

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

INCLUDING

Bank & Quotation Section
Railway Earnings Section

Railway & Industrial Section
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Electric Railway Section
State and City Section

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CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following table, made up by telegraph, etc., indicates that the total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ending to-day have been \$5,810,892,871, against \$5,067,482,175 last week and \$5,425,354,121 the corresponding week last year.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph.	1918.	1917.	Per Cent.
<i>Week ending March 16.</i>			
New York	\$2,540,468,604	\$2,620,325,474	-3.0
Chicago	445,888,222	410,658,499	+8.6
Philadelphia	280,231,363	257,190,807	+9.0
Boston	213,376,507	183,950,108	+16.0
Kansas City	185,186,256	108,419,793	+70.8
St. Louis	136,246,182	113,713,485	+19.8
San Francisco	83,802,562	70,374,572	+18.2
Pittsburgh	61,376,717	61,928,992	-17.2
Detroit	40,000,070	44,840,325	+10.8
Baltimore	39,862,519	33,726,753	+18.2
New Orleans	53,372,585	32,974,062	+61.4
Eleven cities, 5 days	\$4,070,410,677	\$3,938,103,470	+3.4
Other cities, 5 days	770,483,348	640,198,786	+20.3
Total all cities, 5 days	\$4,840,894,025	\$4,578,302,256	+5.7
All cities, 1 day	969,998,846	847,051,865	+14.5
Total all cities for week	\$5,810,892,871	\$5,425,354,121	+7.1

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 Mar. 9 follow:

Clearings at—	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
<i>Week ending March 9.</i>					
New York	3,160,835,447	3,007,868,176	+5.1	2,045,102,248	1,002,714,277
Philadelphia	336,069,194	317,402,274	+5.9	212,171,455	138,902,359
Pittsburgh	66,995,044	76,206,893	-12.1	55,633,995	45,274,348
Baltimore	58,688,167	39,003,700	+48.0	41,423,800	29,950,336
Buffalo	20,577,737	17,310,324	+18.9	13,261,259	9,281,890
Washington	14,102,284	9,693,460	+45.5	9,028,168	7,532,469
Albany	4,306,380	4,489,673	-4.1	4,095,924	4,666,807
Rochester	6,702,741	6,499,559	+3.1	4,509,688	4,469,748
Syracuse	3,953,139	3,618,164	+9.3	3,052,761	3,005,029
Scranton	4,288,554	3,443,547	+24.5	2,790,838	2,608,644
Reading	2,431,773	2,356,779	+4.0	2,059,534	1,712,510
Wilmington	2,647,101	3,421,961	-22.6	2,457,995	1,528,321
Wilkes-Barre	1,842,093	1,911,030	-3.6	1,589,310	1,439,545
Wheeling	3,841,288	3,285,320	+16.6	2,332,607	1,787,198
Lancaster	3,175,201	2,118,732	+5.0	1,687,540	1,519,261
Trenton	4,301,011	3,237,284	+9.5	1,948,597	1,440,444
York	1,076,769	1,176,906	-5.5	975,492	831,952
Erie	1,842,436	1,475,400	+24.9	1,139,980	830,687
Greensburg	1,073,000	818,900	+31.3	692,000	622,900
Altoona	9,000	825,000	+15.1	730,038	668,138
Gettysburg	687,400	593,311	+15.8	443,029	481,487
Chester	1,304,016	1,325,859	-1.6	989,480	665,450
Montclair	474,278	512,353	-7.4	408,221	390,998
Total Middle	3,702,018,873	3,508,304,923	+5.5	3,009,068,959	1,862,379,871
Boston	234,616,383	199,304,037	+17.7	188,309,726	144,204,500
Providence	9,946,700	8,836,600	+12.6	8,178,600	6,583,700
Hartford	7,772,657	7,990,072	-2.7	8,350,630	6,815,094
New Haven	4,756,894	4,811,022	-1.1	3,496,012	3,502,440
Springfield	3,458,256	3,397,451	+1.8	3,322,438	2,633,069
Portland	2,300,000	2,500,000	-8.0	2,191,334	1,817,118
Worcester	3,231,897	3,116,039	+3.7	3,070,035	2,350,571
Fall River	2,250,127	1,424,829	+58.0	1,398,639	1,233,445
New Bedford	1,931,885	1,222,986	+58.0	1,171,069	837,539
Holyoke	734,934	707,471	+3.9	799,488	624,698
Lowell	1,087,526	1,050,771	+3.5	862,340	741,131
Bangor	791,220	629,251	+25.8	639,702	327,851
Tot. New Eng.	272,878,079	235,030,872	+16.1	221,761,253	171,666,956

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

Clearings at—	Week ending March 9.				
	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Chicago	584,134,265	517,216,304	+12.9	397,713,168	308,177,355
Cincinnati	54,901,291	37,642,408	+45.6	30,360,050	23,003,000
Cleveland	69,869,370	56,107,235	+27.5	33,791,027	24,360,621
Detroit	46,143,082	47,236,149	-2.3	34,197,736	23,847,130
Milwaukee	31,263,880	23,918,399	+30.7	18,354,263	15,703,583
Indianapolis	16,474,000	13,267,000	+24.2	8,845,960	7,725,357
Columbus	10,989,100	10,067,800	+9.2	8,206,500	6,563,400
Toledo	10,207,555	9,718,888	+5.0	8,193,884	6,172,872
Peoria	5,400,000	6,000,000	-10.0	5,200,000	3,061,418
Grand Rapids	5,056,432	4,486,878	+12.7	3,588,322	3,339,609
Dayton	5,792,007	3,845,226	+50.6	3,071,707	1,876,239
Evansville	3,411,450	2,333,125	+46.2	2,085,694	1,110,852
Springfield, Ill.	3,188,147	2,494,704	+27.8	1,792,274	1,308,946
Fort Wayne	1,418,057	1,970,216	-28.0	1,328,034	1,162,223
Lexington	2,800,000	974,637	+197.9	894,304	1,109,428
Rockford	2,253,553	1,772,213	+27.1	1,331,284	1,426,434
Akron	4,965,000	5,572,000	-10.9	2,952,000	1,450,000
Bloomington	2,746,177	1,787,759	+53.6	1,110,277	888,469
Quincy	2,324,188	1,824,396	+27.4	1,566,547	1,209,304
Youngstown	5,340,038	3,591,113	+48.7	3,603,041	1,473,492
Canton	3,100,000	2,802,620	+10.6	2,176,139	1,690,000
Springfield, O.	1,420,499	1,182,823	+20.1	1,076,832	872,755
Spring Bend	1,128,408	1,075,740	+4.9	747,300	606,267
Mansfield	1,099,569	931,157	+18.0	842,645	555,384
Decatur	1,250,082	1,037,300	+20.5	762,744	493,042
Danville	640,000	630,000	+1.6	600,404	609,723
Jacksonville, Ill.	983,688	513,085	+91.7	417,175	381,248
Lima	750,000	711,643	+5.4	662,281	507,979
Lansing	800,000	850,000	+5.9	796,428	483,834
Owensboro	1,353,329	942,880	+110.6	373,488	303,807
Ann Arbor	366,934	346,544	+6.0	309,043	238,062
Adrian	99,000	126,579	+21.3	80,721	73,904
Tot. Mid. West	881,669,311	762,675,831	+15.6	577,004,282	441,995,864
San Francisco	98,096,493	80,398,211	+22.0	62,701,206	45,911,659
Los Angeles	27,949,000	31,157,000	-10.3	23,620,028	20,765,040
Seattle	28,124,434	17,118,880	+64.3	12,524,704	12,553,450
Portland	19,122,666	22,862,992	+48.7	10,960,644	10,767,029
Salt Lake City	11,181,355	11,120,656	+0.5	4,063,116	5,486,367
Spokane	8,300,000	6,355,850	+31.0	4,063,116	3,821,834
Tacoma	3,802,306	2,439,277	+55.9	2,163,243	2,604,531
Oakland	6,170,507	5,234,541	+14.0	4,093,561	3,407,647
Sacramento	3,159,755	2,618,603	+34.4	2,055,662	1,727,574
San Diego	2,000,000	2,579,261	-22.1	2,499,665	2,141,427
San Jose	1,062,817	834,459	+27.3	700,000	590,139
Stockton	2,252,332	1,549,763	+45.4	1,082,972	839,784
Fresno	3,321,191	1,836,840	+80.4	1,045,854	928,902
Pasadena	1,309,600	1,287,802	+6.1	959,739	890,787
Yakima	864,352	626,918	+38.0	375,514	398,868
Reno	550,000	477,079	+15.3	340,973	245,805
Long Beach	1,035,488	840,841	+23.2	693,898	638,613
Total Pacific	217,563,026	179,318,973	+21.9	138,097,554	113,614,196
Kansas City	227,069,686	128,182,151	+77.1	82,383,862	67,218,813
Minneapolis	35,129,949	28,892,243	+21.6	25,977,665	28,599,756
Omaha	81,139,841	42,138,702	+92.0	19,816,181	19,816,181
St. Paul	15,244,818	13,954,525	+9.2	13,543,963	11,486,339
Denver	20,977,789	14,071,789	+46.1	10,116,532	8,040,557
St. Joseph	28,329,777	21,330,915	+32.8	12,788,600	8,580,827
Des Moines	21,096,983	13,863,585	+52.2	9,189,184	6,775,224
Sioux City	13,248,331	7,764,724	+70.8	5,248,983	3,890,893
Wichita	10,057,991	5,786,119	+73.8	4,607,665	3,434,625
Duluth	4,459,303	4,496,859	-0.8	4,459,429	3,308,549
Lincoln	7,696,533	5,810,704	+30.9	3,263,890	2,122,193
Davenport	4,012,840	3,633,994	+13.6	2,152,179	1,609,710
Peoria	4,196,675	3,001,530	+39.9	2,116,681	1,490,420
Cedar Rapids	3,870,534	4,225,933	-17.0	2,586,922	2,023,824
Fargo	2,187,898	1,894,340	+15.5	2,049,900	1,813,945
Colorado Springs	840,449	850,108	-11.4	804,886	961,681
Pueblo	700,000	663,164	+5.6	384,192	584,235
Fremont	1,864,921	1,104,530	+68.8	706,227	474,612
Waterloo	3,325,279	3,017,413	+9.9	3,323,486	2,107,277
Helena	2,148,238	1,517,149	+41.6	1,220,739	1,027,816
Billings	1,052,4				

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A special committee of three appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce to investigate two recent increases in fire insurance rates has made its report, and the report has a special interest at this time. Concerning the 10% general increase, the committee find that taxation by the Government has not only risen heavily but requires, through its methods, a considerable enlargement of clerical force by the companies; that the shrinkages in security values are the severest ever known and must cause an irretrievable net loss even when values readjust themselves; and, worst of all, that the fire losses in the last 18 months have been very excessive. The 10% rate addition does not apply to any particular location or any particular class of risks, but is a flat advance, already applied through the whole East and South and quite generally through the West; it is for offsetting the extraordinary burdens due to war conditions and recent legislation.

The committee find that nothing can be done about it; that it is inevitable; that "the advance is perfectly justified," and that "there is no reasonable ground for the Chamber to oppose the same."

The other advance of one-third, made since appointment of the committee, is local, being "represented as a direct result of the extremely unsatisfactory fire hazard condition" of Boston, which is "considered by the engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters to have the highest potential conflagration hazard of any city in the country." This advance, the most drastic the city has ever experienced, is ordered by the Boston Board, and the Board believes that if the advance were not made "the companies behind it would inevitably impose a flat rate advance of perhaps 50% on all risks throughout the city, to be maintained until the high-pressure pumping station is in satisfactory operation and the Fire Department restored to its efficiency of some years ago."

The investigators are unable to get from the underwriters, "even with their combined experience, any definite figures by which they can say that a certain class of risk is profitable or not, or that a certain class or locality pays them to underwrite and another does not." The investigators cite longingly the exactitude of rates in life insurance, in which "rating has become an exact science," and they think "there is a crying need for some man to do for fire insurance what one or two of the great minds of the past have done for life insurance statistics."

But this is a counsel of perfection and must remain unattainable, so widely unlike in character are these two fields of underwriting. It is correctly assumed that in the great majority of the *number* of fires the resulting loss will be only partial; but every life continuously insured finally involves a total loss, speaking insurance-wise. It is also assumed, and is known, that the great majority of pieces of insured property never burn; the loss ratio as to human lives is invariably 100%. Insurance of life is an accumulation process, based on mortality rates which vary so slightly that even such a war as is now upon the world cannot undermine the insurance structure and can affect it only a very little; fire insurance, on the contrary, is founded on uncertainties which are thus far impenetrably complex and practically insoluble. "Even with their com-

bined experience," which to this committee seems, naturally enough, to contain a key to the problem, underwriters are still unable to classify with the result of producing certainties, one difficulty being that continual changes in the physical conditions which enter into the hazard operate to nullify the lessons of a combined experience.

Life insurance, as most persons know, is founded on "average." So is the other, for it is probably true that a law of average does govern all human events; but in this matter that law works on such great areas and through such long periods that men have not been able to bring fire underwriting to the basis of "an exact science." War is the climax of conflagration, but while this country, as a combined body of taxpayers, has assumed the war hazard as to lives and limbs of its men at the front, the companies have declined this, as they were bound to do. On the other hand, fire insurance cannot avoid the conflagration hazard, notwithstanding inability to make any calculations about it. Recall the great blow in Chicago in 1871; the blow in Boston, just a year later; the blow in Baltimore in 1904, followed by the tremendous blow in San Francisco in 1906. If any "law" governs such calamities, it is undiscoverable. They are not reducible to calculation and are beyond human foresight; yet they must be met, and overcome, or the insurance structure falls. Positively the only way to provide for them is by holding always a large reserve against them, unless we choose to trust the probability that stockholders will do as they have repeatedly done: supply new capital to make good deficits. The one involves charging rates which will yield and maintain such precautionary reserves; the other implies that stockholders remain satisfied with past results to themselves and confident of the future.

We cannot take space to enlarge fully upon these points, but the foregoing should suffice to point the immovable difficulty. And take the recent instance: we are now in a war-conflagration, all unforeseen. The increased hazards by changed industrial conditions, the incendiary fires of last year, the piled-up burdens of new taxation—these unforeseen factors have broken their way into the subject, and (as the Boston investigators perceive) have made existing rates inadequate; but this also shows anew the impossibility of attaining the scientific accuracy, paralleling that of life insurance, which men who justly regard insurance costs as a heavy burden imagine may come in to somehow lighten that burden.

Is there, then, no hope of such lightening? Only when and as the fire loss declines. The investigators report finding the underwriters "absolutely sincere, desirous of bringing about equitable rates, and only too glad to receive any co-operation." This tribute to them is no more than their due, and there is a distinct encouragement in finding a business committee (presumably reflecting the larger appointing business group) convinced that the trouble is with the factors of the subject rather than with the men who must deal as best they may with those factors. High rates have a curative tendency through men's desire to escape them, but the only direct and effectual method of reducing fire loss is by making it for men's self-interest to rely less upon insurance coverage and more upon their own precautions and care: that is, to make prevention the rule and not the exception. When the property owner can protect himself, by insurance, against

others' faults but not against his own, prevention will become the rule; as we approach the one change we shall approach the other. The Boston committee perceive and accept the principle of individual responsibility, which is the one principle that has thus far been almost totally disused and overridden, by allowing men to treat insurance as a purchased license to behave as they choose, short of intended arson. For the committee think a good beginning may be made "by keeping at it and keeping in constant touch with the underwriters." Thus, they opine, there might be an adjustment of rates so that the owner of an excessive risk or the one who does not take precautions "will have to bear the full burden of expense and will be unable to put off a part of it on those who are really striving to bring about good conditions." So the committee deem it imperative that protection in every possible way must be had, "in order to prevent further increase in rates and to make possible any reduction in the future." They are correct; no proposition in geometry is clearer and surer; and while they do not state in firm and unmistakable language the doctrine that insurance must become less general and more insistently discriminating in its granting and its coverage, they do show a recognition of the truth that reform can come only through precaution and prevention, and that self-interest must be the place of attack. This recognition is the encouraging feature of their report.

The distribution of dividends by the Fall River cotton manufacturing corporations during the first quarter of 1918 disclosed a very satisfactory condition in that industry, even though the amount to be paid out fails to reach the phenomenally heavy totals of the three preceding quarters. The return to stockholders, however, is not only very much greater than in 1917, but actually a high record for the particular period covered and, moreover, all mills are now on a dividend paying basis and most of them are maintaining the increased rates recently established. Further testifying to the favorable nature of current operations, there have been extra distributions in several instances, these ranging from 1% to 8%, and swelling the grand aggregate of dividends by nearly \$90,000. It is, perhaps, hardly necessary to state that with present prices for goods so inordinately high, the profits in cotton manufacturing are great, but expenses have been appreciably increased recently, the advance in wages of 12½% and the enhanced cost of the raw material and various supplies being no mean items on the debit side of the account. With it all, however, there is no cause for complaint as at the moment production is taken up at full rates and is likely to continue to be so long as the war lasts, and Government orders are so important an item. After the end of hostilities will come readjustment. But that in its own time. We are simply considering the present situation.

Our compilation of dividends declared by the Fall River mills for the opening quarter of 1918 indicates that of the 37 corporations included all make returns to shareholders. One resumed payments as compared with a year ago, 21 increased the rate of distribution, 3 reduced it and 12, following a conservative course, adhered to the rate hitherto prevailing. The total amount to be paid out in the period this year reaches \$955,059 on an aggregate capital of \$32,961,670, or an average of 2.90%, whereas in

1917 the distribution was only \$761,975 or 2.51%, and in 1916 reached but \$342,417 or 1.13%. In all earlier years back to and including 1910, the return to shareholders was much less than now, and even in 1907 and 1909, which class as good years, the first quarter's distribution was smaller, having been 2.71% and 2.70%, respectively.

Hopes that were entertained in some quarters that the Bolshevik Congress would reject the harsh terms of peace proposed by the enemy, were dissipated when the news was received on Friday from Petrograd that at a caucus of the Bolshevik faction of the Pan-Soviet Congress in Moscow an overwhelming vote favored accepting the German terms. Former Foreign Minister Leon Trotzky has been appointed War Commissary, which does not seem to entirely accord with recent reports that he had determined to head a new revolution and oppose the German terms. Prince Lvoff, former Russian Premier, has been arrested and is held by the Commissary of the Northern front in connection with an attempt to set up a separate government in Siberia with German aid. In violation of the peace treaty with Russia, Germans and Turks at Trebizond have apparently started a quick advance toward northern Transcaucasia. Russian forces near Shachtachtey are offering resistance.

On Monday President Wilson addressed a message of sympathy to the All-Russian Congress in advance of the meeting at Moscow. There is apparently some grave doubt whether the message was delivered. However, it shows conclusively the position of the United States and already seems to have acted as a means of offsetting an intimation expressed by Lloyd George, the British Premier, that it would be necessary to act in the future quite independent of Russia. The President's statement has been very well received in British official circles, however, and will mark most likely a turning point in the attitude of the Entente countries in the future. We print the statement on another page.

Japan thus far appears to have taken no definite steps in its proposed invasion of Siberia, awaiting the action of the Bolshevik representatives at Moscow. The American Ambassador to Russia cabled the State Department quoting Trotzky as stating that Russia's continuance in the war against the Central Empires is unavoidable. The Ambassador did not state to whom Trotzky had expressed his views, but it was assumed at the Department that he had communicated either with the United States Military Attache, who is believed to be still in Petrograd, or with an American Red Cross official in Russia. Trotzky also talked about the possibility of organizing a new Russian army to be placed under "iron discipline" to continue to fight against the Germans. The inconsistencies in the various reports that are coming forward from Petrograd indicate how entirely chaotic affairs are at the present moment in Russia.

The long drawn out controversy over the use of Dutch ships during the war has reached a crisis, the United States and Great Britain having decided to requisition all the Dutch ships in American and Allied ports next Monday. Close to 1,000,000 tons is reported to be involved in the arrangement. Formal notice of the intention to requisition the ships has been presented to The Hague by the

American and British representatives. The Netherlands Minister at Washington, acting under instructions of his Government, on Thursday submitted a final and personal appeal to President Wilson to at least modify the decision. There is reason to believe, however, that the President saw no reason for altering the decision. Unless the ships are turned over by next Monday the Presidential proclamation will, it is understood, be issued taking over the ships in American ports, of which there are understood to be about eighty. Many more are in British and other Allied ports throughout the world, all of which will be requisitioned and used in every way possible to conserve the interests of the Allies. Germany's latest campaign of ruthlessness against neutral shipping is attributed by the War Trade Board at Washington to a deliberate plan for cutting off the North European nations from American and Allied food supplies, thereby reducing them through starvation to political and economic dependence upon the Teutonic war lords. The hope is expressed by the Board that the neutrals will contrast the respective attitudes of the United States and Germany toward the problem of feeding them. The German war leaders, the statement says, are using the submarine war weapon to prevent fulfillment of American agreements to feed and relieve European neutrals.

Germany appears in no hurry to start its greatly advertised drive on the Western front, being content to keep the Allies keenly on the alert on this field in order that troops and activities may not spread elsewhere. Meanwhile the advance into Russia continues, the Black Sea port of Odessa having been entered. "We have acquired a direct free route via Russia to Persia and Afghanistan," says a dispatch from the Wolff Bureau, the German semi-official agency. If true, this, of course, will have an important bearing on the situation on Western Asia and possibly even in India. The peace terms forced upon Russia at Brest-Litovsk took away Russian districts in Cis-Caucasian region, through which it would be possible for the Germanic Allies to gain entrance from the Black Sea or Turkey into Persia. But Germany's sweep into Russia is described by our War Department's weekly military review as another futile attempt on the part of the Germans to shift the centre of gravity of the war, which still remains on the west front. There, the review says, lies the key position of the war. Nothing is found in the situation by the Department to indicate that the Germans have abandoned their plans for great offensive in the west, and, it says, the Allies, while assuming an alert defensive, are content to let the enemy break himself against their impregnable lines. In Finland the Germans are operating in conjunction with the White Guards against the Red Guards and are in control of the line north of Tammerfors and Viborg. The Germans have landed on the Aland Islands, which they will probably use as a base for the invasion of Finland. In Siberia ex-German war prisoners, it is reported, are armed and drilling in the vicinity of Irkutsk and throughout Siberia German and Austrian prisoners of war are being assisted by certain German elements.

On the Western front some increase in activity has been displayed all along the line. American forces have made a favorable impression. The engagements, however, have not been of major

proportions. On Thursday American troops occupied their first German trenches including a mile and one-fifth in the Badonviller region on the Luneville front. The positions were occupied in broad daylight after the German evacuation. A German barrage fire later forced a withdrawal, but the Americans returned and are said to be firmly holding their new positions. It is evident that the Germans are playing a safe defensive game in all locations where they are confronting the American troops. This has been made apparent by recent raids, the enemy simply evacuating front positions after a strong defense and retiring to the rear lines.

The week has witnessed almost unexampled activity in the matter of air fighting. Paris was on Sunday night visited by nine quadrons of German airplanes aggregating nearly 60 units. They dropped bombs which set fire to several buildings in the city and the suburbs. Four of the raiding machines were brought down. Thirty-four persons were killed and 79 others were injured, 88 of the casualties being in Paris. In addition to the bomb victims 66 persons were suffocated through crowding in a panic into a Metropolitan (subway) entrance to take refuge from the raiders. These were for the most part women and children. There were also two raids on London and other parts of England. On Wednesday night one or two hostile airships attacked the northeast coast. About 20 bombs were dropped. Three Zeppelins took part in a Tuesday night raid on the east coast. One of them dropped four bombs on Hull. The other airships of the squadron flew about aimlessly over country districts, dropping bombs and then proceeding back to sea. One airship dropped four bombs on Hartlepool. Six buildings were demolished there and 30 were damaged. Five persons were killed and 9 injured.

The British Admiralty reported for last week the loss by mine or submarines of 18 British merchantmen. Of these 15 were 1,600 tons or over and three under that tonnage. This is the third week in succession that the total has been reported at 18 vessels. The French lost during the same week no ships at all over 1,600 tons and only 4 smaller ones, while the Italians lost 2 vessels over 1,600 tons and one smaller. The Norwegian Foreign Office reports the sinking of the Norwegian steamer Skrymer of 1,475 tons.

Despite the conclusion of the drive of the Business Men's Week for the British War Loan, investment tendencies have not expanded this week on the London market. The cables yesterday announced the total reached to have been £127,870,240. To this must be added £2,900,000 of the Post Office issue and £8,100,000 in war savings certificates, a total of £138,870,240 subscribed for the prosecution of the war. Since October, when the latest issue of war bonds began, the amount sold has been £570,000,000. The amount that had been fixed as the minimum mark for the week was £100,000,000. Hence the Business Men's Drive must be considered a gratifying success. Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, took this view. Telegraphing his congratulations to the Lord Mayor of London on the city's contribution, he said: "Although the total returns from the whole country have not yet been received, it is certain that

much more than the £100,000,000 asked for has been subscribed. This is additional proof of the determination of our people to hold fast until the aims for which we entered the war have been secured."

Very little mention of the Russian situation is made by financial correspondents in London in their cabled dispatches. The prevailing opinion appears to favor the idea that the worst has happened; that its effects have been duly discounted. One correspondent declares that financial London unquestionably favors Japan's intervention in Siberia on the ground that Russian recovery is hopeless and that strong opposition to Prussia in every direction is essential for both military and economic reasons. He refers to the decline in Japanese bonds, but argues that it was not a sign of apprehension. "The case is," he explains, "that during the last few years the price of the bonds has advanced substantially because of Japan's heavy purchases on the London market for the sinking fund. In view of the possible increase in Japan's military expenditure, however, these purchases have been suspended and their redemption is not expected during the continuance of any campaign in Russia." These sinking fund purchases, however, have been greatly in excess of the requirements under the bond issue prospectus so that the suspension is not detrimental to the actual credit of Japan.

The present issue of British national war bonds, which is repayable in Oct. 1922, 1924 and 1927, is to be replaced April 1 by a fresh issue repayable in each instance six months later. Six large British banks have entered into an agreement to work together for the protection of holders of Russian railway, municipal and Government bonds for the issue of which they have been responsible. These banks comprise Barings, Hambro, Lloyd's, London County & Westminster, Rothschilds and Schroeder. Rothschilds began on Wednesday paying the March coupon on the Russian 5% loan. Investors who deposited their American securities with the Government and whose term of deposit under the original plan now is expiring are being asked to continue their deposits until March 1922. The London "Economist's" February index number, as reported by cable, is 5828, showing an increase of 43 points from the January number and representing an increase of 766 points above the level reached in Feb. 1917. Stated differently the February number shows an increase of 164.9% of the basic number, namely 2200, which represents average quotations for the five-year period 1901-5.

The recent antipathy to bank fusions seems to be moderating somewhat. Bank officers are arguing that it is necessary to amalgamate in order to be prepared to finance the big trade programs that will follow the war. Some of these bankers also state that still further unification is need in order to face the formidable Teutonic banking combination consisting of the Deutsche Bank, the Dresdner Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft.

The Manchester Cotton Control Board has issued instructions to the cotton spinning mills and weaving sheds concerning further curtailment of the consumption of American cotton, to take effect on March 18. After that date not more than 50% of the machinery will be allowed to run without license. Licenses will be granted to firms doing Government work and for looms running on coarser American counts in excess of 60% of the mill's total. The scheme of curtailment makes

nearly 50,000 operatives unemployed weekly and a further proposed reduction will increase these to 80,000.

The British Treasury statement for the week ending March 9 indicated a further substantial reduction in the amount of Treasury bills outstanding, while the Treasury balance showed a gratifying increase of nearly £2,500,000. Revenues were slightly below those of the previous week, but the week's expenses were materially reduced. The total of expenditures for the week was £51,111,000 (against £64,361,000 for the week ended March 2), while the total outflow, including repayments of Treasury bills and other items, amounted to £173,962,000, as against £164,819,000 the previous week. Treasury bills repaid totaled £82,870,000, comparing with £98,615,000, and other debts £7,001,000, against £694,000. Advances repaid amounted to £1,729,000; there was none last week. Receipts from all sources were £176,444,000, which compares with £163,102,000 a week ago. Of this total, revenues contributed £22,539,000, against £22,884,000 the week preceding. This week's issue of Treasury bills amounts to £66,212,000, against £87,326,000 last week, war savings certificates total £2,000,000, against £1,800,000, and other debts incurred £21,052,000, against £12,592,000 the week previous. Advances were £10,000,000. Last week the total was £19,350,000. Treasury bills outstanding aggregate £1,023,495,000, in contrast with £1,040,425,000 one week ago. The Treasury balance now stands at £16,732,000. This compares with £14,249,000 the week before.

Advices via Zurich quote the German Socialist newspaper "Vorwaerts" as authority for the statement that scandal in Germany connected with "graft" at the Daimler munitions factories which the Budget Commission of the Reichstag is investigating has caused a veritable panic in the Berlin Stock Exchange. The Daimler stock fell two-thirds of its quoted price and a large number of other war stocks suffered similar shrinkage, due to the popular belief that the greater part of the war factories have been guilty of grafting and will be prosecuted by the German Treasury. The cost of living in Germany, it is figured, is increasing at the rate of 42% a year, requiring the average family to go into debt for the necessaries of life. According to figures gathered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington, the average expenditure of families having incomes ranging from 100 to 200 marks is 224.25 marks. Rigid economy, it is said, is practiced everywhere and the average family spends only 25 cents a month for amusements. The Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen wires that the German war debt now amounts to 109,000,000,000 marks. The new war loan which is soon to be issued will call for 15,000,000,000 marks. Word has been received from Vienna by way of Amsterdam that the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrat has adopted a provisional war credit of 6,000,000,000 kroner for the next four months. Representatives of the Disconto-Gesellschaft Bank and the big Austro-Hungarian industrial interests are discussing the exploitation of Rumanian oil fields. These interests, it is reported, intend to organize a vast monopoly with a capital of \$200,000,000, of which the German bank will subscribe \$175,000,000.

The fifth national Italian war loan closed on Monday, subscriptions in Italy reaching 5,000,000,000 lire, with the results for some cities not yet reported; making allowance for such subscriptions and for Italians residing abroad, the total is expected to reach some 6,000,000,000 lire. Advices from Rome estimate Italy's war expenses to Jan. 31 at 33,091,000,000 lire, of which nearly 31,000,000,000 lire were the expenses for the army and the remainder for the navy. The Italian Government has taken control of the foreign exchanges and has abolished all free financial transactions with other countries. Transfer of funds to and from Italy has been entrusted to the National Exchange Institute at Rome, which is composed of banks and Government representatives. This Institute will regulate exchange. The announcement caused a sharp temporary rally in the price of lire in New York, to which we refer more fully in our remarks on the continental exchanges in a subsequent paragraph. The new Institute has as directors one representative each from the following banks: Banca de Italia, Banca de Napoli, Banca de Secilia, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano, Banca Italiano Disconto and the Banca de Rome. In addition are two directors nominated by the Minister of the Treasury. There have been no intimations thus far of the details of any definite plans that the Institute has prepared to sustain the quotation for lire.

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 3 19-32% for sixty and ninety-day bills. Money on call in London is still quoted at 2¾%. No reports have been received by cable of open market rates at other European centres, so far as we have been able to ascertain.

In its statement for the week the Bank of England reported another, though this time unimportant, increase in gold, namely £293. Note circulation declined £306,000; hence there was an increase in total reserves of £307,000. Deposits were heavily reduced this week, as a result of which the proportion of reserve to liabilities was advanced to 18.67%, compared with 17.31% a week ago and 16.60% last year. Public deposits were reduced £2,669,000, other deposits showed a contraction of £8,717,000, while Government securities declined £11,112,000. Loans (other securities) registered a reduction of £587,000. Threadneedle Street's stock of gold aggregates £60,085,014, which compares with £53,784,845 a year ago and £55,127,725 in 1916. Reserves now stand at £31,250,000, as against £34,161,355 in 1917 and £40,665,923 the year previous. Loans total £97,604,000. A year ago the total was £165,424,569 and in 1916 £92,433,129. The bank reports as of March 9 the amount of currency notes outstanding as £198,379,323, against £196,119,536 in the week preceding. The amount of gold held for the redemption of such notes remains at \$28,500,000. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £426,600,000, against £312,100,000 in the corresponding week last year. 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:

BANK OF ENGLAND'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	1918.		1917.		1916.		1915.		1914.	
	March 13.	March 14.	March 13.	March 14.	March 15.	March 17.	March 17.	March 17.	March 18.	March 18.
	£		£		£		£		£	
Circulation	47,284,000	38,073,490	32,911,500	32,265,470	23,434,810					
Public deposits	38,362,000	86,377,187	52,403,529	70,950,454	27,448,023					
Other deposits	128,997,000	119,113,886	95,275,693	100,403,688	40,446,766					
Govt. securities	56,624,000	24,081,221	32,838,646	30,049,177	11,152,689					
Other securities	97,604,000	165,424,569	92,433,129	115,749,996	43,818,944					
Reserve notes & coin	31,250,000	34,161,355	40,665,925	43,849,781	31,185,218					
Coin and bullion	60,085,014	53,784,845	55,127,725	59,456,251	41,170,023					
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	18.70%	16.60%	27.70%	25.63%	45.83%					
Bank rate	5%	5½%	5%	5%	3%					

The Bank of France announces a further increase in its gold item this week of 1,264,050 francs. This brings the total gold holdings up to 5,370,762,250 francs, including 2,037,108,184 francs held abroad, against 5,168,041,677 francs (3,221,404,111 francs in vault and 1,946,637,566 francs held abroad) in 1917 and 5,023,143,390 francs (all in vault) the year before. The silver item increased 116,000 francs during the week, and treasury deposits increased 9,717,000 francs. Bills discounted decreased 59,062,000 francs, advances show a contraction of 10,293,000 francs, and general deposits declined 32,520,000 francs. Note circulation was augmented to the extent of 94,093,000 francs and now aggregates 24,744,120,000 francs, as against 18,361,548,800 francs last year and 14,719,698,770 francs in 1916. 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.

	Changes for Week.		Status as of	
	Mar. 14 1918.	Mar. 15 1917.	Mar. 15 1916.	Mar. 16 1916.
	Francs.		Francs.	
Gold Holdings—				
In France	Inc. 1,264,050	3,333,653,766	3,221,404,111	5,023,143,390
Abroad	No change.	2,037,108,484	1,946,637,566	
Total	Inc. 1,264,050	5,370,762,250	5,168,041,677	5,023,143,390
Silver	Inc. 116,000	256,108,000	266,632,534	362,028,132
Bills discounted	Dec. 59,062,000	1,005,089,000	483,540,456	366,305,981
Advances	Dec. 10,293,000	1,188,494,000	1,241,004,755	1,248,433,161
Note circulation	Inc. 94,093,000	24,744,120,000	18,361,548,800	14,719,698,770
Treasury deposits	Inc. 9,717,000	38,801,000	22,517,430	32,833,918
General deposits	Dec. 32,520,000	2,571,188,000	2,443,917,416	1,958,838,830

The Imperial Bank of Germany in its weekly statement as of March 7, shows the following changes: Total coin and bullion increased 842,000 mks.; gold increased 186,000 mks.; Treasury notes expanded 2,687,000 mks.; notes of other banks increased 703,000 mks.; bills discounted showed an expansion of 16,952,000 mks.; advances decreased 2,256,000 mks.; investments increased, 1,240,000 mks.; other securities were expanded 30,940,000 mks.; notes in circulation increased 13,276,000 mks.; deposits registered the large increase of 101,010,000 mks. Other liabilities were reduced 63,178,000 mks. The Bank's gold holdings now stand at 2,407,022,000 mks., which compares with 2,528,980,000 mks. last year and 2,458,100,000 mks. 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 rather better showing, the return of funds to the banks coincident to Reserve Bank operations having resulted in a recovery of nearly all of the losses in reserves sustained the week previous. As a matter of fact, however, all the comparisons with the preceding week are deeply disturbed by the inclusion for the first time of the return of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of this city. This is a very large insti-

tution and the part played by it in affecting the comparisons may be judged by the fact that this company reports for the week average loans of \$138,036,000, average demand deposits of \$129,731,000, average time deposits of \$11,649,000, average cash in vault of \$3,560,000 and average reserve with legal depositories of \$17,488,000. We give averages here, though the general totals show the actual figures at the end of the week, inasmuch as the statements of the separate institutions are only reported on the average basis. The Clearing House loan item for the week expanded \$35,778,000, but the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., on the basis of the average figures just given, would alone account for over 100 million dollars more than this. Net demand deposits registered the large increase of \$95,056,000 to \$3,635,760,000 (Government deposits of \$433,418,000 deducted); but here, too, more than the whole amount is accounted for in the way indicated; net time deposits increased \$5,757,000. Cash in own vaults (members of the Federal Reserve Bank) increased \$5,285,000 to \$101,018,000 (not counted as reserve). Reserves in the Federal Reserve Bank of member banks showed an expansion of \$55,409,000 to \$515,218,000. The reserve in own vaults (State banks and trust companies) increased \$472,000 to \$16,730,000. Reserves in other depositories, however, (State banks and trust companies) declined \$789,000 to \$7,455,000. Aggregate reserves were expanded \$55,092,000, which brought the total to \$539,403,000, as against \$764,587,000, the amount on hand a year ago. There was a gain in reserve required of \$12,439,560; hence the increase in surplus was brought down to \$42,652,440. Excess reserves now on hand total \$55,163,290 on the basis of only 13% reserve for member banks of the Federal Reserve system (but not counting \$101,018,000 cash in vaults held by these banks). At the corresponding period in 1917 surplus reserves were \$142,591,520 on the basis then ruling of 18% reserves, including cash in vault. Of the total vault cash held by the Clearing House members, \$76,092,000 is shown to be in specie.

In the local money situation large withdrawals of Government deposits from the banks have served to accentuate an already strained position. The purpose of the withdrawals is to centralize the funds which are being placed in the Treasury or in the Federal Reserve banks. It is estimated that nearly \$100,000,000 of Government deposits have been called from the New York banks, but there are no official data available yet to confirm this statement. Nevertheless, the Metropolitan banks have been large borrowers at the Federal Reserve Bank this week. The result of the strain has been reflected in Stock Exchange circles by a restriction in the general volume of business. Some of the large commission houses have been discouraging their clients from entering into all operations involving substantial borrowings from the banks. It is virtually impossible to obtain renewals of time loans, and new business for fixed maturities at the moment appears out of the question not only in financial circles but in mercantile quarters as well. In the financial district business is being conducted almost completely through the agency of call loans—a practice so dangerous that as already noted the commission houses are not willing to freely undertake it. It is understood that the money committee which has pledged of funds to use at its discretion from many of the

large local banking institutions has been watching the situation very closely and has put out a considerable amount of funds with the view to preventing the call rate from rising above 6%. As to time money some loans are understood to have been secured at 6%, plus a bonus or commission.

The view seems in representative circles to be growing that the period of greatest strain has now been encountered and that the Treasury will in the few days adopt some means of affording relief. The main trouble of course is that the Treasury is taxing the resources of the banking institutions to the utmost in the form of subscriptions to certificates of indebtedness. Preparations for tax payments constitute an added factor. But it is agreed that before the offering of the war loan on April 6 some form of relief is imperative in the general money situation if the new bond issue is to become a full success. Vague reports are current that the Treasury will consider it desirable to delay the formal offering beyond that date. The passage of the National Finance Corporation bill on which the efforts of the Administration will be concentrated now that the Railroad Bill is out of the way, is, it is believed, not unlikely to furnish the incentive for the easing up in the money situation which, as already noted, the successful distribution of the Third Liberty Loan will so urgently require. On Monday the Treasury formally announced the third block of \$500,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness to be issued in anticipation of the proceeds of the new loan. The rate is 4½% and the purpose of the sale is to provide funds to meet the monthly advances to the Allied Governments under the standing program adopted for the current fiscal year. The interest rates on loans to Allies has been raised to 5% from 4¼%, as a result of the increase in the rates on certificates of indebtedness from 4 to 4½%, making a gradual rise from 3% on the first credits last April when the Government was borrowing at that rate on certificates. Payment for the certificates must be made not later than March 22. The amount of these certificates tentatively allotted to the New York Federal Reserve district is about \$21,000,000 lower than the preceding issues, that is to say, \$173,000,000 instead of \$194,000,000. The certificates are payable June 18 with interest computed from March 20. The Comptroller of New York City this week sold \$12,000,000 corporate stock notes dated March 12 and maturing June 28 and \$8,000,000 city revenue bills dated March 12 and maturing July 8. The Guaranty Trust Co. was the successful bidder at 4.79% for the combined amount. Thirty-one financial institutions submitted bids totaling \$111,680,000. As a comparison it may be noted that the city in February sold \$20,000,000 of notes, half maturing May 10 and the remainder on May 20. J. P. Morgan & Co. were in that transaction the successful bidders at 4 31 and 4 32%, respectively.

Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board on Tuesday sent a telegram to banks in each of the eleven Reserve districts outside of New York urging that they must cease advancing interest rates and must also cease attempting to obtain higher interest rates from their depository banks in Reserve cities. The text of the telegram which appears in another column of the "Chronicle" draws attention to the fact that the transfer of balances from one bank to another does not add anything to the strength of the banking position as a whole. In view of the

the undertone continued firm, with demand again at 4 75¼@4 7530, cable transfers at 4 76 7-16 and sixty days at 4 72½@4 72½. On Friday the market closed firm, demand bills advancing fractionally on the sentimental influence of the proposed taking over of the Dutch ships, thus improving prospects for transportation and for mail opportunities. Closing quotations were 4 72½@4 72½ for sixty days, 4 75¼@4 7532½ for demand and 4 76 7-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4 75@4 75½, sixty days at 4 71¾@4 71½, ninety days at 4 69½@4 69½, documents for payment (sixty days) at 4 71½@4 71½ and seven-day grain bills at 4 74½@4 74¼. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4 75@4 75½.

Developments in the Continental exchanges this week have been completely overshadowed by the wild fluctuations in lire which followed the action of the Italian Government in abolishing all free transactions in lire exchange with other nations and taking entire control of the exchange situation. This means that from now on the transfer of funds to or from Italy will be handled by the newly established National Exchange Institute at Rome, a Government function placed in operation on Monday. The new institute will not seek to obtain loans here or ship gold to stabilize rates. But it will take charge of remittances of dollars to Italy from Italians in the United States. Shortly prior to the entrance of the United States into the war, exchange on Rome had declined until all previous low records were broken. After the United States had become a participant in the struggle, all of the Entente exchanges, including those of Italy, advanced sharply in the belief that American credits would aid in strengthening exchange. In the case of Italy, however, this aid has not been forthcoming to the expected extent and rates have fluctuated in a highly erratic fashion. Upon the announcement of the new arrangement changes for a time were so violent as to engage the attention of international bankers and market operations almost to the exclusion of everything else. On Tuesday the quotation for lire bounded up 60 points to as high as 7.95 for sight bills, comparing with 8.97, the low point of a week ago. Subsequently there was a reaction to 8.32. Later a recovery to 8.25 was recorded, only to be followed by a further decline to 8.60, with the close at 8.58. Prominent Italian bankers, however, confidently look for greater stability of rates. It is pointed out that for months Italian exchange has received practically no support. Consequently sales of even moderate amounts of bills were often able to lower the rate quite severely. Under the new conditions it is hoped to prevent this, and also restrain undue speculation and arbitrage of sterling and francs for dollars. French exchange was a trifle easier on light transactions, though without important net change for the week. Rubles remain deadlocked at the levels previously current, with no business being done in this class of exchange. The unofficial check rate on Paris closed at 27.24, as against 27.20 a week ago. In New York sight bills on the French centre closed at 5 72½, against 5 72½; cables at 5 71¼, against 5 70 13-16; commercial sight at 5 73½, against 5 73¼, and commercial sixty days at 5 79½ against 5 79½ on Friday of last week. Rubles continue to be quoted at 13 for sight bills and 13¼ for cables. Lire finished at 8 58 for bankers' sight

bills and 8 56 for cables. The final quotation a week ago was 8 71½ and 8 70, respectively. Greek exchange has not been changed from 5 14 for sight bills and 5 12½ for cables.

In the neutral exchanges the feature of the week has been a sudden, sharp rise in Spanish pesetas, which is regarded as a response to the ratification of the recent commercial agreement between the United States and Spain. The quotation advanced to 25.10 for cables—a rise of 58 points, and representing a premium of about 30%, but closed at 24.90. Swiss exchange was also strong and higher, while guilders were well maintained. The Scandinavian exchanges were somewhat irregular, though closing rates were fairly steady. No perceptible increase in activity was noted. Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished at 45¼, against 44½; cables at 45¾, against 45; commercial sight at 45 13-16, against 44 7-16, and commercial sixty days at 45¼, against 44 5-16 last week. Swiss exchange closed at 4 42 for bankers' sight bills and 4 41 for cables. This compares with 4 49 and 4 47 a week ago. Copenhagen checks finished at 29¾ and cables at 30¾, against 30 and 30½. Checks on Sweden finished at 31¼ and cables at 32¼, against 31½ and 32, while checks on Norway closed at 30¼ and cables at 30¾, against 30¼ and 30½ the preceding week. Spanish pesetas, after advancing to 25.02 for checks, receded and finished at 24.80, and cables at 24.90, as against 24.52 and 24.60 a week ago.

South American quotations have shown only moderate changes, the check rate on Argentina closed at 43.90 and cables at 44 (unchanged). For Brazil the check rate is 25.77 and cables 25.87, against 26.14 and 26.24 a week ago. The Chilean rate is 14 1-32 (unchanged), and for Peru 56, also unchanged. Far Eastern rates are as follows: Hong Kong, 72¼@73, against 71¼@71.35; Shanghai, 105@106 (unchanged); Yokohama, 51.65@51.75 (unchanged); Manila, 49¾@50 (unchanged); Singapore, 56¾@57 (unchanged), and Bombay, 35@35½ (unchanged).

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have lost \$902,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending March 15. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$6,579,000, while the shipments have reached \$7,481,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations and the gold exports, which together occasioned a loss of \$75,904,000, 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 \$76,806,000, as follows:

Week ending March 15.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$6,579,000	\$7,481,000	Loss \$902,000
Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations and gold exports.....	50,561,000	126,465,000	Loss 75,904,000
Total.....	\$57,140,000	\$133,946,000	Loss \$76,806,000

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

Banks of	March 14 1918.			March 15 1917.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England...	60,085,014	—	60,085,014	53,784,845	—	53,784,845
France...	133,346,156	10,240,000	143,586,156	128,556,165	10,664,920	139,221,085
Germany...	126,351,100	5,729,350	132,080,450	126,455,550	783,350	127,238,900
Russia *...	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000	147,535,000	11,617,000	159,152,000
Aus-Hun c...	11,008,000	2,259,000	13,267,000	19,875,000	—	19,875,000
Spain...	79,555,000	28,407,000	107,962,000	53,085,000	29,835,000	82,920,000
Italy...	33,434,000	3,496,000	36,930,000	35,987,000	2,905,600	38,892,600
Netherl'ds...	69,095,000	606,200	69,701,200	49,297,000	549,100	49,846,100
Nat. Bel. h...	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000	15,280,000	600,000	15,880,000
Switz'land...	14,686,000	—	14,686,000	13,741,600	—	13,741,600
Sweden...	13,100,000	—	13,100,000	10,364,000	—	10,364,000
Denmark...	9,622,000	137,000	9,759,000	9,019,000	113,000	9,132,000
Norway...	6,526,000	—	6,526,000	6,643,000	—	6,643,000
Tot. week...	686,439,264	63,879,550	750,318,814	670,026,460	61,896,370	731,922,830
Prev. week...	686,380,109	63,846,750	750,226,859	669,796,705	62,463,360	732,260,065

* a Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of £81,484,240 held abroad.
 * No figures reported since October 29 1917.
 c Figures for 1918 those given by "British Board of Trade Journal" for Dec. 7 1917. Figures for 1917 estimated on the basis of the Dec. 7 1917 totals.
 h Aug. 6 1914 in both years.

RUSSIA'S PEACE WITH GERMANY.

The action of the Bolshevik caucus at the "All-Russian Congress of Soviets" in voting, 453 to 30, for the German terms of peace, appeared to be accepted in Russia as determining the vote of the full conference. It certainly could not be described as unexpected. It had been evident that Lenine controlled the dominant faction, and that Lenine, with whatever motive, was determined to surrender. The very fact that Trotzky's belated protest at such action had the immediate result of his ejection from the Bolshevik Ministry was evidence of Lenine's assurance of his own power.

Nor can it be said that this surrender would alter the situation. Such advantages as Germany has gained have arisen primarily from the disbanding of the Russian army, and that act of folly or treachery had been accomplished before the terms of peace were proposed. It is a somewhat remarkable coincidence, however, that Thursday's action should have been taken on the anniversary of the Russian revolution; a fact which will doubtless accentuate such anti-democratic comment as the ignominious collapse of government under the revolutionary regime has already called forth.

The question on which as yet we have no light is the number and attitude of the class of citizens in Russia which is not under the influence of Lenine and the extreme radicals. It has never been apparent that a majority of the Russian people were of the Bolshevik party. Even at this present stage of the revolution, one hears occasionally such announcements as that half of the railway workers are now numbered in that faction. But this would mean that, in their most promising field of propaganda, the Bolsheviks have still failed to gain the numerical balance of power. Against them, in the citizenship at large, stand not only the necessarily numerous conservative class of the Lvoffs and Milyukoffs, but the much more numerous moderate Socialists, and against them also are the facts of an utterly disastrous public administration, a complete breakdown of the framework of society, a partition of Russian territory and a surrender to the very autocracy against which they profess to be fighting.

The Bolshevik faction holds the reins of such government as exists, however, and one does not need to go back to the French Revolution to learn that a determined minority, once having seized power, may hold it against a disorganized majority. Therefore, it is difficult to say how far it would be possible, even with an anti-Bolshevik majority, to overcome the sentiment for peace at any price, even the price of political slavery. It is to this majority, nevertheless, that President Wilson addressed his terse and tactful message sent on Monday to the All-Russian Convention, in which he said:

May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of the Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia?

Although the Government of the United States is, unhappily, not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia through the Congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty

and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world.

The effect of this, and of the similar messages cabled a day or two later by various American organizations, including the American Federation of Labor, would naturally not be immediate. It must be remembered that even the "All Russian Conference" is not representative of the Russian people. It is no such gathering as the French National Convention of 1789, in which representation was formally apportioned to all classes of society, or as our own Constitutional Convention of 1787, whose members were chosen on the basis of personal qualifications and public service. The Russian convention is a "Congress of all the Soviets," or labor unions; other classes of society, including what we should here describe as business men, professional men, or non-union workers, being practically refused the right to participate. The action of this body, or the expectations regarding its action, must be judged in the light of its character and composition. But the longer political results must also be judged in the light of it.

What results are reasonably to be expected in the longer future may in part be judged by the remarkable effect of recent Russian developments on the Socialist party in this country—which, so far from even apologizing for the actions of Lenine, has completely reversed its own recent position of hostility to our country's participation in the war, and is now demanding the most strenuous military measures. The same influence, we must suppose, will in time inevitably operate in Russia, and not the least because of the brutal effrontery and bad faith with which Germany is now virtually seizing a great city in the boundaries of the Ukraine and preparing to annex certain provinces of Northern Russia, for which German statesmen were themselves talking of self-determination. Not all of the Russian people are of the sort who this week celebrated the anniversary of the revolution by stopping all the street cars and quitting work in munition factories and printing establishments.

It is the utter political madness of the German military cabal—which has captured Germany, for the moment, far more completely than the Bolshevik cabal has captured Russia—that may itself lead the way to the eventual turn in events. The sullen protests of the German press reflect the plain recognition of this possibility, even in Germany. The "Tageblatt" of Berlin protests that the new States created by Germany out of Russian territory are not even as representative of their people's wishes as Napoleon's Kingdom of Westphalia—a memory of historic resentment and hatred for the Prussian mind. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" openly declares that Germany has played the political game of the Entente Powers by breaking up Russia. These are not even newspapers in opposition to the German Government. The military critic of the "Vossische Zeitung," himself an army man, declares over his own signature that "only the most limited intelligence can believe that the break-up of Russia will be to Germany's advantage." This is as much as to disparage contemptuously the intelligence of the dominant cabal of Germany.

Even the question of getting food from Russia may result in angry disappointment. Very possibly the wheat in the Odessa grain elevators will be seized

and sent across the border; but in all human probability the amount which the German invaders will find there, at the end of the grain season and after a year of complete industrial, social and financial chaos, will be far short of the invaders' expectations. As for the talk, which has been repeated in this week's cables, of Odessa as a "stepping place on the way to India," that hardly need be taken very seriously. It is perfectly true that command of the Black Sea would theoretically open up access to the old trade route through Persia and Afghanistan into Northern India. But it is difficult seriously to discuss such a thing as deliberate abandonment by the German army of its inner lines, and its embarking on a venture requiring huge supplies along a thin thousand-mile line of supports, with the prize almost certainly unattainable even if everything else were sacrificed to it.

For nothing is more certain, in the imagined case of a German thrust into India, than not only that the British army of Indian defense would meet her, but that the Japanese army would co-operate, in strict accordance with Japan's defensive treaty with Great Britain. There would then be no question of a deprecatory attitude at Washington or elsewhere, as in the proposal for a Japanese landing at Vladivostok. Many theories have been proposed to account for the extraordinary program which Germany is unfolding in Eastern Europe. One, which to our mind has become increasingly more plausible, is the supposition that Germany has actually given up the plan of a formidable offensive in the west, and is now merely endeavoring to silence hostile criticism at home through its operations in the east.

THE LEGISLATIVE FUNCTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Certainly law-making, whatever the form of government, must constitute a more important function than law-enforcing or law-interpreting. To crystallize into a statute the common judgment of a people, in a democracy, is the gravest exercise of delegated authority, and it precedes the action of executive and judiciary. It has been said that a benevolent despotism, one as pure as perfect, remains, notwithstanding all theorizing, the best form of government. But even if this were admitted, the formulation of laws (to be enforced) would still be the very soul of the State. It is through law national self-expression obtains. And the United States Senate should be the greatest deliberative body on earth.

Those who have closely watched proceedings at the Capitol at Washington have noticed recently a certain restiveness in that body. More freely than for many months resentment over what may be termed outside pressure has been expressed. A disposition has been known to re-assert ancient prerogatives, and to return to a formulation of laws wholly within and by the legislative branch of the Government. One Senator went so far as to declare a belief that "the day is not far distant" when this will be done. Speaking for himself, he resented the preparation of bills by departments and their presentation with a request, which amounted almost to an order, that they be speedily passed. He cited the duty of the President to suggest legislation. On question, he admitted that the custom of consulting department heads as to the details and effects of bills drawn by committees, in so far as they affected such departments, was a wise and salutary custom. But he insisted upon the Constitutional prerogative

and duty of Senate and House to originate, discuss and shape, and enact, laws for the guidance of the people and the protection of the nation. And while recognizing the urgent needs of a state of war, he expressed the conviction that this did not justify an abdication upon the part of the Senate of its powers and duties.

The words themselves indicate a condition which is of the gravest importance to the present and future of the Republic. Taking the highest and broadest view of the new mission which has been proclaimed for the United States, in its bearing upon our internal affairs and the structural form of our Government we are passing through an epochal period of legislation far transcending that which gave birth to the nation. If it is true that this war is the last great struggle for universal liberty and national and individual rights, then these laws upon which the great enterprise and adventure for humanity is based constitute a new birth. And perception of this fact should illumine all legislative proceedings of this crucial time. Debate over the Finance Corporation bill, as we have indicated, showed signs of a gathering rebellion against interference with the usual and customary functioning of Congress. And there can be no question that, if a new nation is being born, without radical amendment of the Constitution, it will take its form and future from the legislation which is now being passed. And the responsibility must ever lie at the doors of Congress.

The situation seems to have but one parallel, and that far removed. Analysis must revert to conditions which surrounded the formation of our present Constitution and the incipient shaping of a new nation. Yet the parallel obtains only in fundamental factors. Men, liberty, equality and fraternity as embodied in popular rule was confined to a struggling people, escaping from the turmoil and oppression of despotic governments into a new world where there was unmeasured room for the growth and development of territorial expansion, both in the material and ethical aspects of life. New territory is now occupied, and the conditions of life have become fixed into customs and forms that we yet hail as the highest evidence of progress and civilization the world over. Then, the profoundest wisdom counselled separation from old world conflicts and entanglements, demanded a legislation that was primal and free, and conceived an ideal that was exemplified in the character of the new nation itself. Liberty, equality and fraternity remain unchanged. But they are now given a new direction. And the ideal expands into a world united and free, made "safe for democracy."

The great war descends, therefore, upon Congress, with no opportunity for a new Constitution, and with all its insistent and never-to-be-disregarded demands. This war becomes a part of the duties of the Executive branch of the Government, an independent and co-ordinate branch. Such is the nature of modern warfare, such the tremendous size of the conflict, such the call upon the resources and activities of the people, that Congress is forced to respond to the wants and needs announced by the branch of the Government having charge of the military conduct of the nation. And it is but natural that patriotism should urge and animate that response. But—and here hinges the whole question of current legislative procedure—in so far as these demands, born of mod-

ern warfare, invade the domestic life of the people, they affect human liberty here at home, and that must be preserved in the laws of the land, enacted by the independent and co-ordinate branch of our Government—the American Congress. It must not, and it should not, shirk its responsibility, and in so far as it does it is recreant to the trust imposed in it by the people. And in so far as it shifts its bounden duty upon the shoulders of necessity it endangers the perpetuity of our institutions.

An amendment to a proposed bill calling upon departments for a statement of their legislative needs, was recently voted down. This was a middle line of action. It recognized the whole necessity of "fighting the war behind the lines," yet it retained the dignity and independence of Congress. The principle embodied denied naught to the new ideal of a nation no longer isolated, but it remembered the rights and welfare of the citizenry which not only fights, but backs up the fighting of, the war. And it would seem a fair interpretation that this vote indicated that the Senate was not yet willing to assert itself as an originator of legislation. Again the thought obtrudes, since all these new measures are concerned with the industrial and social life of the people, that a new nation is forming, and that unless its nature and character are carefully guarded, it will place a preponderance of original power in the executive branch of the Government, the continued exercise of which, even into times of quietude, will not only constitute autocracy, but will prevent the people, through a representative system of three independent and co-ordinate branches rendered inert and obsolete, of ever regaining their former status of freedom and sovereignty.

The statement may be made, applicable to any and all times as well as the present, that a servile Congress renders the nation unsafe. Laws become fixed in institutions, and thus may live long after they are repealed in the letter. Laws that spring from emergency and necessity sacrifice principle to expediency. Laws that changed fixed and formal commercial and economic conditions that are the outgrowth of a hundred and forty years of individual initiative, private ownership, and business independence, even at the behest of patriotism, soon render that patriotism inoperative. And a Congress that simply echoes a rule and policy drawn from old world despotic restrictions, nullifies the new mission of making small States, with large, free and independent. The very ideal is thwarted by the real; and the very nature of the Government imperceptibly changes into an autocracy.

In a "Declaration of the Causes and Necessity of Taking Up Arms," adopted by Congress July 6 1775, "the joint work of Dickinson and Jefferson," which the commentator McDonald declares to be "one of the greatest of the State papers of the Revolution," the following language occurs:

"In our own native land, in defense of the freedom that is our birthright, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it—for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms. We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before."

But note this same Colonial Dickinson writing at another time concerning the questions involved in the external tax:

" . . . that we cannot be happy, without being free; that we cannot be free, without being *secure in our property*: that we cannot be secure in our property if, without our consent, others may, as by right, take it away; that taxes imposed upon us by Parliament do thus take it away."

If that far-off revolution centred about property rights, can this new crusade for a mighty world freedom and unity evade and escape them? Is it more glorious to submit that property be taken without consent by a foe from within (if such there be) than from without? Are the laws which vote away billions, which invade the freedom of domestic life and the control, use and ownership of private property (and note the condition) without deliberation, without a demonstration of their superiority to any other and possibly better way, any less objectionable and nullifying now than they were then, when law was simply the edict of a foreign and autocratic will? And can a new nation dedicated to freedom be builded upon principles other than those which gave us our being?

These things do not touch the patriotic willingness of the people to sacrifice many rights "to win the war"; they cast no reflection upon the willingness of Congress to support the war-making branch; they deny no prerogative of zeal and jealousy for success to the Executive; but they do enter into the preservation of the integral form and purpose of the national Government, and Congress can escape their determination in law-making only by sacrificing its usefulness and imperilling the Republic.

PROHIBITION IN NEW YORK STATE—THE POLICY TO PURSUE.

Whatever the outcome of the handling of the pending Prohibition amendment by the Legislature of this State, several things seem to stand out clearly. The referendum proposal is not devised and desired, in good faith, to obtain an expression of the popular will, by a method never intrinsically desirable and rather less so now than ever; it is an attempt by the "Wets" to obtain at least a delay, and is also an attempt by time-serving legislators to avoid embarrassment; they want to please their home districts, but are uncomfortably doubtful which course to take for that end. There does not seem to be any real advocacy of principle on either side.

Saying this does not imply that the "Drys" and the "Wets" are to be classed alike as unprincipled, or that the former are working for their own pecuniary concern, as the latter may without injustice be supposed to be. Nor is it saying, or even implying, that the temperance movement, even when pushed to the extreme, is devoid of honest convictions. Temperance means moderation; moderation is good and ought to be sought and preserved in all things, including efforts made and means urged for attaining ends admittedly desirable. Prohibition has now spread so widely that its advocates say that a constitutional amendment merely obeys the known will of the people.

If such is not the will of the people, the contention starts with a false premise; if such is the will of the people, the argument destroys itself by proving too much. For, as is not now said for the first time, wherever the majority in a State desire such legislation they will have no difficulty in securing what they want if they have not already obtained it. If the laws now existing in the States are found to work well the example will prove irresistible;

if they are not found to work well the whole country should not be prematurely committed to the attempt. Hence there is no reasonable ground for haste, upon any hypothesis which lies open.

The question of principle has also another and a deeper reach. A popular government must stand on majority rule, since the greater is more than the less and both cannot prevail; yet there is a moral wrong and a political inexpediency in putting compulsion upon minorities, albeit we are obliged by the limitations of the case to do that somewhat. We lately recognized, although dimly and perhaps half-unconsciously, the natural right of the individual to have his own views and direct his own conduct, when the conscription law exempted the really conscientious objector, thinking that it is neither right nor of much use to make a man fight with his body unless he can also fight with his soul. Minority representation, although much discussed, still remains in the stage of recognized theory. Neither a small nor a large minority can always have expression; the irreducible alternative in governing forbids anything except submission, but the point is this: the minority should be overridden as little as a rational and moderate governing compels, instead of rushing, as we are now doing, into attempts to control the individual in so many items of his conduct.

In sumptuary legislation, therefore, the correct line is that of local option, and if applying that to small political divisions be impracticable there is no difficulty in applying it to States. It is a gross inequity that a handful of voters in Nevada should have equal power with the millions in New York upon a matter concerning the internal affairs of the larger State. The States vote as units on constitutional propositions, this being a part of the original compromises for the sake of forming the Union; but this should be restricted in use to the rare cases of necessity and especially to matters of country-wide rather than local administration. It may be that the majority of voters here, now including both sexes, desire a prohibitory law; if they do they will have it by their own demand in due time, and if they do not it is immoral and wrong to seek to force it upon them from the outside.

The Legislature should dismiss the pending amendment without action. If the majority believe in the rightfulness and expediency of prohibition, or if they believe the electorate as now enlarged wish to try it, they can enact it in proper manner and leave it to be judged by results. To propose a referendum is to seek to dodge personal responsibility.

Obviously, the above reasoning applies with like force to the still pending suffrage amendment, that being a subject even more clearly for determination by each State for itself. Suffrage without regard to sex is on trial, and not even its warmest advocate can assert that it has proved itself beyond question; we do not know for what and for whom the new part of the electorate have voted, and therefore we cannot decide (except by careful deduction spread over a very considerable time) whether the net result is good. The new thing should be left to spread by the power of example, and not be forced upon commonwealths that may still halt in doubt. Least of all should radical changes be pressed upon the country while in a clinch with the common enemy of human progress and while we are liable to be over-swayed by emotional excitement.

DISSATISFACTION WITH PRIMARY NOMINATIONS.

The chairman of a special committee appointed by the State Senate to investigate the operation of the direct primary in this State has made his report, accompanied by a bill for some change in the method of obtaining candidates for office. The present election law, says the report, provides that the candidates of enrolled voters shall be nominated by a plurality of participants in a primary election, but provides no method whereby these groups of voters may assemble to declare their purpose to all the voters; "we propose an amendment which will provide for the election of such an assemblage of each political party in the State, that each may make manifest what its aims are and at such meeting or convention propose candidates in support of such aims." This seems to mean a return to the nominating convention, although the language is not quite distinct; the proposition as stated "is not a State convention as formerly constituted, the delegates to which were elected in many cases without direct action on the part of the enrolled voters of the party, but a convention of delegates from each Assembly district in the State, who must be designated, as candidates for office now are designated, by petition for the party position of delegate and be chosen by a majority vote of the party in the district."

An apparently ineradicable defect of the primary is that it does not provide for, and therefore virtually disfranchises as to this purpose, the voter who cannot bring himself to a declaration of working with any legally recognized party; or if the voter does enroll himself according to his view of which is the lesser evil and in the interim has changed that view, he is excluded or hampered; the sure tendency is thus away from the independence in voting which is the only haven for the sodden lump of party politics and ought to be facilitated to the utmost. This is of itself a serious objection to the primary scheme. It is costly in expenditure, necessarily. The Senate committee reports the cost for the two primaries of 1916 as \$993,000, and for the one of 1917 as \$389,614.

The first direct primary in this State was at the close of September in 1914; the vote was light, being in this city hardly a third of the usual, and it may fairly be said to have called out only a few persons. If the excitement over the war, then a newer although a less tremendous matter than it became later, is deemed partly to explain the indifference, such an explanation cannot be urged as to 1916, when the Presidential primary was held, April 4, and the newspaper reports were that "general apathy prevailed," and that "the chief feature was the apathy shown by voters." Nothing else could naturally be expected. If the primary is not a device hit upon by the most far-sighted of the party bosses for the express purpose of fending off some deep reform and perpetuating their own hold, it is a well-meant device of would-be reformers for breaking the grip of the boss and enabling the common people to really choose their own servants. But the boss cares nothing for names or methods; anything suits him, and no rebellious intentions or propositions disturb him, so long as the voters' feet slip back into the well-worn path and they follow the emblem when they go into the booth in which they are theoretically supposed to mark the ballot as their intelligence and their consciences agree. The boss quickly accepts any method, and proceed

to fit his own to it; he is versatile, unscrupulous, and experienced, and is quite capable of keeping his hold by the very means intended to shake him from it. That this is so has been unpleasantly discovered in parts of the country where the primary camouflage is older than here.

Two years ago, a journal in Montgomery, after saying that Alabama had been using it fifteen years, declared that the bosses in recent years have been "more arrogant and powerful than ever before." An editor in North Dakota, who said he had always been an ardent advocate of the primary "as the most effective instrument for preserving to the electors of our State the right to select their own candidates," confessed his error; a certain number of signatures to a petition answers in North Dakota, but many voters sign at the first request, to be rid of the matter; so the self-chosen candidate makes himself the early bird, and catches signatures "before the voters have had opportunity to survey the field." Earlier than this (in 1912) the Kansas Secretary of State viewed with alarm the workings of a scheme there by which anybody could start and circulate a petition on his own behalf, and he actually proposed a plan whereby anybody could seek an office of his own selection, simply depositing an entrance fee as for other contests, the fees ranging from \$150 for Governor or Congressman to, say, \$10 for the humble jobs; this, he thought, might rid the people of the petitions plague, lessen the number of aspirants, and produce a little money for public uses.

Any conceivable scheme of government of the people by the people must work through representative agents; this is fundamental, and therefore unavoidable. The people choose delegates; the delegates in convention choose candidates; the voters then ratify one or another selection—or, in accord with theory and right, though very rarely, jump the party bounds and select a man of their own. This has been done and it can be done; but all movements seem to tend towards preventing it. It is said that the convention is dominated, and frustrates instead of embodying public opinion; therefore, let us cut out the convention and have the people vote directly for the candidates for whom they will vote finally in a few weeks more. But the men and the selfish aims which may dominate a convention will work also on the primary, and the dull submission which follows the emblem on election day will follow it in the primary. If the people are deprived, or deprive themselves, of freedom of choice in November, they will be deprived in any other month, and the more frequent the call for a choice the less will the choice be valued. If the people are not competent, or if they are too mechanically obedient, or too negligent, or too indifferent, to select fit agents to propose candidates for their votes, they will be for one or another cause unfit to propose candidates directly. To make the best statement in plea for it, the direct primary is a scheme whereby the voters are to do by a professedly different method what they have failed to do properly by another. He who is not competent to select an agent to select another agent for doing his work is not competent to select such agent directly. Admirably wise and far-seeing as were the Founders of our governmental structure, democracy was so new an idea to them and their trust of the common people was so feeble that they were misled into the clumsy device of an Electoral College and failed to perceive the fallacy on which

they placed it, namely: that although the people were not competent to choose wise men for the chief positions, in each four years, they were competent to choose (and would be willing to accept) certain wise men to make the choice in their name.

A bill similar to the one now in the State Senate passed that body last year, and was suppressed in the Assembly, as this one seems likely to be; the Governor is said to be opposed to it for personal reasons, and to be determined on vetoing it if it reaches him. Yet its reappearance is interesting and in some degree encouraging, so far as it indicates a possible reaction from the incessant and sweeping changes of late years and from the disposition to attempt "direct" action by the people. Having always had the referendum through periodical elections, we have taken up such fads as legislation by initiatory action, the referendum, and the recall. It will be most wholesome if some step in reverse of all this folly can be undertaken.

A GERMAN POST-BELLUM SCHEME.

A recent issue of the "Bulletin de la Chambre de Geneve," Switzerland, contains the following statement, which we translate as a matter of special interest:

"We learn from an entirely trustworthy source that in various neutral countries the Germans are endeavoring to disorganize concerns among the Allies in order to secure their own advantage after the war.

"With this in view they are offering very tempting contracts to as many as possible of the staffs of these establishments to induce them to agree promptly to leave their employ when peace is declared. At the present hour they are working especially with the electrical industries, seeking to make it impossible for them to operate because of the lack of expert employees.

"Among the industries receiving chief attention are the lighting and power companies, and the tramways. All the transformation stations, all the power houses, all the distributing boards are in the first line of attack, to corrupt the personal staff for detachment after the war, for the benefit of the enemy.

"Preliminary investigations have been made covering the entire personnel necessary to the operation of the central stations, not simply the ordinary employee, but also the technical staff, from the operatives to the engineers, the heads of the service.

"It is an attempt important to unmask. It is part of the work of an organization, to-day widely disclosed, which has never hesitated to gather up and exploit the ability and the labor of others."

THE PENNSYLVANIA ANNUAL REPORT— ACHIEVEMENTS IN A WAR PERIOD.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's annual report furnishes an interesting reflex of the unusual conditions that prevailed during the calendar year 1917. In this we have reference alike to the conditions in the industrial world, which were indicative of exceptional activity, accompanied by very large profits, and to the conditions in the railroad world, where the volume of business was also of exceptional magnitude, far in excess of that of any previous year, but where instead of rising and bounteous profits there was

actually a decided shrinkage in net returns both in the grand aggregates and in the separate units of work. It was the year of the entrance of the United States into the great war and in every way and from every standpoint the period was a most remarkable one—a period which will ever loom large in history. The railroads were put to the test as never before, and in the main they stood the test well. If they did not prove entirely equal to the requirements, in the time of the country's peril and great needs, it was because of the niggardly and short-sighted treatment they had received for so many years at the hands of Government and legislative bodies, in the matter of rates and in other respects, and because these needs in an era of trial and stress were themselves of extraordinary nature.

When at a distance in time the history of this extraordinary period comes to be written, the verdict will unquestionably be that the country's transportation system functioned a great deal better than anyone would have thought possible, taking into account all the circumstances of the case. The facilities of the roads were taxed to the utmost and the great strain imposed upon them came when their strength had been measurably weakened by the impairment of credit and loss of confidence which even the strongest and best of the companies had suffered by reason of the wrong Governmental policy already referred to. It would have been strange if in such circumstances breaks and failures at certain times and certain occasions had not occurred in the endeavor of the various roads of the country to fulfill their duties as public carriers. The fact that stands to their great credit nevertheless is that they succeeded in rendering a greatly increased volume of transportation services, far surpassing the most noted records in the past. The Pennsylvania Railroad report, too, is testimony to the fact that, despite the numerous obstacles and drawbacks the roads had to contend against, they were able to establish new records in operating efficiency. The Pennsylvania Railroad was perhaps better able to distinguish itself in that respect than any other of the large systems because of the prime physical state in which it has always been kept through large appropriations of income for the improvement of the properties, but there is reason to think that, through the medium of the Railroads' War Board, which was established immediately upon the declaration of war against Germany, whereby unification of management and control was secured, other roads likewise were able to bring about greatly improved operating efficiency.

To us, this is the most striking fact in the Pennsylvania report, namely the evidence it furnishes of increased operating efficiency at a time when all conditions and circumstances seemed to conspire against the roads. One looks for the evidence of this greater efficiency in operating in the train-load, and in the Pennsylvania Railroad's case there is where we find it. The Pennsylvania Railroad has always had a superb record in this matter of the train-load, and that that system should in such an adverse year have been able further to improve its notable record in that respect is the strongest and best proof of what has been accomplished. The public heard so much during the course of the year of car shortage, insufficient motive power, choked terminals, freight congestion and freight embargoes that there is danger that this vital point may be lost sight of, namely

that all the time, in coping with the extraordinary requirements that were forced upon the carriers, they were steadily developing and extending their capacity and improving their efficiency, thereby adding materially to the volume of transportation services they were capable of performing. They got no benefit out of the achievement in the way of net returns, as already indicated, but that's another matter, for which the fault does not rest with them, and which in no manner detracts from the achievement itself.

On the lines directly operated east of Pittsburgh, the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1917 carried 824,138,729 more tons of revenue freight one mile than in the previous year, being an increase of 3%, and yet did this with a reduction of 1,394,663 miles (over 4%) in the number of miles run by the revenue freight trains. In other words, 62 tons were added (over 7%) to the average train-load, bringing it up to the imposing figure of 872 tons. Adding the freight carried for the company's own use, the average train-load stands at the huge figure of 937 tons. These are the figures merely for the Eastern lines, but these perform nearly two-thirds of the freight business of the entire system.

The saving here, however, important though it was, counted for very little in offsetting the great rise in operating cost resulting from higher wages and increased cost of fuel, materials and supplies. As a consequence, all the lines of the system find themselves poorer off in net, notwithstanding a tremendous increase in the volume of traffic handled and a really striking growth also in gross revenues. In this case there are complete figures both for the Eastern lines and the Western lines. On all lines owned, operated or controlled by or affiliated in interest with the Pennsylvania Railroad system, east and west of Pittsburgh and Erie, 1,903,193,581 more tons of freight one mile were carried in 1917 than in the previous year, and 855,195,001 more passengers one mile than in 1916. Rates, too, averaged a trifle better, which on a system doing such a vast business as the Pennsylvania Railroad is a factor of no small moment. All this, however, did not avail to prevent a very serious reduction in net results. Altogether, on the entire 12,129 miles of road embraced in the Pennsylvania Railroad System, the addition to gross receipts was no less than \$50,798,514. But unfortunately the augmentation in expenses reached the huge sum of \$71,607,542, leaving a loss in net of over twenty million dollars—in exact figures, \$20,809,027. This loss in net was equal to a decrease of almost 20%. Incidentally, we may note that as a result of the successive increases in gross, year by year, since the outbreak of the war in Europe, aggregate gross earnings for the whole Pennsylvania Railroad System for 1917 fell only a little short of a full half a billion dollars, the exact total having been \$494,261,037.

In the figures just cited we are dealing with the whole Pennsylvania Railroad System. The income return to the Pennsylvania shareholders is found in the revenue of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. proper, representing the result on the lines directly operated east of Pittsburgh and Erie, as augmented by the income (in the shape of interest or dividends) on the company's investments in the lines west of Pittsburgh and its investment in other property. Here the loss of income on account of the rise in expenses is seen reflected in a very striking way. In

stead of having \$52,276,504 of net income available for distribution as in 1916, there was in 1917 only \$39,281,585 available for this purpose. Of this \$29,951,098 went to meet the 6% dividends that are paid on the common stock, \$2,187,027 was applied to sinking and other reserve funds, and \$7,143,459 was appropriated towards the quarterly dividend payable Feb. 28 1918. The \$12,928,711 appropriated in 1916 out of income for the physical betterment of the property had to be cut out altogether. The company earned 7.4% on its stock. On the property investment, however, the return was only 4.23% for 1917 as against 5.74% for 1916. For the whole Pennsylvania System, east and west of Pittsburgh, the return was 4.50% in 1917 as against 6.10% in 1916. In both cases the return was the very lowest in all recent years with the single exception of the bad year 1914, when the war in Europe broke out and business for the time being was utterly paralyzed.

In commenting upon the difficulties of obtaining and retaining sufficient working forces, President Samuel Rea, in his remarks in the report, says: "It is estimated that during 1917 approximately 278,000 persons were employed from all parts of the country and distributed over your system. The employment and training of these men were costly and seriously hampered operations because many of them remained only a short time in the service." The hiring of this large number of new employees in a single year was necessary, he states, to keep up an average force of about 250,000.

Mr. Rea also comments upon the results achieved under the Railroads' War Board, which was in effect a voluntary unification of the railroads of the country. After referring to the organization of this War Board on April 11 1917, five days after the declaration of war on Germany, and the pledge of the carriers to merge their activities and "operate their properties as a continental railway system, so as to produce the maximum of national transportation efficiency," Mr. Rea says:

"In this manner over \$17,500,000,000 of railroad property, represented by 260,000 miles of railroads with their terminals and facilities; 2,500,000 freight cars; 56,000 passenger cars, and over 66,000 locomotives, operated by over 1,750,000 officers and employees, were, with their experienced managements, unitedly placed at the service of the Government, and through various departments and committees co-ordinating with the Governmental departments, all the railroads of the country were united to carry out the instructions of the Railroads' War Board.

"In response to the call of the nation, your system promptly gave the assistance and advice of its experienced organization in the work of preparing the country for war, and over 11,000 of its officers and employees entered the national service at home and abroad. Mr. W. W. Atterbury, Operating Vice-President, was appointed Director-General of Transportation, and later Brigadier-General, in charge of transportation service in France.

"The transportation service rendered under the direction of the War Board, by the united railroads, with the co-operation of the public, was so extensive that the country may feel gratified by the results obtained in the face of serious difficulties. Over 2,000,000 troops were moved; many cantonments, which are military cities, were constructed; new mines were opened, and new shipbuilding plants and industries of all kinds were established all over the country, and the existing industries, plants, and mines were greatly enlarged, so that the United States

and its allies could be furnished with large quantities of equipment, materials, supplies and munitions to meet the most destructive conditions of war the world has ever known.

"Your system, serving the largest centres of population and industries east of the Mississippi River, and the chief sources of coal, coke, iron and steel, and reaching the Atlantic ports and the Great Lakes, was called upon to carry an unprecedented freight, passenger, mail and express traffic. It was impossible to properly accommodate and co-ordinate the very heavily increased flow of traffic for home and foreign consumption, and, naturally, congestion followed.

"The congestion was greatly accentuated by the precedence given to various kinds of traffic to facilitate Government work required at home and abroad; by continued severe weather; by insufficient motive power and other equipment, due to manufacturing priority granted to the Government for the Allied nations, and the loss of thousands of trained men, who entered the Government service, or went into other occupations because of higher wages, and had to be replaced by a large number of inexperienced men."

The Government having now taken control of the Pennsylvania RR. property along with all other railroad properties, Mr. Rea summarizes the problems created by such control and he also goes into particulars regarding the proposed financing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At the annual meeting of the stockholders this week, authority was given to issue \$75,000,000 of general mortgage bonds as part of the scheme of financing, giving, with the \$21,000,000 still left unsold of general mortgage bonds, altogether \$96,000,000 which can be disposed of as opportunity offers for the company's needs. The capital expenditures outlined for 1918 are for the purpose of increasing and enlarging the railroad, equipment and terminal facilities of the system to accommodate further the increased traffic, to assist the nation in winning the war, and to meet the greater consumption demands which industrial activity of all kinds has brought about. The belief is expressed that the greater number of the important war industries of the country are depending on the Pennsylvania Railroad System for supplies and transportation service. For the calendar year 1917 the property investment of the system, the report states, showed a net increase of \$66,397,875, chiefly by reason of expenditures to serve the Government, provide facilities for building and supplying cantonments, and reach the new shipyards, municipal plants, and other industries indispensable to the conduct of the war.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS FOR FEBRUARY.

Our preliminary compilation of the gross earnings of United States railroads for the month of February is quite incomplete. The number of roads furnishing early estimates of their gross revenues immediately after the close of the month is gradually dwindling, and some roads, as a matter of fact, (the Illinois Central for instance) have even given notice that they mean to discontinue publication of their final or audited returns of earnings and expenses during the time that the properties remain in control of the Government.

Including the three large Canadian systems, namely the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, we have the February statements altogether of only 32 roads

or systems, comprising an aggregate of 66,381 miles of line. How far this mileage will prove representative of the entire railroad mileage of the country remains for the future to determine. This much, however, it is possible to say: Based on these early returns, the general character of the exhibit for February is materially better than was that for January. In January the early returns recorded a loss as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. For February there is a moderate amount of gain. This is what would be expected. There was a decided improvement in weather conditions in February, at least during the latter half of the month. The last Monday during which the fuelless order was in effect was Feb. 11, the next day, Feb. 12, being Lincoln's Birthday and a legal holiday. There had been some expectation that Monday Feb. 4 might prove the last of the fuelless Mondays, but very low temperatures continued to rule, Tuesday Feb. 5 proving in this city the second coldest day on record, the thermometer standing at 7 degrees below zero at 7 o'clock in the morning. After that, however, there was decided amelioration in weather conditions, with the result that much traffic which had been delayed during January, came forward; and by the end of the month the long continued freight congestion had been considerably relieved and freight embargoes greatly modified. The roads included in these early compilations consist largely of Western grain-carrying and Southern cotton-carrying roads and hence it is important to note that a further advantage the present year consisted in the fact that the Western grain movement, as a whole, ran substantially above that for the four weeks of last year. The Western live stock receipts were also larger.

When we speak of the grain movement having been heavier than a year ago, we have reference to the receipts of the various cereals as a whole. The wheat movement was only about one-third of that of last year, and last year's movement in turn was only about one-half of that of 1916. In other words, in the four weeks ending Feb. 23 1918, the receipts of wheat at the Western primary markets were only 5,610,000 bushels as against 18,475,000 bushels in the four weeks ending Feb. 24 1917 and no less than 31,834,000 bushels in the four weeks ending Feb. 26 1916. On the other hand, in the case of corn, oats, barley and rye, a large contraction in the movement last year was followed the present year by recovery, in which, however, not all of the 1917 losses were recovered, except in the case of one of the minor cereals. Of corn, the receipts for the four weeks this year were 31,803,000 bushels, against 20,752,000 bushels in the four weeks of 1917 but against 32,416,000 bushels in the four weeks of 1916; of oats the receipts were 21,392,000 bushels this year, against 13,940,000 bushels in 1917 but 22,294,000 bushels in 1916; of barley the receipts were respectively 6,096,000 bushels, 3,799,000 bushels and 8,075,000 bushels; and of rye 1,713,000 bushels, 689,000 and 1,175,000 respectively. For the five cereals combined, the aggregate of the receipts for the four weeks this year was 66,614,000, as against 57,655,000 bushels in 1917 but against no less than 95,794,000 bushels in the four weeks of 1916. The details of the Western grain movement in our usual form are set out in the following:

Four weeks end- ing Feb. 23.	Flour. (bbls.)	Wheat. (bush.)	Corn. (bush.)	Oats. (bush.)	Barley. (bush.)	Rye. (bush.)
Chicago —						
1918.....	731,000	289,000	9,194,000	7,383,000	1,569,000	171,000
1917.....	624,000	3,083,000	8,031,000	7,136,000	1,521,000	249,000
Minneapolis —						
1918.....	80,000	144,000	2,465,000	2,212,000	981,000	279,000
1917.....	23,000	530,000	1,275,000	1,535,000	809,000	87,000
St. Louis —						
1918.....	219,000	580,000	2,153,000	2,280,000	53,000	28,000
1917.....	284,000	2,681,000	2,630,000	1,604,000	64,000	51,000
Toledo —						
1918.....	79,000	148,000	1,480,000	571,000	2,000	7,000
1917.....	229,000	305,000	243,000	-----	-----	-----
Detroit —						
1918.....	23,000	50,000	415,000	201,000	-----	-----
1917.....	22,000	265,000	566,000	255,000	-----	-----
Cleveland —						
1918.....	38,000	16,000	239,000	235,000	2,000	1,000
1917.....	26,000	16,000	135,000	83,000	1,000	7,000
Peoria —						
1918.....	233,000	126,000	3,447,000	2,422,000	118,000	30,000
1917.....	137,000	98,000	3,625,000	604,000	177,000	217,000
Duluth —						
1918.....	193,000	61,000	18,000	42,000	13,000	-----
1917.....	531,000	-----	64,000	339,000	87,000	-----
Minneapolis —						
1918.....	3,184,000	2,685,000	3,285,000	3,329,000	1,184,000	-----
1917.....	6,241,000	1,118,000	1,338,000	888,000	187,000	-----
Kansas City —						
1918.....	624,000	4,430,000	1,301,000	-----	-----	-----
1917.....	3,330,000	1,241,000	344,000	-----	-----	-----
Omaha —						
1918.....	325,000	6,566,000	1,484,000	-----	-----	-----
1917.....	1,471,000	1,826,000	714,000	-----	-----	-----
Total of All —						
1918.....	1,324,000	5,610,000	31,803,000	21,392,000	6,096,000	1,713,000
1917.....	1,116,000	18,475,000	20,752,000	13,940,000	3,799,000	689,000

As regards the Western livestock movement, the receipts at Chicago for the even month in 1918 comprised 26,083 carloads this year, against 20,541 carloads in February 1917. The receipts at Kansas City were 10,136 cars, against 9,101 and at Omaha 11,142 cars, against 10,126.

