto Rico, 6% registered gold notes offered on Jan. 22, the particulars of which were published by us in these columns on Jan. 19. Chas. C. Walcott Jr., Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau, advises that "the Bureau has not yet been advised of any bids that may have been submitted to the authorities in San Juan, but was requested to forward the bids submitted here to Porto Rico, and was advised that no awards for the notes would be made by the City Council of San Juan until after they had received and considered said bids." The bids received at Washington follow:

Name of Bidder.	Amount Wanted.	Price Bid.
Equitt. Tr. Co., New York	\$300,000	101.65 & accrued int.
R. M. Grant & Co., N. Y.	300,000	101.523 & accrued int.
Tillotson & Wolcott Co. and Otis & Co., Cleveland, O.	300,000	95 & accrued int. (reg.) 97 & accrued int. (coupon)
Seasongood & Mayer, Cin.	100,000 now 200,000 later	98.12 & accrued int. 98.12 in four months
Field-Richards & Co. and Hayden, Miller & Co., Clev.	300,000	Par & accrued interest and premium of \$1,682.

Spokane, Wash.—To Retire City Bonds.—Local banks, it is stated, have made an arrangement with the City Commissioners to assist in retiring \$300,000 bonds and save the city from the necessity of immediately selling a large amount of securities held in the general sinking fund to meet the bonds. Through the securities in the general sinking fund and an appropriation, the city provided \$304,000 for paying the bonds. It was estimated that \$200,000 would be available Feb. 1 and the other \$100,000 in from three to five months, as the 1918 taxes are paid.

BOND CALLS AND REDEMPTIONS.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS

this week have been as follows:

ALLEN TOWNSHIP, Pontotoc County, Okla.—BONDS VOTED.—The voters of this township on Jan. 15 authorized, it is stated, the issuance of \$67,000 road bonds.

ALLIANCE, Stark County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 19 by Chas. O. Sillier, City Aud., for \$30,000 5% refunding bonds. Date Feb. 15 1918. Prin. and int. payable at the office of the Sinking Fund Trustees. Due \$3,000 yearly on Feb. 15 from 1928 to 1937 incl. Cert. check on a solvent national or State bank for 3% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treas., required. Bids to be made on blanks furnished by the City Auditor.

ALTUS, Jackson County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 2 an issue of \$80,000 6% 15-25-year (opt.) coupon water-works-extension bonds was awarded to H. J. Edwards of Oklahoma City at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 4 1917. Bonded debt Dec. 28 1917, \$376,000. Sinking fund, \$34,000. Assessed valuation 1917, \$1,810,448. Tax rate per \$1,000, \$4 60.

ASHLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wilkes-Barre), Luzerne County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 10 the \$102,000 5% tax-free high-school-building bonds—V. 105, p. 2561—were awarded to Frazier & Co. of Philadelphia at 100.54 and interest.

ATTALA COUNTY (P. O. Kosciusko), Miss.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 8 the \$60,000 bonds for Road Dist. No. 1 of Beat No. 2—V. 105, p. 2561—were awarded to the Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis for \$60,648 (101.08) and int. for 6% bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Due Jan. 1 1929 to 1943 inclusive.

AUSTIN, Travis County, Mo.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 14 an issue of \$50,000 5% school bldg. bonds was awarded to the William R. Compton Co. of St. Louis. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Due serially from 1919 to 1943 incl.

AVERY COUNTY (P. O. Newland), No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 7 the \$25,000 20-year coupon funding bonds (V. 106, p. 102) were awarded to E. C. Guy as par and int. Date Dec. 1 19 7.

BARNES, Washington County, Kans.—BOND SALE.—The State of Kansas during the month of December purchased at par \$10,000 5% electric-light bonds. Date Dec. 1 1917. Due Dec. 1 1918 to 1927 incl.

BELL COUNTY (P. O. Belton), Tex.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 17 the \$400,000 5% road imp. bonds—V. 105, p. 2561—were awarded jointly to Taylor, Ewart & Co., Chicago, Wm. R. Compton Co., Mississippi Valley Trust Co., Kauffman, Smith-Ewert Investment Co., all of St. Louis, and the Commerce Trust Co. of Kansas City, Mo., at 95.43 and int.

BERESFORD, Union County, So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Feb. 11 by the City Clerk for \$25,000 5% water-works bonds. These bonds were voted at an election held Jan. 15 by a vote of 141 "for" and 17 "against."

BOISE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 22 (P. O. Boise), Ida.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that this dist. disposed of an issue of \$1,000 school bonds in Sept. last.

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 12 m. Feb. 7 by R. B. Brockett, Clerk, for \$3,000 5% bldg. bonds. Auth. Secs. 7629 and 7630, Gen. Code. Denoms. 7 for \$500 and 1 for \$100. Date Feb. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the Western Reserve Nat. Bank, Warren, Ohio. Due \$500 each six months from Apr. 1 1919 to Apr. 1 1922 and \$100 Oct. 1 1922. Cert. check for \$50, payable to the Dist. Treas., required.

BROOME COUNTY (P. O. Binghamton), N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Feb. 1 an issue of \$150,000 5% hospital bonds was awarded to Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. of New York at 101.69 and int. Due \$10,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1919 to 1933, inclusive.

BUCHANON COUNTY (P. O. St. Joseph), Mo.—BONDS VOTED.—The \$2,000,000 road bond proposition submitted to the voters on Jan. 24 carried, it is stated, by a vote of 5 to 1.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP (P. O. Butler), Butler County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—John R. Henninger, Attorney for the School Board, will receive bids, it is stated, until Feb. 20 for \$40,000 4% 1-10-year serial school bonds.

CALIFORNIA (State of).—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by State Treasurer Friend W. Richardson at Sacramento, it is stated, until Feb. 28 for the \$1,000,000 harbor-improvement bonds mentioned in V. 106, p. 411.

CALWOOD AND WILLIAMSBURG SPECIAL ROAD DISTRICT (P. O. Fulton), Calloway County, Mo.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The \$25,000 6% road-construction bonds offered on Jan. 15 (V. 106, p. 205) have not been sold. Denom. to suit purchaser. Int. semi-ann. Bonded debt this issue only. Asses. value of real estate, \$341,970, and of personal property \$162,566. Actual value (real and personal), est., \$2,200,000. J. R. Baker represents the District at the Home Bank Building, Fulton.

CANTON, Stark County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 12 m. Feb. 18 by Samuel E. Barr, City Auditor, for the following coupon bonds: \$288,506 91 5/8% deficiency bonds. Denoms. 288 for \$1,000 and 1 for \$506 91. Date Dec. 1 1917. Due \$12,506 91 Dec. 1 1919. \$12,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1920 to 1923, incl.; \$16,000 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1924 to 1928, incl.; \$15,000 yearly Dec. 1 from 1929 to 1933, incl.; \$16,000 on Dec. 1 from 1934 to 1936, incl., and \$25,000 Dec. 1 1937.

1,600 00 5% Belden Ave. (city's portion) street impt. bonds. Denoms. 1 for \$1,000 and 1 for \$600. Date Sept. 1 1917. Due Sept. 1 1922.

1,600 00 5% Belden Ave. street-impt. bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$600. Date Sept. 1 1917. Due \$600 in 1921 and \$1,000 in 1923.

5,500 00 5 3/4% Bryan Ave. street-impt. bonds. Denoms. 5 for \$1,000 and 1 for \$500. Date Sept. 1 1917. Due \$1,500 1920, \$2,000 1921 and \$1,000 in 1922 and 1923. Certified check on some solvent bank in Canton for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Purchaser shall print at own expense necessary blank bonds on special bond borders and coupon sheets furnished by said city. A certified copy of the abstract showing the legality of the issue will be furnished purchaser. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

Financial Statement. Assessed valuation \$100,452,930 00. Estimated actual valuation 170,000,000 00. Population (Census), 50,217; estimated 1918, 80,000. Bonded indebtedness Jan. 1 1918: General \$2,567,380 00, Special assessments 1,138,150 00, Water works 649,000 00, Cash in sinking fund Jan. 1 1918 \$40,267 65, Investments in sinking fund Jan. 1 1918 300,700 00, Cash in water-works sinking fund Jan. 1 1918 6,344 22, Investments in water-works sinking fund Jan. 1 1918 30,000 00, Cash in general sinking fund Jan. 1 1918 34,023 43, Investments in general sinking fund Jan. 1 1918 280,700 00, Bonds issued Jan. 1 1918, incl. issue advertised for sale Feb. 18 1918: General \$290,106 91, Special assessments 7,100 60, Water works 24,000 00, Tax rate (city's portion) 5.267, Tax rate (general) 13.3.

BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received for the five issues of 5% coupon bonds aggregating \$61,100 offered on Jan. 23 (V. 106, p. 102).

CENTER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Muncie), Delaware County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 25 the two issues of 4 1/2% 15-yr. coupon bonds, aggregating \$56,000—V. 106, p. 205—were awarded, it is stated, as follows: \$30,000 school impt. to J. Monroe Fitch of Muncie for \$30,001—equal to 100.00%; 26,000 funding bonds to the Merchants' Nat. Bank of Muncie for \$26,001.10—equal to 100.00%.