The cotton movement in the South in February 1918 proved somewhat larger than that of 1917 which, however, had been much smaller than that of 1916, which in turn had fallen decidedly below that of February 1915. In other words, at the Southern outports, the receipts of cotton for February 1918 aggregated 423,933 bales, as against 302,064 bales in 1917, but comparing with 573,144 bales in 1916 and no less than 1,447,471 bales in February 1915. The shipments overland were 173,093 bales in the month this year, against 146,638 bales in February 1917, 249,397 bales in 1916 and 239,274 bales for 1915.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN FEBRUARY AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28-29 1918, 1917 AND 1916.

Ports.	February.		Since January 1.		
	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Galveston.....	111,601	149,620	248,455	288,061	475,898
Texas City, &c.....	19,459	14,878	34,141	39,772	47,840
New Orleans.....	161,589	72,780	93,379	355,531	171,780
Mobile.....	14,263	6,426	9,010	18,591	13,826
Pensacola, &c.....	8,524	2,976	17,451	13,524	10,721
Savannah.....	57,629	14,764	84,227	136,511	53,794
Brunswick.....	9,500	11,000	7,500	21,500	17,000
Charleston.....	6,581	3,555	6,964	26,524	9,752
Georgetown, &c.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	101
Wilmington.....	5,146	1,238	3,344	7,545	3,318
Norfolk.....	28,711	24,149	57,923	56,554	50,509
Newport News, &c.....	930	672	10,751	1,748	1,356
Total.....	423,933	302,064	573,144	965,861	811,264

For the 66,381 miles of road represented by our table the present year, gross earnings register an increase of \$4,096,953, or 9.51%. While that, as already indicated, is materially better than the result disclosed by our early statement for January, the improvement loses some of its significance by reason of the fact that comparison is with rather indifferent returns in February last year. Our early statement for February 1917 covered 85,604 miles of road and showed only \$1,431,520 increase, or 2.32%. In part, this was due to the circumstance that the month had contained one less day (February of the preceding year having been leap year) but in no small measure also it was ascribable to the unfavorable traffic conditions prevailing, the roads in February last year having suffered from freight congestion and freight embargo more than in any other month of the calendar year 1917, unless we except the very serious freight congestion that developed towards the close of the year, that is in December. But while the increase in the gross

revenues of the roads was very small in February 1917 the increase had been on the other hand very large in February 1916 when our early statement recorded a gain of no less than \$10,999,465, or 19.88%—roughly 20%. It is true, however, that then comparison was with poor returns in both 1915 and 1914. In February 1915 our early statement showed a loss of \$3,230,377, or 5.37%. In February 1914 there was likewise a decrease, the amount being \$6,465,140, or 9.61%. As it happens, too, in the year preceding (1913), though there was then a gain, it was not of unusual extent—that is, our preliminary statement for February 1913 registered a gain of no more than \$3,440,529, or 5.56%. In 1912, on the other hand, the gain was of larger proportions, the reason being that it was leap year, and February then, as in 1916, contained an extra day. Our early statement for February 1912 showed \$6,221,900 increase in gross, or 11.32%. The year before (1911) the total registered only a slight increase, but prior to 1911 the returns were quite satisfactory as a rule, though in 1908 there was a falling off because of the business depression which followed the panic of 1907, and there were also losses in a few other years arising generally out of bad weather conditions. In the following we furnish a summary of our early February totals for each year back to 1897:

February.	Mileage.			Gross Earnings.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Year Given.	Yr. Preceding.	Per cent.	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	\$	%
1897	125	91,864	0.1177	0.86	33,393,769	34,087,463	-693,694 2.03
1898	126	95,506	0.4471	0.89	39,207,730	34,335,397	+4,872,333 14.19
1899	118	92,273	0.1211	1.16	37,059,049	37,580,530	-521,480 1.38
1900	103	94,042	0.1829	2.41	45,739,672	36,447,592	+7,292,080 20.01
1901	105	98,076	0.5283	2.93	50,430,204	46,733,346	+3,696,858 7.91
1902	92	94,914	0.3269	1.76	50,301,594	48,404,740	+1,896,854 3.92
1903	78	96,646	0.4490	2.27	55,694,648	48,912,743	+6,781,905 13.87
1904	67	82,882	0.0991	2.71	45,880,525	46,032,562	-152,037 0.31
1905	61	82,193	0.4023	2.19	55,838,607	42,850,372	+13,988,234 32.64
1906	68	83,265	0.1493	2.28	55,838,607	42,850,372	+13,988,234 32.64
1907	67	83,497	0.1740	1.91	65,168,022	63,550,213	+1,617,809 2.56
1908	59	84,405	0.3328	1.29	47,582,490	53,289,074	-5,706,584 10.71
1909	53	81,871	0.3008	1.29	49,515,764	45,382,258	+4,133,506 9.02
1910	49	82,149	0.6322	1.89	52,393,827	46,307,013	+6,086,814 13.02
1911	45	88,651	0.6351	2.64	56,078,284	55,363,388	+714,896 1.27
1912	50	87,783	0.6159	3.00	61,178,619	54,956,719	+6,221,900 11.32
1913	48	88,333	0.6054	2.58	65,275,208	61,334,679	+3,940,529 6.42
1914	43	92,300	0.9221	1.52	60,934,916	67,400,056	-6,465,140 9.61
1915	46	87,973	0.6985	1.14	55,056,314	58,286,691	-3,230,377 5.37
1916	43	90,557	0.8314	2.54	60,292,946	55,293,431	+5,000,000 9.05
1917	40	85,604	0.8395	2.30	63,029,395	61,597,876	+1,431,519 2.32
1918	32	66,381	0.6041	0.51	47,210,440	43,113,487	+4,096,953 9.51

Note.—We do not include the Mexican roads in any of the years.

Last year out of the 40 roads contributing returns 14 suffered decreases. The present year, out of the 32 roads included in our statement, 9 register losses. The falling off, however, is not important in the case of any of the roads except the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, which reports its total diminished in amount of \$311,625. But as against this loss, there are many large increases by the different roads. Southern and Southwestern systems on the whole make the best exhibit, the Southern Railway System leading with a gain of no less than \$1,682,340. The improvement in that case, too, follows an increase in the previous year and for that matter the year before, too. The Louisville & Nashville has stopped giving out figures, and so have the Illinois Central and Yazoo & Mississippi Valley, and also the Denver & Rio Grande. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$30,000, whether increases or decreases.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN FEBRUARY.

	Increase.		Increase.
Southern Ry System	\$1,682,340	Mobile & Ohio	\$51,755
Canadian Pacific	487,000	Toledo Peoria & Western	40,676
Missouri Kans & Texas	354,810	Vicks Shrev & Pacific	32,997
Canadian Northern	332,400		
St Louis Southwestern	269,000	Representing 15 roads	
Texas & Pacific	246,461	in our compilation	\$4,397,838
Great Northern	217,410		
Chic Great Western	162,385	Grand Trunk (4 roads)	\$311,625
Minn & St Louis	160,017	Duluth So Sh & Atl	35,613
Buff Roch & Pitts	155,379		
Minn St P & S S M	144,165	Representing 5 roads in	
Colorado & Southern	61,043	our compilation	\$347,238

To complete our analysis, we annex the following six-year comparisons of the earnings of leading roads, arranged in groups:

EARNINGS OF SOUTHERN GROUP.

February.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Ala & Vicksburg	171,108	158,509	142,153	105,724	137,902	143,852
Mobile & Ohio	968,154	916,399	886,334	809,118	941,689	978,824
Southern Ry				4,617,407	5,310,007	5,286,575
Ala Grt Sou				358,374	417,543	420,799
C N O & T P	9,421,651	7,739,311	7,467,506	725,007	906,958	948,749
N O & N E				280,759	330,667	330,479
North'n Ala				37,725	46,250	50,612
Vicks Sh & P	200,050	167,053	138,825	89,957	142,975	133,473
Total	10,760,963	8,981,272	8,634,818	7,024,071	8,233,991	8,293,368

EARNINGS OF SOUTHWESTERN GROUP.

February.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Colo & South'n	1,384,248	1,323,205	1,236,321	1,109,435	945,521	1,150,122
Mo Kan & T. & P.	3,371,262	3,016,452	2,891,158	2,818,634	2,357,484	2,509,160
St Louis S W	1,503,000	1,235,000	932,013	837,238	979,108	1,040,034
Texas & Pacific	1,826,507	1,580,046	1,458,271	1,441,867	1,403,641	1,324,284
Total	8,084,017	7,152,703	6,248,668	6,207,224	5,683,844	6,023,650

a Includes Texas Central & Wichita Falls line.

EARNINGS OF NORTHWESTERN AND NORTH PACIFIC GROUP.

February.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Canadian Pac.	9,319,000	8,832,000	8,795,830	6,735,678	7,594,172	9,747,685
Chic Grt West	1,260,190	1,097,805	1,254,264	1,009,157	1,007,034	1,070,607
Dul So Sh & A.	232,787	268,400	256,355	221,245	242,367	237,357
Great Northern	5,140,938	4,923,528	4,279,512	3,914,717	3,859,038	4,539,743
Minn & St L	826,973	666,956	878,006	772,293	737,725	761,177
M St P & S S M	2,018,268	1,874,103	2,245,990	1,942,062	1,977,444	2,069,413
Total	18,798,156	17,662,792	17,710,083	14,589,157	15,407,780	18,476,010

* Includes Mason City & Fort Dodge and the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific.
a Includes Iowa Central.

EARNINGS OF MIDDLE AND MIDDLE WESTERN GROUP.

February.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Buff Roch & P	1,137,505	982,126	961,794	657,570	746,327	803,424
Chic Ind & Lou	644,130	615,721	593,135	454,555	467,253	483,323
Grand Trunk						
Grd Trk W.	3,541,381	3,853,006	4,032,715	3,325,036	3,544,016	3,763,463
D C H & M						
Canada Atl						
Toledo Peoria & W	129,578	88,902	95,570	90,654	96,746	110,138
To St L & W.	479,298	471,090	449,539	406,180	326,561	360,835
Total	5,931,892	6,000,845	6,123,753	4,933,995	5,170,906	5,523,183

We now add our detailed statement for the month of February, comprising all roads from which it has been possible as yet to procure estimates of earnings for the month. In a second table we furnish comparative figures for the same roads for the period since Jan. 1.

GROSS EARNINGS AND MILEAGE IN FEBRUARY.

Name of Road.	Gross Earnings.			Mileage.	
	1918.	1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	1918.	1917.
Alabama & Vicksburg	\$171,108	\$158,509	+12,599	142	142
Ann Arbor	168,519	174,225	-5,706	293	293
Atlanta Birm & Atl	316,391	304,221	+12,170	640	640
Bellefonte	5,495	5,716	-221	26	26
Buff Roch & Pitts	1,137,505	982,126	+155,379	586	586
Canadian Northern	2,691,000	2,358,600	+332,400	9,425	9,296
Canadian Pacific	9,319,000	8,832,000	+487,000	12,993	12,921
Chicago Great West'n	1,260,190	1,097,805	+162,385	1,496	1,496
Chic Ind & Louisville	644,130	615,721	+28,409	654	622
Colorado & Southern	1,384,248	1,323,205	+61,043	1,840	1,842
Detroit & Mackinac	83,968	79,444	+4,524	384	384
Duluth So Sh & Atl	232,787	268,400	-35,613	601	600
Georgia South & Fla	228,317	231,149	-2,832	402	402
Grand Trunk of Can					
Grand Trunk Westn	3,541,381	3,853,006	-311,625	4,546	4,533
Det Gr Hav & Milw					
Canada Atlantic					
Great Northern	5,140,938	4,923,528	+217,410	8,260	8,170
Mineral Range	93,374	93,521	-147	120	120
Minn & St Louis	826,973	666,956	+160,017	1,646	1,646
Iowa Central					
Minn St P & S S M	2,018,268	1,874,103	+144,165	4,227	4,227
Missouri Kans & Tex.	3,371,262	3,016,452	+354,810	3,869	3,869
Mobile & Ohio	968,154	916,399	+51,755	1,160	1,160
Nevada-Cal-Oregon	11,910	15,468	-3,558	275	275
Rio Grande Southern	928,535	934,791	-6,256	180	180
St Louis Southwestern	1,502,000	1,235,000	+267,000	1,753	1,753
Southern Ry System	9,421,651	7,739,311	+1,682,340	7,946	7,946
Tenn Ala & Georgia	7,903	8,740	-837	98	95
Texas & Pacific	1,826,507	1,580,046	+246,461	1,946	1,944
Toledo Peoria & West.	129,578	88,902	+40,676	247	247
Toledo St L & Western	479,298	471,090	+8,208	455	455
Vicks Shrev & Pacific	200,050	167,053	+32,997	171	171
Total (32 roads)	47,210,440	43,113,487	+4,096,953	66,381	66,041
Net increase (9.51%)					

a Includes Texas Central in both years.
y These figures are for three weeks only

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO FEBRUARY 28.

Name of Road.	1918.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
Alabama & Vicksburg	\$ 351,007	\$ 332,380	\$ 18,627	
Ann Arbor	374,806	418,042		43,236
Atlanta Birm & Atlantic	656,663	606,689	49,974	
Bellefonte Central	11,475	14,632		3,157
Buffalo Rochester & Pittsb	2,222,246	2,017,135	205,111	
Canadian Northern	5,466,300	5,191,200	275,100	
Canadian Pacific	20,108,818	18,990,308	1,118,510	
Chicago Great Western	2,401,006	2,429,867		28,861
Chicago Ind & Louisville	1,134,192	1,378,261		244,069
Colorado & Southern	3,105,554	2,980,649	124,905	
Detroit & Mackinac	161,369	168,156		6,787
Duluth St Shore & Atlantic	506,094	569,574		63,480
Georgia Southern & Florida	486,549	488,879		2,330
Grand Trunk of Canada				
Grand Trunk Western	7,624,743	8,530,394		905,651
Detroit Gr Hav & Milw				
Canada Atlantic				
Great Northern	10,926,793	10,604,459	322,334	
Mineral Range	191,306	195,034		3,728
Minneapolis & St Louis	1,701,994	1,540,514	161,480	
Iowa Central				
Miss St P & S S M	4,003,239	4,414,401		411,162
Missouri Kansas & Texas	65,992,016	6,425,629	596,387	
Mobile & Ohio	1,943,982	2,060,281		116,299
Nevada-California-Oregon	30,089	31,777		1,688
Rio Grande Southern	982,918	982,765		153
St Louis Southwestern	2,930,000	2,632,000	298,000	
Southern Railway System	18,642,135	16,606,413	2,035,722	
Tenn Ala & Georgia	15,643	18,353		
Texas & Pacific	3,775,483	3,436,972	338,511	2,810
Toledo Peoria & Western	223,167	194,949	28,218	
Toledo St Louis & Western	878,730	992,396		113,666
Vicksburg Shrev & Pacific	403,095	348,982	54,113	
Total (32 roads)	97,291,312	93,701,091	5,537,145	1,946,924
Net increase (3.68%)			3,590,221	

† These figures are down to the end of the third week only.
‡ Includes the Texas Central in both years.

Current Events and Discussions

CONTINUED OFFERING OF BRITISH TREASURY BILLS BY J. P. MORGAN & CO.

Announcement that all the available ninety day British Treasury bills offered this week were disposed of was made by J. P. Morgan & Co. on Tuesday. The discount rate was the same as in the case of the offerings of last week and the week before, namely 6%. The bills offered this week mature June 10.

SUCCESS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S CAMPAIGN TO RAISE £100,000,000 IN WAR BONDS.

Last week's campaign in Great Britain to obtain £100,000,000 in National War Bonds resulted, according to an announcement this week in the House of Commons by Chancellor of the Exchequer Andrew Bonar Law, in subscriptions totaling £127,870,240. To this sum, he said, must be added £2,900,000 of the Post Office issue and £8,100,000 in War Savings certificates, making a grand total of £138,870,240 subscribed for the prosecution of the war. The Chancellor said that since October, when the issue of war bonds began, the total amount sold was £570,000,000.

CREDIT OF £500,000,000 VOTED BY BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—(CORRECTION).

In referring last week to the credit of £500,000,000 voted by the British House of Commons, the statement was made that that brought the total credit since the outbreak of the war up to £6,842,000,000,000. The three extra ciphers were, of course, a mistake. The total should have been £6,842,000,000.

BANKS ABROAD ACT TO PROTECT HOLDERS OF RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

A special cable to the "Journal of Commerce" from London on March 10, in reporting that six banks had arranged to act for the protection of holders of Russian securities, said:

For the protection of holders of Russian railway, municipal and Government bonds for the issue of which they have been responsible, the following six banks have agreed to work together: Barings, Hambro, Lloyds, London County & Westminster, Rothschilds and Schroeder.

Investors who deposited their American securities with the Government and whose term of deposit under the original plan is now expiring, are being asked to continue their deposit until March, 1923.

A later cable to the same paper on the 13th inst, said Rothschilds are now paying the March coupon on the Russian 5% loan.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO ITALY'S FIFTH WAR LOAN—GOVERNMENT'S EXPENDITURES.

The subscriptions to Italy's fifth war loan closed on March 11. We stated last week that the subscriptions had amounted to more than 5,000,000,000 lire. It was

announced on the 12th that subscriptions from Italians abroad had not been included in the results, and that when these were received it was expected the total would reach 6,000,000,000 lire. An Associated Press dispatch from London under date of March 14 said:

According to official Italian statistics, as forwarded in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome, Italy's war expenses to Jan. 31 amounted to 33,091,000,000 lire. Nearly 31,000,000,000 lire was expended for the army, and the remainder for the navy.

NEW AUSTRIAN WAR CREDIT.

Under date of March 11 an Amsterdam dispatch stated that the upper house of the Austrian Reichsrath, according to a Vienna dispatch, had adopted a provisional war credit of 6,000,000,000 kronen for the next four months. During the debate on the bill Dr. von Seydler, the Premier, emphasized the necessity for reforms in the Austrian Constitution.

MORE GOLD SHIPMENTS TO MEXICO.

Gold coin to the amount of \$117,500 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury on March 13 for shipment to Mexico. Similar previous shipments to Mexico in settlement of silver, jute and other imports into the United States have recently been made. A shipment of \$50,000 in gold to Chile was also announced on the 13th.

CREDIT OF \$15,000,000 ADVANCED BY U. S. TO CUBA—ADDITIONAL CREDIT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

In addition to extending an additional credit of \$200,000,000 to Great Britain on March 12 the United States on that date advanced a credit of \$15,000,000 to Cuba. The loan to Cuba, which is the first thus far extended to it, will be guaranteed by a \$30,000,000 Cuban bond issue. Both credits advanced this week were at the new interest rate of 5%. As indicated in these columns last week, announcement was made on March 8 that the interest rate on loans to the Allies had been raised from 4½% to 5%. This advance results from the increase in the rates on Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness from 4 to 4½%. It is said that since it now costs the United States Government more to borrow money from the American people, Secretary McAdoo felt it necessary to charge more for the Allied loans, although these transactions mean practically no profit to the United States. The difference of ½% between the borrowing rate and the loaning rate is to cover the expense to this Government of raising the funds and to account for the tax losses involved in the issuance of certificates which are free from certain kinds of tax levies. The interest rates on Allied loans have risen gradually from 3% on the first credits last April when the Government was borrowing at that rate was increased to 3½% and then to 3¾% to accord with the rate on the first Liberty Loan. Funds obtained from the second Liberty Loan at 4% were loaned to the Allies at 4¼%.

The present week's credits raise the total of loans advanced to the Allies by the United States since the latter's entrance to the war to \$4,949,400,000, apportioned as follows: Great Britain, \$2,520,000,000; France, \$1,440,000,000; Italy, \$550,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000; one (of which only \$187,000,000 has been paid); Belgium, \$93,400,000; Serbia, \$6,000,000, and Cuba \$15,000,000.

ACCEPTANCE OF LIGHT WEIGHT GOLD BY FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO.

The following letter, calling attention anew to its offer to accept light weight gold at face value until March 15 was issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco last week:

To the Bank Addressed:
Dear Sirs:

March 8 1918,

Light-Weight Gold.

Attention is drawn to our Circular No. 117, in which the offer was made to accept, until March 15 1918, light-weight gold coin of all denominations at face value, with an option, until Aug. 1, of either returning to the depositing bank the identical gold deposited (express charges prepaid) or, retaining the gold by absorbing a part of the loss in weight with the depositing bank's consent.

If you have not already made a shipment of gold to us, under these conditions; or, if you have, and can make further shipments, it is suggested that you do so before March 15th, and thus assist in withdrawing from circulation light-weight coins.

The loss by abrasion of gold coins ultimately will have to be absorbed. It is therefore recommended that this opportunity be taken to save having any loss fall upon you.

Yours truly,
JAMES K. LYNCH, Governor

**GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY ON FACTORS
THAT CAUSE HIGH PRICES.**

A circular issued by the Guaranty Trust Company of this city under date of Mar. 12 deals in an interesting way with the subject uppermost in the public mind at the present time, namely, the Factors That Cause High Prices. We print it in full below:

One of the most valuable results of this war promises to be a more general and better understanding of the fundamentals of economics and finance. The confusion, for instance, which seems to exist in many quarters as to the causes underlying the precipitate rise in commodity prices, and particularly that which erroneously attributes the present price level solely to the expansion of banking credit, will probably be dispelled. In the great laboratory which the world-wide war is affording for the testing of practically all such theories it will be established conclusively that there are many factors which contribute to the advance of prices, not the least of which is the well-known law of supply and demand.

Price movements, in fact, sum up in themselves the results of the bewildering and immensely complex interplay of all economic factors. The attempt to analyze the causes of price movements involves a study of all the various complex phenomena of our economic life. Since price changes result from many and diverse economic factors, it has come to be felt by many that any attempt to explain such changes solely from the standpoint of the increase or decrease in the circulating medium leaves out of consideration many other important factors. In the case of the increase of general prices during the present war, the most important of these factors are greatly increased demands, the disruption of distributing processes, a shortage of labor and the decrease in production of various products.

The increase in wholesale prices of 81% and the increase in retail prices of 57% for Jan. 1918, as compared with July 1914, creates a serious problem in our economic life. In making readjustments to the new level of prices, various classes of people have been differently affected. During a period of falling prices, the debtor class and business men feel the burden of the change while the creditor and those with fixed incomes are benefited. During a period of increasing prices, the creditor and the fixed income class feel the burden, while the debtor class and business men are benefited.

From a history of world prices it would appear that our economic life is one of constant change and that the problem of a changing price level has ever been with us. The measure of this changing price level consists of index numbers which for many purposes may be considered as an imperfect test of change of price levels. Various systems of index numbers differ among themselves in measuring the changes in the price level. The following table shows the periods of world-wide changing price levels:

1789-1809	general prices increased	approximately	85%
1809-1849	" " decreased	"	60%
1849-1873	" " increased	"	34%
1873-1896	" " decreased	"	40%
1896-1914	" " increased	"	47%

A nation at war is an insistent buyer of commodities. At the outbreak of the European war, several such buyers entered our market. Their insistent buying power led to an intensification of the market demand. Industrial plants in laying plans for expansion to take care of war contracts went into the market bidding for capital in the form of building machinery, raw materials and also labor. In order to get this additional supply and to shift it from other lines of production, it was necessary to pay higher prices. Other industries, not working on war contracts, found that it was more difficult to retain their skilled labor and to get raw materials at usual prices, and as a result they were compelled to offer higher prices or reduce their output.

The outbreak of the war disrupted the normal distributive system, so that the supply of important commodities in the countries at war were restricted. The demands upon available shipping for troop movements combined with war losses further disrupted the machinery of distribution. A short sighted failure to provide railroad transportation adequate to meet the increasing commercial and industrial needs of the country resulted in restricted supplies and increased costs. This has greatly curtailed the shifting of many commodities from points of production to places of most insistent demand. As an example, the surplus of wheat at the end of the present season in Australia is estimated to be about 180,000,000 bushels. If shipping were available, the transfer of this supply to centres of demand would lower prices.

There has also been a decrease in the production of certain important commodities, particularly agricultural. For instance, thirty-cent cotton in part is due to decreased production as indicated by the following figures for the United States:

1911	16,100,000 bales	1915	12,000,000 bales
1912	14,100,000 bales	1916	12,500,000 bales
1913	14,600,000 bales	1917	12,300,000 bales
1914	16,900,000 bales		

Under normal conditions, two or three short crop years in succession lead to a higher level of prices. It is a well accepted principle of economics that a decrease of 10% or 20% in the supply of a product is likely to lead to a much greater increase in price.

As a further illustration, it may be mentioned that the high wheat prices of the past year were caused by a short crop in the United States which followed a practical failure of the Argentine wheat crop. The losses through the sinking of ships and inability to move the surplus crop of Australia further intensified the effect of the short crops in those two countries. It is questionable whether the price of wheat, due to limitations of supply, would have been forced to much higher levels if the Allied Governments had not established a certain level of prices.

These four economic factors—intensification of demand, disruption in distribution, shortage of supplies of certain commodities and shortage of labor certainly must be considered as forces generating an increase in prices. This view has the support of Professor Nicholson, a staunch exponent of the quantity theory of money, when he states, "It often happens that a rise of prices begins with a rise in demand for important commodities, the rise being accelerated by speculation. Such a rise, however, cannot be maintained or advanced beyond certain limits unless there is an increase in the currency required for cash payments."

In this country, the rise of prices was made possible by the fact that the demand was backed up by purchasing power. Other countries have sent us a net addition of over \$1,000,000,000 gold which has been added to our monetary supply.

The increase in the price level, occasioned by the causes enumerated above, has necessitated more money to do the same volume of business, as judged by the amount of commodities. As an example of this, increased ages and increased value of inventories have made it necessary for business men to increase their working capital. In addition, we find that the

volume of business has increased. During the period of the present war, according to the estimate of Professor Anderson, the volume of business has increased 30% as measured by units of commodities. Railroads have carried increased quantity of merchandise. Pig iron production, a usual barometer of the volume of business, has increased from 30,722,000 tons in 1913 to 39,043,000 in 1916 and 38,195,000 in 1917.

And we should not overlook the fact that the increase in price has aided in the stimulation of American industry and augmented the total amount of production. In fact, under the conditions obtaining during the first three years of the war, the necessary expansion in industry could be secured only by a rise of prices and a concomitant increase in the volume of money.

**N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE POSTPONES ACTION ON
AMENDMENT TO LIMIT INTEREST RATE ON
DEPOSIT—RESERVE BOARD'S ADVICE TO
RESERVE BANKS AS TO HIGHER RATES.**

Action on the proposed amendment of the New York Clearing House Association, which would limit the interest rate on deposits, was deferred at last Monday's meeting of the Association called to pass upon the proposal. The meeting instead resulted in the adoption of a resolution in which it was recorded that "any general campaign for deposits at increasing and competitive rates of interest" is improper at this time and should not be undertaken. The attitude of the local trust companies toward the Clearing House amendment in the form in which it was presented for ratification (and which we gave in these columns last week, page 974) is generally accepted as having had a bearing on the postponement of action on the Clearing House amendment; the suggestion that the Clearing House defer recording its stand on the amendment was made at Monday's meeting by Walter E. Frew, Chairman of the Clearing House Committee, and his recommendation was agreed to unanimously by representatives of the fifty-eight member institutions present at the meeting. Below is the resolution adopted by the members of Clearing House; it was offered by William Woodward, President of the Hanover National Bank:

Resolved, That this Association wishes to record, that any general campaign for deposits at increasing and competitive rates of interest, inasmuch as such action is disturbing throughout the nation, and does not add to the collective strength of banking resources, is, at this time, improper, and should not be undertaken by any institution.

The amendment on which action was deferred had proposed that

No member of this Association, or bank or trust company or others clearing through such members, shall agree to pay, or shall pay, directly or indirectly, on any domestic credit balance or any certificate of deposit payable on demand or within thirty days, a rate of interest in excess of 2% less than the then rate for ninety days rediscunts at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, except that the maximum rate paid by members, or non-members clearing through members, shall not in any case be higher than 3% per annum.

Preliminary to the Clearing House meeting the trust company interests held a meeting last Friday (March 8) to consider the amendment, and while no statement as to their stand was made, it is understood that they took the position that the proposal did not make a fair distinction between the nature of their business and accounts of national banks. The matter was discussed still further by trust company representatives at a luncheon held at the Bankers' Club on the 12th, and on the 13th a series of conferences between the Clearing House Committee and a special committee representing the trust companies, was begun. At the conclusion of Wednesday's conference very satisfactory progress in the adjustment of the question at issue was reported. Another joint meeting took place yesterday. The members of the special committee representing the trust companies are:

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Co., as Chairman; Howard Bayne, Vice-President of the Columbia Trust Co.; Edwin P. Maynard, President of the Brooklyn Trust Co.; Edward O. Stanley, Vice-President of the Title Guaranty and Trust Co.; James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Co., and Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Co.

At Monday's meeting of the Clearing House, W. G. P. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, was present. Governor Harding alluded to the Board's edict of several weeks ago evincing its disapproval of the disposition of banks in some sections of the country to increase rates of interest on deposits, and stated that there had been apparently some misunderstanding over the question of interest. Governor Harding discussed the subject from a national point of view, and in deploring the tendency toward increased rates, pointed out that any movement to that end in New York would be followed by similar action by interior banks, resulting in a general increase which would interfere with the Government's financial operation. According to the New York "Times," Governor Harding suggested that the banks might divide their deposit accounts into two classes, the first consisting of out-of-town bank balances, and the second local savings bank and general corporate or mercantile

accounts, and fix rates for cash. As Governor of the Reserve Board, he said, he was concerned only with interest rates paid on out-of-town bank balances. Governor Harding told the bankers that he proposed making appeals to all clearing house associations throughout the country in an effort to curb the movement of banks paying unreasonably high rates of interest on deposits. On the 12th inst. the Federal Reserve Board, through Governor Harding, telegraphed the Federal Reserve banks to use their influence to discourage the movement of interior banks to obtain deposits by increasing rates. Another step of the Federal Reserve Board on March 12 was the calling of a conference at Washington for March 22 of Governors of the Federal Reserve banks to discuss interest rates, plans for the Third Liberty Loan and other questions. It was stated on the 12th inst. that hundreds of banks in interior cities have protested to the Board in the last few weeks over the action of a few banks in raising rates on checking accounts from 2% to 2½% to prevent the removal of these accounts to New York State banks or trust companies, which always have maintained rates of 3% or even more. The concentration of deposits in this way, it is said, has been rapid since last June, when an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act became effective, requiring national bank reserves to be kept solely with Federal Reserve banks and removing the former encouragement for country banks to keep exchange accounts with recognized depository banks and at the same time get credit for the deposits as reserves.

In his telegram to the Chairmen of the Boards of the Federal Reserve Banks, Governor Harding said:

Board is anxious to have you watch the situation in your district with respect to competition for deposits through advancing interest rates, with a view of getting banks contemplating advances to defer action and of inducing those who are paying more than normal rates to reduce them. Board feels that Government financing should have right of way and that reserve strength of banks would be increased by encouraging the public to invest in Treasury certificates of indebtedness and Liberty bond issues rather than by banks competing for these funds and thus necessitating heavy investment in these securities for their own account.

Wide distribution of Government issues is most important. Deposits throughout the country show general tendency to increase in volume, and there seems to be no good reason to increase rates of interest paid for them, thus adding to cost of money. Transfer of balances from one bank to another does not add anything to the strength of banking position as a whole. Board urges that broad national view be taken of this question. In view of approaching Liberty bond campaigns, sharp nationwide contest between banks for deposits would be particularly unfortunate.

New York Clearing House yesterday unanimously adopted this resolution:

"Resolved. That this association wishes to record that any general campaign for deposits at increasing and competitive rates of interest, inasmuch as such action is disturbing throughout the nation and does not add to the collective strength of banking resources, is at this time improper and should not be undertaken by any institution." It is expected that New York Clearing House will reach definite agreement within next ten days or two weeks. In meanwhile interior banks are advised against hasty and ill-considered action. Please bring this telegram to the attention of banks in your district with view of ascertaining their views and of enlisting their co-operation.

HARDING.

A bill designed to prevent national or State banks from paying until the declaration of peace a higher rate of interest than that paid prior to January 1918 was introduced in the House on the 13th inst. by Representative Bacharach.

PAUL M. WARBURG APPROVES PROPOSED LAW PERMITTING N. Y. SAVINGS BANKS TO PURCHASE ACCEPTANCES.

The opinion that savings banks should cease to invest their funds exclusively in obligations of corporations, governments and municipalities and should somewhat distribute the risk by carrying a certain proportion of their assets in liquid paper is expressed by Paul M. Warburg, Vice-Governor of the Federal Reserve Board in a letter addressed to the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Warburg's statement is made in support of the proposal to amend the New York State Banking law by permitting savings institutions to purchase acceptances. It is pointed out that in the event that the law is amended by sanctioning such investments, savings banks will have a portion of their assets in paper, which is readily marketable and convertible into cash, while at the present time the bulk of their investments consists of long-term bonds, which have greatly shrunk in value, and on which it is difficult to realize cash without entailing heavy losses. Mr. Warburg's letter, bearing date Feb. 14, was made public in the "Confidential Bulletin" of the Savings Bank Section, issued on March 1; we give it herewith:

You have asked me to give you an outline of a possible basis upon which savings banks might establish a relationship with the Federal Reserve System—a relationship that, to them, must, of course, be of the highest value as it would afford them protection at times when abnormal demands are made upon them. I am not referring particularly to the present emergency, since there will always recur periods when savings banks will be

apprehensive of large withdrawals on the part of their depositors, and it is often this very apprehension, both on the part of the depositor and the savings bank itself which creates embarrassing situations that might be avoided if there were confidence that reasonable, and even substantial, withdrawals could be met promptly and easily.

Since the beginning of the operations of the Federal Reserve System, this problem has been before the Federal Reserve Board almost continually. While it has been clear to the Board and the savings banks that a relationship should be established, the difficulty has been two-fold; first, a great many savings banks (mutual savings associations in particular) having no capital stock upon which to base their subscriptions to stock in a Federal Reserve Bank are not in a position to make a capital contribution, and, second, the Federal Reserve System has not been in a position to offer to the savings banks a sufficient degree of relief on account of the lack of eligible paper that savings banks possess. Under the circumstances, savings banks did not see what they would gain by a membership nor did the Federal Reserve Board see how under present circumstances it could offer adequate relief to the savings banks.

From time to time the Board prepared amendments, some of which were introduced in Congress. These amendments proceeded on the theory that the savings banks needed the Federal Reserve System more than the Federal Reserve System needed the savings banks—that, as a matter of fact, the savings banks would be more of an onus than a bonus to the system—that therefore, the savings banks should place themselves in a position where they would own assets of a sufficiently liquid character to enable the Federal Reserve banks to give relief without violating their sacred trust of maintaining the reserves of the country in a liquid condition.

From this point of view, the amendments contemplated by the Federal Reserve Board were based upon the theory that savings banks should acquire bankers' acceptances of a certain class of commercial paper, municipal warrants and obligations of the United States, all of which could either be purchased by or rediscounted with the Federal Reserve banks or could be used as collateral for notes of the savings banks discounted with the Federal Reserve banks.

I understand that it is the intention of your association to carry on an educational campaign along these lines, and I can but say that it appears to me as the only practicable and equitable way of approach. Savings banks, with their heavy structure of deposits, ought to be in a position where for their protection they need not rely exclusively upon the securities market or on loans to be granted by other banks on the basis of securities. The time when savings banks require liquid funds is most frequently a time when securities can be sold only at a great sacrifice, if at all. It is an element of safety which savings banks can not afford to neglect to have a certain portion of their assets in absolutely liquid investments. Even if the question of establishing a relationship with the Federal Reserve System were not involved at all, I am strongly of the opinion that savings banks should cease to invest their funds exclusively in obligations of corporations, governments and municipalities, and should somewhat distribute the risk by carrying a certain proportion of their assets in liquid paper.

Some of the more progressive States have already enacted legislation along these lines. I am thinking particularly of California, Connecticut and Michigan. Especially is the California law well worth studying with respect to its provisions covering the commercial paper that savings banks may buy; its restrictions as to bankers' acceptances appear too rigid. I know that in Europe, in many States and municipalities, savings banks invest heavily in bankers' acceptances. These bills must, however, generally bear a bank or banker's indorsement, even in the case of bankers' acceptances—and personally I am strongly in favor of this requirement when dealing with savings banks' investment. While the interest return from these acceptances, at times, does not equal the interest return to be expected from investments in securities, there does not exist on the other hand, the danger of a shrinkage of values such as affects savings banks so seriously whenever they are forced to liquidate their securities.

I welcome most heartily the effort of the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association to bring about a better understanding on the part of the savings banks of this feature of their problems, and I sincerely hope that these efforts will be crowned with success.

The "Confidential Bulletin" of the Savings Bank Section also publishes the text of the Connecticut and California laws permitting investments in acceptances as follows:

Connecticut Banking Law Concerning Investments for Savings Banks. Enacted January 1915.

Section 1. Savings banks may invest not exceeding 3% of their deposits and surplus in the acceptances authorized by Section 13 of the Federal Reserve Act of the United States, or any amendments thereto, of any national bank, or member of a Federal Reserve Bank, in this State, or in the city of Boston in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, or in the city of Providence in the State of Rhode Island, or in the city of New York in the State of New York, or in the city of Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, or of any State bank or trust company in this State, which may be authorized to issue such acceptances, but the amount invested in the acceptances of any one bank by any savings bank shall not exceed 30% of the capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits of such bank; nor shall the amount invested in the acceptances of any one bank by a savings bank, when added to the sum of funds deposited by the savings bank in such bank, exceed 30% of the capital stock, surplus, and undivided profits of such depository bank.

California Banking Law—Savings Bank. Article II, Section 67. Subdivision 1.

No savings bank shall loan money except on adequate security of real or personal property, and no such loan shall be made for a period longer than ten years. No such loan shall be made on unsecured notes; provided, that a savings bank may discount or purchase bankers' acceptances of which the acceptor is a bank or trust company having a paid in capital of \$1,000,000. Said bankers' acceptances shall be bills of exchange of the kind and character defined and made eligible under the Federal Reserve Act and the then current regulation of the Federal Reserve Board for rediscount or for purchase in the open market by a Federal Reserve Bank; provided, however, that no savings bank shall at any time acquire by discount or purchase an amount of such bankers' acceptances greater than 5% of its deposits nor shall any savings bank acquire directly or indirectly, by discount or purchase, any such bankers' acceptances from any one acceptor in an amount which shall exceed 5% of the capital and surplus of such banks; and provided, that a savings bank may discount or purchase a bill which must comply with the following requirements:

(a) It must be a bill issued by a solvent individual or firm or corporation engaged in mercantile or manufacturing business in the United States that makes statements of its condition duly ascertained and certified to by a certain public accountant. Copy of such a certified statement shall be on file in the office of the savings bank discounting or purchasing such bill in a

file maintained for such purpose. Said statement shall have been issued within the preceding twelve months and shall consist of a balance sheet showing quick assets, slow assets, permanent or fixed assets, current liabilities and accounts, short term loans, long term loans, capital and surplus. Accompanying said balance sheet shall be a copy of a statement from the borrower concerning the following:

- (1) The nature of the business.
- (2) All contingent liabilities such as indorsements or guarantees.
- (3) Particulars respecting any mortgage debts and whether there is any lien on current assets.
- (4) The maximum and minimum liabilities of the individual, firm or corporation during the twelve months previous to the date of audit.
- (b) It must be issued by an individual, firm or corporation whose net worth is not less than two and a half times the amount of its outstanding liabilities, nor less than \$200,000. The quick assets of said individual, firm or corporation, consisting of merchandise, finished, raw, and in process of manufacture, accounts receivable, bills receivable and cash, shall not be less than two times its outstanding quick liabilities as shown by said statement.
- (c) It must have a maturity of not more than six months.
- (d) It must have arisen out of actual commercial transactions; that is, be a bill which has been issued or drawn for industrial or commercial purposes or the proceeds of which have been or are to be used for such purpose.

No bill shall be eligible for discount or purchase by a savings bank, the proceeds of which have been used or are to be used for any of the following purposes:

- (1) For permanent or fixed investments of any kind, such as lands, buildings, machinery, including therein additions, alterations or other permanent improvements except such as are properly to be regarded as costs of operation.
- (2) For investments of a merely speculative character whether made in goods or otherwise.
- (3) Must not have been issued for carrying or trading in stocks, bonds or other investment securities.
- (4) Must not be a bill of any individual, firm or corporation which has under pledge or hypothecation any of its personal assets, or which has any contingent liability arising from the rediscount of bills receivable, or from accommodation indorsements of such individual, firm or corporation.

The word "bill" when used in this section shall be construed to include notes, drafts or bills of exchange and the word "goods" shall be construed to include goods, wares or merchandise.

Any savings bank purchasing or discounting such paper shall have in a file maintained for the purpose, letters from banks and merchants or mercantile reports bearing upon the credit and standing of the person, firm, co-partnership or corporation whose paper is under discount.

No savings bank shall at any time acquire by discount or purchase an amount of such commercial paper greater than 5% of its deposits nor shall any savings bank acquire directly or indirectly, by discount or purchase, any such commercial paper of any one person, firm, co-partnership or corporation in an amount which shall exceed 5% of the capital and surplus of such bank.

WITHDRAWAL OF GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS FOR PURPOSE OF CENTRALIZATION.

A Chicago dispatch printed in "Financial America" of March 11 stated that the banks had been notified that the Treasury Department would withdraw all of the funds then on deposit on account of the payment for the tax-anticipation certificates dated Jan. 2, and 40% of the deposits on account of the certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the Third Liberty Loan, these certificates being dated Feb. 8. "This," continued the dispatch, "means the withdrawal of \$12,000,000 from this Reserve district for the first account and \$9,000,000 for the second. Payment must be made to the Treasury Department through the Federal Reserve bank by March 14."

With regard to the withdrawal of Government deposits for the purpose of centralizing them, the "Journal of Commerce" in special advices from Washington on March 10 said:

Deposits of Government money are being centralized in an effort to save the enormous amount that is a dead loss in the daily float. This is the explanation given for the withdrawal of Government deposits from various banks throughout the country. This money is being placed in the Treasury or in the Federal Reserve banks. During the past week the Government is said to have withdrawn nearly \$10,000,000 from the banks in Washington alone and placed that money in the Treasury. Because of the enormous size of the daily financial transactions of the Government today, the "float" is said to be in the hundreds of millions of dollars. It is estimated that this "float" is to a large degree a loss to the Government, and that much of this can be saved by concentrating the Government money in but a few depositories.

To meet the constant demands for payments on accounts, the Treasury has been maintaining in the national bank depositories between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000. This money is carried to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. To-day this deposit totals nearly \$37,000,000. The money deposited with national banks to the credit of other Government officers is but slightly in excess of \$8,000,000.

In comparison with this the deposits the Government is now carrying with the twelve Federal Reserve banks exceeds \$203,000,000. One month ago the deposits in these Reserve banks totaled but a little in excess of \$68,800,000. The deposits in the Reserve banks have been more than trebled.

With Liberty Loan collections and sales of certificates of indebtedness constantly in progress, it is impossible to keep the Government's money centralized as much as might be desired. On the other hand, the funds raised by such means are being constantly paid out for war goods and it is but necessary to keep it liquid and moving. The funds raised by bonds and certificates are now carried in what are designated as special depositories, or, as might well be expected, with the banks which raise the subscriptions to the loans and certificates, being shifted from those banks only when it is necessary to meet payments for war work in a different locality.

The money carried in the special depositories on account of bond and certificates sales to-day totals a sum in excess of \$883,000,000. One month ago this sum was less than \$760,000,000. This amount will, naturally, increase as the campaign for the sale of the bonds of the Third Liberty Loan progresses.

POLICY OF RESERVE BOARD IN DEALING WITH ACCEPTANCES ISSUED UNDER SYNDICATE CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS.

The attitude of the Federal Reserve Board toward bankers' acceptances is outlined in advices received from W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Board, by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The views of the Board have been set out in response to the request, transmitted to the Board through Governor Strong, made by New York bankers for a statement as to the Board's policy. Besides Governor Harding's letter briefly indicating the Board's position, a memorandum detailing at length the Board's views, has been received by Governor Strong. We give the several pronouncements in full herewith:

[Circular No. 97.]

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.
Bankers' Acceptances.

New York, February 26 1918.

To the President

Dear Sir.—At the request of various New York bankers, the officers of this bank have conferred with the Federal Reserve Board with respect to the advisability of issuing a statement of the general policy of the Board in passing upon the eligibility of bankers' acceptances issued under syndicate acceptance credit arrangements. In response to our request the Federal Reserve Board has prepared a statement of its views on this subject, a copy of which is enclosed herewith in the form of a letter from Mr. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and an accompanying memorandum.

I am sending this circular to you in the belief that you will be interested in the subject matter and also in the hope that your institution will co-operate with the efforts of the Board and of the Federal Reserve banks in assisting to develop the acceptance market of this country along the sound and conservative lines contained in the Board's announcement.

In this connection it may be pertinent to point out that, while any Federal Reserve bank may, of course, exercise its discretion as to the amount of paper of a given classification which it will purchase or discount, the Federal Reserve Board under the provisions of Sections 13 and 14 of the Federal Reserve Act, has the sole right to determine or define the character of the paper eligible for rediscount or purchase by the Federal Reserve banks.

Very truly yours,

BENJ. STRONG, Governor.

[Accompanying Federal Reserve Bank of New York Circular No. 97.]
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

Washington.

February 7 1918.

Mr. Benjamin Strong, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank of New York,
New York, N. Y.

My Dear Sir.—Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 29th in which you ask for a statement of the Board's policy in dealing with acceptances drawn under credit extending over a period of one or two years. After a very full discussion of the matter, the Board has decided to authorize this expression of its views in accordance with the principles outlined in the memorandum attached hereto. The banks of New York may, during a period which can be declared ended at any time, proceed upon the basis of this memorandum in accordance with your letter of January 23d. The essential principles may be summed up as follows:

1. Acceptance credits opened for periods in excess of ninety days should only in exceptional cases extend over a period of more than one year, and in no case for a time exceeding two years.

2. Banks which are members of groups opening these credits, should not buy their own acceptances, and where an agreement is made with the drawer for purchase of acceptances for future delivery, the rate should not be a fixed one, but should be based upon the rate ruling at the time of the sale.

3. Transactions covered by these credits should be of a legitimate commercial nature, and acceptances must be eligible according to the rules and regulations of the Board.

4. Whenever syndicates are formed for the purpose of granting acceptance credits for more than moderate amounts, Federal Reserve banks should be consulted with regard to the transaction. The question of eligibility, both from the standpoint of the character of the bill and of the amount involved, will be passed upon by the Federal Reserve bank subject to the approval in each case of the Federal Reserve Board.

As stated in the memorandum, the Board will rely upon the fair spirit of co-operation on the part of the New York banks, but it must be understood in passing upon these transactions that not only quality but also quantity must be the controlling factors. The aggregate of these acceptances should not be permitted to constitute the greater proportion of outstanding acceptances at any time, and it must be understood that while the Federal Reserve banks and the Federal Reserve Board might look with favor upon a transaction as long as the total amount involved is not excessive, transactions of exactly the same character may be ruled out whenever the aggregate amount of outstanding acceptances of this character becomes, in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, unduly large.

You are authorized to communicate the contents of this letter to the accepting banks of your district, and the Board will advise the other Federal Reserve banks of the policy which has been agreed upon.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. P. G. HARDING, Governor.

MEMORANDUM.

In dealing with the question of acceptances, it is desirable that the Board should not be obliged to adopt inflexible regulations unless absolutely necessary. It should be borne in mind that we are competing in the acceptance field with other countries which have no legal restrictions, in which sound business judgment, guided from time to time by the central banks of these countries, constitutes the unwritten, but none the less rigid law. The banks of the United States would greatly assist the Board in its work of developing a modern and efficient system of American bankers' acceptances—and they would best serve their own purpose—if they would study and assimilate the underlying principles which must guide the Board, and observe these principles voluntarily without requiring inflexible rules. Unless the bankers co-operate with the Board in this manner, many transactions—unobjectionable as long as they are engaged in for legitimate purposes and within reasonable limits—will have to be barred because strict regulations do not admit of discrimination.

Proper regard for conservation of the strength of the Federal Reserve system requires that it must be possessed of short paper well scattered in its maturities (not exceeding ninety days), that when this paper matures it

can be actually collected and that the supply of new paper coming into the market can be controlled to a certain degree by an advance or decline in the rate of interest at which bankers' acceptances are bought. Higher rates will exert a restraining influence on the producer and the dealer and will thereby reduce borrowings and bring about a certain degree of contraction.

By keeping these principles in mind—upon which the strength of our structure depends—we can readily understand the hazardous conditions which would be created if, for example, \$300,000,000 of acceptance credits should be opened for the purpose of financing corporations for a period of two or three years, the corporations having secured from the acceptors (directly or by a trading process) a fixed and definite rate of interest for the entire term of the credit. This rate would necessarily be much higher than the current rate for bankers' acceptances. Let us assume that \$300,000,000 had been loaned to corporations at 8% for two years, plus the acceptance commissions. If during these two years the bank rate should advance to 20%, the corporations would not be affected thereby; they would renew from time to time as though money rates had remained unchanged; and consequently, the bank rate, as far as they are concerned, would lose its power to bring about contraction. Thus the acceptance would cease to serve the purpose of financing the borrower; it would be for the purpose of financing the accepting bank. It would really become an accommodation draft for the benefit of the banker, regardless of the current rate and regardless of general conditions, and whether these conditions demand commercial contraction or expansion, the bankers would have to rediscount these acceptances, at a profit or at a loss, if their own position so required. Here, too, the bank rate would lose its power to produce contraction because the commitment is a definite one for two years.

Another flaw in this method of financing is that there is practically no limit to the amount of acceptances which may be created in this manner.

In addition, the rate guaranteed the corporation by the banker would likely be so high as to tempt the accepting bank (having exchanged its acceptance with another bank associated in this business) to rediscount the acceptance with the Federal Reserve bank or to sell it in the open market. For the accepting bank this transaction would not involve the investment of money as long as the market is able to absorb the acceptances offered. The unavoidable consequence of this process must be that in order to prevent an avalanche of these acceptances, the discount rate would have to be advanced so as to reduce the tempting margin and thereby lessen the supply. These syndicate or accommodation acceptances would therefore tend to raise the rate to the detriment of the legitimate business of the country—particularly the import and export business. When, three years ago, we began our campaign to establish American bankers' acceptances, our rate was 2@2½% and the English rate was about 5%. Our rate has now moved up to 4@4½% while the English rate is about 3¾%. This signifies that we have reached a point where American houses find it to their advantage again to draw on English banks, as they did some years ago, rather than upon banks of the United States.

It is certain that if syndicate acceptances of this character were offered in European countries the market would at once discriminate against them and put an end to such transactions. It is the application of this rigid principle of keeping the acceptance market primarily reserved for strictly commercial uses that has kept the acceptance business in England in a sound condition and has made the English acceptance market so important an adjunct of the money market.

If in the light of these considerations we seek to apply these principles to actual operations we must reach these conclusions:

There is no reason why a bank should not agree that for legitimate commercial purposes, and for transactions complying with the rules and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board, it would commit itself for two years to accept for a customer for importations or exportations, or for the purpose of carrying staples properly warehoused. There is no reason why a bank should not say to a tobacco manufacturer: "Whenever you have tobacco properly stored and for which you will give me proper warehouse receipts, I am willing to accept for you and charge you a commission of . . . %." Whether it would be wise to make a commitment which would force the bank to accept for a customer even when convinced that the borrower is carrying too large a supply of raw material, or that the transaction is speculative, is a question of banking judgment. It would be safer, of course, if the banker could qualify his obligation to accept. But this is an instance where it would be a mistake to lay down a rule and where reliance must be placed upon the business sagacity of the banker for, in such a case, the borrower would remain subject to the hazards of the money market and any advance in rate would have an effect upon his own commitments.

However, the manufacturer should not feel that, in dealing with a bankers' acceptance he is taking any other risk than that of the interest rate. He should be trained—and this is an important matter—to understand that he can at any time sell his acceptance, not to the acceptor but to other banks, or through brokers in the market, or to the Federal Reserve banks. It is much to be desired that the American banks and banking firms should follow the European practice of freely endorsing first-class bankers' acceptances. No drawer of bankers' acceptances in Europe, in normal times, would expect to encounter any difficulty in selling his paper. He can sell it to discount companies or to private banks, or bankers, to be rediscounted at rates a fraction above the ruling interest rate. (In England for as little as ¼% above the discount rate and often less). The manufacturer, after having his bill accepted, should feel quite safe in keeping the acceptance in his portfolio, being confident that, without any further negotiation, he could sell it at any time that he would be in need of cash. Instead of forming syndicates guaranteeing the interest rate to the acceptor, banks should make agreements with manufacturing concerns to buy acceptances, from time to time, from the drawers at, say, ¼% in excess of whatever might be the ruling interest rate for bankers' acceptances. In this way a real discount market would be developed in this country. Federal Reserve banks, will, sooner or later, have to adopt the European rule of buying only paper bearing a third name, viz.: the endorsement of a bank, banker or responsible firm.

It is true that the banks accepting in the present syndicate transactions make an additional profit in the interest rate which they guarantee to the borrower. It is suggested, however, for their consideration, that it would be a sounder policy if they would charge a higher acceptance commission for domestic transactions of this kind, for larger commissions would be justified for credits extending over a considerable period. This would be sounder than to adopt a policy which, if permitted freely to develop, would undermine the safety of our acceptance system and our money market.

The principles governing the acceptance are equally applicable to single name paper. A bank may agree to carry a customer over a period of a year and to buy from time to time his single name paper. If this paper, according to the statements submitted, should be eligible in other respects, Federal Reserve banks might discount it, provided the paper is not part of a loan which has been negotiated at a fixed rate for a definite period, in excess of ninety days, a year or two for example. A ninety-day note made under a definite renewal agreement in this way is a camouflage

for the convenience of the banker to enable him to finance himself by using the ninety-day form as a mask to conceal what is, in effect, an ineligible one-year note. But if the interest rate should remain open between borrower and lender subject to adjustment to the market rate, a different aspect would be presented, and the Federal Reserve banks might discount such notes within reasonable limits.

When a credit is required for two years, it should be regarded as an unsound basis for commercial borrowings on ninety-day paper. Without a guaranty for renewals it would be dangerous for the borrower. With such a guaranty it would be an unsound banking credit. A demand for one or two-year money, except for special contracts, indicates a need for greater working capital which ought to be obtained by increase of capital or by sale of obligations in the investment market.

It may be argued that there is at present no investment market, and that therefore these renewal transactions are necessary. But does the abrogation of the investment market afford a reason for the destruction of the commercial paper market also? Some plan must, and will be, developed to restore to a certain extent, at least, the security market. But even if this restoration cannot be effected, should we not look upon credit as a commodity of which only a limited supply is available? If we have approached the limit, would it not be wise to conserve credit and apply it only in those directions where its use will most benefit the country? In the case of the Tobacco Company, if it had not secured the full credit it sought, it would in that event have bought less tobacco and possibly might have advanced its selling prices. What if it had reduced its inventories and the consumption of tobacco? Would not this have been just what is at present required? The corollary is that business must adjust itself to credit; not credit to business at this time.

To recapitulate:—agreements to grant credits for an extended period by the purchase of ninety-day paper or by ninety-day acceptances ought to be based upon transactions connected directly with the purchase and sale of goods and the intermediate process of manufacturing. Credits so extended, should relate to the resources of the borrowing concern, and should not be granted for the purpose of furnishing working capital, or for the temporary financing of permanent investments.

These transactions should be of an individual character; they call for direct contact between banker and borrower, and syndicate credits should be avoided. Agreement by bankers to furnish one or two-year money at a definite rate of interest against ninety-day paper or acceptances to be used to finance themselves should not be countenanced either openly or in the form of exchange of paper between bankers.

These are the principles which the Federal Reserve system must apply. It would be inexpedient to attempt more than to establish the principles. It would be detrimental to formulate definite regulations dealing in minute detail with the various phases of the problem. It would be far better to give some latitude to the banks in dealing with these matters. But this will depend entirely upon the wisdom and discretion of the member banks. The banks will best serve their own interests if, following the example of European institutions, they will adopt these principles as self-imposed, well-tried rules of business prudence, rather than by abusing their freedom of action to force the Board to tie their hands by rigid regulations.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD OPPOSED TO FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS ENGAGING IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE AT THIS TIME.

Discussing the control of dollar quotations, the Federal Reserve Board in its Bulletin for March takes the view that proposals to have the Federal Reserve banks engage actively in foreign exchange business at this time is not advisable. This is taken as an indication of the opposition of the Board to the provision carried in the War Finance Corporation bill as passed by the Senate permitting the issuance of bonds in terms of foreign money and their sale to importers at par to the extent necessary to cover their importations from countries whose currency is at a premium. We quote below what the Board has to say in the current number of its Bulletin concerning the control of dollar quotations:

Proposals to have Federal Reserve banks engage actively in foreign exchange business at the present time or to provide some other Governmental mechanism for furnishing foreign exchange have been under consideration during the past month, and the Board has taken the view that such steps are not now advisable. It is further the opinion of the Board that until the present abnormal conditions disappear it cannot be determined precisely what machinery will be required with reference to the foreign exchange problem beyond the facilities provided by existing banking arrangements. In times of peace the foreign exchange business is highly competitive. Ordinarily in dealings between countries having a definitely established monetary standard there are no violent fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, the controlling factors in adjusting balances being the ruling interest rates and the cost of shipping gold, the higher value of money attracting foreign funds into the debtor country, for temporary or permanent investment, thereby obviating the necessity of sending gold. Just now, however, with the world at war, the foreign exchange business is very much unsettled and is attended by great risks because freedom in the operation of practically all the forces normally regulating foreign exchange fluctuations has been eliminated. Embargoes on gold in force in practically all leading countries make it impossible to stabilize exchange rates in the ordinary manner through gold shipments. Shipments of goods have been restricted to the minimum, and a free exchange of securities is hampered by apprehension on the part of the banks and the people, by political considerations, and by the wish of the investing classes to keep their savings at the disposal of their respective governments.

It has been urged that American dollar exchange should not be at a discount in any country with which trade relations result in balances in favor of the United States, but it should be remembered that England, France and Italy are buying heavily in neutral countries, and Great Britain is sustaining the price of sterling in New York by purchasing sterling bills in the New York market on a basis of 4.75-7.16 for cables. This rate is about 2% below the normal parity. It is obvious that with the rates of exchange between London and New York fairly well stabilized, dollar exchange in neutral countries must move in harmony with the rates of exchange of sterling in neutral countries.

The discount to which the American dollar is subject in Spanish-speaking countries has been cited as the cause of loss to the United States. When, however, we recall that this country is selling to Spain more goods than it is buying from that country, a different conclusion may be reached. While it may be felt that the prices on imported articles are increased through

the rise of foreign exchange rates, such as within recent months has been characteristic of our trade with Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, it must be conceded that if such be the case our export trade with these countries may profit in a corresponding way, and in many cases our exports exceed our imports. Consideration must be given also to the kinds and quantities of goods which enter into the establishment of the balance. For instance, comparative quotations in the Barcelona market, taken from the "Espana Economica Financiera," show that while in June 1914 a 500-pound bale of American middling fair cotton could buy in Barcelona 126 gallons of Andalusian superior olive oil, it would buy 163 gallons of the same grade of oil in the same market early in November 1917. Our cotton produced for us, therefore, a relatively larger purchasing power than the sale of an equal amount would have yielded in former years. It resulted in a greater credit balance than in the past, and this balance, to the extent that it was not settled in goods, was paid us by Spain in foreign exchanges, such as sterling and francs, which we purchased at a discount larger than that affecting the dollar, so that the nominal loss on the American dollar did not hurt our purchasing power in trade with Spain or the interests of our country as a whole.

The Board does not regard the present as an opportune time to direct Federal Reserve banks to engage in a general foreign exchange business when there are so many international questions connected with an attempt to regulate foreign exchange that negotiations relating to such settlements must necessarily be conducted by the Government. This method has been employed in the successful rupee arrangements recently concluded with the Indian Government and in the arrangement with Argentina, recently perfected.

Other negotiations intended to accomplish a like purpose are understood to be in progress. They have for their object the creation of exchange facilities, without involving heavy shipments of gold, and these arrangements are being perfected as rapidly as foreign Governments will agree to them.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALERS REQUIRED TO APPLY FOR REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES BY MARCH 18.

Fred I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, issued a warning on the 11th inst. to the effect that bankers, exporters, importers, &c., who fail to file applications for registration certificates by March 18 will be prohibited from continuing foreign exchange transactions. His statement follows:

Bankers, merchants, manufacturers, exporters, and importers, and all others carrying accounts with or for foreign correspondents, either in account current or securities, who have not made application for registration certificates by March 18, as required by executive order of the President, will be prohibited from continuing transactions covered by the order.

Due to the difficulty in obtaining satisfactory and extended publicity, the Federal Reserve Board has authorized Federal Reserve banks to continue to take applications for registration certificates beyond the date originally set, but it is now felt that sufficient time has elapsed to enable all concerned to familiarize themselves with the requirements of the law, and notice is hereby given that no foreign exchange operations covered by the executive order can be carried on after March 18 1918 unless a registration certificate shall have been applied for on or before that date.

FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD GUIDES LAND BANKS—WHAT AREA CONSTITUTES FARM LAND.

A ruling for the guidance of the twelve Federal Land Banks in determining, for loaning purposes, what area constitutes farm land, has been issued by the Federal Farm Loan Board. It is pointed out that some farms yield much larger returns than others per acre. Also there are tracts of land which are too small to produce a living for a family. It is further noted that a tract intensively cultivated by a man who thoroughly understands intensive cultivation might produce an annual income which would pay interest on a valuation of several hundred dollars per acre, but it is, of course, unsafe to make that man a loan on any such basis unless the land itself, under average conditions, has a very high value. The Farm Loan Board feels that the intensive farmer should be financed wherever it is possible, but that he must be financed on a basis which will render the loan safe even if he should die the day after the loan is made and the land pass into hands in which it will give only average farm-land returns. It is for the purpose of meeting this situation that the Board has made and promulgated the following ruling for the guidance of the Federal Land banks:

As a basis of determining what area constitutes a farm for loaning purposes, the Board requires the following test:

First. Generally.—The farm must be of sufficient area to yield at the hands of an ordinarily capable farmer, putting it to the use to which it is generally adapted and using average methods, an income sufficient to maintain the family of the applicant and discharge the interest and amortization payments.

Second. Specially.—Where through intensive farming or the practice of a specialty a sufficient income has been regularly derived from a tract deficient in area for ordinary farming, or where the application of the prospective borrower shows that he is by experience capable of producing such an income from such a tract, such area may be accepted as sufficient, provided the land has a stable and permanent market value sufficient to warrant the loan applied for. This ruling does not apply to fruit and orchard lands which have already been the subjects of definite rulings by this Board.

Under the first paragraph of this ruling, loans, it is stated, may be made to the ordinary farmer on the basis of average skill and efficiency, and no tract of land will be accepted as a farm eligible for a loan under the Federal Farm Loan Act unless it is large enough to support the family and take care of the loan under the average farm conditions of the neighborhood. But under the second paragraph of the rul-

ing the intensive farmer or the man who practices a profitable specialty, or who shows himself able to do so, will be given financial support by the Federal Farm Loan system, even though his farm may be too small for ordinary farming purposes, provided that the land quite apart from its use has a stable and permanent land value which will make the loan safe whether it is well operated, or badly operated, or not operated at all.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AFFECTING NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

The introduction in the New York Legislature is announced of amendments, which New York State Superintendent of Banks George I. Skinner states, it is believed, will give the savings banks a wider field of investment without affecting in the slightest degree the high standard of safety and security which has always been considered fundamental in making amendments to that section of the banking law, which has fixed and limited their investments. Concerning these amendments Superintendent Skinner says:

One of these amendments permits savings banks under certain conditions to invest in the securities issued by counties, villages and towns of adjoining States as well as in the bonds of the cities of those States. Another permits savings banks to invest in ninety-day notes secured either by savings bank passbooks to the extent of ninety per centum of the amount due the owners thereof or by bonds and mortgages, which would be legal investments for savings banks, to the extent of seventy-five per centum of the face value of such bonds and mortgages. A third allows savings banks to invest in the very high grade bank acceptances which are eligible for discount with a Federal Reserve bank, when such acceptances are made by a duly incorporated State or national bank located within the State or a trust company organized under the laws of this State.

A fourth bill extends, to some extent, the field of operation of a savings bank. Various devices have been employed by national and State banks and by trust companies to accommodate their patrons located at a distance from their offices, even where branch offices have not been authorized or maintained; the statute prohibiting savings banks from accommodating the wage-earners and factory employees who are its ordinary patrons by receiving their deposits at other places than their main offices has been very severe and strictly obeyed. It is now proposed to allow savings banks, within a limited sphere, under proper regulations and with the approval of the Superintendent of Banks, to establish stations or agencies for the receipt of deposits only, where there is no other nearer savings bank or the written consent of such nearer savings bank is obtained and filed with the Superintendent of Banks.

If these amendments, which have been very carefully drawn and have had the approval of the representatives of the different classes of State institutions, as well as of this department, are adopted, they will constitute the most liberal and progressive development of the savings bank law of the State that has occurred in several years.

APPLICATIONS FOR NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS, &c., IN FEBRUARY.

For the month of February, Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams reports the receipt of eighteen applications for charters for new national banks with capital of \$885,000, as compared with 33 applications in Feb. 1917, with capital of \$1,735,000. As to charters granted, capital increases, &c., for the month, the Comptroller says:

Charters Granted.—In the month of Feb. 1918, 14 charters were granted, capital \$5,500,000, as compared with 14 charters granted during the same month in 1917, with capital of \$725,000.

Capital Increases.—In this month of 1918, 24 national banks increased their capital stock in the sum of \$1,740,000, against 25 banks increasing their capital by \$2,970,000, during the same month in 1917.

Capital Reductions.—Two national banks reduced their capital in Feb. 1918 by \$150,000. During the same month last year 4 banks reduced their capital \$263,000.

Liquidations.—Seven national banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other national banks) during Feb. 1918, their capital being \$2,200,000, as compared with 4 such banks liquidating during the same month in 1917, with an aggregate capital of \$632,500.

Charters Refused.—During the month of Feb. 1918, the Comptroller of the Currency refused one application for charter for new national bank. During the same month last year charter was refused for one new national bank.

Number of National Banks.—Number of national banks in operation Feb. 28 1917, 7602; Feb. 28 1918, 7,688.

ANDREW J. FRAME'S APPEAL TO CONGRESS FOR RELEASE OF RESERVE FUNDS OF COUNTRY BANKS.

An appeal on behalf of country banks, so far as reserve requirements are concerned, urging the material releasing of funds which, it is pointed out, would serve to increase Liberty Loan subscriptions, is made to the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives and the Senate Finance Committee by Andrew J. Frame, President of the Waukesha National Bank of Waukesha, Wis., in the following letter:

As a banker since 1862, I speak from our Civil War experiences, therefore venture these suggestions in the spirit of patriotic duty. This bank, with \$150,000 capital, sent in subscriptions to Second Liberty Loan for \$650,000, which proves us no slackers. To approximate it again, we must have some relief from excessive demands through the Federal Reserve Act, and as an act of justice. To the end that country banks can more generously aid in this hour, permit me to say:

The Federal Reserve Act compels country banks to deposit, not subject to withdrawal, 7% of demand and 3% of time deposits with the Federal Reserve banks. To illustrate:

The Waukesha National Bank—Capital \$150,000, has had of late approximately, with the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, \$140,000 paid in capital, \$7,500—thus practically covering our total capital.

We are able under the Federal Reserve Act to reduce our reserves 2% of deposits, or say, \$60,000. We lost income, therefore on \$80,000, which the Federal Reserve banks do not need. Witness that they now hold in cash over \$1,800,000,000.

Why not release this \$80,000, and by so doing we can aid you by increasing our Liberty Loan subscriptions? By applying like conditions to all country member banks, they could easily buy \$150,000,000 of Liberty bonds additional. This small decrease of cash would not weaken the Federal Reserve banks, as they have ample powers to issue currency for any emergency. This would be an act of justice to country banks, where inequity now reigns. I say inequity, because the big New York, Chicago and St. Louis banks, under decreased reserves, now loan from 6 to 9% of their deposits formerly tied up under the old 25% reserve law, whereas the country banks are penalized under the present Act. The evidence seems conclusive, as their reserves have not, and conservatively cannot be reduced, under former requirements. As proof the Comptroller's last report for Nov. 20 1917 shows approximately:

New York, Chicago and St. Louis banks held 3% cash and 17% due from banks, total 20% country banks held 5% cash and 20% due from banks, total 25%.

In the face of requirements of 13% for Central Reserve city banks and but 7% for country banks.

Is not this ample proof of unfairness to country banks?

Ponder these vital questions, to the end that the most serious obstacle on the part of country banks may be removed from the Federal Reserve Act, and to the end that country banks can increase their patriotic subscriptions for bonds. Will you not lend your powerful aid in granting this most reasonable request? We not only plead for justice, but that we may do our utmost to sustain the Government in winning the war.

With an eye single to the glory of our Flag, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

ANDREW J. FRAME,

President Waukesha National Bank, Waukesha, Wis.

BILL CREATING WAR FINANCE CORPORATION AS PERFECTED BY HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The bill creating a War Finance Corporation as perfected by the House Ways and Means Committee was submitted to the House by Chairman Kitchin of the Committee on March 9. The bill embodying the amendments made by the Senate was passed by that body on March 7. There are differences both between the Senate bill and the bill drafted by the House Committee, as well as between the latter and the bill originally presented to Congress by Secretary McAdoo in January. In submitting to the House the bill agreed to by his committee, Chairman Kitchin stated that the committee had made so many amendments that it was thought best by it to introduce the completed bill as an original proposition, instead of submitting the bill as originally introduced with the numerous committee amendments. In a statement made to the House Chairman Kitchin indicated all the principal differences between the original bill and that of the committee. One point of difference is that the committee's bill provides that the amount of bonds to be issued by the corporation shall not exceed four times the \$500,000,000 capital of the corporation. Both the original bill and that passed by the Senate would permit the issuance of bonds to the extent of eight times the capital, or \$4,000,000,000. The House Committee's bill, like the Senate bill, provides that the corporation shall be managed by the Secretary of the Treasury and four additional persons who are to be designated directors. The House Committee bill provides that not more than three of the five directors shall be members of the same political party. The Capital Issues Committee under the Senate bill is to consist of five members of the Federal Reserve Board to be appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate. The House Committee bill creates a Capital Issues Committee of seven members, to be appointed by the President by and with the consent of the Senate; at least three of these are to be members of the Federal Reserve Board and not more than four are to be members of the same political party. The Senate's voluntary licensing system for controlling private security issues of \$100,000 and over as a substitute for the compulsory licensing feature of the original administration bill is carried in the House Committee bill. We referred last week, page 978, to some of the other amendments made to the bill by the Senate. Concerning one of the Senate amendments made just before the bill was disposed of by that body, the New York "Evening Post" of the 11th inst. in special correspondence from Washington said:

Little amendments inserted before a bill passes sometimes go unnoticed. Just before the Finance Corporation bill went through the Senate there was added to the measure an amendment proposed by Senator Owen, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, which, it is estimated, will save the American public at least \$100,000,000 annually. Senator Owen, in support of the amendment, pointed out that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates selling Liberty bonds issued in the terms of foreign money in the near future, and that in this way corporation bonds might also be taken and transferred to a foreign country as a basis for credit there, and in that way our importers and those concerned in transacting business can avoid the present high premium on foreign money. The Owen amendment reads as follows: ||

"Such bonds shall be issued in terms of foreign money and sold to American importers at par to the extent necessary to cover their importations from and credit transfers to countries whose currency is at a premium."

On behalf of the Senate Committee on Finance, which was in charge of the War Finance Corporation Bill, Senator Simmons, the Chairman accepted the amendment practically without debate, and it was incorporated into the measure by a viva voce vote.

At present the American dollar is selling at a discount of 25% in all neutral European countries and also at a very heavy discount in South American countries. The importers, therefore, are obliged to take an initial loss of 25% and in some cases even more when changing the good American dollar into the money of these foreign neutral countries. The purport of this amendment is to provide these importers with bonds that will be payable in the money of the foreign countries, of short maturity, three or five years, and the importers can use these bonds as payment for the commodities they import for American consumption. In this way this initial loss of 25% will be eliminated, and, furthermore, American importers will be in a position to bring over larger quantities of supplies at seasonable periods so that the supplies on hand in the United States will equal the demand and therefore be sold to the American consumers at a reasonable price. As it is at present, the American importer cannot afford to take an exchange risk and bring over sufficient supplies at seasonable periods, thereby causing the American consumer to pay a much higher price for his commodities than are really necessary with a proper exchange system.

In a letter to Representative Moore (Republican), of Pennsylvania, President Wilson has expressed himself as entirely in favor of the War Finance Corporation Bill. The President's letter said:

I am very happy to answer the question contained in your letter of March 6.

I am entirely in favor of the adoption of the War Finance Corporation Bill. I deem it, in fact, a necessary war measure.

The President's expression of opinion was prompted by the following letter received from Representative Moore:

So far as I have observed, no Democrat has stated with authority that you approve the War Finance Corporation Bill as a war measure.

I do not know whether you would care to make a statement to me upon this subject, but I am frank to say I would not like to vote for the transference of such tremendous powers over securities and the business affected by them unless I knew that such a recourse was, in the judgment of the President, essential for war purposes.

If you feel justified in writing me upon this point I will appreciate it. Or if this suggestion does not meet with your approval, will you not authorize some one to make a positive declaration as to the war urgency of this bill?

The Ways and Means Committee is now preparing to report the bill, but I have heard many members of the House inquire as to the President's attitude thereon.

18,000 BANKING INSTITUTIONS ACCEPT APPOINTMENT IN WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN.

Advices to the effect that nearly 18,000 banks and trust companies have accepted appointment as agents have named directors of their respective War Savings Divisions, have obtained supplies of stamps, placed them on sale, and are boosting the War Savings Campaign in every possible way, were received by us under date of March 7 from Jerome Thralls, Assistant to President C. A. Hirsch of the American Bankers' Association, working in co-operation with the National War Savings Committee. Mr. Thralls says further:

In addition to these, we can safely say that there are 7,000 banking institutions that are selling War Savings and Thrift Stamps, but which have not accepted appointment through fear that they would be required to make voluminous reports and keep a lot of detailed records.

The Director of War Savings Division of every bank and trust company has been requested to organize one or more model War Savings societies. This in itself will be a service of tremendous value. We believe that over 200,000 of these societies can be formed within the short period of six months, with a total membership of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 people.

Success with this campaign is vital to the future of the nation. Millions of new savers and millions of new savings have already been created. To these there will be added many millions more. The savings of these people will go a long way towards financing the war, protecting the present business of the country and placing America in a position to make a creditable fight for a fair share of the world's commerce after the war.

NEW \$500,000,000 ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES IN PREPARATION FOR THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

A new offering of \$500,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, in anticipation of the Third Liberty loan, was announced by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on Mar. 11. The present is the fourth issue of Treasury certificates put out in preparation for the forthcoming Liberty loan; the first, for \$400,000,000 was dated Jan. 22; the second, for \$500,000,000 bore date Feb. 8, and the third, likewise, for \$500,000,000 was dated Feb. 27. The Feb. 27 certificates were the first to bear the increased rate of 4½%. The new issue announced this week will bear a similar rate; these certificates will be dated March 20 1918 and will mature June 18. Subscriptions for the same will be received by the Federal Reserve banks up to the close of business Mar. 22. The certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000. In his announcement concerning the new offering of certificates, Secretary McAdoo took occasion to make public the number of subscriptions to the three previous issues of the 28,000 banks—20,400 State

institutions and 7,600 national banks—14,472 subscribed for the last issue, dated Feb. 27. For the issue of Feb. 8 (the first after the Secretary's request that each bank set aside 1% of its resources weekly for ten weeks to invest in certificates), 12,550 subscribed, and for the issue of Jan. 22, before the special certificate campaign was started, the number of subscribers was 6,364. Most of the subscribers, it is stated, were banks. All the issues were subscribed in full. The following is Secretary McAdoo's announcement of the 11th:

The Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority of the Act approved Sept. 24 1917, offer for subscription at par and accrued interest, through the Federal Reserve Banks, a minimum of \$500,000,000 Treasury certificates of indebtedness, payable June 18 1918, with interest at the rate of 4½% per annum from Mar. 20 1918. Applications will be received at the Federal Reserve banks. Subscription books will close at the close of business Mar. 22.

Certificates will be in the denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

Said certificates 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 bonds and certificates authorized in said Act 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 clause (b) above.

Upon ten days' public notice, given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, this series of certificates may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest on or after any date, occurring before the maturity of such certificates, set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States hereafter and before the maturity of such certificates. The certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par with adjustment of accrued interest, if tendered on such installment date, in payment on the subscription prices then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates. The certificates of this series will not be accepted in payment of taxes.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for to close the subscriptions at any time without notice. As fiscal agents of the United States, Federal Reserve Banks are authorized and requested to receive subscriptions up to an aggregate in each district as follows:

Boston	\$33,000,000	Chicago	\$60,000,000
New York	173,000,000	St. Louis	25,000,000
Philadelphia	40,000,000	Minneapolis	15,000,000
Cleveland	45,000,000	Kansas City	25,000,000
Richmond	18,000,000	Dallas	18,000,000
Atlanta	15,000,000	St. Francisco	33,000,000

Payment at par and accrued interest for certificates allotted must be made on and after Mar. 20 and on or before Mar. 22. After allotment and upon payment, Federal Reserve banks will issue interim receipts pending delivery of the definitive certificates. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to an amount for which each shall have been qualified in excess of existing deposits, when so notified by Federal Reserve banks.

The number of subscriptions by districts for the issues dated Jan. 22, Feb. 8 and Feb. 27 were as follows:

	Jan. 22.	Feb. 8.	Feb. 27.
Boston	212	471	554
New York	275	766	1,192
Philadelphia	415	800	730
Cleveland	770	1,200	1,396
Richmond	158	479	558
Atlanta	216	755	717
Chicago	910	2,424	2,832
St. Louis	1,654	1,034	1,461
Minneapolis	375	1,193	1,436
Kansas City	515	1,547	1,853
Dallas	48	951	955
San Francisco	384	930	1,048
Total	6,364	12,550	14,472

WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN OF ALBANY CHAPTER OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING.

The American Institute of Banking, Albany Chapter, announces that a three-day drive to establish War Savings Stamp agencies in the city of Albany was an overwhelming success. The chapter set out to get a total number of agencies in the city amounting to 1,100, and went "over the top" with a total of 1,242. As there were about 150 agencies in the city before the drive, this means that it was instrumental in securing 1,092 new agencies. The campaign began March 2 and ended March 5. A war dinner marked the closing of the campaign. The winning division was under Major Godfrey J. Smith of the National Commercial Bank, who had the following teams, captained under Raymond Roos, Harry W. Reynders, Halsey W. Snow Jr. and William Stott, with a total of 264. The winning team was captained by Halsey W. Snow Jr., with the following workers: W. Reynolds, W. W. Batchelder, E. Bellinger, F. Sautter. The ladies' division was second, under Major Williams, with a total of 228. This team was captained by Miss May Tremmel with Miss Margaret Campbell, Miss Elizabeth Reilly and Miss Mabel Trowbridge. Miss Tremmel's team won first prize for the ladies, and stood third team in the

total with 75 agencies. Captain Roos was second with 89 agencies. Each worker under Captain Snow and Captain Tremmel received prizes consisting of Thrift Cards with one Thrift Stamp.

N. Y. FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S CIRCULAR ANENT NEW OFFERING OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES.

The following is the circular issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York announcing the offering of \$500,000,000 of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated Mar. 20:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.
Offering a Minimum of \$500,000,000 of United States Treasury 4½% Certificates of Indebtedness, Dated Mar. 20 1918, Due June 18 1918.

Dear Sirs—The Secretary of the Treasury, under authority of Act approved Sept. 24 1917, offers for subscription through the Federal Reserve banks at par and accrued interest from Mar. 20 1918 an offering of a minimum of \$500,000,000 United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated Mar. 20 1918, payable June 18 1918, with interest at the rate of 4½% per annum.

Upon ten days public notice given in such manner as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury this series of certificates may be redeemed as a whole at par and accrued interest, on or after any date occurring before maturity of such certificates set for the payment of the first installment of the subscription price of any bonds offered for subscription by the United States hereafter and before the maturity of such certificates, but the certificates of this series, whether or not called for redemption, will be accepted at par with adjustment of accrued interest if tendered on such installment date in payment on the subscription price then payable of any such bonds subscribed for by and allotted to holders of such certificates.

The certificates of this series will not be accepted in payment of taxes. The certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000 payable to bearer.

They will be payable with accrued interest at maturity at the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., or optional with holders, at the Federal Reserve banks.

Interest will be computed for the exact number of days elapsed, on the basis of 365 days to the year.

Subscriptions will be received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York up to close of business on Friday, Mar. 22 1918, and certificates may be allotted in full in the order of receipt of applications, but the right is reserved to reject any subscriptions and to allot less than the amount applied for to close the subscriptions at any time without notice.

Payments for certificates allotted must be made to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at par and accrued interest on and after Mar. 20 1918, the date of issue, until Mar. 22 1918, inclusive, and must reach the bank before 3 o'clock p. m. on Mar. 22 1918.

They 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.

However, the interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorized in said Act, 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 clause "b" above.

Interim receipts will be issued if necessary pending delivery of definitive certificates.

In connection with the foregoing offering of certificates of indebtedness of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury announces that qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves and their customers up to the amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve bank.

Please note that payment may be made at par and accrued interest to date of payment either by book credit or by check on this bank or other funds available in New York on the day of receipt. If, however, payment is made in funds not available on the day of receipt, remittance should include interest to the date when such funds will become available.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, if desired by subscribing banks, will receive and hold in custody for their account, subject to their order, their certificates of indebtedness of this and future issues.

We print on opposite page copy of announcement authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury under date of Feb. 20 1918 in regard to this and future issues of certificates of indebtedness.

Respectfully,
BENJ. STRONG, Governor.

Mar. 11 1918.

NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS IN ANTICIPATION OF TAXES.

The issuance of another block of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, acceptable in payment of income and excess profits taxes, was announced by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on March 13. These certificates will be dated March 15 and will mature June 25. The last previous block of certificates issued in anticipation of taxes was dated Feb. 15. In announcing the new issue this week Secretary McAdoo said:

United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated March 15 1918, maturing June 25 1918, acceptable in payment of income and excess profits taxes, bearing interest at the rate of 4% per annum, and in all respects identical with the certificates dated Feb. 15 1918, except as to the date of issue and from which they bear interest, will be made available promptly. In the meanwhile, Federal Reserve banks are authorized to issue interim receipts calling for definitive Treasury certificates dated March 15, as above, instead of certificates dated Feb. 15. This will relieve subscribers for certificates of this character of the necessity of paying so much on account of accrued interest.

Subscriptions for these certificates at par and accrued interest will be received by Federal Reserve banks, and they are authorized until further notice to make allotment in full and receive payment with the subscription. About \$75,000,000 of the certificates, dated Feb. 15, have been sold to date, making the total amount of certificates maturing June 25 1918 to date about \$1,255,000,000.

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN SPEAKING CAMPAIGNS.

Speaking campaigns in furtherance of the Third Liberty loan offering were opened this week. About 40 widely-known speakers, acting under the direction of the Speaker's Bureau of the Liberty Loan organization of the Treasury Department, will make Liberty Loan addresses in approximately 350 cities of the United States. The entire speaking squadron that will participate in the meetings will consist of 10 separate units and include, in addition to widely-known public men, soldiers that have seen service abroad and representatives of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee and the Federal Reserve districts visited. The first speaking party, consisting of James Francis Burke, a prominent lawyer and financier, of Pittsburgh; Sergt. Verne Marshall, a woman speaker; and a Federal Reserve district representative, opened a tour of the Atlanta, St. Louis, Cleveland, and Richmond districts at Atlanta, Ga., on March 11. On March 25 at New Orleans, John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, will succeed James Francis Burke as head of the party and continue with it until the last meeting at Clarksburg, W. Va., on April 6. The complete itinerary of this party follows:

Atlanta, Ga., March 11; Macon, Ga., March 12; Augusta, Ga., March 13; Savannah, Ga., March 14; Waycross, Ga., March 15; and Jacksonville, Fla., March 16; Columbus, Ga., March 18; Montgomery, Ala., March 19; Selma, Ala., March 20; Meridian, Miss., March 21; Mobile, Ala., March 22; Pensacola, Fla., March 23; New Orleans, La., March 25; Baton Rouge, La., March 26; Vicksburg, Miss., March 27; Jackson, Miss., March 28; Memphis, Tenn., March 29; Nashville, Tenn., March 30; New Albany, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., April 1; Frankfort and Lexington, Ky., April 2; Newport and Covington, Ky., April 3; Charleston, W. Va., April 4; Huntington, W. Va., April 5; and Grafton and Clarksburg, W. Va., April 6.