CERRO GORDO COUNTY (P. O. Mason City), Iowa.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 21 Schanck & Co. of Mason City were awarded, it is stated, \$44,776 66 funding bonds for \$44,736 66 (100.584) and blank bonds.

CHATTANOOGA, Hamilton County, Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. to-day (Feb. 2) by Jesse M. Littleton, Mayor, for \$4,106 60 6% 4-yr. paying bonds. Denominations to suit purchaser. Date Jan. 10 1918. Prin. and ann. int. payable at any bank in Chattanooga. Cert. check for \$150, payable to the City Treas., required.

CHICAGO, Ills. (Northwest Park District).—BOND SALE.—The Second Security Bank of Chicago was awarded on Sept. 10. \$25,000 5% park-impt. bonds at 100.81. Date Sept. 1 1917. Due 1925 to 1927.

CHICOPEE, Hampden County, Mass.—BONDS SOLD DURING 1917.—We publish below a list of the bonds sold by the city of Chicopee during the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917, aggregating \$569,025:

Table with columns: Amt., Purpose, Int., Maturity, Price Paid, Purchaser, Month Sold. Includes items like \$10,000 Water, \$400,000 High School, \$67,800 Pavements, \$11,700 do, \$5,400 Sewer, \$30,000 Elec. Light, \$16,300 Water, \$2,925 do, \$16,900 Sewer, \$8,000 Sidewalks.

* Sale reported by us on a previous date.

CINCINNATI SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cincinnati), Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The Sinking Fund Commissioners on Aug. 13 last purchased at par \$90,000 4 1/2% school-building bonds. Date Aug. 13 1917. Int. F. & A. payable at Amer. Exchange Nat. Bank, N. Y. Due Aug. 13 1957.

CLARK COUNTY (P. O. Jeffersonville), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 23 the \$30,000 4 1/2% 1-10-year serial Ernest W. Rauth et al. highway-impt. bonds—V. 106, p. 312—were awarded, it is stated, to the First Nat. Bank and the Citizens' Trust Co., both of Jeffersonville. Date Dec. 3 1917.

CLARKSDALE, Coahoma County, Miss.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 22 the \$95,000 school bonds—V. 106, p. 206—were awarded to the Wm. E. Compton Co. of St. Louis for \$95,360, equal to 103.536. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. payable at the Merchants' Trust Co., St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$200,000 4 1/2% and the three issues of 5% bonds, aggregating \$1,350,000, offered on Jan. 31—V. 106, p. 206—were awarded to Otis & Co., the Titltonson & Wolcott Co., R. L. Day & Co., Estabrook & Co., Curtis & Sanger and Hodgett & Co. at their joint bid of 100.79. Other bidders were: Harris, Fobers & Co., and the National City Co. (jointly), 100.60, and A. B. Leach & Co., Hombrover & Weeks, the Wm. R. Compton Co. and Field, Richards & Co. (jointly), 100.54.

COHOES, Albany County, N. Y.—CERTIFICATE SALE.—The \$52,153 5% three-months, certificates offered on Dec. 31 (V. 104, p. 2561) were awarded on that day to local banks at par.

CONCORD, Middlesex County, Mass.—BONDS SOLD DURING 1917.—The following bonds, aggregating \$41,000, were issued during the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917:

Table with columns: Amount, Purpose, Int., Maturity, Month Sold, Purchaser, Price Paid. Includes items like \$17,000 School, \$20,000 Paveiment, \$4,000 Fire apparatus.

CONCORD, Cabarrus County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 11 the two issues of 6% street-impt. bonds, aggregating \$134,000—V. 105, p. 2561—were awarded to Harris Forbes & Co. of New York for \$134,500, equal to 100.373.

CONEMAUGH TOWNSHIP, Cambria County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 20 the \$27,000 5% bonds (V. 105, p. 411) were awarded to Glover & MacGregor and Geo. S. Applegate, both of Pittsburgh, for \$27,152 50 (100.675) and interest. Other bidders were: Lyon, Singer & Co., Pitts. \$27,089 10; West & Co. \$27,000 00; A. B. Sperry \$27,018 00.

CORWITH CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Corwith), Hancock County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.—The issuance of \$90,000 school-building bonds carried, it is stated, at a recent election.

DALLAS CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dallas), Marion County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—J. N. Casady, Jr., Co. of Council Bluffs, recently purchased \$20,000 5% bonds at 100.25. Due \$1,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1923 to 1927, incl., and \$1,500 on Jan. 1 from 1928 to 1937, incl.

DAVE COUNTY (P. O. Macksville), No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—The \$3,000 6% 20-yr. coupon high-school-bldg. and equip. bonds offered on Aug. 21 last—V. 105, p. 835—were awarded on Sept. 30 to R. A. Wilkerson.

DAWSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 87 (P. O. Stipek), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that bids will be received until Feb. 6 for \$1,000 6% school bonds.

DECATUR COUNTY (P. O. Greensburg), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Feb. 8 of the following 4 1/2% highway improvement bonds (V. 106, p. 412): \$12,000 Albert Bolling et al highway improvement bonds of Adams Twp. Denom. \$630.

11,800 John Kanouse et al highway improvement bonds of Clay Twp. Denom. \$590.

9,600 William Ralston et al highway improvement bonds of Sand Creek Twp. Denom. \$480.

Proposals for these bonds will be received until 2 p. m. on that day by Orzo J. Butler, County Treasurer. Date Jan. 15 1918. Int. M. & N. Due one bond of each issue each six months from May 15 1919 to Nov. 15 1928, inclusive.

DENNISON, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 18 by H. J. Andrews, Village Clerk, for the following 6% coupon street-improvement bonds: \$3,500 Logan St. improvement bonds. Due \$500 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1918 to 1924, inclusive. 5,000 Logan St. improvement assessment bonds. Due \$500 yearly on March 1 from 1918 to 1927, inclusive. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 15 1917. Interest annually at Denison Nat. Bank. Certified check for \$100, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Total debt Jan. 23 1918, \$75,700; sinking fund, \$3,820; assessed valuation, \$3,568,793. Serial issues of bonds were sold on Dec. 23—V. 105, p. 2562.

DES MOINES TOWNSHIP, Pocahontas County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—An election is to be held, it is stated, to vote on a proposition to issue \$16,000 additional consolidated school house bonds.

EAST UNION CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Attala County, Miss.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$3,000 6% school-building and equipment bonds sold in July last were awarded to Harris & Co. of Chicago at par and int. Denom. \$500. Date June 15 1917. Int. J. & D. Due \$500 yrly. on June 15 from 1932 to 1937, incl.—V. 105, p. 2112.

EAST YOUNGSTOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. East Youngstown), Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 12 m. Feb. 15 (date changed from Jan. 21) by A. O. Robinson, Clerk, Bd. of Ed., for \$70,000 5 1/2% coupon school bonds. Auth. Secs. 7624-7628, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-annual int. (P. & A.) payable at Commercial Nat. Bank, Youngstown. Due \$5,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1928 to 1942, incl. Cert. check for \$3,500, payable to the Bd. of Ed., required. Bonded debt (incl. this issue) \$387,000. Assessed val. 1917, \$18,000,000. Tax rate (per \$1,000) \$14.40.

ESPARTO, Yolo County, Calif.—MUNICIPAL WATER BONDS PROPOSED.—It is stated that this town contemplates the issuing of bonds in such amount as will be necessary to purchase the local water plant now owned by A. H. Fredson.

EVERETT, Middlesex County, Mass.—BONDS SOLD DURING YEAR 1917.—The following bonds, aggregating \$24,000, were disposed of at par during the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917:

Table with columns: Amount, Purpose, Int., Date of Bonds, Maturity, Purchaser, Month Sold. Includes items like \$500 Sidewalk, \$9,000 Drainage, \$10,000 do, \$1,500 Sidewalk, \$3,000 Sewer.

FALLS CITY, Richardson County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 504 to 65 the question of issuing \$75,000 5 1/2% 20-year light-plant bonds carried at an election held Jan. 15. Int. semi-ann.

FARGO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fargo), Cass County, No. Dak.—BOND ELECTION.—BOND SALE.—An election will be held Feb. 6 to vote on the question of issuing \$240,000 5 1/2% 10-25-year (opt.) building bonds. Local papers state that the Board of Education has accepted a guaranteed bid for the bonds from the Merchants' Trust & Savings Bank of St. Paul.

FERGUS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 150 (P. O. Wint), Mont.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$2,000 6% school bonds offered on May 20 last was awarded on that day to the State of Montana—Denom. \$1,000. Date May 26 1917. Int. ann. Due in 1926.

FINDLAY, Hancock County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 28 the six issues of 5 1/2% street-improvement bonds, aggregating \$55,690 (V. 106, p. 313), were awarded, it is stated, to Seasonood & Mayer, of Cincinnati, for \$56,111, equal to 100.817.

FLOYD COUNTY (P. O. Floydada), Tex.—WARRANT SALE.—J. L. Arlit of Austin recently purchased \$16,000 6% warrants maturing serially from 2 to 7 years, incl. Warrants are dated Jan. 18 1918.

FRAMINGHAM, Middlesex County, Mass.—NOTES NOT SOLD.—No bids were received, it is stated, for the \$27,800 4 1/2% notes, dated Feb. 1 1918, and payable \$2,000 1919-1926; \$1,000, 1927-1937 and \$800 in 1938—V. 106, p. 206—offered on Jan. 31.

FRANCIS TOWNSHIP, Pontotoc County, Okla.—BONDS VOTED.—On Jan. 15 the voters authorized the issuance of \$52,000 road bonds. It is stated.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Reachdale), Putnam County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 2 p. m.

Feb. 25, it is stated, by John T. Sutherland, Township Trustee, for \$35,500 5% 12-year school bonds.

FRENCH SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Berne), Adams County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Jos. L. Graber, Township Trustee, will receive bids, it is stated, until 10 a. m. Feb. 19 for \$9,000 5 1/2% 5-year school bonds.

FULLERTON, Nance County, Neb.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An issue of \$10,000 paying bonds has been authorized by the City Council, it is stated.

GARVEY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The Wm. R. Staats Co. of Los Angeles was awarded the \$6,000 5% construction and equipment bonds offered on July 30 last—V. 105, p. 307—at 100.21. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1917. Prin. and semi-ann. int. at County Treasurer's office. Due \$500 yearly on July 1 from 1918 to 1920, incl. Bonded debt (incl. this issue), \$40,000. Assess. val. 1916, \$1,176,985.

GONZALES COUNTY (P. O. Gonzales), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 220 to 13 the issuance of \$60,000 Road District No. 3 bonds was authorized at a recent election, it is stated.

GREENCASLE, Putnam County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 23, \$5,000 6% bonds were awarded to Frank Donner at 100.32. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 23 1918. Int. ann. Due May 10 1918.

GREENVILLE, Darke County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 18 the \$4,080 7 1/2% street-impt. assess. bonds (V. 105, p. 2474) were awarded to the Farmers' Nat. Bank of Greenville at par and int., it is stated.

HAMILTON, Butler County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 26 by Ernst E. Erb, City Auditor, for the following 4 1/2% 10-year bonds:

\$15,150 50 C street improvement bonds.
11,438 00 North Ninth Street improvement bonds.
7,451 70 Franklin Street improvement bonds.
5,274 10 Eaton Avenue improvement bonds.
4,017 20 Progress Avenue improvement bonds.
Date Nov. 1 1917. Interest semi-annual. Certified check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

HILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Havre), Mont.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No bids were received for an issue of \$2,000 5-10-year (opt.) coupon school bldg. bonds offered on Jan. 5 at not exceeding 6% int. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 5 1918. Int. ann. Bonded debt (excl. this issue), Nov. 26 1917, \$3,000; no floating debt. Sinking fund, \$1,878. Assessed val. 1917, \$365,502. W. F. McDonald is Clerk of Dist.

HOLGATE, Henry County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Feb. 12, it is stated, for \$4,350 deficiency bonds.

HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Kokomo), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 23 the two issues of 4 1/2% highway-impt. bonds, aggregating \$52,900 (V. 105, p. 313) were awarded, it is stated, to the Meyer-Kiser Bank of Indianapolis at par and int.

HUBBARD COUNTY (P. O. Park Rapids), Minn.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$15,500 6% drainage bonds was awarded on Dec. 4 to the Minneapolis Trust Co. of Minneapolis at par. Denoms. \$500 and \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Due part yearly from 1924 to 1928 incl.

HUNTINGTON (Town), Suffolk County, N. Y.—BIDS.—The other bids received for the \$17,500 5% highway impt. bonds awarded on Jan. 25 to C. W. Whitus of N. Y. at 101.734—V. 106, p. 413—were: J. W. Sherrill & Co., N. Y.—101.41; Wm. R. Compton & Co., N. Y.—100.672; H. A. Kahler & Co., N. Y.—101.38; Bank of Huntington—100.057; Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., N. Y.—101.15; First Nat. Bk., Huntington 100.057

HUTCHINSON, Reno County, Kans.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 28 \$189,000 4 1/2% 1-10-yr. serial coupon impt. bonds were awarded to D. E. Dunne & Co. of Wichita at par. Int. M. & N.

HUNTINGTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Huntington), Huntington County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that the School Trustees will receive bids until 1 p. m. Feb. 15 for \$40,000 18-year high-school bonds.

HYDE COUNTY (P. O. Swan Quarter), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. Feb. 4 by T. D. Midyette, Register of Deeds, for \$2,500 6% coupon bonds. Denom. \$250. Int. annually or semi-annually at option of purchaser. Due \$250 yrly. on July 1 from 1919 to 1928 incl. Cert. check for \$150 required.

IRONWOOD, Cossatot County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 22 the \$300,000 5% coupon water bonds—V. 106, p. 102—were awarded to Bolger, Mosser & Williams of Chicago for \$287,000—equal to 95.667. Keane, Higbie & Co. of Detroit bid \$285,000.

JADIS, Roseau County, Minn.—LOAN VOTED.—The voters of this town on Jan. 14 authorized a loan of \$5,000 to take up a like amount of road bonds maturing July 1 next. The vote was 24 to 1. Application, it is stated, will be made to the State of Minnesota for the money at 4%.

JAMESTOWN, Chautauqua County, N. Y.—BOND SALES.—On Jan. 18 an issue of \$10,000 city-hall improvement bonds was awarded to Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. of New York at 100.26 for 6s. Denom. \$5,000. Date Feb. 1 1918. Int. F. & A. Due \$5,000 on Feb. 1 1919 and 1920. On Jan. 31 an issue of \$20,000 5% 1-10-year serial improvement bonds was awarded to H. A. Kahler & Co. of New York at 107.

JANESVILLE, Rock County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$1,991 40 6% coupon street impt. bonds offered on Jan. 21 has been awarded to Herman Hunt for \$2,037 10, equal to 102.294. Denom. \$100. Int. ann. Due 191.40 Mar. 1 1919 and \$200 yrly. on Mar. 1 from 1920 to 1928 incl.

KENDALL COUNTY (P. O. Boerne), Tex.—BONDS NOT YET SOLD.—The \$51,000 5% 20-yr. (opt.) coupon Road Dist. No. 3 bonds (unsold portion of an issue of \$80,000) offered in December—V. 106, p. 207—have not yet been disposed of. J. W. Lawhorn is County Judge.

KING COUNTY INDEPENDENT HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Seattle), Wash.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Feb. 9 by L. G. Gregory, Sec. Bd. of Directors, for \$15,000 highway bonds not to exceed 6% int. Cert. check for 10% of the amount of bonds bid for required.

LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY (P. O. Madison), Minn.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$27,500 5% tax-free drainage bonds awarded on Dec. 11 to the Minneapolis Trust Co. of Minneapolis (V. 106, p. 207) are in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000 and dated Jan. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the Minneapolis Trust Co. Due \$500 Jan. 1 1924, \$1,000 Jan. 1 1925 and \$2,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1926 to 1938 incl.

Financial Statement.

Actual valuation, estimated.....\$45,000,000
Assessed valuation 1917.....15,840,310
Net bonded indebtedness.....129,500
Population 1910, 15,435; 1916 (estimated), 18,500.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Two Harbors), Minn.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The County Commissioners on Jan. 8 authorized the issuance of the State of Minnesota of \$50,000 bonds to pay off debts, it is stated, accumulated against the road and bridge fund.

LAKELAND, Polk County, Fla.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$200,000 6% 1-10-yr. serial impt. bonds awarded on Jan. 10 to Sidney Spitzin & Co. of Toledo at 97.47—V. 106, p. 413—are in denom. of \$500 and are dated Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J.

LANSING, Mich.—BONDS SOLD DURING YEAR 1917.—Below we give a description of the bonds issued and sold by the City of Lansing, aggregating \$180,000, during the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917:

Table with columns: Amount, Purpose, Maturity, Sold, Purchaser, Paid. Includes entries for \$46,800 Paying, \$22,500 do, and \$110,800 Water.

* Sales reported in these columns on another date. a The sale of \$105,000 of these bonds has already been reported by us. b Price par with \$8,587 allowed for expense of selling, &c.

LAURENS, Pocahontas County, Iowa.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—According to reports, the City Council has authorized the issuance of \$8,000 water-works bonds.

LAWRENCE, Essex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Jan. 30 a temporary loan of \$300,000, issued in anticipation of revenue and maturing Nov. 5 1918, was awarded to the First Nat. Bank of Boston at 5.14% discount.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Gillespieville), Ross County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 5 by G. W. Thomas, Clerk, for \$3,000 5% coupon high school bonds. Auth. Secs. 7625, 7626 and 7627, Gen. Code, and election held Jan. 5 1918. Denom. \$500. Date Feb. 1 1918. Int. (A. & O.) payable at the District Clerk's office. Due \$500 yrly. on Oct. 1 from 1919 to 1924 incl. Cert. check for \$500, payable to the above Clerk, required.

LIMA, Allen County, Ohio.—DEBT STATEMENT.—We are in receipt of the following debt statement as of Jan. 1 1918 in connection with the offering on Feb. 18 of the two issues of 5 1/2% bonds, aggregating \$355,000, described in these columns last week:

Financial Statement Jan. 1 1918.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Estimated actual value of all taxable property' at \$53,000,000.00 and 'Total debt (including these issues)' at \$3,313,732.12.