The second tour of Liberty Loan speakers who are to talk in the Southern States preliminary to the opening of the Third Liberty Loan campaign will start from Richmond, Va., March 18. During the first week John Burke, Treasurer for the United States, will head the party, finishing at Raleigh, N. C. William Mather Lewis, Secretary of the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, will take Mr. Burke's place for the remainder of the tour. Capt. Leslie Vickers, a returned officer of the British Army, also will be a member of the party. The complete itinerary of the party follows:

Richmond, Va., March 18; Newport News and Norfolk, Va., March 19; Petersburg, Va., March 20; Lynchburg, Va., March 21; Danville, Va., and Greensboro, N. C., March 22; Durham and Raleigh, N. C., March 23; Wilmington, N. C., March 25; Charleston, S. C., March 26; Columbia, S. C., March 27; Greenville and Spartansburg, S. C., March 28; Gainesville and Athens, Ga., March 29; Rome, Ga., March 30; Anniston and Gadsden, Ala., April 1; Birmingham, Ala., April 2; Decatur and New Decatur, Ala., April 3; Huntsville, Ala., April 4; Cleveland and Chattanooga, Tenn., April 5; Knoxville, Tenn., April 6; Asheville, N. C., April 8; Salisbury, N. C., April 9; Rock Hill, S. C., and Charlotte, N. C., April 10; Winston-Salem, N. C., April 11; Roanoke, Va., April 12; and Charlottesville, Va., April 13.

The message of the Third Liberty Loan—its meaning, purposes and operations—is to be carried to rural residents of the United States through approximately 100,000 school house meetings on April 12, six days after the official opening of the drive. Local Liberty Loan committees will co-operate with the school officials in arranging the meetings. Speakers who understand all of the details concerning the loan campaign will be provided. School house bells will be rung, bonfires will be lighted in schoolhouse yards, patriotic songs will be sung, and other devices used to enliven the meetings. Explanatory literature will be distributed, and the hope of the committees is that the meetings will result in a thorough understanding of the vital features of the loan by all who attend. Among the persons who have accepted invitations to campaign in behalf of the Third Liberty Loan were William Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of State; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Gaylord M. Saltzgeber, United States Commissioner of Pensions; Charlie Chaplin and William S. Hart, motion picture stars; Miss Katherine Synon and Mrs. Hallie Linn Hill, of the woman's Liberty Loan committee; and Mrs. Cora C. Lewis, of Kinsley, Kans., who formerly was a member of the Kansas State Board of Administration of Public Schools.

HONOR FLAGS AND ROLLS FOR THIRD LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

The adoption by the Treasury Department of an honor flag and an honor roll system for use in the Third Liberty Loan campaign was made known by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on March 6. On the following day, in the presence of a number of Government officials and employees at the South front of the Treasury the flag was unfurled for the first public view.

The honor flag, 36 inches wide and 54 inches long, has been designed with a red border and white centre. Across the white field will run three vertical blue stripes, indicative of the Third Liberty Loan. The flags will be distributed through the Liberty Loan committees of the different Federal Reserve districts.

The chief purpose of the flags and honor roll system is to arouse a competitive sales spirit between respective towns, cities, villages and States. Communities selling more than the quotas of bonds assigned to them by their respective Federal Reserve District Liberty Loan committees will be awarded honor flags. An additional star for the flag will be awarded to a community every time that it doubles its assigned quota. In other words, if a town's quota is \$100,000 and it raises this amount it would be entitled to the honor flag. If it raises \$200,000 it will be entitled to the honor flag with one star. No limit is placed on the number of additional stars that a town may obtain.

State and national honor flags also will be raised after the close of the campaign. The names of units smaller than a State which win the right to fly the honor flag will be inscribed on the State honor flag, which will be unfurled at each State capital. Records of State sales will be recorded on the national honor flag, which will be unfurled in Washington.

Supplementing the honor flag as a part of the system will be an honor roll for listing the names of subscribers to the loan by committees and trades, and a window card which will be awarded to every purchaser of a bond, regardless of its size. The honor roll will be 25 by 38 inches, constructed of cardboard. It will bear a large reproduction in colors of the honor flag and carry these words "Help our town win the right to fly this flag," and "These are the people of our town who are helping to win the war by investing in United States Government bonds of the Third Liberty Loan." A space is reserved at the bottom of the honor roll for attaching the names of subscribers. Liberty Loan committees will be advised to record the names of bond purchasers on this honor roll as rapidly as possible. It is expected that in the larger communities the honor roll list will be revised daily and that in the smaller towns it will be changed at least once a week. Special honor rolls for different lines of business will carry not only the names of the individual subscribers, but also the amounts of their subscription.

THE LIBERTY GIFT ACCEPTABLE TO GOVERNMENT.

The Treasury Department on March 8 took occasion to announce that Liberty gifts as well as Liberty loans and Liberty taxes are now acceptable to the Government. Generous spirited citizens who overpay their income taxes will find the donations accepted. The Department of Justice holds it is legal for the Treasury to keep these gifts, and an epidemic of patriotic donations appears to be developing, it is stated, similar to that during the Spanish war. Scores of persons, paying their income taxes early, have, it is asserted, sent a few dollars more, explaining they were Liberty gifts. These receipts will be put with the half million dollars of "conscience money."

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RIGHTS BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

The Administration's Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Bill, practically creating a moratorium for men in the military and naval service of the United States, was signed by President Wilson on March 8. Under the provisions of the bill, fighting men and their dependents are protected against eviction for non-payment of rent, loss of life insurance through delayed premiums, the execution of mortgages against their property, loss of homes on which part payment has been made, loss of property through non-payment of taxes, or loss of a homestead through absence or non-payment of fees, provided, however, that a man's normal ability to meet his obligations has been "materially affected" by his military service.

The measure has been before Congress for some time, but differences in drafting it, and the protests of certain insurance and building and loan companies, and similar other interests, delayed its passage. The bill was finally passed unanimously by both the House and Senate on March 4.

The most important provisions of the bill are:

A lawsuit cannot be settled against a man who is unable to appear by reason of military service. Courts must appoint attorneys for such defendants.

A lawsuit begun by a person who later enters military service may be postponed until the man in service is able to give it personal attention.

A soldier's wife or family cannot be evicted from any premises, rent for which does not exceed \$50 a month. The court may inquire into all such cases and make "such order as may be just." An attempt to evict shall be punishable by a \$1,000 fine.

On homes being bought on the installment plan, the contract shall not be foreclosed for non-payment unless a court so decides after an investigation. The court may then order all payments to date refunded. The court may stay proceedings altogether.

MORE THAN \$12,000,000,000 IN SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INSURANCE WRITTEN U. S. BY WAR RISK BUREAU.

Announcement that insurance of more than \$12,000,000,000 has already been written on the lives of United States soldiers, sailors and nurses by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance was made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on March 7. Up to the close of business on March 6, 1,392,324 applications, representing insurance of \$11,256,448,500, had been received at the Bureau, and late reports from the American Expeditionary Forces in France, together with insurance in transit from distant points, indicated that the total written to date was well above \$12,000,000,000, covering more than 1,500,000 persons in the military or naval service. The average amount of insurance applied for is \$8,085; the maximum permitted is \$10,000 and the minimum \$1,000. In February alone more than \$5,000,000,000 worth was written. Final figures, it is said, show that the United States Army, both here and abroad, is well above 90% insured. In many camps 99% of the personnel is protected by Government insurance. Mr. McAdoo said that in the five months from Oct. 6, when the military and naval insurance was approved, the life underwriting section of the War Risk Bureau has grown to be the largest insurance company in the world. The insurance now on the books of the Bureau is more than three times as great as the ordinary insurance held by the largest commercial company in the world. Secretary McAdoo states that all persons whose right to apply for Government insurance would have expired before April 12 1918 may make application any time up to and including April 12 1918. All new persons joining the service must apply within 120 days after joining the colors. Automatic insurance ceased for all men, regardless of enlistment date, on Feb. 12.

FARMERS LOAN & TRUST DEPOSITARY OF PUBLIC MONIES IN LONDON AND PARIS.

Announcement that the Farmers Loan & Trust Co. of this city had been appointed by the Treasury Department a depositary of public monies in London and Paris was made on the 12th inst. Special agencies offering complete banking facilities to officers and soldiers have been established by the company in the war zone occupied by the United States Army. The arrangement perfected has practically supplanted the travelers' letters of credit and express checks, with which all European travelers were familiar in pre-war days. Through this plan, funds are transferred by mail to the officers' credit in Paris, the chief Continental office of the Farmers Loan & Trust Co., from where they become available as may be required at any of the special war zone agencies, occupied by the United States Army. The transfers being sent in duplicate by different mails, all danger of loss is eliminated. The trust company has also devised a system enabling officers to make remittances to their families at home. Under this system the money is sent from the agency at the front, by duplicate advice, to the home office in New York city, where a cheque is drawn and forwarded in accordance with the officers' instructions. Another of the facilities afforded has to do with the arrangements made with one of the largest French banks, with agencies in every city and hamlet in France, for cashing officers' checks at branches near all centres where the American camps or hospitals are located. The trust company advises all soldiers going abroad to carry with them a small supply of French money instead of American paper or gold.

SECOND DRIVE OF AMERICAN RED CROSS TO RAISE \$100,000,000 POSTPONED FROM MAY 6 TO MAY 20.

The campaign of the American Red Cross to raise a second \$100,000,000 war relief fund has been postponed from May 6 to May 20. The War Council of the Red Cross states that fear that the drive might detract even slightly from the forthcoming Third Liberty Loan campaign prompted the Council to postpone the date for two weeks. More than \$100,000,000 was contributed in response to the first Red Cross campaign carried on during the week of June 18 last year, and the contributions, plus interest, brought the total

receipts from the first drive up to \$105,099,257. Of this amount \$17,006,121 was refunded to chapters for local relief work. Of the remainder \$77,721,918 has been appropriated, leaving a balance available for appropriations of \$10,371,217. France has been the beneficiary of American Red Cross appropriations in the sum of more than \$30,000,000. During the week preceding Christmas the Red Cross conducted a membership drive which resulted in the enrollment of approximately 22,000,000 new members. This was followed last month by a campaign conducted by the junior membership of the American Red Cross which resulted in the enrollment in that collateral organization of virtually all the school children in America.

In discussing the disbursements of the first fund raised, John D. Ryan, Vice-Chairman of the War Council, at a meeting of the Second War Fund Committee held in the J. P. Morgan library in this city on March 11, at which plans for the second drive were announced, said:

We have collected \$105,000,000. We have allowed refunds to chapters—as you know chapters are entitled to retain 25% of the collections covered by the chapter. They have not in all cases availed themselves of the 25%, but we have allowed \$17,006,121 on this account. We have appropriated to date \$77,721,918 and we have available for appropriation on March 1 \$10,371,217, with the addition of \$3,500,000 we know to be perfectly good when called upon.

The appropriations have been made to the different countries as follows: France, \$30,936,103; Belgium, \$2,086,131; Italy, \$3,588,826; Russia, \$1,243,845; Rumania, \$2,676,368; Serbia, \$875,180; Great Britain, \$1,885,750, including \$1,000,000 that was appropriated by the War Council to the British War Relief, and for other foreign relief work, \$3,576,300.

For relief work for prisoners we have expended \$343,304, and this work is only beginning. These appropriations have been made to care for the prisoners that we feared might be taken. We also spent for equipment and expenses of Red Cross personnel sent abroad \$113,800; for army base hospitals in the United States, \$54,000; for navy base hospitals in the United States, \$32,000; for medical and hospital work in the United States, \$531,000; for sanitary service in camps in this country, \$403,000; for camp service in the United States, \$3,451,150, and miscellaneous in the United States, \$1,118,748. We have funds restricted as to use by the donors amounting to \$2,520,409, and we have as a working capital for the purchase of supplies for resale to chapters or for shipment to France \$15,000,000. We have working cash advances for France and the United States of \$4,286,000.

People say we use 80 cents to spend a dollar. The expenses of the Red Cross to-day are well within the amount of money provided by membership fees. No part of the \$105,000,000 that we got is spent for carrying on the work.

NEW YORK RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS DISCIPLINED BY FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Fifty-seven restaurant keepers in New York were compelled to shut down for twenty-four hours on Tuesday of this week for violating the order of the Food Administration in regard to "meatless" days. As an additional punishment and a warning to other restaurant proprietors, they were compelled to display a sign reading: "Closed for the day for violation of the regulations of the United States Food Administration."

The Food Administration has no power to close up the places of those who violate its orders, but through the license system it can cut off their supplies, which has so far been about equally efficacious. At any rate, only 11 out of 68 offenders preferred to stand trial and run the chance, if found guilty, of having their supplies cut off indefinitely. The other 57 agreed to close one day and to observe the law strictly in future.

To counteract the more or less widespread impression that the orders of the Food Administration are advisory and educational rather than compulsory, the local Food Administration issued the following statement in connection with the suspension of the 57 violators of food regulations:

Proprietors of the 57 lunch and dining-rooms found guilty last Saturday of violating the food regulations are hereby informed that the decision of the Board in their cases has been approved by the United States Food Administrator and will be put in effect this midnight. Any violation of the decision will cause the offenders to be re-summoned before the Board to show cause why their supplies should not be permanently cut off. The Board takes this opportunity of informing every establishment serving food to the public, whether hotel or restaurant or places known as "beef and —" that the food regulations were made to be observed and that every offender may expect even more drastic punishment than has been given to the 57 offenders in this instance. The Board will exercise its authority to the limit.

Owners of lunch-rooms have no excuse for not serving their customers proper substitutes on beefless and porkless days. Those of them who may not know of the changes are hereby informed that they are permitted to serve mutton and lamb on beefless and porkless Tuesdays. The hotel trade should also keep these substitutes in mind when making up their bills-of-fare for Tuesday.

This Board takes this occasion also to remind all retail dealers throughout the city and State that the fifty-fifty rule must be strictly and uniformly observed. They are required to sell an equal amount of wheat substitutes, including potatoes, with every sale of flour. Any violation of the fifty-fifty rule will cause the summoning of the offender before the Board to give a reason why his supply should not be cut off, or, in case of a license, why his license should not be instantly revoked.

In order that the retailers might not be tempted to violate any regulation of the Food Board, the consuming public is respectfully requested to make purchases of substitutes when buying flour. It behooves all of us at this time to keep in mind that the slogan "Food Will Win the War," was never

more true and never more needed as a practical aid in winning the war than at this time.

J. C. Brady, brother of Nicholas F. Brady, President of the New York Edison Co., has been appointed Chairman of the Club Committee of the Federal Food Board. Mr. Brady on Monday began to organize all the clubs of the city into a branch organization of the National Food Administration for conservation purposes.

PROFITEERING IN SEEDS CHARGED BY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

Profiteering in seeds was charged by Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Food Administrator Hoover in a joint statement issued on March 11, which said that prompt action in such cases would be taken whenever specific information was submitted. Many complaints of abnormally high prices are being received. The statement adds:

Without adequate distribution of seed at reasonable prices, there is danger that acreage will be lessened and that seed of poor quality will frequently be used. If such conditions were to develop, it would seriously impair our national food program.

CANNERS ADVISED TO HOLD STOCKS FOR WAR PURPOSES.

On Feb. 27 all canners were advised by the United States Food Administration to hold for war purposes until properly advised such quantities of canned corn, peas, tomatoes, string beans and salmon as they might have on hand. Reports of such holdings were required to be made at once to the division of co-ordination of purchase, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C. Such reports are separate from those which were required to be submitted before March 15 1918, to the canned foods division of the Food Administration. Canners having no stocks of these commodities are required to report indicating this fact. It is stated that quantities not wanted will be released promptly within a few days after receipt of above reports. The reason for the Food Administration's action is that since the Food Administration is charged with the duty of helping to provide our Army and Navy and our associates in the war with these goods it is desired to make a quick survey of the canned goods in hands of canners, in order that an accurate knowledge of the stocks of such goods on hand may be obtained in case not enough to meet the needs are obtained through voluntary offerings.

PROFITS ALLOWED IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS TRADING IN GREEN COFFEE.

Under revised rules and regulations issued by the U. S. Food Administration governing licensees in green coffee profits for an importer are limited to 2½%, while for a jobber they are not to exceed 5% gross margin over cost, plus brokerage or commission and the usual trade and shipping charges actually incurred. A statement issued on March 11 by the Food Administration relative to the new regulations says:

In addition to the provision that the licensee in any sale of green coffee shall take no more than a reasonable profit, the limits of profit have been fixed. A "reasonable profit" for an importer shall not be more than 2½% and for a jobber shall not exceed 5% gross margin over cost, plus brokerage or commission, and the usual ex-ship or in-store and shipping charges actually incurred by the licensee.

Licensees in selling green coffee shall keep it moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. More than one resale within the trade will be permitted only under very exceptional conditions. The Food Administration realizes that at certain periods there may be sufficient justification to warrant resales and full consideration, upon application, will be given to exceptional conditions, constituting such justification when they occur.

In the green coffee trade it has been customary for brokers representing exclusively first-hand dealers, to handle these accounts through outside brokers for the interior trade, and these first-hand dealers to cover the cost of these outside brokers by an additional price which is secured from the purchasers.

As this custom has been long established, the Food Administration, pending further notice, will permit it to continue but requires that in every case the full amount of all commissions paid on any transaction shall be shown on the coffee invoices rendered by the seller to the buyer.

In order to facilitate transportation, carload lots of green coffee have been fixed at 60,000 pounds minimum, with the usual provision that when cars of lower carrying capacity are used, the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without special permission.

A word of warning to handlers of roasted coffee is included with the rules. Under the Food Control Act of Aug. 10 1917 persons selling roasted coffee are subject to its provisions, and that law expressly forbids unreasonable or excessive charges. If it is found that roasted coffee dealers are violating this provision, prompt action will be taken, and the Food Administration will also find it necessary to place roasted coffee under license.

The following are the rules in full governing the licensees in green coffee:

Special rules and regulations governing importers, wholesalers, retailers and all other dealers either buying or selling green coffee, promulgated by the United States Food Administration under the authority conferred

by Act of Congress, "Act to provide further for the national security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel," and Executive order dated Aug. 10 1917.

Superseding special rules and regulations governing such licensees as issued Feb. 7 1918.

The licensees are subject to the general rules and regulations governing all licensees, except where modified by the following special rules:

Rule 1. The licensee in any sale of green coffee shall take no more than a reasonable profit for such sale over the average cost of his stock on hand or under contract, not at that time contracted to be sold, and in arriving at the cost he shall take into consideration the gain or loss resulting from any actual hedging transaction on a coffee exchange. For the purpose of this rule an actual hedging transaction on a coffee exchange shall only include transactions in which the sale or purchase made is finally closed. In calculating the profit permitted by this rule, the licensee shall not include the gain or loss from more than one hedging transaction on the same lot or stock of coffee, but the position of this transaction may be switched from one month to another provided that all profits or losses from any hedging transaction and all facts regarding the switching of any hedge from one month to another are included in the licensee's reports. The licensee shall keep any speculative account on the coffee exchange entirely separate from such hedging transactions and the gain or loss resulting therefrom shall not be considered in determining the cost of his hedged stock of coffee.

Rule 2. For the purposes of this rule an importer shall be any person who buys for shipment from the producing country, whether or not on c. and f., c. l. f., ex ship or in store contract, and who resells his invoice as shipped, in any position, as a whole or in divided quantities not less than 500 bags without selection of specified chops. A jobber dealing in this manner shall be considered an importer.

For the purposes of Rule 1 a reasonable profit for an importer shall not be more than 2½% gross margin over cost, plus any brokerage or commission, and the usual ex-ship or in store, and shipping charges, actually incurred by the licensee.

Rule 3. A jobber for the purpose of this rule shall be a person who customarily sells coffee in one or more chops to wholesale grocers or roasters.

For the purpose of Rule 1 a reasonable profit for a jobber shall be 5% gross margin over cost, plus brokerage or commission, and the usual ex-ship or in store, and shipping charges actually incurred by the licensee.

Rule 4. The licensee in selling green coffee shall keep it moving to the consumer in as direct a line as practicable and without unreasonable delay. Re-sales within the same trade without reasonable justification, especially if tending to result in a higher market price to the retailer or consumer, will be dealt with as an unfair practice. Where reasonable justification exists for a re-sale, any importer purchasing coffee from another importer shall re-sell the same at a gross margin of not more than 1½% over cost, plus any brokerage or commission actually incurred by the licensee, and a jobber purchasing coffee from another jobber shall re-sell such coffee at a gross margin not exceeding 2½% over cost, plus any brokerage or commission actually incurred.

Note.—More than one re-sale will be permitted only under very exceptional conditions. The Food Administration realizes that at certain periods there may be sufficient justification to warrant re-sales, and full consideration will be given to exceptional conditions constituting such justification when they occur.

Rule 5. The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, keep on hand or have in possession or under control, by contract or other arrangement, at any time, green coffee in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him during a period of ninety days, provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent any licensee from having a carload of green coffee in transit in addition to a supply thereof sufficient to last until arrival of said carload. Green coffee to be imported into this country, but which has not yet arrived, shall not be included in calculating the ninety days' supply under this rule.

Note.—It may be found necessary to amend the above rule, requiring on proper notice a further reduction of stocks.

Note.—The reasonable requirements of the licensee shall be based prima facie upon the amount of green coffee handled by the licensee in the years 1916 and 1917.

Rule 6. The licensee shall not, without the written consent of the United States Food Administrator, or his duly authorized representative, sell or deliver to any person any green coffee if the licensee knows, or has reason to believe, that such sale or delivery will give to such person a supply of green coffee in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or sale by him during the period of ninety days next succeeding such sale or delivery, provided that this rule shall not prevent the sale or delivery of green coffee to the Federal, State, county or municipal governments or to the Government of any nation at war with Germany, or the sale or delivery of a carload of green coffee to any licensee having less than a carload lot on hand.

Rule 7. The licensee shall not charge directly or indirectly a commission or brokerage on the sale of green coffee in excess of that which ordinarily and customarily prevails, under normal conditions, in the locality in which the broker's business is conducted.

Rule 8. Brokers shall not receive more than one brokerage on any sale, nor shall they receive an average except where by force of circumstances they may have become principals through a misunderstanding or delay. When a broker closes out or sells coffee upon which he receives an average he must send to the buyer, and enter his reports to the Food Administration, full particulars regarding such transaction. In cases where first-hand dealers (i. e., importers, jobbers, or licensees holding green coffee on commission) employ one broker as their exclusive broker, and such goods are placed to the interior trade through a local broker acting there as the representative of the sole broker of the principal, the licensee under Rules 2, 3 and 4 may include under the item of brokerage such extra brokerage or commission as has been heretofore customary for the local broker. All invoices rendered by licensees to buyers of green coffee shall state the entire amount of brokerage paid, if any, on the transaction, and included in the price paid by the buyer.

Note.—In the green coffee trade it has been customary for brokers, representing exclusively first-hand dealers, to handle these accounts through outside brokers for the interior trade, and these first-hand dealers cover the cost to them of these outside brokers by an additional price, secured from the purchaser. As this custom has been long established, the Food Administration, pending further notice, will permit it to continue, but requires that the full amount of all commissions paid on a transaction shall be shown on the coffee invoices rendered by the seller to the buyer in every case.

Rule 9. All carload shipments of green coffee shall be made in car lots of not less than 60,000 pounds unless a different minimum is authorized by special written permission of the United States Food Administrator; provided, however, that when cars of lower carrying capacity are used the maximum load which the car will carry may be used without such permission.

Dealers in green coffee are governed by the general rules and regulations governing all licensees, except where modified by special rules. Particular attention is directed to General Rule 22, which prohibits a licensee from buying green coffee from, or selling green coffee to, any person subject to license who has not obtained a license.

Roasted Coffee.

Although roasted coffee itself has not been licensed, it must be carefully noted that all persons selling roasted coffee are subject to the Food Control Act of Aug. 10 1917, and that this law expressly forbids unreasonable or excessive charges. If it is found that the trade is violating this law as to reasonable profits upon roasted coffee, prompt action will be taken and the Food Administration will also find it necessary to place roasted coffee under license.

Promulgated this ninth day of March 1918.

HERBERT HOOVER, *United States Food Administrator.*

LIMITATIONS ON USE OF MALT TO CONSERVE GRAIN SUPPLY.

Announcement of the promulgation by the U. S. Food Administration of rules limiting the manufacture, storage and distribution of malt with a view to restricting its manufacture to a minimum until the new grain crop is available, was contained in the following statement of the Administration, published in the "Official Bulletin" of Mar. 9:

The United States Food Administration has promulgated special rules limiting the manufacture, storage, and distribution of malt, devised to restrict the manufacture of malt to the minimum absolutely required for legitimate purposes until the new grain crop is available. This is in line with the President's recent proclamation limiting the amount of grain which can be used by brewers to 70% of last year's consumption.

Abrogates February Order.

The Food Administration's order of February, temporarily stopping altogether the purchase of barley and other grains by maltsters, is now abrogated, since it was to remain in effect only until these general rules were issued.

By the new rules maltsters are forbidden to malt more than 70% of the amounts of grains used by them for the corresponding six-months periods last year. Malt used last year in the manufacture of yeast, malt extract, malt flour, or vinegar is not to be counted in calculating the amounts to be permitted this year.

Maltsters are forbidden to carry over the summer any of this year's grains and to malt any of it after July 1.

They are forbidden to have in hand or under control at any time more grain and malt and grain being malted than the equivalent of 120 days' output, and can not have more than a 60 days' supply of unmalted grain on hand at any time.

Contracts are forbidden involving delivery later than 120 days afterwards, except in the case of contracts with the Government of the United States or that of any of the Allies. This rule, however, does not invalidate any contract made before Feb. 15 1918.

Maltsters are further forbidden to sell malt to any persons except brewers licensed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, or registered distillers, or yeast manufacturers, or manufacturers of malt flour or malt extract, or manufacturers of vinegar, except by special written permission of the Food Administration. They are forbidden to deliver malt in excess of the purchaser's requirements for the next 60 days, and between May 1 and Aug. 15 the amount delivered shall not exceed the purchaser's requirements up to Oct. 15.

Brokerage on Sales.

Brokerage on sales of malt either by the maltster or through a broker, agent, salesman, or any representative is limited to 2 cents a bushel, and no sales are permissible except by signed contract.

The purpose of the limitation of the use of grains by brewers to 70% of the amounts they used last year and of these regulations of maltsters, which are in accord with those limitations, is to insure a greater supply of cereals which may be substituted for wheat.

NEW YORK STATE'S NEW COUNCIL OF FARMS AND MARKETS.

Governor Whitman last week named a new Council of Farms and Markets, created by the 1917 Legislature, and reappointed as its President, John Mitchell of Mount Vernon, who is also head of the New York State Food Control Commission. All the Governor's appointees were unanimously confirmed by the Senate.

Nearly all the members of the Council are identified with agriculture in some manner and the majority are said to have received the indorsement of the agricultural interests throughout the State. The names of the members, the districts they represent and the terms for which they are appointed follow:

Commissioner at Large—John Mitchell, Mount Vernon. Term to expire 1927. Reappointed.

First District—Miss Mary B. Vanarsdale of New York, Associate Professor of Household Arts and Director of Foods and Cookery at Teachers College. Term to expire 1921.

Second District—James H. Killough of Brooklyn, commission merchant. Term to expire 1925. Reappointed.

Third District—Lewis L. Morrell of Kinderhook, fruit grower, member of the State Grange and New York State Horticultural Society. Term to expire 1918.

Fourth District—Datus C. Clarke, dairyman, member of the State Grange and Farm Bureau. Term to expire in 1924.

Fifth District—Frank W. Howe of Syracuse, Dean of the Agricultural College at Syracuse University. Term to expire 1923. Reappointed.

Sixth District—John C. Pembleton of Owego, dairyman, member of the Dairyman's League. Term to expire 1919.

Seventh District—William E. Dana of Avon, farmer and breeder, member of State Grange. Term expires 1920.

Eighth District—William F. Pratt of Batavia, Trustee of Cornell, President of Farm Bureau, Genesee County. Term to expire 1926.

Ninth District—John Y. Gerow of Washingtonville, farmer, member of State Grange. Term to expire 1922. Reappointed.

W. S. TYLER NEW JERSEY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR.

The appointment of W. S. Tyler, of Plainfield, N. J., as Federal Food Administrator for New Jersey, has been approved by President Wilson. Mr. Tyler succeeds ex-Governor James F. Fielder, resigned. Mr. Tyler who is the owner of a model dairy near Plainfield, and who has business interests in New York will, it is said, give his entire time to his new work.

APPEAL TO BOYS OF U. S. BY PRESIDENT WILSON TO ENLIST IN WORK ON FARMS.

All boys in the United States of sixteen years of age and over, and not permanently employed, were called upon by President Wilson on March 14 to enroll in the United States Boys' Working Reserve. A national enrollment week, beginning Monday next, March 18, has been set aside for the purpose by the Department of Labor. The President's open letter reads as follows:

The Department of Labor has set aside the week beginning March 18 as National Enrollment Week for the United States Boys' Working Reserve. The purpose of this national enrollment week is to call the attention of the young men of the nation to the importance of increasing the food supply by working on the farms, and to urge them to enroll in the reserve.

I sincerely hope that the young men of the country, of sixteen years of age and over, not now permanently employed, and especially the boys in our high schools, will enter heartily into this work and join the Boys' Working Reserve, in order that they may have the privilege, for such I believe it to be, of spending their spare time in a productive enterprise which will certainly aid the nation to win the war by increasing the means of providing for the forces at the front and for the maintenance of those whose services are so much needed at home.

WOODROW WILSON.

SCHOOL CHILDREN'S WAR GARDEN CAMPAIGN TO MEET NEEDS OF HOME CONSUMPTION.

The hope that "every school will have a regiment in the Volunteer War Garden Army," the army of school children which it is hoped may this year raise produce amounting to \$500,000,000, is expressed by President Wilson in a letter addressed by him to Secretary Lane of the Interior Department. "Every boy and girl who really sees what the home garden may mean," writes the President, "will, I am sure, enter into the purpose with high spirits, because I am sure they would all like to feel that they are in fact fighting in France by joining the home garden army." In his letter, made public as follows on March 8, the President approves the design of Secretary Lane to arouse the school children of the United States to "as real and patriotic an effort as the building of ships or the firing of cannon":

February 25 1918.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:—I sincerely hope that you may be successful through the Bureau of Education in arousing the interest of teachers and children in the schools of the United States in the cultivation of home gardens. Every boy and girl who really sees what the home garden may mean will, I am sure, enter into the purpose with high spirits, because I am sure they would all like to feel that they are in fact fighting in France by joining the home garden army. They know that America has undertaken to send meat and flour and wheat and other foods for the support of the soldiers who are doing the fighting, for the men and women who are making the munitions, and for the boys and girls of Western Europe, and that we must also feed ourselves while we are carrying on this war. The movement to establish gardens, therefore, and to have the children work in them is just as real and patriotic an effort as the building of ships or the firing of cannon. I hope that this spring every school will have a regiment in the Volunteer War Garden Army.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

Hon. FRANKLIN K. LANE, *Secretary of the Interior.*

It is Secretary Lane's idea, which is being worked out through Commissioner Claxton of the Bureau of Education, to have five million boys and girls of the schools in every city, town and village in the country, captained by forty thousand teachers, produce as nearly as possible all of the vegetables, small fruits and eggs for their home consumption. To the extent that each district is able to supply itself with these food products the railways will be relieved of the burden of transporting them, and the Allies of the United States in Europe and our own soldiers on the battlefield will get that much more of the food of which they are in need.

LIVERPOOL COTTON TRADE AFFECTED BY LACK OF SHIPPING FACILITIES.

Announcement that no allotment would be made during March of freight space for cotton owing to more urgent claims on available shipping came from the Liverpool Cotton Association on March 7. The cables from Liverpool reporting this, announced that it had been stated that the Government intended to provide sufficient tonnage during the rest of the year to meet the requirements of the cotton trade at a reduced rate of consumption.

**REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL BEGINNING APRIL 1—
REGULATIONS GOVERNING DISTRIBUTION.**

The regulations governing the retail distribution of coal the year beginning April 1 1918 were announced by the U. S. Fuel Administration on March 8. Under these regulations an average reduction of thirty cents a ton in the retail price of anthracite sold for domestic use between April 1 and Sept. 1 is provided for. The reduction, the Fuel Administration states, was determined upon in lieu of the reductions heretofore voluntarily offered by dealers to encourage early buying for the next winter's needs, and which ranged from 50 cents in April to ten cents in August. The Administration expresses the belief that the plan decided upon will be fairer to the public because of the fact that coal is expected to be ordered in April in such quantities that it will prove impossible to make all deliveries during that month or for some time to come. In the case of bituminous coal no reduction to consumers is made, but the Fuel Administration on March 8 began the announcement of revised prices for such coal at the mines; the first of these made public showed sharp reductions in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana. A general revision in the case of all the States before the beginning of the coal season on April 1 is planned. While recommending and encouraging the purchase and storage of domestic coal as early as possible, both in order to insure delivery and assist the railroads in effecting delivery as much as possible before next winter, the Administration is determined to prevent any undue hoarding, and to this end has included in its distribution plan, a system of reports on deliveries by retailers who will be prohibited from delivering in excess of the normal requirements of the customer. As a further safeguard at the discretion of the local Fuel Administrators, each customer ordering coal may be required to submit a certified statement giving details of his requirements, his supply on hand and the amount he has ordered from various dealers. Certification of a false statement would be made subject to prosecution under the Lever Act, which imposes a fine of \$5,000 or two years' imprisonment. In making known the price regulations the Fuel Administration said:

It is important to note that in order to encourage early buying a reduction will be made in the cost of anthracite, beginning Apr. 1 1918. In place of the method of reduction adopted in former years (consisting of 50 cents a ton during April, 40 cents during May, 30 cents during June, 20 cents during July, 10 cents during August), an average reduction of 30 cents a ton will be made, which will hold good on all coal purchased from April 1 to Sept. 1. It is felt that this reduction will be fairer to the public, inasmuch as coal is expected to be ordered in April in such quantities that it will prove impossible to make all deliveries during that month or for some time thereafter. Under a sliding scale of reductions it will be difficult, if not impossible, to treat all consumers equally, even though their orders had been filed upon the same date; while, with an average reduction extending over the entire period, all consumers are treated alike.

In a summary of its plan, affecting all coal consumers of anthracite and bituminous coal obtaining their supplies from retailers, the Fuel Administration sets forth these details:

The United States Fuel Administration recommends and encourages the purchase and storage of coal and coke for necessary domestic requirements as early as possible, in order, first, to insure the delivery of coal and coke for this purpose, and, second, to assist the transportation companies by effecting delivery of as much coal and coke as possible before next winter.

The following general plan has been adopted governing retail distribution for 1918. Conditions differ so widely in different localities that no attempt is made to provide for every contingency, and the State Fuel Administrator is authorized to make certain modifications as indicated in the regulations hereinafter set forth when necessary to meet local conditions:

Every consumer should be urged on or before April 1 1918 to place with his regular dealer his order for his reasonable normal requirements for the year ending March 31 1919. Such orders must be made in writing and must state substantially the information called for in regulations hereinafter set forth.

When such orders have been entered the dealers shall proceed to make deliveries thereon, until each consumer willing to accept the same has received two-thirds of his normal annual requirements, provided that orders of six tons or under may be filled in full. When all consumers who are willing to accept it have received two-thirds of their normal annual requirements, the dealers may proceed to fill the balance of such orders up to normal annual requirements of each consumer. (The provision for two-thirds delivery should apply only to anthracite. With respect to bituminous for domestic use, the dealers may proceed to deliver the consumer's normal annual requirements.) If a consumer already has a quantity on hand, he shall receive only such additional amount as shall make up his normal annual requirements.

New consumers who are unable to have their orders accepted by a dealer should apply to the local Fuel Administrator, who should see that their requirements receive attention from the proper dealer.

The following are the regulations of the Fuel Administration:

(a) Until further notice no domestic consumer of coal or coke shall purchase, receive or otherwise take possession of, more coal or coke than is required for his actual and necessary requirements prior to March 31 1919. If such consumer already has a quantity on hand, he shall receive only such additional amount as shall make up his actual and necessary requirements prior to that date.

(b) No person, firm, association or corporation, whether acting alone or in conjunction with others, shall directly or indirectly, provide any do-

mestic consumer of coal or coke with more coal or coke before March 31 1919 than is necessary, with the amount already on hand, to meet the actual and necessary requirements of such consumer prior to that date.

(c) On and after April 1 1918 no person, firm, association or corporation shall sell or deliver coal to a domestic consumer who does not first furnish to the person selling or delivering such coal a statement which the consumer declares in writing to be true and which specifies (1) the amount of coal the consumer has on hand, (2) the amount of coal he has on order and the name of the person from whom ordered, (3) the amount of coal used by him in the 12 months ending March 31 1918, and (4) the amount of coal needed to meet his actual and necessary requirements prior to March 31 1919; provided, however, that this regulation may be modified by any State Fuel Administrator within his own State under such circumstances and conditions as he may deem proper.

(d) On and after April 1 1918 and until further notice, no retail dealer shall, unless authorized by the State Fuel Administrator, deliver or cause to be delivered to any domestic consumer, more than two-thirds of his normal annual requirements of anthracite coal, until each domestic consumer who has placed his order with said dealer, and is willing to receive delivery of the same, has received two-thirds of his normal annual requirements for the year ending March 31 1919; provided, however, that orders of six tons or less may be filled in full.

(e) Carload or bargeload lots shall not be delivered to a single domestic consumer or to a group of consumers except with the permission of the local Fuel Administrator.

(f) Dealers shall file with the local Fuel Administrator on the first of each month a statement containing the names and addresses of consumers to whom deliveries have been made during the previous month and the quantity delivered to each.

Any dealer or consumer who violates the foregoing regulations will be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Lever Act.

Such further regulations will be issued as may be necessary to enforce the essential features of the foregoing plan.

The purpose of the plan is to secure the broadest and most equitable distribution possible during the coming year. The Fuel Administration is assured by the representatives of the National Retail Merchants' Association that the retail dealers throughout the country will lend their hearty co-operation in the performance of this patriotic service.

The following is the form of certified statement which must accompany the order for the year's supply of coal:

In accordance with regulations of the United States Fuel Administrators purchasers are required to make true declaration in answer to the following questions:

Name of dealer?
City?
Date?
Quantity required for year ending March 31 1919?
Quantity desired for immediate delivery?
Quantity consumed during year ended March 31 1918?
Quantity now on hand?
Kind of building?
Number of rooms?
Kind of heating plant?
Have you any unfilled orders with other dealers?
If so, amount and with whom?

I hereby certify that the above statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name?
Address?

Any person who willfully makes a false statement upon the foregoing application is subject to prosecution under the Lever Act which imposes a penalty of \$5,000 fine or two years imprisonment or both.

**COAL PRIORITY ORDER UNDER HEATLESS
RESTRICTION OF JAN. 17 SUSPENDED
IN ALL BUT FIVE STATES.**

An order revoking section 1 of the regulation promulgated Jan. 17, in all States east of the Mississippi, except Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, and eastern Kentucky, was issued by U. S. Fuel Administrator Garfield on March 5. The order, effective March 5, suspended certain provisions relating to priority in furnishing coal to railroads, domestic consumers, Army and Navy cantonments, public utilities, hospitals, and other preferred consumers. The five States in which the regulation continues in full force embrace the anthracite and bituminous producing fields which supply the eastern section of the country and coal operators therein will continue to give preference to shipments for consumers in the order named in the regulation. It is also provided that in those States the provisions of section 1 shall be extended to include contracts for coal made or accepted after Jan. 17, as well as contracts and orders on hand, on that date. The provisions of section 1 of the order of Jan. 17 were:

Until further order of the United States Fuel Administrator, all persons selling fuel in whatever capacity, shall, in filling their contracts or orders now on hand, give preference to necessary current requirements of railroads, domestic consumers, hospitals, charitable institutions, Army and Navy cantonments, public utilities, by-product coke plants supplying gas for household use, telephone and telegraph plants, shipping for bunker purposes, the United States for strictly Governmental purposes (not including factories or plants working on contracts for the United States), manufacturers or perishable food for necessary immediate consumption, and municipal, county, or State Governments for necessary public uses. Any tonnage remaining after the foregoing preferred shipments have been made may be applied to filling any other contracts or orders.

Improved transportation conditions and other helpful factors, it was stated on the 5th inst., have contributed to a material improvement in the coal territory where the coal priority list has been suspended. It was deemed to be no longer necessary because of the flow of coal into those States is sufficient to meet normal needs. Continuance of the order for a longer period, it is said, would have resulted in

the accumulation of reserve stocks of coal for the consumers benefited by priority. In the States where the regulation will continue to operate, the car shortage has not been entirely overcome.

EARLY CLOSING ORDER IN MASSACHUSETTS DUE TO COAL SHORTAGE LIFTED.

The lifting of the early closing order put into effect in January by James J. Storrow, Massachusetts Fuel Administrator, when the New England territory was threatened with a coal famine, occurred on March 6. The heatless Mondays were brought to an end in New England on Feb. 20, and the only order now remaining in effect there is the Federal Fuel Administration's calling for two lightless nights a week, Thursday and Sunday. Under the early closing order stores and office buildings were closed at approximately 5 p. m., while theatrical performances were obliged to terminate at 10 o'clock. Mr. Storrow's order removing the ban reads as follows:

On Wednesday morning, March 6, all opening and closing rules issued by the Massachusetts Fuel Administration will be canceled. After this date the only order remaining in effect will be the nationwide order establishing Thursday and Sunday as lightless nights, and we should like you to give such publicity to this fact as is necessary to fully inform your district.

Although these rules are removed, it should be clearly understood that the fuel situation is still in a very critical condition, and, therefore, every form of fuel economy should still be practiced that is possible without seriously curtailing business.

It is especially requested that unnecessary display lighting and hours of doing business be curtailed as much as possible.

I wish to take this opportunity for thanking the citizens of your district for their willing compliance with the rules which it was found necessary to put in force, and to praise the patriotic spirit in which they co-operated with the Fuel Administration.

It was stated on Feb. 21 that the request of the operatives for pay for the coalless Mondays had been denied by the Cotton Manufacturers Association, the employers having declared that the shut down was not attributable to them.

MICHIGAN FUEL ORDER OF JAN. 25 REVOKED

It was announced on Feb. 25 that fuel conditions in Michigan had improved to such an extent that the Federal Fuel Administration of that State had revoked its order of Jan. 25, which imposed numerous restrictions as to the use of fuel throughout that State. The modification of the order of Jan. 25, suspended all of the restriction placed at that time with the exception of the two lightless nights each week which remain in force. The order of Federal Administrator Prudden imposed restrictions in addition to the provisions of the order of the United States Fuel Administration as promulgated by Dr. Harry A. Garfield on Jan. 17.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION IN EXPLANATION OF REVOCATION OF REGULATION ALLOWING COMMISSION TO JOBBER.

With regard to protests received by it against the proposed revocation of the regulation under which jobbers are allowed to add a margin to the prices of coal at the mines, the U. S. Fuel Administration on Mar. 3 issued a statement explaining that it has no intention of eliminating the jobbers, but that its purpose is to prevent operators from "swapping" practices which it states, enabled them to collect unearned margins. The following is the Fuel Administration's announcement:

The United States Fuel Administration has received numerous protests from consumers, as well as from jobbers and other coal dealers, against the proposed revocation of the regulation under which jobbers are now allowed to add a commission, or margin, to the prices of coal at the mines.

These protests are based upon the false assumption that the revocation of that regulation will drive the jobber out of business.

The Fuel Administration disclaims any intention to eliminate legitimate jobbers from the coal business. It has not only recognized their importance to the conduct of the trade, but has announced its intention to so fix the prices of coal at the mines as to enable the mine operators to compensate the jobbers for their services. The Fuel Administration insists that bona fide jobbers will not be forced out of business by the proposed change. They will simply be compelled to look to the operator for their compensation as they were accustomed to do before the allowance by the Fuel Administration of the margin.

In view of the protests, however, the Fuel Administration has deemed it advisable to make a more detailed statement than it has done heretofore, of the circumstances that impelled it to take the proposed action.

Prior to the entrance of the United States into the war and for nearly three months thereafter, the jobber had always bought from the operator for less than the retailer could buy direct. In other words, the price to the retailer was the same whether he bought direct from the mine, or through the jobber. The so-called jobbers' margin was an innovation.

After the Fuel Administration had been organized, and the President had fixed the prices of coal, the practice of allowing the jobber to add his commission to those prices was continued.

Under the regulations issued by President Wilson Aug. 23 1917, a jobber is defined as "a person (or other agency) who purchases and resells coal to coal dealers or to consumers without physically handling it on, over, or through his own vehicle, dock, trestle, or yard."

After several months of operation under the practice of allowing the jobber to add a commission, or margin, to the price of coal at the mine, it developed that this margin was being charged and collected in many ways not contemplated by the Fuel Administration. Agencies which, while technically jobbers, were not such in fact, or were closely affiliated with the operators for whom they acted, collected the jobbers' margin which thus became a mere increase in the profit of the operator!

One of the methods by which this profit was obtained by the operator, was the practice of "swapping coal." Two operators would agree to act as jobbers for each other in the sale of their output, each collecting the jobber's margins.

Another practice was that of organizing subsidiary companies, the sole function of which was to act as the ostensible jobbers of the producing companies by which they were owned, and to collect the commission allowed by the Fuel Administration.

The effect of these practices was to add from 15 to 30 cents a ton to the cost of coal to the consumer for services that were merely fictitious, and to give operators indulging in such practices a greater profit than that obtained by those of their competitors who employed bona fide jobbers. The business of the bona fide jobber suffered materially by reason of these practices.

Officials of the Fuel Administration felt that a continuance of the commission allowance to jobbers would be tantamount to a tacit consent to the operation of these fictitious jobbers. Effective supervision of the business of individual operators and jobbers, and investigation of their relations could not be undertaken by the Fuel Administration because of the expense and the amount of labor that would have been entailed.

After a thorough investigation of every phase of the situation, which included conferences with representatives of every branch of the coal business, the Fuel Administration decided that the only solution was to recommend to the President the revocation of the regulation allowing the commission or margin to the jobber, and as a substitute the fixing of prices of coal at the mine that will enable the operator to compensate the bona fide jobber for his services.

RULING REGULATING PRICE FOR MIXED BITUMINOUS AND CANNEL COAL.

A ruling, issued by the Fuel Administration, intended to prevent producers from charging more for a mixture of cannel and bituminous coal than the price fixed by President Wilson for bituminous coal at the mine, was published as follows in the "Official Bulletin" of Feb. 27. The ruling reads:

Where cannel and bituminous coal are mixed, the maximum price for the mixture shall be the mine price, fixed by or under authority of the President of the United States, for the bituminous coal in such mixture.

It is stated that the reason for the ruling was that it had been brought to the attention of the Fuel Administration that some producers, who had added a small percentage of cannel coal to their bituminous product, had charged an amount out of all proportion to the percentage of cannel coal in the mixture. Cannel coal is a species of high-grade bituminous coal, and burns very freely.

BUNKER COAL ORDER OF DECEMBER 13 AMENDED.

It was made known on Feb. 26 that the United States Fuel Administration had issued an order amending the bunker coal order of Dec. 13. The order, as amended, provides that no coal shall be billed at the special bunker price until it has been actually placed in foreign-bound vessels. The special price allows an additional \$1.35 per ton of 2,000 pounds on export and bunker coal. The amended order interprets "coal for foreign purposes" to mean coal put into the bunkers of any vessel bound for a foreign port. Coal for the army and navy and Government transports, and coal shipped to any of the dependencies or possessions of the United States for the account of any Government department, does not take the special bunker price.

424 COMPLAINTS OF FUEL ORDER VIOLATIONS.

On March 10 it was announced that a report filed by the legal department of the United States Fuel Administration shows there have been 424 complaints received of violations of the orders promulgated by the Administration since its organization. This number does not include violations of the order of Jan. 17 1918. Criminal prosecutions were instituted in 83 cases. Two hundred and eighty one violations are under investigation and pending, and 18 have been dropped, because investigations disclosed no violation. In 42 instances persons engaged in various branches of the coal trade were compelled by the Fuel Administration to refund sums aggregating \$34,000 which had been improperly collected by them in the conduct of their business. A systematic examination is being made by the legal department of all sales reports being filed with the Federal Trade Commission. Agents of the Department of Justice and of the Federal Trade Commission are supplementing this examination by investigations in the field. Officials of the Fuel Administration believe that by these methods it will be able to obtain evidence of sales in excess of the Government prices, and of violations of the regulations of the Fuel Administration. This evidence will be made the basis for prosecutions under the Lever Act, in all cases in which such action is deemed advisable.

REPRESENTATIVE RAINEY IN DEFENSE OF DR. GARFIELD'S ACTION IN INSTITUTING HEATLESS DAYS.

The action of the U. S. Fuel Administration in promulgating in January its order instituting the so-called "heatless" days was defended in the House of Representatives on March 1, when Representative Rainey answered the criticisms which had been directed at Dr. H. A. Garfield, head of the Fuel Administration. Representative Rainey in referring to the reasons which actuated the Fuel Administration in the issuance of the order said in part:

In New York Harbor and at Norfolk 250 great merchant ships were awaiting coal in order to sail out into the seas bringing to our troops and to our allies in the war zone necessary supplies. It was of most vital importance to coal those ships at once and start them on their journey. The entire story cannot now be told. After the war is over it will be possible to give all the reasons for the coal order of Jan. 17 last.

Under the stress of Congressional criticism too much has already been disclosed with reference to the movement of troops and munitions across the Atlantic, and with reference to other matters, which should have been kept from our enemies. When the whole story is told, as it will be told after the war, there will be gentlemen, now members of this House, who would be glad to expunge from the "Record"; if they could, the speeches they made immediately after the promulgation of the coal order. A delay of five days was absolutely impossible and inadvisable from every standpoint I cannot discuss the matter along this line further. As far as I am concerned, I never expect to be the vehicle through which information which ought to be kept secret reaches the enemy.

Representative Rainey also said:

We produced in 1900, 269,000,000 tons of coal, including both bituminous coal and anthracite coal. From that period until the calendar year 1917 the production of coal in the United States has increased about 17,000,000 tons per year, and the railroads have adjusted their transportation systems to an increase of about that much each year. During the calendar year 1917, however, our increase in the production of coal over prior years was 64,000,000 tons. As it usually happens, it was necessary to move the greater part of this during the latter half of the year. The production of coal is and must always be a question of transportation. A coal shortage in the ordinary acceptance of the term is as impossible in this country as a shortage of sand or of limestone rock. In our 7,000 coal mines we can always produce as much coal as can be transported over our railroads. In order to understand how much 64,000,000 tons of coal is, I have made a computation. Coal cars vary in length from 32 feet to 41 feet. The average length of a coal car is 38 feet. Allowing 3 feet of space between each car, it would require three trains of cars extending across the continent from New York to San Francisco to contain 64,000,000 tons of coal. In addition to these three trains extending across the continent, there would be still another train extending from New York to St. Louis. This was the extra coal burden the railroads were called upon to assume in 1917, and this was not the only burden the railroads were called upon to discharge. Our export trade had been speeded up from \$2,000,000,000 in value in four years to \$9,000,000,000. In 1917 we exported \$9,000,000,000 worth of manufactured goods—more than three times as much as any nation ever exported before in the history of the world. It was necessary for railroads to carry these goods from the place of manufacture to the sea, and this of itself would be an unprecedented increase in the burdens upon the railroad systems of any country. In addition to all this, the increased prosperity of the country brought with it in 1916 and especially in 1917 an enormously increased home consumption of foodstuffs and manufactured goods to be transported on our railroads. This was the condition of affairs when Dr. Garfield assumed control of the coal situation of the country in August, 1917. When he assumed control the production of coal was at its lowest mark. During the week preceding his appointment we produced less coal in the United States than was produced during any week of the year 1916. He immediately, by appealing to the patriotism of the coal operators and their employees, commenced to increase the production and the distribution of coal. From that time on the production of coal increased until it largely exceeded the production of 1916. On the 8th day of December winter commenced, and winter commenced just at the time when there was a tremendously increased production of war materials and of supplies of all kinds needed by our troops in France. The number of men we were sending increased with each passing week. Our transportation system became clogged by our own enormous strength as a manufacturing nation. Our production was abnormal and the railroads were feeling in December the destructive force of our abnormal production. Our transportation system was breaking down. By the middle of January our lines of communication with France were absolutely destroyed, but not by submarines. Every ship loaded with our khaki clad soldiers was being safely convoyed through the danger zone. Every ship loaded with supplies was safely reaching its destination; but the abnormal production of the country, our enormous export trade, our unprecedented inter-State traffic occasioned by increased consumption in the United States, the demands of factories, every one of them running with full strength every day in the week, and thousands of them running all night long with three shifts of men each 24 hours, demanding, as manufacturing energy of this kind would demand, a great increased supply of coal; all of this strain, absolutely without a precedent in the history of this or any other nation, clogged our transportation systems. We need an increase of 5,000 locomotives every year in order to meet the increased demands on us. We have not been getting half that many; we have been supplying locomotives to France and Russia. One-half of the thousands of cars at railroad terminals and filling sidetracks were cars loaded with coal, and then there came, increasing our difficulties, the intense cold of the middle of last month and the snow and the ice which accompanied it. Chesapeake Bay, a great coal highway, was frozen up for the first time within the memory of men now living. Great battleships were used for the purpose of breaking the ice in New York Harbor. In the stockyards district of Chicago an army of men were at work clearing away the snow and the ice. Passenger trains came into Chicago 8 to 12 hours late covered with ice, each one of them drawn by three great locomotive engines. All over the country rails were breaking under heavy trains. The relief brought about by the order was immediately apparent. Every ship ready to sail in our ports in less than one week after Jan. 17 had been bunkered and had started on its journey across the seas. As the result of the coal order it has been possible to load and to coal, since Jan. 17, 480 ships. These ships carried 2,000,000 tons of food and war supplies. Forty of them were loaded with food, 71 were loaded with coal, oil and gasoline, and 369 of them were loaded with munitions. Nearly every one of them has safely reached its destination. These supplies so necessary for the winning of the war are now being distributed to our own armies and to the ar-

mies of our allies in the war zone of France. The movement of steel plates and steel bars, and projectile steel, has rapidly again become normal. Freight is reaching its destination. The situation is relieved. Our overburdened railroad systems are again functioning.

REFLECTION ON JEWS IN INSTRUCTIONS TO MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARDS TO BE ELIMINATED.

A request that instructions to Medical Advisory Boards be changed so as to be freed from a reference to "the foreign born, and especially Jews," is contained in directions issued by President Wilson, who in calling for this action expresses himself as very much distressed that the sentence should have been included in the draft instructions. The War Department gave out the following statement on March 5 relative to President Wilson's advice in the matter:

Through inadvertence there appeared in Form 64 from the office of the Provost Marshal General, containing a manual of instructions for Medical Advisory Boards, the following language:

"The foreign born, and especially Jews, are more apt to malingering than the native born."

The attention of the President and the Acting Secretary of War has been called to this language, and the President has written the following letter, under date of March 4, to the Acting Secretary of War:

"I am very much distressed that the sentence quoted in the inclosed telegram should have been contained in the draft instructions to the Medical Advisory Boards. They, of course, represent a view absolutely contrary to that of the Administration and express a prejudice which ought never to have been expressed or entertained. In all of this I am sure you will agree with me, and I hope that you will be kind enough to make an immediate excision of these sentences and instruct the Medical Advisory Boards accordingly, letting it be known, if you will be kind enough, to the senders of the inclosed telegram that you have done so.

"I am making this request with all the greater confidence because I am sure you will sympathize with my point of view in the matter.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

DIVISION OF COUNTRY INTO TEN MUNITION DISTRICTS BY WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announcement of the division of the country into ten munition districts, in order to bring about decentralization and closer contact with manufacturers of war munitions, was made by Gen. Wheeler, Acting Chief of the U. S. Ordnance Department on March 10. The headquarters of the different zones will be located at New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Rochester, Boston, New Haven, Detroit, Cincinnati and Chicago. A statement issued by the War Department concerning the plan says:

Colonel Guy E. Tripp, New York, formerly Chairman of the Westinghouse Company, and now chief of the production division of the Ordnance Department, worked out the details of the plan for decentralization and closer contact with the manufacturing districts.

General W. S. Peirce, head of the bureau in which is the finance division of the Ordnance Department, and Colonel B. W. Dunn, head of the inspection division, have arranged to follow the same decentralization plan and will have their field forces in the same district headquarters as the production division.

Colonel Samuel McRoberts, formerly Vice-President and executive manager of the National City Bank, who has been at the head of the procurement division of the Ordnance Department for some time, will cooperate with the district officers.

The plan which has been worked out is one of the logical developments of the reorganization of the Ordnance Department some time ago. It not only brings the Department into direct contact with the munition industries, so that the work can be followed up more closely, but it also assures better inspection facilities, quicker payment for work done and more exact information as to the progress of the work on all the implements of war.

The territory covered by the different districts has been clearly outlined by the Department, and the comparatively few industries which are not embraced in these districts will deal directly with the Production Division in Washington as heretofore.

Samuel G. Allen, Chairman of the Lima Locomotive Works, has been placed in charge of the New York District. The head of the Pittsburgh office of the production division will be Ralph M. Dravo, a member of the firm of Dravo Bros. steel constructors.

For the other district offices the following appointments are announced by the War Department:

Cleveland District—Samuel Scovill, who resigned as President of the Cleveland Illuminating Company to take the position offered him by the product division.

Rochester District—F. S. Noble, one of the chief executives of the Eastman Kodak Company.

Boston District—Levi H. Greenwood, of the Wakefield Rattan Company.

New Haven District—Waldo C. Bryant, President of the Bryant Electric Company, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Detroit District—Fred J. Robinson, President of the Lowrie V Robinson Lumber Company.

Cincinnati District—Charles L. Harrison, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

Chicago District—E. A. Russell, Vice-President of the Otis Elevator Company.

Philadelphia District—John C. Jones, of the Harrison Safety Boiler Works.

The various Production Division districts as at present established cover territory as outlined below:

The Chicago District comprises the State of Indiana north of the north boundary line of the following counties: Warren, Tippecanoe, Clinton,

Howard, Grant, Blackford, Jay and the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

The Cincinnati District comprises the State of Ohio north of the north boundary line of the following counties: Darke, Miami, Clarke, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Noble, Monroe and the State of Indiana south of the north boundary line of the following counties: Warren, Tippecanoe, Clinton, Howard, Grant, Blackford, Jay and the State of Kentucky.

The Detroit District comprises the State of Michigan.

The Pittsburgh District comprises the State of West Virginia and that part of Pennsylvania, except Erie, Crawford and Mercer Counties, lying west of the west boundary line of the following counties: Tioga, Lycoming, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, and Adams, and Belmont and Jefferson Counties, Ohio.

The Boston District comprises that part of Massachusetts lying east of the west boundary line of Worcester County and the States of Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

The New Haven District comprises the State of Connecticut and the following counties in Western Massachusetts: Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire and Hampden.

The Cleveland District comprises that part of the State of Ohio lying north of the north boundary line of the following counties: Darke, Miami, Clarke, Fayette, Pickaway, Fairfield, Perry, Morgan, Noble, Belmont, and Jefferson and the following counties in Pennsylvania: Erie, Crawford, and Mercer.

The Rochester District comprises the State of New York, except the following counties: Green, Columbia, Ulster, Sullivan, Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Westchester, Rockland, Nassau, Suffolk and Greater New York.

The New York District comprises that part of the State of New York lying south of the south boundary line of the following counties: Rensselaer, Albany, Schoharie and Delaware, east of the west State line of New Jersey and north of the north lines of the following counties in New Jersey: Mercer and Ocean, and west of the State lines of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The Philadelphia District comprises the eastern half of the State of Pennsylvania, lying east of the west boundary line of the following counties: Tioga, Lycoming, Mifflin, Juniata, Perry, Cumberland, and Adams, and the following counties in New Jersey: Mercer, Ocean, Gloucester, Burlington, Cumberland, Atlantic, and Cape May, and all of the State of Delaware.

WAR DEPARTMENT CRITICIZED FOR CENSORING CASUALTY LISTS.

Much criticism has been aroused by the change recently made in the War Department's method of announcing casualties among our overseas forces. Instead of giving the name, address and unit of service of men killed or wounded, the Department announced on the 9th inst. that in future the name only would be made public, the immediate relatives, however, being notified by telegraph as usual. The change was made, it is understood, by request of Gen. Pershing, and indirectly at the suggestion of the French Government, on the ground that to give the addresses and mention the name of particular units among which casualties had occurred was giving valuable information to the enemy.

To withhold the addresses, however, in many cases causes uncertainty and suffering among relatives and friends, owing to the similarity of names; and on the practical side it is pointed out that the War Department is liable to be flooded with messages and telegrams of inquiry when active fighting begins and the casualty lists are large. The French Government has never published casualties at all, simply notifying the authorities of the town in which the man lived, who in turn notified the relatives. The British and Canadian Governments, however, have from the beginning published their casualty lists in detail, giving all information necessary for identification.

The Committee on Publicity on the 8th inst. announced that it would not issue the casualty lists as at present prepared on the ground that they were of no value either to the press or the public. On the 13th inst. George Creel, Chairman of the committee, wrote a letter of protest to the President against the War Department's new policy. The matter has been considered in Cabinet meeting, and it is understood the final decision has been put up to President Wilson, and that he has asked for a special report from Secretary Baker.

CANADIAN-AMERICAN FISHERIES DISPUTE SETTLED.

It was announced at Ottawa on the 13th inst. by C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Naval Service, that the long-standing fisheries dispute between the United States and Canada had been settled, at least for the duration of the war. An Associated Press dispatch from Ottawa gives details of the settlement as follows:

Under the new agreement, which was reached by the Joint Commission appointed by the two Governments to consider the controversy, United States fishing vessels are to be permitted to enter Canadian ports directly from the various fishing grounds and, without requiring licenses, may sell their catches at those ports and there procure fresh supplies and clear again for the fishing grounds. This arrangement is reciprocal, giving Canadian fishing vessels similar privileges at United States ports.

The settlement breaks down all barriers which have for so many years militated against unlimited production of sea foods at fishing grounds where both American and Canadian vessels are wont to make catches. The irritating delays to these ships of one country at the ports of the other will be eliminated. As there is a duty in Canada on fish, such duty will

have to be paid when the catches are sold in the Canadian ports. The agreement is particularly beneficial to the fishermen of the Newfoundland Banks, as it will enable Canadian vessels to carry great catches into the ports of New England.

It is understood here that the American Department of Commerce, by authority of President Wilson, has issued instructions to American customs officers to permit Canadian fishing vessels to enter United States ports under the terms of the agreement.

ALIEN FISHERMEN RETURNED FROM OPERATION OF LITERACY TEST.

It was stated on March 6 that deep sea fishermen, citizens of the Allied countries, will hereafter be admitted to the United States even though they cannot meet the test of the immigration laws requiring them to read and write. This will bring to American fishing vessels many expert fishermen, particularly Portuguese, now plying in the Azores. The Canadian Government has been asked to exempt fishermen being held in Canada under the Canadian draft law for employment on American fishing vessels, and to grant the United States unrestricted use of Canadian ports for American fishing vessels.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE CENSURES LA FOLLETTE —LOYALTY ISSUE IN COMING ELECTION.

The struggle in the Wisconsin Legislature between the followers of Senator Robert M. LaFollette and those who wish to put the State squarely on record as endorsing the war policies of the national Administration came to an end on the 6th inst. when the House, by a vote of 53 to 32 adopted the Senate resolution strongly condemning Senator La Follette for his attitude toward the war and his failure to support the Administration in matters vital to the winning of the war. The House had previously adopted a "loyalty" resolution, but without mentioning Senator La Follette. When this resolution went to the Senate, the Republican Senators held a caucus, at which it was agreed to put through an amendment expressing the State's condemnation of La Follette's actions in regard to the war. During the debate Senator Henry A. Huber made an impassioned speech in defense of La Follette, in which he was pictured as a loyalist and his opponents denounced as creatures of "the profiteers and ammunition makers." Senator Bennett denounced La Follette as a traitor to his country, and Senator Wilcox, in introducing a new amendment to the Assembly resolution, was no less emphatic. The resolution as adopted in the Senate by a vote of 26 to 3 read as follows:

The people of the State of Wisconsin always have stood and always will stand squarely behind the present war to a successful end. We condemn Senator Robert M. La Follette and all others who have failed to see the righteousness of our nation's cause and have failed to support our Government in matters vital to the winning of the war. And we denounce any attitude or utterance of theirs which has tended to incite sedition among the people of our country and to injure Wisconsin's fair name before the free peoples of the earth.

The resolution then went back to the House, and a bitter fight was precipitated, resulting finally in the adoption of the Senate resolution as noted.

The situation has been complicated by the impending special election to choose a successor to the late Senator Paul O. Husting, killed in an accident last fall. Governor Phillips, fearing that an election might result in the choice of a candidate who would prove an embarrassment to the Administration, called a special session of the Legislature to give him authority to appoint an interim successor to Senator Husting. This, however, the Legislature refused to do, and on Feb. 22 the Governor issued a call for a special election to be held on April 2. This election is looked upon as the final test of Wisconsin's attitude toward the war, and all parties are bending their utmost endeavors to elect their candidates.

In the primary election, which will be held on March 19, Irvine L. Lenroot, Representative in Congress from the Superior district, is the choice of the Loyal Republicans, or that branch of the State party which disagrees with the action of Senator La Follette. James Thompson, of La Crosse, has been put forward by the La Follette faction. Former Governor Francis E. McGovern, who was also a candidate for the Republican nomination, has withdrawn from the race and announced that he will support Lenroot. Mr. McGovern in a statement said his action was based on the indictment of Victor L. Berger, Socialist candidate, which "practically removes Berger from the list of candidates." Berger's followers, McGovern declared, were certain to go in a body to the support of James Thompson, the La Follette candidate, and make sure his nomination on the Republican ticket "should both Lenroot and I remain in the

field to divide the patriotic vote of the party." Joseph E. Davies, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, who, it is said, will have the backing of the Administration, is the Democratic candidate, while Victor Berger, editor of the Milwaukee "Leader," recently barred from the mails for unpatriotic utterances, is, as stated, the Socialist candidate.

Mr. Berger, who is now under indictment on charges of obstructing recruiting and interfering with the conduct of the war, has adopted an out-and-out anti-war platform, announcing that if elected he will work for the passage of a resolution by Congress directing the President to summon the warring countries to an immediate armistice and peace conference. His platform also calls for withdrawal of American troops from Europe to procure absolute "security for this country."

Followers of Senator La Follette charge that the fight against him is not a matter of loyalty, but of politics, and that the money of profiteers and munition makers is being used to swing the State against him because of the stand he has taken in the Senate against corporate interests generally.

A special dispatch to the New York "Times" on Feb. 25 protested against the impression existing in some quarters that the newspapers had agreed among themselves to print nothing concerning Senator La Follette, believing, according to the story going the rounds, that this was a patriotic duty in view of Mr. La Follette's attitude toward the war. The fact is, the dispatch stated, that Senator La Follette's remarks in the Senate are reported as are those of other Senators. That his name seldom appears lately in newspaper dispatches from Washington is explained by his silence on the floor of the Senate, and his refusal since the United States entered the war to talk for newspaper publication.

The Lower House of the Texas State Legislature on March 11 adopted a resolution congratulating the Wisconsin House of Representatives for taking favorable action on the resolution censuring Senator La Follette for his attitude on war measures.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION GRANTS 15% INCREASE IN FREIGHT RATES.

General commodity freight rate increases of 15% asked by carriers in Eastern territory, were granted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday (March 15). Increased rates of 15 cents per long ton on anthracite coal also were granted. The advance applies to all territories not included in the general rate increase granted last June.

Commodities benefitting in the rate advance are coal, live stock, fresh meats, petroleum, petroleum products, grain and grain products, cement, lumber and other stock commodities. Commodity rates on brick, clay and articles grouped therewith in present tariffs in Canton, Ohio, and certain designated territory, are likewise increased by 15%, and from other points in western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, central, southern and eastern Ohio and the Ashland, Ky., group on established differentials over or under the Canton rates so increased. Joint rates, whether class or commodity, between official classification territory on one hand and the southeastern territory, the southwestern and points on or east of the Missouri River on the other, are increased by amounts not exceeding the increases now allowed in the decision and those allowed in the Central Freight Association class scale to the carriers in official classification territory.

BILL PROVIDING FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILROADS GOES TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

The bill providing for Federal control of the railroads during the war was sent to President Wilson for approval, following the adoption of the conference report by the House and Senate. The latter adopted the report on March 13 by a vote of 47 to 8, after it had rejected and the conferees had eliminated a provision limiting the power of the States to tax the carriers while under Federal control. The elimination of this provision came as a result of the Senate availing itself of the resolution adopted by it on March 8 amending its rules so as to prevent conferees from inserting new provisions in bills or eliminating others not in dispute. A point of order against the provision was made by Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, on March 11 when the conference report was under consideration by the Senate. Senator Frelinghuysen called attention to the Senate rule prohibiting conferees from writing new matter into bills in conference and demanded that the bill be returned in order

that the provision in question might be stricken out. The Senator asserted that both the Senate and House had adopted a clause stipulating that the State's taxing powers should not be interfered with, and that the conferees, in inserting a new provision, had exceeded their authority. The matter inserted by the conferees provided that the States should not tax the railroads in greater ratio than their taxes bore to the total State taxes during the year prior to Government control of the railroads. Senator Curtis, of Kansas, author of the new Senate rule, and Senators Knox, of Pennsylvania; Johnson, of California; Williams, of Mississippi; Republican leader Gallinger and others also opposed the conferees' tax limitation. It was defended by Senators Smith, of South Carolina, and Robinson, of Arkansas. Senator Knox said that Governors of many States had been assured that the bill would not curtail State taxing powers. Senator Johnson, of California, declared that the conferees' provision would abrogate California's constitution which gives the Legislature the right to increase railroad taxes. Senator Gallinger asserted that it conflicted with New Hampshire laws. During the debate Senator Sherman, of Illinois, is said to have charged that by imposition of new switching and car "spotting" charges, amounting to \$176,000,000, annually in Illinois alone, it was proposed to "bolster up" Federal control and artificially increase railroad revenues. Upon the suggestion of majority leader Martin, consideration of the conference report was temporarily laid aside so certain precedents involving this question could be examined. Action on the conference report in the Senate was postponed on the 12th inst. until the following day; on the last-named day Vice-President Marshall upheld the point of order by Senator Frelinghuysen against the provision. In accordance with the wish that the Senate might appeal from his ruling so that a vote could be taken on it, Senator Smith entered an appeal, and the Senate upheld the ruling by a vote of 51 to 23. The report was thereupon sent back to conference, where the provision objected to was dropped and the original tax section, providing that State taxes and railroad regulations shall not be interfered with, so far as they are consistent with Federal control, was re-inserted. As thus returned the Senate, as announced above, adopted the conference report by a vote of 47 to 8. Those voting against it were Senators Borah, of Idaho; Cummings, of Iowa; Gronna, of North Dakota; Johnson, of California; Kenyon, of Iowa; Norris, of Nebraska, and Townsend, of Michigan, Republicans, and Gore, of Oklahoma, Democrat. The vote whereby the report was adopted by the House on March 14 was 303 to 26. The members of the House voting against its adoption were:

Representatives Bankhead, Alabama; Burnett, Alabama; Church, California; Dowell, Iowa; Good, Iowa; Green, Iowa; Haugen, Iowa; Helm, Kentucky; Huddleston, Alabama; Johnson, Washington; Kearns, Ohio; Knutson, Minnesota; McLaughlin, Michigan; McLemore, Texas; Mason, Illinois; Ramseyer, Iowa; Reavis, Nebraska; Reed, West Virginia; Steenerson, Minnesota; Sweet, Iowa; Thomas, Kentucky; Townner, Iowa; Williams, Illinois; Wingo, Arkansas; Wood, Indiana; Woods, Iowa.

The provision inserted by the conferees read:

Provided, however, That no State or sub-division thereof or the District of Columbia shall levy, assess or collect an amount of taxes from railroad property within the State or subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia while under Federal control in excess of the ratio which the taxes derived from railroad property bore to the total taxes of such State or subdivision thereof or the District of Columbia for the year previous to Federal control.

As the bill had passed the Senate originally it provided:

That nothing in this Act shall be construed to amend, repeal, impair or affect the existing laws or powers of the States in relation to taxation.

As it passed the House it contained a similar provision. As it has finally emerged from conference and been agreed to by the House and Senate, the provision carried in the Senate measure is embodied in the bill. The bill in the form in which it goes to the President authorizes the President to initiate rates, subject to revision by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the House having receded from its requirement that the President be given final authority in fixing rates. In its final shape the bill limits the period of Federal control to twenty-one months after the war; this was a compromise, the Senate bill having proposed to continue Federal control by the Government eighteen months after the conclusion of the war, while the House bill provided that the roads should be returned to their owners two years after the termination of the war. Other principal features of the bill are those compensating the railroads on the basis of their average net returns for the three years ending June 30 1917; appropriating \$500,000,000 for a revolving fund, and the placing of all "short lines" under Federal control. Following the adoption of the conference report by the House, Representative Esch of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce,

was quoted in the New York "Times" of the 15th inst. as saying:

The bill as finally approved by the House is better than when it passed the House. For one thing, it eliminates in the compensation provision that feature which provided for paying the carriers on investments for additions, betterments and road extensions in the latter half of 1917.

The bill is also improved by the changes made in the regulation of rates. In the House bill there was no finally given to the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the making of rates. As it now stands, the orders of the Inter-State Commerce Commission are final, though they must take into consideration the increases in expenses due to the war.

In the main I am satisfied with the legislation, which is absolutely necessary, not only in connection with the Government operation of the railroads, but also as an agency to stabilize railway credits. Something of this sort had to be effected in order to clear the way for the next Liberty bond campaign.

DISCUSSION OF RAILROAD BILL BY RAILWAY EXECUTIVES' ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

For the purpose of discussing the Administration railroad bill as agreed on in conference a meeting of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, of which Frank Trumbull is Chairman, was held in this city on March 11. The following statement by Mr. Trumbull was given out regarding the meeting:

Certain labor leaders, and other elements hostile to the railroads have spread the impression that the railway managements are seeking to impede the operation of Government control and make it a failure. The idea is false and malicious, as the railroad executives are seeking in every way to co-operate with the Government in improving railroad service.

Most persons do not realize that the bill under which the Government takes over the railroads of the country contemplates a series of agreements between the Government and the companies. There are many matters of detail to be settled, and it is highly desirable that these agreements should be reached in the most co-operative spirit and in the shortest length of time. It would be highly injurious to the country, to its transportation facilities, and to its financial structure to have unnecessary delay or friction in such matters.

To-day's meeting was for the purpose of discussing, informally, the methods to be pursued to enable the various railroads to come into prompt negotiations with the Government, concerning the agreements referred to and relations thereunder which will ensue.

The meeting was attended by:

Harry Bronner, Chairman Finance Committee Missouri Pacific; A. J. Earling, Chairman of Board, Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul; Howard Elliott, Chairman of Board, Northern Pacific; Hale Nolden, President Chicago Burlington & Quincy; Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman of Board, Southern Pacific; Samuel Rea, President Pennsylvania; W. L. Ross, Receiver, Toledo St. Louis & Western; A. H. Smith, President New York Central; Frederick D. Underwood, President Erie; Daniel Willard, President Baltimore & Ohio; W. H. Williams, Vice-President Delaware & Hudson, representing L. F. Loree; Alfred P. Thom, Counsel to the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee; Frank Trumbull, Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee and Chairman of the Boards of the Chesapeake & Ohio and Hocking Valley.

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO RAILROAD WORKING CALLED FOR BY MR. McADOO—AGREEMENT WITH LABOR UNION.

Directions were issued to the railroads on March 14 by Director-General of Railroads McAdoo to make an inventory of materials and supplies on hand Dec. 31 1917, when private control ceased, for use in connection with Government administration of purchases, additions and betterments and railroad financing. The inventories must be begun by May 1, according to the order, and are to be adjusted to show conditions on Dec. 31. If inventories have been taken since that date or within ninety days before then, they may be used as the basis for the report. On the 14th the plans for the future organization of the Railroad Administration Bill were discussed at a conference between President Wilson and Director-General McAdoo. One of the first big tasks, it is stated, will be the making of contracts with each railroad company for Government compensation on the basis provided in the bill. Under the direction of John Barton Payne, chief counsel, John Skelton Williams, finance director, and C. A. Prouty, chief of the division of accounts, the negotiation of these contracts will be undertaken immediately. It probably will take many months to complete them. The Associated Press dispatches of the 14th further said:

With a fund at his disposal with which to administer the railroad affairs, Mr. McAdoo now will fix the salaries of his assistants, most of whom have severed connections with railroads. Heretofore the expenses of the railroad administration had been borne from an allotment from the President's emergency fund.

Provision will be made for the \$500,000,000 revolving fund established by the bill in determining the amount of the third Liberty Loan. The Treasury has sufficient funds to care for minor drafts, particularly since a clearing house for railway earnings and expenses is to be established and payments to roads will be on the basis of the difference between actual earnings and the guaranteed rate.

The leading railroads of the country were called upon by Director-General McAdoo on Feb. 23 to furnish detailed information regarding their use of steel rails and their needs for 1918. The information requested by the Director-General includes:

Number of gross tons put in tracks during 1917; estimated number of gross tons required for 1918 separately from maintenance and construction

minimum number of gross tons absolutely required to maintain tracks in safe condition during 1918; total number of tons contracted for delivery during 1918, including number due on previous contracts or carried over from contracts for previous years; tonnage of rails on hand Jan. 1 1918.

Detailed information was also requested of railroad executives by Director-General McAdoo on the 4th inst. regarding locomotives not in service by reason of age, condition, size, weight, &c. Information as to wages paid railroad employees has also been called for by Director-General McAdoo, on account of income tax requirements, in a circular which says:

It is represented that numerous railroad employees who are not paid fixed annual salaries have not kept accurate records of their earnings for the calendar year 1917, and therefore find it difficult to make an accurate return under the Income Tax Law. The railroads are required to make to the Collector of Internal Revenue a report as to each employee who received \$800 or more for the calendar year 1917. It is, therefore, requested that you give each employee who does not receive a fixed annual salary and who is included in the report to the Collector of Internal Revenue as having received \$800 or more for the calendar year 1917 a statement as to the amount of compensation which he has been or will be shown in such report as having been so received by him, in order to facilitate the making of accurate income tax returns by such employees.

It was also made known on Feb. 25 that the Director-General had asked the railroads to supply information as follows regarding their expense accounts:

Companies which have no operating offices in New York City, but which maintain in that city offices for financial purposes, meetings of boards of directors, &c., give the following information as to expense of such offices:

- Names of the officers, their salaries, aggregate for the calendar year 1917, estimated aggregate for the calendar year 1918.
- Number of other employees, aggregate of their salaries for the calendar year 1917, estimated aggregate for the calendar year 1918. As far as practicable, show this information as to employees in separate groups for offices with greatest numbers of employees, such as stock transfer office, treasurer's office, &c., and show balance as "miscellaneous employees," and give total.
- Location of New York offices, aggregate rent for calendar year 1917, estimated aggregate rent for calendar year 1918.
- Whether payments are made to trust companies, banks, or other agencies, for services in paying principal and interest of bonds, notes, &c., dividends on stock, and basis of compensation, aggregate payments for calendar year 1917, estimated aggregate for calendar year 1918.
- Whether payments are made to trust companies, banks, or other agencies for the making of transfers of stock, acting as stock registrar, &c., and basis of compensation, aggregate payments for calendar year 1917, estimated aggregate for calendar year 1918.
- Whether payments are made to trust companies, banks, or other agencies, for registration of bonds, acting as registrar of bonds, &c., and basis of such compensation, aggregate payments for calendar year 1917, estimated aggregate for calendar year 1918.
- Compensation for services at New York or in connection with matters handled at New York paid to lawyers by way of fees and not by way of salaries included in No. 1.
- Show total fees and other compensation paid to members of boards of directors for calendar year 1917, and estimate for calendar year 1918, not included in No. 1.
- All other expenses incurred in connection with such offices or such purposes at New York for the calendar year 1917, estimated aggregate for the calendar year 1918.
- Total of principal and interest (separately stated) paid at New York on bonds in the calendar year 1917 and total amount of dividends paid at New York in calendar year 1917, and estimates of same matters for the calendar year 1918.
- Where companies have operating offices in New York City, it is desired that they likewise give information corresponding to that called for in the foregoing inquiries so that the same information will be available as to their expenditures in New York City for the various purposes and functions to which the ten inquiries relate. If in any case an officer or employee, or an office of any such company is not employed solely in the discharge of the foregoing purposes and functions, reasonable apportionment should be made, in which event the basis of apportionment should be explained in a footnote.

Replies hereto shall be sent to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

On Feb. 15 it was stated that proposed expenditures of railroads for extensions and improvements this year would be carefully scrutinized by technical and financial experts of the Railroad Administration before being approved. One of the first steps toward paring down individual railroads' estimates and rearranging the program for capital expenditures consisted in the appointment of a committee of railway engineers to investigate Eastern roads' proposals. The Eastern committee consists of Francis Lee Stuart, a New York engineer, Chairman; A. T. Hardin, New York, Chief Engineer of the New York Central; A. C. Shand, Philadelphia, Chief Engineer of the Pennsylvania; and H. A. Lane, Baltimore, Chief Engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio.

The Railroad Administration plans to consider every proposal in the light of its necessity under war conditions. In some cases railroads are said to have proposed insufficient extension of facilities, particularly in terminals, and the Government management probably will insist on building of many additional tracks in yards, construction of new shops, round houses and repair stations not planned by the private managements.

With a view to hastening repair work on locomotives and railway rolling stock, it was announced on Feb. 21, that an agreement involving lengthening of working hours, promotion of apprentices and helpers and maintenance of open shop conditions had been reached between Director-

General McAdoo and A. Q. Wharton, President of the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor. The agreement is said to affect more than 300,000 workmen. At shops and roundhouses now working one shift, which totals less than seventy hours a week, an increase in working hours is called for, probably on a seven-day basis. In certain shops where congestion is most serious men may be required to work ten or even eleven hours, with overtime pay on the present basis, pending consideration by the Railroad Wage Commission. In certain shops arrangements will be made to quit work at 4 p. m. one day of each week. Local provisions on working hours will be determined by railroad executives, in conference with Railroad Administration officials and union leaders.

The agreement provides for maintenance of open shop and non-discrimination on the ground of union conditions in these words:

Mechanics applying for employment will not be denied such employment for any cause other than inability to perform the work.

Apprentices who have served three years may be promoted to mechanics' positions and paid the existing rate of wages for that work, the agreement provides. These promoted apprentices are to receive the right of practical experience on work of their trades to which they had not been advanced during the three-year period. Helpers with five or more years' experience may be promoted to the class of mechanics when necessary. They are to receive mechanics' wages and have opportunity to learn all branches of the trade. The agreement provides that the ratio of promoted helpers shall not exceed 20% of the number of mechanics in any trade in a single shop. The promotions for these classes are to be made on the understanding that they are necessitated by the war emergency and are to cease at the close of the war.

AIDS OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL McADOO DROP RAILROAD CONNECTIONS—NEW COMMITTEES OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

Announcement that all the members of the staff of Director-General of Railroads McAdoo had relinquished their railway connections was made by Director-General McAdoo on the 10th inst. The official statement said:

Walker D. Hines, assistant to the Director-General, has tendered his resignation as Chairman, general counsel and director of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

Carl R. Gray, Director of the Division of Transportation, has tendered his resignation as President, Chairman and director of the Western Maryland Railway Co. and as Chairman and director of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway Co.

Edward Chambers, Director of the Division of Traffic, has tendered his resignation as Vice-President of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

As heretofore stated, R. S. Lovett, Director of the Division of Additions and Betterments, has already severed his connection with various railroad companies.

Mr. McAdoo, in stating that those on his staff had severed their connections with all railroad companies and other corporate or private interests, added that they were devoting themselves exclusively to the service of the United States.

A further announcement made by Director-General McAdoo related to the approval and personnel of the various committees chosen by John Skelton Williams, Director of the Division of Finance and Purchase, to assist him in the work of that division of the Railroad Administration. In announcing the approval of these committees by the Director-General, the Railroad Administration, under date of March 12, gave the following information with regard to the committees and their members:

Finance Section.—Advisory committee, located at Washington, will include: Franklin Q. Brown, New York; Festus J. Wade, St. Louis; Frederick W. Scott, Richmond.

Mr. Brown, formerly of Boston, but now the senior member of the banking firm of Redmond & Co. of New York, was for many years Vice-President of the Plant System of Railroads; also President of the Plant Investment Co., controlling, besides railroads, coastwise steamships and other transportation companies, including the Southern Express Co.

Mr. Brown has had considerable experience both in the construction and operation of railroads; and for the past ten years has been engaged in the banking business in New York.

Mr. Wade is President of the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis—one of the largest banking institutions in the West, organized by him about twenty years ago, and which was one of the first large trust companies to become a member of the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. Wade has also been active in railroad reorganizations in the West; was a leading factor, soon after the outbreak of the war, in the establishment of the "Hundred Million Dollar Cotton Fund," and has been a student of railroad as well as of financial and banking problems.

Mr. Scott, of Richmond, has been prominent in banking and railroad circles in the South for many years past; is identified with one of the oldest national banks in Virginia; has for many years been a director in the Atlantic Coast Line; and was organizer of the syndicate which a few years since acquired control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, from which he later retired. He headed the shareholders' protective committee of the

International Mercantile Marine Corporation, which was successfully reorganized without foreclosure; and has been active in railroad and other enterprises in the South.

Purchasing Section.—The Central Advisory Purchasing Committee, with headquarters at Washington, is composed of: Henry B. Spencer, Washington; Samuel Porcher, Philadelphia; George G. Yeomans, New Haven.

Mr. Spencer is Vice-President of the Southern Railway, in charge of purchases, and was Chairman of the Committee on Materials and Supplies of the American Railway Association's Special Committee on National Defense. He has been connected with the Southern Railway since his graduation from Harvard University in 1895; and for a while prior to his election as Vice-President, was General Manager of that system.

Mr. Porcher was born in South Carolina. He is a graduate of the University of Virginia, and since 1913 has been General Purchasing Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, with which system he has been connected since 1882.

Mr. George G. Yeomans was born in New Jersey; is a graduate of Princeton University; served with the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad from 1884 to 1905; was subsequently assistant to the President of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad; and since 1915 has been General Purchasing Agent of the New York New Haven & Hartford System.

The Regional Purchasing Committees, to be located respectively in the Eastern, Western and Southern Districts, are as follows:

New York.—E. H. Bankard, General Purchasing Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, who has been associated with that system for 25 years. S. B. Wight, of New York, who has had 22 years experience in the Purchasing Department of the Michigan Central and New York Central Railroads, and for the past seven years General Purchasing Agent of the New York Central Lines. E. T. Burnett, of Roanoke, Va., Purchasing Agent Norfolk & Western Railroad, who has had 20 years experience in the Purchasing Department of that system.

Chicago.—Charles A. Row, since 1911 General Purchasing Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad; Mr. Row's experience includes service on the Union Pacific, Chicago Burlington & Quincy and Wabash Railroads. L. S. Carroll, General Purchasing Agent of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, with which system he has been connected since 1881, and since 1900 as its General Purchasing Agent. Ira G. Rhoads, born in Maine; educated in Nebraska; from 1897 to 1905 General Purchasing Agent of the Oregon Short Line Road; and since 1905 General Purchasing Agent of the Southern Pacific Co. at San Francisco.

Atlanta.—F. H. Fichtig, for many years General Purchasing Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line R.R. System, with headquarters at Wilmington, N. C. Albert C. Mann, of Illinois, formerly Purchasing Agent at Savannah of the Central of Georgia Railway, and now Purchasing Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad System. H. T. Shanks, of Louisville, Ky., Purchasing Agent of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad System.

A. H. Smith, Regional Director of Railways in New York, announced on the 6th inst. the appointment of Albert J. Stone to be assistant to the Regional Director, and Harry W. Burnham to be Mr. Smith's Secretary. Mr. Stone is a Vice-President of the Erie RR.

Director-General McAdoo recently announced the appointment of H. W. Belnap as manager of the safety section of the Government's Railroad Administration. Mr. Belnap was for 15 years engaged in safety work with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for the past seven years as chief of the Bureau of Safety, and for the preceding eight years as inspector of safety appliances. He has had charge of the work of accident investigation on railroads ever since the passage of the Federal law requiring investigations of such accidents. As manager of the Safety Section, Mr. Belnap will deal directly with each railroad, supervising such organizations for safety as are already available, bringing about such uniformity in practice as is deemed necessary, and suggesting such additional organizations and such modifications of practice as are desired.

Two other sections were created at the same time; the Locomotive Section, with Frank McManamy as manager, with office in the Inter-State Commerce Building, Washington, D. C. The manager of the Locomotive Section will supervise the condition of, and repairs to, locomotives at all railway shops and roundhouses and at outside shops, in addition to his present duties for the Inter-State Commerce Commission as its chief inspector of locomotives. The other new section is the Marine Section, of which W. H. Pleasants has been appointed manager with office at Washington, D. C. The manager of the Marine Section will supervise the operation of the shipping under the control of the Director-General and will also give special attention to coordinating the relations between all other shipping (including that on the Great Lakes) and the railroads.

In instructions recently issued to the three regional Director-General McAdoo laid down a general policy of management. Mr. McAdoo in these advices said in part:

I wish to emphasize that I do not consider it expedient for the regional directors to undertake to establish, without my approval, policies of a public character, i. e., policies which substantially affect the character of service rendered the public or the rights of the public.

The controlling principle is that the Government, being now in possession and control, it is important for the Director-General, as the direct representative of the Government, to have a voice in deciding matters which primarily affect the public, because we cannot expect that the public will be entirely satisfied to have these matters settled by the railroad managers, who, in the public estimation, will still be regarded as imbued with the attitude of private management, no matter how disinterestedly those managers may be endeavoring to represent the public interest and nothing else.

Broadly speaking, I wish to give you power to direct railroad operations in your territory so as to handle traffic with the least congestion, the high-

est efficiency and the greatest expedition. As far as is consistent with these objects, you will, of course, keep down operating expenses. I have put responsibility upon you for the entire operating situation. I mention the following simply as a few illustrations of the matters which are thus entrusted to you.

You should see that terminals are used to the best advantage and that such changes in established practices are made as will bring this about. Where minor capital expenditures are needed to establish new connections for the better use of terminals, you will endeavor to get some or all of the interested companies, by their voluntary action, to arrange therefor, and will refer to me cases of expenditures which cannot be so arranged.

You will order such changes in routing of traffic, using any lines or parts of lines in combination, as will avoid uneconomical routes and congestion of particular terminals or railroads, giving due consideration to shippers' interests.

With reference to the Government's policy toward labor, Mr. McAdoo said:

As to labor, you have been advised of the appointment of the Railroad Wage Commission. The general policy as to all labor is that there shall be no interruption of work because of any controversies between employers and employees. All matters relating to wages and living conditions will have the consideration of the Railroad Wage Commission. Pending action by me upon the report of that Commission, there ought not to be any radical change in existing practices without submitting the matter to me for approval. But it should be understood that the usual methods of settling by agreement ordinary grievances and complaints shall continue as heretofore and that the companies are free to negotiate as heretofore with their employees and are expected to observe faithfully existing agreements with their employees. In cases of doubt about new negotiations with employees, the advice of the Director-General should be sought.

In regard to several matters involving broad questions of policy, the Director-General asked the Regional Directors to make careful study and report to him. In pursuance of this request, the Regional Directors have sent out questionnaires to railroad Presidents, upon which they will base their recommendations to Washington. These questions include the following:

- (1) To what extent if at all should passenger service be further curtailed, giving due consideration to public convenience and the opinions of State commissions.
- (2) To what extent freight solicitation should be discontinued and agencies abolished or consolidated; the extent to which traffic officials, soliciting or otherwise, should be transferred to other service, and the extent to which, if at all, these forces should be released from service.
- (3) The extent to which duplications of service, either passenger or freight, can be avoided, fast freight service discontinued or slowed down or less than carload service diminished.
- (4) The extent to which the making of purchases can be unified either for the entire country, or for the separate regions, or for the parts thereof, and the advantages which would result from such unification.
- (5) The extent to which standardization of locomotives and freight cars can be effected, and the types which will be required to effect the standardization for your territory.
- (6) Possible curtailment or elimination of various classes of operating expenses on account of present conditions of Government possession and control.

THE TAX REFORM ASSOCIATION AND THE BILL TO LIMIT THE RATE ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE.

Under date of March 8, the New York Tax Reform Association sent out the following letter, setting out the objections to the bill introduced by Senator Boylan to limit the tax rate on real estate and tax all personal property without deduction or exemption in the city of New York:

A hearing was given at Albany March 5 on the bill introduced by Senator Boylan, to limit the tax on real estate in the City of New York and to tax all personal property, without deduction or exemption.

This measure, which was prepared and is being strongly advocated by the Real Estate Board, is one of the most harmful proposals that has been before the Legislature in recent years. It would cripple the city financially by cutting off fifty million dollars of revenue. It discriminates against this city by taxing personal property more heavily here than elsewhere in the State. It would place a double tax on property now subject to special taxes, which have been developed in recent years as substitutes for the inequalities of personal property assessment. It would be disastrous to real estate values, by preventing necessary public improvements, on the one hand, and on the other, by driving away business and capital because of its unjust tax discrimination.

Nevertheless, the bill has been endorsed unreservedly by the "Board of Title Underwriters" (composed of title insurance companies), and also by various local organizations, the members of which evidently do not know its far-reaching character.

A summary of the objections presented on behalf of the New York Tax Reform Association at the hearing is given herewith. The bill was also opposed by the Citizens' Union, because of the effect of the tax limitation on the city budget; and by the Investment Bankers' Association and the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, because of the tax which it would impose on their holdings.

The advocates of the measure afterwards stated that they would amend the bill so as to exempt some kinds of personal property, but made no definite proposition. Whatever minor changes may be made, the bill will still be injurious.

The present high tax rate is due to a variety of causes. Some of these we have pointed out for years. Proposals have been made to relieve the owners of property that is stationary or declining in value, and to collect a larger share of public revenue from those who get the benefit of increased values from public improvements. All such plans have been fought bitterly by "real estate interests." But only in some such way can inequality in taxation be avoided. Merely to reduce the rate arbitrarily, and also play havoc with the whole tax system, is far from being a solution of the problem.

A. C. PLEYDELL, Secretary.

March 8 1918.

TEXT OF BILL.

Senate bill Int. 621, Printed No. 708, by Mr. Boylan, amends the Greater New York charter by adding to Section

900, which prescribes the duties of the Board of Aldermen in fixing the tax rate, the following words:

Such annual rate shall not exceed, however, seventeen and one-half mills upon each dollar of assessed valuation of real property, and two and one-half mills upon each dollar of personal property, if any, tangible and intangible, assessed on the assessment books of the city, without offset for debt or exemption of any character unless such exemption is in the nature of a contract between the Federal, State and city governments and the owner of the property.

(Assembly bill Int. 613, printed No. 608, is identical.)

The language of the bill is not clear, says the Tax Reform Association, and there is doubt as to whether the amendment is sufficient to carry out the apparent intent. The Association summarizes the objections to the bill as presented at the hearing, as follows:

This bill proposes to do two things in connection with taxation in the City of New York only:

1st. To limit the rate on real estate to \$1 75 per hundred dollars.

2d. To tax personal property, both tangible and intangible, without deduction for debt or exemption, at the rate of 25 cents per hundred dollars (2½ mills). This is intended to supply the deficiency which would result from limiting the rate on real estate.

1. The financial effect. In round figures, the tax rate this year will vary in the different counties comprising the city, from \$2 36 to \$2 44 per hundred dollars. This will raise \$200,000,000. The remainder of the budget (\$38,000,000) comes out of the general fund—licenses, special taxes, water rents, &c. A rate of \$1 75 on real estate only would raise \$145,000,000. This would leave a shortage of \$55,000,000, other things remaining equal. To raise this sum from personal property, at the proposed rate of 25 cents per hundred dollars, will require an assessment of 22 billion dollars (\$22,000,000,000). This is 2½ times the amount of the present real estate assessment, which is \$8,330,000,000. The present personal property assessment is only \$250,000,000, most of such property being taxed under special laws, that are yielding a large and steadily increasing revenue.

2. The effect on personal property. The bill provides that personal property, both tangible and intangible, in the City of New York, shall be taxed without deduction or exemption. This would tax all the personal property which is now classified under the special tax system. For instance, the personal property of banks and trust companies, now exempt because of the special tax on capital and surplus, would all become taxable. Personal property of manufacturing and mercantile corporations, now exempt because they pay a 3% income tax, would be taxable without offset for debt. Real estate mortgages would be taxable despite the payment of the recording tax. This would be an additional tax on all such property in the City of New York, which it would not pay elsewhere in the State. Shares of stock, which are now exempt because the corporation pays the tax, would be taxable to the owner, which would of course mean double taxation.

But even if all such kinds of personal property are assessed, it is incredible that 22 billion dollars would be placed on the assessment rolls; especially as much of the tangible property would be moved away.

(Senator Boylan, in reply to a question, stated that it was not intended to tax securities that pay the investment tax, nor corporations paying the State income tax. The bill as presented does, however, make them taxable, for none of the special taxes above referred to are "contracts." The exception in the bill, of exemptions that are in the nature of a contract, is superfluous, as such property cannot be taxed any way. But there is very little property so protected.)

If, on the other hand, it is not intended to tax personal property which is under these special laws, and the bill should be changed in this respect, then only a few kinds of personal property would be affected.

The denial of exemptions would tax all savings bank deposits, household furniture below the present \$1,000 exemption (which we obtained in 1911), and the funds of religious, charitable and educational corporations. This would be contrary to the wise and well-settled policy of the State. The withdrawal of the deduction for debt would reach merchandise in the hands of unincorporated merchants; and personal property of some little public service corporations against which they now offset bonded debt. But the aggregate of personal property of this character that would be reached would fall far short of providing the millions of dollars of necessary revenue.

3. The general principle of tax rate limitation. Such a limitation as is proposed in this bill is highly undesirable, because it ties the hands of local authorities and would seriously cripple the city. The debt service interest and amortization of bonds now takes about 65 cents of the present tax rate, and will be increased when the new subways are in operation. This must be met whatever the revenues may be, and the whole loss of revenue resulting from the lower rate would come out of the sum available for ordinary running expenses. It is impossible to cut down the city budget at present so as to save anything like the \$55,000,000 which would be lost, as has been shown. Should the State direct tax be increased, the amount available for ordinary for city purposes would be still further curtailed.

This is not the time to agitate for a large reduction in taxes on real estate at the expense of others. All taxes are going up and are likely to increase still further, on account of the war, and of the war taxes, a much smaller proportion is falling on real estate, as such, than on other classes. At the same time, rents are going up. The new subways will be in operation soon, and will bring about a further increase in values.

The present high rate on real estate is in part due to abnormally low rates in the past, that were only possible because the city paid for extensive public improvements by bond issues. Now that these bond issues have to be met, the tax on real estate naturally is increased, but these public improvements add to real estate values, and that is the class of property that should pay for them.

The proposers of this bill say that it would "stabilize" real estate values. Its first effect might perhaps be to increase them, and this would be a present to those holders who could sell while the tax rate was low. But it would hurt permanent investors, because the city would be crippled even in providing for current need, and they would ultimately have to pay much higher rates to get the needed improvements, without which real estate values will decline and disappear.

RHODE ISLAND SENATE DEFEATS NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

The State Senate of Rhode Island on March 12 defeated a resolution for the ratification of the national prohibition amendment. There is pending in the Senate, it is said, a bill, which has already been approved by the House, providing for a referendum on the national amendment at the election in November next.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY DELAWARE ASSEMBLY.

On March 14 the lower branch of the Delaware Legislature, which convened in special session on the 12th inst., adopted a joint resolution by a vote of 27 to 6, ratifying the national prohibition amendment.

"BONE-DRY" BILL DEFEATED BY MARYLAND ASSEMBLY—FEDERAL AMENDMENT RATIFIED.

The Maryland Assembly on March 12 defeated a bill providing for Statewide prohibition.

The Anti-Saloon League, however, has not abandoned all hope. It pins its hopes, it is said, to a pigeonholed bill to extend to all of the "dry" counties of the State the drastic provisions of the Prince Georges County "bone-dry" law. It is their intention, it is said, to come back with a proposition to make Baltimore dry by legislative enactment. During February both branches of the Maryland Legislature ratified the national prohibition amendment.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE RATIFIES NATIONAL PROHIBITION AMENDMENT.

Both branches of the Texas Legislature, now in special session, have ratified the national prohibition amendment. This makes the eighth State to ratify the amendment, others being Mississippi, Virginia, Kentucky, North Dakota, South Carolina, Maryland and Montana.

CANADA WILL BE "BONE-DRY" AFTER DEC. 31.

Canada, except for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, will, according to the daily newspapers, go dry April 1, and on Dec. 31 the cafes in Quebec and Ontario will vanish and the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors will be prohibited throughout the Dominion.

Under regulations issued on March 11, the manufacture and sale of liquor is prohibited, but in Quebec beer may be manufactured and in Ontario whiskey and native wines made until the end of the present year. The new regulations, which supplement provincial laws, also prohibit the transport of liquors into or their delivery in prohibited areas.

The manufacture of wine or alcohol for sacramental, industrial, mechanical, artistic, scientific and medicinal purposes is permitted under license.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO THE RUSSIAN CONGRESS OF SOVIETS—GOMPERS, TOO, AND CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Taking advantage of the occasion afforded by the meeting of the All-Russian Congress of Soviets at Moscow, called to pass upon the peace treaty with Germany, President Wilson on the 11th inst. sent a message to the Russian people, through the Congress, assuring them of the abiding sympathy and friendship of the American people and our earnest desire to help them in their hour of trial. The message contained no reference to the peace treaty which the Congress is to accept or reject, nor any suggestion as to what action the Congress should take. It merely holds out the hand of fellowship, pledging the Russian people that the United States will stand by them in their struggle against German domination, and avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia complete independence and the right to be the masters of their own life.

The message was telegraphed to the American Consul-General at Moscow for delivery to the Congress, and read as follows:

May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of the Soviets to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purpose of the people of Russia?

Although the Government of the United States is, unhappily, not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia through the Congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great role in the life of Europe and the modern world.

The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

By addressing his communication to the Congress of Soviets, President Wilson avoided the awkward dilemma created by the fact that the United States has never formally recognized the Bolshevik Government. The Soviets, or Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, however,

are the nearest approach to a representative body in Russia to-day. The Soviets are not identical with the Bolsheviks. The Soviet organizations go back to the Russian revolution of 1905, and have existed secretly ever since. The Bolsheviks are simply one party or faction temporarily entrusted with power. The Congress of Soviets contains representatives of various other organizations and shades of opinion, and in addressing the Congress rather than the Bolshevik Government, President Wilson is speaking to the chosen representatives of a considerable part of the Russian people.

The message acquires especial significance in view of the proposed Japanese intervention in Siberia—blocked, for the time being at least, by the attitude of this Government—and the favorable attitude toward Japan's proposals taken by prominent public men and newspapers in England, France and Italy. The Washington correspondent of the New York "Tribune," discussing this phase of the subject, in a dispatch dated March 11 said:

President Wilson's message to the Soviet Congress in Moscow discloses his diplomacy with regard to Russia. It is to trust Russia herself to build up a government that will resist Germany's incursion into her territory, and one that will keep at least a part of the German army occupied on the Eastern front. Moreover, it sees the hope of Russia not in the revolt of the Constitutional Democratic element against the Bolshevik rule, not in such a movement as that which Prince Lvoff is said to be heading in Siberia, but in the peasants' and workers' government of which this Congress of Soviets is the expression. Addressing a message to the Congress comes nearer to recognizing it as a government than this country has come to recognizing anything in Russia since the downfall of Kerensky.

Where the Allies, as indicated in Lord Robert Cecil's speech, believe that no hope lies in Russia herself, that the only prospect of offering any resistance to Germany in the East lies in the intervention of Japan without regard to whether Russia wishes such intervention or not, the President apparently holds that the workmen's government in Russia should itself have sympathy and support and the promise of aid against Germany.

Another correspondent, writing from Washington to the New York "Sun" on the same date, interprets the attitude of Washington officials as follows:

Although brief and shorn of detailed explanations of this Government's attitude, the President's message nevertheless carries a World of significance. It means, according to authoritative interpretation here, that the following points henceforth must be taken into consideration:

The United States will stand behind the Russian people to the end.

The United States regards the so-called peace treaty between Germany and the Bolshevik leaders as having no bearing on Russia's future.

The United States virtually is pledged not to sacrifice Russia to selfish interests when the time comes to talk of peace.

This latter point, officials explain, is of particular importance in view of reports that Germany might be willing now to invite peace proposals on the basis of making concessions in the West in return for a free hand to exploit her Russian conquests.

This theory already has found some support among pacifists and peace by compromise advocates in Washington. But there have been clear intimations from sources close to the President that no such policy would be considered by the United States Government. The President has been represented as taking the view that the vital principles for which the nation entered the war were on trial in Russia and that freedom and democratic ideals could not be sacrificed there without making the whole cause of the Allies and the United States appear before the world as insincere.

The President's message will reach the Soviet Congress at a time when indications clearly point to submission to German demands. If this Government's purpose were entirely selfish it might be said that the President hoped to prevent ratification of the treaty and was making this last desperate effort to keep the spirit of national feeling alive with the Russian people. But the present situation in Russia does not leave room for much hope that ratification of the treaty will be delayed long. The President's message stands whether the so-called peace treaty is ratified or not.

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, through Samuel Gompers, its President, and the League for National Unity, an organization having a large number of prominent citizens from all walks of life among its members, also sent messages of sympathy and encouragement to the Congress of Soviets. Mr. Gompers's telegram read:

To the All-Russian Soviet, Moscow:

We address you in the name of world liberty. We assure you that the people of the United States are pained by every blow at Russian freedom, as they would be by a blow at their own. The American people desire to be of service to the Russian people in their struggle to safeguard freedom and realize its opportunities. We desire to be informed as to how we may help.

We speak for a great organized movement of working people who are devoted to the cause of freedom and the ideals of democracy. We assure you also that the whole American nation ardently desires to be helpful to Russia and awaits with eagerness an indication from Russia as to how help may most effectively be extended.

To all those who strive for freedom we say: Courage. Justice must triumph if all free people stand united against autocracy. We await your suggestions.

AMERICAN ALLIANCE FOR LABOR AND DEMOCRACY,
SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

The cablegram sent by the League for National Unity to the All-Russian Soviet, Moscow, was as follows:

The League for National Unity, an organization of Americans of all classes, sections, creeds and parties, deeply sympathizes with the Russian people in their heroic and unceasing determination to pierce through the darkness and disaster in which they are temporarily struggling. Historically, it is but a short time since we confronted days as dark and as unpromising.

The League wishes to convey to the Soviet its sincere approval of President Wilson's recent message to the Russian people. It is its earnest and heartfelt wish that the Russian people may secure liberty for all, through law, and establish the sovereignty of the entire people, without distinction

of race, nation or creed, excluding none, proscribing none, and giving to all equal rights of citizenship.

James Gibbons, Cardinal.

Frank Mason North, D.D., President Federal Council, Churches of Christ in America.

Theodore N. Vall, Chairman League for National Unity.

Sammel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor.

Charles S. Barrett, President Farmers' Educational & Co-Operative Union of America.

George Pope, President National Association of Manufacturers.

V. Everit Macy, President, The National Civic Federation.

Alfred E. Marling, Chairman International Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s.

P. H. Callahan, Chairman Committee on War Activities, Knights of Columbus.

George Sharton Pepper, Chairman National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies.

Walter George Smith, President American Bar Association.

Carrie Chapman Catt, President National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Frank Morrison, Secretary American Federation of Labor.

Mary C. C. Bradford, President National Education Association.

Mrs. Philip North Moore, President National Council of Women.

Mrs. James Wadsworth, Jr., President National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Cyrus Adler, Acting President Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Free Synagogue.

Charles H. Mayo, M.D., President American Medical Association.

William Jay Schieffelin, Executive Committee, Friends of Russian Freedom.

Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey.

Otto H. Kahn, Treasurer League for National Unity.

James M. Beck, lawyer and publicist.

Talcott Williams, Director School of Journalism, Columbia University.

William English Walling, economist and author.

Ralph M. Easley, Chairman Executive Council, the National Civic Federation.

John H. Finley, New York State Commissioner of Education.

THE WEEK'S DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIA.

The All-Russian Congress of Soviets, called to pass on the German peace treaty, postponed its formal opening from March 12, the date originally set, to Thursday the 14th inst., but on that day accepted the German peace terms by the overwhelming vote of 453 to 30. President Wilson took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the assembling of the Congress to send to the Russian people a message of sympathy and encouragement. We give the message in full elsewhere. Though Russia yields to-day, it is apparently with the full intention of renewing the struggle when she has had time to consolidate the revolution and reorganize her forces. Even Lenin, who has been most insistent on making peace with Germany, is seemingly committed to this idea. Speaking before the Bolshevik party convention at Petrograd on March 7, he is reported to have said that the Russian revolution had to collide with German Imperialism. It was useless, he said, to flourish a cardboard sword before Hindenburg, and without a respite Russia could not provide a new army. He would therefore sign any treaty which would enable them to prepare for a new struggle, and as a preliminary, the reorganization of the railroads and of food supplies, would be essential. A provisional peace now would facilitate the evacuation of Petrograd and save war material indispensable to the future struggle.

Leon Trotzky, it was announced on the 11th, had been dismissed from his post as Foreign Minister in the Bolshevik Government, owing to a quarrel over the German peace terms. Trotzky held that the peace had been extorted by force and that no law recognized promises made under duress as obligatory. Therefore, he is reported to have said, it was Russia's duty to fight, if only guerrilla warfare, and the German treaty should not be ratified. Premier Lenin, on the other hand, held that the treaty must be ratified, and carried out, on the theory that disastrous treaties do not necessarily annihilate nations, as Prussia had proved several times.

Another feature of the news from Russia this week was the occupation of Odessa by German troops, announced from Berlin on the 13th inst. The significance of this move can as yet only be surmised; its possibilities are boundless. On the surface, it seems to confirm the suspicion that the Ukrainian Government, set up by force of German arms, is to be a pliant instrument in Germany's schemes for expansion. The peace treaty recently forced upon helpless Rumania specifically provided that Rumania was to aid the transport of German troops to Odessa. This, taken in connection with the handing over to Turkey of Russia's Caucasian provinces, and the boastful announcement of the semi-official Wolff, Bureau on the 8th inst. that "we have acquired a direct free route, via Russia, to Persia and Afghanistan," would seem to indicate that Germany has embarked upon a stupendous campaign of conquest in the east. Odessa, besides being the chief outlet for Central and Southern Russia, is connected by

way of Lemberg in Galicia with the German and Austrian railway systems. By way of the Black Sea communication is open to Batoum, where connection is made with the Trans-Caucasian Railway and so with the Caspian Sea. Some 600 miles southeast of Odessa, across the Black Sea, lies the Turkish port of Trebizond, whence caravan routes lead into Persia, and through Persia to Afghanistan and India. Besides being an important commercial city, Odessa has important manufactures.

The fate of the Russian Black Sea fleet, whose base was at Odessa, has not yet been announced. The Russian naval vessels at Helsingfors, in Finland, are reported to have been practically abandoned by their crews, only small guards being left on board.

There have been no further developments in regard to the proposed Japanese intervention in Siberia. Japan has evidently been awaiting the decision of the Moscow Congress of Soviets in regard to the German peace treaty. Associated Press dispatches from Washington yesterday (the 15th) stated that the opinion prevailed there that Japan would carry out her intentions in regard to Siberia if the Moscow Congress accepted the German peace terms. The United States has refused to approve Japan's proposed action, but apparently has not formally objected. The attitude of the other Allied countries is more favorable, if one can judge from the utterances of prominent public men. Lord Robert Cecil has openly advocated Japanese intervention, and Foreign Secretary Arthur Balfour, speaking in the House of Commons on Thursday, on the situation in the East, expressed perfect confidence in Japan's absolute loyalty in carrying out any decision that might be reached, and declared that in this question he had drawn no distinction between Japan and the other Allies.

The advance of Gen. Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevik forces in Siberia, has been checked, and he has been forced to retreat to the Manchurian border. The Chinese authorities warned the pursuing Bolshevik troops that any invasion of Chinese territory would be considered an act of war. Officials of the Allies at Harbin are said to agree that the situation in Siberia is growing worse. Every plan proposed for the amelioration of conditions meets with opposition or apathy, they say, while 50% of the railway workmen in Manchuria are Bolshevik in affiliation, whereas a month ago the percentage was insignificant. Reliable observers, according to reports received by the Associated Press correspondent, have found that there is a widespread pro-German propaganda, with speechmaking by Bolshevik orators, among the workmen, with never a word of a pro-Ally nature. The growth of Bolshevism is said by some of the investigators to be due in a measure to fear of the Japanese, with disbelief in the sincerity of American friendship as another factor. They report that statements have been heard among the propagandists that any class of Germans was preferable to the Japanese, and the idea appears illusory to many that the Bolsheviks will oppose German influence.

There have been no further military movements in northern Russia, but the evacuation of Petrograd continues, and the seat of government has been transferred to Moscow. In Finland German troops have been landed near Abo, opposite the Aland Islands, and at once marched inland. Reports from Stockholm on March 10 stated that heavy fighting was still going on between the Finnish White Guard and the Russian Red Guard. The "Afton Tidningen" of Stockholm on March 8 reported that the Finnish Government had asked the German Emperor to appoint Prince Oscar, the fifth son of the Emperor, King of Finland, but there had been no confirmations of this report. A Berlin dispatch received at Copenhagen on the 12th reported that the Courland Diet had also offered the German Emperor the "Dukedom of Courland."

RUMANIA SIGNS PEACE TREATY WITH RUSSIA.

The signing of a peace treaty between Russia and Rumania was announced in a Russian wireless received at London on March 9. Rumania promises to evacuate all of Bessarabia, including Benderi, on the Dniester River, forty miles southeast of Kishiney, within two months. Other provisions of the treaty are said to provide:

The evacuated places are to be occupied permanently by Russian troops. Local authority will be invested in local self-governing bodies. In every town militia will be formed from the inhabitants of that town for defense of the interests of the population.

All Russian prisoners and all those arrested for political reasons will be released.

An international commission, with two Russian and two Rumanian representatives, will be created to take up points of conflict between the countries.

Rumania will have the right to leave detachments in Bessarabia for the defense of Rumanian property and inhabitants residing there.

Relations between Rumania and Russia became strained shortly after the Bolsheviks came into power, and on Jan. 28 diplomatic relations were broken. The defection of Russia from the war left Rumania isolated and eventually forced her into a disastrous peace with the Central Powers. Meanwhile Rumanian troops invaded Bessarabia, inhabited largely by people of Rumanian stock, under the plea that they had been called on to protect their fellow countrymen and suppress disorder. There has been some heavy fighting between Russian and Rumanian troops, and at one time the Bolshevik authorities issued an order to arrest King Ferdinand of Rumania. The preliminary treaty between Rumania and the Central Powers recently signed provides that Rumania shall "support with all its strength" the transport of German troops through Rumania to Odessa.

According to diplomatic documents printed in Russian papers, Austria and Germany as early as August 3 1914, demanded that Rumania should declare war on Russia, guaranteeing her against attack by Bulgaria and offering her Bessarabia and the Timok Valley. Learning of this, Sergius Sazonoff (then Russian Foreign Minister) suggested that Rumania should observe a benevolent neutrality, and in return offered her those portions of Austro-German territory with Rumanian populations which she could occupy when she thought fit.

AMERICAN LABOR URGES RUSSIAN PEOPLE TO RESIST GERMAN AGGRESSION.

The American Alliance of Labor and Democracy, through Samuel Gompers, its Chairman, on Mar. 1 sent a message to the Russian people urging them to resist the German invasion and pledging the fullest support of the American people for the defense of Russian land and liberty. The proposed message was submitted by telegraph to the members of the executive committee of the Alliance and received their unanimous endorsement. It was forwarded to Petrograd, and from there will be distributed as widely as possible in Russia. The message warned the Russian people that the object of the German autocracy was the destruction of their country, and declared that the American people would back them to the limit, in an effort to throw off the threatened German yoke. The message read as follows:

Prussian militarism and brutality menace free Russia now as never before. Just as it would despoil all free countries, so now the German military machine is sweeping on, despoiling vast sweeps of Russian territory. The clear object of Germany is the destruction of Russian freedom and the annexation of a great area of Russian territory.

German autocracy is the great, unscrupulous enemy of all free peoples. Democracy cannot live anywhere unless this autocracy is crushed. Democracy everywhere must sweep back the German tyrants in defeat.

The American people understand the German plan. They have pledged everything they possess to defeat it for freedom's sake. With all other free people they have been shocked, but not surprised, at the duplicity of Germany in its dealings with Russia. Now that the German mask is off entirely and the German armies are marching over Russian soil to conquer and hold, the free people of America send a message of encouragement to the free Russians. We say, rally to the struggle against autocracy. Only armed force can meet the German hordes. The working people of America are with you and with all free peoples in the common struggle for freedom and its boundless opportunities. Hold the line. Rise in all your might and strike for your homes, your lives, your liberties. The democracies of the world, determined to maintain freedom, cannot be beaten if they stand firmly together.

We, the working people of America, call across the world to you to pledge again our whole strength in the common struggle for humanity. Stand with us to the end for the right of all peoples to be free. Stand with us to win this war against enslaving and debasing autocracy. We send you cheer and our pledge of high resolve and fixed purpose. Let the free peoples of the world stand shoulder to shoulder for the defeat of militarism, autocracy and the enslaving of the human race.

Adopted by Executive Council, American Alliance for Labor and Democracy.
(Signed) SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.

The sending of the above message is said to have been facilitated by the Government's Committee on Publicity.

Germany's renewed aggression against Russia and undisguised aims of conquest have brought about a pronounced revulsion of sentiment among pacifist and radical elements in this country. Congressman Meyer London, who as the sole Socialist in Congress voted against the declaration of war and the voting of supply bills, on Mar. 3, in an address in this city, made the statement that war to the end against German autocracy was the only way to bring about permanent peace and disarmament. As to the methods of the Bolshevik leaders, he said:

I don't agree with Trotsky and never did, and, what is more to the point, I always have had the courage to say so. His international aims may be sound, but he did not take into consideration the stupidity of the people, the masses, those who will do anything if you give them time-and-a-half and overtime.

At a convention in this city on Mar. 3, the Jewish Socialist Federation adopted a memorandum addressed to "the Socialists of America," condemning in unmeasured terms the attitude of the Socialist Party toward the war and calling for loyal support of President Wilson's war policies. On Feb. 27 the People's Council, a radical pacifist organization, of which Scott Nearing, one of the most active leaders of anti-war propaganda, is Chairman and Prof. David Starr Jordan, a member, joined with various Socialist and Russian organizations in sending a message to Leon Trotsky and the other Bolshevik leaders urging them to resist the German invasion. On March 11 the United Hebrew Trades, a trade union organization of about 300,000 members, largely Socialists, voted to change their former attitude and to favor a vigorous prosecution of the war. They have also volunteered to aid in the next Liberty Loan campaign.

INCOME TAX AND STOCK EXCHANGE SEATS.

A decision of the Treasury Department relative to the taxability under the Income Tax Law of Stock Exchange memberships was made public by William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York, on the 14th inst. as follows:

1. A taxpayer doing a strict commission business without invested capital, either owned or borrowed, is taxable at the 8% rate under Section 209. But if he buys and sells in his own right in addition, or uses a substantial amount of invested capital in his business, he will be taxable at the graduated rates prescribed in Section 201.

2. A taxpayer doing business with invested capital may include the cost of a seat on a stock or other Exchange among other admissible assets in determining the invested capital, but a broker owning a seat on an exchange and employing no invested capital in his business will not, merely because of his ownership of such seat, be subject to the graduated rates prescribed in Section 201. Such a taxpayer will be subject to the 8% rate prescribed by Section 209.

3. A taxpayer engaged in business which customarily requires the use of a substantial amount of invested capital will be taxable at the graduated rates prescribed by Section 201, although the greater part of the capital so employed represents borrowed money, whether secured by collateral or not. The mere fact that most of the capital is borrowed will not of itself bring the business under the provisions of Section 209. But in such cases the taxpayer may be entitled under proper showing to assessment under the provisions of Section 210, Article 52, of Regulations No. 41.

On March 2 Collector Edwards made the following statement respecting the tax as applied to Stock Exchange seats:

I have been requested many times to answer the question as to whether or not a seat on the Stock Exchange is invested capital. This has been answered to the extent that the taxpayer has been advised that the Government recognizes anything as invested capital which has money invested therein, the income from which is subject to the excess profits tax. This is a general rule which is being followed by the Government, but is subject to certain exceptions, the details of which are not important at this time.

This question has been definitely answered to the extent of saying that a taxpayer doing business with invested capital may include the cost of a seat on a stock or other exchange among other admissible assets in determining the invested capital of such taxpayer, but a broker who owns a seat on an exchange and at the same time employs no other capital in his business will not merely because of his ownership of such seat, be subject to the graduated rates of taxation prescribed by the law, but such taxpayer will be subject to the 8% rate prescribed by Section 209, which is the taxpayer receiving income from a business in which there is nominal or no capital invested.

Should a taxpayer who owns a seat on the Stock Exchange operate or do business on behalf of his clients or third persons, receiving therefrom a salary, commissions or brokerage, having no money invested in such operations other than his seat on the Exchange, he will not be permitted or required to return such income as from a business in which there is invested capital, but should return it in his income tax return Form 1040 on Line L, as his seat on the Stock Exchange in this particular instance or this particular class of cases would not constitute capital invested, but on the other hand, should such taxpayer be doing business on the Exchange for himself, in which he is buying and selling, paying money for property purchased and selling the same in such a way that he has more than a nominal amount of capital tied up or invested in his business, then, and in such class of cases, he would be permitted and required to include in his capital invested all of such money or other property or assets which he may have invested in such transactions or operations, and also include the cost to him of his seat on the Exchange.

On the question of "nominal" capital Collector Edwards in his statement of the 14th said:

It may be fairly interpreted that nominal capital is capital in very small proportion to the business done and capital which is not necessary for the conduct of the business, or capital merely for the purpose of determining the respective interests in the profits of those entitled thereto. The war excess profits tax law does not state when capital ceases to be nominal and when it becomes actual.

DEDUCTION FROM INCOME TAX OF COMPENSATION PAID EMPLOYEES IN ARMY OR NAVY.

Corporations, partnerships, or individuals paying officers or business employees a portion or all of their salaries and wages during the war period in which they are in the service of the United States may deduct the amount so paid as ordinary and necessary expenses of doing business, under the following regulation of the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

Washington, D. C., March 1 1918.

To Collectors of Internal Revenue and others concerned:

Many corporations, partnerships, and also individuals who are engaged in business continue to pay all or portions of the regular compensation of

officers or employees who have for all or part of the period of the war joined the naval or military forces of the United States or have undertaken services for the Government at Washington or elsewhere at reduced or nominal compensation. The business purpose of the continuance of such compensation, under such circumstances, is to preserve the organization and secure the return after the war of such officers or employees. You are advised that amounts so expended by corporations, partnerships, or individuals engaged in business constitute during the continuance of the war ordinary and necessary expenses of doing business, and are allowable as deductions in computing net income for purposes of the income, war-income, and excess-profits taxes.

DANIEL C. ROPER,
Commissioner.

Approved:
W. G. McADOO,
Secretary.

BOOK NOTICE.

INCOME TAX PROCEDURE. By Robert H. Montgomery, of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery, Accountant, Attorney-at-Law. Edition of 1918. The Ronald Press Co., 23 Vesey Street, New York. Price \$4 00.

In order to bring his book down to date, Mr. Montgomery has revised its pages, making it very comprehensive and an authoritative guide on the subject. A supplement with the latest Treasury rulings has also been issued in conjunction with the present volume. We have to repeat what we said of the 1917 edition, namely, that it is a timely and a useful book. It is not unduly voluminous, and yet is thorough. It evidences painstaking care and a complete understanding of the subject. It deals with many technical questions and yet is wholly non-technical. In style and appearance it is all that could be desired, the paper being good and the type large and clear, and the cover flexible. Incidentally, it may be said that the author out of the fulness of his knowledge presents some valuable criticisms.

BANKING AND LEGISLATIVE NEWS.

Eighteen shares of bank stock were sold at the Stock Exchange this week. No sales of either bank or trust company stocks were made at auction.

Shares. BANK—New York. Low. High. Close. Last previous sale.
18 Commerce, Nat. Bank of. . . . 170 170 170 Mar. 1918— 168

With a view to enlarging its quarters the Chemical National Bank, of this city, on March 13 took title to the building at 84-86 Chambers Street. The property, a five-story structure, adjoins the building occupied by the Chemical National. With the expiration of the present leases on May 1 the bank will take over the newly acquired property, making extensive improvements in it and connecting it with its present banking rooms. It is stated that the property to which title has just been taken had been purchased for the bank by the City Real Estate Co. from the estate of Mathilda W. Bruce in 1910.

At a meeting of the board of the Sherman National Bank of this city held on March 8, W. A. Radford was appointed a Vice-President and William E. Dobbin Assistant Cashier of the institution.

The plans to increase the capital of the American Foreign Banking Corporation from \$2,500,000 to \$3,200,000 were ratified at a meeting of the stockholders yesterday (Mar. 15). The surplus will be increased from \$900,000 to \$1,152,000. This action was taken as the result of the entry into the corporation of sixteen additional banks, bringing the total number of stockholding banks up to twenty-nine.

A consolidation of the People's National Bank and the Alliance Trust & Guaranty Co. of Hackensack, N. J., under the title of the People's Trust & Guaranty Co. of Hackensack, took place on March 15, the merger having been ratified by the stockholders of both institutions on March 11. Under the merger plan the People's National Bank is placed in voluntary liquidation and the capital of the Alliance Trust & Guaranty Co. is increased from \$100,000 to \$500,000. The People's National had a capital of \$150,000. Courtlandt Linkroum was President of both institutions. Both institutions were members of the Federal Reserve System.

William T. Van Atten, hitherto head of the Credit Department of the New York State National Bank at Albany, was on March 7 elected Assistant Cashier of the institution. George A. White, Cashier, and for the past twenty-five years connected with the bank, was made a director to succeed William T. Mayer, deceased, and George W. Van

Slyke was also elected a director to take the place of Andrew Thompson, resigned.

The Hanover Trust Co., of Boston, has been granted permission by the Board of Banking Incorporation to open a branch office at 132 Hanover Street. The head office of the company will be in the Journal Building at Washington and Water Streets. The Hanover Trust has a capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$93,019.

Garret Schenek has been elected a director of the International Trust Co. of Boston.

The stockholders of the National City Bank, of Cleveland, have been asked to give their consent to the doubling, two years hence, of the capital stock of the institution, raising it from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. In the first half of 1917 the National City increased its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The bank now has deposits of \$7,740,795 and surplus and undivided profits of \$669,377. It is understood that if the new stock is issued it will be offered to the stockholders. Charles A. Paine is President of the National City.

Charles H. Adams, has been elected Assistant Treasurer of the Union Trust Company of Detroit. For the past two years Mr. Adams has been related to the outside investment business of the company. Prior to that he was for nine years connected with the State Banking Department as Bank Examiner.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the German Savings Institution of St. Louis, will be held on March 18 to vote on the question of changing the name to the Liberty Bank of St. Louis.

The stockholders of the German-American Bank, of St. Louis, at a special meeting to be held March 18, will vote on the proposition to change the name of the institution to the St. Louis American Bank.

The Continental Trust Co., of Atlanta, has leased for a period of years the banking room occupied by the Federal Reserve Bank in the Hurt Bldg., and on Aug. 1, when the lease of the present occupant expires, will move into its new quarters. The quarters which the Continental Trust Co. has arranged to occupy were fitted especially for that concern several years ago when, in response to a popular demand, the trust company surrendered its lease in order to permit the Federal Reserve Bank to take up quarters there. The Continental Trust Co. was organized in May 1913, with a capital of \$500,000 and a surplus of \$125,000. Since that time it has paid dividends each year and has increased its surplus to \$212,000. It is understood that the company in addition to acting as fiduciary agent for estates municipalities, counties and corporations, will also engage in banking.

Announcement was made on Feb. 23 of the consolidation of the Fourth National Bank, of Macon, Ga., and the Continental Bank & Trust Co. of that city, under the name of the former institution. The merger, which makes the Fourth National one of the largest banks in the State, was effected on the basis of a premium of \$10 per share (over book value) being paid by the Fourth National Bank for the controlling interest in the Continental Bank & Trust Co. Before the union the Fourth National had a capital of \$300,000, while that of the Continental Bank & Trust Co. was \$250,000. In October 1916 the Fourth National purchased the Citizens National Bank of Macon. The enlarged bank will continue to occupy the Fourth National Bank buildings at Cherry and Third Streets. R. J. Taylor, President of the Continental Bank & Trust Co., has been elected a director of the Fourth National. Mr. Taylor, after forty years of active business life, will, however, retire from administrative duties. W. R. Rogers, a Vice-President of the Continental Bank & Trust, has been elected a Vice-President of the Fourth National, and R. J. Taylor Jr., a son of the retiring President and himself Cashier of the merged Continental Bank & Trust, has been appointed Assistant Cashier of the enlarged bank. J. B. Riley, N. M. Block, A. W. Smith and B. P. O'Neal, directors of the Continental Bank & Trust Co., have been added to the directorate of the Fourth National. The Fourth National Bank has an earned surplus of \$400,000 and deposits of \$13,000,000, including the deposits after taking over the Continental Bank & Trust Co.

The forty-third annual report of the Standard Bank of Canada (head office Toronto) for the fiscal year ending Jan. 31 1918, presented at the annual meeting on Feb. 27 by C. H. Easson, General Manager, shows net earnings for the year (after providing for management expenses, interest, &c.) of \$649,546 44, against \$580,230 the previous year. This sum, together with the balance of last year (\$153,593) and \$120,047 for premiums on new stock issued, made the total sum available \$923,187. Out of this sum dividends amounting to \$442,782 (13% per annum) were paid; \$20,000 was donated to Officers' Pension Fund; \$31,250 to patriotic funds; \$33,891 was appropriated for war tax on bank note circulation; \$120,047 was transferred to Reserve Fund from premium on new stock and \$100,000 reserved for estimated depreciation in securities, leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$175,215. The report shows total assets for the year of \$73,990,907. Savings deposits (including interest accrued to date) amounted to \$40,301,688, which is an increase of over \$5,000,000 for the year. Two branches and two sub-branches of the bank were opened during the year and one branch and one sub-branch closed. W. F. Cowan is President of the Standard Bank of Canada, W. Francis, K. C., Vice-President, and C. H. Easson, General Manager. Mr. Easson, formerly of the Bank of Nova Scotia, succeeded George P. Scholfield as General Manager on the death of the latter in March 1917.

Announcement that the Royal Bank of Canada (head office, Montreal) had completed arrangements for the purchase of the Northern Crown Bank, with head offices at Winnipeg was made yesterday. The price is said to be about \$200 a share. Payment will be made partly in stock of the Royal Bank and in cash. The Royal Bank has a capital of \$25,000,000 of which \$12,911,700 is subscribed and paid up, a reserve of \$13,417,700 and undivided profits of \$852,346. The capitalization of the Northern Crown Bank authorized is \$6,000,000, with \$1,431,200 subscribed and \$1,429,447 paid up. The par value of the shares is \$100. The shares paid dividends at the rate of 5%. The reserve fund is \$715,600. The Northern Crown Bank has demand deposits of \$9,099,663 and notice deposits of \$11,017,484. Its assets are \$27,251,000. The Royal Bank has deposits of approximately \$240,000,000.

L. H. Seale, formerly of the Montreal branch of the Dominion Bank, has been made head of the foreign exchange department of W. R. Grace & Co.'s bank in New York. Mr. Seale resigned the assistant managership of the Montreal branch of the Dominion Bank to take up the New York post, being succeeded by C. S. Howard, formerly of the head office of the Dominion Bank, Toronto.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of February 7, 1918:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a trifling decrease of £7,035 as compared with last week's return.

The total gold output from the territory now covered by the Union of South Africa, from 1868 to the end of 1916, is returned officially as 2512,962,764. The Transvaal output for 1917 was £38,323,921. Hence the amount produced in the present Union territory up to the end of 1917 may be taken as about 2553,300,000.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has been again heavy, though the price remained at 43½d. until yesterday, when a fall of ½d. was recorded.

A fair amount of supplies has been obtainable, and each day demand has been forthcoming sufficient to absorb what was offered without difficulty. Local speculation continues to influence the China exchange, and rates have hardened in consequence.

The Indian Currency returns given below show an increase (the first since October 31st last) in the holding of silver.

(In lacs of rupees) —	Jan. 15.	Jan. 22.	Jan. 31.
Notes in circulation	1,05.52	1,04.11	1,04.82
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	16.26	14.86	15.10
Gold coin and bullion in India	26.73	26.73	27.20
Gold out of India	1.05	1.04	1.04

The subsidiary coinage minted by the United States of America during the fiscal year ending June 30th 1917 amounted to \$18,263,600, of which \$8,627,860 was received from old pieces, leaving \$9,635,740 to provide which rather under 7,000,000 fine ounces were required.

The stock in Bombay consisted of 3,400 bars on the 15th of January last, since when no fresh news has been received.

Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 4	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Feb. 7	Average
43½d. cash	43½d. "	43½d. "	43½d. "	43d. "	43d. "	43.166
Bank rate	Bank rate	Bank rate	Bank rate	Bank rate	Bank rate	5%
Bar gold per oz. standard	Bar gold per oz. standard	Bar gold per oz. standard	Bar gold per oz. standard	Bar gold per oz. standard	Bar gold per oz. standard	77s. 9d.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery. The quotation to-day for cash delivery is ½d. below that fixed a week ago.

We have also received this week the circular written under date of February 14, 1918:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £347,785, as compared with last week's return. A comparison of the metallic reserves held about five months ago by the Indian Treasury against the note circulation with those in the latest return present special interest in view of the desire expressed in Indian circles during recent years for a substantial stock of gold to be retained in India as a part of the reserve against notes. The figures appended below (in lacs of rupees) reveal that such a stock has accumulated rapidly during this comparatively short period. The gold held in India on the 7th inst was more than double that held there on Aug. 31 last—that is to say, £18,370,000, as against £8,080,000. Further, the size of the total gold holdings (within and outside India) and that of the silver holding have practically exchanged places.

	Note Circulation.	Gold.	Silver.
August 31 1917	10,515	Within 1,212 Outside 255	2,900
February 7 1918	10,484	Within 1,467 Outside 105	1,476
		2,860	

The amount of silver in the reserve has been reduced to a lower figure than any recorded since May 7 last (then lowest record since Nov. 18 1913, when, by the way, the note issue was only 6,475 lacs), whilst the amount of gold reserve is higher than any registered since May 18 1914.

SILVER.

The tone of the market has continued to be easy. The price shed ¼d. on the 9th and also on the 13th inst. The price of silver in New York has been also retrograde. Owing to the Chinese New Year festivities, which commenced on the 11th inst., there is an absence of news from that quarter.

(In Lacs of Rupees.)	Jan. 22.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.
Notes in circulation	1,04.11	1,04.82	1,04.84
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	14.86	15.10	14.75
Gold coin and bullion in India	26.73	27.20	27.55
Gold out of India	1.04	1.04	1.05

The stock in Bombay on Feb. 8 consisted of 3,200 bars, as compared with 3,400 bars on Jan. 15. The stock in Shanghai on Feb. 9 consisted of about 28,900,000 ounces in sycee and \$13,000,000, as compared with about 28,200,000 ounces in sycee and \$12,900,000 on the 2d inst.

Feb. 9	42½d. cash	Feb. 14	42¾d. cash
Feb. 11	42¾d. "	Feb. 15	42¾d. "
Feb. 12	42¾d. "	Average	42.8125d. "
Feb. 13	42¾d. "	Bank rate	5%

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

We have also received this week the circular written under date of February 21 1918:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows a decrease of £394,855, as compared with last week's return.

The territory of Chosen, now being developed by Japan, is considered to be very rich in various minerals. The value of the gold mined and exported each year has risen from Yens 9,416,235 in 1912 to Yens 15,983,986 in 1916—a total increase of 70%. So substantial an advance indicates that the production from this hitherto little exploited country may become eventually a considerable factor in the world's gold production.

SILVER.

The market has continued dull and a slight further fall has taken place in the price.

The Shanghai exchange is disposed to be steady.

Information has been received from Washington that the United States will furnish Mexico with £1,000,000 gold before April, and that, as a set-off, Mexico will remove the restrictions that it has imposed upon the export of silver. In this case supplies are likely to become more plentiful as the year advances.

The Indian currency returns, given below, show a further decrease in the holding of silver. The total is the lowest since Nov. 11 1913. It is stated officially that not more than 5% of the total note issue on Feb. 15 was represented by notes below the denomination of five rupees.

(In lacs of rupees) —	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 15.
Notes in circulation	1,04.82	1,04.84	1,03.91
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	15.10	14.76	13.45
Gold coin and bullion in India	27.20	27.55	28.31
Gold out of India	1.04	1.05	67

The stock in Bombay on Feb. 8 consisted of 3,200 bars. No fresh news has come to hand.

The stock in Shanghai on Feb. 16 consisted of about 28,900,000 ounces in sycee and 13,000,000 dollars, the same as was reported to be held on the 9th inst.

Quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:

Feb. 15	42¾d. cash	Bank rate	5%
" 16	42¾d. "	Bar gold per oz. standard	77s. 9d.
" 18	42¾d. "		
" 19	42¾d. "		
" 20	42¾d. "		
" 21	42¾d. "		
Average	42.645d.		

No quotation fixed for forward delivery.

The quotation to-day for cash delivery is ½d. below that fixed a week ago.

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, Mar. 9.	Mar. 11.	Mar. 12.	Mar. 13.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 15.
Week ending March 15.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Silver, per oz.	d. 42¾	42¾	43	43	43
Consols, 2½ per cents.	Holiday	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
British, 5 per cents.	"	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
British, 4½ per cents.	"	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
French Renten (in Paris)	fr.				
French War Loan (in Paris)	fr.				

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been:

Silver in N. Y., per oz.	cts. 85½	86	86½	86½	86½
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TRADE AND TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS.

UNFILLED ORDERS OF STEEL CORPORATION.—The United States Steel Corporation on Saturday, March 9, issued its regular monthly statement showing unfilled orders on the books of the subsidiary corporations as of Feb. 28 last. The amount is reported as 9,288,453 tons, a decrease of 189,400 tons as compared with the amount on hand at the

end of the previous month and of 2,288,244 tons as compared with the unfilled tonnage at the close of business for the same period last year. Contrasted with the maximum of unfilled orders which was reached April 30 last, when an aggregate of 12,183,083 tons was attained, the current figures show a decrease of 2,894,630 tons. A still further shrinkage in unfilled orders may be looked for, it is thought, at the end of the present month because of the fact that changes in the price schedule will be made by the Government on March 31 (the expiration of the term of the present prices), and domestic buyers are not inclined to make long-term commitments on the eve of such changes.

In the following we give the comparisons with the previous months:

	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Feb. 28 1918	9,288,453	July 31 1915	4,932,840
Jan. 31 1918	9,477,853	June 30 1915	4,978,196
Dec. 31 1917	9,381,731	May 31 1915	4,254,598
Nov. 30 1917	8,997,106	April 30 1915	4,162,244
Oct. 31 1917	9,009,675	Mar. 31 1915	4,255,749
Sept. 30 1917	9,833,477	Feb. 28 1915	4,345,371
Aug. 31 1917	10,407,940	Jan. 31 1915	4,248,671
July 31 1917	10,844,164	Dec. 31 1914	3,836,643
June 30 1917	11,383,287	Nov. 30 1914	3,324,692
May 31 1917	11,886,591	Oct. 31 1914	3,461,097
April 30 1917	12,183,083	Sept. 30 1914	3,787,667
Mar. 31 1917	11,711,614	Aug. 31 1914	4,233,831
Feb. 28 1917	11,576,697	July 31 1914	4,158,589
Jan. 31 1917	11,474,054	June 30 1914	4,032,357
Dec. 31 1916	11,547,286	May 31 1914	3,998,190
Nov. 30 1916	11,068,542	April 30 1914	4,277,908
Oct. 31 1916	10,015,200	Mar. 31 1914	4,059,825
Sept. 30 1916	9,522,584	Feb. 28 1914	4,026,440
Aug. 31 1916	9,666,357	Jan. 31 1914	4,613,680
July 31 1916	9,569,592	Dec. 31 1913	4,282,108
June 30 1916	9,640,468	Nov. 30 1913	4,396,347
May 31 1916	9,487,798	Oct. 31 1913	4,315,797
April 30 1916	9,824,551	Sept. 30 1913	4,003,785
Mar. 31 1916	9,331,001	Aug. 31 1913	5,225,468
Feb. 29 1916	8,565,966	July 31 1913	5,399,256
Jan. 31 1916	7,922,707	June 30 1913	5,807,317
Dec. 31 1915	7,806,220	May 31 1913	6,324,322
Nov. 30 1915	7,189,480	April 30 1913	6,978,762
Oct. 31 1915	6,165,652	Mar. 31 1913	7,468,956
Sept. 30 1915	5,317,618	Feb. 28 1913	7,556,714
Aug. 31 1915	4,908,465	Jan. 31 1913	7,827,368

ANTHRACITE COAL SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of anthracite coal in February, as reported to the Anthracite Bureau of Information at Philadelphia, Pa., aggregated 5,812,082 tons against 5,178,432 tons for the corresponding month last year, an increase of 633,650 tons. The current shipments also show an increase of 174,699 tons over those of last month. Due to the fact that the supply of labor is 15% below normal, the February total could never have been attained, says the Bureau, had it not been for the fullest co-operation of the mine workers. The shipments for the first eleven months of the coal year (which began April 1 1917) amounted to 70,475,538 tons, an increase of 9,688,024 tons over the total for the same period in 1916-17.

The shipments by the various carriers in February 1918 and 1917 and for the respective coal years to March 1 were as follows:

Road	February		11 Mos. to Mar. 1—	
	1918.	1917.	1917-18.	1916-17.
Philadelphia & Reading	1,107,982	966,725	13,450,145	11,541,178
Lehigh Valley	1,042,794	909,704	12,806,850	10,984,270
Jersey Central	633,557	539,923	7,598,736	6,485,736
Delaware & Western	917,520	911,028	11,372,936	9,776,614
Delaware & Hudson	600,709	482,638	7,892,560	6,518,233
Pennsylvania	459,271	428,230	5,123,595	5,001,516
Erie	611,210	637,325	7,975,611	6,970,053
New York Ontario & Western	177,047	143,711	1,885,556	1,739,442
Lehigh & New England	173,882	172,978	2,320,820	1,800,672
Total	5,812,082	5,178,432	70,475,538	60,787,614

* After deducting (to avoid duplication) tonnage delivered to the Central R.R. of New Jersey by the Lehigh & New England R.R. and included as part of the tonnage of the latter. This amounted to 12,393 tons in Feb. 1918 as against 32,966 tons in Feb. 1917 and to 1,349,732 tons for the first 11 mos. of the 1917-18 coal year as against 674,807 tons for the same period in the preceding year.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW YORK—MONTHLY STATEMENT.—In addition to the other tables given in this department, made up from weekly returns, we give the following figures for the full months, also issued by our New York Custom House.

Month.	Merchandise Movement at New York.				Customs Receipts at New York.	
	Imports.		Exports.		1917-18.	1916-17.
	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.
July	\$ 95,715,123	\$ 95,614,439	\$ 210,181,903	\$ 243,808,629	\$ 1,190,794	\$ 1,131,426
August	129,231,660	107,920,942	178,614,360	273,827,773	10,584,750	12,392,700
September	99,805,185	80,486,311	242,132,050	265,387,737	9,460,365	11,579,206
October	91,319,486	85,833,225	219,908,712	238,474,910	9,548,029	13,487,180
November	89,530,607	87,639,437	270,128,789	300,620,136	8,733,214	12,878,595
December	91,511,471	102,935,538	209,467,362	228,173,541	7,142,265	12,106,341
January	88,164,970	128,344,230	243,203,724	303,906,326	7,458,551	13,494,316
Total	678,276,502	688,824,176	1,878,636,939	1,783,999,251	64,156,068	87,312,864

Imports and exports of gold and silver for the 7 months:

Month.	Gold Movement at New York.				Silver—New York.	
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1917-18.
July	\$ 904,838	\$ 17,881,388	\$ 19,179,282	\$ 8,096,907	\$ 815,489	\$ 1,240,644
August	1,245,038	1,432,146	12,337,552	5,759,159	1,734,701	1,544,214
September	980,809	11,773,504	11,331,810	2,651,454	925,958	1,200,901
October	1,225,028	1,514,663	7,484,407	1,311,114	886,834	1,278,577
November	1,090,730	1,197,787	3,422,712	11,244,653	1,677,189	1,195,181
December	908,575	1,258,973	1,187,606	18,318,717	910,205	1,110,789
January	1,070,279	1,930,781	657,940	10,494,074	1,409,524	2,746,717
Total	7,425,097	36,989,242	55,601,319	57,876,083	8,357,900	10,316,565

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

APPLICATIONS FOR CHARTER.

For organization of national banks:	Capital
The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Boswell, Okla.	\$25,000
The First National Bank of Spring Mills, Pa.	25,000
The Farmers National Bank of St. Marys, Kan.	25,000
The Marshall County National Bank of Madill, Okla.	50,000
The American National Bank of Eastland, Texas.	30,000
The National Bank of Perryville, Md.	25,000
The Calera National Bank, Calera, Okla.	25,000
The First National Bank of Haviland, Kansas.	25,000
The Anderson National Bank of Carlyville, Ill.	100,000
The First National Bank of Picher, Okla.	50,000
The First National Bank of St. Helens, Oregon.	25,000
For conversion of State banks:	Capital
The National Bank of Mansfield, Ark. (Conversion of The Bank of Mansfield)	50,000
The First National Bank, Montgomery, Minn. (Conversion of the First State Bank of Montgomery)	25,000
The First National Bank of Jordan, Minn. (Conversion of the State Bank of Jordan)	25,000
Total	\$505,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:	Capital
The First National Bank of Vero, Fla.	\$25,000
The First National Bank of Quapaw, Okla.	25,000
The Farmers National Bank of Fallett, Texas.	25,000
The Tucson National Bank, Tucson, Arizona.	100,000
Conversion of State banks:	Capital
The First National Bank of Manning, S. C. (Conversion of The Peoples Bank of Manning)	25,000
Total	\$200,000

INCREASES OF CAPITAL APPROVED.

Organization	Amount
The First National Bank of Holland, Texas. Capital increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.	\$25,000
The First National Bank of Visalia, Cal. Capital increased from \$150,000 to \$200,000.	50,000
The First National Bank of Stronghurst, Ill. Capital increased from \$35,000 to \$50,000.	15,000
The First National Bank of Morganton, N. C. Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$55,000.	20,000
The Bartlesville National Bank, Bartlesville, Okla. Capital increased from \$150,000 to \$200,000.	50,000
The Culpeper National Bank, Culpeper, Va. Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.	50,000
The First National Bank of Honaker, Va. Capital increased from \$25,000 to \$35,000.	10,000
The First National Bank of Southern Maryland of Upper Marlboro, Md. Capital increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000.	25,000
The First National Bank of Hugo, Oklahoma. Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000.	25,000
The First National Bank of Santa Paula, California. Capital increased from \$75,000 to \$150,000.	75,000
The First National Bank of Woonsocket, South Dakota. Capital increased from \$35,000 to \$50,000.	15,000
The First National Bank of Dalton, Georgia. Capital increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.	50,000
Total	\$410,000

CHARTERS EXTENDED.

The Northampton National Bank of Easton, Pa. Charter extended until close of business March 7 1938.

CHARTERS RE-EXTENDED.

The National Bank of Smyrna, Delaware. Charter re-extended until close of business Mar. 13 1938.
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LIQUIDATIONS.

The First National Bank of Bradford, Pa. Capital \$300,000. Liquidating Agent: E. E. Lindemuth, Bradford. To be taken over by a State bank.
The Peoples National Bank of Hackensack, N. J. Capital \$150,000. Liquidating agent: Courtlandt Linkroom, Hackensack. Consolidated with the Alliance Trust & Guaranty Company of Hackensack.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Mar. 7 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week in 1917, show an increase in the aggregate of 10.9%.

Clearings at—	Week ending March 7.				
	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
Canada	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Montreal	74,798,454	75,539,499	+ 1.8	58,180,288	48,026,738
Toronto	61,917,233	53,220,675	+ 16.3	42,092,332	37,927,679
Windsor	44,845,382	37,701,116	+ 18.8	30,013,242	24,216,611
Vancouver	9,039,130	6,636,790	+ 38.8	6,323,223	4,453,871
Ottawa	6,503,530	5,287,511	+ 23.0	4,190,949	4,705,939
Quebec	4,591,871	3,987,382	+ 15.2	3,077,635	2,586,873
Halifax	3,790,261	2,336,603	+ 62.2	1,927,373	1,708,511
Hamilton	4,874,536	4,209,151	+ 16.0	2,395,242	2,246,348
St. John	3,506,580	3,232,222	+ 7.9	1,675,824	1,500,732
Louis	2,732,431	2,391,379	+ 13.8	1,885,051	1,524,627
Calgary	6,738,214	2,338,492	+ 28.5	3,297,690	3,821,279
Victoria	1,758,260	1,529,104	+ 18.3	1,026,601	1,437,864
Edmonton	3,483,857	2,469,402	+ 41.1	2,155,210	2,082,703
Regina	2,923,597	2,654,423	+ 10.1	1,643,822	1,325,655
Brandon	445,000	403,704	+ 10.2	470,373	384,468
Lethbridge	710,371	610,811	+ 16.4	389,274	282,535
Saskatoon	1,697,642	1,459,619	+ 16.1	974,292	791,736
Brantford	1,179,567	337,410	+ 40.0	375,638	327,432
Moose Jav.	1,198,145	944,910	+ 26.9	342,283	714,479
Fort William	791,959	502,839	+ 57.5	418,556	400,418
New Westminster	400,087	267,867	+ 45.6	204,877	258,089
Medicine Hat	454,323	436,115	+ 4.2	335,007	194,777
Peterborough	747,191	707,247	+ 5.7	474,411	375,935
Sherbrooke	889,472	673,117	+ 32.1	387,511	-----
Kitchener	620,547	651,214	- 4.7	-----	-----
Prince Albert	249,239	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Canada	239,528,671	216,050,211	+ 10.9	166,249,817	130,871,319

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.	Shares, Stocks.	Per cent.
215 Maryland State Fair, Inc.	230	500 New Utah-Bingham Mfg. last asst. 5c. per share unpaid.	\$100
50 Westchester Racing Assn.	30	75 Federal Co., Inc., pt., \$1 ea.	lot
250 Lawyers Title & Trust.	97 1/2	75 Wilkes-Barre Realty.	\$50 lot
100 Derwent Realty Corp.	\$10,500 lot	20 United Gas & Elec. Corp. (Conn.), 1st pref.	41
10 Central Trust.	725		
24 Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance.	375 1/2		
6 Metropolitan Bank.	189		
200 Colum. Knicker Trust bene-ficial certificates.	Trust bene-		
1,000 Mogul Mining.	\$205 lot		
150 New Utah-Bingham Mfg. last asst. 5c. per share unpaid.	\$15 lot		
		35,000 Tennessee Ry. 1st 5 1/2% Sept. 1911 coup. on Cls. of deposit.	\$9,000
		\$15,000 New River Coal & Coke Co. note, dated 1910.	lot

By Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Table listing shares and stocks for various companies like National Shawmut Bank, Actinon Mills, etc.

Table listing shares and stocks for various companies like Chicopee Nat. Bank, Bigelow Hartford Carpet, etc.

By Messrs. Millett, Roe & Hagen, Boston:

Table listing shares and stocks for various companies like Continental Mills, U. S. Worested, etc.

Table listing shares and stocks for various companies like Gray & Davis, Inc., Boston Wharf, etc.

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Table listing shares and stocks for various companies like Delaware RR., Philadelphia National Bank, etc.

Table listing shares and stocks for various companies like Continental Equit. Tr., Bank of North America, etc.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations. Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists dividends for various companies like Beech Creek, Boston & Albany, etc.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Lists dividends for various companies like Banks, Trust Companies, Miscellaneous, etc.

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
<i>Miscellaneous (Continued)</i>			
Delaware Edison Electric, pref. (qu.) (No. 48)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 21
duPont (E. I.) de Nemours & Co.	1 1/2	Apr. 25	1 Holders of rec. Apr. 10
Debenure stock (quar.)	1 1/2	May 1	1 Holders of rec. Apr. 25
duPont (E. I.) de Nem. Powd., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	May 1	1 Holders of rec. Apr. 25
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	May 1	1 Holders of rec. Apr. 25
Eastern steel, common (quar.)	2 1/2	April 15	1 Holders of rec. April 1
Eastman Kodak Co., common (quar.)	2 1/2	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Feb. 28a
Common (extra)	7 1/2	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Feb. 28a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Feb. 28a
Eastman Kodak, common (quar.)	2 1/2	July 1	1 Holders of rec. May 31
Common (extra)	7 1/2	June 1	1 Holders of rec. Apr. 30
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	1 Holders of rec. May 31
Electrol (Oto) & Bros., Inc., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Elec. Storage Battery, com. & pt. (qu.)	1	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Federal Oil (quar.)	10c	Mar. 20	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
Firestone Tire & Rubber, com. (quar.)	\$1.25	Mar. 20	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Apr. 1a
Galeana-Signal Oil, common (quar.)	3	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Feb. 28
Preferred (quar.)	2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Feb. 28
General Chemical, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 18a
General Electric (quar.)	2	April 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 9a
Goodrich (B. F.) Co., common (quar.)	1	May 15	1 Holders of rec. May 3a
Preferred (quar.)	2 1/2	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22a
Gould Manufacturing, common (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Grassell Chemical, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Common (extra)	1	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Great Lakes Towing, common (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	\$1 1/4	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Great Western Sugar, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 2	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Common (extra)	10	Apr. 2	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 2	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Guantanamo Sugar (quar.)	\$1.25	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 19a
Quint States Steel, common (quar.)	2 1/2	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
First preferred (quar.)	\$1.25	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Second preferred (quar.)	\$1.25	April 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Harbison-Walker Refractor, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 20	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 10a
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Haskell & Barker Car (quar.)	75c	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Heime (Geo. W.) Co., common (quar.)	2 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Hercules Powder, common (quar.)	2	Mar. 25	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Common (extra)	2	Mar. 25	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Homestake Mining (monthly) (No. 523)	50c	Mar. 25	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Imperial Tobacco of Canada ordinary	1 1/2	Mar. 28	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Preferred	3 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Indianapolis Water-Works Secur., pref.	3 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Interlake Steamship (quar.)	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Extra	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
International Banking	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Internat. Harvester of N. J., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	April 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 31
International Salt (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
International Silver, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 18
Jewel Tea, Inc., preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Kayser (Julius) & Co., common (quar.)	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 19a
First and second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	May 1	1 Holders of rec. Apr. 20a
Kaufmann Dept. Stores, Inc., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Kelly-Springfield Tire, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 16a
Kennecott Copper (quar.)	50c	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 8a
Extra	60c	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 8a
Kresge (S. S.), pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Kress (S. H.) & Co., preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
La Belle Iron Works, common (quar.)	1	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 16
Common (extra)	2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 16
Preferred (quar.)	2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 16
La Rose Mines, Ltd.	2c	Apr. 20	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30
Lackawanna Steel, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 20	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 18a
Laurentide Co., Ltd., (quar.)	2 1/2	Apr. 2	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 23
Lehigh Valley Coal Sales (quar.)	\$2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Legett & Myers Tobacco, com. (extra)	4	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Linde Air Products, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Loose-Wiles Biscuit, 1st pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 31	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 23
Lorillard (F.) Co., com. (quar.)	3	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Mackay Companies, com. (qu.) (No. 51)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 9a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 57)	1	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 9a
Magma Copper (quar.)	50c	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 8
Manitowish Lake, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Manhattan Elec. Supply, com. (quar.)	1	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 19a
First and second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 19a
Manhattan Shirt, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Maxwell Motor, Inc., 1st pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
May Descriptive Stores, pref. (quar.)	2 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 2a
Mergenthaler Linotype (quar.) (No. 89)	2 1/2	Apr. 10	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Mexican Petroleum, common (quar.)	7/2	2	Apr. 1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Michigan Copper & Brass	3	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Michigan Light, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Michigan State Telephone, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 25
Middle West Utilities, common (quar.)	50c	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Common (payable in common stock)	1	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Montana Power, com. (quar.) (No. 22)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 12a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 22)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 12a
Montgomery Ward & Co. pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Narragansett Elec. Light (quar.)	\$1.34	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
National Biscuit, com. (quar.) (No. 70)	1 1/2	April 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30a
Nat. Clook & Slat, com. (qu.) (No. 5)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. April 8a
Nat. Enamel & Stamping, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 20	1 Holders of rec. Feb. 28a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 20	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 11a
National Glue, com. & pref. (quar.)	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
National Grocer, common (quar.)	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
National Grocer, common (quar.)	2	July 1	1 Holders of rec. June 19
Preferred	3	July 1	1 Holders of rec. June 19
National Lead, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 2a
Nat. Licorice, pref. (quar.) (No. 63)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30a
National Paper & Type, common (quar.)	2 1/2	Apr. 13	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	2	Apr. 1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30a
National Refining, preferred (quar.)	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 12
National Sugar Refining (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 2	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 12
National Surety (quar.)	3	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Nevada Consol. Copper (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 9
New York Air Brake (quar.) (No. 61)	5	Mar. 22	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 4a
N. Y. Title & Mortgage (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 21
New York Transit (quar.)	4	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 23
Extra	4	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 23
Niagara Falls Power (quar.)	2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30a
North American Co. (quar.) (No. 56)	1 1/2	Mar. 20	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 2a
Nov Scotia Steel & Coal, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30
Preferred (quar.)	2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30
Ohio Oil (quar.)	\$1.25	Mar. 20	1 Holders of rec. Feb. 19
Extra	\$4.75	Mar. 20	1 Holders of rec. Feb. 19
Oklahoma Production & Refining (quar.)	12 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Old Dominion Co. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 29	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22a
Ottawa Car Mfg. (quar.)	1	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Ottawa Light, Heat & Power (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Owens Bottle-Machine, com. (quar.)	75c	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22
Common (extra payable in 24 L.L. 49)	50c	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22
Pacific Tel. & Tel. pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Pan-Amer. Petrol. & Trans., com. (quar.)	\$1.25	Apr. 10	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Penmans, Ltd., common (quar.)	1 1/2	May 15	1 Holders of rec. May 6
Common (extra)	1	May 15	1 Holders of rec. May 6
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	May 1	1 Holders of rec. April 22
Pennsylvania Wat. & Pow. (qu.) (No. 17)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 19

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
<i>Miscellaneous (Continued)</i>			
Peoples Natural Gas & Pipeage (quar.)	50c	Mar. 25	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 18
Pettibone-Mulliken & Co., 1st & 2d pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20a
Phelps-Dodge Corporation (quar.)	2 1/2	Mar. 29	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 19
Extra	5 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 19
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Pittsburgh Coal of Pa., com. (quar.)	4 1/4	April 25	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 10
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 25	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 10
Pittsburgh Coal of N. J., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30
Prairie Oil & Gas (quar.)	3	Apr. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30
Extra	2	Apr. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30
Prairie Pipe Line (quar.)	5	Apr. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30
Extra	1	Apr. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., common	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Quaker Oats, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. April 1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. April 1
Quincy Mining (quar.)	\$2.50	Mar. 25	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 1
Railway Steel-Spring, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 16a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 9a
Ray Consolidated Copper Co. (quar.)	\$1	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 9
Regal Shoe, pref. (quar.) (No. 93)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Reo Motor Car, com. (quar.)	25c	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Republic Iron & Steel, com. (qu.) (No. 6)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. April 22a
Preferred (quar.) (No. 58)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Co., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Common (extra)	2c	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 21
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	2	Mar. 30 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Royal Baking Powder, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Safety Car Heating & Lighting (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 16
St. Joseph Lead (quar.)	150c	Mar. 20	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
St. L. Rocky Mt. & Pac. Co., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 29
Savoy Oil (quar.)	15c	Mar. 25	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Seas-Roebuck & Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Shattuck-Arizona Copper (quar.)	25c	Apr. 20	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30a
Extra	25c	Apr. 20	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30a
Standard Williams of Canada, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Standard Steel & Iron, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 19a
Smart-Woods, Ltd., preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 14
South Penn Oil (quar.)	5	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
South Porto Rico Sugar, com. (quar.)	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	3	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
South West Pennsylvania Pipe Lines	3	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Southwestern Cities Electric, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Standard Motor Construction (quar.)	\$2	May 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 4
Standard Oil Cloth, common (quar.)	1	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Preferred Classes A & B (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Standard Oil (Kentucky) (quar.)	3	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 17 to Apr. 1
Standard Oil (Ohio) (quar.)	3	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 2 to Mar. 20
Extra	1	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 2 to Mar. 20
Standard Screw, common	6	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Standard Carburetor (quar.)	75c	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
Stuba Motor Car (quar.)	\$1.25	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Subway Realty (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Swift & Finch (quar.)	2 1/2	May 1	1 Holders of rec. Apr. 1
Swift & Co. (quar.) (No. 128)	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 9
Texas Company (quar.)	2 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 12a
Thompson-Starrett Co., preferred	4	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 25
Tide Water Oil (quar.)	2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22a
Extra	3	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22a
Tobacco Products Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 19a
Toledo Shipyard Corp. (quar.)	\$1.75	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 17a
Tonopah Belmont Dev. (quar.)	12 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22
Torrington Co., common (quar.)	75c	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22
Common (extra)	25c	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 22
Underwood Typewriter, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
Union Carbide (quar.)	2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 12
Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation	\$1	Apr. 2	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 9
United Drywood, com. (quar.) (No. 5)	1 1/2	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
United Drywood Corp., pref. (quar.)	4 1/4	Apr. 1	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15a
United Fruit (quar.) (No. 75)	2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 20
Standard Ice Improvement (quar.)	\$1	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30
United Paperboard, preferred (quar.)	50c	Apr. 5	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 9
United Shoe Machinery, com. (quar.)	37 1/2	Apr. 6	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 19
Preferred (quar.)	50c	May 1	1 Holders of rec. April 5
United Verde Extension Mining	25c	May 1	1 Holders of rec. April 5
Extra	1 1/2	May 31	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 15
U. S. Gypsum, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30a
U. S. Industrial Alcohol, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 30a
U. S. Steel Corp., common (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 4
Common (extra)	3	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 4
Utah Consolidated Mining (quar.)	50c	Mar. 25	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 13
Utah Copper (quar.)	\$2.50	Mar. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 9a
Utilities Securities, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Mar. 27	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 16
Victor Talking Machine, common (quar.)	5	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 15	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 31
Western Electric, common (quar.)	\$2.50	Apr. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar. 23a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Apr. 30	1 Holders of rec. Mar.

The Federal Reserve Banks.—Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board on March 9:

Credit operations of the Government, notably the placing with the financial institutions of the country of 500 millions of U. S. certificates of indebtedness are reflected to some extent in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly statement showing the condition of the Reserve banks as at the close of business on March 8 1918. Total investments of the banks show a gain for the week of 56.7 millions, of which the larger portion represents an increase in certificates of indebtedness purchased for the accommodation of members, also of bills held by the New York bank. Member bank reserve deposits show an even larger increase, following heavy withdrawals of Government deposits which in most cases were transferred to the credit of depository member banks. Gold reserves show an increase of 10.9 millions, following the issue during the week of over 40 millions net of Federal Reserve notes.

Boston reports a gain of about 19 millions in reserves, due to the liquidation of 14.3 millions of bills, largely acceptances, also to a gain of over 3 millions in net deposits. The New York bank shows a decrease of 5.8 millions in reserves, having increased investments by about 52.2 millions, net deposits by about 35 millions and note circulation by 10.8 millions. Reserves of the Kansas City bank show a decline of 10.6 millions, owing largely to the investment during the week of 9.3 millions net in bills, largely acceptances.

Discounted bills on hand increased 17.8 millions, while acceptances and Government securities show gains of 18.7 millions and 20 millions, respectively. Of the total discounts, 264.5 millions, or over one-half, is composed of members' collateral notes or customers' paper secured by Government war obligations. Total earning assets, 1,097.3 millions, constitute at present 74.5% of the banks' net deposits, as against 72.3% shown the week before.

Payment for Federal Reserve bank stock by newly admitted members accounts for an increase of \$223,000 in paid-in capital, the Boston bank alone reporting an increase of \$92,000 under this head. Federal Reserve Agents report a total of 1,505.2 millions of reserve notes outstanding, an increase of 40.6 millions for the week. Against the total they hold \$96.7 millions of gold and \$13.3 millions of paper. The banks' aggregate reserve note circulation is given as 1,384 millions, all the banks, except Atlanta and Dallas, reporting substantial increases in their note circulation for the week under review.

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 MARCH 8 1918.