Exemptions under Section 3949, General Code of Ohio.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Bonds issued prior to April 29 1902' at \$141,000.00 and 'Total tax rate per \$1,000' at 13.20.

LINCOLN, Lancaster County, Neb.—BOND SALE.—The \$59,300 5% 1-10-yr. serial coupon paying assess. bonds offered on April 27 last—V. 104, p. 1621—were awarded on the 30th of that month to W. E. Barclay, Jr., of Lincoln for \$59,305 (100.008) and int.

LINCOLN SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Roselawn), Newton County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The two issues of 5% school bldg. bonds, aggregating \$21,000, offered on Aug. 25 last—V. 105, p. 629—were awarded to Indianapolis bankers.

LOGAN, Hocking County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$15,000 6% 15-yr. water-works bonds offered on Dec. 31—V. 105, p. 2201—were awarded on Jan. 10 to the Ohio Nat. Bank of Columbus for \$15,356 75—equal to 102.378. Date Nov. 1 1917.

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—BOND SALES DURING YEAR 1917.—The City Sinking Fund during the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917 purchased at par two issues of 4 1/2% electric-power bonds, aggregating \$216,000; as follows: \$70,000 in July and \$237,000 in Sept.

LUGO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$30,000 5% construction and equipment bonds offered on July 16 last—V. 105, p. 94—were awarded to the Wm. R. Staats Co. of Los Angeles at 100.82. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1917. Prin. and semi-ann. int. at County Treas. Due \$1,000 yrly. July 1 from 1918 to 1922 incl. and \$2,000 yrly. July 1 from 1923 to 1932 incl. Bonded debt, this issue only. Assess. val. 1916, \$739,655.

MCLEOD COUNTY (P. O. Glencoe), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Feb. 11 of the \$50,000 refunding bonds at not to exceed 5 1/2% int. V. 106, p. 413. Bids for these bonds will be received until 2 p. m. on that day by F. D. Stocking, Co. Aud. Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 1 1918. Int. ann. at the First Nat. Bank, St. Paul. Due \$5,000 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1924 to 1933 incl. This county has no bonded indebtedness. Floating debt, \$112,164. Assess. val., \$143,130. Tax rate (per \$1,000), \$28.42.

MCMINNVILLE, Yamhill County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. Feb. 12 by A. O. Ohaandler, City Recorder, for the following impt. bonds: \$13,000 6% 1-10-yr. street impt. bonds. Denoms. \$500 or \$1,000. Cert. check for \$300 required.

3,500 10-20-yr. opt. park impt. bonds not to exceed 6% int. Denom. \$500. Cert. check for \$100 required. Date Mar. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int., M. & N., payable in New York. Cert. check for \$300 required.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Anderson), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 22 the seven issues of 4 1/2% road bonds, aggregating \$69,080—V. 106, p. 313—were awarded to J. F. Wild & Co. of Indianapolis at par.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Fredericktown), Mo.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Feb. 19, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$600,000 20-year road bonds. Denom. \$500.

MARION, Marion County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand, relative to the offering on Feb. 15 of the following 5% bonds—V. 106, p. 413:

\$46,434 Main and Prospect Streets paying bonds. Denoms. 92 for \$500 and 1 for \$434. Due \$1,934, Mar. 1 1920; \$2,500, Sept. 1 1920; \$2,000 on Mar. 1 and \$2,500 on Sept. 1, from 1921 to 1928 incl., and \$2,500 each six months from Mar. 1 1927 to Sept. 1 1929 incl. Cert. check for \$2,325 payable to the City Treas. required.

173,272 Davids Street paying bonds. Denoms. 345 for \$500 and 1 for \$772. Due \$8,500 each six months from Mar. 1 1920 to Sept. 1 1926 incl., \$9,000 each six months from Mar. 1 1927 to Mar. 1 1929 and \$9,272 Sept. 1 1929. Cert. check for \$7,265 required.

Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. Feb. 15 by Frank J. Weber, City Aud. Int. M. & S. Total debt (incl. this issue), \$808,007. Assessed val., \$296,973.

MARION CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Marion), Marion County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 4 by J. E. Sifrit, Clerk Bd. of Ed., for \$45,000 5 1/2% bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1917. Int. M. & S. Due \$2,500 each six months from March 1 1922 to Sept. 1 1925 incl., \$1,500 on March 1 and Sept. 1 1926 and \$1,000 each six months from March 1 1927 to Sept. 1 1937 incl. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to the Treas. Bd. of Ed., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

MARLBORO, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The City Treasurer on Jan. 30 awarded the temporary loan of \$100,000, issued in anticipation of revenue, dated Feb. 1 and maturing \$50,000 Oct. 24, \$30,000 Nov. 21 and \$20,000 Dec. 5 (V. 106, p. 413), to the City Savings Bank of Pittsfield at 5.235% discount.

MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Marshalltown), Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 4 1/2% bridge construction bonds offered on Jan. 1—V. 105, p. 2383—have been disposed of.

MASSACHUSETTS (State of).—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals for the following issues of serial bonds, aggregating \$1,945,000, will be received at the office of the Treas. and Receiver-Gen., Chas. L. Burrill, at Boston, up to 12 m. Feb. 11. The bonds will be registered, bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 1/2%, 4 3/4% or 5% per annum, principal and interest payable in gold coin or its equivalent. Separate bids indicating the basis and interest rate must be submitted for each lot. The bonds are exempt from taxation in Massachusetts, including the Federal income tax, and are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature for account of the following loans:

\$37,000 Armory loan bonds. Due \$2,000 yearly Sept. 1 1918 to 1935. Inclusive, and \$1,000 Sept. 1 1936.
 1,000,000 Port of Boston loan bonds. Due \$25,000 yearly Aug. 1 1918 to 1957, inclusive.
 75,000 Harbor improvement loan bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly Jan. 1 1919 to 1933, inclusive.
 8,000 Metropolitan parks loan bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly Jan. 1 1919 to 1926, inclusive.
 325,000 Metropolitan sewerage loan bonds. Due \$10,000 yearly Sept. 1 1918 to 1927, inclusive, and \$9,000 yearly Sept. 1 1928 to 1952, inclusive.
 500,000 Western Massachusetts highway loan bonds. Due \$36,000 yearly Oct. 1 1918 to 1927, inclusive, and \$35,000 yearly Oct. 1 1928 to 1931, inclusive.

The purchasers of these bonds will be furnished with a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General affirming the legality of the issue. Certified check for 2% of the amount bid for, payable to the above Treasurer and Receiver-General, on a national bank or trust company doing business in Massachusetts or in the City of New York, required. All bids will include accrued int.

MAYFIELD, Graves County, Ky.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$300,000 5% 2-30-year serial water bonds awarded during January to Well, Roth & Co. of Cincinnati (V. 106, p. 314) are in the denomination of \$1,000 and dated Jan. 1 1918.

MEDFORD, Jackson County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 15 the \$20,000 2-33-yr. serial coupon refunding bonds—V. 106, p. 104—were awarded to local banks at par for 5s. Other bidders were:
 C. W. McNear & Co., Chicago. Par and int. for 5½s
 E. H. Rollins & Sons, Denver. Par and int. for 6s

*\$100 bonus.

MIAMI COUNTY (P. O. Troy), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Feb. 11 by C. N. Peters, Co. Aud., for \$3,100 5% coupon emergency bridge bonds. Denoms. 6 for \$500 and 1 for \$100. Date Mar. 5 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int., payable at the office of the Co. Aud. Due \$500 on Mar. 5 from 1920 to 1924 incl. and \$600 Mar. 5 1925. Cert. check for \$200, payable to the Co. Commr., required. Bids must be unconditional. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

MISSOULA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Missoula), Mont.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$5,000 6% 10-20-yr. (opt.) school bonds was purchased during January by the State Land Board of Montana at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1917. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & D.) payable in Missoula.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—BOND OFFERING.—Attention is again called to the advertisement appearing on a subsequent page of this Department of the offering on March 19 of \$150,000 5% tax-free 30-year coupon refunding bonds.

MOUNT UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mount Union), Hunterdon County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. Feb. 11 by Ethel Kyper, Sec., for \$32,000 5% gold coupon tax-free building and equipment bonds. Auth. Sec. 506, Acts of 1915. Denom. \$1,000. Int. M. & S. at Dist. Treasurer's office or Central Nat. Bank of Mount Union. Due serially from 1920 to 1948, incl. Bonded debt (excluding this issue) Jan. 25 1917, \$31,000. Floating debt, \$5,000. Sinking fund, \$400. Assess. val. 1917, \$918,000.

MOUNT VERNON, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 31 \$175,000 5% 3-year tax-relief bonds were awarded to H. A. Kahler & Co., of New York, at 100.283. Due Feb. 1 1921.

MUSSELSELL COUNTY (P. O. Roundup), Mont.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—A special election will be called, according to reports, to vote on a proposition providing for the issuance of \$250,000 highway-improvement bonds.

NEW ALBANY, Floyd County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 16 local investors were awarded at par \$20,000 4½% bonds issued for the purpose of procuring money to be used in the legitimate exercise of the corporate powers of the city, and for the payment of corporate debts. Int. semi-ann. Due part yearly for 5 years.

NEW BEDFORD, Bristol County, Mass.—BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED DURING YEAR 1917.—The following bonds and temporary loans were issued by the City of New Bedford during the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917.

Bonds Aggregating \$1,103,905.						
Amount.	Purpose.	Price Paid.	Int. %	Maturity.	Purchaser.	Date of Sale.
*\$43,000	Sewers	103.185 4		Dec. 1 '17-'29	Arthur Perry & Co.	Jan. 24
				Dec. 1 '30-'46		
				Jan. 1 1918		
*49,405	do	103.185 4		Jan. 1 '19-'36	do do	Jan. 24
				Jan. 1 '37-'47		
*50,000	do	100 4		Apr. 1 '18-'47	Harris, Forbes & Co.	Apr. 30
*100,000	Highway	100 4		Apr. 1 '18-'27	New Bed. Inst. for Sav.	Apr. 30
*50,000	Mammas	100 4		Apr. 1 '18-'22	do do	May 1
36,000	Fire Equip't	100 4		Mar. 1 1918	Sinking Funds	July 6
				Mar. 1 '19-'22		
39,000	School	100 4		Apr. 1 '18-'26	do do	July 6
				Apr. 1 '19-'37		
100,000	Highway	100.125 4		July 1 '18-'27	Curtis & Sanger	July 13
100,000	Police Station	100.125 4½		July 1 '18-'37	do do	July 13
40,000	Fire Station	100.125 4½		July 1 '18-'37	do do	July 13
30,000	Police Station	100.125 4½		July 1 '18-'37	do do	July 13
				July 1 '28-'37		
20,000	do	100.125 4½		July 1 '18-'37	do do	July 13
15,000	Dept. Equip.	100.125 4½		July 1 '18-'37	do do	July 13
*100,000	Highway	100.18 4½		Aug. 1 '18-'22	Estabrook & Co.	Aug. 27
*25,000	Masadais	100.18 4½		Aug. 1 '18-'22	do do	Aug. 27
*30,000	Sewer	100.18 4½		Aug. 1 '18-'17	do do	Aug. 27
124,000	Sewer	100.76 4½		June 1 '18-'21	Harris, Forbes & Co.	Sept. 28
				June 1 '22-'47		
150,000	School	100.76 4½		Sept. 1 '18-'27	do do	Sept. 28
				Sept. 1 '28-'37		
2,500	Milit' Equip	100 4½		Dec. 1 1918	New Bed. Inst. for Sav.	Dec.
Temporary Loans, Aggregating \$2,395,000.						
Amount.	Rate.	Disc.	Maturity.	Purchaser.	Date Sold.	
*\$225,000	4.07%		Nov. 2 1917	R. L. Day & Co.	Feb. 23	
*75,000	4%		Nov. 2 1917	New Bedford Institution for Savings	Feb. 23	
*500,000	3.80%		Nov. 5 1917	Old Colony Trust Co.	Mar. 13	
*200,000	3.85%		Nov. 12 1917	S. N. Bond & Co.	Apr. 12	
200,000	4.53%		April 4 1918	Blake Brothers & Co.	May 4	
70,000	4%		Oct. 31 1917	Dartmouth Manufacturing Co.	May 14	
200,000	4½%		Nov. 6 1917	National Shawmut Bank	June 22	
100,000	4%		Oct. 15 1917	Sinking Funds	June 22	
100,000	4½%		Nov. 2 1917	New Bedford 5-Cent Savings Bank	July 11	
100,000	4%		Nov. 16 1917	New Bedford Institution for Savings	Aug. 28	
25,000	4%		Nov. 16 1917	do do do	Aug. 28	
200,000	4½%		Dec. 10 1917	National Shawmut Bank	Sept. 15	
50,000	4½%		April 4 1918	F. S. Moseley & Co.	Sept. 28	
50,000	4.6%		Nov. 16 1917	do do	Sept. 28	
100,000	4.70%		April 3 1918	New Bedford Institution for Savings	Nov. 28	
100,000	4.00%		April 2 1918	F. S. Moseley & Co.	Dec. 21	
100,000	4.50%		April 2 1918	National Shawmut Bank	Dec. 21	

*These sales were previously reported by us on another date.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Middlesex County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The Sinking Fund Commissioners on Feb. 19 last purchased at par \$12,000 4% trunk-sewer bonds. Date Jan. 1 1917. Due \$1,000 yrly. on Jan. 1 from 1918-1929, incl.

NEW HARTFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hartford), Butler County, Ia.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$25,000 5% bldg. bonds was awarded on Mar. 19 last to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1917. Int. M. & N. Due \$500 yrly. on May 1 from 1921 to 1926, incl.; \$1,000 on May 1 from 1927 to 1936, incl., and \$12,000, May 1 1937.

NEWPORT, Newport County, R. I.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Feb. 1 a temporary loan of \$50,000, issued in anticipation of taxes, dated Feb. 5 and maturing Sept. 3, was awarded, it is stated, to the Aquidneck National Bank of Newport at 5.07% discount.

NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Homer Thomas, City Auditor, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Feb. 18 for \$18,000 5% sanitary sewer assess. bonds. Auth. Sec. 3914, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due \$3,000 yrly. on Jan. 1 from 1923 to 1928 incl. Cert. check for 1% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The temporary loan of \$150,000 proposals for which were asked for until Jan. 29 (V. 106, p. 414), was awarded to the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. at 5.12½% discount.

Other bidders were:
 First National Bank, Boston. 5.15% discount
 B. L. Day & Co., Boston. 5.19% discount
 National City Co., New York. 5.20% discount
 City Savitzgs Bank, Pittsfield. 5.25% discount
 Arthur Perry & Co., Boston. 5.33% discount

ORANGE, Orange County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—The propositions providing for the issuance of \$100,000 school and \$25,000 street-impt. bonds (V. 105, p. 2565) carried at a recent election, it is stated, by a vote of 165 to 17 and 153 to 31, respectively.

OREGON (State of).—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. Feb. 5 by G. Ed. Ross, Sec. of the State Highway Commission for \$500,000 4% highway bonds to be issued as follows: 2 blocks of \$150,000 each and one of \$200,000. Denominations to suit purchaser, except that 10% of the bonds must be issued in denominations of \$500 or less. Date Feb. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the office of the State Treas. The bonds comprising the \$150,000 blocks mature \$3,750 each six months from Apr. 1 1923 to Oct. 1 1962 incl. matures \$5,000 each six months from Apr. 1 1923 to Oct. 1 1942 incl. Cert. check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the State Highway Commission, required. The legality of the bonds will be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston, whose opinion will be furnished purchaser. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

OTTAWA COUNTY (P. O. Miami), Okla.—BONDS VOTED.—Reports state that the issuance of \$350,000 road bonds carried at a recent election.

PALCO, Rooks County, Kans.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$11,000 5% water and light bonds was awarded during the month of December to the State of Kansas at par. Date Dec. 1 1917. Due Dec. 1 1937.

PALMDALE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The State Board of Control of California was awarded the \$17,500 5% construction and equipment bonds offered on Mar. 5 last—V. 104, p. 780. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 1 1917. Principal and semi-annual interest at County Treasury. Due \$500 yearly Mar. 1 from 1918 to 1952, incl. Bonded debt, this issue only. Assessed valuation 1916, \$353,530.

PALO ALTO, Santa Barbara County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$66,000 5% 1-20-year serial power-plant-impt. bonds voted on Jan. 5 (V. 106, p. 314) had been awarded, it is stated, to Girvin & Miller of San Francisco for \$66,552, equal to 100.836.

PENLETON, Umatilla County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 16 an issue of \$2,615.95 6% 10-yr. street impt. bonds was awarded to the Warren Construction Co. at par and int. Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J.

PERRY TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bellville), Richland County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$2,800 5% coupon road bonds offered on Sept. 1 last—V. 105, p. 837—were awarded on that day to the Farmers Bank of Bellville for \$2,805, equal to 100.178.

PERSON COUNTY (P. O. Roxboro), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Feb. 14 of the \$225,000 of an authorized issue of \$300,000 5% coupon highway bonds—V. 106, p. 414. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by M. R. Long, Chairman of the Central Highway Commission. Denom. \$100 or multiple thereof (not exceeding \$1,000), as purchaser may desire. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. at the Hanover Nat. Bank, New York. Due Jan. 1 1958. Cert. check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for payable to Treasurer, Central Highway Commission, required. Purchaser to pay accrued int. The validity of the bonds will be approved by Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge of Boston, whose favorable opinion will be furnished successful bidders. Official circular states that the county has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest.

Assets of County.		
Assessed value of real property	.....	\$2,449,269
Assessed value of personal property	.....	1,408,611
Assessed value of corporation property	.....	985,951
Assessed value stock in banks	.....	70,522
Total	.....	\$4,914,353
Assessed polls	.....	2,606
Estimated actual value real and personal property	.....	\$10,000,000
Estimated value of property owned by county	.....	50,000

Indebtedness.
 With the exception of \$75,000 of Roxboro Township road bonds the payment of which is assumed by the county and constitutes a part of the \$300,000 indebtedness authorized Person County owes only \$5,000, there being outstanding bonds of the county in that sum, and it has the money in hand with which to retire them. There is no floating debt. An annual sinking fund of not less than 1% of \$300,000 will be provided for the purpose of paying the present issue of \$225,000 and the \$75,000 of Roxboro Township road bonds outstanding, at maturity.
 Population, 1910 census, 17,356; estimated at present time, 20,000.