	Mar. 8 1918.	Mar. 1 1918.	Feb. 21 1918.	Feb. 15 1918.	Feb. 8 1918.	Feb. 1 1918.	Jan. 26 1918.	Jan. 18 1918.	Mar. 9 1917.
RESOURCES.									
Gold coin and certificates in vault	404,144,000	461,615,000	447,608,000	446,378,000	439,907,000	469,759,000	472,012,000	477,301,000	339,134,000
Gold settlement fund—P. R. Board	354,585,000	357,299,000	375,275,000	386,966,000	304,042,000	393,624,000	358,210,000	383,232,000	205,561,000
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	811,229,000	871,414,000	875,383,000	885,844,000	806,449,000	915,883,000	882,722,000	913,033,000	635,745,000
Gold with Federal Reserve Agent	896,702,000	885,346,000	877,023,000	852,375,000	838,269,000	781,667,000	793,829,000	796,727,000	328,433,000
Gold redemption fund	20,267,000	20,569,000	20,091,000	20,323,000	19,990,000	19,472,000	19,956,000	19,710,000	2,825,000
Total gold reserves	1,728,198,000	1,777,329,000	1,772,497,000	1,758,542,000	1,754,668,000	1,717,022,000	1,726,507,000	1,729,470,000	866,503,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	59,685,000	60,444,000	60,129,000	60,194,000	58,426,000	58,435,000	58,525,000	54,337,000	19,113,000
Total reserves	1,847,883,000	1,837,773,000	1,832,626,000	1,818,736,000	1,813,094,000	1,775,457,000	1,785,032,000	1,784,307,000	885,616,000
Bills discounted—members	520,340,000	502,525,000	509,534,000	501,910,000	525,121,000	606,778,000	627,662,000	603,488,000	18,580,000
Bills bought in open market	317,952,000	299,213,000	296,170,000	287,263,000	280,705,000	289,805,000	273,912,000	237,801,000	168,860,000
Total bills on hand	838,292,000	801,738,000	805,704,000	789,173,000	805,826,000	896,583,000	901,574,000	861,289,000	127,360,000
U. S. Government long-term securities	72,154,000	77,705,000	52,950,000	52,343,000	755,782,000	53,734,000	52,075,000	45,311,000	29,126,000
U. S. Government short-term securities	182,822,000	187,482,000	169,707,000	105,981,000	1170,100,000	78,898,000	176,519,000	122,310,000	19,468,000
All other earning assets	4,064,000	3,080,000	3,436,000	4,486,000	4,423,000	3,865,000	4,902,000	4,224,000	17,987,000
Total earning assets	1,097,332,000	1,040,605,000	1,031,797,000	951,989,000	1,036,131,000	1,033,020,000	1,029,670,000	1,033,737,000	193,641,000
Due from other F. R. banks—net	6,113,000	11,882,000	11,463,000	17,375,000	12,453,000	44,356,000	32,505,000	35,818,000	5,145,000
Uncollected items	337,283,000	369,185,000	299,402,000	337,089,000	272,306,000	321,994,000	323,703,000	381,708,000	130,411,000
Total deductions from gross deposits	343,396,000	381,067,000	310,885,000	374,327,000	284,964,000	366,450,000	356,208,000	417,820,000	133,516,000
5% redemp. fund agmt. 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	701,000	796,000	731,000	582,000	551,000	559,000	201,000	877,000	6,246,000
Total resources	3,289,909,000	3,260,778,000	3,176,454,000	3,146,171,000	3,135,277,000	3,176,023,000	3,169,375,000	3,236,486,000	1,218,857,000
LIABILITIES.									
Capital paid in	73,624,000	73,401,000	73,305,000	73,229,000	72,823,000	72,621,000	72,439,000	71,938,000	56,028,000
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	58,208,000	160,781,000	56,165,000	87,643,000	39,488,000	132,790,000	156,691,000	230,829,000	12,401,000
Due to members—reserve account	1,465,504,000	1,388,020,000	1,459,730,000	1,409,714,000	1,501,301,000	1,478,644,000	1,480,743,000	1,421,563,000	720,488,000
Collection items	210,986,000	218,031,000	199,278,000	228,289,000	167,154,000	191,283,000	194,955,000	221,728,000	162,824,000
Other deposits, incl. for Gov't credits	77,137,000	64,122,000	58,329,000	52,815,000	59,374,000	51,769,000	37,697,000	30,778,000	-----
Total gross deposits	1,815,835,000	1,820,954,000	1,773,492,000	1,777,961,000	1,787,817,000	1,854,486,000	1,849,086,000	1,913,899,000	835,713,000
F. R. notes in actual circulation	1,383,990,000	1,351,091,000	1,314,581,000	1,281,045,000	1,261,784,000	1,236,101,000	1,234,924,000	1,238,797,000	326,612,000
F. R. bank notes in circulation, net lab.	8,000,000	7,999,000	7,999,000	7,999,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000	8,000,000
All other liabilities	7,329,000	6,199,000	5,943,000	4,803,000	4,278,000	3,682,000	3,782,000	2,718,000	594,000
Total liabilities	3,289,909,000	3,260,778,000	3,176,454,000	3,146,171,000	3,135,277,000	3,176,023,000	3,169,375,000	3,236,486,000	1,218,857,000
Gold reserve against net deposit lab.	59.2%	60.5%	60%	63.1%	59.8%	61.5%	61.6%	61.0%	76.3%
Gold res. agst. F. R. notes in act. circ'n.	66.3%	68.6%	67.5%	68.1%	68.0%	64.8%	65.9%	65.9%	101.5%
Ratio of gold reserves to net deposit and Fed. Res. note liabilities combined	62.6%	63.7%	63.8%	65.5%	63.5%	63.0%	63.3%	63.2%	84.2%
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Fed. Res. note liabilities combined	64.7%	65.8%	66.0%	67.7%	65.6%	65.2%	65.4%	65.2%	86.1%
DISTRIBUTION BY MATURITIES—									
1-15 days bills discounted and bought	331,978,000	307,246,000	338,543,000	348,930,000	372,107,000	454,963,000	390,212,000	360,390,000	40,336,000
1-15 days municipal warrants	-----	10,000	133,000	634,000	313,000	319,000	149,000	141,000	1,173,000
1-15 days U. S. Govt. short-term sees.	140,837,000	106,603,000	46,150,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
16-30 days bills discounted and bought	38,804,000	93,655,000	104,830,000	95,985,000	123,853,000	123,350,000	169,738,000	180,769,000	25,707,000
16-30 days municipal warrants	55,000	-----	-----	10,000	134,000	126,000	513,000	610,000	794,000
16-30 days U. S. Govt. short-term sees.	7,702,000	2,000,000	81,765,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
31-60 days bills discounted and bought	226,633,000	183,752,000	174,480,000	185,542,000	172,953,000	170,840,000	203,437,000	188,712,000	45,298,000
31-60 days municipal warrants	3,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	138,000	131,000	571,000
31-60 days U. S. Govt. short-term sees.	4,086,000	9,546,000	6,884,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
61-90 days bills discounted and bought	182,996,000	207,554,000	178,480,000	150,567,000	127,195,000	135,190,000	124,822,000	-----	17,279,000
61-90 days municipal warrants	13,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	327,000	117,153,000	8,122,000
61-90 days U. S. Govt. short-term sees.	1,771,000	2,825,000	6,296,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Over 90 days bills discounted and bought	8,781,000	9,531,000	9,391,000	10,155,000	9,748,000	10,231,000	13,308,000	13,778,000	830,000
Over 90 days municipal warrants	437,000	469,000	470,000	469,000	334,000	335,000	-----	535,000	6,272,000
Over 90 days U. S. Govt. short-term sees.	28,426,000	36,408,000	28,012,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Federal Reserve Notes	1,505,213,000	1,464,645,000	1,429,732,000	1,392,484,000	1,374,225,000	1,367,858,000	1,373,622,000	1,373,105,000	355,263,000
Issued to the banks	121,223,000	113,554,000	115,151,000	111,439,000	112,441,000	131,757,000	138,698,000	134,308,000	28,651,000
Received from the Comptroller	2,014,280,000	1,968,200,000	1,926,680,000	1,910,160,000	1,890,180,000	1,883,320,000	1,875,661,000	1,863,540,000	583,560,000
Returned to the Comptroller	296,932,000	292,400,000	284,452,000	281,145,000	277,760,000	268,362,000	261,004,000	257,975,000	114,477,000
Amount chargeable to Agent	1,718,048,000	1,675,716,000	1,642,228,000	1,629,014,000	1,612,420,000	1,614,958,000	1,614,657,000	1,605,545,000	469,683,000
By bank of Agent	212,835,000	211,085,000	212,498,000	236,530,000	238,195,000	247,100,000	241,035,000	232,400,000	113,829,000
Issued to Federal Reserve banks	1,505,213,000	1,464,645,000	1,429,732,000	1,392,484,000	1,374,225,000	1,367,858,000	1,373,622,000	1,373,105,000	355,263,000
By gold coin and certificates	278,207,000	276,987,000	292,877,000	290,923,000	296,717,000	269,862,000	276,894,000	374,000,000	212,094,000
By lawful money	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
By eligible paper	608,511,000	579,299,000	552,709,000	540,109,000	535,401,000	588,191,000	579,803,000	576,378,000	26,830,000
Gold redemption fund	47,985,000	49,747,000	45,699,000	44,512,000	44,800,000	44,872,000	45,586,000	46,182,000	11,959,000
with Federal Reserve Board	570,509,000	558,612,000	538,447,000	516,940,000	498,277,000	466,933,000	471,339,000	476,545,000	101,380,000
Total	1,505,213,000	1,464,645,000	1,429,732,000	1,392,484,000	1,374,225,000	1,367,858,000	1,373,622,000	1,373,105,000	355,263,000
Eligible paper delivered to P. R. Agt	813,275,000	782,777,000	732,855,000	575,434,000	574,704,000	628,792,000	634,363,000	609,056,000	29,686,000

^a Net amount due to other Federal Reserve banks. ^b This item includes foreign Gov't credits. [†] Revised figures.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES and LIABILITIES of EACH of the 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS at CLOSE of BUSINESS MAR. 8 1918

Table with columns for Boston, New York, Philadel., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., and Total. Rows include RESOURCES (Gold coin and certificates, Gold settlement fund, Gold with foreign agencies, etc.) and LIABILITIES (Capital paid in, Government deposits, F. R. notes in actual circulation, etc.).

* Difference between net amounts due from and net amounts due to other Federal Reserve Banks.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS ACCOUNTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 8 1918.

Table with columns for Boston, New York, Philadel., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., and Total. Rows include Federal Reserve notes (Received from Comptroller, Returned to Comptroller, etc.), Chargeable to F. R. Agents, Issued by F. R. Bank, etc.

Member Banks of the Federal Reserve System.—Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board giving the principal items of the resources and liabilities of the Member Banks and dated Mar. 1. Because of the large number of banks for which returns are furnished the statement is not issued until a week later than that for the Federal Reserve banks of the same date.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS LOCATED IN CENTRAL RESERVE, RESERVE AND OTHER SELECTED CITIES AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MARCH 1, 1918.

Principal changes for the week ending March 1 in the condition of 686 reporting member banks are shown as follows: Certificates of indebtedness on hand at all reporting banks show an increase for the week of 183.3 millions, while total Government securities increased by 140.1 millions. Of the total of 1,067.9 millions of certificates, over 77% is held by banks in central reserve cities and about 72% by the New York City banks.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district Two figures (00) omitted

Table with columns for Member Banks, Boston, New York, Phila., Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., and Total. Rows include Number of reporting banks, U. S. bonds to secure circulation, U. S. certificates of indebtedness, etc.

2. Data for banks in each Central Reserve city, banks in all other Reserve cities and other reporting banks.

Table with columns for New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Total Central Res. Cities, Other Reserve Cities, Country Banks, and Total. Rows include Number of reporting banks, U. S. bonds to secure circulation, U. S. certificates of indebtedness, etc.

* Exclusive of Kansas City.

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 Mar. 9. 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.

Main table with columns: CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, Week Ending Mar. 9 1918., Capital, Net Profits, Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c., Gold, Legal Tenders, Silver, National Bank and Federal Reserve Notes, Reserve with Legal Depositaries, Additional Deposits with Legal Depositaries, Net Demand Deposits, Net Time Deposits, National Bank Circulation. Includes sub-sections for State Banks and Trust Companies.

U. S. deposits deducted, \$456,283,000. b U. S. deposits deducted, \$433,418,000. c Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, \$8,000,000.

Note.—The statement for the week ending March 9 includes the aggregates for the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., which became a member of the Federal Reserve Bank on March 1.

STATEMENTS OF RESERVE POSITION.

Table with columns: Averages, Actual Figures. Sub-columns include Cash Reserve in Vault, Reserve in Depositaries, Total Reserve, Reserve Required, Surplus Reserve, Inc. or Dec. from Previous Week.

* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank.

a This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: March 9, \$5,950,410; Mar. 2, \$5,905,050; Feb. 23, \$5,990,190; Feb. 16, \$5,950,200.

b This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: March 9, \$5,955,330; Mar. 2, \$5,778,690; Feb. 23, \$5,999,880; Feb. 16, \$5,969,370.

c Amount of cash in vault, which is no longer counted as reserve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank, was as follows: Mar. 9, \$101,015,000; Mar. 2, \$99,193,000; Feb. 23, \$98,548,000; Feb. 16, \$100,049,000.

d Amount of cash in vaults, which is no longer counted as reserve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank, was as follows: March 9, \$100,044,000; Mar. 2, \$96,733,000; Feb. 23, \$98,977,000; Feb. 16, \$99,587,000.

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, as follows:

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Table with columns for Loans and investments, Specie, Currency and bank notes, Deposits with the F. R. Bank of New York, Total deposits, Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories, Reserve on deposits, and Percentage of reserve, 21.7%.

RESERVE.

Table comparing Reserve in vaults and Deposits in banks and trust cos. for State Banks and Trust Companies.

Note.—In the statement for March 9 the large decreases from the preceding week are accounted for by the fact that the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. is now a member of the Federal Reserve Bank and of the New York Clearing House and the figures for that company, formerly included in this table, now appear in the Clearing House statement.

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, are as follows:

COMBINED RESULTS OF BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK (two cities omitted).

Table showing combined results with columns for Week ended, Loans and Investments, Demand Deposits, Specie, Legal Tenders, Total Cash in Vault, and Reserve in Depositories.

* Included 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.

Table comparing State Banks in Greater N. Y. and Trust Cos. in Greater N. Y. across various categories like Capital, Surplus, Loans, Specie, Currency, Deposits, Reserve, and P. C. reserve.

+ 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.

Large table with columns for CLEARING NON-MEMBERS, Capital, Net Profits, Loans, Discounts, Investments, Gold, Legal Tenders, Other, National Bank & Federal Reserve Notes, Reserve with Legal Depositories, Additional Deposits with Legal Depositories, Net Demand Deposits, Net Time Deposits, and National Bank Circulation.

a U. S. deposits deducted, \$7,296,000.

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.

Table showing Boston Clearing House Members with columns for March 9 1918, Change from previous week, March 2 1918, and Feb. 23 1918.

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."

Table showing Boston Clearing House Members with columns for Week ending Mar. 9 1918, Mar. 2 1918, and Feb. 23 1918.

* Cash in vault is not counted as reserve for F. R. Bank members.

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House statement for the week ending Mar. 9, 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

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, March 15, 1918.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—Business in Wall Street, especially at the Stock Exchange, has, throughout the week, been of a decidedly negative character. The news from abroad, notably that telling of the occupancy of Odessa by German troops, although not stimulating hope of an early peace nevertheless caused little if any depression in the security markets. Evidently the public mind has settled down to acceptance of the late James J. Hill's theory as to when the war will end; also to what now more than ever seems assured, i. e. that a considerable time must elapse before "somebody is licked." In the meantime this country is slowly but surely getting on a war footing and seems destined to have a more or less prominent and serious part in the "licking" process.

In a time of less absorbing matters than those referred to the recently enacted legislation at Washington, the proposed taking over of Dutch ships now in American ports and elsewhere and the plans forming for another Liberty Loan campaign would attract wider attention than they now do.

It is a satisfaction to note a steady progress towards normal conditions in practically all departments including production, transportation, fuel and food. A prominent official of the Steel Corporation is reported to have said that the output of their plants is nearly normal, there is no longer any fear of coal famine and the number of meatless days has been reduced.

Owing to the issuance of another \$500,000,000 of Treasury Certificates, higher rates in London, and to anticipation of the third Liberty Loan the money market has been firm throughout the week, much of the call loan business having been negotiated at 6%.

Foreign Exchange.—Sterling exchange rates remain virtually as last quoted. The Continental rates likewise have shown few changes with the exception of lire, which advanced sharply on the news that the Italian Government had taken control of operations. Subsequently a reaction set in.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 72 1/2 @ 4 72 1/2 for sixty days, 4 75 1/2 @ 4 75 1/2 for checks and 4 76 7-16 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight, 4 75 @ 4 75 1/2; sixty days, 4 71 1/2 @ 4 71 1/2; ninety days, 4 69 1/2 @ 4 69 1/2, and documents for payment (sixty days), 4 71 1/2 @ 4 71 1/2. Cotton for payment, 4 75 @ 4 75 1/2, and grain for payment, 4 75 @ 4 75 1/2.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 79 3/4 @ 5 79 3/4 for long and 5 73 1/2 @ 5 73 1/2 for short. Germany bankers' marks, not quoted. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 44 13-16 @ 45 1/4 for long and 44 15-16 @ 45 3-16 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 27.24 fr.; week's range, 27.22 1/2 fr. high and 22.24 fr. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London, not quotable.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Sterling Actual—Sixty Days.		Checks.	Cables.
High for the week...	4 72 1/2	4 75 1/2	4 76 7-16
Low for the week...	4 72	4 75 1/2	4 76 7-16
Paris Bankers' Francs—			
High for the week...	5 79 3/4	5 72 1/2	5 70 1/2
Low for the week...	5 80	5 73	5 72
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—			
High for the week...	45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2
Low for the week...	44 5-16	44 1/2	45

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, par. Boston, par. St. Louis, 5c. per \$1,000 discount bid. San Francisco, par. Montreal, \$16.875 per \$1,000 premium. Minneapolis, 10c. per \$1,000 discount. Cincinnati, par.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board are limited to \$1,000 N. Y. Canal 4 1/2s 1964 at 106 3/4 and \$4,000 N. Y. Canal 4s 1961 at 97 1/4.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has been neglected and for the most part featureless. An exceptional advance of more than a point is noted in the case of Ches. & Ohio conv. 5s and Hudson & Man. A. 5s have recovered a point of their recent decline. On the other hand St. Paul, Rock Island, Reading U. S. Rubber and U. S. Steel issues have declined fractionally. Of a list of 16 active issues in the week's record, 10 are lower and 6 have advanced. In addition to the above Atchison, Balt. & Ohio, Burlington, So. Pac., Union Pac. and New York Cent. bonds have been relatively active.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board are limited to Liberty Loan 3 1/2s at 97.26 to 97.66, L. L. 1st 4s at 96.20 to 96.60 and L. L. 2d 4s at 95.98 to 96.44 For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for the week's range see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been not quite so inactive as last week, but is still very dull, even for an unusually dull period. Only a little more than 240,000 shares were traded in on Wednesday and for the week the daily average was a trifle more than 300,000.

Prices have continued to fluctuate narrowly and altogether the market has, as noted above, been most uninteresting. To-day's market was, next to Wednesday's, the duller of the week and prices, especially in railway stocks, were inclined to drop. This movement was led by Canadian Pacific in a loss of 4 points, on discussion of Government action relative to earnings. Other losses in this group were relatively narrow, however, and at the same time industrial stocks were generally firm and a considerable number substantially advanced. Baldwin Locomotive, U. S. Ind. Alcohol and other issues of this class are from 1 to 2 points higher. On the other hand At. Gulf & W. I., U. S. Rubber and Texas Co. are an average of 2 points or more lower than last week.

For daily volume of business see page 1116.

The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week ending March 15.	Sales for Week	Range for Week		Range since Jan. 1.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Adams Express.....100	600	70 1/4	Mar 13	72 3/4	Mar 15
Am Brake Sh. & F pf. 100	100	165	Mar 12	165	Mar 80
American Snuff.....100	320	91 1/2	Mar 11	93	Mar 11
Am Sumatra Tob pf. 100	100	90 1/4	Mar 12	90 1/4	Mar 12
Batophias Mining.....20	4,700	1 1/2	Mar 11	1 1/2	Mar 13
Brunswick Terminal. 100	200	7	Mar 12	7	Mar 12
Butterick.....100	300	10 1/2	Mar 9	10 1/2	Mar 9
Calumet & Arizona.....10	300	63 1/2	Mar 9	69	Mar 11
Case (J.) pref.....100	400	84	Mar 14	85 1/2	Mar 15
Central Foundry.....100	400	28 1/2	Mar 12	32	Mar 14
Preferred.....100	500	45	Mar 11	45	Mar 14
Chicago & Alton.....100	200	9	Mar 11	9 1/2	Mar 9
Chle St P M & Om.....100	100	70	Mar 13	70	Mar 13
Deere & Co, pref.....100	200	95 1/2	Mar 12	95 1/2	Mar 15
Detroit Edison.....100	100	105	Mar 13	105	Mar 13
Elk Horn Coal.....50	300	27 1/2	Mar 13	27 1/2	Mar 13
Federal Mg & Smelt.....100	100	11 1/2	Mar 15	11 1/2	Mar 15
Preferred.....100	200	30	Mar 15	30	Mar 15
General Chemical.....100	10	170	Mar 13	179	Mar 13
Gulf Mob & Nor pf. 100	200	27 1/2	Mar 12	27 1/2	Mar 12
Hartman Corpor'n.....100	500	40	Mar 13	40	Mar 13
Int Harvester Corp.....100	200	80	Mar 11	80	Mar 13
Int Nickel pref.....100	100	60 1/2	Mar 12	60 1/2	Mar 12
International Salt.....100	100	56	Mar 14	56	Mar 14
Jewel Tea Inc.....100	100	39 1/2	Mar 13	39 1/2	Mar 13
Preferred.....100	100	92	Mar 12	92	Mar 12
Kelsey Wheel, Inc.....100	100	30	Mar 13	30	Mar 13
Preferred.....100	100	90	Mar 13	90	Mar 13
Kings Co Elec L & P.....100	25	93 1/4	Mar 12	94	Mar 15
Laclede Gas.....100	300	88	Mar 13	90	Mar 13
Ilgett & Myers pref. 100	300	103 1/2	Mar 14	107 1/2	Mar 14
Manhattan (E) Ry.....100	710	96 1/2	Mar 15	98 1/2	Mar 15
Mary Dept Stores.....100	100	50	Mar 12	50	Mar 12
Preferred.....100	500	103	Mar 11	103	Mar 11
M St P & S S Marle. 100	100	90	Mar 13	90	Mar 13
Preferred.....100	100	109	Mar 12	109	Mar 12
National Aempe.....50	400	29 1/2	Mar 14	29 1/2	Mar 12
Nat. Biscuit pref.....100	100	114	Mar 13	114	Mar 13
Nat Rys Mex 2d pr. 100	400	7 1/2	Mar 11	47	Mar 15
N O Tex & Mex v te. 100	100	19	Mar 9	7 1/2	Mar 11
N Y Dock pref.....100	100	47	Mar 15	19	Mar 9
Norfolk & West pref. 100	200	78	Mar 14	78 1/2	Mar 14
Nova Scotia S & C.....100	100	63	Mar 13	63	Mar 13
Ohio Fuel Supply.....25	100	42 1/2	Mar 12	42 1/2	Mar 12
Owens Bottle-Mach.....25	800	60	Mar 12	60	Mar 14
Pitts Steel, pref.....100	100	91	Mar 14	91	Mar 14
St L-San Fran pf A.....100	200	23 1/2	Mar 9	25 1/2	Mar 14
Sav. Arms Corp.....100	300	66	Mar 9	66	Mar 13
Sears, Roebuck pref. 100	40	119 1/2	Mar 11	119 1/2	Mar 11
So Porto Rico Sugar. 100	10	173	Mar 11	173	Mar 11
Preferred.....100	100	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11
Tidewater Oil.....100	100	190	Mar 13	190	Mar 13
Tol St L & W pf tr reets. 400	8 1/2	Mar 15	9	Mar 15	8 1/2
United Drug list pref. 50	100	50	Mar 9	50	Mar 9
U S Realty & Impt.....100	100	8	Mar 11	8	Mar 11
Vulcan Detinning.....100	53	7	Mar 12	7	Mar 12
Preferred.....100	160	25 1/2	Mar 13	25 1/2	Mar 13

Outside Market.—There was no uniformity to price movements on the "curb" this week, trading on the whole being very quiet. Low-priced oil shares for a time commanded considerable attention, but business here dwindled. Aetna Explosives com. dropped from 9 5/8 to 8 3/8 but yesterday sold up again to 9 1/8, closing at 9. Car Lig. & Pow. after a period of inactivity advanced from 2 1/2 to 3 1/4, fell back to 2 1/4 and recovered finally to 2 3/8. Chevrolet Motor lost 8 points to 115, recovering to 119 to-day. Curtiss Aeropl. & M. com. after a loss of 2 points during the week to 36 broke to-day to 34 1/2. Submarine Boat fluctuated between 12 1/2 and 13, the close to-day being at 12 3/4. United Motors was active and rose from 26 3/4 to 28 3/4, reacting finally to 28 1/2. Wright-Martin Aircraft sold between 8 1/4 and 7 3/8, resting finally at 8 3/8. Of the oil shares, the higher priced issues were weak features. Houston Oil com. ran down from 45 1/2 to 43 1/2. Merritt Oil weakened from 20 to 18 3/4. Midwest Refining declined from 110 to 107 1/2. Glenrock Oil was active; from 3 3/4 it reached 5, but reacted to 4 1/4. Island Oil & Trans. also prominent, advancing from 4 1/2 to 5, with the close to-day at 4 3/4. Midwest Oil com. receded from 1.15 to 1.10. Northwestern Oil, an active feature, sold down from 85c. to 71c. and at 72c. finally. Okmulgee Prod. & Ref. improved from 7 1/2 to 10 and ends the week at 9 1/4. Mining stocks were quiet and steady. Bonds very little changed. Procter & Gamble serial 7% bonds were traded in for the first time, the 1-year 7s down from 99 3/8 to 98 and at 98 1/2 finally; the 7s of 1921 up from 99 to 99 1/4; the 7s of 1922 down from 98 1/2 to 98 3/8, and the 7s of 1923 from 98 3/8 off to 98 1/4 and up to-day to 99.

A complete record of "curb" market transactions for the week will be found on page 1116.

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.						Sales for the Week Shares	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-share lots.		PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1917	
Saturday March 9	Monday March 11	Tuesday March 12	Wednesday March 13	Thursday March 14	Friday March 15		Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest		
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share							
85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	4,500	Atch Topoka & Santa Fe.....100	87 1/4	Jan 3	75	Dec 107 1/2	
81 1/2	82	81 1/2	81 1/2	80 81	80 81	1,050	Do pref.....100	80	Jan 30	82 1/2	Jan 2 75	
91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	700	Atlantic Coast Line RR.....100	80 1/2	Jan 8	92	Jan 2 279 1/2	
54 1/2	55	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	31,100	Baltimore & Ohio.....100	49	Jan 24	56 1/4	Mar 14 38 1/2	
55 5/8	55 5/8	55 5/8	55 5/8	55 5/8	55 5/8	500	Do pref.....100	55	Feb 8	57 1/2	Jan 5 48 1/2	
38 3/4	40	40	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	2,700	Brooklyn Rapid Transp.....100	38 3/4	Feb 25	48 1/4	Jan 2 30	
145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	10,600	Canadian Pacific.....100	135 3/4	Jan 5	148 3/4	Jan 3 120	
57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	45,100	Chesapeake & Ohio.....100	49 1/4	Jan 15	60 3/4	Mar 14 42	
7 1/2	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	355	Chicago Great Western.....100	6 3/4	Jan 23	8 1/4	Jan 2 8	
21 3/4	22	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	22 3/4	2,200	Do pref.....100	19 3/4	Jan 15	25	Jan 3 1 1/2	
43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	42 3/4	42 3/4	10,400	Chicago Mill & St Paul.....100	38	Feb 20	47 1/4	Jan 2 35	
75 7/8	75 7/8	75 7/8	75 7/8	74 3/4	74 3/4	11,800	Do pref.....100	68	Feb 25	79 1/4	Jan 5 64	
93 3/8	90	92	92	92	92	100	Chicago & Northwestern.....100	290 3/4	Mar 8	95	Jan 3 85	
130	150	150	150	150	150	137	Do pref.....100	137	Jan 29	137 1/2	Dec 137 1/2	
21	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	18,250	Chic Rock fl & Pac temp etcs.....100	18 1/2	Jan 15	23	Jan 3 16	
60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	5,800	7 1/2 pref'd temp etcs.....100	58 3/4	Jan 15	69 1/2	Mar 12 44	
50 1/2	57	56 1/2	58	59 1/2	58 1/2	6,440	8 1/2 pref'd temp etcs.....100	46	Jan 15	69 1/2	Mar 12 35 1/2	
27	27	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	30	Clev Clin Chl & St Louis.....100	26	Feb 21	30	Jan 2 24	
59	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	50	Do pref.....100	61	Jan 11	61	Jan 29 61 1/2	
211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	211 1/2	780	Colorado & Southern.....100	20	Jan 22	23	Jan 3 15 1/2	
40	40	40	40	40	40	48	Do pref.....100	48	Jan 15	50 1/2	Jan 4 47 1/2	
43 5/8	43 5/8	43 5/8	43 5/8	43 5/8	43 5/8	100	Do 2d pref.....100	45	Mar 14	45	Mar 14 41	
110	110	110	110	110	110	800	Delaware & Hudson.....100	105 1/4	Jan 12	115 1/2	Feb 1 87	
179	179	179	179	179	179	200	Delaware Lack & Western.....50	170	Jan 7	180	Jan 4 167 1/2	
44 1/8	44 1/8	44 1/8	44 1/8	44 1/8	44 1/8	6	Denver & Rio Grande.....100	24	Jan 4	6	Jan 3 5	
8 1/2	9	9 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/4	Do pref.....100	6 1/2	Jan 30	13 1/2	Jan 2 9 1/2	
15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	14,800	Do 1st pref.....100	14 1/2	Jan 15	17 1/2	Jan 2 13 1/2	
26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	12,000	Do 2d pref.....100	23 1/4	Jan 16	28 1/2	Mar 15 18 1/2	
19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	1,500	Do 3d pref.....100	18 1/2	Jan 25	21 1/4	Jan 4 15 1/2	
9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	2,500	Great Northern pref.....100	30	Jan 15	32 1/2	Feb 14 70 1/2	
28 3/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	5,700	Iron Ore properties.....No par	25 1/4	Jan 15	30 1/2	Feb 18 22 1/2	
91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	400	Illinois Central.....100	92	Jan 7	90 1/2	Feb 18 85 1/2	
81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	1,700	Interboro Cons Corp.....No par	7 1/4	Jan 25	9 1/2	Jan 3 5 1/2	
42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	600	Do pref.....100	41	Feb 25	47 1/4	Jan 3 39 1/2	
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1,000	Kansas City Southern.....100	15 1/4	Jan 15	18 1/4	Jan 7 13 1/2	
48 1/8	48 1/8	48 1/8	48 1/8	48 1/8	48 1/8	200	Do pref.....100	45	Jan 5	51	Feb 1 40	
9	9	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	200	Lake Erie & Western.....100	9	Jan 14	10 1/2	Feb 19 8 1/2	
18 25	18 25	18 25	18 25	18 25	18 25	7,500	Do pref.....100	21	Feb 25	21	Feb 25 23	
60	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	400	Louis Valley.....50	55	Jan 15	62 1/2	Mar 11 50 1/2	
113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	1,000	Louisville & Nashville.....100	110	Jan 2	118	Mar 14 103	
10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	1,000	Minneapolis & St L (new).....100	8 1/2	Feb 2	10 1/2	Jan 2 6 1/2	
4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	4 7/8	500	Missouri Kansas & Texas.....100	4 3/4	Jan 5	6 1/2	Jan 2 3 1/2	
8	8	8 1/4	8 1/4	8	8	11,500	Do pref.....100	6 3/4	Jan 22	9 1/4	Jan 7 5 1/2	
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	4,100	Do 2d pref.....100	20 3/4	Jan 15	24 1/2	Jan 2 19 1/2	
53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	9,100	Do pref etcs.....100	41	Jan 15	45 1/2	Mar 15 37 1/2	
72 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	73 3/4	32,300	New York Central.....100	67 1/4	Jan 15	73 1/2	Jan 4 63 1/2	
28 1/4	29	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	3,200	N Y N H & Hartford.....100	27 1/4	Jan 24	32 1/2	Jan 2 21 1/2	
21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	2,300	N Y Ontario & Western.....100	18 1/4	Jan 22	21 1/4	Jan 2 17	
105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	5,600	Norfolk & Western.....100	102	Jan 24	102 1/2	Mar 12 92 1/2	
85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	3,200	Northern Pacific.....100	81 1/4	Jan 23	82 1/4	Jan 3 75	
45 1/8	45 1/8	45 1/8	45 1/8	44 1/4	44 1/4	6,938	Pennsylvania.....50	44 1/2	Mar 14	47 1/4	Jan 2 40 1/2	
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	900	Peac Marquette v r o.....100	11 1/2	Jan 30	14	Jan 4 12	
57 5/8	57 5/8	57 5/8	57 5/8	57 5/8	57 5/8	200	Do p r o v t o.....100	53	Feb 15	58 1/2	Feb 10 45	
28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	18,400	Do p r v t o.....100	31	Feb 21	37	Jan 11 27	
67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	1,300	Pittsburgh & West Va.....100	22 3/4	Jan 2	30 1/4	Mar 14 18 1/4	
81 3/4	81 3/4	81 3/4	81 3/4	81 3/4	81 3/4	262,300	Do preferred.....100	61	Jan 10	68 1/4	Mar 11 53 1/4	
35	35	35	35	35	35	200	Reno.....30	70 1/2	Jan 15	70 1/2	Mar 14 60 1/2	
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	500	Do 2d pref etcs.....100	35 1/2	Mar 7	38 1/2	Mar 14 34 1/2	
15 22 1/2	15 22 1/2	15 22 1/2	15 22 1/2	15 22 1/2	15 22 1/2	700	St Louis-San Fran tr etcs.....50	10 1/2	Jan 15	14	Jan 2 12	
35 40	35 40	35 40	35 40	35 40	35 40	100	St Louis Southwestern.....100	19 1/2	Mar 12	23	Jan 7 22	
8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	2,400	Seaboard Air Line.....100	7 1/2	Jan 2	8 1/2	Jan 4 7 1/2	
17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	17 18	3,200	Do pref.....100	16 1/2	Jan 21	19 1/4	Jan 3 16 1/2	
87 87 1/2	87 87 1/2	87 87 1/2	87 87 1/2	87 87 1/2	87 87 1/2	10,710	Southern Pacific Co.....100	80 1/2	Jan 24	88 1/2	Feb 27 75 1/2	
24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	17,700	Do 2d pref.....100	21 1/4	Jan 24	25 3/4	Mar 12 21 1/2	
60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	4,000	Do pref.....100	57	Jan 21	61 1/2	Mar 11 61 1/2	
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1,800	Texas & Pacific.....100	16	Jan 15	19 1/2	Feb 20 14 1/2	
53 56	53 56	53 56	53 56	53 56	53 56	27,300	Twin City Rapid Transp.....100	53	Mar 7	55 1/4	Jan 31 45	
120 123 1/2	120 123 1/2	120 123 1/2	120 123 1/2	120 123 1/2	120 123 1/2	423	Union Pacific.....100	109 3/4	Jan 15	123 1/4	Feb 29 101 1/2	
6 5/8	6 5/8	6 5/8	6 5/8	6 5/8	6 5/8	500	Do pref.....100	69	Jan 3	74 1/2	Mar 21 69 1/2	
12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	100	United Railways Invest.....100	4 1/4	Jan 15	6 1/2	Jan 3 4 1/4	
8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	8 8 1/2	800	Do pref.....100	11	Feb 2	14 1/4	Jan 3 11 1/2	
42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	6,500	Wabash.....100	7 1/4	Jan 10	9 1/2	Jan 2 7	
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	2,280	Do pref A.....100	39 1/4	Jan 15	44 1/2	Jan 2 36 1/2	
17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	1,100	Do pref B.....100	20 1/4	Jan 15	23 1/2	Mar 8 18	
30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30	30 30	1,000	Western Maryland (new).....100	13	Jan 15	17 1/2	Feb 15 12	
14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	15	Do 2d pref.....100	20	Jan 29	31 1/2	Feb 15 20	
53 55	53 55	53 55	53 55	53 55	53 55	100	Western Pacific.....100	13	Jan 2	16 1/2	Feb 15 10 1/2	
10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	10 10	200	Do preferred.....100	40	Jan 15	53	Feb 6 33 1/2	
37 37	37 37	37 37	37 37	37 37	37 37	600	Woodlawn & Lake E Ry.....100	8 1/4	Jan 15	10 1/4	Jan 2 7 1/2	
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	200	Do pref.....100	20	Feb 7	23 1/2	Feb 18 15 1/2	
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	100	Wisconsin Central.....100	39 1/2	Feb 8	39 1/2	Jan 3 31	

* Bid and asked price: no sales on this day. † Ex-rights.

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW DAILY PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday March 9 to Friday March 15), Sales for Week Shares, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, PER SHARE Range Since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-share lots., PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1917. Lists various stocks like Industrial & Misc. (Gen.), Burns Bros., Butte Copper & Zinc, etc.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex-rights. § Ex-div. and rights. ¶ Par \$10 per share. ** Par \$100 per share. †† Certificate of Deposit. ‡‡ Ex-dividend.

1110 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					BONDS				
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE					N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE				
Week ending March 15					Week ending March 15				
Index	Price	Week's		Range	Index	Price	Week's		Range
		Friday	Range of				Friday	Range of	
Bid	Ask	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
U. S. Government.									
U S 3 1/2% Liberty Loan	1947	J-D	97.40	Sale	97.25	97.55	28 1/2	97.20	98.38
U S 4s converted from 1st Liberty Loan	1912-17		96.24	Sale	96.20	96.50	34 0	96.04	98.40
U S 4s 2d Liberty Loan	1942	M-N	96.90	Sale	96.35	96.44	37 3/8	94.70	97.25
U S 3s 2d consol registered	1913-30	Q-J	97 3/8	98 1/4	97 3/8	Mar '18		97	97 3/8
U S 3s 2d consol coupon	1913-30	Q-J	97 3/8	98 1/4	Nov '17				
U S 3s registered	1913-30	Q-F	98 3/4	99 3/4	99 1/4	Feb '18		98 3/4	99 3/4
U S 3s coupon	1913-30	Q-F	98 3/4	99 3/4	99	Feb '18		98 3/4	99 3/4
U S 4s registered	1925	Q-F	101 1/4	105 1/4	103 1/2	Feb '18		105	105 1/2
U S 4s coupon	1925	Q-F	104 1/4	105	Feb '18			105	105 1/2
U S Pan Canal 10-30-yr 5s	1913-30	Q-F	98 1/2	99 3/4	Oct '17				
U S Pan Canal 10-30-yr 5s res	1913-30	Q-F	98 1/2	99 3/4	Oct '17				
U S Panama Canal 5s	1961	Q-M	80		84	Dec '17			
U S Philippine Island 4s	1914-34	Q-F			100	Feb '15			
Foreign Government.									
Amer Foreign Secur 5s	1919	F-A	95 3/4	Sale	95	95 1/2	6 1/2	94 1/4	97 1/2
Anglo-French 5-yr 5s Exter loan	1919	A-O	90	Sale	89 3/4	90 3/8	51 0	88 1/4	90 1/2
Argentine (Int'l) 5 1/2% 1919	M-R	89 3/4	92 1/2	90	Feb '18			87	90
Bordeaux (City of) 3-yr 5s	1919	M-N	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87	1 1/2	84	90
Chinese (Hukuang Ry) 5-yr 5s	1919	J-D	60	88 1/2	86 1/2	Mar '18		60 1/2	91 1/2
Cuba—External debt 5s of 1904	M-N	85 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	2	90 1/2	95 1/2	
Exter debt of 14 ser A	1940	F-A	23 1/2	96 1/2	90 1/4	Jan '18		90 1/4	92 1/2
External loan 4 1/2%	1941	F-A	80	85 1/2	84	Oct '17			
Dominion of Canada 4 1/2%	1920	A-O	93 1/2	Sale	94 1/2	95 1/2	8	94	95 1/2
Do do	1926	A-O	92	92 1/2	93	93 1/4	14	90 7/8	95 1/2
Do do	1931	A-O	92	Sale	91 1/4	92 1/2	12	89 3/4	94
French Repub 5 1/2% secured loan	1919	F-A	98 1/4	Sale	98	98 1/2	14 1/2	94	98
Japanese Govt—Loan 4 1/2%	1925	F-A	95 1/2	97 3/8	97 1/8	Mar '18		95 1/2	97 1/2
Second series 4 1/2%	1926	J-D	95 1/2	97 3/8	97 1/8	Mar '18		95 1/2	97 1/2
Do do—German stamps	1921	J-J	75 1/4	Sale	73 1/4	81	10	77	81
Sterling loan 4 1/2%	1921	J-J	74 1/4		75 1/2	75 1/2	6	74 1/2	76
Lyons (City of) 3-yr 5s	1919	M-N	84 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87	88	84	90
Marseilles (City of) 3-yr 5s	1919	M-N	84 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87	88	84	90
Mexico—Exter loan 5 1/2% of 1904	Q-J	84 1/2	45	40 1/2	Feb '18			40	42 3/8
Gold debt 1s of 1904	1924	J-D	41 1/2	35	33 1/2	Dec '17			
Paris, City of, 5-yr 5s	1921	A-O	85 1/2	Sale	84 1/2	85 1/4	66	82 1/2	89 1/2
Tokyo City—5s loan of 1912	M-N	68 1/4	69 1/2	69 1/2	70	6	6	6	7
U K of Gt Brit & I 2-yr 5s	1918	M-N	98 1/2	Sale	98 1/2	98 3/4	550	97	99 3/8
3-year 5 1/2% notes	1919	M-N	98 1/2	Sale	98 1/2	98 3/4	176	95 1/2	98
3-year 5 1/2% notes	1921	M-N	98 1/2	Sale	98 1/2	98 3/4	224	91 3/8	94 1/2
Convertible 5 1/2% notes	1919	F-A	99	Sale	98 3/4	99	67	97 3/8	99 1/2
27s are prices on the basis of \$500									
State and City Securities.									
N Y City—4 1/2% Corp stock	1940	M-N	90 1/2	Sale	90 3/8	91 1/4	20	89	91 1/4
4 1/2% Corporate stock	1941	M-N	90 1/2	Sale	90 1/4	90 3/8	22	89 1/4	90 3/8
4 1/2% Corporate stock	1960	A-O	90 1/4	90 1/2	90 1/4	Feb '18		88 3/4	90 3/8
4 1/2% Corporate stock	1965	J-D	98 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	10	94 3/8	96 1/2
4 1/2% Corporate stock	1963	M-N	97 1/2	Sale	96 1/2	96 3/8	18	94 1/2	96 3/8
4% Corporate stock	1969	M-N	86	89	87	87 1/2	10	80 1/2	87 1/2
4% Corporate stock	1968	M-N	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	Mar '18		86 3/4	87 1/2
4% Corporate stock	1967	M-N	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	87	1	85 1/2	87 1/2
4% Corporate stock reg	1950	M-N	85	86 1/2	86	Feb '18		85	86 1/2
New 4 1/2%	1937	M-N	96 1/2	97	95 3/8	Feb '18		95	96 1/2
4 1/2% Corporate stock	1937	M-N	96 1/2	97	97	97	2	95	97
3 1/2% Corporate stock	1954	M-N	77 1/2	80	78 1/2	Jan '18		78 1/2	78 1/2
N Y State—4s	1941	M-N	101	101	101	July '17			
Canal Improvement 4s	1961	J-J	96 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	4	97 1/4	97 1/2
Canal Improvement 4s	1962	J-J	96 1/2	98	100	Nov '17			
Canal Improvement 4s	1960	J-J	96 1/2	96	96	Jan '18		96	96
Canal Improvement 4 1/2%	1904	J-J	105	110 1/2	106 1/4	106 3/4	1	105	106 3/4
Canal Improvement 4 1/2%	1965	J-J	100	104 1/2	103	Sept '17			
Highway Improv 4 1/2%	1963	M-N	105	105	107 1/2	Feb '18		104 1/2	107 1/2
Highway Improv 4 1/2%	1965	M-N	100	104 1/2	103 1/2	Oct '17			
Virginia funded debt 2-3s	1991	J-J	95	94	93 1/2	Dec '17			
5s deferred Brown Bros etc.			26	40	50 1/4	June '17			
Railroad.									
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1905	Q-J	56	63	56	Feb '18		56	59
Ach Top & S E gen 4s	1905	A-O	51 1/2	Sale	51 1/2	82	101	51 1/2	85 3/8
Registered	1905	A-O	52	83	Sept '17				
Adjustment gold 4s	1905	Nov	74 1/2	81	76	Feb '18		72 1/2	76
Registered	1905	Nov	73 3/8	Sale	73 3/8	Nov '17			
Stamp	1905	M-N	73 3/8	Sale	73 3/8	74	6	73	78
Conv 4s issue	1906	J-D	86	87	86	86	1	83	86
Conv 4s issue of 1910	1906	J-D	85	87	85	86	7	84	86
East Ohio Div 1st 4s	1928	J-J	84 1/2	87	85 1/2	Oct '17			
Rocky Mt Div 1st 4s	1928	J-J	68	80	78	Aug '17			
Trans Con Short L 1st 4s	1928	J-J	76 1/2	80 1/2	80	Jan '18		80	80 1/2
Cal-Aris 1st & Ref 4 1/2% A	1942	M-N	79	85 1/2	82 1/4	Jan '18		82 3/4	82 1/4
S F Pre & P 1st 4s	1942	M-N	85 1/4	96	99 1/4	July '17			
Atl Coast L 1st gold 4s	1928	M-N	81 1/2	83 1/2	84	84	4	81	84 1/2
Gen unific'd 4 1/2%	1904	J-D	80 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	Feb '18		81 1/2	82 1/2
Ala Mid 1st 4s	1928	M-N	94 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	Oct '17			
Bruno & W 1st 4s	1928	J-J	75 1/2	85	85	Sept '17			
Charles & S 1st 4s	1928	J-J	107 1/2	123 1/2	Aug '16				
L & N 1st 4s	1928	M-N	71	Sale	70	71	26	70	73 1/2
Sav F & W 1st 4s	1934	A-O	100 1/4	Sale	105	July '17			
1st gold 5s	1934	A-O	99 1/2	Sale	105	July '17			
80 1/2% Gen 4s	1918	J-J	99	99	99	Jan '18		99	99
Balt & Ohio prior 3 1/2%	1925	J-J	87	Sale	87	87 1/2	40	87	89 1/2
Registered	1925	Q-J	87 1/2	Sale	87 1/2	87 1/2	40	87	89 1/2
1st 50-year gold 4s	1948	A-O	70 1/2	Sale	76 1/2	77 1/2	6	70	78
Registered	1948	Q-J	71	72 1/2	Mar '17				
20-yr conv 4 1/2%	1933	J-D	77 1/2	Sale	77	78	23	76 3/4	79 1/2
Reun'd & gen 5s Series A	1905	J-D	80 1/2	81	80 3/8	81	28	80	83 1/2
Pitts June 1st gold 5s	1922	J-J	112	Jan '17					
E June & M Div 1st 4s	1925	M-N	81 1/2	84	84	Oct '17			
F L R & W Va 5 1/2% ref 4s	1941	M-N	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	Mar '18		81 1/2	83 1/2
Southern Div 1st 4s	1925	J-J	81 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	Mar '18		83	85
Cent Ohio R 1st 4s	1930	M-N	82 1/2	Sale	100	Apr '17			
Cl Lor & W con 1st 4s	1933	A-O	91	99 1/2	96 1/2	June '17			
Monon River 1st 4s	1919	F-A	101 1/4	Nov '10					
Ohio River RR 1st 4s	1936	J-D	91 1/4	99 1/2	Oct '17				
General gold 5s	1937	A-O	80	90	88 1/4	Dec '17			
Pitts Cleve & Tol 1st 4s	1922	A-O	99 1/2	99 1/2	Mar '18			99 1/2	99 1/2
Buffalo R & P gen 5s	1937	M-N	99	Sale	99	99	1	99	99 1/2
Consol 4 1/2%	1937	M-N	85	99	99 1/2	Oct '17			
All & West 1st 4s	1908	A-O	75	97	97	Nov '17			
Clear & Mah 1st 4s	1924	J-J	103 1/2	Sale	103 1/2	Feb '18		103	103
Roob & Pitts 1st gold 5s	1921	F-A	100	102	103	Feb '18		103	103
Consol 1st 4s	1923	J-D	99 1/2	102 1/2	Nov '17				
Canada Gen 4s	1928	J-D	90	91 1/2	90	90	1	89 3/4	91 1/2
Car Clinch & Ohio 1st 30-yr 5s	1928	J-D	84	84	Dec '17				
Central of Ga 1st gold 5s	1914	F-A	97	97	97	Jan '18		97	97
Consol gold 5s	1945	M-N	85 1/4	91	90	Feb '18		88 1/2	90
Chatt Div pur money 4 1/2%	1951	J-D	55 1/2	78	78	Aug '17			
Mae & Nor Div 1st 4s	1946	J-J	87 1/2	90	103	Mar '17			
Mid Ga & Atl Div 5s	1947	J-J	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	June '17			
Mobile Div 1st 4s	1948	J-J	89 1/2	104 1/2	Apr '17				
Gen RR & B of Ga col 5s	1937	M-N	103	94	103	103 1/2	9	102	104
Consol N J gen 1st 4s	1943	J-J	103 1/2	103	103 1/2	103 1/2	1	102 1/2	104
Registered	1943	Q-J	103	102	102	102 1/2	1	102 1/2	103 1/2
Ann Dock & Imp 4s	1921	J-J	95 1/2	99	98 1/2	98 1/2	1	98 1/2	99 1/2
Leh & Ind Ry gen 4s	1920	J-J	100	101 1/2	100	Jan '18			
N Y & Long Is gen 4s	1941	M-N	92	100 1/2	Jan '18				
Cent Vermont 1st 4s	1920	J-J	85	70	65	Jan '18		65	65
Ohio & O fund & Imp 5s	1929	J-J	80	87	91	Aug '17			
1st consol gold 5s	1939	M-N	96	97 1/2	97	97 1/2	3	95 1/2	100 1/2
Registered	1939	M-N	96	104 1/2	Jan '17				
General gold 4 1/2%	1962	M-N	75 1/2	Sale	75	75 1/2	16	72	75 1/2
Registered	1962	M-N	75 1/2	Sale	75	75 1/2	16	72	75 1/2
20-year convertible 4 1/2%	1940	F-A	72 1/2	Sale	71 1/2	73	103	65 1/2	73
26-year conv secured 4s	1946	A-O	81 1/2	Sale	79 1/2	81 1/2	735	76	81 1/2
Big Sandy 1st 4s	1944	J-D	85	78	84	Apr '17			
Coal River Ry 1st 4s	1945	J-D	85		85 1/2	Nov '16			

*No price Friday; latest this week. †Due Jan. ‡Due April. §Due May. ¶Due June. ††Due July. ‡‡Due Aug. §§Due Oct. ¶¶Due Nov. †††Due Dec. ††††Option bids.

BONDS		Interest Period	Price Friday March 15		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1.		BONDS		Interest Period	Price Friday March 15		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1.	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE			Bid	Ask	Low	High		Low	High	N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE			Bid	Ask	Low	High		Low	High
<p>Delaware & Hudson—</p> <p>1st lien equip g 4 1/2s.....1922 J - J 93 1/4 94 93 1/4 Feb '18 93 1/4 94 1/2</p> <p>1st & ref 4s.....1943 M - N 82 84 81 1/2 80 1/2 81 1/2 80 1/2</p> <p>20-year conv 5s.....1935 A - O 86 88 86 1/2 Mar '18 86 1/2 90</p> <p>Alb & Susq conv 3 1/2s.....1946 A - O 70 76 70 76 74 76</p> <p>Benns & Saratoga 1st 7s.....1921 M - N 100 1/4 112 1/2 Dec '10</p> <p>Deny & R Gr 1st cons g 4s.....1936 J - J 64 1/2 65 1/2 64 1/2 64 1/2 69</p> <p>Consol gold 4 1/2s.....1936 J - J 66 1/2 73 68 Jan '18 65 71</p> <p>Improvement gold 5s.....1928 J - D 73 74 74 Mar '18 74 76 1/4</p> <p>1st & refunding 5s.....1955 F - A 49 1/4 50 1/2 49 1/4 49 1/4 51 1/2</p> <p>Rio Gr June 1st gu g 5s.....1941 F - J 87 87 47 Mar '18 47 50</p> <p>Rio Gr Sou 1st gold 4s.....1940 M - N 100 1/4 101 Apr '11</p> <p>Guaranteed.....1933 J - J 38 July '17</p> <p>Rio Gr West 1st gold 4s.....1939 J - J 65 66 64 1/2 Feb '18 64 67 1/2</p> <p>Mtge & coll trust 4s A.....1949 A - O 58 51 Mar '18 51 55</p> <p>Des Moines Un Ry 1st g 5s.....1917 M - N 98 1/2 Mar '17</p> <p>Det & Mack—1st lien g 4s.....1995 J - D 82 Dec '16</p> <p>Gold 4s.....1995 J - D 82 Dec '16</p> <p>Det Riv Sun—Ter Tun 4 1/2s.....1941 M - N 72 76 1/2 Mar '18 76 1/2 76 1/2</p> <p>Dul Missab & Nor gen 5s.....1941 J - J 98 1/2 102 1/2 99 1/2 Dec '17</p> <p>Dul & Iron Range 1st 5s.....1937 A - O 90 1/2 97 90 Nov '17</p> <p>Registered.....1937 A - O 105 1/2 Mar '08</p> <p>Dul Sou Shore & Atl g 5s.....1937 J - J 87 87 87 Mar '18</p> <p>Elgin Joliet & East 1st g 5s.....1941 M - N 87 102 104 Jan '18 101 101</p> <p>Elgin 1st consol gold 7s.....1920 M - N 100 102 104 Jan '18 101 101</p> <p>N Y & Erie 1st ext g 4s.....1947 M - N 73 1/2 98 1/2 98 1/2 Mar '17 96 1/2 96 1/2</p> <p>2d ext gold 5s.....1919 M - S 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2</p> <p>3d ext gold 4 1/2s.....1923 M - S 93 1/2 100 93 1/2 Jan '18 93 1/2 95</p> <p>4th ext gold 5s.....1920 A - O 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2 96 1/2</p> <p>5th ext gold 4s.....1928 J - D 94 1/2 Nov '15</p> <p>N Y L E & W 1st g 10 7s.....1920 M - S 97 1/2 107 1/2 Dec '16</p> <p>Erie 1st cons g 4s prior.....1996 J - J 65 1/2 66 65 1/2 Dec '10</p> <p>Registered.....1996 J - J 61 1/2 Sale 31 1/2 Dec '10</p> <p>1st consol gen lien g 4s.....1996 F - A 76 73 73 June '16</p> <p>Registered.....1996 F - A 76 73 76 76 76 76</p> <p>Penn coll trust gold 4s.....1951 A - O 43 1/2 Sale 43 1/2 43 1/2</p> <p>50-year conv 4s Series A.....1953 A - O 45 1/2 Sale 45 1/2 45 1/2</p> <p>do Series B.....1953 A - O 50 1/2 Sale 49 1/2 50 1/2</p> <p>Gen conv 4s Series D.....1953 M - N 80 1/2 90 1/2 88 Mar '18</p> <p>Chic & Erie 1st gold 5s.....1932 M - N 100 1/2 100 1/2 Jan '17</p> <p>Chic & Mahon Vali g 5s.....1933 J - J 102 103 July '17</p> <p>Erie & Jersey 1st g 5s.....1955 J - J 97 1/2 103 103 Aug '17</p> <p>Genesee River 1st g 5s.....1937 A - O 102 102 103 Nov '17</p> <p>Long Dock consol g 6s.....1925 M - N 102 102 102 1/2 July '17</p> <p>Coal & RR 1st cur g 6s.....1922 M - N 88 88 86 Jan '18</p> <p>Dock & Impst 1st ext 5s.....1943 M - N 72 74 1/2 74 1/2 Feb '18 74 75</p> <p>N Y & Green L gu g 5s.....1947 M - N 88 88 86 Jan '18</p> <p>N Y Sun & W 1st ref 6s.....1937 F - A 72 74 1/2 74 1/2 Feb '18 74 75</p> <p>2d gold 4 1/2s.....1937 F - A 61 1/2 74 Nov '17</p> <p>General gold 5s.....1940 F - A 80 80 108 Jan '17</p> <p>Terminal 1st gold 5s.....1943 M - N 76 76 108 Jan '17</p> <p>Mid of N J 1st ext 5s.....1942 J - D 63 1/2 77 82 Feb '18</p> <p>Wilk & East 1st gu g 5s.....1942 J - J 94 97 97 Nov '17</p> <p>Ev & Ind 1st cons gu g 5s.....1926 J - J 50 1/4 86 1/2 June '17</p> <p>Evans & T H 1st cons 4s.....1921 J - J 107 113 111 Aug '17</p> <p>1st general gold 5s.....1942 A - O 93 93 93 June '17</p> <p>Mt Vernon 1st gold 5s.....1923 A - O 85 99 102 1/2 Aug '10</p> <p>Sull Co Branch 1st g 5s.....1930 J - J 81 1/2 81 1/2 Aug '10</p> <p>Florida E Coast 1st 4 1/2s.....1933 J - D 85 99 102 1/2 Aug '10</p> <p>Fort St D Co 1st g 4 1/2s.....1941 J - J 81 1/2 81 1/2 Aug '10</p> <p>Ft Worth & Rio Gr 1st g 4s.....1928 J - J 88 88 86 Jan '18</p> <p>Galv Hou & Hen 1st 5s.....1933 A - O 92 92 92 92 1/2</p> <p>Great Nor C B & Q coll 4s.....1921 J - J 88 1/2 89 88 Feb '18</p> <p>Registered.....1921 J - J 88 1/2 89 88 Feb '18</p> <p>1st & ref 4 1/2s Series A.....1961 J - J 81 1/2 89 88 Feb '18</p> <p>Registered.....1961 J - J 81 1/2 89 88 Feb '18</p> <p>St Paul M & Man 4s.....1933 J - J 81 1/2 89 88 Feb '18</p> <p>1st consol gold 5s.....1933 J - J 107 113 111 Aug '17</p> <p>Registered.....1933 J - J 93 93 93 June '17</p> <p>Reduced to gold 4 1/2s.....1933 J - J 85 99 102 1/2 Aug '10</p> <p>Registered.....1933 J - J 81 1/2 81 1/2 Aug '10</p> <p>Mont ext 1st gold 4s.....1937 J - D 80 1/2 89 90 1/2 Mar '16</p> <p>Registered.....1937 J - D 80 1/2 89 90 1/2 Mar '16</p> <p>Pacific ext guar 4s.....1940 J - J 79 80 1/2 Dec '17</p> <p>K Minn Nor Div 1st g 4s.....1948 A - O 99 1/2 108 108 Jan '17</p> <p>Minn Union 1st g 5s.....1922 J - J 102 102 130 1/2 May '06</p> <p>Mont C 1st gu g 5s.....1937 J - J 92 1/2 99 1/2 Oct '17</p> <p>Registered.....1937 J - J 92 1/2 99 1/2 Oct '17</p> <p>WHL & P 1st gold 5s.....1933 J - J 92 1/2 99 1/2 Oct '17</p> <p>Green Bay & W Deb 4 1/2s "A".....1933 Feb 70 1/2 79 1/2 Dec '18</p> <p>Debutent 4 1/2s "B".....1933 Feb 68 1/2 78 1/2 Dec '18</p> <p>Gulf & S 1st ref & g 5s.....1916 J - J 74 1/2 77 1/2 78 Feb '18</p> <p>Hooking Val 1st cons g 4 1/2s.....1939 J - J 75 1/2 78 78 Mar '18</p> <p>Registered.....1939 J - J 93 1/2 Jan '14</p> <p>Col & H V 1st ext 4s.....1948 A - O 87 1/2 87 1/2 82 1/2 Aug '17</p> <p>Col & T 1st ext 4s.....1936 F - A 70 1/2 75 Feb '18</p> <p>Houston Belt & Term 1st 5s.....1937 J - J 95 95 87 Mar '18</p> <p>Illinois Central 1st gold 4s.....1951 J - J 87 1/2 93 92 Sep '17</p> <p>Registered.....1951 J - J 87 1/2 93 92 Sep '17</p> <p>1st gold 3 1/2s.....1951 J - J 76 90 78 1/2 Dec '17</p> <p>Registered.....1951 J - J 58 1/2 81 80 June '17</p> <p>Extended 1st gold 3 1/2s.....1951 A - O 58 1/2 81 80 June '17</p> <p>Registered.....1951 A - O 58 1/2 81 80 June '17</p> <p>1st gold 3s sterling.....1951 M - S 80 July '09</p> <p>Registered.....1951 M - S 77 81 78 1/2</p> <p>Collateral trust gold 4s.....1952 A - O 65 1/2 95 1/2 Sep '17</p> <p>Registered.....1952 A - O 81 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2</p> <p>1st refunding 5s.....1955 M - N 70 71 70 70</p> <p>Purchased lines 3 1/2s.....1952 J - J 71 1/2 70 1/2 70 1/2</p> <p>L N O & Texas gold 4s.....1953 M - N 71 1/2 84 72 Feb '18</p> <p>Registered.....1953 M - N 72 79 89 Apr '17</p> <p>Calro Bridge gold 4s.....1950 J - D 55 75 74 Feb '14</p> <p>Litchfield Div 1st gold 5s.....1951 J - J 75 75 71 Feb '18</p> <p>Louis Div & Term g 3 1/2s.....1953 J - J 83 Aug '12</p> <p>Registered.....1953 J - J 80 70 79 1/2 Jan '17</p> <p>Middle Div req 5s.....1951 F - A 60 70 62 Feb '18</p> <p>Omaha Div 1st gold 3s.....1951 J - J 62 66 62 Feb '18</p> <p>St Louis Div & Term g 3s.....1951 J - J 62 1/2 83 1/2 63 Feb '18</p> <p>Gold 3 1/2s.....1951 J - J 61 1/2 80 June '16</p> <p>Registered.....1951 J - J 79 1/2 80 1/2 Nov '16</p> <p>Spring Div 1st g 3 1/2s.....1951 J - J 79 79 79 Mar '18</p> <p>Western lines 1st g 4s.....1951 F - A 107 1/2 117 1/2 May '10</p> <p>Registered.....1951 F - A 90 Jan '17</p> <p>Belle & Car 1st 5s.....1923 J - D 97 97 97 Mar '18</p> <p>Carb & Shaw 1st gold 4s.....1932 M - S 114 Feb '11</p> <p>Ohio St L & N O gold 5s.....1951 J - D 90 Oct '09</p> <p>Registered.....1951 J - D 85 1/2 86 1/2</p> <p>Joint 1st ref 5s Series A.....1953 J - D 68 1/2 90 70 1/2 Nov '17</p> <p>Memph Div 1st g 4s.....1952 J - D 68 1/2 90 70 1/2 Nov '17</p> <p>Registered.....1952 J - D 80 Feb '18</p> <p>St Louis Sou 1st gu g 4s.....1931 M - S 72 1/2 98 89 Apr '17</p> <p>Ind Ill & Iowa 1st g 4s.....1950 J - J 91 1/2 94 1/2 92 Mar '18</p> <p>Int & Great Nov 1st g 5s.....1919 M - N 75 90 82 1/2 June '17</p> <p>James Frank & Clear 1st 4s.....1959 J - D 58 1/2 68 1/2 58 Oct '00</p> <p>Kansas City Sou 1st gold 3s.....1950 A - O 74 1/2 Sale 74 1/2 74 1/2</p> <p>Registered.....1950 A - O 72 75 75 75 1/2</p> <p>Kansas City Term 1st 4s.....1960 J - J 85 85 92 92 4</p> <p>Lake Erie & West 1st g 5s.....1937 J - J 85 85 80 Feb '17</p> <p>2d gold 5s.....1941 J - J 73 85 89 Mar '17</p> <p>North Ohio 1st guar g 5s.....1941 J - J 87 1/2 Sale 87 1/2 87 1/2</p> <p>Leh Val N Y 1st gu g 4 1/2s.....1940 J - J 83 1/2 93 80 Oct '17</p> <p>Registered.....1940 J - J 78 83 80 Oct '17</p> <p>Lehigh Val (Pa) cons g 4s.....2003 M - N 87 1/2 97 1/2 87 1/2 Mar '18</p>																			

* No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. @ Due Jan, @ Due Feb, @ Due June, @ Due July, @ Due Oct, @ Option sale.

BONDS		Interest Period	Price		Week's Range or Last Sale	Range Since Jan. 1.
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending March 15			Bid	Ask		
Vers Crus & P 1st gu 4 3/4...	1934	J - J	98 5/8	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Virginian 1st 5 1/2 Series A...	1933	M-N	92 1/2	94 1/4	92 1/2	94 1/4
Wabash 1st gold 5 1/2...	1930	M-N	85 1/4	85 3/4	85 1/4	85 3/4
1st gold 5 1/2...	1931	F - A	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Debutante Series B...	1930	J - J	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
1st ten equip 4 1/2 g 5 1/2...	1921	M-N	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
1st ten 60-yr term 4 1/2...	1924	J - J	65	78	65	78
Det & Ch Ext 1st g 5 1/2...	1941	J - J	90	102	90	102
Des Moines Div 1st g 4 1/2...	1939	J - J	76	80	76	80
Om Div 1st g 3 1/4...	1941	A - O	74 1/2	75	74 1/2	75
Toil & Ch Div 1st g 4 1/2...	1941	M-N	80	84 1/2	80	84 1/2
Wash Term 1st gu 3 3/4...	1945	F - A	65 1/2	75 1/2	65 1/2	75 1/2
1st 40-yr guar 4 1/2...	1945	F - A	80	85	80	85
West Maryland 1st g 4 1/2...	1932	F - A	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
West N Y & Pa 1st g 5 1/2...	1937	J - J	40	63	40	63
Gen gold 5 1/2...	1943	J - J	63	70	63	70
Income 5 1/2...	1943	Nov	60	70	60	70
Western Pac 1st 4 1/2...	1943	M-N	81	81 1/2	81	81 1/2
Wheeling & L E 1st g 5 1/2...	1926	A - O	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Wheel Div 1st gold 5 1/2...	1928	J - J	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100
Exten & Impot gold 5 1/2...	1930	F - A	60	65	60	65
Refunding 4 1/2 series A...	1926	M-N	60	65	60	65
RR 1st consol 4 1/2...	1949	M-S	63 1/2	69	63 1/2	69
Trust co etc of deposit...	1930	J - J	60 1/2	64 1/2	60 1/2	64 1/2
Winston-Salem 3 B 1st 4 1/2...	1900	J - J	72	72	72	72
Wa Cent 50-yr 1st gen 4 1/2...	1919	J - J	74 1/4	75 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4
50-yr 1st 4 1/2...	1919	M-N	74 1/4	75 1/4	74 1/4	75 1/4
Brooklyn Rapid Trans 5 1/2...	1945	A - O	82	82	82	82
1st refund conv gold 4 1/2...	2002	J - J	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
6-yr secured notes 5 1/2...	1918	J - J	94	94	94	94
Bk City 1st con 4 1/2...	1916-1941	J - J	94	94	94	94
Bk Q Co & S con 4 1/2 g 5 1/2...	1941	M-N	90	90	90	90
Bklyn Q Co & S 1st g 5 1/2...	1941	J - J	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Bklyn Un Ed 1st g 4 1/2...	1950	F - A	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Stamped guar 4 1/2...	1950	F - A	70	70	70	70
Kings County E 1st g 4 1/2...	1949	F - A	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	78
Stamped guar 4 1/2...	1949	F - A	77 1/2	78	77 1/2	78
Nassau Elec guar gold 4 1/2...	1931	F - A	83 1/2	85	83 1/2	85
Chicago Ry 1st 5 1/2...	1927	F - A	85	88	85	88
Conn Ry & L 1st g 4 1/2...	1945	J - J	85	88	85	88
Stamped guar 4 1/2...	1951	J - J	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Det United 1st con 4 1/2...	1932	J - J	69	70 1/2	69	70 1/2
Smith L & Tr 1st g 5 1/2...	1936	M-N	84	84	84	84
Hud & Manhat 5 1/2 Ser A...	1957	F - A	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4	56 1/4
Adjust Income 5 1/2...	1957	F - A	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
N Y & Jersey 1st 5 1/2...	1932	F - A	100	100	100	100
Interboro Metrop coll 4 1/2...	1938	A - O	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Interboro Ran Tran 1st 5 1/2...	1906	J - J	73 1/2	80	73 1/2	80
Manhat Ry (N Y) con 4 1/2...	1900	A - O	77	80	77	80
Stamped tax-exempt Ry...	1960	A - O	77	79	77	79
Metropolitan Street Ry...	1943	J - D	70 1/4	85	70 1/4	85
Col & 9th Av 1st gu 4 1/2...	1923	M-S	82 1/2	95	82 1/2	95
Let Av & P F 1st gu 4 1/2...	1923	M-S	77	80	77	80
Met W B El (Chic) 1st g 4 1/2...	1938	F - A	30	30	30	30
Mt W Elec Ry & L con 4 1/2...	1926	F - A	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Refunding & exten 4 1/2...	1931	J - J	93	93	93	93
Minneap St 1st con 4 1/2...	1919	J - J	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Montreal Tram 1st & ref 5 1/2...	1941	J - J	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
New Orl Ry & L con 4 1/2...	1935	J - J	86	79	86	79
N Y Munic Ry 1st g 5 1/2...	1946	J - J	99	99	99	99
N Y Ry 1st R & R 4 1/2...	1942	J - J	50	50	50	50
30-year adj inc 5 1/2...	1942	A - O	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2
N Y State Ry 1st con 4 1/2...	1902	M-N	75 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	77 1/2
Portland Ry 1st & ref 5 1/2...	1930	M-N	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Portld Ry L & P 1st ref 5 1/2...	1943	F - A	61	68	61	68
Portland Gen Elec 1st 5 1/2...	1935	J - J	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
St Jos Ry L & P 1st g 5 1/2...	1937	M-N	100	95	100	95
St Paul City Cab con 4 1/2...	1937	A - O	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Third Ave 1st ref 4 1/2...	1960	A - O	53	52 1/2	53	52 1/2
Adl Inc 5 1/2...	1930	A - O	30	31 1/2	30	31 1/2
Third Ave Ry 1st g 5 1/2...	1937	J - J	92 1/2	104	92 1/2	104
Tr-City Ry & L 1st g 1 1/2...	1923	A - O	92	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
Underg of London 4 1/2...	1933	J - J	70	76	70	76
Income 5 1/2...	1948	J - J	60	58	60	58
Union Elec (Chic) 1st g 5 1/2...	1949	A - O	84	84	84	84
United Ry 1st 5 1/2 Pits 1st 1926	1926	M-N	58	60	58	60
United Ry St L 1st g 4 1/2...	1934	J - J	52	55	52	55
St Louis Transit gu 5 1/2...	1924	A - O	55	50	55	50
United RR San Fr a f 4 1/2...	1927	A - O	25	25	25	25
Va Ry & Pow 1st g 5 1/2...	1934	J - J	73 1/2	79	73 1/2	79
Gas and Electric Light	1947	J - D	103	103	103	103
Atlanta G L Co 1st g 5 1/2...	1945	M-N	95	94	95	94
Buffalo City Gas 1st g 5 1/2...	1947	A - O	62	64	62	64
Chen Gas & Elec 1st g 5 1/2...	1956	A - O	90	95	90	95
Columbia G & E 1st 5 1/2...	1927	J - J	77 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	79 1/2
Columbia Gas 1st gold 5 1/2...	1932	J - J	97	97	97	97
Consol Gas conv deb 5 1/2...	1920	Q-F	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2
Cons Gas L & P of Balt 5-yr 6 1/2...	1921	M-N	100 1/2	92 1/2	100 1/2	92 1/2
Detroit City Gas gold 5 1/2...	1923	J - J	94 1/2	97 1/2	94 1/2	97 1/2
Detroit Gas Co 1st con 5 1/2...	1913	F - A	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Detroit Edison 1st coll 5 1/2...	1948	J - J	93 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2
1st & N Y 5 1/2 Ser A...	1910	M-S	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2
Bq G L N Y 1st con 4 1/2...	1932	M-N	100 1/2	94	100 1/2	94
Gas & Elec Berg Co g 5 1/2...	1942	J - D	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Havana Elec Con 4 1/2 g 5 1/2...	1952	F - A	85 1/2	82 1/2	85 1/2	82 1/2
Hudson Gas 1st g 5 1/2...	1949	M-N	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
Kan City (Mo) Gas 1st g 5 1/2...	1922	A - O	83 1/2	90 1/2	83 1/2	90 1/2
Kings Co El L & P g 5 1/2...	1937	A - O	83	90	83	90
Purchase money 5 1/2...	1907	A - O	99	99	99	99
Convertible deb 5 1/2...	1925	M-S	74	110	74	110
Ed El III Bkn 1st con g 4 1/2...	1930	J - J	74 1/2	76	74 1/2	76
Lao Gas L of St L 1st g 5 1/2...	1910	Q-F	97 1/2	98	97 1/2	98
Ref and ext 1st g 5 1/2...	1934	A - O	89	92	89	92
Milwaukee Gas 1st g 5 1/2...	1927	M-N	85 1/2	87 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2
Newark Con Gas g 5 1/2...	1948	J - D	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N Y G E L R & P g 5 1/2...	1948	J - D	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Purchase money 5 1/2...	1949	F - A	69 1/2	70	69 1/2	70
Ed El III 1st con g 5 1/2...	1935	J - J	84	101	84	101
N Y & El L & P 1st con g 5 1/2...	1930	F - A	84	101	84	101
Pacific G & E Co—Cal G & E...	1937	M-N	92 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2
Corp unifying & ref 5 1/2...	1937	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Pacific G & E con g 5 1/2...	1942	J - J	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Pas Pow & L 1st & ref 30-yr...	1930	F - A	95	95	95	95
3 1/2 International Series...	1930	F - A	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100
Pat & Passaic G & E 5 1/2...	1949	M-N	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Pow Gas & C 1st con g 5 1/2...	1943	A - O	96 1/2	98 1/2	96 1/2	98 1/2
Refunding 5 1/2 5 1/2...	1947	M-S	78	80	78	80
Residential 1937...	1937	M-S	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Ch O-L & Cok 1st g 1 1/2...	1947	J - J	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Ch G Co of Ch 1st g 1 1/2...	1947	J - D	98	100	98	100
Ch O-L & Cok 30-yr 5 1/2...	1927	M-N	89	89	89	89
Ind Nat Gas 1st con g 5 1/2...	1947	M-N	94	94	94	94
Mu Fuel Gas 1st con g 5 1/2...	1923	M-N	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Philadelphia Co conv 5 1/2...	1919	F - A	78	81	78	81
Conv debon gold 5 1/2...	1922	M-S	91	91	91	91
Stand Gas & El conv 5 1/2...	1926	J - D	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Syracuse Lighting 1st g 5 1/2...	1921	J - D	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Syracuse Light & Power 5 1/2...	1964	J - D	96	84	96	84
Trenton G & El 1st g 5 1/2...	1919	M-N	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Union Elec L & F 1st g 5 1/2...	1932	M-S	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Refunding & exten 5 1/2...	1933	M-N	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
United Fuel G 1st g 5 1/2...	1936	J - J	92 1/2	94 1/2	92 1/2	94 1/2
Utah Power & L 1st g 5 1/2...	1944	F - A	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Union Elec L & F 1st g 5 1/2...	1950	F - A	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	96
Utica Gas & Elec ref 5 1/2...	1927	J - J	95 1/2	96	95 1/2	96
Westchester Linc gold 5 1/2...	1950	J - D	93	105	93	105

BONDS		Interest Period	Price		Week's Range or Last Sale	Range Since Jan. 1.
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending March 15			Bid	Ask		
Adams Ex coll 7 g 4 1/2...	1948	M-S	67	64	67	64
Alaska Gold M deb 5 1/2...	1925	M-S	18 1/2	23	18 1/2	23
Conv deb 5 1/2 series B...	1926	M-S	18	20	18	20
Armour & Co 1st real est 4 1/2...	1939	J - D	84	84 1/2	84	84 1/2
Booth Fisheries deb s f 5 1/2...	1926	A - O	90 1/2	90	90 1/2	90
Bradten Cop M coll tr f 5 1/2...	1931	F - A				

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday March 9 to Friday March 15) and stock prices for various companies.

Table with columns for 'Sales of the Week Shares' and 'STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE' listing various companies and their share counts.

Table with columns for 'Range Since Jan. 1.' (Lowest, Highest) and 'Range for Previous Year 1917' (Lowest, Highest) for various stocks.

*Bids and asked prices. † Ex-dividend and rights. ‡ Assessment paid. § Ex-rights. ¶ Ex-dividend. * Half-paid.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange Mar. 9 to Mar. 15, both inclusive:

Table with columns: Bonds, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like US Lib Loan 3 1/2s, 1932-47.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange from Mar. 9 to Mar. 15, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like American Radiator, Amer Shipbuilding, Booth Fisheries common.

z Ex-dividend.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange from Mar. 9 to Mar. 15, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Am Wind Glass Mach, Carnegie Lead & Zinc.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange from Mar. 9 to Mar. 15, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like American Gas of N J, Baldwin Locomotive, Philadelphia Co (Pitts).

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Complete record of the transactions at the Baltimore Stock Exchange from Mar. 9 to Mar. 15, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like Alabama Co, Arundel Sand & Gravel, Atlantic Petroleum.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Table with columns: Week ending March 15 1918, Stocks (Shares, Par Value), Railroad, State, Mun. & Foreign Bonds, United States Bonds.

Table with columns: Sales at New York Stock Exchange, Week ending March 15, 1918, 1917, Jan. 1 to March 15, 1918, 1917.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE STOCK EXCHANGES.

Table with columns: Week ending March 15 1918, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore (Shares, Bond Sales).

New York "Curb" Market.—Below we give a record of the transactions in the outside security market from Mar. 9 to Mar. 15, 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.

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.

Table with columns: Week ending Mar. 15, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1.

Main table with columns: Former Standard Oil Subsidiaries, Anglo-Amer Oil, Galena-Signal Oil, etc., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1.

Main table with columns: Mining Stocks, Alaska-Brit Col Metals, Atlanta Mines, Aurora Silver Mines, etc., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1.

Table with columns: Mining (Concl.) - Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Low, High, Sales for Week, Shares, Range since Jan. 1., Low, High. Lists various mining stocks like Tintic Mining, Tonopah Belmont, etc.

* Odd lots. † No par value. ‡ Listed as a prospect. § Listed on the Stock Exchange this week. ¶ Additional transactions will be found. ○ New stock. r Unlisted. u Ex-cash and stock dividends. w When issued. z Ex-dividend. y Ex-rights. x Ex-stock dividend.

CURRENT NOTICE.

A syndicate composed of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, C. F. Childs & Co., Emery, Peck & Rockwood, Hornblower & Weeks, King, Highland & Co., the National City Bank, Taylor, Ewart & Co., and the Union Trust Co., all of Chicago, are offering to investors, in an advertisement on a preceding page of this issue of our paper, the 5% tax-free Federal Farm Loan bonds, issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act by the First Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago, reference to which was made at length in our editorial columns on Feb. 16, pages 658 and 659.

The "Oil Trade Journal," 120 Broadway, New York, have favored the "Chronicle" with a copy of "The Petroleum and Natural Gas Register," a handsome 548-page volume just published. As its name indicates, this book is a directory of the petroleum and natural gas industries, including companies and individuals operating in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

William Morris Imbrie & Co., 61 Broadway, N. Y., have prepared a circular giving investment suggestions covering 13 prominent bond issues of industrial companies which have not increased capitalization materially during the past years of activity, and call attention to the large apparent yield if these bonds purchased to-day are called at the end of three years.

J. Fred Slocum, until recently the Buffalo representative of Hodsensyl, Hardy & Co., Inc., is now associated with Teller & Evers, Inc., 314 Elliotts Square, Buffalo.

Credit-Canada, Limited, Montreal, announce the removal of their office to the Dominion Express Building, 145 St. James Street.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies

Table with columns: Banks - N.Y., Assets, Liabilities, Banks, Assets, Liabilities, Trust Co's., Assets, Liabilities. Lists various banks and trust companies like America's, Amer Exch., Atlantic, etc.

* 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 with columns: Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Lists various realty and surety companies like Alliance R'ty, Amer Surety, Bond & M G, etc.

Quotations for Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f".

Table with columns: Standard Oil Stocks, RR. Equipments, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Lists various oil stocks and railroad equipment prices like Anglo-American Oil, Atlantic Refining, etc.

Table with columns: Bonds, Per Cent., Bid, Ask. Lists various bond issues like Penn-Mex Fuel Co., Pierce Oil Corp, etc.

Table with columns: Ordnance Stocks, Public Utilities, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Lists various ordnance and public utility stocks like Astra Explosives, American & British Mfg, etc.

Table with columns: Industrial and Miscellaneous, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Lists various industrial and miscellaneous stocks like American Brass, American Chile, etc.

* Per share. † Basis. ‡ Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. § New stock. ¶ Flat price. † 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 separately on a subsequent page.

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists various railroads like Ala & Vicksburg, Atch Topeka & S Fe, etc.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %), Monthly Summaries (Mileage, Cur. Yr. Pres. Yr., Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %).

a Includes Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling Ry. and Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton. b Includes Evansville & Terre Haute. c Includes Mason City & Fort Dodge and the Wisconsin Minnesota & Pacific. d Includes not only operating revenue, but also all other receipts. e Does not include earnings of Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry. f Includes Louisville & Atlantic and the Frankfort & Cincinnati. g Includes the Texas Central and the Wichita Falls lines. h Includes the St. Louis Iron Mountain & Southern. i Includes the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Ry., Chicago Indiana & Southern RR. and Dundick Allegheny Valley & Pittsburgh RR. k Includes the Alabama Great Southern, Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific, New Orleans & Northeastern and the Northern Alabama. l Includes Vandalia RR. m Includes Northern Ohio RR. n Includes Northern Central, and Philadelphia Baltimore & Washington. * 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 first week of March. The table covers 18 roads and shows 11.81% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: First Week of March, 1918, 1917, Increase, Decrease. Lists various railroads like Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh, Canadian Northern, etc.

For the fourth week of February our final statement covers 26 roads and shows 13.07% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with columns: Fourth Week of February, 1918, 1917, Increase, Decrease. Lists previously reported roads and their earnings for the week.

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:

Table with columns: Roads, Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Current Year, Previous Year. Lists various railroads and their monthly earnings.

a Net earnings here given are after deducting taxes. b Net earnings here given are before deducting taxes. c After allowing for uncollectible revenue and taxes, operating income for Jan. 1918 was \$343,868, against \$257,137.

Table with columns: Reading Company, Gross Receipts, Profit in Operating, Rent, Int., Balance, Surplus. Lists earnings for various months.

Table with columns: Bellefonte Central, Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Fixed Chgs. & Taxes, Balance, Surplus. Lists earnings for Feb and March.

Table with columns: Boston & Albany, Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Other Income, Total Income, Charges & Taxes, Balance, Surplus. Lists earnings for Dec and Jan.

Table with columns: Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Other Income, Total Income, Charges & Taxes, Balance, Surplus. Lists Fonda Johnst & Glover, Mineral Range, Toledo Peoria & Western.

Table with columns: Gross Earnings, Net after Taxes, Other Income, Gross Income, Fixed Charges, Balance, Surplus. Lists Boston & Maine, Chicago Milw & St Paul, Cuba RR, New Orleans Tex & Mex Lines.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND PUBLIC UTILITY COS.

Large table with columns: Names of Road or Company, Latest Gross Earnings, Jan. 1 to Latest Date. Lists numerous electric and public utility companies.

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:

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings, Net after Taxes, Fixed Charges, Balance, Surplus. Rows include Colorado Power Co., Federal Light & Trac, Keystone Telephone, Republic Ry & Lt., Southern Cal Edison.

z After allowing for other income received.

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings, Net after Taxes, Fixed Charges, Balance, Surplus. Row: St L Rky Mtn & Pac.

ANNUAL REPORTS

Annual Reports.—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the last Saturday of each month.

American (Bell) Telephone & Telegraph Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

The report of the company, containing extended excerpts from the remarks of President Theodore N. Vail, and the income account and balance sheet, and many tables giving valuable information, will be found on subsequent pages.

COMPARATIVE INCOME ACCOUNT OF COMPANY FOR CAL. YEARS.

Table with columns: 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914. Rows: Dividends, Interest & other revenue, Telephone traffic (net), Real estate, etc., Total, Expenses, Net earnings, Carried to reserves, Carried to surplus.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE U. S.—RESULTS FOR CAL. YRS.

Table with columns: 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: Bell stations (No.), Bell-connected stations (No.), Exchange revenues, Toll revenues, Miscellaneous revenues.

Table with columns: 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: Total operating revenues, Depreciation, Current maintenance, Traffic expenses, Commercial expenses, General & miscellaneous expenses, Total operating expenses, Net operating revenues, Uncollectible revenues, Taxes, Operating income, Net non-operating revenues, Total gross income, Rent, &c., deductions, Interest deductions, Deduct—Dividends, Surplus earnings.

BALANCE SHEET OF AMERICAN TELEPH. & TELEG. CO. DEC. 31.

Table with columns: 1917, 1916. Rows: Assets—Stocks, Bonds & notes, Telephone, Real estate, Long-distance tele- phone plant, Cash & deposits, Acc'ts receivable, Special demand notes, Employ. stock-purchase plan, Temp. cash inv., Total; Liabilities—Capital stock, Cap. stk. install., Coll. tr. 4s, 1929, Conv. 4s, 1935, Conv. 4 1/2s, 1933, Coll. tr. 5s, 1946, 1 1/2% conv. notes, West. T. & T. 3 1/2% notes to assoc'd. &c., cos., Divs. pay Jan. 15, Int. & taxes acer., Acc'ts payable, Empl. ben. fund, Deprec. & res., Surplus a., Total.

a Includes premiums on capital stock and excl. debt disc't & expense. Note.—\$21,919,000 5% coupon notes of associated companies endorsed but not owned by this company, are not included above in either assets or liabilities.—V. 106, p. 1037, 608.

Lackawanna Steel Co. and Subsidiaries.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

The report is given on subsequent pages, including the remarks of President E. A. S. Clarke, income account, balance sheet, &c. The usual comparative tables follow:

CONSOL. RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS, INCL. SUBSIDIARY COS.

Table with columns: 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914. Rows: Gross sales & earnings, Less—Mfg. cost & op. exp., Net from mfg. & oper., Add—Divs. on inv. &c., Total income, Selling exp., taxes, &c., Net earnings, Deductions—Extng. of mines & min- ing investments, Deprec. & acer. renew., Res'v for Federal excess profits taxes, Int. Lack. Steel bonds, debentures, &c., Int. bds. &c. of sub. cos., Rentals and royalties, Div. on com. stock (9%), Div. on pref. stock, Total deductions, Balance, sur. or def., ar.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 (INCL. SUBSID. COS.).

Table with columns: 1917, 1916. Rows: Assets—Cost of real est., plants, &c., Investments in ore companies, &c., Liberty bonds, For company, For employees, Deferred charges, Bond sink'g. acc't., fund, cash, Inventories, Misc. accounts receivable, Customers' acc'ts (less reserve), Notes receivable, Cash in bank & on hand, Marketable sec. at cost, Total; Liabilities—Common stock, Sub. cos. stock not owned, 1st M. 5s conv.g., 1st consol. mtge. series A 5s, Sub. cos. bonds, Car trust ota., Current acc'ts, Bills payable, Taxes & int. acer., Res'v'd for Fed. inc. & excess profits taxes, Divs. declared but not paid, Mines extng. & mining invest., Deprec'n & re- place' funds, Cont. amts. fds., Prof. & loss acct., Total.

* After deducting \$1,812,342 loss on sale of Lebanon property. Note.—Preferred stock authorized as of Dec. 31 1917, \$10,000,000, none of which is outstanding.—V. 106, p. 932, 605.

Columbia Gas & Electric Co. (of W. Va.), Cincinnati, &c.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

The remarks of President A. B. Leach, together with the consolidated comparative income accounts for several years of the Columbia Gas & Electric Co. and the Union Gas & Electric Co., and the consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1917, will be found on subsequent pages of this issue. Compare map on page 154 of the "Railway & Indus." Section.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 (INCLUDING UNION GAS & ELECTRIC CO.)

Table with columns: 1917, 1916. Rows: Assets—Property acct., Guar. fds. with trust, Cash, United Kingdom 5 1/2% notes, U. S. 3 1/2 & 4% Liberty bonds, Bonds (C.G. & E. 1st M. 5s. par), Ohio Municipal secur. (cost), Other assets owned, Treas. bonds, &c., Cash, Acc'ts receivable, Materials & supp., Acer. int., &c., on securities owned, Deferred charges, Total; Liabilities—Capital stock (Col. Gas & Elec.), First M. 5s (Col. Gas & Electric), 5% debens. (Col. Gas & Electric), Outstanding stock, &c. (Union Gas & Electric), par., Accounts payable, Accrued int. taxes, Customers' depos. bal., &c., 185,371, 172,011, Profits and loss, 1,892,108, 1,374,447, Total.

a Includes gasfolds, plants, franchises, leases and 51,000 shares (or 51%) of stock owned of the United Fuel Gas Co. b Includes in 1917, 1st Mtge. 5% bonds in treasury (\$624,500 face amount), \$582,340 and 5% gold debentures in treasury, \$232,832.—V. 106, p. 1038, 824.

United Drug Co., Boston.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

On a subsequent page will be found the remarks of President Louis K. Liggett along with the consolidated income account for the calendar year 1917 and the consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1917. See comparative statement in V. 106, p. 922, 606.

Wilson & Co., Inc., New York.

(Financial Statement—Year ending Dec. 30 1917.)