PINE BLUFFS, Laramie County, Wyo.—BOND SALE.—The \$16,500 6% 10-20-year (opt.) sewer bonds offered on Jan. 3 (V. 105, p. 2475) were awarded on Jan. 9 to the State of Wyoming for \$16,600, equal to 100.606. Date Dec. 20 1917.

PITTSFIELD, Berkshire County, Mass.—BIDS.—The other bid^s received for the temporary loan of \$200,000 issued in anticipation of revenue, awarded on Jan. 25 to S. N. Bond & Co. of New York at 6.09% discount plus \$1.25 premium—V. 106, p. 414—were:

Name	Price Bid.	Premium.
Pittsfield Savings Bank, Pittsfield	5.14%	---
R. L. Day & Co., Boston	5.21%	\$1.75
National City Co., New York	5.25%	7.00
Bond & Goodwin, New York	5.25%	---
Arthur Perry & Co., Boston	5.33%	---

PLATE COUNTY (P. O. Parkville), Mo.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No award was made of an issue of \$20,000 6% road and bridge bonds offered on Jan. 23.

POPLAR, Sheridan County, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—W. E. Ingelhart, Town Clerk, will sell at public auction at 8:30 p. m. Feb. 25, \$12,000 6% 15-year (opt.) sewer bonds. Denom. \$500. Date March 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.) payable at the office of the National Bank of Commerce, New York. Certified check for \$1,200, payable to the above Town Clerk, required. General bonded debt, \$28,000. Assessed valuation 1917, \$309,240. Actual valuation (est.), \$650,000.

PORTLAND, Me.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The First National Bank of Boston was awarded the \$200,000 notes offered on Jan. 29 (V. 106, p. 414) due Oct. 2 1918, at 5.17% discount. Other bidders were:
 Discount. Discount.
 R. W. Pressprich & Co., N.Y. 5.23% Bernhard, Scholle & Co.,
 Hornblower & Weeks, Boston, 5.23% New York, 5.20%

PORT OF VANCOUVER (P. O. Vancouver), Clarke County, Wash.—BONDS VOTED.—The voters on Jan. 16 authorized the issuance of \$185,000 not exceeding 6% 20-yr. serial water-front-purchase bonds by a vote of 2,825 to 39. The District Secretary advises us that they are now considering selling the bonds at private, but if not sold privately they will advertise them at once.

Using newspaper accounts we reported the amount of the issue in these columns last week as \$125,000 and the vote as 2,725 to 39.

POWHATTAN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 30 (P. O. Powhattan), Brown County, Kans.—BOND SALE.—The \$9,800 4 1/2% bonds offered on Aug. 1 last have been purchased by D. E. Dunne & Co. of Wichita.

PRAIRIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 40 (P. O. Mildred), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Feb. 25 by G. L. Huffman, Dist. Clerk, for \$2,500 5-10-yr. (opt.) school site and bldg. bond at not exceeding 6% int. Denoms. 1 for \$200 and 1 for \$300. Int. ann. Cert. check for \$300, payable to the above. Dist. Clerk, required.

PRAIRIE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 93 (P. O. Terry), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until Feb. 25 by Mrs. L. R. McLean, Dist. Clerk, for \$1,200 5-10-yr. opt. coupon school bldg. bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Denom. \$100. Int. ann. Cert. check for \$300, payable to the above Dist. Clerk, required.

PRENTICE COUNTY (P. O. Booneville), Miss.—BOND SALE.—S. D. Bell of Booneville was awarded on Dec. 31 \$1,000 6% Blackland Dist. No. 1 road bonds at par and int. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J.

PULASKI COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 9 (P. O. Little Rock), Ark.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Local papers state that the Second Division Circuit Court has granted an order on Jan. 21 authorizing the issuance of \$20,000 road bonds.

QUINCY, Norfolk County, Mass.—BONDS SOLD DURING YEAR 1917.—The City of Quincy sold the following bonds, aggregating \$140,809, during the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917:

Table with columns: Amount, Purpose, Int., Maturity, Purchaser, Price Paid, Month Sold. Lists various school and street improvement bonds.

READING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Reading), Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Feb. 6 by Gus Koehl, Clerk Bd. of Ed., for \$2,700 6% bonds. Auth. Secs. 5666 to 5669 Gen. Code. Due Feb. 15 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. Int. (F. & A.), payable at the First Natl. Bank, Lockland. Cert. check for \$100, payable to the Clerk Bd. of Ed., required.

REDWOOD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 60 (P. O. Redwood Falls), Minn.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$5,000 6% school bonds was awarded on Oct. 1 last to F. E. Magraw of St. Paul.

RICHLAND COUNTY (P. O. Mansfield), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids (sealed or verbal) will be received until 10 a. m. Feb. 2 by Wm. F. Fisher, County Auditor, for the following 5% assessment bonds:

225,250 00 Mansfield-Millersburg road bonds. Denom. \$2,525. Due \$1,525 each six months from Aug. 4 1918 to Feb. 4 1923, incl.

RINGTOWN, Schuylkill County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The \$5,050 4 1/2% 5-30-year (opt.) tax-free municipal water-system bonds offered on Dec. 29—V. 105, p. 2476 were awarded on Jan. 1 to the James Bankes Estate at par. Denom. \$50. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—On Jan. 29 the \$25,000 sewage-disposal and \$25,000 deepening river notes maturing four months from Feb. 1 1918 (V. 108, p. 415), were awarded to White, Weld & Co., of New York at 4.50% discount plus \$2 premium. Other bids were:

Table with columns: Name, Price Bid, Premium. Lists bids from Bernhard, Scholle & Co., Farnson, Son & Co., etc.

ROYAL OAK, Oakland County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$36,841 5% 25-year water-works bonds authorized by a vote of 76 to 17 at an election held Jan. 21, has been sold.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—LOCAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS ISSUED DURING YEAR 1917.—The city of St. Paul issued the following local-impt. bonds, aggregating \$797,187.02, to local investors "over the counter," at par during the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917:

Table with columns: Amount, Int., Maturity, Date of Bond, Month Sold. Lists various local improvement bonds.

SALEM, Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 6 by Geo. Holmes, City Aud., for the following 5 1/2% bonds:

\$12,000 refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 15 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due \$4,000 yearly on Feb. 15 from 1927 to 1929, incl.

SANDUSKY, Erie County, Ohio.—BOND SALES.—The \$19,000 4 1/2% sewer-construction assess. and \$750 5% Austin St. Improvement assess. bonds offered without success on Aug. 13—V. 105, p. 627—have been awarded as follows:

\$19,000 4 1/2% sewer-construction assess. bonds to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati at par and int. Denom. \$500. Due \$1,500 Aug. 1 1918 and 1919 and \$2,000 yearly Aug. 1 from 1920 to 1927, incl.

750 5% Austin St. Impt. assess. bonds to the Citizens Banking Co. of Sandusky at par and int. Denoms. \$100 and \$150. Due \$100 yearly Aug. 1 from 1921 to 1926, incl., and \$150 Aug. 1 1927.

Int. semi-ann. at the City Treasurer's office. The following 5% bonds, aggregating \$5,000, have been also disposed of: \$3,000 water-mains bonds to the Citizens Banking Co. of Sandusky at par and int. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1917. Due Nov. 1 from 1918 to 1923, incl.

1,500 Water-works bonds to the Sinking Fund at par. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1917. Due Dec. 1 from 1918 to 1920, incl.

500 Pipe Street opening bonds to the Sinking Fund at par and int. Denom. \$100. Date Dec. 1 1917. Due Dec. 1 from 1918 to 1922.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—BONDS ISSUED DURING YEAR 1917.—Bonds amounting to \$173,500 were issued by the city of Schenectady during the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917. The bonds sold are described as follows:

Table with columns: Amount, Purpose, Int., Maturity, Month Sold, Purchaser, Price Paid. Lists various school and sewer bonds.

*These sales have already been reported by us on another date.

SEBRING, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 15 by Harry Jenkins, VII, Clerk, for the following 4 1/2% coupon bonds:

\$4,000 trunk sewer bonds. Denom. \$400. Date Aug. 1 1917. Due \$400 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl. 105,000 water works bonds. Denom \$500. Date Dec. 1 1917. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$5,000 1922; \$10,000 1927; \$15,000 1932; \$20,000 1937; \$25,000 1942; and \$30,000 1947.

SEVIER COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Monroe), Utah.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Feb. 15 by Joseph H. Jensen, Sec. Bd. of Supervisors, for \$65,000 7% drainage bonds. Denoms. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1918. Int. F. & A. Due Feb. 1 1938.

SHEFFIELD, Colbert County, Ala.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until Feb. 20 by M. A. Hopkins, City Clerk, and Treas., for \$50,000 5% 30-year school bonds. Cert. check for \$1,000 required. BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 61 to 1 the question of issuing the above \$80,000 school and \$50,000 dock 5% 30-year bonds carried at an election held Jan. 15.

SHERIDAN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Westley), Mont.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$6,000 6% school bonds offered on Sept. 24 last has been purchased by the State of Montana.

SOMERVILLE, Middlesex County, Mass.—BONDS AND NOTES SOLD DURING 1917.—During the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917 the following bonds and notes were disposed of:

Table with columns: Amount, Purpose, Int., Maturity, Price, Purchaser, Date. Lists various highway and emergency bonds.

Temporary Loans, Aggregating \$1,500,000.

Table with columns: Amount, Purchaser, Maturity, Price, Date. Lists various temporary loans.

*These sales were reported by us on a previous date. SOUTH ST. PAUL, Dakota County, Minn.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No award was made of the \$100,000 5% 20-year paving and improvement bonds offered on Jan. 14—V. 106, p. 105.

STEELE COUNTY (P. O. Owatonna), Minn.—BOND SALE.—The Minneapolis Trust Co. of Minneapolis are offering to investors \$73,000 5 1/2% tax-free bonds. Denoms. \$500 and \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1917. Prin. and semi-ann. Int. (F. & A.) payable at the Minneapolis Trust Co. Due on Dec. 1 as follows: \$4,500 1923; \$5,000 1924; \$4,500 1925; \$5,000 1926 and 1927; \$4,500 1928; \$5,000 1929 and 1930; \$4,500 1931; \$5,000 1932; \$4,500 1933; \$5,500 1934; \$4,500 1935; \$5,000 1936 and \$5,500 1937.

Assessed valuation 1917. Total bonded debt, this issue included. Population 1910 Census, 16,146; 1917 estimated, 18,000.

STERLING, Logan County, Colo.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that Council has authorized the issuance of \$25,000 water-supply bonds.

STUBENVILLE, Jefferson County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 25 by Russell Price, City Auditor, for the following 5% bonds:

\$123,312 17 refunding bonds. Due \$3,312 17 Apr. 1 1919 and \$6,000 yearly on Apr. 1 from 1920 to 1930 inclusive. 2,500 00 city's portion impt. bonds. Due \$500 Apr. 1 1918 and \$2,000 Apr. 1 1920 and 1921.

Denom. \$500. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. A. & O. Cert. check for 3% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treas., required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

STILLWATER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Stillwater), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received, it is stated, until Feb. 13 by the Board of Education for \$30,000 5 1/2% refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Int. semi-ann. (M. & S.), payable at Merchants' Trust & Savings Bank, St. Paul.

STRATTON VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Empire), Jefferson County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale has yet been made of the \$25,000 5% 25-year school bonds offered on Sept. 22 last—V. 105, p. 1126. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1917. Int. M. & S. James Nixon is Clerk of Board of Education.

STRUTHERS, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Feb. 15 by S. J. McNabb, VII, Clerk, for \$7,600 6% municipal bldg. bonds. Auth. Sec. 3912 Gen. Code. Denom. \$400. Date Feb. 15 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due \$400 each six months from Feb. 15 1920 to Feb. 15 1929, incl. Cert. check on some solvent bank in Mahoning County for \$100, payable to the VII, Treas., required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

SUNNYVALE, San Diego County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.—The proposition to issue \$2,500 fire-engine-house site and building 5% bonds carried at the election held Jan. 22 by a majority of 30 votes over the necessary two-thirds Jan. 22—V. 106, p. 105.

BONDS DEFEATED.—At the same election the proposition to bond the town for \$19,500 for the purchase of lands for a public park was defeated, lacking 33 votes of the necessary two-thirds majority.

THURSTON COUNTY (P. O. Olympia), Wash.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Feb. 19, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$100,000 highway improvement bonds.

TILLAMOOK COUNTY (P. O. Tillamook), Ore.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—The County Clerk advises us that no action has yet been taken looking toward the issuance of the \$200,000 5% road bonds offered without success on Aug. 17. V. 105, p. 522.

TIOGA COUNTY (P. O. Owego), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Feb. 16 by Thomas H. Reddish, Co. Treas., for \$60,000 5% highway impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Int. ann. at the office of the Co. Treas. Due \$5,000 yrly. on Mar. 1 from 1919 to 1930 incl. Total bonded debt (incl. this issue) \$75,000. Assessed val. \$14,000,000.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY (P. O. Lafayette), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Feb. 9 by Alfred M. Success, County Treasurer, for the following 4 1/2% road bonds:

\$102,700 William A. Dresser et al road bonds of Fairfield Twp. Denoms. 20 for \$635 and 180 for \$500. Due \$5,135 each six months from May 15 1919 to Nov. 15 1928, inclusive.
122,400 A. G. Werkhoff et al road bonds of Fairfield Twp. Denoms. 20 for \$820 and 220 for \$500. Due \$6,120 each six months from May 15 1919 to Nov. 15 1928, inclusive.
Interest M. & N.

TITUSVILLE, Lycoming County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 21 \$10,000 4 1/2% 30-year fire-engine bonds were awarded to the Odd Fellows' Relief Association at par. Denoms. \$100 and \$500. Date, day of sale. Interest J. & J.

TROY, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 29 the \$63,000 4 1/2% 40-yr. tax-free water-works bonds—V. 106, p. 415—were awarded to the Manufacturers' Nat. Bank of Troy at 100.60 ann int. Other bidders were: H. A. Kahler & Co., N. Y. \$63,239.40; Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., N. Y. \$63,228.69

CERTIFICATE SALE.—On Jan. 22 the \$100,000 5% tax-free certificates of indebtedness—V. 106, p. 315—were awarded to Bond & Goodwin of New York for \$100,070.07. Other bidders were:

Mrs. Nat. Bank, Troy, \$100,048; Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, \$100,005; Troy Savings Bank, Troy, \$100,037; New York, \$100,005; Albany Savs. Bank, Albany, \$100,014; A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y., \$100,003

TULSA COUNTY (P. O. Tulsa), Okla.—BONDS VOTED.—Reports state that this county recently voted \$1,750,000 road bonds.

VAN ZANDT COUNTY (P. O. Canton), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—Propositions providing for the issuance of \$100,000 Dist. No. 2, \$300,000 Dist. No. 3 and \$250,000 Dist. No. 4 5 1/2% 30-yr. road bonds carried at a recent election.

WABASH COUNTY (P. O. Wabash), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 5 p. m. Feb. 15 by Valentine Freising, County Treasurer, for \$20,000 20-year, \$8,500 and \$5,500 10-year 4 1/2% road bonds.

WAKE COUNTY (P. O. Raleigh), No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 5% 30-year funding bonds offered on Jan. 9—V. 105, p. 2477—were awarded on Jan. 22 to R. M. Grant & Co. of New York at par.

WAPANUCKA, Johnston County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$20,000 6% 25-yr. water and light extension bonds was recently awarded to Geo. W. & J. E. Piersol of Oklahoma City at par. Denom. \$1,000. Int. semi-ann.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Washington), Washington County, Ia.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 25 an issue of \$150,000 5% school bonds was awarded to White & Co. of Davenport at 101.32. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1918. Interest M. & N.

WATERTOWN, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Jan. 31 a temporary loan of \$175,000 issued in anticipation of tax and maturing Nov. 27 was awarded, it is stated, to R. L. Day & Co. of Boston at 5.38% discount.

WAUKESHA, Waukesha County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—The \$10,000 4 1/2% coupon school-building bonds mentioned in V. 106, p. 316 have been sold to local investors at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 10 1918. Int. J. & J. Due Jan. 13 1928.

WHEELER COUNTY (P. O. Bartlett), Neb.—BONDS VOTED.—The issuance of \$5,000 court house bonds carried, it is stated, at a recent election.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY (P. O. Rockford), Ill.—BOND OFFERING.—Local papers state that the County Clerk will receive proposals for \$145,000 5% road-impt. bonds. Date Mar. 1 1918.

YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY (P. O. Granite Falls), Minn.—BOND SALE.—The Minneapolis Trust Co. of Minneapolis has purchased and is now offering to investors \$22,000 5% drainage bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.) payable at the Minneapolis Trust Co. of Minneapolis. Due \$1,000 yrly. on Aug. 1 from 1923 to 1928 incl. and \$2,000 yrly. on Aug. 1 from 1929 to 1936 incl. Financial Statement.

Actual valuation estimated.....	\$33,000,000
Assessee valuation.....	15,114,078
Net bonded debt.....	163,000
Population 1910, 15,406; 1918 estimated, 17,500.	

YOLO COUNTY (P. O. Woodland), Calif.—BOND SALE.—On Jan. 21 the \$275,000 6% 10-20-year serial Reclamation Dist. No. 1600 bonds—V. 106, p. 210—were awarded to the Olympian Dredging Co. for \$275,732.50—100.266—and int. Other bidders were: Capital National Bank, \$261,250.00; Carstens & Earles, Inc., Seattle, \$254,380.50

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

FORT WILLIAM, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—By a vote of 301 to 132 the question of issuing \$225,000 deficiency debentures carried, it is stated, at the election held Jan. 7.—V. 105, p. 2478.