Pres. Thomas E. Wilson, it is reported, said in substance:

Our business for 1917 shows a steady growth. It is apparent from the Government reports and it is reflected somewhat by our volume of business, just issued, that there has been a substantial increase on the farms, both in hogs and cattle, due to the efforts of the Food Administration and the Department of Agriculture, together with the generous co-operation of the producers.

There is every prospect ahead of us for an increased and unusual demand for food products by our allies that will justify greatly increased production. We again pledge ourselves and our facilities to the Government, and will not hesitate to do whatever the Government asks of us as our part of helping to maintain our fighting forces, and our allies, on the highest plane of efficiency and physical well-being. All other interests should be and are subordinated by Wilson & Co.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Calendar Years—	1917.	1916.
Profits for the year, after deducting depreciation and interest on current debts.....	\$7,408,172	\$5,710,358
Interest on debentures (retired during the year) and mortgage bonds.....	903,750	798,485
Dividends paid on preferred stock (7%).....	713,188	700,714
Balance, surplus for the year.....	\$5,791,234	\$4,213,159
Previous surplus brought forward.....	9,359,810	6,880,213
Total	\$15,151,045	\$11,043,372
Deduct—Adjust. of surplus covering reorganization exp., bond disc., losses through detained steamers and all other uncertain items of previous years not hitherto fully ascertainable.....		1,683,560
Pension fund.....	100,000	
Total surplus end of year	\$15,051,045	\$9,359,812

* After making provision for excess profits taxes for year 1917.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (INCL. SUB. COS.) DEC. 31.

1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets—		Liabilities—	
Plant & equipm't *26,044,753	24,412,145	Common stock.....	20,000,000
Trade-mks., pat'nts, &c.....	11,407,282	Preferred stock.....	10,133,400
Good-will, &c.....		Sink. fund reserve for redemp'n of preferred stock.....	1,101
Invest. in con. controlled & controlled, but not wholly owned.....	3,690,270	Mortgage bonds.....	15,250,000
Merchandise, &c.....	34,518,851	Accrued interest.....	228,750
Accts. & bills rec.....	15,783,812	Bills payable.....	36,379,570
Mfgs. & Inv. secur.....	1,106,339	Accts payable, &c.....	2,863,577
Cash.....	8,830,765	Res'v for Fed. tax.....	1,621,855
Prepaid insur., &c.....	689,617	Surplus.....	16,051,045
			9,359,812
Total	102,072,298	Total	102,072,298

* After deducting mortgages and purchase money obligations payable.—V. 106, p. 1044, 606.

American Sugar Refining Co., New York. (Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

The text will be cited another week.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING DEC. 31.

1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	
Profit from operation.....	\$10,055,291	\$9,756,379	\$2,991,465	\$2,791,050
Int. on loans & deposits.....	1,006,002	792,991	880,609	934,331
Int. & divs. on invest'ns.....	3,129,949	2,905,737	2,312,456	1,627,650
Net profit on invest'ns.....	21,545	248,336		786,359
Net income.....	\$14,212,787	\$13,703,443	\$6,184,720	\$6,139,390
Former approp. for imp.....			685,471	4707,178
Total net income	\$14,212,787	\$13,703,443	\$6,870,191	\$6,846,568
Dividends (7%).....	\$8,299,572	\$6,299,972	\$6,299,972	\$6,299,972
Deprec. on plant & equip.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	790,305	\$21,113
Improvement of plants.....	2,000,000	1,000,000		718,283
Insurance fund.....	600,000	1,000,000		
Trade-mark advertising.....	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Pension fund reserve.....	500,000	250,000	200,000	
Contingency reserve.....		133,562	181,907	205,831
Bal., sur. or def. sur.....	\$1,912,815	\$2,019,969	def \$701,992	def \$1,198,631
Previous surplus.....	18,348,712	16,328,802	17,030,794	18,229,425
Total surplus	\$20,261,527	\$18,348,712	\$16,328,802	\$17,030,794

* Includes in 1914 \$17,215 additional profits from operations of former years and \$59,212 balance of former reservations after adjustment. These are the amounts of former appropriations for improvements of plants expended in new construction during 1915 and 1914 and offset in depreciation on plant and equipment.

CONDENSED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	
Assets—		Liabilities—		
Real est. & plant.....	45,911,124	47,246,442	Preferred stock.....	45,000,000
General invest'ns.....	24,783,841	23,972,036	Common stock.....	45,000,000
Inv., insur. fund.....	5,500,000	9,000,000	Reserves.....	45,000,000
Inv., pension fd.....	1,750,000	1,250,000	Fire insurance.....	5,000,000
Mdse. & supplies.....	9,142,075	18,654,840	Imp't. of pl'ts.....	3,367,515
Prepaid acc'ts.....	309,051	1,527,643	Pension fund.....	1,750,000
Loans.....	1,121,266	1,223,193	Contingencies.....	823,648
Accts rec'dy'ble.....	3,332,439	3,833,260	Trade mk. adv.....	2,000,000
Accrued incomes.....	1,047,044	555,907	Accts & loans payable.....	8,097,115
Cash.....	40,493,252	22,717,463	Divs. payable.....	1,599,037
			Profit and loss.....	20,201,527
Total	187,398,842	129,979,776	Total	137,398,842

Output.—Willet & Gray's "Sugar Trade Journal" of this city on Jan. 10 gave the following estimate:

CONSUMPTION OF REFINED SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

Tons Produced by—	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
American Sugar Refining Co.....	1,113,140	1,186,406	29.37	33.84
Independent refiners.....	1,822,253	1,621,163	48.07	45.97
Beet sugar factories.....	839,577	700,256	22.15	19.86
Hawaiian and foreign refiners.....	15,010	18,525	0.41	0.53
Total consumed	3,790,580	3,526,350	100.00	100.00
Average Price—	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Granulated sugar.....	6.228	6.862	5.559	4.083
Raw sugar.....	6.228	5.786	4.642	3.814
Difference.....	1.435	1.076	0.917	0.860

Granulated sugar opened Jan. 2 1917 at 6.615c. and rose gradually to 8.085c. on Apr. 11, and remained more or less the same throughout the balance of the year. The closing price of the year was 7.987c. Raw sugar opened the year at 5.27c. and closed at 6.005c., the highest price for the year being 7.52c. on Aug. 7.—V. 106, p. 398, 192.

(The) American Tobacco Co., New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Treas. J. M. W. Hicks, March 13, wrote in substance:

The sales for the year of this company and those companies all of whose stock is owned aggregated \$89,920,249 (against \$70,009,437 in 1916), and the net earnings therefrom, after deducting all charges and expenses for management, taxes, including Federal excess profits and income taxes in 1917, &c., were \$9,785,361, being about 10% on the sales. Adding dividends from companies, a part of whose stock is owned, \$3,524,330, and income from other sources, \$253,973, the total net income available for int., divs., &c., was \$13,563,665. The capital stock of the company, its outstanding bonds, and the average during the year of its surplus aggregated \$133,170,724 and the net income of the year as above was \$13,409,198, being about 10% thereon.

As required by the trust indenture of Oct. 20 1904, the Guaranty Trust Co., trustee, purchased and canceled 6% gold bonds of this company of the par value of \$56,600, the cost of same being \$67,426. The difference between par value and cost of the bonds so purchased has been written off as an expense.

There has been no change in the capital stock during the year. Both classes of stock have equal voting rights and the aggregate number of stockholders (Feb. 15 1918) was 9,946.

The statement of earnings includes only the dividends received from those companies a part only of whose stock is owned by this company; but it includes the total net profits for the year of companies all of whose stock is owned by, or held in trust for, this company.

RESULTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Sales (incl. cos. whose stock is owned).....	\$89,920,249	\$70,009,437	\$64,710,286	\$69,339,084
Net earnings, after chgs., expenses, &c.....	\$9,785,361	\$8,699,339	\$8,463,483	\$9,045,046
Divs. partly-owned cos., Int. on bds., loans, &c. (net).....	3,524,330	3,210,520	2,332,190	1,766,773
Miscellaneous income.....	253,973	122,360	270,122	650,025
Total net income	\$13,563,665	\$12,412,623	\$11,434,019	\$11,836,931
Premium on bonds purchased and canceled.....	\$10,826	\$12,318	\$14,620	
Int. on money borrowed (net), Int. on bonds, &c.....	\$143,641	see "other income" above.		
Prof. dividends (6%).....	3,161,982	3,161,982	3,162,770	3,167,243
Common divs. (20%).....	8,048,480	8,048,480	8,048,480	8,048,480
Total deductions	\$11,463,442	\$11,325,027	\$11,410,688	\$11,417,469
Balance, surplus	\$2,100,223	\$1,087,596	\$23,331	\$419,462

* After deducting Federal excess profits and income taxes.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	
Assets—		Liabilities—		
Real est., mach., fixtures, &c.....	6,808,349	6,521,156	Preferred stock.....	52,699,700
Brands, trademarks, pat'nts & good-will, &c.....	54,099,430	54,099,430	Common stock.....	40,242,400
Leaf tobacco, operat. supp., &c.....	55,042,468	40,491,750	6% bonds.....	704,200
Stocks & bonds.....	25,032,927	22,606,486	4% bonds.....	1,365,300
Cash.....	6,724,708	5,239,626	Acc'd div. payable Jan'y.....	790,496
Script.....	456,470		Advertis'g., red. coupons, &c.....	2,544,041
Bills & acct. rec.....	10,541,710	6,465,019	Acct'd bond int.....	33,318
Am'ts. due from cos. in which stock is owned.....	5,243,632	2,046,005	Accts. & bills pay. Am'ts. due to cos. in which stock is owned.....	26,620,487
Prepaid ins., &c.....	782,090		Surplus.....	29,181,756
				87,081,533
Total	164,275,314	137,928,349	Total	164,275,314

a Consists of 4% gold bonds and remaining 4% bonds of Consolidated Tobacco Co. not yet exchanged.—V. 106, p. 608, 501.

(P.) Lorillard Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Treas. Wm. B. Rhett, Jersey City, Mar. 12, wrote in subst.

As required by the trust indenture, the Guaranty Trust Co., trustee, purchased and canceled 7% gold bonds of this company of the par value of \$79,200, the cost of same being \$99,961. The difference between par value and cost of the bonds so purchased has been written off as an expense.

RESULTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDING DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net Income.....	\$8,312,343	\$5,874,077	\$4,820,913	\$4,519,061
Premium on 7% bonds.....	20,761	20,868	18,685	17,471
Bond interest.....	1,263,103	1,269,252	1,274,050	1,279,625
Reserve for excess profit and war income taxes.....	1,100,000			
Prof. dividends (7%).....	791,532	791,532	791,532	791,532
Common dividends (18%).....	2,728,008	(7) 2,576,452	(3) 1,970,228	(5) 2,273,340
Total deductions	\$5,903,404	\$4,668,105	\$4,054,495	\$4,301,968
Balance, surplus	\$2,408,939	\$1,205,972	\$766,418	\$157,093

The net income as above is shown after deducting expenses and charges.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	
Assets—		Liabilities—		
Real est., machinery and fixtures.....	7,007,900	7,220,923	Preferred stock.....	11,307,600
Leaf tobacco, manufactured stock, other cos. & Liberty bonds.....	21,853,946	16,557,342	Common stock.....	15,155,600
Trade-marks, brands, &c.....	2,415,698	1,715,698	7% gold bonds.....	10,447,600
Cash.....	2,029,610	4,764,211	5% gold bonds.....	10,617,450
Accounts and bills receivable.....	8,433,477	5,814,824	Prof. div. Jan. 3.....	197,883
			Com. divs. Jan. 3.....	454,968
			Accr. int. on bds.....	404,030
			Reserve funds.....	4,256,278
			Res. for war inc. & excess prof. taxes.....	1,700,000
			Accts. & bills pay.....	1,478,417
			Profit and loss.....	8,050,942
Total	63,470,459	57,205,776	Total	63,470,459

V. 106, p. 825, 605.

Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.

(Seventh Annual Report—Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. A. R. Erskine, South Bend, Mar. 9, wrote in subst.:

Results.—Our total net sales amounted to \$50,147,516, and our net profits, after deducting interest payments and Federal taxes of \$858,676, amounted to \$3,500,741. In 1916 our total net sales amounted to \$61,988,594, and our net profits, after comparable deductions of \$127,175, amounted to \$8,611,245.

The heavy decline in the sale of automobiles occurred after our country entered the war. In the first quarter we sold 16,083 cars, against 15,580 in the same period of 1916; in the remaining nine months we sold only 26,274 cars, against 50,305 cars in the same period of 1916. Following a substantial advance in the price of the four-cylinder, seven-passenger car, the great demand for four-cylinder cars drifted to makes of light weight, five-passenger cars priced under \$850. Our sales of six-cylinder, seven-passenger cars exceeded the volume of 1916.

In the vehicle division we received orders, including those of the Government, for 75,000 vehicles, against 56,000 the preceding year, and shipped 56,000 against 46,000 during 1916. Having on Feb. 6 placed our plants at the disposal of the Government, we commenced, early in April, to receive Government orders for large quantities of articles of character suited to our equipment and in line with our manufacturing experience. To rearrange our plants on a war basis consumed considerable time and some money.

Orders.—Outlook.—Half of our plant capacity is now being devoted to Government orders, of which we have received over 70 in number, amounting to over \$18,000,000. In the regular departments of our business, we expect to produce about 30,000 automobiles and 30,000 vehicles, which together with Government work ought to provide reasonably satisfactory profit returns, but it should be stated that the large automobile operations and resulting profits of peace times, are opportunities that will not be again open to us until peace returns.

Reduction of Loans.—Dividend Decreased.—The unusual occurrences involving heavy inventories, &c., resulted in bank loans, which at the high point of July 1, amounted to \$13,231,500. As a result of the conservative policy adopted, the profits suffered, but we reduced our bank loans to \$7,400,000 Dec. 31. Assistance in this direction was obtained by reducing the common stock dividend on Aug. 7 from a 10% to a 4% basis.

Properties.—The increase in plant investment of \$2,454,168 covers the cost of buildings, power-house, forge-shop and machine-shop at South Bend, which were under way when war was declared and which are about to be utilized on Government work; also some minor buildings at Detroit; machinery and tools; also our Chicago plant containing 304,000 sq. ft., acquired by an even trade for our Kansas City branch warehouse property. The Chicago plant has been leased to the Government.

New Line of Light Cars.—Production of these cars was started in Nov., but was retarded by freight congestion, fuelless days, &c. However, we are now making substantial shipments, and production will steadily increase until we reach the monthly schedule of 3,000 cars, which is to be our

basis this year on account of the restrictions it is necessary to observe while the war lasts. The cars consist of a five-passenger, four-cylinder model, 112-in. wheelbase, weight, 2,400 lbs., price \$895; a five-passenger, six-cylinder model, 119-in. wheel base, weight 2,800 lbs., price \$1,295; and a seven-passenger, six-cylinder model, 126-in. wheelbase, weight 3,000 lbs., price \$1,695.

Seven-Year Comparison.—Compared with 1910 we had on Dec. 31 1917 net working capital of \$23,535,266, an increase of \$9,654,533, or 69.6%, and plant and other property (after writing off \$2,193,049 for depreciation, &c.), \$15,477,186, an increase of \$5,665,196, or 57.7%. The net sales in 1917, \$50,147,516, compare with \$28,487,900 in 1911, and the net profits of 1917, \$3,500,700, with \$1,653,600 in 1911. The total net profits for the seven years 1911 to 1917, inclusive, were \$30,126,600, out of which \$12,271,900 was disbursed in dividends, common and preferred, \$2,535,000 was used to reduce the pref. stock from \$13,500,000 to \$10,965,000 and \$15,310,700 was kept in the business, increasing the assets as above shown. On Dec. 31 1917 the tangible value of common stock, less \$100 per share for preferred, was \$93 49, against \$36 49 on Dec. 31 1910.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING DEC. 31

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Automobiles sold.....	42,357	65,885	46,845	35,460
Net sales.....	\$50,147,516	\$61,988,594	\$56,539,006	\$43,444,223
Mfg., &c., gen. exp., &c.	\$53,032,397	\$47,045,582	\$37,870,999	
Officers' salaries.....	45,788,099			
Reserve for depreciation.....	435,470	397,991	361,794	
Net earnings on sales.....	\$4,359,417	\$8,520,727	\$9,095,432	\$5,211,430
Income from invest., &c.		121,396	152,943	63,343
Other income.....				70,623
Net earnings.....	\$4,359,417	\$8,642,123	\$9,248,375	\$5,345,396
Deduct—Interest.....	\$298,488		\$49,187	\$414,941
Federal taxes.....	560,188			
Pref. dividends (7%).....	767,550	767,550	830,445	869,050
Common dividends—(7%).....	2,100,000	10,300,000	5,139,580	
Special surp. acct.....			1,317,907	407,023
Disc't. & comm. propos'n.....		30,878	47,529	85,791
Prem. on rd. stic. retired.....			84,234	
Extraord. items & adjust.....			817,361	402,698
Spec. res. for future cont.....			1,500,000	
Total deductions.....	\$3,726,226	\$3,798,428	\$8,043,242	\$2,179,503
Balance, surplus.....	\$633,191	\$4,843,695	\$3,205,133	\$3,165,893

* Net item. x Includes in 1917 Federal income taxes, \$223,145; Federal excess profits taxes, \$230,274 and Federal excise taxes, \$97,768.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET.

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Real estate, build-ings, &c.....	\$15,477,186	\$13,437,983	Preferred stock.....	\$10,965,000
Investments.....	847,672	1,142,045	Common stock.....	30,000,000
Inventories of raw materials, &c.....	21,322,134	21,477,657	Notes payable.....	7,400,000
Accts. & notes rec., less reserve.....	9,325,499	9,428,391	Deposit on sales & contracts.....	285,212
Deferred charges, insurance, &c.....	358,584	335,493	Accounts payable.....	2,091,847
Cash in banks, &c.....	2,628,565	3,106,703	Res. for Fed. taxes.....	588,590
Good-will, patent rights, &c.....	19,807,277	19,807,277	Spec. res. for contin.....	1,359,237
Total.....	\$9,667,097	\$8,725,550	Sundry creditors & reserves.....	\$481,629
			Spec. surp. acct.....	2,548,654
			Surplus.....	\$3,947,838
			Total.....	\$9,667,097

a Consists of real estate, buildings, machinery and equipment at South Bend, Ind., Detroit, Mich., and Walkerville, Ont., and at branches of the company as of Jan. 1 1917, \$15,216,067; additions during year, less realizations, \$2,454,168; total, \$17,670,235; less, depreciation, \$2,193,049; balance as above, \$15,477,186. b Includes yearly accrued pay-rolls and also in 1916 reserve for dealers rebates, \$689,320. c After deducting \$2,535,000 retired under provision of charter.—V. 106, p. 720, 714.

Railway Steel-Spring Co., Chicago.

(16th Annual Report—Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. F. F. Fitzpatrick, March 7, wrote in substance: We have charged \$1,000,000 against operating expense for depreciation of machinery, plants and gas wells, and a reserve of \$1,000,000 has been made from the surplus earnings of the year for improvements, betterments and retirement of bonds.

A reserve of \$3,500,000 has been made to cover Federal income and excess profits taxes, as shown in the accompanying statement and balance sheet. The provision for payment of these taxes is in part represented by securities purchased for that purpose and carried under stock, bonds and investments.

The sinking fund redeemed and canceled during the year \$133,000 Latrobe bonds and \$132,000 Inter-Ocean bonds.

After making the above charges, together with dividends at the rate of 7% per annum on the pref. stock and 5% per annum on the common stock, there has been carried to the surplus account the amount of \$2,687,859.

There were outstanding on Dec. 31 1916 \$2,994,000 Latrobe bonds. All of these bonds have now been retired, partly by cancellation of the bonds that were purchased by the company during the year 1917 and the remainder through payment to the trustee on Dec. 31 1917 of the sum required for their redemption on Jan. 1 1918 at 105 and int.

Owing to the restrictive market for raw materials and the congestion of railroad facilities, it has been deemed advisable to carry much larger amounts of materials in the inventories than heretofore.

The policy to increase the capacity of the different plants has been continued, much larger expenditures than usual have necessarily been made for maintenance and may continue to be made during the coming year.

The year just closed shows results to be the largest in the history of the company, and the volume of business done, especially during the last few months of the year, has been conducted under the most trying difficulties, yet it is hoped that with better market and transportation facilities the situation will improve in the near future so as to make possible a very favorable showing for the year 1918.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earnings.....	\$23,905,714	\$14,086,499	\$7,043,957	\$4,351,465
Mfg. oper., maint., &c.....	\$13,806,746	\$9,063,909	\$4,975,679	\$3,438,062
Charged off for deprec'n.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	379,812	199,218
Net earnings.....	\$9,098,968	\$4,022,590	\$1,688,466	\$713,285
Int. on Latrobe bonds.....	\$140,852	\$154,928	\$161,733	\$168,612
Int. on Inter-Ocean bonds.....	150,257	156,857	163,594	170,219
Improvements & betterments & retirement of bonds.....	1,000,000	1,000,000		
Reserve for Fed. income & excess profits taxes.....	3,500,000			
Divs. on preferred (7%).....	945,000		945,000	945,000
Divs. on common.....	(5%)675,000	(14)168,750		
Total deductions.....	\$6,411,109	\$2,425,534	\$1,270,238	\$1,283,831
Balance, sur. or def. sr.....	\$2,687,859	\$1,597,056	\$r. \$418,228	\$r. \$570,546

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Plants, prop., &c.....	\$29,311,122	\$2,122,477	Preferred stock.....	\$13,500,000
Inventories.....	5,113,038	2,503,513	Common stock.....	\$13,500,000
Stocks, bonds and investments.....	3,533,254	1,548,944	Latrobe bonds.....	2,994,000
Accounts receiv-able.....	4,077,856	2,929,020	Inter-Ocean bonds.....	2,967,000
Other items.....	132,045	153,453	Accts. payable.....	652,791
Cash.....	857,908	1,434,453	Res. for improv'ts, retire. obf'ds., &c.....	1,000,000
			Res. for divs., &c.....	297,629
			Res. for Fed. inc. & excess prof. taxes.....	3,500,000
			Surplus.....	8,657,801
Total.....	\$43,045,221	\$40,641,965	Total.....	\$43,045,221

—V. 106, p. 1040, 714.

Jewel Tea Co., Inc., Chicago.

(Second Annual Report—Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

President F. V. Skiff, Chicago, Feb. 28, says in substance:

The net operating profit, before deducting Federal taxes, was \$1,763,915, on sales of \$15,847,604, as against net operating profits of \$1,532,061, on sales of \$12,892,507, for the calendar year 1916. Federal taxes (income and war excess profit) amounted to \$205,564, as compared with deductions for the same item last year of \$52,388. After making these deductions, the profits for the year 1917 amounted to \$1,558,351, or 9.83% of total sales.

During the year the net working capital has been increased \$785,142, and the total current surplus is now \$2,136,954. Against the deferred charge to future operations of \$450,348 carried over from the year ended Dec. 31 1916, in respect of those new branches which had not developed to a normal operating basis during that year, the directors have charged off one-half, or \$225,174.

On account of the present abnormal conditions, it has been deemed advisable to adopt a conservative policy regarding additional expansion of the business. We are, however, continually strengthening our position in all the territories in which we are now operating.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1917.	1916.
Net sales for calendar years.....	\$15,847,604	\$12,892,507
Raw materials, labor, supplies, operating exp., &c.....	\$13,960,259	\$11,360,446
Interest and discount paid.....	123,430	
Income and war excess profits taxes.....	205,564	52,388
Net profits for years ending Dec. 31.....	\$1,558,351	\$1,479,673
Preferred dividends paid (7%).....	275,800	275,140
Balance, surplus, for years.....	\$1,282,551	\$1,204,533

The total profit and loss surplus Dec. 31 1917 was \$2,136,954, after deducting \$225,174 branch development expenses deferred (one-half proportion written off), and \$124,957 appropriated surplus for redemption of preferred stock and premium thereon.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Land, bldgs., mach., &c.....	\$410,920	\$268,975	Preferred stock.....	\$3,880,000
Horses, wagons, &c.....	889,317	917,331	Common stock.....	12,000,000
Good-will.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	Letters of credit & acceptances.....	1,115,655
Cash.....	468,735	572,619	Notes payable.....	1,232,138
Accts. & notes rec.....	727,461	536,746	Accounts payable.....	1,796,600
Inv. of misc. &c.....	6,290,889	5,703,992	Pref. div. payable.....	369,600
Invest. (sur. dept.).....	58,399	49,028	Acer. wages & taxes.....	244,809
Com. stk. in treas.....	1,244	6,149	Surety dep.(contra).....	58,399
Adv. to customers (less reserve).....	1,281,186	1,137,579	Res. for redemp-tion.....	60,850
De'r'd branch de-velopment exp.....	225,174	450,348	Preferred stock.....	120,000
Deferred items.....	234,481	129,567	Capital surplus.....	737,138
Total.....	\$22,587,806	\$21,762,332	Current surplus.....	2,136,954
			Total.....	\$22,587,806

* Includes income and excess profits taxes, 1917. Note.—Contingent liability for letters of credit issued against merchandise on contracts not received or shipped, \$268,745.—V. 106, p. 719, 604.

(S. H.) Kress & Co., New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Sales.....	\$11,897,989	\$12,429,590	\$15,059,683	\$17,633,100
Net profit.....	\$1,064,384	\$1,063,067	\$1,354,093	\$1,465,461
Dividends on the \$4,000,000 7% pref. stock.....	(3 1/4)140,000	(7)280,000		
Balance, surplus, for the calendar years.....	\$1,214,093	\$1,185,461	\$1,185,461	\$1,465,461
Stores operated, December 31.....	130		130	144

* After providing for 1917 Federal excess profits tax and income tax.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 (INCL. S. H. KRESS CO. OF TEX.)

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Real est., &c., less depreciation.....	\$93,574		7% cum. pref. stk. (au. \$5,000,000).....	4,000,000
Good-will, lease-holds, &c.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	Common stock.....	12,000,000
Furniture & fix-tures.....	1,337,256	1,255,836	Accounts payable for misc., &c.....	652,420
Improvt's, &c., on leased property.....	686,341	734,909	Accounts payable for misc. purch-ased for coming season.....	360,025
Liberty bonds.....	\$120,956		Reserve for taxes, incl. 1917 Fed. exc. profits, &c., taxes.....	369,900
Cash in banks, &c.....	\$1,813,098	\$1,158,536	Pref. div. payable Jan. 1.....	70,000
Cash for pref. div.....	70,000	70,000	Capital surplus.....	328,059
Inventories.....	3,374,246	2,816,305	Current surplus.....	2,399,654
Misc. purch'd for coming season.....	360,025	320,840		
Net expend. for misc., &c.....	20,774	35,475		
Sundry debtors & accts. receivable.....	167,497	49,904		
Prepaid expenses.....	16,692	34,933		
Pref. stock purch. for cancellation.....	119,500			
Total.....	\$20,179,958	\$18,476,744	Total.....	\$20,179,958

* Investment in Liberty bonds less employees' subscriptions.—V. 106, p. 1039, 719.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Denver, Colo.

(26th Report—Six Months ended Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. J. E. Welborn, Denver, Feb. 28, wrote in substance:

New Fiscal Year.—The fiscal year having been changed to correspond with the calendar year, this report covers the operations for the six months ended Dec. 31 1917.

Results.—Gross receipts for that period were \$20,739,030, compared with \$40,004,887 for the 12 months ended June 30 1917, and net earnings from operation were \$3,709,294, against \$5,233,318 for the full year period. Including income from sources other than operation, the total net income was \$4,123,875.

After deducting fixed charges, including bond interest, taxes, sinking funds and insurance fund, amounting to \$1,445,586, there remained a surplus of \$2,678,289. Charges for equipment renewal, for depletion of coal, iron ore and limestone reserves and for depreciation on buildings, machinery and equipment amounted to \$1,031,172, leaving a balance of \$1,647,117. From this there was deducted \$393,438 for preferred and common stock dividends, the remaining \$1,053,679 being carried to the credit of profit and loss account.

Improvements, &c.—Net expenditures during the six months for improvements and additions amounted to \$2,334,386. The amount unexpended at Dec. 31 1917 on authorized improvements was \$430,000.

New Coke Oven Plant.—Abnormal conditions will prevent the completion of the by-product coke oven plant before early spring.

Liberty Bonds.—On our subscription for \$1,000,000 of Second Liberty Loan bonds we were allotted \$612,600, making a total investment in Liberty bonds of \$1,050,100.

Wages.—By advance in wage and salary rates, made effective Nov. 1 1917, to all employees, except officials, approximately \$2,500,000 per annum was added to our pay rolls, the average annual increase per employee being over \$200. The pay-roll as of Jan. 1918 shows an increase of 90% over the pay-roll for Jan. 1916 (not 1917), with an increase of but 15% in the number of people employed.

Coal Output.—After the close of the harvest season there was no shortage of miners at our coal properties, but maximum production there during the last quarter of 1917 was prevented by serious shortage of railr

RESULTS FOR 6 MOS. END. DEC. 31 1917 AND JUNE 30 YEARS.

Table with 5 columns: Item, 6 Mos. to Dec. 31 '17, Years ending June 30 1916, 1915, 1914. Rows include Iron department, Fuel department, Total gross earnings, etc.

Total deductions \$3,070,196 \$6,827,198 \$3,369,906 \$2,595,762

Balance, sur. or def. sur. \$1,063,679 sur. \$2,192,404 sur. \$1,601,171 def. \$334,661

BALANCE SHEET.

Balance sheet table with columns for Dec. 31 '17, June 30 '17, 1916, 1915. Rows include Assets (Property, Cash, Stocks, etc.) and Liabilities (Common stock, Preferred stock, etc.).

x After deducting sundry adjustments (net), \$8,200.—V. 106, p. 824.

National Enameling & Stamping Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. Ferd. A. W. Kieckhefer, Feb. 19, wrote in subst.:

The earnings for the year after providing for depreciation, but before providing for normal income tax, war income tax and war excess profits taxes, and before deducting interest on bonds, preferred dividend, and sinking fund requirements amounted to \$5,618,548.

On Dec. 31 1917 sinking fund reserve amounted to \$1,106,000; general reserve, \$2,820,888, and profit and loss account, being undivided or surplus profits, \$5,919,029, against \$952,000, \$2,000,000 and \$2,895,408, respectively, as of Dec. 31 1916.

Whilst the company has no doubt benefited to an extent by the conditions growing out of the war, the amount of direct so-called war orders as compared with the total volume of the business has been relatively small.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Income account table with columns for 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914. Rows include Gross profits, Other income, Total income, Remuner. of officers, etc., Depreciation, etc., General interest, etc.

x After charging cost of material, wages, salaries, selling expenses, taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and bad debts. y After deducting interest on bonds held as an investment.

A dividend of 6% has been declared on the common stock, payable 1 1/2% quarterly Mar. 20 1918, May 31, Aug. 30 and Nov. 29 to holders of record Feb. 28, May 11, Aug. 10 and Nov. 9, respectively.

BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31.

Balance sheet table for National Enameling & Stamping Co. with columns for 1917, 1916, 1917, 1916. Rows include Assets (Real est., plant, good will, etc.) and Liabilities (Pref. stock issued, Com. stock issued, etc.).

x Before deducting common dividends declared—6%—\$935,508, in 1917 and 4%—\$623,672, in 1916.—V. 106, p. 828, 713.

Peerless Truck & Motor Corporation, New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. Frederiek Gilbart, March 8, wrote in substance:

The net sales of the subsidiary companies for the calendar year 1917, excluding munitions and special contracts of General Vehicle Co., Inc., were \$18,924,453, an increase of \$5,399,428 over the sales of the preceding year.

In common with other industries your subsidiaries had to contend with rapidly rising costs and disturbed conditions of transportation, and will also be called upon to bear their proportion of increased taxation. The net

profit for the year carried to the consolidated balance sheet, after payment of interest on \$5,000,000 of notes and also after deducting liberal depreciation and the sum of \$306,799 for estimated Federal taxes amounted to \$949,483, a decrease of \$499,327.

During Dec. 1917 the plant of the General Vehicle Co., Inc., at Long Island City was sold to the U. S. Government with the exception of the electric truck business and certain other items.

The success of the eight-cylinder car continued throughout the year 1917 with orders in excess of production. The shipments in 1917 were more than double those in 1916, showing that the effort of the company to produce a well-designed car of high power and economical operation has met with favor by the public.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR CAL. YEARS.

Consolidated profit and loss account table with columns for 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows include Net sales, excl. munitions and special foreign contracts, Cost of sales, Depreciation of plants, etc.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Consolidated balance sheet table with columns for 1917, 1916, 1917, 1916. Rows include Assets (Land, plant, bldgs., and equipment, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital stock, Peerless Mot. Car Co., etc.).

a After deducting in 1917 \$291,849 charged off for depreciation. b Including cost of acquisition of stocks of sub. cos. c Representing consideration received in cash for (auth. \$20,000,000) 10,000,000 capital stock issued as full-paid and non-assessable in accordance with the Virginia statutes.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. (of N. J.), New York. (Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.) Pres. Van H. Cartmell, Feb. 26, wrote in substance:

Notwithstanding the well-known difficulties in procuring material and in obtaining labor and transportation, your company has done a largely increased business and the outlook for the year 1918 is at present gratifying.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Income account table for Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. with columns for 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows include Gross profits, Oper., admin., &c., expenses, Net operating income, Interest, &c., received (net), etc.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Balance sheet table for Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. with columns for 1917, 1916, 1917, 1916. Rows include Assets (Plant acc'ts, pat's, good will, etc.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, etc.).

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Balance sheet table for Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. with columns for 1917, 1916, 1917, 1916. Rows include Assets (Plant acc'ts, pat's, good will, etc.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, etc.).

a Includes common stock purchased for resale to employees under the employees' stock profit-sharing plan, \$454,960, less \$476,400 special loan which will be self-liquidating by installment payments of employees under the said plan. b After deducting in 1917 \$121,896 reserve for doubtful accounts and discounts.—V. 106, p. 932, 927.

DIVIDENDS OF 1917 UNDER INCOME TAX.

THE PAMPHLET ISSUED MARCH 13 COVERING THE ALLOCATION OF 1917 DIVIDENDS FOR LEADING COMPANIES, IS NOW FOR SALE AT THE "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, 138 FRONT ST., PRICE 50 CENTS.

Some revised and additional statements received this week are given below. The following companies have this week reaffirmed the allocation statements already published in this column:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Boston Revere Beach & Lynn R.R. | Cudahy Packing Co. |
| Cincinnati New Orleans & Texas Pacific. | (Otto) Eisenlohr & Bros., Inc. |
| Fonda Johnstown & Gloversville Ry. | Galena Signal Oil Co. |
| Kings County Electric Light & Power Co. | International Silver Co. |
| Michigan State Telephone Co. | Julius Kayser & Co. |
| Ohio Cities Gas Co. | Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co. |
| American Caramel Co. | Merrimack Manufacturing Co. |
| American Radiator Co. | National Acme Co. |
| Anso Co. | National Carbon Co. |
| a Babcock & Wilcox Co. | Niles-Bement-Pond Co. |
| a Barrett Company. | a Otis Elevator Co. |
| Borden's Condensed Milk Co. | People's Gas Light & Coke Co. |
| a Calumet & Arizona Mining Co. | Quaker Oats Co. |
| Chareol Iron Co. of America. | Patent Brewing Co. |
| Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. | Semet-Solvay Co. |
| Cuban-American Sugar Co. | Standard Srew Co. |
| | (F. W.) Woolworth Co. |

a See explanatory statement below.

**(1) RAILROADS
ALLOCATION OF 1917 DIVIDENDS.**

Alabama Great Southern RR.—Further Data.—Secretary F. S. Wynn on March 14 wrote: "The dividends of 3 1/4% paid Feb. 23 1917 on the pref. stock were, by resolution of the board, adopted on Nov. 9 1916, declared to be payable out of income accumulated to Dec. 31 1916. However, the net income of the company from Jan. 1 1917 to Feb. 23 1917 applicable to dividends, was greater than the amount of the dividends paid Feb. 23 1917." Compare V. 106, p. 295.

Atlantic Coast Line RR.—Revised Data.—Vice-Pres. H. L. Borden on March 12 wrote: "Under ruling of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, T. D. 2659, dated Feb. 28 1918, the dividend of \$3.50 per share paid Jan. 10 1917 on the common stock should be apportioned as follows: 11.089% of the \$3.50, or 38.81 cents, per share, was earned Jan. 1 to 9 1917, incl., and the balance, 88.911%, of said \$3.50, or \$3.119 per share, was earned in 1916 (compare V. 106, p. 601).—V. 106, p. 600.

Norfolk & Western Ry.—Revised Circular.—Sec. E. H. Alden, in circular of March 8, says: "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, replying to specific questions submitted to him, has ruled that dividends distributed by the Norfolk & Western Ry. Co. in 1917 will be deemed to have been paid from the earnings of that year, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that at the time such dividends were paid the earnings up to that time were not sufficient to cover the distribution. According to this ruling, you are hereby advised that up to time of payment of the several dividends on the Adjustment pref. stock in Feb., May, Aug. and Nov. 1917, and of the payment of dividends on its common stock in March, June, Sept. and Dec. 1917, the earnings of the company for the year 1917 were in all cases sufficient to cover the distribution."—V. 106, p. 1035, 597.

**(2) PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES.
ALLOCATION OF 1917 DIVIDENDS.**

Georgia Light, Power & Rys.—Source 1917 Dividends.—F. B. Lasher, Sec.-Treas., March 11 reported: "Company paid one dividend in 1917 on Oct. 1 of 1 1/4% from 1917 earnings."—V. 106, p. 290.

Lone Star Gas Co.—1917 Dividends.—D. L. Cobb, Sec., in statement received March 7, says: "1917 dividends were paid out of earnings of year 1917."—V. 104, p. 2456.

Portland (Me.) Electric Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—We were officially advised March 11 that the company paid four dividends in 1917 of \$1.50 each on Jan. 31, April 30, July 31 and Oct. 31. Of the January dividend, 60 cents came from 1917 earnings and \$1 from surplus accumulated at Dec. 31 1916.—V. 95, p. 364.

Milwaukee Electric Ry. & Light Co.—New Notice.—Asst. Treas. J. F. Fogarty, in circular of March 8, says: "To comply with Treasury Decision No. 2659, dated Feb. 28 1918, we are obliged to amend the advice heretofore given and to advise you that under the decision above referred to, all dividends paid on the pref. stock during the year 1917 are to be treated as paid from net profits accumulated in the calendar year 1917."—V. 106, p. 919, 822.

South Carolina Light, Power & Rys.—1917 Divs.—F. B. Lasher, Sec.-Treas., March 11 reported: "Company paid four dividends in 1917 of 1% each on Jan. 2, April 1, July 1 and Oct. 1. Company in 1916 had surplus of \$41,400; in 1916 a deficit of \$16,300; and in 1917 a deficit of \$22,000. The dividend requirements in 1917 were \$42,000. Therefore, company assumed that approximately \$20,000 came from 1917 earnings and \$22,000 from 1916 earnings."—V. 103, p. 845.

West Penn Power Co.—Source of 1917 Dividends.—R. B. Keating, Vice-Pres., Feb. 6, says in substance: "Four dividends of 1 1/4% each were paid Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1 and Nov. 1. The Feb. dividend came from 1916 earnings and the others from 1917 earnings." (On March 11 counsel were still working on the matter of allocation of the 1917 dividend paid by West Penn Rys., the West Penn Traction Co. and West Penn Traction & Water Power Co.)—V. 106, p. 613, 507.

**(3) INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS COS.
ALLOCATION OF 1917 DIVIDENDS.**

American Beet Sugar Co.—Supplementary Data.—Circular of March 11, supplementing that of Jan. 31, says in substance: "On account of recent rulings issued by the Treasury Department, the following information is given: If, for income tax purposes, it be deemed that dividends paid during the year 1917 were from the most recently accumulated undivided profits on hand, (a) at the respective dates of declaration, then the dividends were paid from surplus earnings as shown under "A" below; but (b) if from the amounts accumulated at the dates of payment, then the dividends were paid from surplus earnings as shown under "B." From Profits

Accumulated—	"A"			"B"		
	1915	1916	1917	1916	1917	1917
Dividends (per sh.)	1915	1916	1917	1916	1917	1917
Paid on common: Earnings	Earnings	Earnings	Earnings	Earnings	Earnings	Earnings
Jan. 31 1917	-- \$23	\$1.27			\$1.50	
Mar. 1 1917	--	10.76	\$1.24	\$8.13	3.87	
Apr. 30 1917	--	2.00		2.00		
July 31 1917	--	2.00		2.00		
Oct. 31 1917	--	2.00			2.00	
Paid on preferred:						
Apr. 2 1917	--		\$1.50	\$1.50		
July 2 1917	--		1.50	1.50		
Oct. 1 1917	--		1.50		\$1.50	
Dec. 31 1917	--		1.50		1.50	

In making income tax returns the shareholders must determine for themselves what proportion of the dividends they will report as having been accumulated in 1917 and what, if any, was accumulated in previous years. (Compare V. 106, p. 501).—V. 106, p. 930, 608.

American Agricultural Chemical Co.—New Data.—Treasurer Thomas A. Doe Jan. 30 wrote: "The quarterly dividends on the stock paid in Jan. and Apr. 1917 were paid out of surplus. (We now learn that 1916 surplus was meant.—Ed.) The quarterly dividends paid in July and Oct. 1917 were paid out of the profits of the calendar year 1917."—V. 106, p. 1037, 500.

American Pneumatic Service Co.—Revised Data.—Treasurer Gilmar Clapp, writing as of Mar. 12, says: "The Internal Revenue Department has recently held that all dividends paid in the year 1917 were disbursed from earnings of that year to the extent such earnings were sufficient for that purpose. On that basis, \$1.08 per share of the dividend paid by this company Mar. 31 1917 on the first preferred stock was from earnings of the year 1917, and 57 cents per share from earnings of the year 1916; 46 cents per share of the dividend paid Mar. 31 on the preferred stock was from earnings of the year 1917, and 20 cents per share from the earnings of the year 1916. The balance of the dividends paid during the year 1917 was all paid from the earnings of that year."—V. 106, p. 1037, 823.

Babcock & Wilcox Co.—Explanatory Data.—Treasurer J. G. Ward, writing March 9, says: "Answering your printed communication of March 7, would say that after our circular letter of Jan. 24 1918 was issued we obtained a special ruling from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to the effect that the quarterly installments of dividends paid by this company in January and April 1917 are taxable at the rates in force in 1915, and the quarterly installments of dividends paid by it in July and October 1917 are taxable at the rates in force in 1916. "This ruling was based upon the fact that the first two above mentioned dividend installments were declared in April 1916 out of profits accumulated on or prior to Dec. 31 1915, and the second two above mentioned dividend installments were declared in April 1917 out of profits accumulated on or prior to Dec. 31 1916. You will see, therefore, that the above ruling is entirely in conformity with the statements contained in our circular letter of Jan. 24, which we believe may be followed with entire safety."—V. 106, p. 502.

Barrett Company.—Statement Reaffirmed.—Touching the company's statement of Feb. 2 that all its 1917 dividends were paid from 1916 surplus, F. M. Stearns, Asst. Treas., writing on March 13, says: "We see no reason to revise the statement regarding the dividends paid by this company in 1917, notwithstanding the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on this subject. We maintain that the 1916 surplus or undivided profits is the most recently accumulated surplus until the books for 1917 are closed and net profit for the year has been ascertained, which has not, as yet, been accomplished." See V. 106, p. 603.

Butts & Superior Mining Co.—Source 1917 Dividends.—Pres. N. Bruce Mackelvie, in circular of March 13, says in substance: "It is our belief, after consultation with the counsel and the accounting officials of the company, that the distributions made on each share in 1917 as below were from the sources indicated:

Distributions Made on—	Mar. 31.	July 30.	July 25 R.C.	Sept. 30.
Amount per share	----- \$2.50	\$2.50	\$0.40	\$1.25
From 1917 profits, div.	1.26	1.25	0.11	-----
From 1915 profits, div.	1.24	-----	-----	-----
Capital dist. (non-taxable)	-----	1.25	-----	-----
From 1914 prof. (R.C.\$1.25)	-----	-----	0.29	All

"The above apportionment is made after taking into account the reserve for depletion as heretofore returned to the Department of Internal Revenue, arrived at in accordance with its regulations issued under the Act of Sept. 8 1916, and also an estimate of taxes for 1917."—V. 106, p. 1035, 823.

Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.—Ruling Questioned.—Secretary Gordon R. Campbell, writing March 11, says: "In spite of the rulings of the Department, I see no reason at the present time for changing the data furnished in circular of Jan. 22.] If the ruling means what it seems to mean it is that the corporations will presume to declare their dividends before they are earned and not out of surplus earnings. It means that corporations like ours which have made reports according to their books and not on the basis of receipts and expenditures will be compelled to revise their income tax report for several years. It means that corporations having ample cash in the treasuries to pay dividends which have been declared and have no cash from actual earnings for the period covered will be presumed to have borrowed the money with which to have paid the dividends. "The writer is doubtful if the ruling will stand a test of court decision and anticipates that the Department will overrule itself in this as in many other things. The Department apparently has overlooked the fact that dividends paid out of the earnings of the years prior to 1917 are deductible from the invested capital and that the excess profits tax paid by the corporations by reason of this deduction is undoubtedly in excess of the surtaxes which would be paid by stockholders were these dividends not deducted from capital investment. "We feel, therefore, that the statement issued by the company and the reports made in accordance therewith should stand until more light is thrown upon the subject." [The circular of Jan. 22 says: "Dividend No. 53, \$3 a share, paid Mar. 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 of earnings of 1917."—V. 106, p. 717, 502.

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.—Revised Data.—An official circular dated March 4 says in substance:

At the time of issuing our notice of Jan. 28 1918, it was considered that the cash dividend paid by this company March 31 1917 was represented by a corresponding amount standing as surplus accumulated in 1916. On Feb. 2 1918 the United States Treasury Department made public its regulations, No. 33 Revised, Article 107 (compare V. 106, p. 993.—Ed.) A strict interpretation of the above regulations might be claimed to modify our previous information. However, the fact remains unchanged that sufficient funds were in hand from 1916 earnings to cover dividend distribution of March 31 1917. Relative to the increase of the capital stock April 2 1917, and the application of the income tax laws thereto, we respectfully suggest to our stockholders who object to the taxation, as income, of the shares of stock in question received by them, that they append to their income tax return for the year 1917 a statement in substantially the following form:

"This return does not include any portion of the increased stock, issued by the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co. of Conn., pursuant to resolution of April 2 1917, which increased stock amounted in all to \$2,500,000 in par value, and was paid for by the transfer of said amount from surplus to capital account. I am advised by said company that this stock issue was based upon surplus accumulated prior to Jan. 1 1917. "I, _____, of said stock issue, on 1917 _____ shares, each of the par value of \$25. These shares are not included in my income tax return, because I believe that they do not constitute income within the meaning of the Federal Income Tax Act, and upon the further ground that they do not constitute income within the meaning of the 16th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and that Congress has no power to tax the said shares of stock or any part of them without apportionment as required by the Federal Constitution. "Full information as to this matter is at the service of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and of the Collector, but the undersigned will insist that no income tax can lawfully be imposed on these shares. "A statement to this, or similar, effect, would preclude the possibility of a claim of evasion, and its consequent penalties."—V. 105, p. 1423, 1212.

(Otto) Eisenlohr & Bros., Inc.—Additional Data.—Treasurer Harry Dietsch, replying to our special inquiry of Mar. 7, says: "The dividend declared January 1917 on the common stock and the dividends declared at our March meeting 1917 on our pref. stock, payable on March 31, were both authorized to be paid from our surplus account of Dec. 31 1916. While our earnings of January and February were undoubtedly large enough, we had no definite knowledge of the same until we closed our books March 31. Any dividends declared subsequent to April 1 were disbursed out of the surplus shown at the close of our books March 31." Compare V. 106, p. 604.

Eastman Kodak Co.—Corrected Notice.—

President George Eastman in circular dated March 11 [received since our allocation pamphlet went to press] says in substance: "Referring to the notice that accompanied our Jan. 1 1918 dividend checks (V. 106, p. 400), we desire to amend the same in reference to the April 1 1917 dividend as follows:
Dividends Paid— Common Preferred, Year Earned.
Jan. 1 1917 2 1/2 1 1/2 1916
Feb. 1 1917 10 1916
Mar. 1 1917 10 1916
April 1 1917 5 1 1/2 2-3 in 1916, 1-3 in 1917
June 1 1917 5 (7-10 prior to Mar. 1 1913; 3-10 in 1917)
July 1 1917 2 1/2 1 1/2 1917
Sept. 1 1917 5 1917
Oct. 1 1917 2 1/2 1 1/2 1917
Dec. 1 1917 7 1/2 1917
—V. 106, p. 610, 400.

Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Co.—Revised Data.—

President James L. Geddes, in circular of Feb. 23 (received after the allocation pamphlet had gone to press), reports: "We are advised that, in accordance with Section 31 (b) of the Amended Income Tax Law, dividends paid by the Kelly-Springfield Motor Truck Co. during 1917 shall be deemed to have been paid from profits as follows:
(1) Dividends on Preferred Stock.— Dividend paid Feb. 28 1917, \$1.38 from 1916 profits, 62c. from 1917 profits. Other dividends on preferred stock from 1917 profits.
(2) Dividends on Common Stock.— Dividend paid Feb. 28 1917 was from 1916 profits. Dividend paid May 31 1917, \$1.05 from 1916 profits, 95c. from 1917 profits. Other dividends on common stock from 1917 profits.
"The foregoing is based upon our interpretation of the rulings of the Treasury Department thus far issued. (See particularly Regulation No. 33 (revised) paragraph 375).—V. 106, p. 713, 604.

National Cloak & Suit Co.—Revised Statement.—

An official circular, dated March 1, says: "The prof. stock dividend No. 11, \$1.75 per share, declared Jan. 29 1917 and paid on March 1 1917, should be considered as paid from 1916 earnings. All other dividends, both com. and pref., paid during 1917 must be considered as having been paid from 1917 earnings.
"A notice issued by us on Jan. 7 1918 stated that com. stock dividend No. 1, \$1.25 per share, declared Jan. 29 1917, and paid on April 14 1917, could be considered as paid from 1916 earnings. Under a revised ruling of the Treasury Department released for publication Feb. 2 1918, this dividend must now be considered as having been paid from 1917 earnings."—V. 106, p. 605, 496.

Otis Elevator Co.—Former Statement Confirmed.—

W. G. McCune, Treasurer, in official circular, reported: "Paid out of 1917 profits, preferred dividends of 1 1/4% paid April, July and Oct. 15; paid out of 1916 profits, preferred dividends of 1 1/4% paid Jan. 15; paid out of 1916 profits, common dividends of 1 1/4% paid April, July and Oct. 15; paid out of 1915 profits, common dividend of 1 1/4% paid Jan. 15."
Mr. McCune on March 8, replying to an inquiry from the "Chronicle," as to the effect of the recent ruling, says: "We see no reason for modifying our statement sent to stockholders Jan. 15. This preferred dividend paid Jan. 15 1917 was entirely out of 1916 profits as our business is of such a nature that it is not practicable for us to determine what profits, if any, applicable to dividends, accrued during the period Jan. 1 to Jan. 15. In regard to the common dividend, it has been the practice of this company from the time the payment of such dividend was inaugurated to defer any action until a date following the close of the fiscal year, Dec. 31, which gave sufficient opportunity to determine the profits for the year. Such determination can only be arrived at after a careful inventory of materials on hand at the factories and a thorough inspection of the contract work. The common dividends are, therefore, paid from the profits of the preceding year."—V. 106, p. 713.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.—Revised Statement.—

Since the recent ruling was made by the Internal Revenue Department our statement relative to 1917 dividends has been modified as follows: "Dividend payments of January and April were based on earnings of 1916, but at time of April payment and later dividends of 1917, earnings were sufficient from 1917 business to justify such disbursements."—V. 106, p. 713.

Standard Oil Co. (Kansas)—Revised Data.—

Secretary E. A. Warren, in circular dated March 11, says: "On Jan. 15 1918 a notice was sent to our stockholders advising that the dividend of \$5 per share paid Feb. 28 1917 was paid from the profits of 1916. In view of the Treasury Decision No. 2659, dated Feb. 28 1918, we now find it necessary to revise our statement, and you are, therefore, advised that all dividends paid during the year 1917 were paid from the earnings of said year."—V. 106, p. 507.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.—Preferred Dividends.—

"Of the preferred dividends paid in 1917, the first, paid Jan. 15 1917, was from accumulated and established surplus as of Dec. 31 1916. The other three dividends for 1917 were paid from current earnings." [As to the statement regarding common dividends now reaffirmed, see V. 106, p. 928.]—V. 106, p. 1035.

Union Bag & Paper Corporation.—Dividend Status.—

Secretary Charles B. Sanders, replying March 9 to the "Chronicle's" special inquiry, says: "This matter will be taken up at the next meeting of our board of directors, and in the absence of anything to the contrary, our present report will stand."—V. 106, p. 507, 196.

Union Stock Yards Co. of Omaha, Ltd.—

J. C. Sharp, Sec. & Treas., March 9 wrote: "Our 1917 dividends were paid out of the earnings of that year."—V. 106, p. 393.

United Breweries Co., Chicago.—Source 1917 Divs.—

Ernst Hummel, Sec., writing Feb. 1, says: "The dividend of \$3 per share declared in March 1917 and paid in April 1917 was paid out of earnings accumulated prior to Dec. 31 1916."—V. 98, p. 165.

United Dyewood Corporation.—Explanatory Data.—

Secretary Ernest W. Pickler, on March 8, replying to our special inquiry, said: "We are still of the opinion that our citation of dividends in circular to stockholders in Dec. 1917, is correct. In Dec. 1916, on the day the said dividends were declared [i. e., the five preferred dividends due Jan. 2 1917 to Jan. 2 1918, inclusive, and the 1 1/2% on common stock paid April 2], a sum to cover the payment thereof was set aside and deposited in a special fund, which could not be used for any other purpose than the payment of said dividends. We are of the opinion that the recent ruling of the Treasury Department that the date of the payment of the dividend governs, and not the date of declaration, does not apply in the case of the dividends cited in our circular."—V. 106, p. 606.

Yukon-Alaska Trust.—Source 1917 Dividends.—

The trustees, in circular of Mar. 7, say in substance: "The 1917 quarterly distributions have been treated on our books as paid from three sources, viz.:
"(a) Net income of the trust for the quarter, to the full extent thereof, as stated below.
"(b) \$401,250 of undistributed net income of 1916, on hand Jan. 1 1917, upon which, in June 1917, the trustees paid the normal and additional Federal taxes, amounting to \$27,458, assessed against them, leaving a balance of \$373,808, which, by such payment of taxes, was freed from all tax liability, as provided in Article 27 of regulations 33.
"(c) \$183,804, consisting of 1917 distributions by the Yukon Gold Co., a domestic corporation, to its stockholders, from its depletion and depreciation reserves. The Yukon Gold Co. has notified its stockholders as follows: 'All the distributions made by this company during the year 1917 are considered by the company to have been made not out of 'earnings or profits,' but out of capital. As will appear from the annual report, the charges for depletion and depreciation for the year 1917, were in excess of the operating profits for the year. All 'earnings or profits' for prior years were distributed before the year 1917.'

Source of the Trust's Four Distributions, each \$1 per share (\$208,433). Source 1917 Distributions— Amount, Per Share. 1st Quarter— 2nd Quarter— (a) Net income for quarter— \$66,881 32.0877 cts. Dividends of domestic corps. 737 .3533 cts. (b) Tax freed undistributed income of 1916— 148,693 71.3388 cts. 140,815 67.5590 cts.

(a) Net income for quarter— \$75,285 36.1193 cts. Dividends of domestic corps. 7.50 .0036 cts. (b) Tax freed undistributed income of 1916— 84,299 40.4442 cts. (c) Distributions by Yukon Gold Co. from its depletion and depreciation reserves— 50,655 24.3032 cts. 133,148 63.8807 cts.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS. Government Control of Railroads.—Text of Bill.— See pages 984 and 985 in last week's "Chronicle."

Bay State Street Ry., Boston.—Permission Obtained to Discontinue Operating 125 Miles of Unprofitable Lines.— Judge Dodge in the U. S. District Court at Boston, acting upon the petition of Receiver Donham for permission to discontinue operating 125 miles of unprofitable lines, has granted authority for the receiver to discontinue such mileage in his discretion, stipulating that sufficient notice to the public must be given.—V. 106, p. 1036, 821.

Boston & Maine RR.—Purchase Postponed.— The Committee on Railroads of the Massachusetts Legislature has voted to refer to the next session of the Legislature the recommendation of the Attorney-General for action authorizing the Commonwealth to purchase the company's properties and leased lines.—V. 106, p. 928, 295.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—Div. Situation—Constr'n.— The board of directors at its monthly meeting Feb. 25 deferred for the present consideration of the April 1 dividend. It is customary to declare that this dividend at the February meeting. President Williams said that the net profits justify the usual dividend, but that the directors felt that, pending the consummation of negotiations relative to the \$57,735,000 of notes issued for rapid transit purposes and maturing on July 1 next, it would not be wise to take action at this time on the current dividend. The initial dividend of 1% was paid on April 1 1909, and this rate was continued until July 1 1910, when it was increased to 1 1/4% quarterly. In July 1913 the rate was increased to 1 3/4%, and this payment, 6% annually, was continued until January last. An exchange journal says: "No banker has been found who will underwrite a refunding issue of notes at any price. There are those who are willing for a big fee to offer without responsibility an issue of securities to the public, but when an underwriting syndicate is suggested, no response is forthcoming. Clearly Government assistance must be appealed to. A moratorium might be declared or the stockholders might be asked to take the bonds securing the notes. Failing in this, the courts might have to intervene. It is not to be presumed that the Government will allow the road to be receivershiped but will find some expedient whereby the present emergency will be bridged over. A readjustment of the company's cumbersome organization might not be the worst thing that could happen." See map and full data on pages 13 to 18 of "Electric Railway Section," and compare V. 106, p. 928, 924. See Rapid Transit in New York below.—V. 106, p. 928, 924.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Earnings.— Year ending Dec. 31 '17. 1915-16. 1914-15. 1913-14. Total oper. revenue— 152,389,334 129,481,885 98,865,210 129,814,824 Net aft. fixed chgs., &c. 33,848,192 36,871,435 21,508,966 29,957,774 Special income— 10,713,299 9,940,955 10,969,331 8,587,870 Total— 44,561,491 46,812,399 32,478,297 38,545,644 Prof. divs. (4%)— 3,219,051 3,219,051 3,219,051 3,109,630 Bal. for com. divs.— 41,342,440 43,593,339 29,259,246 35,436,124 Per cent on com. stock— (15.90%) (16.78%) (11.25%) (13.62%) [Given as shown in press reports.—Ed.]—V. 106, p. 497, 295.

Central of Georgia Ry.—S. S. Co. Rates Advanced.— See Ocean Steamship Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 106, p. 866.

Charleston (W. Va.) Interurban RR.—Note Offering—Refunding.—Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore, have sold an issue of \$450,000 4-months 6% Bond-Secured gold notes dated Mar. 15 1918, due July 15 1918. Denom. \$1,000. Trustee, Safe Deposit & Trust Co. of Baltimore. The price at which the notes were sold was 99 1/2% and int., to yield 6 1/4% for 4 months' maturities, and 99 and int., to yield over 7% for 4 months' maturities with renewal option.—V. 105, p. 1208. Extracts from Letter of F. M. Stanton, Treas., Charleston, W. Va., March 4 1918.

Security.—These notes are the direct obligation of the company, secured by deposit of \$800,000 Kanawha Valley Traction Co. First Mortgage 5% bonds due Jan. 1 1946 (part of an authorized \$2,000,000, of which \$1,600,000 are outstanding), on the basis of \$1,000 of bonds for each \$750 of notes. These notes will be due four months from date of issue, with the understanding that the company may at its option upon maturity thereof issue an equal amount of similar notes, each consecutive four months, the last maturity and final payment of the issue not to exceed, however, one year from date thereof, or March 15 1919. The company reserves the privilege of paying off the entire issue on any four months' maturity date, upon 30 days' published notice, at par and interest. Should the company desire to renew these notes for two consecutive four months' periods to March 15 1919, no obligation rests on the holders thereof to renew beyond the date specified in the note itself unless he so desires. This issue may therefore be offered either as a straight 4-months' maturity, or, for those who may doubtless prefer it, as a four months' maturity with two renewals, the final payment of which will be March 15 1919, subject to prior redemption at par and int. Property.—The company operates a 38-mile street railway system in Charleston, connecting therewith the surrounding territory of Kanawha County, serving a population of 100,000. This company, as lessee, operates the lines of the Kanawha Valley Traction Co. under a 99-year lease, paying a rental of \$20,000 a year until expiration of the lease and has assumed the payment of principal and interest of the first mortgage bonds referred to above. Twelve miles of road are laid with 100 and 80-pound "T" rails. Equipment consists of 34 passenger cars, of which 26 are of the P-A-Y-E type; ample car barns of brick and concrete construction; 5 freight cars and 2 trail cars. The company has a brick and steel power plant, operated by natural gas, constructed for either coal or gas. Current is supplied by the Virginian Power Co. under long-term contract. Franchise granted in 1904 for 50 years, covering all important streets. Interurban lines are almost entirely on private rights of way.

Territory.—Charleston is the capital of West Virginia, with the natural advantages of cheap and abundant coal, natural gas and hardwood, good labor supply and railroad facilities. The new projectile and armor-plate plant of the U. S. Govt. is in course of construction at South Charleston from an initial appropriation of \$11,500,000. This plant is on the company's lines. There is also under construction just west of the terminus of the company at St. Albans one of the three large Government explosive plants, for which an appropriation of \$90,000,000 has been made, and which will be designed for permanent Government operation after the war. (See E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. in last week's "Chronicle.")

Table with 4 columns: Item, 1918 (Est.), 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows include Gross earnings, Net, after taxes, Deduct—Int. on funded and floating debt, Payment for lease.

Surplus for stock \$60,692 \$53,790 \$40,737
Purpose of Issue.—In part to retire \$300,000 3-Year 6% notes due May 1 1918, the balance outstanding of an issue of \$450,000, and to fund other indebtedness.—V. 105, p. 1208.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy R.R.—Sub. Co. Divs.—See Colorado & Southern Ry. below.—V. 106, p. 601.

Chicago & West Towns Ry.—Offering of First Mtge. 7% Gold Bonds.—Harris, Forbes & Co. are offering at 98 1/4 and int., netting 7.78%, \$750,000 First Mtge. 7% gold bonds dated Mar. 1 1918, due Sept. 1 1920, but callable on the first day of any month at 101 and interest.

Interest M. & S. in Chicago. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500 c*. Trustee, Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

[Issue of \$750,000 1st M. Ts, payable 1920, passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality thereof in any respect.]

Company.—Owns and operates a suburban electric railway system in a large and growing section lying west and southwest of Chicago, having a total present population in excess of 135,000, the communities served including Oak Park, River Forest, Maywood, Cicero, Berwyn, Riverside and La Grange. Further particulars another week.—V. 106, p. 715.

Cities Service Co.—Offer to Shareholders of Convertible Debentures.—Shareholders of record up to and including April 15 are given the right to subscribe for \$3,000,000 Series "B" 7% convertible gold debentures, dated Jan. 1 1918, due Jan. 1 1966, at par and int. in the ratio of \$5 of debentures to each \$100 of common or preferred stock held, except that holders of less than 20 shares may subscribe to \$100 of debentures. Total issue, \$30,000,000; present offering, \$3,000,000.

Interest payable without deduction for normal Federal income tax in U. S. gold at the offices of Henry L. Doherty & Co., N. Y. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500 c*; denom. of \$5,000, \$1,000, \$500, \$100, \$10 and multiples of \$10 up to \$100 r. Interest on coupon debentures payable J. & J. on debentures registered as to principal and interest, by check at option of holder, either annually, semi-annually, quarterly or monthly, except that interest on debentures of less than \$100 principal shall be payable Jan. 1 annually. Trustee, Bankers Trust Co., N. Y.

Call Feature.—Debentures are callable in whole or in part by lot or by distinctive numbers at 102 and int. on four weeks' notice. When debentures are called in whole or in part by lot or by distinctive numbers, right of holders to exercise privilege of conversion is secured for at least 30 days prior to the redemption date as fixed in the published notice.

Convertibility.—Debentures may be converted on Jan. 1 1920 or on the first day of any month thereafter until maturity, at the option of the holder. Each \$100 principal amount of debentures is convertible into \$80 par value of Cities Service Co. pref. stock and \$20 par value common stock, together with an amount of cash and stock equal to the dividends which have been declared and paid on an equal amount of common stock from and after Jan. 1 1918 to the date of conversion.

Security.—A direct obligation of Cities Service Co. and its only outstanding interest-bearing obligations except \$54,900 Series "A" 5% gold debenture bonds remaining unconverted and a note given for the purchase of Liberty bonds. Net income of Cities Service Co. for the year ended Jan. 31 1918 applicable to payment of interest on these debentures was \$19,063,035.

Additional issues of debentures limited by a clause covering net income requirements for payment of interest on such additional debentures.

Data from Letter of President Henry L. Doherty, Dated Mar. 15 1918.

The outlook in respect to production of oil in the U. S. is assuming a serious aspect. Reserve crude oil stocks in storage are being heavily drawn upon. Our oil-producing subsidiaries have already perhaps exceeded their ratable share, having increased production until they are shipping over 40,000 barrels a day from the Butler County, Kan. fields alone. But the subsidiaries have extensive oil territory other than in Butler County available for development. To develop these fields would require an expenditure for some time greatly in excess of the earnings which would be produced therefrom. To be prepared to meet any contingency the directors have authorized a second issue of convertible debentures. The first series, known as series A, has all been converted into stock, except \$54,900 still outstanding.—V. 106, p. 929, 498, 394, 188.

Guaranty of Secured Notes.—See Richland Co. under "Industrials" below.—V. 106, p. 1036, 929.

Claremont Ry. & Lighting Co.—Rate Increase.—The New Hampshire P. S. Commission has granted this company a 20% increase in freight rates to take effect immediately, pending a further investigation of the proposed increase, placed with the Commission some months ago.—V. 105, p. 2271.

Colorado & Southern Ry.—Dividend Action Postponed.—The directors on March 13 voted to postpone action in regard to the April 1 dividend on the first and second 4% preferred shares until the Government railroad bill has been signed and the contract between the Government and the company executed. Dividend record:

Table with 15 columns for years '03-'17 and 2 rows for 1st pref. and 2d pref. Common.

President Hale Holden said: "It seemed best to the directors to postpone action on dividend matters until the Government bill now pending is passed and the contract between the Government and the company is executed. Under the contract there should be a balance above all charges sufficient to pay the usual dividends on the preferred stocks." [The Chicago Burlington & Quincy owns \$23,667,500 or more than 75% of the \$31,000,000 outstanding common stock, \$1,130,000 of the \$8,500,000 outstanding first pref. stock and \$6,078,700 of the \$8,500,000 outstanding second preferred stock.]—V. 106, p. 709.

Denver & Rio Grande R.R.—Judgment.—A judgment was entered Mar. 13 in the New York State Supreme Court against the company in favor of the Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y. amounting to \$36,908,509 as the balance due (with interest) on a judgment for \$38,270,343 recovered in the United States District Court at New York in May 1917 on a suit to force payment of the \$50,000,000 bond issue of the old Western Pacific Railway guar. by the defendant.—V. 106, p. 1036, 929.

Detroit United Ry.—Offering of Five-Year Notes for Refunding, Capital Expenditures, &c.—Wm. A. Read & Co. and the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. are offering at 97 and interest, to net 7 3/4%, \$4,500,000 Five-Year 7% Collateral Trust Gold notes dated Apr. 1 1918, due Apr. 1 1923, but

redeemable as a whole or in amounts of not less than \$500,000 on 30 days' notice at 101 and interest to Apr. 1 1922; thereafter at 100 1/2 and int. (See also advertising pages.) The bankers report:

[This issue is passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board as not incompatible with the interest of the United States but without approval of the merits, security or legality thereof.]

Total authorized, \$4,500,000. Denom. \$1,000 c*. Interest in New York A. & O. The company agrees to pay the normal Federal income tax, not exceeding 2%. Trustee, Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

Security.—To be a direct obligation secured by pledge of \$9,000,000 par value of bonds and dividend-paying stocks, as named below. No additional Detroit United 4 1/2s can be issued except for refunding and under the indenture securing the notes, the companies whose shares are pledged cannot increase their bond issues. The system comprises in all about 900 miles of electric track.

Purposes of Issue.—Will refund \$3,500,000 notes due May 5 next; to reimburse the treasury for advances made to refund underlying bonds, and for capital expenditures.

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows include Gross earnings, Net income, Interest charges.

Balance \$2,175,531 \$2,880,792 \$1,960,761 * See annual report in V. 106, p. 810. Net income for the past ten years has averaged over twice all interest charges.

Collateral Pledged as Security, Aggregating \$9,000,000.

Detroit United Ry. 1st Consol. M. 4 1/2s, due 1932 \$2,625,000
Detroit Jackson & Chicago Ry. Consol. M. 5s, due 1937 1,114,000
Detroit & Lake St. Clair Ry. 1st M. 5s, due 1920 100,000
Detroit Monroe & Toledo Short Line Ry. stock, paying 10.10% dividends last year 2,571,000
Detroit & Port Huron Shore Line Ry. stock, paying 6.62% dividends last year 1,990,000
Detroit Jackson & Chicago stock, paying 11.24% last year 600,000
Interest and dividends on the pledged collateral alone amount to about \$640,000 per annum, or over twice the annual interest of \$315,000 on these collateral trust notes. The stocks pledged are in each case the entire amounts outstanding except directors' shares, and control exceedingly important interurban railways connecting Detroit and Toledo, 80 miles, Detroit and Jackson, 110 miles, and Detroit and Port Huron, 133 miles.

Equity.—The notes are followed by \$15,000,000 capital stock paying dividends at rate of 8% per annum.—V. 106, p. 923, 924, 810.

Fort Wayne & Northern Indiana Traction Co.—Out of the proceeds of the sale of the collateral on Jan. 28 the holders of the \$1,164,000 6% 5-year gold notes of 1914 are receiving at the Central Trust Co., N. Y., \$1,080.50 on each note, being payment in full of principal and accrued interest after payment of all costs and expenses.—V. 106, p. 189, 295.

Huntington & Broad Top Mt. R.R. & Coal Co.—Earnings.

Table with 5 columns: Calendar Years, Gross Earnings, Net, after Taxes, &c., Bond Interest, &c., Balance, Surplus.

Illinois Traction Co., Champaign, Ill.—Earnings.—Calendar Years, Gross Earnings, Net, after Taxes, &c., Bond Interest, &c., Pfd. Divs., Com. Divs., Balance, Surplus.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Construction.—See Rapid Transit in New York below.—V. 106, p. 1036, 929.

Kanawha Valley Traction Co.—Bonds.—Lease.—See Charleston Interurban R.R. above.—V. 100, p. 1918.

Kansas City Terminal Ry.—Improvements.—This company's general plan for the improvement of passenger facilities in Kansas City will shortly be consummated by the opening for traffic of the 3 1/4 mile High Line viaduct and bridge over the Kansas River. See article in "Engineering News-Record," Feb. 28 1918.—V. 106, p. 206.

Lehigh & New England R.R.—Earnings.—Calendar Years, Gross Earnings, Net, after Taxes, &c., Other Interest, Dividends, Balance, Surplus.

Macon Dublin & Savannah R.R.—Offering of Guaranteed Bonds.—J. R. Bridgeford & Co., N. Y. City, are offering a block of this company's First Mtge. 5% bonds, due Jan. 1 1947, of which there are outstanding \$1,529,000 of a total authorized issue of \$1,840,000. These bonds are guaranteed, prin. and int., by the Seaboard Air Line Ry. Free of normal Federal income tax.

Table with 4 columns: Item, 11 Mos. 1917, Cal. Year, June 30 Years 1916, 1915.

Manufacturers' Ry., St. Louis.—Electrification.—Permission has been obtained from the Board of Public Service to erect trolley poles and string wires along the tracks. The entire line and terminal facilities will be operated by electricity.—V. 103, p. 60.

Memphis Street Ry.—Fare Increase Sought.—This company has filed a petition with the Board of City Commissioners for permission to increase fares from 5 to 6 cents.—V. 106, p. 2365.

Michigan East & West R.R.—Litigation.—Press advices state that as a result of an order issued by Judge Sessions, at Grand Rapids, Mich., in the case of the William T. Joyce Co. vs. the company, the road will be sold as a going concern (upset price \$175,000) instead of for junk. The Jacobson Corp., of Detroit, is said to be interested and the possibility of a 30-mile extension from Marion to Gladwin on the Michigan Central R.R. is suggested.—V. 106, p. 189.

Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry.—Offering of First Consolidated Fives.—William A. Read & Co. and Tilney, Ladd & Co., are offering, at 96 3/4 and int., to yield 5.27%, \$840,000 additional First Consolidated Mtge. 5% gold bonds due July 1 1938, making the total outstanding \$60,340,000; as 4s, \$56,863,000, as 5s, \$3,477,000. (See also advertisement on another page.)

These bonds are secured by first mortgage lien on 2,590 miles and cover all the company's lines directly owned, comprising 3,185 miles of railway located in Mich., Wisc., Minn. and No. Dak., and Mont., together with equipment and all railway property hereafter acquired, subject only on less than 595 miles to divisional bonds aggregating \$8,136,800. Compare V. 47, p. 142.—V. 106, p. 499.

New Bedford (Mass.) & Onset Street Ry.—Earnings.—

Years	Gross Earnings	Net, after Interest	Balance	Total Surplus
Ending—	Earnings, Dep. &c. Tax, &c.	Sur. or Def.		
Dec. 31 1917	\$190,604	\$37,961	\$29,349	\$8,612
June 30 1916	167,886	20,049	29,335	def. 9,286
—V. 105, p. 1420.				23,981

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Maturing Notes—No Decision as to Government Aid—Plan to Offer Pref. Stock to Shareholders and Holders of Convertible Debentures.—No definite assurance having been given that the Government will aid the company to take care of its \$43,000,000 of collateral notes due on April 15, the management, in order to do what it can to meet this situation, has prepared a circular offering to the shareholders at par \$43,590,000 of the recently authorized issue of \$45,000,000 7% cum. pref. stock. The following is pronounced correct:

The pref. stock is offered on the basis of one share for every 4 1/2 shares of common, or for each \$450 par value of the convertible debentures. The new stock is to be callable at 110 on any dividend date after 30 days' notice, and at least 75% of the proceeds from the sale of any of the company's property pledged to secure the notes, must be applied to the retirement of the pref. stock in blocks of not less than 10,000 shares at a time.

The subscription books will close on March 20 and subscriptions are to be paid in full on April 8, or possibly in four installments of \$25 each, due April 5, July 1, Oct. 1 and Jan. 2 1919.

The company has outstanding \$17,117,900 of stock and there are also \$39,029,000 of 6% debentures, which are convertible into stock after Jan. 1923. Permission to issue the pref. stock which was authorized by the shareholders last October has already been granted by the Massachusetts and Connecticut legislatures. Compare V. 105, p. 1413, 1420, 1708, 1802.

Maturing Notes.—

John Skelton Williams, Director of Division of Finance and Purchases of the Railroad Administration, on March 12 said: "Director-General McAloon authorizes me to say that newspaper reports to the effect that the Railroad Administration has stated that the New Haven's obligations of about \$45,000,000, maturing shortly, have been or would be provided for by the Government, are incorrect. While it is hoped that the road may find some way to protect its obligations, no decision has as yet been reached by the Government as to the extent, if any, to which it may extend aid to the system. The subject is now under consideration, and as soon as a decision is reached official announcement will be made."—V. 105, p. 715.6 07

New York & North Shore Traction Co.—Fares.—

The New York P. S. Commission has denied this company's application for permission to increase fares from 5 cents to 7 cents on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction, inasmuch as the franchise granted by the Board of Estimate specifically stated that the fare should be 5 cents.—V. 106, p. 296.

Northampton Easton & Washington Traction Co.—

The New York P. U. Commission has granted this company permission to increase its fare from five to six cents. This increase applies on the line from Phillipsburg to Port Murray, 17 miles.—V. 105, p. 1802.

Northern Ohio Electric Corp.—Earnings (incl. Const. Cos.)

Calendar Years—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings	\$6,515,887	\$5,170,442	\$3,890,751
Net earnings	874,043	2,509,623	1,738,252
Fixed charges		1,409,062	1,291,682
Preferred dividends	360,000	360,000	
Balance for replacement, com. divs.	\$514,043	\$746,561	\$446,570
—V. 106, p. 296.			

Oakland Antioch & Eastern (Electric) Ry.—Plan of Reorganization.—The plan referred to in our issues of Jan. 12 (page 190) and Feb. 23 (page 822) is dated Nov. 1 1917 and provides in substance:

Status.—Interest upon outstanding bonds which are held in ownership amounts annually to about \$231,000. Interest on the floating debt amounts annually to approximately \$80,000. These interest charges are in excess of annual net earnings which in the year 1916 amounted to approximately \$150,000 and in the year 1917 should exceed \$160,000. Unpaid interest coupons amounting to \$726,250 will have accumulated by Dec. 31 1917. Under the financing plan heretofore in operation, bondholders have temporarily waived collection of these coupons, but this waiver becomes inoperative Jan. 1 1918.

The sinking fund provisions of the various bond issues call for annual payments aggregating at least \$31,750. None of these payments have as yet been made.

Capitalization of the Proposed Successor Company.

[The San Francisco Oakland & Sacramento Ry.]

- First Mortgage 20-Year 5 1/2% Gold Bonds** (callable at 102 and int.), to be a first mortgage upon all the properties now owned by the three companies or hereafter to be acquired. Interest semi-annual. Denom. \$100 to \$1,000. Trustee, Union Trust Co. of San Francisco. Total auth. issue, \$3,000,000, viz.:
To be used or set aside for reorganization (to be issued to bondholders and to secured creditors and to provide cash for first lien holders, working capital and reorganization) Not to exceed \$1,950,000
To remain in the treasury to provide not over 75% of cost of additions and betterments, but only with the consent of the California Railroad Commission when the annual net earnings are 1 1/2 times the annual interest charge, including the bonds proposed to be issued. \$1,050,000
- Preferred Stock, 6%**, cumulative both as to dividends and assets, callable any time at 110. Non-assess. Par \$100. Total auth. \$1,500,000, viz.:
To be issued for reorganization purposes, not over \$1,330,000
To remain in the treasury for additions and betterments only. \$170,000
- Common Stock**, in \$100 shares, non-assessable. Total auth. \$4,000,000

Terms Offered Creditors and Bondholders.

(a) Creditors having first and direct enforceable liens on the mortgaged property which are approved by the bondholders' committee, are to be paid in cash. This includes: (a) Purchase price mortgages on terminals (b) equipment liens; (c) certain claims for current supplies and materials.

(b) Holders of outstanding bonds, aggregating about \$4,600,000, of Oakland & Antioch, Oakland Antioch & Eastern and San Ramon Valley Ry., who, if surrendering all bonds held by them (with all unpaid coupons maturing on or after Jan. 1 1918), will receive therefor: (1) 20% [say, in all, \$920,000.—Ed.] in the new 20-year first mortgage 5 1/2% gold bonds; (2) 20% [say, \$920,000] in new 6% pref. stock; (3) 60% [say, \$2,760,000] com. stock.

(c) Creditors whose claims are secured by bonds (not over \$2,048,000 being so pledged) are to cancel their obligations and receive for each bond so held by them as collateral, new 1st M. bonds, pref. stock and com. stock in the same proportions as hereinabove provided under Subdivision (b) [The respective amounts so required being about \$4,096,000, \$409,600 and \$1,228,800.]

Holder of Oakland Antioch & Eastern Ry. 6% Four-Year Convertible Gold Notes come within the provisions of this subdivision, their collateral to be exchanged on the aforesaid basis.

4. **Unsecured Creditors** whose claims are valid and enforceable and are approved by the committee are to receive in exchange new common stock after said distribution has been made to bondholders and secured creditors hereunder, but in no case are to receive in stock more than the face value of the debt due them.

Reorganization committee: L. S. Bachman, Fred H. Beaver, A. Christenson, C. Osgood Hooker, John Lawson, Jesse W. Lillenthal, Paul A. Sinsheimer (Sec., Market St. and Grant Ave., San Francisco), Sidney M. Van Wyck Jr.

Depository, Union Trust Co., San Fran. See also V. 106, p. 822, 190.

Orangeburg (S. C.) Ry.—Receiver.

O. E. Dennison has been appointed receiver, with office at Orangeburg, S. C., vice W. A. Gore, resigned.

Ozark Valley RR.—Sale Apr. 22.—

Judge Dyer in the U. S. District Court at St. Louis has ordered that the company's 55 mile property be sold to the highest bidder on Apr. 22, provided it is not sold prior to that time for \$150,000. V. 106, p. 1037.

Passenger Fares.—Oklahoma Court Opinion.—

Judge Frank A. Youmans in the U. S. District Court at Oklahoma City, Okla., on Mar. 12 handed down an opinion permanently enjoining the two-cent passenger rate provision of the Oklahoma State constitution. The case has been pending since 1909.—V. 106, p. 500, 296.

Pennsylvania RR.—Auth. Debt Increase—Acquisition—

Contract with Government.—The stockholders on March 12 approved an increase of \$75,000,000 in the indebtedness of the company, in accordance with the management's proposal providing for capital requirements, including maturing obligations. (Compare annual report, V. 106, p. 1031.)

The shareholders also ratified the acquisition by the Pennsylvania RR. of the properties and franchises of the Cornwall & Lebanon RR. Co. and the Susquehanna Bloomburg & Berwick RR. Co. See V. 106, p. 1031.

The shareholders voted to authorize the making of an agreement with the President of the United States for the use of the property during the war. The resolution follows:

The board of directors of this company are hereby empowered to approve and authorize the execution upon behalf of this company, by such officers of the company as such board shall designate, of an agreement with the President of the United States of the character defined in the Act of Congress, which shall, in the judgment of the said board, secure for the company just and adequate compensation for the use of its properties during the period of Federal control, and make proper provision for the maintenance, renewals and depreciation thereof and for the return of the said properties, together with all additions thereto or extensions thereof constructed or acquired during such control, at the end of the period of Federal control in substantially as good condition in all respects as they were at the beginning thereof.—V. 106, p. 1031, 930.

Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. L. RR.—Report.

See earnings statement published in last week's "Chronicle" on page 1040.—V. 106, p. 1040, 608.

Pittsburgh Railways Co.—Interest Deposited.

See United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh below.—V. 106, p. 930, 822.

Public Service Corp., New Jersey.—Rate Advances.

The New Jersey P. U. Commission has granted rate advances to the Public Service Gas Co. and the Public Service Electric Co. as follows: gas rates, a war surcharge of seven cents per 1,000 cu. ft.; electric rates, an addition of 25% to power consumers.—V. 106, p. 608, 500.

Rapid Transit in New York.—Construction Difficulties.

In view of the extraordinary increase in wages and costs of materials to which the contractors on the new subway lines have been subjected as a result of delay for which they are not responsible, efforts are being made to secure from the city some form of relief by which they may continue the construction work.

Acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission Travis H. Whitney, in a statement published last Thursday, states that of the new construction work \$117,000,000 has been completed and is about ready for operation, leaving \$80,000,000 of work under contract, on which \$45,000,000 has been expended. The work completed will afford the city no benefit until the construction work involved is completed. Contracts to the amount of \$25,000,000 have yet to be awarded to complete the construction program (see N. Y. "Times" Mar. 14 and 15). Compare V. 106, p. 296, 1037.

Rhode Island Co.—Fares.—Investigation.

Following a report of the Special Street Railway Commission to the General Assembly, the Rhode Island P. U. Commission has ordered, effective Apr. 1, the establishment of a modified zone system for fares which will increase charges on long runs, the extension of transfer privileges, re-routing of several car lines in Providence, etc. The Commission declares that a flat 6-cent fare would not be equitable and is unjust.

The report of the Special Commission has been published and included among its findings it appears that (a) the company does not receive a fair and equitable return upon the property; (b) that the fair value of property owned and controlled and devoted to public service is \$29,000,000; and (c) that 6% is a fair return. Among the recommendations it is recommended that municipal franchise taxes be abolished, that the company be relieved from its paving obligations, &c., &c.—V. 105, p. 2095, 2090.

St. Joseph South Bend & Southern RR.—1917 Div.

An extra dividend of 1/2 of 1% was paid on the common stock on March 15 in addition to the regular semi-annual 1% on the common and 2 1/2% on the pref. stocks. Extra disbursements of a like amount were paid in Sept. 1905, Sept. 1907, Mar. 1909, Sept. 1909, Sept. 1911, Sept. 1913 and Sept. 1915.—V. 106, p. 930.

San Diego & Arizona Ry.—Construction.

Construction of this company's line between Yuma, Ariz., and Tidewater at San Diego, California, delayed on account of litigation between the Southern Pacific Co. and the Spreckels Co. of San Diego over its control, will now be rushed. A compromise is announced whereby the litigation is abandoned and it is agreed that there shall be a plan of joint operation of the road by John D. and A. B. Spreckels and the Southern Pacific. Military necessity is given as the reason for the hastened construction and compromise over control.—V. 106, p. 297.

San Joaquin Light & Power Corp.—Bonds.

This company has filed an application with the California RR. Commission for authority to issue \$1,000,000 of its 6% First & Refunding Mfg. bonds.—V. 106, p. 822, 403.

Seaboard Air Line Ry.—Guaranty.

See Macon Dublin & Savannah RR. above.—V. 105, p. 2273.

Twin State Gas & Electric Co.—Bonds Called.

Eighteen (\$9,000) Cascade Light & Power Co. 5% bonds of 1905 have been called for payment on Apr. 1 at par and int. at Amer. Tr. Co., Boston.—V. 106, p. 1037, 716.

Union Street Ry., New Bedford, Mass.—Earnings.

Years	Gross Earnings	Net Interest	Dividends	Balance	Surplus
Ending—	Earnings, Taxes, &c.		(8%)		
Dec. 31 1917	\$1,155,864	\$378,981	\$209,676	\$130,000	\$39,304
June 30 1916	1,024,434	313,836	99,371	130,000	\$4,465
—V. 105, p. 1803.					

United Gas & Electric Corp.—New Director.

Marshall Dodge as director succeeds S. J. Dill.—V. 106, p. 602.

United RRs. of San Francisco.—Litigation.

The Anglo-California Trust Co. and the Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco have filed suit to foreclose a \$400,000 mortgage against the Market Street Ry., the United RRs. and the Union Trust Co. of San Francisco, as trustees. It is explained that the suit was filed to prevent the mortgage going by default as the time for filing suit or foreclosing expires immediately.

The United Railroads Co. has filed with the San Francisco Board of Supervisors a demand on the city for \$288,500 alleged damages through the blanketing of the lower Market St. lines by the Municipal Railway and by interference with service caused by excavations made when the Municipal Railway tracks were installed.—V. 106, p. 191.

United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh.—Interest.

Philadelphia press dispatches say that bondholders have received notice that the Pittsburgh Railways Co. has deposited funds with the trustees for the coupons that were in default on the various issues of bonds, except the \$4,804,000 United Traction Co. bonds, and coupons will be paid on presentation.—V. 106, p. 930, 397, 88.

Virginia Ry. & Power Co.—Dividend Omission.

Regarding the omission of the dividend on the common stock due in April, Philadelphia interests are quoted as saying: "Such action is attribut-

able only to the extremely conservative policy of the management. Earnings this year have been far in excess of previous years and, largely owing to the company's ability to derive a large proportion of its power from the falls of the James River, its operating expenses having been much below those of other industrialists in that neighborhood." Compare V. 106, p. 930, 500.

Western Ohio Ry.—Bonds Authorized.

The Ohio P. U. Commission has authorized this company to sell at 80, \$500,000 of its 6% General Mgt. Gold bonds, the proceeds to be used for additions, extensions and improvements.—V. 105, p. 73.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explosives Co., Inc.—Election of Directors.—J. & W. Seligman & Co. in circular of March 14 say in substance:

The annual meeting is to be held on March 19 for the election of directors and such other business as may properly be considered. A plan of readjustment in which we are named as the readjustment managers, is being prepared and will be sent to the stockholders. But, in the meantime, entirely independent of the deposit of stock under the plan of readjustment, we ask for proxies of stockholders for the forthcoming annual meeting. If you have already mailed your proxy to Columbia Trust Co., running to A. W. Bullard and Howard Bayne, it will not be necessary to execute any additional proxy.

A. G. Fay, Josiah Howard and the stockholders' protective committee, Henry Auchu, Chairman, who are asking for proxies in the names of A. W. Bullard and Howard Bayne, say in circular of March 11:

From the balance sheet of Dec. 31 1917 it appears that the current assets amount to \$16,293,523, and the actual liabilities, including the bonds of approximately \$2,125,000, and all other liabilities except back dividends on the preferred stock, amount to \$10,158,564, leaving a balance of current assets of \$6,100,959, an amount sufficient to represent \$100 a share for the \$5,500,000 of preferred stock outstanding, and in addition thereto enough to pay back dividends on said stock. The above assets do not include the value of the commercial and military plants.

Each share of preferred stock [owing to failure to pay dividends] is entitled to nine votes at this election. The proxies will be voted for no special purpose other than a board of directors which in a general way will include: (a) The two receivers; (b) two representatives of Messrs. Seligman & Co.; (c) three representatives of the Keystone, Aetna and Miami interests that originally made up the company; (d) a representative of the stockholders in the Scranton district; (e) a representative of one of the brokerage houses, which are largely interested in the securities of the company.

Readjustment Plan Dated March 14 1918.—J. & W. Seligman & Co., readjustment managers, say in substance:

The following plan is submitted as one fair to all classes of security holders, avoiding the losses which would be suffered from litigation. Bondholders waive any present payment of the principal of their bonds, but 50% of surplus net earnings as defined in the plan, in addition to certain proceeds of liquidation of war plants and war inventories, are to be applied to the retirement of the new 10-year bonds. These bonds are to be subject to call at par as against 105 for present bonds. The prohibition against the payment of dividends on the present common stock will not be continued for the new common stock.

The arrears of sinking fund claimed for the pref. stock, as of Jan. 1 1918, was approximately \$440,000. The plan gives no recognition to such arrears but it provides that the new pref. stock shall succeed to the benefits of the retirement provisions as soon as the new bonds shall have been retired. All arrears of dividends up to the date when dividends shall commence to accrue on the new pref. stock are to be settled for in new pref. stock at par. The arrears of dividends on the present pref. stock amounted to 10 1/2% on Jan. 1 1918. The new pref. stock is to be redeemable at par, as against 110, the purchase price, for the present pref. Each share of the new pref. and com. stock will be limited to one vote, but a voting trust of the common stock is created to assure continuity of sound management.

Security holders are urged to deposit their securities without delay. Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, N. Y., is depository for the pref. and com. stock, and Bankers Trust Co., 16 Wall St., depository for the bonds. [The plan has been approved by (a) the bondholders' protective committee, F. N. B. Close, Chairman; (b) Scranton and Wilkes-Barre Bondholders' Protective Committee, J. E. Weissenhuh, Chairman; (c) Stockholders' Protective Committee, Henry Auchu, Chairman; (d) Danielek & Danielek, Parkinon & Burr; Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.; Brooks & Co., &c.]

Proposed Capitalization of Successor Corporation.

(A) **Ten-Year 6% Sinking Fund Bonds.** To be, so far as may be, a first mortgage on the entire property. Redeemable from time to time at par and int. To be issued in at least a sufficient sum to refund at par all of the outstanding bonds of the Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., and a further amount shall be placed in the treasury of the new company or otherwise reserved or set apart sufficient to satisfy at par the underlying mortgage obligations upon the plants of subsidiaries, which are understood to aggregate \$36,000 in amount, and any other similar liens.

(B) **7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.** Par value \$100 per share, preferred as to assets and dividends. Callable at par and div. To be issued in an amount at least sufficient to give depositing preferred stockholders, share for share, in the new pref. stock and the amount of accrued dividends thereon at par.

(C) **Common Stock (without par value).** To be issued to an amount at least sufficient to give share for share to each depositing common stockholder.

Voting Rights of Stock. All of the common stock shall be subjected to a voting trust for the period of five years, and Hon. George C. Holt and Hon. B. B. Odell, who have successfully conducted the receivership, will be asked to act as two of the voting trustees. The Readjustment Managers shall name five additional voting trustees. These seven trustees, together with two or more additional persons to be named by the Managers, shall constitute the first permanent board of directors, and shall invite Hon. B. B. Odell to become President.

It is the intention that the claims of merchandise creditors and undisputed general creditors shall be paid off in full as promptly as the resources will permit.

[There are now outstanding: (a) 628,414 shares of common stock of no par value; (b) \$5,495,900 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100; (c) \$2,188,850 1st mtge. 6s, due 1945; (d) Jefferson bonds, \$27,000; (e) mortgages, \$9,000.—Ed.]

Authority Granted to Accept Government Acid Contract.—Judge Mayer in the U. S. District Court at New York has granted Receivers Odell and Holt permission to accept the United States Government contract for 2,000,000 lbs. of picric acid, deliveries to be made at the rate of 500,000 lbs. per month.—V. 106, p. 398, 88.

Alabama Power Co.—Muscle Shoals Development.—The two plants at Sheffield, Ala., for which the U. S. Government has arranged to install a hydro-electric development at Muscle Shoals on land donated by this company, are unofficially described as follows: (1) a factory for the fixation of nitrogen which will produce approximately 20,000 tons of ammonium nitrate a year and will be owned and operated by the U. S.; and (2) a plant owned by the U. S. but operated by the Air Nitrates Corp., which will produce 110,000 tons of ammonium nitrate a year. Compare V. 104, p. 930, 716.

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.—Extra Dividend. An extra dividend of 1% has been declared on the pref. stock in addition to the regular quarterly 2% on the pref. and 1 1/2% on the common stock, all payable March 30 to holders of record 3 p. m. March 22. A like amount was paid in December last.—V. 106, p. 711.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.—Voting Trust to End, Mar. 27.—Exchange for Stock—Stock Listed.—As the voting trust of March 1913 in respect of the com. and pref. stock will expire by limitation on March 27 1918, the holders of voting trust certificates are required to exchange their certificates for certificates of capital stock on and after March 27 1918 at the Guaranty Trust Co., New York.

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of \$16,500,000 7% cumulative preferred stock and \$26,000,000 common stock, on official notice of issuance.

Earnings.—For fiscal years ending Dec. 31:

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Sales billed.....	\$26,129,317	\$19,440,509	\$11,666,413	\$10,323,150
Cost, depreciation, &c. . .	19,144,107	14,699,744	9,582,264	9,221,174
Factory profit.....	\$6,985,210	\$4,740,765	\$2,084,149	\$1,101,976
Other income.....	229,844	202,709	347,257	252,641
Net profit.....	\$7,215,054	\$5,003,474	\$2,431,406	\$1,354,617
Sell'g. pub'y. &c., exp. . .	1,906,264	1,838,454	1,353,054	1,379,685
Res. for Federal income & excess profits taxes & conting.	1,298,300			
Preferred dividends. (10%)	1,618,375	(9) 1,426,455	(3) 475,485	

Balance, sur. or def. sr. \$2,392,116 sr \$1,738,565 sur. \$602,867 def. \$25,068.—V. 106, p. 1037, 716.

American Cities Co.—New Director.

J. A. Cauldwell, Phila. has director succeeds J. J. Gannon.—V. 106, p. 601.

American Graphophone Co.—Decision.

The U. S. Supreme Court on March 4 handed down a decision adverse to the American Graphophone Co. and the Columbia Graphophone Co. in the appeal of the Boston Store of Chicago, holding that a price-fixing system cannot be justified either under general law or under the patent laws.—V. 106, p. 1037, 603.

American International Shipbuilding Corp.—Construction of Hog Island Plant—Description—Reported Orders. See page 990 in last week's issue.—V. 106, p. 298, 89.

American Manufacturing Co. of West Virginia.

Holders of the certificates of interest issued by the St. Louis Union Trust Co. to the shareholders of this company, pursuant to agreement of Jan. 21 1911, are notified that an amount equal to 80 cts. per share of original stock represented by said certificates will be paid on March 28 to the registered holders at office of said trust company.

American Sumatra Tobacco Co.—New Director.

J. R. De Lamar has been elected a director to succeed Chas. Soby.—V. 106, p. 931, 803.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Report—Listing.

The annual report is cited at length on other pages of to-day's "Chronicle." The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing of an additional \$5,000,000 capital stock upon official notice of issuance in exchange for \$7,500,000 of the capital stock of Bell Telephone Co. of Penna. This stock is to be acquired from the New York Telephone Co., which at last divices owned \$59,859,000 of the \$60,000,000 stock of said Pennsylvania company.—V. 106, p. 1037, 608.

American Woolen Co.—Wage Increase.

This company has announced a wage increase of 10% for its 30,000 employees in New England and New York, effective March 25. This is the third increase in a year, a graduated increase averaging 7% having been granted April 30 and a 10% advance on Oct. 8.—V. 105, p. 1043.

American Writing Paper Co.—Mill Rebuilt.

The "Engineering News-Record" Mar. 7 published an article describing the new buildings of the company at Holyoke, Mass., erected to replace old Holyoke properties.—V. 106, p. 931, 89.

Ault & Wiborg Co., Cincinnati, Ohio (Dyestuffs).

Offering of 7% Cumulative Preferred Shares.—Field, Richards & Co. and W. E. Hutton & Co. are offering, by advertisement on another page, at 97 1/2, \$2,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred shares of this long-established Ohio company. Divs. Q.-J. The advertisement shows:

[Issue passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality thereof in any respect.]

	Authorized.	Outstanding.	Presently Iss.
Common stock.....	\$5,000,000	\$2,200,000	\$1,000,000
Preferred stock.....	5,000,000		2,300,000

Held in reserve: Common stock, \$1,800,000; preferred, \$2,700,000. **Organization.**—Organized under the laws of Ohio, and does a general business in the manufacture and sale of dyestuffs, acids, colors, printing ink, &c. Branches in many of the larger cities in the U. S., in Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay, South Amer., also Shanghai, China, and has affiliated companies in London and Toronto.

Established nearly 40 years ago, and has been in continuous successful operation since. During the past three years since the supply of dyestuffs ordinarily obtained from Germany has been unobtainable, owing to the war conditions, the company has undertaken the development of the dyestuff industry.

Purpose of Issue.—On account of this development, the company has extended its plant and equipment largely, and the proceeds of this pref. stock will be used for the purpose of liquidating obligations incurred principally in the development of the dyestuff industry and the general extension of its business in this and foreign countries.

Preferred Stock Provisions.—(1) No lien, mortgage, or security prior or equal to this issue of pref. stock shall be made unless 75% of pref. stock outstanding consents. (2) Net quick assets of 125% of pref. stock outstanding must be maintained; based on statement of Jan. 2 1918, after giving effect to the proceeds of the sale of pref. and common stock to be sold, the net quick assets will be equal to over 175% of the pref. stock outstanding. (3) Sinking fund to receive 10% of the net surplus earnings after the payment of preferred stock dividends.

Balance Sheet as of Jan. 2 1918, after Giving Effect to Sale of \$1,000,000 Common and \$2,300,000 Preferred Stock.

Current Assets.—Cash, \$280,430; notes receivable, \$269,834; accounts receivable, \$1,474,857; Liberty bonds, \$28,618; inventory, \$1,990,921.....	\$4,044,661
Fixed Assets.—Real estate and buildings, \$1,367,158; machinery, \$106,326; Globe automatic sprinkler, \$24,730; Chemical Cons. Co., \$18,455; investment, \$37,128; deferred assets, \$175.....	1,553,981
Offsets.—Preferred stock, \$2,300,000; common stock, \$3,200,000; reserve First Nat. Bank account subscription Liberty Loan, \$36,500; surplus, \$62,142.....	5,598,642

Earnings.—For the past four years earnings have been in excess of an amount equal to over five times dividend requirements on pref. stock.—V. 100, p. 400.

Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.—Merger—Stock.

This corporation, organized to merge the interests of Baker & Hamilton and Pacific Hardware & Steel Co., has been permitted by the California Commission to issue 12,500 shares of preferred and 5,000 shares of common to Baker & Hamilton and a like amount of each class to Pacific Hardware & Steel Co., in part payment for the assets acquired.—V. 106, p. 399, 299.

Bell Telephone Co. of Penna.—Merger.

See American Telep. & Teleg. Co. above.—V. 106, p. 931, 823.

Bingham Mines Co.—Listed in Boston.

The Boston Stock Exchange has listed the outstanding 150,000 shares of stock, par \$10.—V. 106, p. 603.

Bucyrus Co.—New Directors.

Major F. R. Bacon, President of the Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., and Fred Vogel, Jr., President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, have been elected directors.—V. 106, p. 1038.

Buffalo General Electric Co.—Earnings.

	1917.	1916.	Cal. Year—1917.	1916.
Gross earnings.....	\$4,209,719	\$3,356,953	Sinking fund.	\$98,675
Net, aft. tax, &c., 1.479,757 1/2	1,226,007	Divs. (6%).....	\$374,335	\$299,151
Bond, &c., int.	582,564	440,608	Ball., surplus.	\$424,183

—V. 106, p. 502.

Bunte Bros., Chicago.—Earnings.—
Calendar Years— 1917 1916 1915 1914
 Net sales— \$3,212,343 \$2,360,736 \$1,968,678 \$1,590,041
 Depreciation, &c.— 220,719 144,543 — Not stated—
 —V. 105, p. 501.

Butte & Superior Mining Co.—Appeal.—
 Argument has been heard in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco in the appeal from the decision of Judge Bourquin adverse to the company in the U. S. District Court at Butte, Mont., in the oil-filtration suit between this company and the Minerals Separation Co.—V. 105, p. 1038, 823.

California Petroleum Co. (& Sub. Cos.)—Earnings.—
Cal. Years— 1917 1916
 Gross earnings... \$3,185,327 \$2,081,154
 Net earnings... \$2,462,275 \$1,511,553
 Depreciation, &c... 623,877 381,778
 Interest charges... 102,219 110,480
 —V. 106, p. 603.

Central District Telephone Co.—Merger.—
 See American Telep. & Telog. Co. above.—V. 106, p. 931, 502.

Central Mfg. District, Chicago.—Gov't Warehouses.—
 A tract of 300,000 square feet in the district has been purchased by the United States Government for \$375,000, upon which will be erected for the Government 3 warehouses, two of which will cost \$2,800,000. The properties will be used by quartermaster's and ordinance stores.—V. 102, p. 978.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.—Operations.—
 This company announces that it has received a cable from its office in Peru stating that the statement of a shutdown of the works, published in the daily papers, is untrue. The mines are operating as usual and the labor conditions are good.—V. 106, p. 1038, 717.

Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.—Merger.—
 See American Telep. & Telog. Co. above.—V. 105, p. 2001.

Chicago Junction Rys. & Union Stock Yards.—
Combined Earnings, &c., for Calendar Years.

	1917	1916	1915	1914
Livestock—				
Cattle	3,207,437	2,730,176	2,202,752	2,237,881
Hogs	1,684,852	9,188,224	7,652,071	6,618,166
Sheep	3,595,228	4,291,024	3,510,015	5,378,345
Calves, &c.	973,248	995,594	830,977	697,339
Results—				
Gross earnings	\$7,726,131	\$7,208,313	\$6,566,836	\$5,982,367
Oper. exp., taxes and int.	6,320,568	5,515,109	4,943,324	4,384,897
Net earnings	\$1,405,563	\$1,693,203	\$1,623,512	\$1,597,469

The total valuation of all receipts of livestock for the year 1917 was \$630,612,550, the largest in the history of the yards.
 See Central Manufacturing District above.—V. 104, p. 860.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric Co.—Offering of Two-Year 6% Notes.—The Equitable Trust Co. and Weil, Roth & Co. are offering, at 97 3/4 nad int., yielding about 7.25%, \$2,225,000 Two-Year 6% Secured gold notes, dated March 15 1918, due March 15 1920, but callable on any interest period upon 60 days' notice at 100 1/2 and int. The bankers report: [Issue of \$2,225,000 notes, payable 1920. Passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality thereof in any respect.] Interest M. & S. 15 in New York and Cincinnati, in gold coin without deduction for any tax, assessment or Governmental charge (other than any Federal income tax in excess of normal tax of 2% or State income tax) which the company may be required to pay or retain therefrom, under any present or future law.—Denom. \$1,000 e*. Trustee, Central Trust Co. of Cincinnati.

The company owns generating and distributing systems supplying Cincinnati and surrounding territory, one of the most important commercial and industrial centres of the country.

Security—These notes are secured by deposit of \$3,000,000 First & Ref. new First Mtge. 5% gold bonds, due April 1 1936.

Purpose of Issue—These notes are issued for the purpose of obtaining funds for the completion of the company's new electric generating station in Cincinnati, with an initial capacity of 50,000 k. w., and an ultimate capacity of 100,000 k. w., and to obtain funds to pay for extensions, additions and new properties.—V. 106, p. 1038.

City Ice Delivery Co., Cleve.—Mar. 1 Dividend Deferred.
 The directors on Feb. 23 decided that it was "wise to take no action" on the dividend due Mar. 1 last, although the gross earnings were \$2,179,232 and net earnings, after deducting operating expenses, maintenance of property and depreciation, \$215,054, with interest charges of \$44,449, leaving balance \$170,605.—V. 106, p. 926.

Cleveland Worsted Mills Co.—Stock Increased.
 The shareholders on Mar. 2 ratified the proposed increase in capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. "Cleveland Finance" states that a 50% stock dividend has been declared, payable to holders of record as of noon Mar. 2, making about \$10,718,000 stock outstanding. The shareholders also approved the setting aside of \$250,000 new stock for sale from time to time to employees at par.—V. 106, p. 931, 300.

Coachella Valley (Cal.) Ice & Electric Co.—Sale.—
 See Southern Sierras Power Co. below.—V. 102, p. 2169.

Columbia Gas & Electric Co.—Report.—
 See Reports" above.—V. 106, p. 824.

Columbia Graphophone Co.—Decision.—
 See American Graphophone Co. above.—V. 105, p. 2458.

Commercial Acid Co., East St. Louis.—Sale.—
 See Monsanto Chemical Co. below.—V. 104, p. 1266.

Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co.—Report.—

	1917	1916	1915	1914
Co.'s share net profit, sub-companies —	\$2,481,454	\$2,163,720	\$1,549,874	\$1,313,063
Maint., depreciation, &c.	447,113	467,973	403,959	349,276
Exp. C.-T.-R. Co. (net, &c.)	118,595	144,521	58,461	68,051
Int. on 6% s. f. bonds	347,289	344,373	396,760	405,874
Divs. on C.-T.-R. stock (4%)	418,962	(4)418,292		
Balance, surplus	\$x1,149,396	\$788,562	\$690,694	\$489,892

*After crediting interest on treasury bonds. x No allowance has been made for 1917 Federal income and excess profits taxes, the amounts of which have not been finally determined.—V. 106, p. 819.

Consolidated Arizona Smelting Co.—1917 Income Int.
 The directors have authorized the payment of interest on the outstanding Convertible Income Bonds for the year 1917 at the rate of 5% at the Equitable Trust Co. of New York on April 15 1918.—V. 106, p. 610, 604.

Corona (Cal.) Gas & Electric Light Co.—Sale.—
 See Southern Sierras Power Co. below.—V. 102, p. 2169.

(Thos.) Cusack Co. (Advertisement Signs)—Offering of Bonds—Refunding.—S. W. Straus & Co. are offering, at par and int., to yield 6%, \$1,800,000 First Mtge. 6% Serial bonds dated Feb. 1 1918, due serially. Int. F. & A. at any office of S. W. Straus & Co., Inc.

Maturities: Feb. 1 1919, \$90,000; 1920-1924, inclusive, \$100,000; 1925 1927, inclusive, \$125,000, and \$835,000 Feb. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000

\$500 and \$100 e*. Trustee, S. J. T. Straus. Redeemable at 102 1/4 and int. in reverse of numerical order on Feb. 1 1920 or any int. date thereafter. The corporation agrees to pay the normal Federal income taxes not in excess of 4%.

Security—A direct closed first mortgage on all of the land, buildings and equipment of the company in Chicago, Phila., Cleve., Toledo, New Orleans and Denver; by buildings and a valuable leasehold estate in N. Y. City; by all equipment, apparatus and property of every description contained in the offices, studios, plants and factories of the company throughout the U. S.; by all outdoor advertising property wherever located; and by its holdings in 22 companies in the same field which are affiliated with and part of the organization. In addition the bonds are to be secured by all other properties to be acquired during the term of the bond issue. Ample fire insurance is carried. Value of security, \$6,050,000.

Before any dividends in 1919 the mortgagee must set up a cash surplus of \$50,000, in 1920 an additional \$50,000, and in 1921, \$75,000 (in addition to regular maturities), making \$175,000, to be invested in bonds and deposited as additional security. After this deposit the company agrees not to declare dividends without consent of the trustee unless it has first redeemed \$50,000 of the bonds of the last maturity, thus practically assuring a yearly retirement of at least \$150,000 of bonds after 1921.

Purpose of Issue—To refund existing bonds (V. 104, p. 1901), to meet the cost of extensions, &c., and to provide for the purchase of plants and franchises on which the company has options.

For full details as to organization, business, &c., see previous bond offering, V. 104, p. 1901.—V. 105, p. 2275.

Dayton Power & Light Co.—Offering of Two-Year Bonds.—Subject to the approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board and the Ohio P. U. Commission, Drexel & Co., Phila., are offering at 99 and int. to yield over 7 1/2% \$1,750,000 Two-Year 7% General Mortgage bonds, dated Mar. 1 1918, due Mar. 1 1920. Int. M. & S. The bankers report:

The company pays 2% of the Federal income tax on the interest on these bonds and the Pennsylvania State personal property tax of 4 mills will be refunded to holders resident in Pennsylvania upon request. Trustee, Fidelity Trust Co., Philadelphia. Callable in whole or in part on thirty days' notice, at 101 and interest.

This Issue—The proceeds will be used to extinguish the floating debt and to provide for extraordinary improvements. So long as the bonds of this issue are outstanding, no additional bonds secured by existing mortgages shall be issued except for refunding this issue.

Equity—The estimated replacement value of the entire properties, will probably exceed \$12,000,000. The company has outstanding \$2,962,500 preferred 6% stock, and \$3,053,000 common stock.

Earnings—For earnings of calendar year 1917 see V. 106, p. 824.
Property—The company with an aggregate capacity of 65,000 h. p. supplies power and light, practically without competition, to Dayton and 37 other towns and villages within 25 miles. Population about 250,000, of which 140,000 are in Dayton. The new main power house which is just being put in operation has a present capacity of 35,000 h. p. with an ultimate capacity of 150,000 h. p. The system includes 264 direct miles of underground conduits in Dayton, 180 miles of transmission lines, and about 775 miles overhead distributing lines. Meters in service 26,000.

Franchises—The company conducts over 80% of its business under franchises which are without limit as to time. The remainder granted more recently and in accordance with present laws of Ohio, run for 25 years.—V. 106, p. 1038, 824.

Diamond Match Co.—Earnings.—

	1917	1916	1917	1916
Euros (all sources)	\$5,637,925	\$3,925,806	U. S. Gov't taxes	\$1,130,098
Profit from sale of			Depr. & reserves	180,000
Dividends			Dividends (9%)	1,526,859 (74)1,044,795
Liab. ord. stock	279,475		Balance, surplus	\$978,003 \$1,315,326
Deduct—Depr. &c.	429,440	252,944		
Reserves	1,700,000	893,741		

The total accumulated surplus Dec. 31 1917, after deducting \$749,999 patents, rights, trade-marks, &c., written off, was \$748,060.—V. 106, p. 604, 503.

(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours & Co.—Plan Upheld.
 Shareholders on Mar. 11 approved the company's bonus system under which more than \$10,500,000 had been distributed among employees in the last two years. The stockholders also approved an amendment to the by-laws which empowers the directors to continue and to alter the bonus plan. The bonus plan has been attacked in the courts by Alfred I. du Pont. Compare V. 106, p. 1038, 1034, 931, 824.

Incorporation of Subsidiary Engineering Co.—New Director.
 Charles A. Patterson has been elected an additional director. See du Pont Engineering Co. below and V. 106, p. 1038, 1034, 931, 824.

du Pont Engineering Co.—Incorporation.
 This company, a subsidiary of the (E. I.) du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been incorporated under Delaware laws with \$7,000,000 authorized capital stock. The engineering company is in charge of the erection of the \$60,000,000 explosives plant at Hadley's Bend near Nashville, Tenn. See annual report in V. 106, p. 1034.

Eastern Steamship Lines, Inc.—Listing—Status.—
 The Boston Stock Exchange has admitted for trading 67,500 of the authorized 90,000 shares common stock (par \$25) and all of the authorized 37,500 shares of pref. stock (par \$100). (See terms of pref. stock, &c., V. 103, p. 846; V. 104, p. 456.)

An official statement to the Exchange says that on March 4 there were outstanding only \$122,800 of the \$5,700,000 Eastern Steamship Lines 30-Year Income bonds, the balance having been retired by the sale of the following steamers: (a) Sold to and taken by U. S. Gov't; Massachusetts, Old Colony, Bunker Hill, Boothbay; (b) Sold; H. M. Whitney, James S. Whitney, Wm. S. McGowan, J. W. Walker, G. H. Prior, Eastern, City of Augusta, Nahansafa.

The company's fleet at present includes 20 steamships, freight and passenger, notably the Governor Dingley and Calvin Austin, of 2,850 net tons each; also sundry lighters and floats. The 20 steamships have a total gross tonnage of 37,048 and are valued at \$8,550,000; of these, 5, with a gross tonnage of 16,425 tons, are under charter to the U. S. Gov't, and 2, with tonnage of 4,400, are chartered to the British, yielding a net income to the company of over \$1,000,000 per annum.

These particulars as to charters are from circular issued by L. Sherman Adams, of the Boston Stock Exchange, who sees a particularly promising future for the pref. shares which participate with the common in all dividends after 6% on each class. The annual interest charge is now only \$104,700 being 5% on the following obligations outstanding March 4 1918, viz.: Income bonds, \$122,800; Eastern SS. Co. 1st M., 1927, \$1,081,000; Maine SS. Co. 1st, \$93,000; Portland Consol. SS. Co. 1st M., \$98,000; 5-yr. deb. notes, \$250,000; Union Wharf mtge., \$250,000.—V. 106, p. 1038.

Eastman Kodak Co.—Extra Dividend.
 An extra dividend of 7 1/2% has been declared on the common stock payable June 1 to holders of record Apr. 13.

The regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2% on the pref. and 2 1/2% on the common stocks were also declared payable July 1 to holders of record May 31.—V. 106, p. 610, 400.

Federal Mining & Smelting Co.—Earnings.—

	1917	1917
Quarter ending Jan. 31—		
Month of November	loss \$10,151	profit \$170,627
Month of December	loss 98,582	profit 110,562
Month of January	loss 59,035	profit 97,163
Total	loss \$167,768	profit \$378,652
Estimated depreciation	25,757	62,487
Total profit or loss (estimated)	loss \$193,525	profit \$316,165

For the quarter ending Jan. 31 1918 the company shipped 12,036 tons, against 32,659 tons for the corresponding period in 1917. During the

quarter ended in 1917-18, the Morning mine, which is the company's main producer, was closed down for repairs found necessary on account of a swelling underground.—V. 106, p. 820.

Federal Sugar Refining Co.—Wages in Cuba, Etc.—This company's Havana representative, H. A. Himely, states that cane-cutters who formerly received 70c. to 80c. per 100 arrobas of cane cut, are now getting as much as \$1.50 for the same quantity. Labor is nowhere plentiful on the island, Chinese and Spanish workmen being imported.

The company has made public statistics covering the distribution of the domestic beet sugar crop of 1917-18, showing that the high prices of last fall, together with the cane shortage, resulted in the Atlantic Coast States consuming the largest quantities of beet sugar on record. New York State, for example, absorbed 251,162 bags of beet sugar, where normally it takes practically none. About half of the amount mentioned came all the way from California.

The distribution in the Eastern States aggregated 659,752 bags and the total of beet sugar for the entire country from the beginning of the season to Jan. 31 1918 amounted to 9,419,798 bags.—V. 106, p. 503, 400.

Ford Motor Co.—Plant Near N. Y.—A Detroit dispatch announces that there will be constructed a duplicate of the River Rouge rebuilding plant, on an 80-acre tract on the Lincoln Highway, between Newark, N. J., and New York. Work, it is stated, will be started at once, and the plant will be completed within a few months. Fifteen thousand men are to be employed and the plant will have a dock frontage of 1,000 feet.—V. 106, p. 932, 717.

Gas & Electric Co. of Bergen County, N. J.—Bonds.—The New Jersey P. U. Commission has authorized this company to sell at 90 \$700,000 of its 5% General Mtge. bonds.—V. 80, p. 1365.

General Baking Co., N. Y.—Earnings.—

Calendar Year	Net Income	Bond, Int.	Deprec'n	Reserve	Divs., &c.	Pf. Dics.	Balance, Surplus
1917	\$864,020	\$213,199	\$215,712	\$237,000	\$298,108	1916	\$1,919,053
1916	1,919,053	205,156	213,113	\$50,000	237,000	213,784	

* Before deducting war income and excess profits taxes.—V. 106, p. 820.

General Cigar Co.—New Director.—Samuel Sachs has been elected a director.—V. 106, p. 712, 706.

General Motors Corporation.—Stock Increased.—The shareholders on March 20 ratified the plan to increase the authorized capital stock to \$200,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 will be preferred and \$150,000,000 common stock. Compare V. 106, p. 1038.

The articles of incorporation as regards the capital stock are in other reports altered only to the extent that they omit the provision that any new pref. stock must rank as second pref. stock.—V. 106, p. 1038, 824.

Gillette Safety Razor Co.—Notes Retired.—This company has retired a further \$700,000 of its outstanding notes, making \$1,200,000 retired out of the original \$6,000,000.—V. 106, p. 932, 604.

Gimbel Bros. (Dept. Store).—Merchandise Purchase.—See Greenhut Co. below.—V. 98, p. 1463.

(B. F.) Goodrich Co.—New Directors, &c.—Prof. Stock.—Waddill Catchings, of Goldman, Sachs & Co., and F. C. Van Cleef (Secretary of co.) have been elected directors, succeeding Henry Goldman and F. A. Harding, retired.

The following have been elected to the Executive Committee for the coming year: B. G. Work, W. C. Geer, W. O. Rutherford, H. K. Raymond, H. E. Raymond, A. B. Jones and L. D. Brown. H. K. Raymond, W. Rutherford, W. C. Geer and A. B. Jones have been made Vice-Presidents. Shareholders have ratified the retirement of \$900,000 auth. preferred stock, which brings the amount down to \$25,500,000 (not \$25,000,000).—V. 106, p. 932, 919.

Goodwin Car Co., Clearing, Ill.—Sold at Auction.—This company's entire plant, equipment, &c. (manufacturers of steel cars), were recently sold at public auction to Thomas M. Voyle of Scranton, Penn., for \$350,000. It is understood that operations will continue.

Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co.—Offering of 7% Cumulative Pref. Stock.—Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston, are offering at a price to yield 7 1/4%, the 7% cumulative pref. (a. & d.) stock of this long established Massachusetts company, a producer, manufacturer and shipper of fish. Authorized and outstdg. capitalization, pref., \$750,000, com., \$2,500,000. Divs. Q. J. Par \$100. Callable as a whole at 110. Tax exempt in Mass. Sinking fund provided.

Organization.—Incorporated in Mass. in Dec. 1916, and conducts a business established some 75 years ago, located in Gloucester, Mass., as producers, manufacturers and shippers of fish. Branches are maintained in San Francisco, New York City and St. John's, Newfoundland. In connection with the drying, salting and packing of sea food, the company operates its own canning factories, an oil factory, machine shops, sail loft, net and seine factory, &c. It controls 60 fishing vessels with an average gross tonnage of 200 tons.

Assets.—The net quick assets of the company, exclusive of vessels, are equal to \$139 for each share of preferred stock.

Earnings.—For the year ending Mar. 31 1917 the consolidated income account indicated net earnings of over \$367,000, equal to 48.96% on the preferred stock. After preferred dividends and sinking fund, the balance was equivalent to 11% on the common stock. For the current year gross sales are showing an increase of about 30% over 1916.

Greenfield (Mass.) Electric Light & Power Co.—Offering of 7% Notes.—Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston, are offering at 99 1/2 and interest, yielding about 7.18% a new issue of \$300,000 Three-Year 7% gold coupon notes, dated Feb. 1 1918, due Feb. 1 1921, but callable Feb. 1 or Aug. 1 1919 at 101 and int., or Feb. or Aug. 1 1920 at 100 1/2 and int. on 60 days' notice:

Denom. \$1,000 and \$500*. Trustee, Commonwealth Trust Co., Boston. Part of a total debt of \$400,000 (which includes \$100,000 First Mtge. bonds due Oct. 1 1923), followed by \$1,015,850 capital stock receiving 6% dividends. A trust indenture protects the notes against any new mortgage and requires that the investment must at all times be 100% in excess of the total indebtedness. The company generates practically all of its power by water, and net earnings in 1917 showed a substantial increase. Net earnings of more than 5 times total interest charge.—V. 101, p. 1631.

Greenhut Co.—Sale of Merchandise.—This company which has announced its intention to retire from business has sold its stock of merchandise, &c., having a value reported at \$2,400,000, to Gihbel Bros., who will also give places to such Greenhut employees as desire employment.—V. 106, p. 1039.

Gulf Oil Corporation.—Partial Shutdown in New Jersey.—Announcement is made that this corporation has decided to close down half of its 78 gasoline and kerosene distributing stations in Northern New Jersey in territory adjacent to Paterson. It is reported that the reason for this action is the commandeering by the Government of most of the company's tank steamers. It has been intimated that a general "pooling" of all facilities in the trade was a possibility under present conditions.—V. 104, p. 951.

Hale & Kilburn Co., Phila.—Earnings.—New Directors.—

Cal. Year	1917	1916	1917	1916
Total net sales	\$4,235,582	\$3,130,811	Liquidation of obs cont'd prod.	\$176,349
Net earnings	\$624,078	\$344,163	Adjust. of prop'y	\$151,331
Other income	43,067	40,750	per appraisal	129,354
Total income	\$671,145	\$384,913	Balance, surplus	\$262,158
nt., &c., charges	128,638	81,182		\$23,045

Unfilled orders on hand Jan. 1 1918, \$2,121,082.

A. J. Brosseau, Henry J. Fuller, Arthur H. Lea, Charlton Yarnall, and George G. Foster have been elected directors to succeed O. H. Cutler, S. M. Curwen, Thomas Newhall, A. M. Kittredge, H. W. Davis and H. D. Gibson.—V. 106, p. 825, 90.

Hedley Gold Mining Co.—Dividend Reduced.—A quarterly dividend of 30 cents per share has been declared on the stock payable Mar. 30 to holders of record Mar. 23. In Mar., June and Sept. 1917, 30 cents and 20 cents extra was paid with a straight 50 cents in December.

	1910.	1911.	1912-13.	1914-15.	1916.	1917.	Mar. 1918.
Dividends	\$1	\$2.50	\$3 yrly.	\$2 50 yrly.	\$2	\$2	30 cents

—V. 106, p. 820.

Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co.—Balance Sheet Dec. 31.—

Assets	1917.	1916.	Liabilities	1917.	1916.
Real estate & bldg.	206,070	215,585	Preferred stock	400,000	400,000
Mach., tools & equip.	264,312	287,489	Common stock	700,000	700,000
Patents, trade-marks and good-will.	290,000	290,000	Notes payable	185,000	135,000
Stock on hand, &c.	620,166	465,208	Accounts payable & accrued accounts.	49,089	48,860
Cash, notes and accounts receivable	229,391	153,756	Sundry reserves	43,642	19,992
Advances, prepaid charges, &c.	12,081	13,562	Discounted notes receivable	1,041	2,544
Notes rec. discount'd	1,041	2,544	Profit and loss	244,759	121,738
Total	1,623,512	1,428,184	Total	1,623,512	1,428,184

—V. 106, p. 611.

Hocking Valley Products Co.—Earnings.—

Cal. Years	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	
Gross earnings	\$889,769	\$483,617	Sinking fund, depreciation, &c.	\$74,528	\$51,847
Net, after interest, taxes, &c.	\$150,521	\$56,578	Surplus	\$75,994	\$4,731

The total surplus Dec. 31 1917 was \$22,654, after adding \$75,153 profit on bonds in 1917 and deducting \$418,000 credit to property deficiency account.—V. 105, p. 824.

Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.—New President.—Hon. W. J. Hanna, K.C., has been elected Pres. to succeed Walter C. Teagle, retired.—V. 106, p. 401.

Indian Refining Co.—Combined Earnings.—

Calendar Year	Net after Charges	Reserve for Est. Taxes	Current	Accum.	Com. Dics.	Balance, Surplus
1917	\$2,878,395	\$1,200,000	(7)\$210,000	\$1,102,500	\$90,000	\$275,895

From Jan. 1 to Sept. 15 1917 a total of 42% in dividends was paid on the pref. stock on account of accumulations for the quarters ending from Dec. 15 1912 to Sept. 1917, thus clearing up all accumulations. In 1917 dividends on common stock, suspended in 1911, were resumed with 3% paid Dec. 30 1917.—V. 106, p. 820, 713.

International Cotton Mills.—Earnings.—

COMBINED RESULTS (BY QUARTERS) FOR CALENDAR YEARS. (International Cotton Mills, Bay State Cotton Corp., Boston Yarn Co., Imperial Cotton Co., Ltd., and Cosmos Cotton Co., Ltd., included.)

Quarters in 1917 ending	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Calendar Yrs. 1917.	1916.
Gross profits	\$26,187	\$1,105,681	\$1,069,528	\$1,407,223	\$4,408,618	\$1,857,890
Net profits	734,351	1,003,650	977,910	1,284,669	4,000,580	1,472,528
do I. C. Mills proportion					2,595,779	1,376,121
Interest on notes					240,000	240,000
Net, International Cotton Mills proportion					2,355,779	1,136,121
U. S. excess profits & income taxes (maximum est.)					1,096,000	
Canadian excess profits & income taxes (maximum est.)					146,661	
Contingencies					25,000	
Net—International Cotton Mills books					1,150,703	450,372

The total sales of finished goods for 1916, including the Bay State Cotton Corp., Cosmos Cotton Co., Ltd., and Imperial Cotton Co., Ltd., aggregated 38,587,000 lbs., against 35,071,000 lbs. in 1916; and production, 38,575,000 lbs., against 32,943,000 lbs. in 1916.—V. 106, p. 504, 401.

International Harvester Co. of N. J.—Common Dividend Increased.—A quarterly dividend of \$1.75 (1 3/4%) per share has been declared on the common stock, payable Apr. 15 to holders of record Mar. 25. This compares with 1 1/4% quarterly from Apr. 1913 to Jan. 15 1918, with 2% extra in Dec. 1917.—V. 106, p. 713, 611.

Intertype Corporation, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Earnings.—

Periods ending	Net after Tax, &c.	1st Pf. (S)	2d Pf. (2)	1st Pref. Div. (3)	Retire' Pat. (Val) Bal.	Prof. Surp.
Year end, Dec. 31 '17	\$190,420	\$78,672	\$20,000	\$10,000		\$59,081
Feb. 4 '16 to Dec. 31 '16	207,440	80,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	\$51,039

—V. 105, p. 816.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.—Prof. Stock Retired.—The stockholders voted March 12 (a) to reduce the 6% cum. first pref. stock to the extent of \$248,900, representing shares purchased for the sinking fund and already canceled; and (b) to eliminate the provision authorizing 7% convertible second pref. stock, as all of the second pref. stock issued has been converted into common stock.—V. 106, p. 932, 927.

Keystone Tire & Rubber Co.—Sales.—

Sales	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
July	\$462,924	\$160,309	November	\$518,768
August	492,810	183,928	December	398,856
September	783,160	183,375		
October	460,777	151,039	Total (6 mos.)	\$3,097,296

The net profits for the year ended June 30 1917 aggregated \$594,202.—V. 106, p. 713, 91.

(S. S.) Kresge Co.—Sales for February, &c.—

1918—February	1917.	Increase	1918—2 Mos.	1917.	Increase.
\$2,153,200	\$1,866,895	15.34%	\$4,144,382	\$3,700,925	11.98%

—V. 106, p. 922, 719.

(S. H.) Kress & Co.—Sales—Annual Report.—

1918—February	1917.	Increase	1918—2 Mos.	1917.	Increase.
\$1,146,248	\$990,008	\$156,240	\$2,194,796	\$1,926,925	\$267,871

Compare "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.—V. 106, p. 1039, 719.

Indiana Public Service Co.—Acquisition.—See Muncie Electric Light Co. below.

Jewel Tea Co., Inc., Chicago.—Report—Sales.—

Sales for Four and Eight Weeks ending February 23.	1918—4 Weeks—1917.	Increase.	1918—8 Weeks—1917.	Increase.
\$1,183,544	\$1,208,887	\$25,343	\$2,359,508	\$2,370,838

Compare "Annual Report" on a preceding page.—V. 106, p. 719, 604.

La Belle Iron Works, Wheeling, W. Va.—Earnings.—

Calendar Years	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total earnings	\$14,198,404	\$6,434,318	\$1,281,492	\$588,812
Net, after interest, &c.	\$12,791,560	\$5,758,753	\$927,874	\$273,245
Charges	1,205,330	1,270,151		
Prov. for Fed inc. & excess profits taxes	5,180,302			
Preferred dividends (8%)	179,323	(3)\$1,289,002	(4)\$966,616	(7)\$694,078
Common dividends (12%)	1,189,757	(1)\$99,154		(4)\$49,577

Balance, sur. of def. ser. \$4,413,848; sr. \$3,100,445; sr. \$531,254; dt. \$470,410.—V. 106, p. 713.

Lake Chelan (Wash.) Land Co.—Sale.—Walter M. Olive, as trustee, will sell at public auction on April 10 at Seattle, certain lands of this bankrupt enterprise, free from the lien of the mortgage for \$120,000 dated Dec. 30 1916.

Lamson & Hubbard Corp., Boston (Furs & Hats).—Offering.—Cochran, Harper & Co. and Chandler, Hovey & Co., Boston, are offering, in blocks of 10 shares of 7% pref. and 5 shares of common stock for \$880, this Massachusetts corporation's 7% cum. pref. stock, par \$100. Divs. Q.-P. 15.

Red. all or part on any div. date at 115 and div. on 30 days' notice. Authorized pref., \$5,000,000; outstanding, \$650,000; common, auth., \$5,000,000; outstanding, \$3,000,000. The corporation is a consolidation of the business interests of Lamson & Hubbard (Boston), organized in 1882; Balch, Price & Co. (Brooklyn), organized in 1833. In 1916 these interests consolidated as the Lamson & Hubbard Co. and now the corporation is organized to take over the entire equity of the company and to acquire an outlet for the company's products in N. Y., and elsewhere. The combined companies do the largest manufacturing and retail fur business in the U. S. and in addition a straw and felt hat business.

Lee Rubber & Tire Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Cal. Year, 1917, 1916, and 1915. Rows include Net sales, Gross profits, Other income, Total income, Total income, and Balance, surplus.

Lockport Light Heat & Power Co.—Stock Increase.—

This company has filed notice of an increase in its outstanding capital stock from \$150,000 to \$350,000.—V. 106, p. 401.

(P.) Lorillard Co.—Stock Increased.—

The shareholders on March 13 ratified the proposed increase in authorized common stock from \$15,155,600 (all outstanding) to \$30,311,200. See V. 106, p. 825, 605.

Louisville Gas & Electric Co. of Ky.—Offering of Bond-secured Notes.—

Bonbright & Co. and H. M. Byllesby & Co. are offering at 97 3/4 and int., yielding 8% (see advertisement on another page), \$1,600,000 Bond-secured 7% gold notes, dated March 1 1918, due Sept. 1 1920. The notes, part of an authorized issue of \$3,750,000, are issued to retire outstanding gold notes maturing April 1 1918. For details of this issue see "Chronicle" of March 9.—V. 106, p. 1039, 924.

Manhattan Electrical Supply Co.—New Directors.—

Rufus Wilbur and Courtney Guilds have been elected directors to succeed F. W. Manzer and Marcus Stine.—V. 106, p. 713.

Maxim Munitions Corp.—Par Value Reduced.—

The following statement has been issued: "Authority having been duly given by the stockholders and the requisite steps having been taken to reduce the par value of its present outstanding 1,000,000 shares of common stock from \$10 par to \$5 par, hereafter certificates sent in for transfer to the United States Corporation Co. will be restamped \$5 par instead of \$10 par, and said certificates will be of good delivery." Stockholders are requested, by adv., to send their certificates promptly to the aforesaid transfer agent, office 65 Cedar St., N. Y., for stamping. Compare V. 106, p. 933.

Mansfield Electric Light & Power Co.—New Co.—

See Richland Co. below.—V. 105, p. 2184.

Mansfield (Ohio) Public Utilities & Service Co.—

See Richland Company below.—V. 104, p. 2343.

Merrimack Chemical Co.—Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of \$1.50 (3%) per share has been declared on the stock payable Mar. 25 to holders of record Mar. 18.—V. 105, p. 1002.

Mexican Petroleum Co., Ltd., of Dela.—Bonds Called.—

Seventy-nine (\$79,000) First Lien & Ref. Gold bonds, Series "A," of 1911, have been called for payment on Apr. 1 1918 at 105 at the Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.—V. 106, p. 933, 927.

Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co., N. Y.—Earnings.

Table with columns for Cal. Year, Gross Earnings, Operating Expenses, Depr. & Charges, Interest, Dividend, Balance, and Surplus. Rows for 1917, 1916, and 1915.

Miller & Lux, Inc., California.—Offering of Real Estate

6s.—J. Barth & Co., San Francisco, are offering, at par, yielding 6%, \$1,400,000 Real Estate First Mtgo. & Refunding 6% gold bonds, Series "R," dated May 1 1918, due May 1 1933, but callable at 102 1/2. A circular shows:

Int. M. & N. Demom. \$1,000 c&r. Tax-exempt in California. Trustee, Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco.

Capitalization at Conclusion of Present Financing.

Table with columns for Capital stock, authorized and outstanding, 5% bonds of 1910 (closed mortgage), Real Estate First Mtgo. & Ref. 6% bonds to be issued immediately (see note), and Additional real estate bonds are issuable as follows: (a) Issuable at the discretion of the directors, \$1,600,000; (b) reserved to retire the 5% bonds of 1910 (due in 1935), \$5,000,000; (c) to be issued only when issue of 1910 is retired, \$2,000,000.

Security.—An absolute first lien upon land, &c., in San Francisco, Santa Clara, Madera, Merced, Kern, San Mateo, San Benito, Monterey, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Kings, Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, Cal., appraised during 1917 at over \$5,900,000, and all lands in California hereafter acquired. Also a direct lien upon all the additional lands, &c., owned by Miller & Lux, Inc., in San Francisco, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, Fresno, Tulare, Kings, Kern, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Los Angeles, Alameda and San Bernardino counties, Cal., appraised during 1917 at over \$24,000,000, subject only to \$5,000,000 Miller & Lux, Inc. First Mtgo. 5% bonds (issue of 1910) now outstanding. These bonds will be protected by the assets and business of the corporation.

As long as any of the bonds of 1910 remain outstanding, the corporation must maintain unencumbered, net quick assets of not less than 50% of the amount of bonds of this Real Estate issue outstanding. Until the 1910 issue is retired, 75% of the proceeds of sale of any lands upon which these bonds are a first mortgage shall be for the sinking fund, which moneys will purchase or redeem by lot bonds of this issue or of the issue of 1910; after the 1910 issue is retired, 50% of the proceeds of sale of any lands shall be paid for similar purchase of bonds of this issue.

Minerals Separation, Ltd.—Litigation.—

See Butte & Superior Mining Co. above.—V. 105, p. 2277.

Mississippi River Power Co., Keokuk, Iowa.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Calendar Year, Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Interest and Amortization, Sinking Fund, and Balance, Surplus. Rows for 1917, 1916, and 1915.

Montana Power Co.—Combined Earnings.—

Table with columns for Cal. Year, Gross Earnings, Net after Taxes, Interest, Depr. & (7%), Prof. Div., Common Dividends, and Balance, Surplus. Rows for 1917, 1916, and 1915.

Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis.—Purchase.—

This St. Louis company has purchased for an amount understood to be in excess of \$2,000,000, the property, &c., of the Commercial Acid Co., at East St. Louis [V. 104, p. 1266]. The two companies will be consolidated with an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000. The Commercial Co. possesses substantial properties in Texarkana and Argenta, Ark., other Missouri properties and is planning to construct a large sulphuric acid plant at Fort Arthur, Tex. All of these will be continued in active operation by the Commercial Acid Co.

Montreal Cotton Co.—Earnings.—

Table with columns for Cal. Year, 1917, 1916, and 1915. Rows include Gross profits, Other income, Deduct war taxes, Total income, and Balance, surplus.

Mountain States Power Co.—Successor Co.—

This company, successor by reorganization, has acquired all the property of the Northern Idaho & Montana Power Co. in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. The property operating as Oregon Power Co. with headquarters at Eugene and Marshfield, Oregon, will continue to operate as the Oregon Power Co. The properties with headquarters at Kalamazoo, Montana, and Sandpoint, Idaho, will operate under the name Mountain States Power Co. The company will be under the operating direction of H. M. Byllesby & Co. Compare V. 106, p. 92.

Muncie (Ind.) Electric Light Co.—Sale.—

The Indiana P. S. Commission has authorized this company to sell its properties, &c., to the Indiana Public Service Co. of Aurora for \$1,000,000.—V. 105, p. 824.

National Acme Co.—1917 Earnings.—

Table with columns for Net sales, Net profits, Other income, Total income, Total income, and Balance, surplus. Rows for 1917 and 1916.

National Aniline & Chemical Co.—New President, &c.—

William J. Matheson and Dr. L. C. Jones have been elected Pres. and Vice-Pres. respectively to succeed J. L. Schoellkopf and C. P. O. Schoellkopf.—V. 106, p. 933, 825.

National Carbon Co., Inc.—New Directors.—

The following directors have been elected to represent the Union Carbide & Carbon Co.: M. J. Carney, W. J. Knapp, G. W. Mead, B. O'Shea, E. F. Price and J. J. Ricks. They succeed J. S. Bartlett, of Boston; M. J. DeLeon, of N. Y.; W. Cameron Forbes, of Boston; J. L. Severance, of Cleveland; W. P. Schmuick, of N. Y., and F. C. Walcott, of N. Y.—V. 106, p. 713.

National Conduit & Cable Co.—New Officers.—

George J. Jackson has been elected President to succeed Edward S. Perot, and Morton A. Howard, formerly Secretary, was chosen Vice-President to succeed Edward S. Perot Jr. H. J. Pritchard, formerly Treasurer, was elected Sec. and Treas. to succeed Morton A. Howard.—V. 106, p. 1039, 825.

National Fireproofing Co.—Consolidated Earnings.—

Table with columns for Calendar Year, 1917, 1916, 1915, and 1914. Rows include Net earnings, all sources, Preferred divs. (4%), Depreciation, &c., and Balance, sur. or def.

* Includes in 1917 \$42,459 profit on sale of property.—V. 104, p. 1494.

National Radiator Co., Johnstown, Pa.—Stock Inc.

With respect to the purchase of the plant, &c., of the Federal Radiator Co. of New Castle, Pa., this company announces an increase in the authorized capital stock from \$100,000 to \$2,500,000. See organization V. 106, p. 826.

Nevada-California Electric Corp.—Sub. Co. Merger.—

See Southern Sierras Power Co. below.—V. 106, p. 302, 195.

New York & New Jersey Water Co.—Sale to City.—

See "State & City" Dept. on subsequent pages.—V. 106, p. 402, 92.

Niagara Falls Power Co.—Earnings.—For cal. years:

Table with columns for Cal. Years, 1917, 1916, 1915, and 1914. Rows include Gross earnings, Net earnings, and Net income.

North American Pulp & Paper Co.—Bonds Called.—

See Chicoutimi Pulp Co. in V. 105, p. 2278.

Northern States Power Co.—Offering of First & Refunding 5s.—

Harris, Forbes & Co. are offering \$1,000,000 First & Refunding Mtgo. 5% bonds, due 1922, making the total outstanding including this issue, \$2,568,500.

[Issue of \$1,000,000 1st & Ref. bonds, payable 1941, passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality thereof in any respect.]

The company owns or controls, and operates electric light and power, gas, steam, heat or other utility properties serving 172 communities located in Minn., Wisc., Ill., No. Dak., So. Dak. and Iowa, with a total population at present estimated to exceed 914,000.

Outstanding Capitalization.

Table with columns for Stock—Common, 5%, 170,000; pref., \$14,252,100; Ten-year gold notes; Minneapolis General Electric Co. 1st 5s, due 1934 (closed); First & Refunding 6s, due 1941 (including this issue).

Earnings for Year ended Jan. 31 1918.

Table with columns for Gross earnings, Net, after taxes, insurance and current maintenance, and Annual interest charge on above \$30,124,500 bonds.

Balance.—V. 106, p. 710

Ocean Steamship Co.—Rate Increase.—

The I.-S. C. Commission has approved increases averaging 15% in all-water class and commodity rates from Boston, Providence and N. Y. to Augusta, Ga., Beaufort and Port Royal, S. C., and other South Atlantic ports.—V. 105, p. 1003.

O'Gara Coal Co.—Payment of March 1 1918 Interest—

Officers—Directors.—

We learn that all interest on this company's bonds up to and including Mar. 1 1918 has been paid at the Columbia Trust Co., New York. Frank H. Woods, William R. Dawes, J. B. Russell, T. J. O'Gara, Richard Fitzgerald, Benjamin B. Becker and George J. Woods have been elected directors.

The officers elected were: Frank H. Woods, President; George J. Woods, Vice-President, and J. B. Russell, Secretary. Thomas S. Jones, Treasurer.

The directors have appointed a committee to confer with the bondholders' committee and draw up an equitable plan of reorganization. The plan, given at much length, with estimated earnings, in V. 103, p. 325, failed to receive the support of the shareholders. Bondholders' Committee: Henry L. Cohen, Chairman; Howard Bayne, Edward S. Jones and F. M. Kirby, with Graham Adams as Secretary, Depositary, Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway, N. Y. City; sub-depositaries, Scranton Trust Co., Scranton, Pa., and Miners' Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—V. 103, p. 583.

Osceola Consol. Mining Co.—Earnings for Cal. Year 1917.

Gross earnings	\$3,453,758	Construction	\$96,789
Net income	\$1,777,625	Dividends	1,346,100
Income tax (1916 & 1917)	105,159	Balance, deficit	\$267,357
Excess profits tax (est.)	496,935		
Production of copper in 1917	16,084,958 lbs. at 12.53 cts. per lb.		

Owens Bottle-Machine Co.—Extra Dividend.

An extra dividend of 2% has been declared on the common stock, payable in Second Liberty Loan 4s at par in addition to the regular quarterly 1 1/4% on the pref. and 3% on the common, all payable Apr. 1 to holders of record Mar. 22. This compares with 3% and 2% extra since Jan. 1917. —V. 106, p. 1621.

Pauuhau Sugar Plantation Co.—Dividend Passed.

This Hawaiian company has notified its stockholders that, due to crop conditions, it has been considered advisable to pass the dividend due on Mar. 5 until further notice. —V. 106, p. 92.

Packard Motor Car Co.—Liberty Motor, Packard Product.

Emlen S. Hare, a representative of the company, has announced that the evolution of the "Liberty Motor" is the outcome of long-continued experiments carried on by the Packard Co. at an expense of about \$500,000. See N. Y. "Evening Post" March 13. The new motor it is claimed develops one horse power for each two pounds of weight. —V. 106, p. 820.

Peerless Truck & Motor Corp.—Tenders—Report.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Bankers Trust Co., N. Y., until 3 p. m. March 18 for the sale to the company of sufficient ten-year 6% Secured Convertible gold notes to exhaust the sum of \$750,000. —V. 106, p. 1040. See "Reports" above. —V. 106, p. 1040, 92.

Penmans, Ltd., Montreal.—Earnings, &c.

Cal. Year		1917		1916	
Net profits	\$1,135,742	\$864,779	Prof. div. (6%)	\$64,500	\$64,500
Int., deprec., &c.	220,223	126,026	Com. div. (6%)	107,530	107,530
Reserve acct.	500,000	400,000	Patriotic fund	16,300	10,000
War tax	91,814	104,129	Balance, surplus	\$135,375	\$52,593
Sales for 1917	amounted to \$6,896,496	against \$5,840,123	for 1916.		

Common Dividend Increased.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% has been declared on the common shares, together with a bonus of 1%, payable May 15 1918 to holders of record May 6 1918. —V. 106, p. 2461.

People's Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago.—Rate Increase Denied.

The Illinois P. U. Commission has denied the company's application for an increase in rates of 15%. The present contract with the city expires August next. —V. 106, p. 826, 710, 704.

Phelps-Dodge Corp.—Extra Dividend.

An extra dividend of \$5.50 per share has been declared on the stock in addition to the regular quarterly \$2.50 per share, both payable Mar. 29 to holders of record Mar. 19. This compares with previous extra dividends in 1917 as follows: Mar. and June, each, \$3.50 per share; Sept., \$5.50 per share, and Dec. \$7.50 per share. —V. 106, p. 505.

Pittsburgh Coal Co.—Initial Common Dividend.

An initial dividend of \$5 per share has been declared on the common stock, payable in four quarterly installments on Apr., July and Oct. 25 1918 and Jan. 25 1919, to holders of record on the 10th day of the month preceding each payment. Compare earnings, &c., V. 106, p. 933, 821.

(Thos. G.) Plant Co., Boston.—Earnings for Cal. Year '17.

Cal. Year		1917		1916	
Earnings, Exc. Prof. Taxes	\$924,525	\$180,235	Preferred Dividends	\$175,000	Common Balance, Surplus
			(7%)	(6%)	\$150,000
					\$439,290

Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.—Earnings.

Year end'g		6 Mos. end.		—Years end. June 30—	
	Dec. 31 '17	Dec. 31 '16	1916	1915	
Sales	Not stated	\$3,972,012	\$5,705,129	\$5,386,207	
Net for dividends	\$511,332	490,260	806,979	623,240	
Dividends	*(16%)581,240	(8)264,212	(16)528,450	(19)431,998	

* Includes two quarterly dividends of 4% each, paid in cash, and two quarterly dividends of 4% each paid in scrip. —V. 106, p. 826, 821.

Prairie Oil & Gas Co.—Extra Dividend.

An extra dividend of \$2 per share has been declared on the stock in addition to the regular quarterly \$3 per share, both payable Apr. 30 to holders of record Mar. 30. A like amount was paid in Jan. last. —V. 106, p. 719, 605.

Procter & Gamble Co.—Sale of 7% Serial Gold Notes.

The Guaranty Trust Co., the National City Co. and the First National Bank announce by advertisement on another page the sale of \$25,000,000 7% Serial Gold notes dated Mar. 1 1918, due in five equal installments Mar. 1 1919 to 1923 inclusive, but subject to call at various dates and prices. This issue, as well as a description of the company's operations, were fully described in our issue of last week. See V. 106, p. 1040, 506.

Public Service Co. of Northern Illinois.—Bonds.

The Illinois P. U. Commission has authorized this company to issue \$1,334,000 First Refunding Mtge. bonds. —V. 106, p. 934, 710.

Public Service Electric Co., N. J.—Rate Advance.

See Public Service Corp. under "RR's." above. —V. 106, p. 196.

Public Service Gas Co., N. J.—Rate Advance.

See Public Service Corp. under "RR's." above. —V. 106, p. 613, 606.

Punta Alegre Sugar Co., Boston.—Preferred Stock.

The holders of the \$3,100,000 outstanding common stock (total issue limited to \$8,000,000) will vote Mar. 18 1918 on authorizing an issue of \$760,000 8% cumulative preferred stock (shares of \$50 each) with preference as to assets as well as dividends. This new stock will be offered to the common shareholders for subscription at par on or before April 1 and must be paid for in full on July 1. It will be redeemable as an entire issue on any dividend day (J., J., & J.) at par and divs. and beginning in 1920 will be subject to payment at the same rate each Jan. 1 when drawn by lot out of 25% of the net earnings of the Florida Sugar Co. of Cuba.

President Edwin E. Atkins, in circular of Mar. 7, says in brief: "The proceeds will assist in the financing of an addition to the mill of our subsidiary, the Florida Sugar Co., substantially doubling its present production. Arrangements have been made with the original contractors to build this addition ready for operation by Dec. 15 1918. Conditions are peculiarly advantageous for this increase in capacity, there having been large plantings of cane in the Florida zone, contracts for which can be obtained on a very advantageous basis. Overhead expenses will be only slightly increased. The cane in the Florida district has proved particularly rich in sugar and the operation of the company has produced splendid results. [The \$760,000 new stock has been underwritten by a syndicate headed by Hayden, Stone & Co.] The new addition, it is said, will probably cost \$1,260,000. —V. 105, p. 2364.

(R. J.) Reynolds Tobacco Co.—Dividends on Common Stock, 3% Regular and 2% Extra, Payable in 6% Two-Year Notes Redeemable at Maturity at Company's Option Either in Cash or Pref. Stock.—Secretary M. E. Motsinger writing March 7 says:

The company to-day declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on its preferred stock, payable in cash April 1 1918 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 21 1918.

There was also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3% and an extra dividend of 2% on the common stock, payable April 1 1918 to stockholders of record at the close of business March 21 1918, said dividends to be paid in notes or scrip of the company, to be dated April 1 1918, to bear interest from date until maturity at the rate of 6% per annum, payable semi-annually on Oct. 1 and April 1 until the maturity thereof, and to be redeemed on April 1 1920 in pref. stock at par, or in cash, at the option of the company.

This action was deemed advisable due to the demands of the growing business having made it inexpedient at this time to pay dividends on common stock in cash. —V. 106, p. 934, 403.

Richland Co. (Public Service).—Offering of Guaranteed Notes.—Otis & Co. and the First National Bank, both of Cleveland, Ohio, are offering at 97 1/2 and interest, yielding about 8 1/2%, \$750,000 (total authorized issue) 7% secured coupon gold notes dated Feb. 1 1918, due Feb. 1 1920. The notes are unconditionally guaranteed principal and interest by endorsement by the Cities Service Co. The bankers report:

[Issue of Richland company 7% notes, due 1920. "Passed as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of merits, security, or legality. (Signed) Capital Issues Committee."] —Denom. \$1,000. Int. E. & A. at the First Trust & Savings Co., Cleveland, Ohio, trustee. Callable as a whole but not in part on any interest date at 101 and interest on notice. Company agrees to pay principal and interest without deduction for taxes in so far as it may lawfully do so.

Security.—These notes are secured by the deposit of \$1,500,000 of the Richland Public Service Co., Mansfield, Ohio, First & Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund 5% gold bonds dated Oct. 1 1917, due Oct. 1 1937.

Company.—The Richland Public Service Co. has acquired a new modern electric generating plant at Melco, Richland County, Ohio, having a capacity of 10,000 k. w., with transmission lines running to Mansfield and Ashland, Ohio, and apartment equipment, and pursuant to authorization of the P. U. Commission of Ohio purposes acquiring the properties of the Mansfield Public Utilities & Service Co. (V. 104, p. 2343). The Mansfield Electric Light & Power Co. (V. 105, p. 2184) and the Mansfield Gas Lt. Co.

Mortgage.—The P. U. Commission has authorized the issuance of \$1,500,000 First & Ref. Mortgage Sinking Fund 5% gold bonds against the acquisition of the Melco property already acquired, and the further issuance of \$1,442,000 against the taking over of the additional properties above referred to. Of the aggregate of \$2,942,000 of bonds, \$1,500,000 are deposited to secure this \$750,000 issue of notes of the Richland Co., and the remainder are to be used in the retirement of bonds of the companies to be acquired or for the acquisition of such properties. The value of any properties to be acquired is substantially in excess of the bonds to be issued therefor.

Management.—Under the direction of Henry L. Doherty & Co. of N. Y.

Riordan Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.—Earnings.

Cal. Year		1917		1916	
Earnings	*\$1,943,651	\$1,526,615	Prof. divs. (7%)	\$70,000	\$70,000
Deprec. &c.	766,055	149,480	Common dividend	450,000	422,500
Bond int., &c.	144,633	141,399	Balance, surplus	\$512,943	\$963,236

After deducting Government taxes for 1916. No provision has been made for this tax for the year 1917. —V. 106, p. 613.

San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.—Notes.

Replying to our inquiry regarding the company's Two-Yr. 6% Secured notes, H. M. Byllesby & Co. write: These notes are dated Sept. 1 1917 and due Sept. 1 1919. Authorized issue \$400,000, all are outstanding. Interest M. & S. Sale price \$100. This issue of \$400,000 notes is secured by \$500,000 First Mortgage 5% gold bonds of the company, dated Mar. 1 1909 and due Mar. 1 1939. Compare V. 106, p. 1040, 934.

Sapulpa (Okla.) Refining Co., Baltimore.—Earnings.

Calendar Year		Net Sales		Total Net Income		Interest		Federal Taxes		Dividends Paid		Balance, Surplus	
1917	\$5,177,944	\$863,454	\$429,672	\$52,000	\$330,000	\$51,782				161,301	223,115		
1916	2,503,414	680,425	296,009										

New Stock.

In order to reduce indebtedness and to provide additional working capital, stockholders of record Mar. 18 1918, are offered for subscription at \$8 per share, par \$5 the remaining \$55,000 shares of auth. cap. stock, to the amount of 16% of their registered holdings. Payment in full must be made either in N. Y. or Baltimore funds to N. Y. Trust Co., N. Y., or Equitable Trust Co., Baltimore, Md., before noon Mar. 30 1918. The subscription and payment for this stock has been underwritten. —V. 106, p. 1026, P. 2558.

Shasta Land & Timber Co.—Receiver.

This company has been placed in the hands of a receiver on the petition of the Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco, owing to default in payment of (a) Oct. 1917 interest on \$162,000 bonds outstanding; (b) taxes to amount of \$15,000; (c) sinking fund requirements.

Sinclair Oil & Refining Corp.—New Refinery.

Announcement has been made that the company's refinery at East Chicago, Ill., started operations Mar. 13, oil having reached the new plant from the Oklahoma and Kansas properties through the 800-mile pipe line which was completed recently (V. 106, p. 720). It is stated that in addition to operations at the East Chicago refinery it will be possible to start deliveries of 2,000,000 barrels of crude oil recently sold to the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. The new Sinclair refinery has capacity of 10,000 barrels daily. —V. 106, p. 827, 720.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.—Earnings.—Officers.

Net earnings	13 Mos.		Years ending Nov. 30	
	Dec. 31 '17	1915-16	1914-15	1913-14
Interest, deprec., &c.	\$3,370,614	\$2,200,674	\$805,430	\$761,327
Federal taxes	\$893,341	\$288,050	\$283,042	\$271,188
Preferred divs. (7%)	325,000			
Com. divs. pd. Feb. 1 '17	469,000	469,000	351,750	469,000
(1 1/2%)150,000				

Balance, surplus... \$1,533,273 \$1,443,624 \$170,635 \$31,139

L. Sevier has been elected a director to succeed Richard Mortimer. Waddill Catchings, who recently resigned as President, has been elected Chairman of the Board to succeed J. C. Maben. General Mgr. L. Sevier has been elected a director to succeed Richard Mortimer, resigned. —V. 106, p. 827, 600.

Smart-Woods, Ltd.—Name Changed.

This company on Feb. 28 filed papers with the Secretary of State of Canada, changing its name to "Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd.," as of Feb. 28 1918. —V. 105, p. 2005.

South Pennsylvania Coal Co.—New President.

L. W. Young Jr. has been elected President to succeed Joseph Seep.

Spring Valley Water Co.—Notes Sold.

We are informed that this company's new issue of \$4,000,000 Two-Year 6% notes, dated Mar. 1 1918, has been subscribed for and taken by the Bank of California, N. A., and by Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank, both of San Francisco. Compare V. 106, p. 934.

Earnings.—For years ending Dec. 31:

Cal. Year		1917		1916	
Gross earnings	\$3,899,191	\$3,693,548	Deprec. &c., res.	\$357,388	\$334,737
Net earnings	2,444,002	2,171,456	Dividends	(3 1/2%)101,600	(3 1/2%)980,000
Bond &c. int.	790,862	792,032	Balance, surp.	\$378,408	\$64,687

—V. 106, p. 934.

For Other Investment News, see page 1143.

Reports and Documents.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1917.

New York, March 11 1918.

To the Stockholders:

Herewith is respectfully submitted a general statement covering the business of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated companies—the Bell System, exclusive of independent connecting companies—followed by the report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, for the year 1917.

Combining the accounts and excluding all duplications and inter-company matters—including interest, dividends and other payments to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company by the associated companies—the actual operations of the service, the actual revenues and expenses, are thereby shown.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES.

TELEPHONE COMPANIES AND SUBSCRIBER STATIONS.

The Bell System, as a whole, is made up of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and associated and connecting companies. The associated or Bell companies are Bell companies by virtue of contract or license arrangements and financial relations. The connecting companies are independent companies, operating in territory dependent upon them for service, connecting with the Bell companies. Besides the separate systems making up the Bell System, there are many independent companies covering, partially or completely, large areas of territory, operating independently of, not connecting with, the Bell companies.

There are in the United States approximately 11,200 separate companies giving telephone service. Of them 37 are Bell companies, 9,129 independent companies connecting with the Bell System, and about 2,000 independent companies not connecting with the Bell System. There are also a large number of rural lines and systems which connect with these companies, 22,299 of which are connected with the Bell System.

At the end of the year the number of telephone stations which constituted the Bell System in the United States was 10,475,678, an increase during the year of 628,486, of which increase 486,040 were owned by the Bell companies and 142,446 were Bell connected stations. Of the total number of stations in the system, 7,031,530 were owned and operated by Bell companies and 3,444,148 by local, co-operative and rural independent companies or associations having sub-license or connection contracts; the so-called connecting companies.

In addition to these there are about 1,300,000 stations operated by independent companies not connected with the Bell System.

THE WIRE SYSTEM.

The total mileage of wire in use for the exchange and toll service of the Bell companies, not including connecting companies, was at the end of the year 22,610,487 miles, of which 2,760,172 were added during the year. Of the total mileage 19,521,679 miles were exchange wires and 3,088,808 miles were toll wires. Ninety-four per cent of the total wire mileage is copper wire, 13,451,121 miles, or 59 per cent of the mileage, including 964,899 miles of toll wires, is in underground cables, and this percentage is steadily increasing. The underground conduits represent a cost of \$110,500,000 and the cables in the conduits \$144,100,000, a total in underground plant of \$254,600,000.

Attention was called last year to the mileage of "phantom circuits." During 1917 59,022 miles of "phantom circuits" were added, making 281,016 miles of these "phantom circuits" at the end of the year.

The wire mileage owned and operated by connecting companies is not included in any of these figures. The approximate mileage of connecting companies' toll wires is 410,000 miles, which, added to the 3,088,000 miles of toll wires operated by the Bell companies, makes a total of nearly 3,500,000 miles of such wires, bringing together in one comprehensive, inter-communicating system all the cities and towns and practically all of the rural communities throughout the United States.

TRAFFIC.

Including the traffic over the toll and long-distance lines, but not including connecting companies, the daily average of toll connections was about 1,009,000, and of exchange connections about 30,845,000, as against corresponding figures in 1916 of 890,000 and 28,530,000; the total daily average for 1917 reaching 31,854,000, or at the rate of about 10,600,000,000 per year. This is an average of approximately 100 calls per year for every man, woman and child in the United States.

PLANT ADDITIONS.

The net amount added to plant and real estate by all the companies, excluding connecting companies, constituting our system in the United States during the year 1917, was \$118,599,462, distributed as follows:

Real Estate.....	\$13,770,614
Equipment.....	28,029,466
Exchange Lines.....	41,565,583
Toll Lines.....	25,834,824
Construction Work in Progress, etc.....	9,398,975
	\$118,599,462

PLANT ADDITIONS OF PREVIOUS YEARS.

The net amounts added in eighteen years have been as follows:

1900.....	\$31,619,100	1906.....	\$79,366,900	1912.....	\$75,626,900
1901.....	31,005,400	1907.....	52,921,400	1913.....	54,871,900
1902.....	37,336,500	1908.....	26,637,200	1914.....	50,045,300
1903.....	35,368,700	1909.....	28,700,100	1915.....	32,863,700
1904.....	33,436,700	1910.....	53,582,800	1916.....	66,224,700
1905.....	50,780,900	1911.....	55,660,700	1917.....	118,599,500

making a total for the eighteen years of \$914,648,400.

MAINTENANCE, DEPRECIATION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Particular attention is asked to this statement. Statements have been circulated to the effect that the Bell companies had neither fully maintained their property nor set aside from revenue the usual allotments for reconstruction. The following figures are a complete refutation of such statements.

During the year \$94,071,000 was applied out of revenue to current maintenance and depreciation, an increase of \$9,515,000 as compared with 1916. Current maintenance increased \$6,227,000, averaging 4.3 per cent on the average plant in service, which compares with 3.9 per cent in 1916.

The provision for depreciation of plant during the year was \$52,919,000, an average of 5.5 per cent of the cost of plant, and an increase over 1916 of \$3,288,000.

Plant which originally cost about \$43,000,000, but which had reached its limit of serviceable life, was removed and replaced by new and improved construction, or sold, as compared with \$44,000,000 in 1916. After deducting this amount less salvage from the provision for depreciation, the balance, about \$33,000,000, increases the reserves for such depreciation and obsolescence, which must be provided for out of current expenses, but cannot be currently determined or expended.

GROWTH AND PROSPECTS.

The continued and unprecedented business activity of the country during the past year has thrown on the Bell System a heavy burden of traffic, taxing our facilities to the utmost and necessitating the rapid increase of those facilities which is indicated by the statistics.

It was stated in last year's report that we would carry on the work of new construction at an unprecedented rate during the year, the plans contemplating additions to plant aggregating about \$90,000,000. The actual additions, as shown elsewhere, however, amounted to more than \$118,000,000, larger than for any previous year by nearly 50%. Subscribers' stations increased by 486,000.

The continued policy of the Bell System of constructing in advance of requirements, partly to provide for emergencies, and for economical reasons, has again justified itself many times over during the year. In consequence of the absorption of much of the surplus plant into the service last year, the new construction during the current year was to meet the immediate needs of the service, and as far as possible restore the normal surplus. Great difficulties were met in securing the necessary raw materials, supplies and adequate transportation; there was a large increase in the cost of labor and materials; there was necessary to meet the emergency a large toll line construction; all contributing to the increase of the average investment per station from \$146 to \$153.

It is difficult to estimate what additions will be made to the plant during 1918. Plans have been made aggregating \$90,000,000. This is believed to be the maximum requirement; the probabilities are that much less will be expended. The Government's desire for the conservation of men, material and money for direct war requirements and the difficulties of transportation because of priority orders and freight embargoes, make the exact determination of the program impossible.

The demands of the Government in time of necessity are paramount, but the Administration and all its officials recognize the importance, both to the Government and the public, of an efficient service, and will co-operate with the companies in their efforts to maintain regular service. We are confident of being able to meet necessary demands and maintain existing conditions.

OPERATING RESULTS.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company and associated companies constitute one operating entity, and to understand or correctly determine the actual costs and charges of the telephone service and the ultimate distribution of the revenue, their accounts must be consolidated.

The following tables show the business for the year of the Bell Telephone System including the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and its associated holding and operating companies in the United States, but not including connecting independent or sub-licensee companies, or the

Western Electric Company, Inc., except as investments in and dividends from those companies are included respectively in assets and revenue. All inter-company duplications are eliminated in making up these tables so that the figures represent the business of the system as a whole in its relations to the public.

The statement of earnings and expenses is presented in the form called for by the Inter-State Commerce Commission's accounting system. In round figures the total operating revenues of the Bell System were \$294,900,000, an increase of \$30,300,000 or 11.5% over last year. Of these revenues depreciation and maintenance consumed \$94,071,000, an increase of \$9,515,000 over 1916 or 11.3%; traffic expenses consumed \$68,122,000, an increase of \$14,373,000 or 26.7%; commercial expenses, \$28,364,000, an increase of \$2,665,000 or 10.4%; general and miscellaneous expenses, \$13,850,000, an increase of \$1,947,000 or 16.4%; taxes assignable to operations, in which provision is made for the estimated amount of Federal income and excess profits taxes payable in 1918, \$20,711,000, an increase of \$5,795,000 or 38.9%.

Including \$475,000 taxes not assignable to operations the total taxes were \$21,186,000, which is 2.31% on the outstanding capital obligations. There were net non-operating revenues of \$7,976,000, made up chiefly of interest, dividends and rents received less taxes and minor expenses connected therewith. The "total gross income," using the term officially provided by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, was \$76,524,000, a decrease of \$2,829,000 or 3.6% under 1916. Out of this \$25,810,000 was paid for interest, rents, &c., leaving \$36,862,000 for dividends and \$13,852,000 to be carried into surplus.

The total capitalization, including inter-company items and duplications but excluding reacquired securities of the companies of the Bell System, is \$1,612,552,575. Of this, \$695,176,153 is owned and in the treasury of the companies of the Bell System, and is represented to the public by the outstanding securities of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and associated companies.

The capital stock, bonds and notes payable of the Bell System outstanding in the hands of the public at the close of the year were \$917,376,422, of which the outstanding securities of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company represent \$626,412,025, and outstanding securities of the associated companies in the hands of the public represent \$290,964,397.

If we consider the current accounts payable, \$46,382,252, against which there were liquid assets, cash and current accounts receivable, of \$78,459,782, or an excess of \$32,077,530 to the credit of the system, it leaves as the net permanent capital obligations of the whole system outstanding in the hands of the public \$885,298,892.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN UNITED STATES.

COMPARISON OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES, 1916 AND 1917 (ALL DUPLICATIONS INCLUDING INTEREST, DIVIDENDS AND OTHER PAYMENTS TO AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY BY ASSOCIATED COMPANIES ARE EXCLUDED.)

	1916.	1917.	Increase.
Exchange revenues	\$188,888,149	\$207,471,937	\$18,583,788
Toll revenues	72,971,668	84,559,861	11,588,193
Miscellaneous revenues	2,715,463	2,863,152	147,689
Total operating revenues	\$264,575,280	\$294,894,950	\$30,319,670
Depreciation	\$49,631,966	\$52,919,458	\$3,287,492
Current maintenance	34,923,549	41,151,041	6,227,492
Traffic expenses	53,748,707	68,121,646	14,372,939
Commercial expenses	25,698,913	28,364,039	2,665,126
General and miscellaneous expenses	11,902,470	13,849,960	1,947,490
Total operating expenses	\$175,905,605	\$204,406,144	\$28,500,539
Net operating revenues	\$88,669,675	\$90,488,806	\$1,819,131
Uncollectible revenues	\$1,480,502	\$1,229,243	-\$251,259
Taxes	14,916,448	20,710,933	5,794,485
Operating income	\$72,272,725	\$68,548,630	-\$3,724,105
Net non-operating revenues	7,080,384	7,975,869	895,485
Total gross income	\$79,353,109	\$76,524,489	-\$2,828,620
Rent and miscellaneous deductions	\$3,735,470	\$3,990,047	\$254,577
Interest deductions	18,378,931	21,820,231	3,441,300
Total deductions	\$22,114,401	\$25,810,278	\$3,695,877
Balance net income	\$57,238,708	\$50,714,211	-\$6,524,497
Deduct dividends	35,160,119	36,862,582	1,702,463
Surplus earnings	\$22,078,589	\$13,851,629	-\$8,226,960

* Decrease.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN UNITED STATES.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS, 1916 AND 1917.

(Duplications Excluded.)

	Dec. 31 1916.	Dec. 31 1917.	Increase.
Assets—			
Telephone plant	\$946,293,248	\$1,004,892,710	\$118,599,462
Supplies, tools, &c.	24,032,099	31,543,745	7,511,646
Receivables	66,029,580	42,472,942	-\$23,556,638
Cash	80,692,829	35,986,840	-\$44,705,989
Stocks and bonds	81,815,476	101,607,231	19,791,755
Total	\$1,198,863,232	\$1,276,503,468	\$77,640,236
Liabilities—			
Capital stock	\$463,101,569	\$505,403,777	\$42,302,208
Funded debts	422,586,617	407,434,080	-\$15,152,537
Bills payable	3,738,451	4,538,565	800,114
Accounts payable	38,280,436	46,382,252	8,101,816
Total outstanding obligations	\$927,707,073	\$963,758,674	\$36,051,601
Employees' benefit fund	9,151,000	9,219,142	68,143
Surplus and reserves	262,005,159	303,525,651	41,520,492
Total	\$1,198,863,232	\$1,276,503,468	\$77,640,236

* Decrease.

A number of appraisals of our properties in the various cities and States have been made by public authorities practically all of which have appraised the value of the properties for rate-making purposes greater than the amounts carried on our books.

The telephone plants stand on the books of the companies at \$1,064,892,710, as of December 31 1917 a net increase during the year of \$118,599,462, after deducting all plant withdrawn from service, sold or abandoned. Stocks and bonds owned increased during the year \$19,791,755. Supplies, tools, &c., increased \$7,511,646. Receivables decreased \$23,556,638. Cash balances decreased \$44,705,989.

The increase in total assets of \$77,640,236 is represented by \$36,051,601 increase in outstanding obligations of the whole system and an increase in surplus and reserves of \$41,588,635.

In accordance with our previous practice in making up the combined figures for the Bell System, all inter-company items have been eliminated, and all intangible assets have been excluded, so that the combined surplus and reserves as shown above are considerably less than the sum of surplus and reserves shown on the books of the separate companies.

The surplus and reserve, aggregating \$303,500,000, is invested in productive property, the revenue from which, being free from capital charges, is subject only to operating charges, and in this way reduces the cost of the service. It is also a provision against abnormal depreciation or obsolescence.

AVERAGE OPERATING UNITS.

The table below shows average operating revenue and expenses per station, operating ratios, unit plant cost, etc., of the Bell Telephone System for the years 1895, 1905, 1915, 1916 and 1917.

AVERAGE OPERATING UNITS OF BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN UNITED STATES.

(Includes American Telephone and Telegraph Co.)