MONTREAL PROTESTANT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Montreal), Que.—LOAN PROPOSED.—Power to borrow \$900,000 was requested, it is stated, in a bill of the Protestant School Commission, in the Provincial Legislature.

OTTAWA, Ont.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.—Application has been made, it is stated, to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board for permission to issue debentures of \$250,000 to establish a municipal fuel depot.

OUTREMONT, Que.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Reports state that an issue of \$700,000 6% debentures was recently purchased by Versailles, Vidricarie & Boulais at 95.66.

PENTICTON, B. C.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—Local papers state that the question of issuing \$20,000 water-works and \$35,000 irrigation bonds carried at an election held Jan. 19.

PORT ROWAN, Ont.—DEBENTURES VOTED.—Reports state that the \$12,000 road debentures carried at the election held Jan. 7.—V. 106, p. 106.

ST. THOMAS, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Local papers state an issue of \$10,015 patriotic debentures has been purchased by the Knights of Pythias.

TORONTO, Ont.—DEBENTURES PROPOSED.—It is stated that only two items of legislation are to be sought by the City of Toronto at the forthcoming session of the Ontario Legislature, the first being to authorize a civic investment of \$1,000,000 in the bonds of the Harbor Board, and the other to legalize the issuance of debentures to cover the cost of arbitration proceedings in connection with the Teraulay Street extension scheme, temporarily shelved.

WINDSOR, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Debentures amounting to \$355,000 have been purchased, it is stated, jointly by W. A. Mackenzie & Co. and the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., both of Toronto, on a 6.75% basis.

NEW LOANS.

\$250,000

CITY OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY
School Improvement Bonds

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Education, Covington, Kentucky, until 12 o'clock noon of **FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1918**, for the purchase of \$250,000 "School Improvement Bonds" of the City of Covington, Kentucky, to be issued to provide funds for the completion of the High School Building of the City of Covington and to make alterations by repairing and remodeling of the Eleventh District School Building and to rebuild the Second District School Building in the City of Covington under Section 28 of Chapter 137 of Act of March 18th, 1912, and by virtue of ordinance of the Board of Commissioners of said City passed January 10, 1918. Said bonds will be divided into 800 bonds, 500 bonds of \$100 each, 200 bonds of \$500 each and 100 bonds of \$1,000 each. Said bonds shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum payable semi-annually on the second day of July and January respectively in each year beginning with July 2, 1918. Six Thousand Dollars (\$6,000) of the principal of said bonds shall mature on the second day of January each and every year for a period of 30 years beginning January 2, 1919; Seven Thousand Dollars (\$7,000) of the principal of said bonds shall mature on the second day of January each and every year for ten years beginning with January 2, 1919; said bonds will be dated January 2nd, 1918, will be free from State, County and City taxes and the principal and interest will be payable at the First National Bank of Covington, Kentucky, depository of said City of Covington, Kentucky.

The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
Payment and delivery to be made at the office of the Board of Education in the City Hall, Covington, Kentucky, allowing a reasonable time after acceptance of bid for their preparation and execution.

Each proposal shall state the price that will be paid for the entire issue of \$250,000 of said bonds and must be accompanied by a certified check payable to the Board of Education of Covington, Kentucky, in amount of \$5,000, endorsed "Bid for School Improvement Bonds," and should be addressed to W. A. Shore, Business Director, Board of Education, Covington, Kentucky. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned at once. Accepted bidder's check will be deposited in a special account and the proceeds, with such interest as it earns, in the meantime, will be returned to him when he has received and paid for the last of the bonds, but will be retained by the Board of Education as acknowledged liquidated damages if he fails to comply with his bid.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF COVINGTON, KENTUCKY,
By W. A. SHORE,
Business Director.

NEW LOANS.

\$60,000

TIOGA COUNTY, N. Y.
5% Highway Improvement Bonds of 1918.

Interest payable annually at Tioga County Treasurer's Office in Owego, N. Y. Serial bonds \$1,000 each, payable \$5,000 on March 1st in each of the years 1919 to 1930, inclusive.
The undersigned will receive sealed bids for the whole or part of said bonds at his office in the Village of Owego, N. Y., at any time prior to 12 o'clock noon on February 16, 1918.
Further particulars given on request.
THOMAS H. REDDISH,
County Treasurer,
Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.



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- BUY AND SELL** securities.
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- REPORT** on public utility properties, proposed extensions or new projects.
- MANAGE** railway, light, power and gas companies.

NEW YORK BOSTON CHICAGO

NEW LOANS

\$150,000

CITY OF MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA,
5% REFUNDING BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of the City of Montgomery until 11:00 o'clock a. m., **TUESDAY, MARCH 19TH, 1918**, for the purchase of all of an issue of **\$150,000.00**
5% REFUNDING BONDS.
Said bonds will be issued to refund \$150,000.00 Bonds issued to build Sanitary Sewers on May 1st, 1885, which mature May 1st, 1918, and will be coupon bonds of the denomination of a thousand dollars each, and will be dated May 1st, 1918, and will mature May 1st 1948, bearing interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November of each year. Both principal and interest of said bonds will be payable at the office of the Old Colony Trust Company in the City of Boston, in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard weight and fineness.
Said bonds will be sold at not less than par and accrued interest from the date of the bonds to the date of delivery. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to C. J. Fay, Clerk of the City of Montgomery, and enclosed in a sealed envelope marked on the outside "Proposal for refunding bonds," and must be accompanied by certified check for \$1,500.00 payable to the order of G. W. Barnett, City Treasurer. Checks of unsuccessful bidders will be returned upon the award of the said bonds. The successful bidder will be furnished with the opinion of Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer & Dodge, Attorneys, of Boston, that the bonds are binding and legal obligations of the City of Montgomery. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, who will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the City Officials and of the seal impressed thereon. Bonds will be free from taxation.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
Dated January 16th, 1918.
C. J. FAY,
Clerk of the City of Montgomery.

F. M. Chadbourne & Co.

Investment Securities

788 Broad St. Newark, N. J.

Financial

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

New York, January 25th, 1918.
The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1917.

The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation insurance.

Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1917, to the 31st December, 1917.....	\$11,105,619.46
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1917.....	1,135,785.43
Total Premiums.....	\$12,241,404.89
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1917, to 31st December, 1917.....	\$11,171,853.93
Interest on the investments of the Company received during the year.....	\$404,411.15
Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc.....	126,991.53
Rent received less Taxes and Expenses.....	93,474.66
Losses paid during the year.....	\$ 624,877.34
Less: Salvages.....	\$3,513,653.20
Re-insurances.....	\$40,754.00
	\$2,672,899.20
Re-insurance Premiums and Returns of Premiums.....	\$1,913,710.65
Expenses, including compensation of officers and clerks, taxes, stationery, advertisements, etc.....	\$ 857,596.00

A dividend of interest of Six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fifth of February next. The outstanding certificates of the issues of 1915 and of 1916 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1917, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the seventh of May next.

By order of the Board, G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

- TRUSTEES.**
- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| EDMUND L. BAYLIES,
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NICHOLAS BIDDLE,
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN CLARKE,
GEORGE C. CLARK,
FREDERIC A. DALLETT,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
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JUSTUS RUPERTI,
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LOUIS STERN,
WILLIAM A. STREET,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr.,
RICHARD H. WILLIAMS, |
|--|--|---|
- A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board.
CORNELIUS ELBERT, President.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President.
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM D. WINTER, 3rd Vice-President.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
United States and State of New York Bonds.....	\$ 1,185,000.00	Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment.....	\$ 4,432,950.00
Stock of the City of New York and Stocks of Trust Companies & Banks.....	1,445,550.00	Premiums on Unterminated Risks.....	1,009,550.96
Stocks and Bonds of Railroads.....	3,287,129.85	Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid.....	301,406.75
Other Securities.....	305,410.00	Return Premiums Unpaid.....	121,989.96
Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies.....	3,000,000.00	Taxes Unpaid.....	500,000.00
Real Estate cor. Wall Street, William Street and Exchange Place.....	3,900,000.00	Re-insurance Premiums on Terminated Risks.....	365,667.87
Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 451, Laws of 1887).....	75,000.00	Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc.....	183,517.10
Premium Notes.....	1,009,577.74	Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums.....	22,750.10
Bills Receivable.....	1,038,460.86	Income Tax Withheld at the Source.....	3,135.96
Note Receivable.....	5,122.26	Certificates of Profits Outstanding.....	5,732,890.00
Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries.....	598,675.67	Balance.....	5,318,322.55
Cash in Bank and in Office.....	2,187,198.87		
Statutory Deposit with the State of Queensland, Australia.....	4,765.00		
	\$18,041,890.25		\$18,041,890.25
Balance brought down.....	\$5,318,322.55		
Accrued interest on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to.....	\$ 75,724.00		
Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to.....	\$ 22,201.50		
Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to.....	\$ 583,467.92		
Note: The Insurance Department has estimated the value of the Real Estate on Staten Island in excess of the Book Value given above, at.....	\$ 63,700.00		
The Insurance Department's valuation of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities exceeds the Company's valuation by.....	\$2,303,887.87		
On the basis of these increased valuations the balance would be.....	\$5,367,303.84		

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Financial

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