Average per Exchange Station.	1895.	1905.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Earnings:					
Exchange Service	\$71 91	\$33 86	\$29 73	\$30 49	\$30 62
Toll Service	16 43	13 21	11 04	11 75	12 45
Total	\$88 34	\$47 07	\$40 77	\$42 24	\$43 07
Expenses:					
Operation	\$28 84	\$16 77	\$14 83	\$15 26	\$16 74
Taxes	2 87	1 70	2 30	2 44	3 12
Total	\$31 71	\$18 47	\$17 13	\$17 70	\$19 86
Balance	\$56 63	\$28 60	\$23 64	\$24 54	\$23 21
Maintenance and Depreciation	\$27 73	\$14 66	\$13 34	\$13 67	\$13 91
Net Earnings	\$28 90	\$13 94	\$10 30	\$10 87	\$9 30
Per Cent Operation Expense to Telephone Earnings	32.6	35.6	36.4	36.1	38.9
Per Cent Telephone Expense to Telephone Earnings	67.3	70.4	74.7	74.3	78.4
Per Cent Maintenance and Depreciation to Average Plant, Supplies, etc.	9.1	8.5	8.8	9.2	9.3
Per Cent Increase Exchange Stations*	15.7	24.5	6.9	9.7	7.4
Per Cent Increase Miles Exchange Wire*	15.9	27.2	6.7	6.9	13.7
Per Cent Increase Miles Toll Wire*	19.5	12.8	.6†	9.4	15.1
Average Plant Cost Per Exchange Station (Exchange and Toll Construction)	\$300 00	\$164 00	\$149 00	\$146 00	\$153 00
Average Cost Per Mile of Toll Wire (including Poles and Conductors)	\$85 00	\$69 00	\$74 00	\$72 00	\$71 00
Per Cent Gross Telephone Earnings to Average Plant	28.4	27.5	27.2	29.2	29.9
Per Cent Total Net Earnings to Average Capital Obligations	13.12	8.87	8.24	9.12	8.03
Per Cent Total Net Earnings to Average Plant and Other Assets	7.70	7.23	6.37	6.70	5.86
Per Cent Paid Out on Average Capital Obligations	8.62	6.14	6.35	6.46	6.50
Per Cent Paid Out on Average Plant and Other Assets	5.06	5.00	4.91	4.74	4.74

* Increase during year shown, over previous year.

† Small increase mainly due to increase in radius covered by exchange rates.

It will be observed that both average earnings and average expenses per station which now vary slightly from year to year are very much less than in earlier years. The average expenses per station have been reduced, in spite of improved wages and increased taxes, by improved methods and greater efficiency in every branch of the service.

The decrease—from \$71 91 in 1895 to \$30 62 in 1917—in the average rate of exchange earnings per station, is largely the result of "measured service," which places the system within the reach of the many who can afford to pay for actual service, but would not, possibly could not, pay, and in any case should not be called on to pay for more than their own service, or to pay any rate based on average use. Average use is very greatly increased because of the very large use made by some. The best and most complete answer to the demands for flat rates is that 75 per cent of the total subscribers of the Bell System pay less than the average rate for their telephone service. Any method of charge which does not call upon the large users for their proportion of the cost caused by their use is unjust to the great mass of subscribers.

Particular attention is again directed to the percentage of net earnings and of dividend and interest disbursements of the Bell Telephone System to total plant and other assets; also of taxes paid to the public:

Percentage of net earnings to plant and other assets	5.86
Percentage of charges paid on capital to plant and other assets	4.74
Percentage of taxes paid to public to plant and other assets	1.71

These percentages of earnings and charges compare with 6.70 per cent and 4.74 per cent in 1916.

READJUSTMENTS.

During the year there has been a very general readjustment of salaries and increase in the number of operators to meet the necessary demands. The increase in operating expenses reflects the increase in both the number of operators and the readjustment of compensation to meet present

conditions of living and work. It takes time to provide skilled employees. They have to be educated. It takes time to create facilities. The increase in work came so rapidly in 1916 that surplus facilities were fully employed, and our regular employees overworked. During the same year our increased earnings were larger than increased expenses. This was reflected in the companies' surplus for the year, and a liberal distribution was made to the employees. The expenses during the past year more than overcame increased earnings and the increase in the expenses was due in a large part to increases in regular wages.

It is the intention of the Bell System to distribute in regular wages to its employees, their full proportion of the revenue it is allowed to collect, the maximum that is being paid by others for similar services and such an amount as will secure the very best class of employees.

There is no utility so dependent upon the service rendered by the employees as is this. There is no service rendered by any corporation which is so exacting. It is largely a personal service rendered by each employee to each individual. Much depends upon the employee. When a connection is asked for, it is important, at least in the mind of the individual asking. Delay irritates, and anything which seems to be indifference or inattention on the part of the employees more than irritates. This is intensified by the fact that although the relation is personal, it is carried on at a distance out of sight, and also that no one person engaged in the co-operative process required for the telephone connection can always know or fully understand the difficulties or obstructions occurring at other points.

It is necessary that the service required of the employee shall not overtax physically or mentally, and that the working conditions and opportunities for relaxation shall be of the best. Every effort has been made to create such conditions and make the work as attractive and pleasant as any continuous work can be. It is also necessary that the control of the operating organization shall be absolutely under the authority of the company which is responsible for the service, and it is obligatory on the part of the company to see that such authority shall not be abused and that every employee has immediate and free access to higher authority in case of any real or fancied grievance.

This policy has worked very satisfactorily and there has been relatively little trouble with our employees, and what there has been has been the outgrowth of local conditions rather than a result of any grievance or dissatisfaction on the part of the employees with their work.

VALUE OF PROPERTY OF THE BELL COMPANIES.

In view of the many derogatory statements which have been circulated through carelessness or intention, we think it is our duty to reassure our shareholders; we wish to impress upon them the value and security of their holdings. No one can forecast the future, but based on an intimate knowledge of the past, it is within limits to say that there is as much reason for confidence now as there has been. Our business is growing, the public is friendly, the decisions of the boards of control and regulation without exception have been intended to be fair, and have been acceptable if not always entirely to our satisfaction. Our plant has been maintained at the highest state of efficiency.

Our obsolescence has in great part been taken care of in our maintenance, all of it in our maintenance and reconstruction, and there is a large and increasing reserve against any emergency. We have allotted to these items as liberally as in the past years, and yet in this year of unusual expense our surplus, while not quite equal to previous years, shows a safe margin over all.

Our shareholders have paid to the Company in premiums about \$35,000,000 in excess of par for their capital stock.

The minimum replacement value of our property, exclusive of intangibles, is far in excess of the book value, and intangibles represent expenditure and have value. Actual appraisals are continually being made by boards of control, municipal and other rate-making bodies for rate-fixing purposes. They are made by independent appraisers who certainly have no interest in over-valuation. In every case the appraisals have demonstrated the conservatism of the book value.

The book value of the plant and other assets of the Bell System as a whole, exclusive of intangibles, is over three hundred millions in excess of the outstanding obligations; or a surplus amounting to much over one-half of the share capital obligations outstanding, inclusive of American Telephone and Telegraph Company's and other Bell companies' share capital in the hands of the public.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

The business of the Western Electric Company, Inc., has, of course, reflected the policy of its principal customers. At the beginning of the year the Bell Telephone System was, without sparing cost, extending its plant to meet the phenomenal demands of general business, and the consequent demand for Western Electric products exceeded all previous records.

When it became probable that this country would become involved in the great war, the Bell System, in preparation for extraordinary service demands which would come in such a contingency, directly and indirectly, from the various departments of the Government, commenced a systematic restraint of station growth. That naturally affected adversely a certain portion of the Western Electric business. Later (in July) it appeared to us that we should do our part

to conserve the resources of the country which would be required for war purposes and we decided to limit construction and reconstruction which would use lead, copper and other materials and likewise man-power, to such work as would further military preparations. This cut down materially another part of the Western Electric product.

With this came the setting aside of its program on central office work and a substitution in its place of emergency requirements for camps, cantonments, &c., so that during the year the company has been meeting a variety of changes in requirements which will probably affect its earnings. It has, however, been successful in adjusting itself rapidly to changing conditions and in giving us what the changing conditions have required. It has, of course, put its great facilities in the way of development and experimentation as well as of manufacturing at the command of the Government.

SUMMARY OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BELL SYSTEM IN CONNECTION WITH GOVERNMENT MATTERS.

The officials of the Bell System, recognizing the necessity of telephone service in the mobilization of the resources of the nation, for over a year prior to the declaration of war, made studies of preliminary plans to meet war conditions.

What could be done to meet the problem of national defense was demonstrated in 1916, during a mobilization of our communication facilities conducted by a staff of the system at the request of the Secretary of the Navy and in co-operation with naval officers under the command of Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations.

Immediately upon the declaration of war, Washington became the centre of great activity. Under authority of and co-operating with the Council of National Defense and military and naval officers, effective and harmonious methods were worked out by the Bell System, by which it has been able to meet the unusual requirements.

The following is a short summary of the resulting activities of the Bell System.

Precedence was established throughout the system for all Government service, and at Washington and over the entire country for the maintenance of existing Government facilities and the construction of the numerous additional ones required.

Special attention is being given to, and special investigation is being made of, this service, that it may be always available, and as far as possible provided in advance of the need. For this, elaborate plans had to be worked out, special operating methods devised and some twelve thousand toll operators specially trained. Work has been done in a few weeks that ordinarily would have taken several months.

In times of peace telephone traffic flows along the channels of commerce. War has made new centres and new routes. Washington has become the centre of a vast new traffic. The growth during the last few months in the toll telephone service centring at Washington has been greater than during the eight previous years.

To meet this increased toll business new facilities centring at Washington have been provided; the number of lines radiating from Washington has been increased many times, and further increases are still being made. There is also nearly completed between New York and Washington a new underground cable of the latest design, containing 80,000 miles of wire. This will be an important addition to the underground facilities connecting the seaboard cities from Washington to Boston.

Five times already have the toll switchboards at Washington been increased and the plans are made and material ordered for additional increases. Notwithstanding the rapid growth of this service, and the scarcity of labor, material and transportation, a satisfactory service has been provided and maintained.

Local traffic of the Washington telephone exchange increased many times, making necessary one entirely new central office and substantial additions to all the existing ones. Large additions to the underground wire system have been and are still being made.

To meet the necessity for trained operators for both local and toll traffic, hundreds of operators have been brought from other cities. Large additions to the training schools have been established, where operators are being trained as fast as they can be secured.

To supply departmental and inter-departmental service in Washington, a large amount of underground cable has been laid directly connecting different Governmental and departmental buildings widely separated. Existing private switchboard and other equipment has been thoroughly gone over and large additions made. Still larger additions are now under way. Several of the departmental multiple switchboards are large enough for a city of one hundred thousand population. The new and temporary buildings which have been and are being erected are being equipped with complete telephone systems and connected with other departmental buildings and the local system. For use in the national service 15,000 miles of toll wire and 27,000 miles of circuit for telegraph use have been taken from commercial service and devoted exclusively to the use of the Government.

To this work at Washington the expert and technical telephone men of the Washington system, as well as many others from all parts of the country, have devoted their entire time.

In other sections it has been necessary to provide telephone facilities and toll connections for the National Army Can-

tonments, National Guard Camps, Division Headquarters of the Army and Navy, Army Posts, Navy Yards, Aviation Fields, Supply, Quartermasters' and Training Camps, munition manufactures, ship-building yards and various Federal and State camps and headquarters located in different parts of the country.

A full description of this work would require long lists and detailed statements of large undertakings at many hundreds of places in all parts of the country.

Many of them are located far from existing facilities and in sections heretofore not requiring extensive telephone facilities, and some of them are the equivalent telephonically of cities of thirty to forty thousand inhabitants.

This new traffic has necessitated trunk lines from all such points to adjacent cities, many new toll lines or additional wires on existing lines of the Bull System (including additional circuits on the transcontinental line), and in many local exchanges additions to the local switchboard facilities, wire system and operating force.

At the request of the United States Coast Guard complete plans for the enlargement of the Coast Guard telephone system were made, and the work of reconstructing and extending these lines done. This work includes connecting about 100 lighthouses and 200 coast guard stations, the laying of some 300 miles of submarine cable, the constructing of over 650 miles of pole line and the stringing of over 1,200 miles of wire. The Coast Guard system is now connected with the Bell System.

The Bell System has been called upon to manufacture and furnish a very large amount of telephone equipment and supplies of every kind, including many special devices for the Army and Navy, both for use in this country and by the American Expeditionary Force in France.

The Signal Corps of the Army required a large force of men specially trained in telephone and telegraph work. From the Bell System some fourteen battalions of picked officers and men have joined this branch of the service. Many of these are already over the water, and those not needed for service in this country will soon join them. The training they have received in the Bell System, together with the intensive training under officers of the regular army in camps, has made these men especially efficient, and we are gratified to know that they receive many commendations.

We have assisted in the organization of a Division of Research and Inspection for the American Expeditionary Force in France, recruited largely from the scientific staff and laboratory forces of the Bell System.

Technically trained men have been detached from our service for special service in the Army and Navy. Over 150 men have been admitted to Officers' Training Camps, and 2,000 employees are members of the National Guard or Naval Militia and are in active service.

The Bell System has a total of approximately 7,500 employees now engaged in serving the country abroad and at home in various activities incident to the war.

These large deductions from the limited supply of trained men available for telephone work have come at a time when the system has had to meet the most extraordinary demands ever put upon its service.

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The statement of earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company represents, in addition to the net receipts of the long-distance lines, only that part of the earnings of the Bell System which is received by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, out of the divisible surplus of the associated companies from operation, as interest or dividends on money advanced by the Company to finance the associated companies, or as payments by the associated companies to maintain the central administration.

The disbursements of dividends and interest represent the charges on the securities issued by the Company to finance the associated companies and the long-distance lines.

The actual financial and statistical statements of the telephone service of the Bell System, that is, revenue and expense, are shown in the report of the Bell Telephone System preceding.

EARNINGS.

The net earnings of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the year were \$48,940,466 63, which is \$4,197,090 18 more than for the previous year. These results are after making provision for the Federal income and excess profits taxes payable in 1918. The interest charges were \$10,469,360 47 and the dividends at the regular rate of 8 per cent per annum were \$32,481,613 76. Of the resulting balance there were carried to Reserves \$2,500,000 and to Surplus \$3,489,492 40.

BALANCE SHEET.

The balance sheet of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is given as usual at the end of this report. By comparison with the previous year's balance sheet it will be seen that the investment in stocks, bonds and notes of associated companies increased \$88,455,220 69, and permanent plant increased \$12,975,353 09, current assets decreased \$19,023,302 40 and cash decreased \$42,173,259 19.

Of the increase in stocks, bonds and notes, \$14,639,700 represents the amount subscribed for preferred stock of the Western Electric Company, Incorporated.

The account "Trustees—Employees' Stock—Purchase Plan," \$4,611,478 63, represents the balance on advances made to the Trustees to acquire stock which they sold to employees on the plan of easy payments explained in previous reports, less payments on that account received from employees.

On the other side, under liabilities, the increase in capital stock outstanding of \$40,037,600 represents new stock offered shareholders of record December 11 1916 and stock issued in exchange for convertible bonds. Capital Stock Installments of \$17,524 50 represent payments on account of subscriptions not then paid in full. The total indebtedness decreased \$8,422,208 30 during the year.

There was a total increase in assets of \$40,234,012 19, against which was a net increase in capitalization and indebtedness of \$31,600,897 20, showing a net improvement in the Company's financial position of \$8,633,114 99, which is represented by the increase of that amount in surplus and reserves.

CAPITAL STOCK AND BONDS.

During the year Capital Stock increased \$40,037,600. Of this \$39,106,000 was issued under date of November 1 1917 for cash at par, in accordance with the terms of the offer to stockholders of record at December 11 1916. The balance of \$931,600 of stock issued was in exchange for convertible bonds.

\$729,300 of 4½ per cent convertible bonds were converted into stock during the year at the ratio of \$120 of bonds, or \$100 of bonds and \$20 of cash, for one share of stock. There remained outstanding at the end of the year \$13,160,800 of these bonds out of a total of \$67,000,000 issued in 1913.

During the year \$284,000 of the 4 per cent convertible bonds were exchanged for stock at a slightly changing ratio, averaging about \$125 of bonds for one share of stock. At the end of the year \$2,843,000 of this issue remained outstanding. The right to convert these bonds into stock expired at the end of February 1918.

Of the \$50,000,000 4½ per cent coupon notes of this Company, or of the associated companies bearing its endorsement, maturing February 1 1918, \$31,612,000 had been acquired by this Company at the end of 1917. The Company had also acquired the additional \$1,610,000 of associated companies' notes endorsed by it maturing February 1 1918 and mentioned in last year's report. In order to reimburse its treasury in part for the subscription for \$14,639,700 Western Electric preferred stock and the purchases of coupon notes, and to provide funds for the payment of the balance of \$18,388,000 coupon notes on February 1 1918, the Company, in January of this year, sold with its endorsement \$40,000,000 6 per cent notes of the associated companies dated February 1 1918 and maturing February 1 1919.

There are also outstanding, endorsed by this Company, \$11,100,000 notes of the 195 Broadway Corporation, due July 1 1920, which corporation owns the real estate where the Company's offices are now located.

The total outstanding capital stock and bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at December 31 1917 were as follows:

Capital Stock	\$435,641,200
4% Collateral Trust Bonds, 1929	78,000,000
5% Collateral Trust Bonds, 1946	79,195,500
4% Convertible Bonds, 1936	2,843,000
4½% Convertible Bonds, 1933	13,160,800
5% Western Telephone and Telegraph Company Bonds, 1932, guaranteed	9,985,000
Total	\$618,825,500

For the \$435,641,200 capital stock \$470,613,540 94 has been paid into the treasury of the Company; the \$34,972,340 94 in excess of par value represents premiums on stock which are included as part of the Company's surplus.

All discounts on bond and note issues are deducted in determining the net surplus as shown in the balance sheet.

The number of shareholders, not including employees purchasing stock under the plan of easy payments, was 86,599 on December 31 1917, and shows an increase of 16,044 during the year. That the distribution continues to be more general appears from the following:

77,258 held less than 100 shares each;
8,917 held from 100 to 1,000 shares each;
389 held from 1,000 to 5,000 shares each;
18 held 5,000 shares or more each (omitting brokers, holders in investment trusts, etc.).

Of the holders of less than 100 shares each:

21,683 held 5 shares or less each;
59,280 held 25 shares or less each.

The average number of shares held was 50, or deducting the stock held by Trustees under the Employees' Stock Purchase Plan the average was 49 shares.

A majority of the Company's shareholders are women. Less than 4 per cent of the stock was at December 31st in the names of brokers and less than 2 per cent of all the stock is held in Europe.

To the 86,599 stockholders of record shown above there should be added some 33,000 employees of the Bell System in all parts of the country who are paying for stock out of their wages at the rate of \$2 per share per month. (Several thousand employees have already paid in full for their stock, and are now stockholders of record.) Counting these and also those persons whose stock is held for them in investment trusts and the like, there are probably at least 120,000 actual owners of stock in this Company.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES. CONDENSED STATISTICS.

Table with 9 columns: Item, Dec. 31 1895., Dec. 31 1900., Dec. 31 1905., Dec. 31 1910., Dec. 31 1915., Dec. 31 1916., Dec. 31 1917., Increase. Rows include Miles of Pole Lines, Miles of Underground Conduit, Miles of Underground Wire, Miles of Submarine Wire, Miles of Aerial Wire, Total Miles of Wire, etc.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES ALL DUPLICATIONS BETWEEN COMPANIES EXCLUDED. COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS, 1885-1917.

Table with 8 columns: Item, Dec. 31 1885., Dec. 31 1890., Dec. 31 1895., Dec. 31 1900., Dec. 31 1905., Dec. 31 1910., Dec. 31 1915., Dec. 31 1917. Rows include Assets (Contracts and Licenses, Telephone Plant, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital Stock, Funded Debts, etc.).

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES ALL DUPLICATIONS BETWEEN COMPANIES EXCLUDED. COMPARATIVE REVENUE AT FIVE YEAR INTERVALS, 1885-1917.

Table with 9 columns: Item, Year 1885., Year 1890., Year 1895., Year 1900., Year 1905., Year 1910., Year 1915., Year 1917. Rows include Gross Revenue, Expenses, Net Revenue, Interest, Net Income, Dividends, Balance for Surplus.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31 1917

Balance Sheet for American Telephone & Telegraph Company, Dec 31 1917. Rows include Assets (Stocks of Associate Companies, Telephones, Real Estate, Office Furniture, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital Stock, Collateral Trust Bonds, etc.).

Note.—\$21,919,000 00 Coupon Notes of Associated Companies, endorsed but not owned by this Company, are not included above in either Assets or Liabilities.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Acting Comptroller.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEARS 1916 AND 1917.

Comparative Statement of Earnings and Expenses for 1916 and 1917. Rows include Earnings (Dividends, Interest and other Revenue, etc.), Expenses, Net Earnings, Deduct Interest, Balance, Deduct Dividends, Carried to Reserves, Carried to Surplus, Total.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Acting Comptroller.

ANNUAL EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.

Table with 5 columns: Year, Revenue, Dividends Paid, Added to Reserves, Added to Surplus. Rows show data from 1900 to 1917.

H. BLAIR-SMITH, Acting Comptroller.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 1917.

*City of Lackawanna, Erie County,
New York, February 28 1918.*

To the Stockholders:

The outstanding feature of the year 1917 was the entrance of this country into the European War on April 6 1917.

Consumers of steel throughout the world had for some time realized the probability of such action and the shortage in supply of steel for general consumption which must follow the demands of the United States Government for its own requirements, and had, therefore, been in keen competition to supply their own needs. Under the stimulus of this competition prices for all steel products had risen to an abnormally high point, and our Government decided that the best interests of the country, looking toward winning the war, called for the fixing of reasonable maximum prices; high enough to stimulate the maximum production, yet such as to prevent undue profits. President Wilson, in his speech in Washington on July 11 1917, laid down the principle that such prices must be fair and reasonable, based on cost of production, and must apply not only to the requirements of the Government and its Allies for war purposes, but also to the general public within the United States. Following this principle it was evident that such prices should only be fixed after investigation by the Federal Trade Commission of the actual cost of production; and the steel makers were asked, and agreed, to furnish promptly all requirements of the Government pending final determination of the proposed maximum prices. It is to the credit of the industry and of the steel makers of the country, that at no time since the entry of this country into the war has any department of the Government suffered in its war preparations by their failure to supply steel in any form, and they have at all times co-operated to the fullest extent with the Governmental authorities in this regard.

It was not until September 24 1917 that the first announcement of maximum prices governing specific items in the steel list was made by the Government, the final announcement being made under date of November 5 1917, at which time it was stated that the iron and steel manufacturers had agreed promptly to adjust the maximum prices of all iron and steel products, other than those on which prices had been agreed upon, to the same general standard as those which had been announced. The responsibility for such adjustment was placed by the War Industries Board on the Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and that Committee made recommendations from time to time as to maximum prices, extras and differentials, making its final announcement on January 7 1918.

The prices fixed by the Government and the Committee of the American Iron and Steel Institute have with few exceptions been strictly adhered to, and have resulted in greater stability in the industry. The steel manufacturers, through Committees of the American Iron and Steel Institute, have also assisted the Government in so placing orders for its requirements and those of the Allies as to distribute the burden equitably among all the manufacturers of the country.

Costs of production have increased very greatly, especially since July 1 1917, due to higher prices of supplies used, and to the increases in wages which have been general throughout the industry, and some adjustments of prices may be necessary in order that the manufacturers whose costs are the highest may continue to operate without loss. A basis of prices that will permit the highest cost manufacturer to have a reasonable profit will secure the maximum production which is so essential to the winning of the war and which cannot be had unless prices are such that every manufacturer will have at least a living profit. The final net profits of all will be leveled by the War Excess Profits Tax.

Operations after April 6 1917 were complicated by various Governmental regulations, such as manufacturing priority orders, railroad priority orders and embargoes, fuel control, licensing of imports and exports, regulations as to trading with the enemy, etc. Without questioning the necessity or wisdom of such regulations, your Company has endeavored to co-operate with the Government in every way, and while delays arising from and through the various Governmental departments have at times been detrimental, your Company has made no complaint.

Notwithstanding increased productive capacity the output of iron ore, coke, pig iron and steel in the United States during 1917 fell below that of 1916, due mainly to difficulties of transportation. The statement made in the report covering the year 1916, in regard to railroad transportation, has proved to be just and in accordance with the facts. The increases granted in rates, effective August 1 1917, in the Trunk Line territory, and September 20 1917, in the Central Freight Association territory, while helpful to the railroads, came too late to prevent a serious break-down in the railroad transportation facilities of the country. On December 28 1917 President Wilson, by proclamation, took over the control, for the Government, of the railroads of the country,

naming Secretary McAdoo as Director-General in charge. It is interesting to note that it is apparently the intention of the Government, having taken control of the railroads and guaranteed their earnings, to furnish them with the facilities necessary to provide adequate service, which the railroads would themselves have supplied, had they during the past five years been allowed to charge the rates necessary to secure earnings sufficient to pay for such facilities; and had such facilities been so provided the failure of transportation service, except as it was influenced by unusual and extraordinary weather conditions, would not have occurred and the country would have been saved the enormous delays and losses in production and in war preparation which have occurred.

Shipments, as shown by the table below, decreased about 7.35 per cent as against those of 1916; but this is due to the reduced shipments of pig iron following the sale of your Lebanon properties to Bethlehem Steel Company. The average price per gross ton of \$64.40 received therefor is \$22.81 more than in 1916, an increase of 54.84 per cent. Shipments of rolled steel products were 1,184,863 tons, an increase of 31,402 tons over 1916, and were the largest in your Company's history. Operations for the year, after the usual full allowance for depreciation, and full provision for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes, show a profit of \$16,106,976.22, equivalent to 45.89 per cent on the \$35,097,500 of your Company's outstanding common stock.

Your Company received during 1917, from mines which it owns or is interested in, and from other sources, 2,105,734 gross tons of iron ore and produced a total of 859,776 gross tons of coke and 975,198 gross tons of pig iron. It also produced 89,592 gross tons of Bessemer ingots and 1,492,775 gross tons of Open Hearth ingots, a total of 1,582,367 gross tons of steel ingots of all kinds.

Shipments of products were as follows, all in gross tons, the figures for the years 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916 being given for comparison:

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Standard Rails.....	310,655	302,149	276,692	176,877	336,339
Light Rails.....	7,828	1,748	5,327	6,384	8,376
Angle Bars, Fittings, etc....	74,606	89,701	74,165	47,788	75,606
Structural Shapes.....	135,329	142,353	111,613	85,568	138,538
Plates.....	111,370	83,981	44,809	25,941	57,529
Merchant Steel Products.....	423,046	443,247	229,276	102,259	163,887
Sheet Bars, Slabs, Billets and Blooms.....	122,029	90,282	67,487	44,464	62,045
Pig Iron and Miscellaneous.....	17,631	144,364	94,463	90,451	142,601
Total.....	1,202,494	1,297,825	903,832	579,742	984,921

Your properties have, as usual, been maintained in high physical condition, so that your Company has been able to benefit to the fullest extent by the great demand for its products.

The last of the Open Hearth Furnaces under construction was placed in operation on April 8 1917.

The new 8-inch and 12-inch combination Bar Mill was not completed, the final delivery of all equipment required for this Mill having only been made on January 15 1918. Your operations have not suffered from the delay, the buildings erected for this Mill having been utilized advantageously for other purposes, and the extraordinary demand having absorbed your entire production of steel in forms produced by the other mills.

All construction is now and has for some time past been greatly delayed owing to shortage of labor in all trades, and the inability of out-door workers to continue at work in the very severe weather conditions experienced since early in December of 1917.

Your Company has been exceptionally fortunate in maintaining a fuel supply. Railroad and Governmental regulations have not interfered with full use of the 1,400 coal cars purchased in 1916 for service between the mines and the plants. The operation of The Ellsworth Collieries Company has been in excess of any coal company operating in the Pennsylvania field which depends on railroad cars for the movement of its product. The ownership of the private coal cars has, during the past two years, been of almost incalculable benefit to the operations and earnings of your Company. Three hundred additional cars of the same type were purchased and delivered during 1917, being paid for from earnings. These cars have been used to supplement the operations of the 1,400 coal cars and for general purposes within your Buffalo plant.

Owing to unavoidable delays of construction, the new No. 8 Blast Furnace at Buffalo, which it was hoped would be in operation by the end of 1917, will not be completed and in blast before early March 1918. Your Directors during 1917 authorized the construction of still another Blast Furnace at Buffalo of the same capacity as the No. 8, to be known as No. 9, which it is now estimated may be completed and put in operation about August 1 1918.

The sale of the Lebanon properties of The Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company to Bethlehem Steel Company, which it was stated in the report for 1916 had been arranged, was finally made as of February 1 1917; actual possession

of the property being given Bethlehem Company on that date. Final papers were passed, and all payments due during 1917 were made. A deduction from surplus of \$1,812,342 36 has been made to cover the loss on this sale, as against the value at which the property was carried on the books.

The Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company acquired the Lebanon properties in 1894 as a valuable source of supply of ore and pig iron in connection with its principal business, the manufacture of steel rails by the Bessemer process. The removal of its principal works to Buffalo, with new lines of production, together with the change in the manufacture of steel from the Bessemer process to that of the Open Hearth, made the Lebanon properties of no value in connection with the manufacture of steel at Buffalo, whereas they were of value to Bethlehem Steel Company because of the location of the works of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which Bethlehem had purchased, within a few miles of the Lebanon ore mines and furnaces.

The operation of the Lebanon properties has been a source of loss to your Company for a period of ten years, and your Directors deemed it in your best interests to dispose of the property at this time.

Your Directors during the latter part of 1917 concluded an arrangement whereby they have made disposition of part of your ownership in the Seranton Mine, one of the ore properties of the company located on the Mesaba Range, Minnesota. This has been accomplished by transferring the property to a new mining company, called the Hoyt Mining Company, and your interest in this latter company represents the proportion of the ore it is estimated can be used by your company during the life of the mine.

Your officers have been giving this subject serious consideration for several years. The excessive cost of mining the ore by underground methods made it desirable, if possible, to strip the ore body and thereby produce the ore at much cheaper cost; but this method involves a much larger annual production than could be used by your company. It was thought wise, therefore, to try to associate with your Company other consuming interests who could use some of the ore, and thus secure the benefit of the very much cheaper costs of production for such quantities of the ore as your company could use. Unless the stripping method were resorted to, it also seemed probable that all of the ore could not be mined from the property during the remaining term of the lease.

The arrangement for interesting the additional consumers has been consummated and it is believed will prove a wise one. Contracts for stripping the property have been made and active work commenced, and it is expected that shipments of ore will be made from the stripped area commencing in 1920.

Your Directors also authorized during 1917 the purchase of a 15 per cent interest in the Plymouth Mining Company, which owns a valuable stripping lease on the Gogebic range. This purchase has been consummated, a substantial portion of the purchase price having been paid; the balance will be paid out of earnings. The purchase of this interest in the Plymouth Mine constitutes a valuable addition to your Company's ore reserves.

Your Company acquired during the year the dock property of the Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad, immediately adjoining your Buffalo plant on the north, aggregating a total of 21.762 acres. Title was taken in the name of the South Buffalo Railway Company.

On account of the restrictions of the Clayton law, the number of your Company's Directors was, by resolution adopted at a Special Meeting of Stockholders held March 12 1917, reduced from twenty-one to fifteen, the number of each class of Directors being reduced from seven to five. Prior to the Special Meeting Messrs. Richard F. Howe, Hamilton F. Kean, Percy R. Pyne, E. J. Haney, Henry R. Taylor, Fred F. Graham and W. J. Wilson had resigned as members of the Board; and at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders on March 14 1917 Messrs. John Henry Hammond and H. G. Dalton were elected members in addition to those members whose term expired in 1917. On March 22 1917 your Directors reduced the number of the Executive Committee to eight members, there having previously been nine.

During the year \$612,000 face value of bonds of subsidiary companies were redeemed and canceled, and in addition \$206,000 was deposited with Trustees for the cancellation early in 1918 of an additional \$206,000 face value of such bonds.

First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Series "A," Five Per Cent Convertible, to a face value of \$1,000, were presented for conversion during 1917, and ten shares of common stock issued therefor.

During the year \$124,000 face value of your Company's Car Trust Certificates were redeemed and canceled.

Your Company purchased during 1917 \$3,436,000 face value of its First Mortgage Five Per Cent Convertible Gold Bonds, due 1923, making, with previous purchases, a total of \$3,520,000 face value owned. Of these bonds, \$3,250,000 face value were canceled in December 1917; \$230,000 of the balance having been placed in escrow with a Trustee in connection with the sale of the Lebanon properties to Bethlehem.

Your Company also purchased \$3,000,500 face value of its First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Series "A," Five Per Cent Convertible, of which \$3,000,000 face value were canceled in December 1917.

In May an extraordinary dividend of 2½ per cent on the outstanding common stock was declared, payable June 30 1917, and in August a dividend of 1½ per cent on the outstanding common stock was declared, payable on September 29 1917. On November 22d a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the outstanding common stock was declared, payable December 31 1917 and an extraordinary dividend of 3½ per cent payable on the same date. The above, together with two installments of the dividend declared in 1916 and payable March 31st and June 30th 1917, respectively, made a total of actual dividend disbursements during 1917 equal to 12 per cent on your outstanding common stock, and aggregating \$4,211,685 00.

Appended hereto are the Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss and Income Accounts, duly certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company. Working capital as shown by the surplus of current assets over current liabilities (which include all tax liabilities) has increased \$3,645,911 62, and is sufficient for your Company's needs. Cash on hand and in banks amounts to \$4,339,755 80.

Orders on hand as of December 31 1917 were 731,526 gross tons. Additional sales entered since January 1st, together with estimated Governmental requirements, should ensure full operations for 1918. On the basis of existing Government prices, operations should show a fair profit, and subject to the contingencies of Government regulation, the outlook for 1918 is not unfavorable.

Your Board of Directors takes pleasure in acknowledging the loyal and efficient service of the officers and employees of Lackawanna Steel Company and its several Subsidiary Companies.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. A. S. CLARKE, *President.*

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
54 William Street,

New York, February 25 1918.

To the Directors of the Lackawanna Steel Company:

We have examined the books of the Lackawanna Steel Company and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending December 31 1917, and certify that the Balance Sheet at that date and the relative Income Account are correctly prepared therefrom.

We have satisfied ourselves that during the year only actual additions and extensions have been charged to Property Account; that full provision has been made for depreciation and extinguishment in accordance with the definite plan adopted by the Directors and approved by ourselves, and that the treatment of deferred charges is fair and reasonable.

The valuations of the inventories of stocks on hand as certified by the responsible officials have been carefully and accurately made at cost, and full provision has been made for bad and doubtful accounts receivable, and for all ascertainable liabilities, including Excess Profits and Income Taxes.

We have verified the cash and securities by actual inspection or by certificates from the depositories, and

We certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the combined Companies on December 31 1917, and the relative Income Account is a fair and correct statement of the net earnings for the fiscal year ending at that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1917.

Total net earnings of all properties after deducting all expenses, including ordinary repairs and maintenance amounting to \$6,627,195 55, but not renewal expenditures and other appropriations for the current year, which are deducted below.....	\$29,833,916 85
<i>Deduct—</i>	
Interest on Bonds and other obligations (including premiums on Bonds retired):	
Lackawanna Steel Company.....	\$1,285,356 71
Subsidiary Companies.....	191,379 16
Rentals and Royalties.....	8,942 72
	\$1,485,278 59
<i>Appropriations:</i>	
For extinguishment of mines and mining investments.....	\$412,603 28
For depreciation and accruing renewals.....	1,789,058 76
	2,201,662 04
Profit for the year, before deducting Federal Excess Profits and Income Taxes.....	3,686,940 63
Estimated Federal Excess Profits and Income Taxes.....	\$26,146,976 22
	10,040,000 00
Profit for the year.....	\$16,106,976 22
Surplus January 1 1917.....	17,148,168 95
	\$33,255,145 17
<i>Less—</i>	
Dividends on Common Stock.....	\$3,158,777 50
Loss on sale of Lebanon property.....	1,812,342 36
	4,971,119 86
Surplus at December 31 1917.....	\$28,284,025 31

We have audited the books and accounts of the Lackawanna Steel Company and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending December 31 1917, and we certify that the above Income Account correctly sets forth the results of the operations of the combined Companies for the year ending at that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.
54 William Street, New York, February 25 1918.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1917.

Gross Sales and Earnings.....	\$77,446,241 05
Less—Manufacturing and Producing Costs and Operating Expenses.....	46,650,979 34
	\$30,795,261 71
Dividends on Investments, Net Income from property rented, etc.....	858,190 26
	\$31,653,451 97
Deduct—	
Administrative, Selling and General Expenses.....	\$1,362,451 67
Taxes other than Federal Excess Profits and Income Taxes.....	429,643 19
Commercial Discount and Interest.....	27,440 26
	1,819,535 12
Net Earnings for year, carried to Income Account.....	\$29,833,916 85

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31 1917.

ASSETS.	
Cost of Property, Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Machinery, etc.:	
As at December 31 1916.....	\$73,485,955 92
Additions during 1917.....	4,686,685 90
	\$78,172,641 82
Less—	
Property sold during the year.....	\$3,352,545 78
Ore property transferred to investments.....	2,146,731 11
	5,499,276 89
	\$72,673,364 93
Investments in Ore Companies, etc.....	6,220,267 59
Cash in Hands of Sinking Fund Trustees and Other Trust Funds.....	1,334,440 24
Current Assets:	
Inventories.....	\$16,964,593 56
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable.....	589,420 14
Customers' Accounts (less Reserve).....	10,735,774 14
Notes Receivable.....	295,694 16
Cash.....	4,339,755 80
Company's and other marketable securities.....	362,530 81
Liberty Bonds:	
Subscribed for by Company on Own Account.....	\$2,535,400 00
For Employees.....	855,200 00
	3,393,600 00
	36,681,368 61
Deferred Charges.....	449,827 04
	\$117,359,268 41

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock:	
Preferred 7% Cumulative:	
Authorized.....	\$10,000,000 00
Common:	
Authorized.....	\$60,000,000 00
Issued.....	\$35,097,500 00
Capital Stock of Subsidiary Companies not held by Lackawanna Steel Company.....	3,887 50
Bonded Debt:	
Lackawanna Steel Company:	
First Mortgage 5% Convertible Gold Bonds, due 1923.....	\$11,750,000 00
First Consolidated Mtge. Gold Bonds, due 1950—Series A, 5% Convertible.....	6,902,500 00
Car Trust Certificates, due 1918 to 1926.....	1,054,000 00
	19,706,500 00
Subsidiary Companies' Bonds.....	\$5,421,000 00
Less—The Lackawanna Iron & Steel Co. Bonds, formerly assumed by Lackawanna Steel Company and now assumed by Bethlehem Steel Company.....	1,775,000 00
	3,646,000 00
Current Liabilities:	
Current Accounts Payable and Pay-rolls.....	\$6,231,143 53
Bills Payable.....	37,618 37
Estimated Provision for Federal Excess Profits and Income Taxes.....	10,040,000 00
Other Taxes and Interest Accrued.....	292,243 43
	16,601,005 33
Reserves:	
For Depreciation and Replacement.....	\$9,056,214 84
For Extinguishment of Mines and Mining Investments.....	4,338,366 21
For Contingent and Miscellaneous Operations.....	625,769 22
	14,020,350 27
Surplus:	
Balance as at December 31 1916.....	\$17,148,168 95
Add—Profits for the year 1917, as per Income Account.....	16,106,976 22
	\$33,255,145 17
Less—Dividends on Common Stock.....	\$3,158,777 50
Loss on Sale of Lebanon Property.....	1,812,342 36
	4,971,119 86
	\$28,284,025 31
	\$117,359,268 41

We have examined the books and accounts of the Lackawanna Steel Company and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending December 31 1917, and we certify that the above Balance Sheet correctly sets forth the financial position of the combined Companies at that date.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.

54 William Street, New York, February 25 1918.

COLUMBIA GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

ANNUAL REPORT—1917.

To the Stockholders of Columbia Gas & Electric Company:

Your Directors present herewith the Annual Report covering the operations of your Company for the year 1917. As will be noted from the attached statements, excellent results were obtained in all departments.

EARNINGS.

Gross Earnings were.....	\$10,861,330 60	an increase of 19.9%
Total Gross Income was.....	7,165,117 07	an increase of 36.1%
After deducting Prior Fixed Charges of.....	3,514,488 64	
There was available a Net Income of.....	3,650,628 43	
For Columbia Interest Charges of.....	717,265 59	
Surplus for the year was.....	2,933,362 84	an increase of 153.4%

Gross Income includes so much of the earnings of the United Fuel Gas Company as was actually received as dividends.

During the year \$488,500 of your Company's First Mortgage, Five Per Cent Bonds were issued to cover construction expenditures made, and were placed in the Treasury, and \$125,000 of such bonds were purchased and are also held in the Treasury; \$138,000 of bonds were redeemed and canceled through the Sinking Fund. As will be noted from the balance sheet, there are \$624,500 of your Company's bonds held in the Treasury, at a cost of \$582,340.

In compliance with the Cincinnati Gas Transportation Company lease, \$297,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company were redeemed and canceled through payments made by your Company, leaving \$3,311,000 bonds outstanding on December 31st 1917.

Your Company, together with its subsidiary, the Union Gas & Electric Company, subscribed for and purchased \$725,000 United States Government Liberty Loan Bonds with money available in the Guarantee Fund.

There has been set aside for depreciation, from surplus, the amount of \$774,124 60.

Provision has also been made for all State and Federal Taxes, including the Excess Profits Tax.

An initial dividend of One Per Cent was declared and paid on the Company's Capital Stock May 15th 1917, since which time quarterly payments of One Per Cent have been made.

PROPERTY DEVELOPMENTS.

Gas sales of the Columbia Gas & Electric Company during the year were 17,466,125,000 cubic feet, as compared with sales of 15,841,991,000 cubic feet in 1916, an increase of 10.2%.

The total gas and oil acreage under lease and owned in fee as of December 31st 1917 was 271,970 acres. There were then 225 gas wells in operation.

Furthering the development of the territory of the Union Gas & Electric Company, your Company acquired the entire Capital Stock of the Loveland Light & Water Company, of Loveland, Ohio. This property, as soon as practical, will be connected with and operated as a part of the system of the Union Gas & Electric Company.

Also, in order to guarantee an adequate coal supply, your Company acquired a one-half interest in the Wood Coal Company, of Logan, West Virginia. The mine owned by this Company has a seam of the highest quality steam coal and is sufficient to meet the coal requirements of your Company's subsidiary properties for many years.

GASOLINE.

The operation of the eight gasoline extraction plants produced excellent results. The output for the year was 12,524,201 gallons, an increase of 10,025,733 gallons.

UNITED FUEL GAS COMPANY.

The progress of this Company has continued in a remarkable manner. Gas sales were 60,610,762,000 cubic feet, an increase of 54.2%. This increase is principally due to the extension of the Company's markets, and from the large wholesale contracts made in 1916.

Gas and oil well drilling operations were very successful, with a satisfactory increase in production, as shown in the figures given herewith.

The production of oil for the year was 189,381 barrels, an increase of 69.9%.

In order to provide for the increased demand for gas, four new compressor stations were erected, and the capacity of the Spencer Compressor Station was largely increased.

The gas and oil acreage under lease and owned in fee as of December 31st 1917, was 802,023 acres; there were then 651 gas wells and 134 oil wells in operation.

THE UNION GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Union Gas & Electric Company has enjoyed a successful year.

The question of the final determination of the proper price to be charged for natural gas service in Cincinnati for the future is now before the Public Utilities Commission of Ohio.

In order to improve the gas service in Cincinnati during extreme cold spells, when the unusual demand exceeds the capacity of the transportation lines, a modern artificial gas plant has been erected, with a plant capacity of 15,000,000 cubic feet daily.

Notwithstanding numerous delays due to congestion in manufacturing and railroad deliveries, the new electric power plant is nearing completion. A third 30,000-k.w. turbo-generator has been ordered for delivery in 1919, making a total capacity of 90,000 kilowatts.

All requirements upon both parties in the lease with the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company have been fulfilled during the year.

During the year 1917 \$2,500,000 additional Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company First and Refunding Mortgage Five Per Cent Gold Bonds were issued and sold to carry on the construction of the new power house, and \$405,000 of such bonds were issued and sold to reimburse the Union Gas & Electric Company for expenditures for betterments and extensions to the property of the Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company.

In compliance with the provisions of the lease, the Union Gas & Electric Company during the year deposited \$574,490 cash in the Guarantee Fund, in exchange for Columbia Gas & Electric Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent Bonds previously held in the Fund. Of the cash in the Fund, \$575,000 was invested in Liberty Loan Bonds.

KENTUCKY PROPERTIES.

All requirements of your Company's agreement with the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Company have been complied with, and all departments of these properties have been adequately maintained and efficient service rendered.

The 25 new double-truck cars ordered in 1916 were placed in operation in the early part of the year, and have materially benefited traffic and service conditions.

A new 25-year franchise was granted by the City of Cincinnati for the operation of the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Light & Traction Company's lines in the City of Cincinnati. This franchise provides for the operation of cars into the Dixie Terminal when that building is erected.

GENERAL.

During the year the head office of your Company was, by appropriate action, transferred to Charleston, West Virginia. Your Directors believe that, notwithstanding the unusual conditions now existing, the normal growth of the Company's business will continue throughout the year 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A. B. LEACH, *President.*

Charleston, W. Va., March 1st, 1918.

OPERATING STATISTICS YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31ST.

Utilities Operating in Cincinnati District:			
Gas Department:	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total number of gas customers	143,394	139,624	132,084
Total number of meters in use	149,641	145,511	135,927
Total gas sold (thousand cu. ft.)	19,831,565	18,251,852	16,614,119
Electric Department:			
Total number of electric customers	40,205	34,448	30,884
Total number of meters in use	40,749	35,026	31,520
Capacity of motors (H. P.)	63,516	47,867	40,039
Capacity of transformers (K. W.)	36,622	27,275	22,170
Number of incandescent lamps (K. W. equivalent)	51,262	45,796	43,061
Total connected load (K. W.)	105,729	87,988	78,103
Street Railway Department:			
Total revenue passengers carried	30,749,860	29,814,937	28,089,231
Total car miles	4,620,414	4,583,596	4,563,844
Water Department:			
Total number of water consumers	3,863	3,804	3,721
Natural Gas and Oil Properties:			
United Fuel Gas Company:			
Gas sold (thousand cu. ft.)	60,610,762	39,290,446	29,594,673
Oil produced (barrels)	189,381	111,435	78,177
Gas Wells owned	651	556	511
Oil Wells owned	134	114	78
Gas Mains owned (miles)	1,449	1,345	1,200
Gasoline produced (gallons)	9,085,137	1,397,885	
Columbia Gas & Electric Company:			
Gas sold (thousand cu. ft.)	17,466,125	15,841,991	14,000,105
Gas Wells owned	225	202	183
Gas Mains owned (miles)	298	263	253
Gasoline produced (gallons)	3,439,064	1,100,583	

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT—YEAR ENDED DEC. 31 1917 (WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR 1915 AND 1916).

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Income—			
Gross Earnings	\$10,861,330 69	\$9,058,251 61	\$8,044,532 17
Operating Expenses and Taxes	5,640,537 12	4,623,776 05	4,143,064 58
Net Earnings	\$5,220,793 57	\$4,434,475 56	\$3,901,467 59
Other Income	1,944,323 50	829,327 74	514,178 65
Total Gross Income	\$7,165,117 07	\$5,263,803 30	\$4,415,646 24
Deductions—			
Accrued Rentals to Cinc. Gas & Elec. Co.	1,972,816 72	1,865,937 21	1,788,546 99
Accrued Rentals to Cinc. Gas Trans. Co. (including Sinking Fund requirement of \$250,000)	698,957 33	692,747 34	688,389 67
Accrued Rentals to C. N. & G. L. & T. Co.	840,479 93	801,095 85	795,693 79
Accrued Interest of The Union Gas & Electric Co.	2,234 66	51,263 86	80,467 86
Total Deductions	\$3,514,488 64	\$3,411,044 26	\$3,353,098 31
Net Income	\$3,650,628 43	\$1,852,759 04	\$1,062,547 93
Fixed Charges, Columbia Gas & Electric Co.:			
Accrued Interest on 1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds of Col. G. & E. Co.	\$586,440 59	\$540,136 31	\$517,008 54
Accrued Interest on 5% Gold Debentures of Col. G. & E. Co.	130,825 00	130,825 00	126,554 16
Other Accrued Interest of Col. G. & E. Co.		24,322 02	38,346 10
Total Fixed Charges	\$717,265 59	\$695,283 33	\$681,908 80
Surplus	\$2,933,362 84	\$1,157,475 71	\$380,639 13
Dividends Paid	\$1,500,000 00		

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, THE UNION GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31ST 1917.

ASSETS.

Property Account, Comprising Gas Fields, Plants, Franchises, Leases and Stock owned of United Fuel Gas Co. (51,000 shares—51%)	\$64,022,167 73
Guarantee Funds Deposited with Trustees:	
Cash	\$3,969 84
United Kingdom 5½% Gold Notes	96,875 00
Col. G. & E. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds	1,471,000 00
State of Ohio non-taxable municipal securities	1,399,496 86
United States 3½% and 4% Liberty Bonds	724,948 30
	3,696,290 00
Other Securities Owned:	
Cincinnati Newport & Covington Lt. & Tr. Co. 4½% Preferred Stock (850 shares)	85,000 00
First Mtge. 5% Bonds in Treasury (\$624,500 face amount)	582,340 00
5% Gold Debentures in Treasury	232,831 67
Current and Working Assets:	
Cash	\$1,262,755 14
Accounts Receivable	1,533,525 32
Material and Supplies	639,857 01
Interest and Dividends accrued on Securities Owned	499,805 14
	3,935,942 61
Deferred Assets:	
Prepaid Accounts	\$194,210 82
Cincinnati Newport & Covington Lt. & Tr. Co. account betterments	35,728 55
	229,939 37
	\$72,784,511 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, Col. G. & E. Co.	\$50,000,000 00
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Col. G. & E. Co.	13,839,000 00
5% Gold Debentures, Col. G. & E. Co.	2,850,000 00
Outstanding Union G. & E. Co. Common Stock at par	5,000 00
Current and Accrued Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	\$1,067,063 92
Accrued Taxes	546,800 46
Accrued Rentals	794,572 49
Accrued Interest on 1st Mortgage Bonds	293,587 50
Accrued Interest on Debentures	65,412 50
	2,767,436 87
Deferred Liabilities:	
Customers' Deposits	185,370 90
Reserves:	
Accrued Accounts	\$15,297 20
To Amortize Kentucky Betterments	119,444 53
For Net Current Assets leased Sept. 1 1906	336,731 43
For Depreciation	774,124 60
	1,245,597 76
Surplus	1,892,105 85
	\$72,784,511 38

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that we have audited the books of account and record of the COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, CHARLESTON, W. VA., and THE UNION GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY, CINCINNATI, OHIO, covering a period of five years ended December 31st 1917, and that, in our opinion, the foregoing consolidated Balance Sheet correctly reflects the financial condition of the combined Companies at December 31st 1917, and the accompanying Consolidated Income Statement is correct.

(Signed) ERNST & ERNST,

Certified Public Accountants.

Cincinnati, March 1st 1918.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1917.

Boston, February 23 1918.

To the Stockholders of United Drug Company:

It is with much gratification that I present to you herewith the statement of the business of your consolidated company for the year ending December 31 1917, because it represents the fulfillment of the promises made for the year—and more. Expectations to reap a substantial benefit in 1917 of the consolidation of the United Drug Company and Riker & Hegeman Co. were thought by some of our stockholders to be too optimistic to be realized in so short a time. The progress made in co-ordinating the two companies in the first eleven months (1916) was surprising, but as the decks were cleared and the organization perfected, the increased business and increased profits for the year 1917 were clearly to be seen.

My promises to you were based on absolute belief in the stability of the co-operative principles of your company—confirmed faith in the Rexall stockholders—and the tested loyalty, capabilities, and the will of the organization to succeed in our splendid commercial undertaking.

I shall not attempt to recite all that has been done during this annual period, nor to burden you with the complex difficulties attending the business in the war-year just passed. The results are more interesting and they speak for themselves in the language of figures.

There are, however, certain indicative facts to which I invite your attention. The combined Sales increased \$7,311,423 83, or 22%. The Net Profits increased \$1,142,196 99, or more than 56%, over 1916 (the first 11 months of the consolidation).

This increased Net Profit, which seems out of proportion to the increased Sales, is due in a large measure to Savings. By savings I mean savings as a result of the consolidation and doing an increased business with relatively less expense.

I cannot resist the temptation to emphasize the fact to our Rexall Stockholders that INCREASED BUSINESS done by an effective organization once set up, is the business that yields the profit, because operating expenses should not, and do not, under good management, keep pace.

Just a word about Gross Profit. Two years ago we were able to show better than 36% Gross Profit. The cost of materials then began to increase so rapidly that in the year 1916 our Gross Profit dropped to 33 1-3%. In 1917 we were able to recover only ¼ of 1% of this decline, and yet Net Profits were greatly increased because of the ADDITIONAL VOLUME of business and the saving of expenses.

There was no new capital brought into the parent company during the year. The increased business, new stores, added equipment and enlarged facilities have been financed with profits and a comparatively small amount of floating capital, except as to the Seamless Rubber Co. We financed the purchase of the Seamless Rubber Co.—which was acquired in June 1917—by the issue of \$750,000 of its preferred stock. The issue was oversubscribed by the stockholders of the United Drug Company upon the first offering.

Turning to the consolidated balance sheet—

CASH on hand, \$1,037,571 80, is approximately \$300,000 less than it was a year ago, which represents temporary fluctuations in bank balances. We maintain from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 in cash, which is normal.

ACCOUNTS AND NOTES RECEIVABLE are likewise normal. This indicates the healthy financial condition of the 8,000 Rexall Drug Stores throughout the United States and Canada, which buy and control the sale of United Drug Company's products in their respective communities.

MERCHANDISE INVENTORY has increased over \$2,500,000 during the year, which is being accommodated in part by an increase in the floating indebtedness of \$900,000. Besides providing for \$7,000,000 of additional business it is necessary to carry larger stocks at increased prices now, because of the difficulty in securing many classes of merchandise and also because of the uncertainty of transporta-

tion. Our Retail Stores alone have nearly \$500,000 worth of merchandise paid for that is still in the hands of the railroads—a condition that did not exist six months ago.

The Property Accounts, consisting of

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO LEASEHOLDS

MACHINERY, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

increased during the year \$1,211,427 20. This represents the real estate, plant and equipment of the Seamless Rubber Co., above referred to; additional machinery in our manufacturing plants, and the store fixtures, &c., of our new Retail Stores. At the beginning of the year we were operating 143 Liggett's-Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores. During the year we opened 46 new ones—almost one a week, closed 14 old ones and now own 175 such stores, which did a business of over \$22,000,000 last year.

ADVANCES AND SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS are substantially increased since last year, mainly because of new leases, &c., on stores to be opened in 1918. We have so far this year twenty new leaseholds to be occupied. Rents paid in advance, together with unexpired insurance, taxes, &c., of all companies constitute this account.

RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION OF MACHINERY, FURNITURE AND FIXTURES has been increased during the year at our normal rate of depreciation, which of course was charged off to expense. This reserve now amounts to 42% of the equipment of all companies.

SURPLUS, as you will observe, is now \$2,724,133 60, or almost double what it was at the beginning of the year, and this is after paying all dividends on first and second preferred stocks and the common stock of United Drug Company, as well as all dividends on preferred stock of subsidiary companies outstanding. The United Drug Company owns every share of common stock of all subsidiary companies. This surplus is equal to \$13 58 per share on the common stock outstanding, and is only subject to reduction by the amount of Excess Profits Tax to be paid, which we estimate at \$150,000.

These earnings amply justify an increase in the dividend rate on common stock, which is now 5%, but your Executive Committee considers it prudent to conserve cash resources for the present.

Your Company was never in a stronger condition than it is to-day. It is younger now than it was ten years ago, for the reason that it is better equipped and better organized to improve the unlimited opportunities for development that lie before it.

I shall not attempt to discuss conditions in 1918 that might affect the business—that is entirely too problematical, but I assure you that we are organized for peace and we are organized for war, and we rely on men and not on conditions. Knowing our business as well as we do and having carried it through business and war depressions, I have the feeling that unless transportation facilities of this country entirely break down this Company will increase in greater proportion in 1918 than it did in 1917.

That I am justified in this statement is indicated by the fact that our business is starting off with a wonderful impetus in the first six weeks of this year. We have been upset in both our manufacturing and retail businesses by rulings of the Fuel Administration and by embargoes placed upon our merchandise at different points in larger number than ever before. In spite of these handicaps our increased sales for these six weeks is a higher percentage than the increase of 1917 was for the same period.

I do not hesitate to predict that the results will be highly satisfactory to the stockholders.

Sincerely yours,

LOUIS K. LIGGETT, *President.*

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 1917.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Sales (net), Cost of Goods Sold, Current Gross Profit, Operating Expenses, Merchandising Profit, Other Income, Total Operating Profit, Deduct (Depreciation of Machinery, etc.), and Net Profit to Surplus.

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS.

Table showing Net Surplus January 1 1917, Net Profit Added during Year, Total, Dividends Paid on all Preferred and Common Stocks, and Net Surplus Balance, January 1st 1918.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET, INCLUDING ALL SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES, DECEMBER 31 1917.

Table divided into ASSETS and LIABILITIES. Assets include Cash, Net Equity in Liberty Bonds, Accounts and Notes Receivable, Merchandise Inventories, Real Estate and Buildings, etc. Liabilities include Current Accounts Payable, Notes Payable, etc.

Respectfully submitted, JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.

Southern Sierras Power Co.—Acquisition.—

The following concerns which obtain all of their electricity from this company, namely, the Corona Gas & Electric Light Co. (V. 102, p. 2169), the Bishop Light & Power Co., the Rialto Light, Power & Water Co. and the Coachella Valley Ice & Electric Co. (V. 102, p. 2169), have applied to California R.R. Commission for authority to sell their properties to the Southern Sierras Power Co., the prices being \$135,914, \$80,576, \$24,915 and \$821,687, respectively.

Standard Oil Co. of Calif.—New Director.—

J. P. Smith has been elected a director.—V. 106, p. 1035, 934.

Standard Oil of Indiana.—Report for Cal. Years.

Table comparing 1915, 1916, and 1917 for Net profits for calendar years, Dividends paid during the year, and Balance, surplus for calendar years.

*The surplus shown above does not include a charge for Federal Income and excess profits taxes for 1917, amounting to approximately \$17,000,000.

Balance Sheet Dec. 31.

Table with 4 columns: Assets, Liabilities, 1917, 1916. Assets include Real estate, Personal property, Construction, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, Undivided profits, etc.

*See foot-note for income account above. x After allowing for depreciation, \$12,474,133.—V. 106, p. 1040, 403.

Stromberg Carburetor Co. of America, Inc.—

Table with 3 columns: Calendar Years (1917, 1916), Increase. Net profits after all deductions, but before deducting war taxes in 1917.

Sullivan Machinery Co. (Mining & Quarrying Machinery), Chicago.—Stock Inc. & Divs.—Subscription Rights

At the annual meeting held Feb. 6 1918 the corporation voted to increase its authorized capital stock from \$4,000,000 (\$3,846,800 being outstanding, all one class) to \$5,500,000, such increase to consist of 15,000 \$100 shares.

Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of 1% has been declared on the stock in addition to the regular quarterly 1 1/4%, both payable April 15 to stock of record March 30.—V. 106, p. 827, 720.

(J. V.) Thompson Coal Properties.—Proposed Sale.—

The Trustees in bankruptcy have petitioned the United States District Court at Pittsburgh for permission to dispose of the Greene County, Pa., coal lands to Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, Ohio, for \$3,627,846 an agreement having been entered into with the prospective purchaser for the blanket sale of the property.—V. 106, p. 104.

Tidewater Oil Co.—Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of 3% has been declared on the stock in addition to the regular quarterly 2% both payable Mar. 30 to holders of record Mar. 22. A like amount was paid in Oct. and Dec. last.—V. 106, p. 507.

Torrington Company.—Extra Dividend.—

A quarterly dividend of 3% and an extra dividend of 1% have been declared on the common stock, payable Apr. 1 to holders of record 3 p. m. Mar. 22.—V. 106, p. 303.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.—Acquisition.—Officer.—

It was stated at the annual meeting that the company recently purchased an additional distillery at Peoria, Ill., for the purpose of manufacturing alcohol to meet the growing demands for the use of that commodity in making powder for the Government.

United Alloy Steel Corp.—Approximate Results.—

Table with 3 columns: Calendar Years (1917, 1916, 1915). Rows include Net profits (approximately), Depreciation and Federal taxes.

U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns: Cal. Years (1917, 1916, 1915). Rows include Total Income, Dividends, Interest charges, etc.

United Profit Sharing Corp., N. Y.—Earnings.—

Table with 4 columns: Calendar Years (1917, 1916, 1915). Rows include Net Earnings, Other Income, Dividends Paid, Balance, Surplus, Total Surplus.

United Service Co., Scranton, Pa.—Results of Sub. Cos.

Table with 3 columns: Cal. Years (1917, 1916, 1915). Rows include Gross earnings, Net after tax, Interest, etc.

United Shoe Machinery Co.—New Director.—

Daniel G. Wing, President of the First National Bank of Boston, has been elected a director to succeed Joseph C. Kilham, resigned.—V. 106, p. 404, 197.

United States Steel Corp.—Output.—Unfilled Orders.—

Judge Gary, in reply to inquiries following the weekly meeting of the finance committee March 12, stated that the output of blast furnaces at present was about 83%, the ingot production 87% of capacity and ship plates 100%, and structural steel about 90% of capacity.

United Verde Extension Co.—Extra Dividend.—

An extra dividend of 25 cents a share (par 50 cents a share), has been declared on the \$525,000 stock in addition to the regular quarterly 50 cents per share, both payable May 1 to holders of record Apr. 5.

Vacuum Oil Co.—New Directors.—

Obas. E. Moser of Brooklyn and Herbert Baker of Rochester have been elected directors to succeed O. C. Campbell and Charles M. Everest.—V. 106, p. 507.

Vulcan Detinning Co., New York.—Annual Report.—

Table with 5 columns: 3 Mos. end. (Dec. 31), Total Sales, Other Income, Decrease Res. for Inc. Tax (est.), Balance, Surplus. Rows for 1917, 1916, 12 Mos. (1917-1916).

Washington Oil Co.—Earnings for Calendar Years.—

Table with 4 columns: Calendar Year, Net Profits, Dividends Paid, Balance, Surplus, Total Surplus. Rows for 1917, 1916.

Western States Gas & Electric Co.—Rates.—

The California R.R. Commission has authorized increased gas rates on the Eureka division.—V. 106, p. 925, 720.

Western Union Telegraph Co.—Dividend Increased.—

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% has been declared on the stock, payable Apr. 15 to holders of record Mar. 20.

Woods Manufacturing Co., Ltd.—New Name.—

See Smart-Woods, Ltd., above.

Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns: Year Ending Dec. 31 1917 and Dec. 31 1916. Rows include Billings to customers, Other income, Total income, Depreciation of plants, etc., Pref. Divs., Balance, surplus.

* Includes in 1917 adjustments of value of foreign investments, \$286,546. x Includes reserve for 1917 taxes. y Included in "cost of sales, &c." in 1917.—V. 106, p. 509, 93.

Yale & Towne Manufacturing Co.—Earnings.—

Table with 3 columns: Calendar Years (1917, 1916, 1914). Rows include Net earnings, Depreciation, Reserve for Federal taxes, Interest, Dividends, Surplus.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, March 15 1918.

Business is helped by improved railroad conditions, although railroad traffic is still much delayed. Jobbing business and the great industries of the country are on a larger scale. Retail trade in the West and South is good. Here in the East it would be better with warmer weather. Much of the business of the country is still under the call of the Government. In other words, American trade is more and more adjusting itself to war conditions. A sharp line of demarcation is being drawn between essentials and non-essentials. In some lines where non-essentials have hitherto been produced work is being diverted to commodities needed in war. The sales of automobiles, jewelry, furniture, liquors and novelties are decreasing. Coal is more plentiful and the textile industries are operating on something more like a normal scale. The Government is giving out orders for 250,000,000 yards of bandage cloth for hospitals, but this significant thing has occurred: The mills are not allowed to charge the Government the price which they obtain from the civilian trade. They are obliged, it is understood, to accept 72½ to 75½ cents per pound for goods for which civilians are said to pay 87½ to \$1 08 per pound. There is no movement as yet to regulate the price of raw cotton, but in a way the cost of goods to the Government, at least, is certainly being regulated. At present prices, it is figured that the Government is paying on the basis of about 40 cents for raw cotton, whereas in the regular cotton markets prices range from 30 to 35 cents, according to grade. The winter wheat crop in the main is looking well. Evidently there was little winter killing and there is talk of the possibility of a yield of 600,000,000 bushels or about 200,000,000 bushels larger than that of 1917. And determined efforts will be made to increase all the grain crops. President Wilson has summoned the boys of the nation of 16 years and over, not permanently employed, to enroll in the United States Boys' Working Reserve with a view of increasing the food supply by working on the farms. The ocean tonnage supply is to be increased on the 18th inst. by the seizure of about 1,000,000 tons of Dutch ships. And it is a fact of interest to the general business of the country that the Administration Railroad bill has passed and is now ready for the President's signature. Shipbuilding will be pushed. There are already some signs of commendable rivalry among the yards; the severe winter hampered the work, but with milder weather greater activity is expected. Railroad embargoes continue in the Eastern section of the country, but it is believed that before long they will be lifted. Money rates are inclined to be rather tight and conservatism is noticed on the eve of the new Liberty Loan to be launched on April 6. Collections are still fair to good, but credits are kept within very conservative bounds. The high prices preclude over trading. In the iron and steel trades there is an agitation in favor of higher fixed prices. The present ones expire in about two weeks and on March 20 producers and Government officials will confer at Washington. In general business is in good condition, though a salutary note of caution is everywhere apparent, as it should be in unsettled times like these.

LARD lower; prime Western, 26.40@26.50c.; refined to the Continent, 27.75c.; South America, 28.15c.; Brazil, 29.15c. Futures declined on larger receipts of hogs, which also weigh heavier and have declined in price. The cash demand at the West has been light. Stocks of provisions are increasing at Western points. Exports are somewhat disappointing. The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 239 lbs.; in the previous week 233 lbs., last year, 204 lbs. and two years ago 211 lbs. To-day prices declined. Stock yards houses bought May on the decline. Prices are lower for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
May delivery	cts. 26.17	26.00	25.92	26.07	26.00	25.92
July delivery	26.38	26.22	26.15	26.27	26.20	26.12

PORK higher, but steady; mess, \$53@53 50; clear, \$52@58. Beef products, steady; mess, \$31@32; extra India mess, \$52@54. Cut meats, steady; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 25½c.; pickled bellies, 31c. To-day May pork ended at 48 25, showing some decline for the week. Butter, creamery, 46@46½c. Cheese, flats, held, colored, specials, 25½@26c. Eggs, fresh, 40c.

COFFEE higher; No. 7 Rio, 9c.; No. 4 Santos, 11c.; fair to good Cucuta, 11½@12½c. Futures declined somewhat. Trading has been greatly restricted by new regulations regarding it. Under the new rules importers are allowed 2½% profit on coffee imported and sold here. Jobbers' profits are not to exceed 5% gross, plus brokerage. If coffee can be turned over only four times a year at the most, it will mean only 10% profit to importers on the money involved. That, it is maintained, would mean only a very small net profit, possibly in some cases none at all, if not an actual loss. Others take a more cheerful view of the matter. They think that the rules will work much better than alarmists imagine. Roasters have been warned by the Government that if they charge excessive profits they will also come under the supervision of the Food Administration. Some of the importers profess to be a bit puzzled as to the exact meaning of the 2½% profit clause. Some think that

the roasters are being unduly favored. Trade houses were at one time buyers, but have latterly withdrawn from the market. The spot demand is said to have increased. Some grades of Santos below No. 3 are reported scarce. On the other hand, however, the world's visible supply of coffee on March 1, according to the available figures, was 12,537,066 bags, compared with 12,004,869 bags on Feb. 1 and 10,312,462 last year. The stocks at Santos and Rio total 4,832,000 bags, against 2,482,000 bags last year. Tonnage is still scarce at Brazilian ports; freights are reported as about \$3 25 per bag. To-day prices closed unchanged to 4 points higher. For the week May ends unchanged. Two memberships of the Exchange sold here to-day at \$3,500 each and another at auction at \$3,300, as against a recent sale at \$4,800.

March	cts. 8.40@8.45	July	cts. 8.56@8.57	November	cts. 8.65@8.68
April	8.46@8.50	August	8.59@8.61	December	8.67@8.70
May	8.51@8.55	September	8.62@8.65	January	8.70@8.72
June	8.54@8.58	October	8.64@8.67	February	8.73@8.75

SUGAR firm; centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 6.005c.; granulated, 7.45c. Cuban exports have greatly increased. Still the shipments to Atlantic ports were smaller than in the preceding week, whatever might be said of those to New Orleans, which in fact doubled. Europe, on the other hand, received much more than then. Cuban shipments for the week were 118,183 tons, or nearly 40,000 tons more than the preceding week. But Atlantic ports received close to 1,500 tons less than the week before and 24,250 tons less than the week ending Feb. 25. Shipments to Europe increased 21,500 tons. Receipts at Cuban ports dropped 14,500 tons, reaching 139,100 tons; stocks were 650,869 tons, an increase for the week of 21,000 tons. A year ago the insurrection in Cuba was in progress and no trustworthy comparisons with that time are available. In general, the prospects of an increased supply of Cuban sugar tonnage are more cheerful. And efforts are being made towards an equitable distribution of refined, the demand for which is still very keen. Supplies of refined are steadily increasing. With a view to a fair distribution of the refined product, it is suggested that records be made up of purchases made by all buyers from refiners during the past two years up to Sept. 30. This could be made the basis of allotments. Some think this plan will shortly be put into operation by the Food Administration.

OILS.—Linseed higher; city raw American seed, \$1 55@ \$1 57; Calcutta, \$1 50. Lard, prime, \$2 35. Cocoanut, Cochin, 18¼@19c. Ceylon, 17¼@18c. Soya bean, 19c. Palm, Lagos, 34c. Spirits of turpentine, 44@44½c. Strained rosin, common to good, \$6 65. Cottonseed oil closed higher on the spot at 20c. Prime crude, Southeast, 17.50c. Closing prices for refined for future delivery follow:

March	cts. 20.00	May	cts. 20.25	July	cts. 20.25
April	20.00	June	20.25		

PETROLEUM firm; refined in barrels, \$12 70@13 70; bulk, \$6 50@7 50; cases, \$16 75@17 75. Naphtha, 73 to 76 degrees, in 100-gallon drums and over, 54½c. Gasoline steady; motor gasoline, in steel barrels, to garages, 24c.; to consumers 26c. Gasoline, gas machine, steel, 41c.; 72 to 76 degrees, 35c. Operations in the north Texas fields have been stimulated. Prospects for an important field are reported about 35 miles north of Douglas, Wyoming. A gusher starting at the rate of 4,000 barrels a day and increasing to 5,000, is reported completed at Goose Creek, Texas. In the Eastern field keen interest is centered in a new tract in Glen Mary field, Tenn. A well at Marion County, W. Va., which had recently reached a capacity of 900 barrels a day, has steadily declined to 400 barrels a day.

Pennsylvania dark	4 00	South Lima	32 18	Illinois, above 30 degrees	\$2 22
Cabell	2 77	Indiana	2 08	Kansas and Okla-homa	2 00
Oriehon	1 50	Princeton	2 22	Caddo, La., light	2 00
Corning	2 85	Somerset, 32 deg.	2 60	Caddo, La., heavy	1 00
Wootter	2 48	Ragland	1 25	Canada	2 45
Thrall	2 00	Electra	2 00	Headton	1 20
Strawn	2 00	Moran	2 00	Henrietta	2 00
De Soto	1 90	Plymouth	2 13		
North Lima	2 18				

TOBACCO has been quiet but firm. In fact, new features are almost lacking. But this new fact has come to light, that the Sumatra Purchasing Corporation is reported to have bought 4,000 bales more of the 1916 crop, half of which is expected to arrive at New York within a couple of weeks. Sumatra will ship some 8,000 bales of the new crop to this country during March. At least, that is the common understanding. Cuban leaf is in fair demand and firm. The tobacco stocks in England are said to be almost exhausted.

COPPER is unchanged, but producers are agitating for higher prices. It remains to be seen what the Government will do. Lead quiet at 7¼@7½c. Offerings are small, but shipments are coming forward more freely. The differential between spot and future lead is broadening. Tin remains strong and scarce. March shipments from Hong Kong sold recently at 75 cents. London cables announced that the London Metal Exchange has established new regulations for the sale of tin. Total American stocks 997 tons; afloat from the East and Europe 6,300 tons. Spelter dull at 8.10@ 8.15c. Government requirements are confined to grade "A."

PIG IRON production is gradually increasing as traffic conditions improve. March's outturn is expected to be large. Already there are larger shipments from New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia as the coke situation improves and cars become more plentiful. Pig iron manufacturers in some cases will ask the Government to fix a higher price for their product, owing to the scarcity and high cost of coke.

STEEL continues in sharp demand. The Government will want large amounts for big projects in the building line. Enormous tonnage will be wanted for railroad equipment.

The civilian needs may, and probably will, have to wait. A good many warehouses and docks will have to be built. It all means, of course, a big consumption. Better weather has helped the production of steel as well as pig iron. One of the principal drawbacks in steel is the lack of sufficient transportation. Yet the production of shell steel tonnage for the second half of 1918 is estimated at 2,500,000 tons, or 1,000,000 tons more than for the first half of this year. The Government, it seems, is about to place orders for 150,000 cars and 2,500 locomotives.

COTTON.

Friday Night, March 15 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 104,363 bales, against 109,187 bales last week and 97,216 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1917 4,725,414 bales, against 5,676,083 bales for the same period of 1916-17, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1917 of 950,669 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	3,378	4,145	5,915	4,436	6,658	5,300	29,832
Texas City							
Port Arthur						298	298
Aran. Pass, &c.						298	298
New Orleans	4,224	5,078	5,457	5,718	7,178	4,534	33,089
Mobile	136	29	179	393		74	813
Pensacola							
Jacksonville							
Savannah	3,528	8,571	4,244	4,168	2,414	4,332	27,257
Brunswick	142	77	556	94	167	138	974
Charleston	304	482	371	465	220	164	2,006
Wilmington	464	2,098	237	1,422	1,640	622	6,483
Norfolk						98	98
N'port News, &c.	210		636				846
Boston		235	165	172	72	235	879
New York						1,487	1,487
Baltimore							
Philadelphia			106	195			301
Totals this week.	12,386	21,615	17,666	17,063	18,351	17,282	104,363

The following shows the week's total receipts, total since Aug. 1 1917 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Mar. 15.	1917-18.		1916-17.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug. 1 1917.	This Week.	Since Aug. 1 1916.	1918.	1917.
Galveston	29,832	1,407,958	30,223	2,259,110	335,344	271,272
Texas City		53,562		240,959	34,214	24,521
Port Arthur		8,102		35,074		
Aransas Pass, &c.	298	21,780		58,444		
New Orleans	33,089	1,262,164	15,875	1,224,314	459,694	421,254
Mobile	813	85,614	377	89,724	10,433	6,951
Pensacola		30,213		31,381		
Jacksonville		38,000	967	48,987	15,500	4,200
Savannah	27,257	900,971	4,237	767,534	272,509	144,634
Brunswick		117,000	3,500	101,500	21,000	5,700
Charleston	974	186,533	2,730	146,414	56,728	37,311
Wilmington	2,006	75,786	486	52,562	41,374	52,380
Norfolk	6,483	260,270	11,276	423,468	92,287	101,586
N'port News, &c.	98	4,602	217	11,747		
New York	846	108,203	1,132	34,177	133,160	146,310
Boston	879	89,966	990	70,465	18,623	12,034
Baltimore	1,487	69,340	2,948	56,558	29,323	19,005
Philadelphia	301	5,344		3,715	7,955	2,810
Totals	104,363	4,725,414	74,958	5,676,083	1,525,144	1,249,968

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	29,832	32,223	34,802	59,181	44,464	38,553
Texas City &c.	298	8,102	11,865	11,692	4,844	3,515
New Orleans	33,089	15,575	16,694	57,300	27,144	16,866
Mobile	813	377	2,086	3,199	4,094	1,862
Savannah	27,257	4,237	8,426	31,907	17,375	7,692
Brunswick		3,500	1,090	6,000	2,150	1,150
Charleston &c.	974	2,730	1,573	16,424	2,419	882
Wilmington	2,006	486	2,004	16,699	2,912	2,205
Norfolk	6,483	11,276	7,681	22,698	7,378	5,359
N'port N., &c.	98	217	2,915		4,124	600
All others	3,513	6,037	2,206	5,127	1,624	1,121
Total this wk.	104,363	74,958	91,252	227,227	118,524	79,805
Since Aug. 1.	4,725,414	5,676,083	5,587,674	8,536,588	9,387,238	8,747,296

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 197,890 bales, of which 82,870 were to Great Britain, 18,677 to France and 96,343 to other destinations. Exports for the week and since Aug. 1 1917 are as follows:

Exports from—	Week ending March 15 1918.			From Aug. 1 1917 to March 15 1918.			
	Great Britain	France	Other.	Great Britain	France	Other.	Total.
Galveston	6,620			440,631	50,780	130,742	622,153
Port Arthur				8,102			8,102
Laredo, &c.						2,507	2,507
New Orleans	17,078			17,078	344,468	98,907	342,200
Mobile	5,203			5,203	64,624	1,000	65,827
Pensacola	4,272			4,272	30,987		30,987
Savannah		4,269		4,269	108,773	121,995	394,576
Brunswick				91,554			91,554
Wilmington				7,174	28,218	24,906	60,298
Norfolk	10,081			10,081	60,492	21,090	83,495
New York	329,490	11,840		329,490	93,913	181,273	777,770
Boston	5,781	2,559		5,781	23,164	2,697	131,377
Baltimore	2,411			2,411	26,984	1,397	29,357
Port'd Me.	202			202	1,690		1,690
Detroit					1,623		1,623
Pacific Ports						402,151	402,151
Total	82,870	18,677	96,343	1,823,871	426,122	906,309	3,156,392
Tot. '16-'17	25,400	6,662	1,945	34,016	2,105,504	663,170	1,440,362
Tot. '15-'16	48,236	16,126	33,429	97,388	1,850,103	540,728	1,378,013

* February exports not heretofore available.
 a) Largely February exports not heretofore available.

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York.

Mar. 15 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain	France	Germany	Other Cont.	Coastwise	
Galveston	3,558			23,307	25,000	51,865
New Orleans*	5,000	10,000		3,000	3,000	21,000
Savannah	2,000				5,000	7,000
Charleston					500	500
Mobile	2,288					2,288
Norfolk					150	150
New York*	6,000	4,000		3,000		13,000
Other ports*	7,000	3,000		2,000		12,000
Total 1918	25,846	17,000	---	31,307	33,650	107,803
Total 1917	38,305	17,731	---	23,688	9,400	89,124
Total 1916	52,084	23,273	100	58,687	18,405	152,549

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has continued to be moderately active and prices, though irregular, have advanced. On March 15 appeared the Census Bureau report of the American consumption in February. It stated the total at 510,187 bales, against 524,083 in January, 516,580 in December and 547,174 bales in February 1917. This was not so large as the National Ginners' Association guess of 529,000 bales, but the average per day of 19 working days in February pleased believers in higher prices. Before the report on consumption appeared, prices had weakened somewhat. Favorable reports about the acreage have been received from some parts of Texas. These insist that it is likely to be increased 10 to 15%. Advices from various parts of the belt lay stress on the powerful incentive to the planting of cotton given by the high price. Moreover, low grades at the South are said to be selling at a considerable discount under white cotton. And even white cotton cannot be moved freely to the mills, owing partly to the railroad embargo on the Eastern seaboard of this country. And stocks are larger both at the ports and interior towns than they were a year ago. Exports at the same time are well known to be far below those at this time last year. British mills, it will be recalled, can use American cotton to only 50 per cent of their capacity, except on the low grades. Ocean tonnage continues scarce. No allotment for March has been made by the British Government, so far as cotton shipments from this country are concerned. The weather at the South has been generally favorable, field work is being rapidly pushed. Although Texas needs more rain, recent precipitations have done much good. Even on the same acreage, it is argued, larger crops of cotton could be raised. The South has had bad luck for three years in succession. Is it likely to continue for a fourth season? It had a cold late spring last year and an unusually early killing frost in October. That conjunction of circumstances might not arise again for some years to come. And there are reports that negro labor is returning to the South, both from the mills at the South and elsewhere and also from Northern cities, where the negroes got a taste of Northern winter, not at all to their liking. Many of them left the South last year on account of race riots there and the high wages at the North. Now a good many are said to be returning taking a chance on riots and also encouraged by much higher wages which are being paid by Southern farmers. There is said to be plenty of farm labor in Louisiana and it is also more plentiful in the Carolinas and in parts of Georgia. The South has been selling for hedge account to some extent. In some cases trade interests have sold the near months. The premium on the near deliveries over those of the next crop has been reduced. A week ago May closed at 168 points over October; it went to 180 and then fell to 147, ending at 151. A good many have sold out May and bought October. Some liquidation of straddles has partly accounted for this. Some time ago not a few sold October and bought May. And the tone in the dry goods trade has been somewhat more cautious. It was understood that the Government is not disposed to pay the recent advance in cotton goods. It is supposed that it will insist upon contracts being made on the basis ruling before the latest rise, say, something like 72½ to 75½ cts. per lb. for goods which have latterly in some cases sold as high as 87½ c. to \$1.08 to civilians. The Gov't is keeping a sharper eye on the mills. On the other hand, spot markets have been almost universally firm, especially on white cotton. That is in very general demand. It commands big premiums over the lower grades. And as the railroad situation improves, it is believed that New England mills will buy more freely. They will, of course, have a greater incentive to do so. Liverpool has been a heavy and persistent buyer. Spot interests and mills have also bought here, presumably in part against Government contracts. Exports have been light, but it is suggested that the April allotment of ocean tonnage by Great Britain will be increased. And as the railroad situation improves that of itself may help export business. And after all May has continued to maintain a good premium over October, and March at times has been 130 points over July. Just now it is very hard to bring cotton to New York and the stock here is small. Cotton goods too are strong with a steady demand. This is also the case in Manchester. Some reports too insist that labor is scarce at the South. The operation of the draft is expected to make matters even worse as time goes on.

Mexicans are leaving Texas to avoid the draft. It is insisted too, that food and feed crops all over the South will be greatly increased. They are both easier and cheaper to raise than cotton. To-day prices advanced, with March especially strong. Though the February consumption in this country was smaller than some had been led to expect, others considered it large, all things considered. Liverpool and trade bought. Middling upland closed at 33.65c., an advance of 45 points for the week.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Table with columns: March 9 to March 15, Sat., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Middling uplands. Values: 32.90, 33.25, 33.15, 33.30, 33.20, 33.65

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

Table with columns: 1918 c., 1910 c., 15.15, 1902 c., 9.12, 1894 c., 7.50. Rows: 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

The total sales of cotton on the spot each day during the week at New York are indicated in the following statement. For the convenience of the reader we also add columns which show at a glance how the market for spot and futures closed on same days.

Table with columns: Spot Market Closed, Futures Market Closed, SALES (Spot, Contract, Total). Rows: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Total

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Week. Rows: March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, December, January

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.

Table with columns: Week ending Mar. 15, Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on— Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows: Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Augusta, Memphis, Dallas, Houston, Little Rock

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:

Table with columns: Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. Rows: March, May, July, October, December, January, Spot, Options

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by cable and telegraph, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening.

But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

Table with columns: Mar. 15, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: Stock at Liverpool, Stock at London, Stock at Manchester, Total Great Britain, Stock at Hamburg, Stock at Bremen, Stock at Havre, Stock at Marseilles, Stock at Barcelona, Stock at Genoa, Stock at Trieste, Total Continental stocks, Total European stocks

Table with columns: 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: India cotton afloat for Europe, Amer. cotton afloat for Europe, Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe, Stock in Alexandria, Egypt, Stock in U. S. ports, U. S. interior towns, U. S. exports to-day, Total visible supply

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows: American—

Table with columns: Liverpool stock, Manchester stock, Continental stock, American afloat for Europe, U. S. ports stocks, U. S. interior towns, U. S. exports to-day, Total American, East Indian, Brazil, &c., Liverpool stock, London stock, Manchester stock, Continental stock, India afloat for Europe, Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat, Stock in Alexandria, Egypt, Stock in Bombay, India

Table with columns: Total East India, &c., Total American

Table with columns: Middling Upland, Liverpool, Middling Upland, New York, Egypt, Good Brown, Liverpool, Peruvian, Rough Good, Liverpool, Broach, Fine, Liverpool, Tinnevelly, Good, Liverpool

Note.—Our cable advices covering data for the Continent and a portion of Great Britain having failed to reach us this evening, the figures for 1918 in the foregoing are in part approximate, but are believed to be substantially correct.

The above figures for 1918 show a decrease from last week of 535 bales, a loss of 330,213 bales from 1917, a decline of 1,062,533 bales from 1916 and a falling off of 2,887,670 bales from 1915.

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.

Table with columns: Movement to March 15 1918, Movement to March 16 1917. Rows: Ala., Eufaula, Montgomery, Selma, Ark., Toland, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Ga., Albany, Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Rome, La., Shreveport, Miss., Columbus, Clarksville, Greenwood, Meridian, Natchez, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Mo., St. Louis, N. C., Greensboro, Raleigh, O., Cincinnati, Okla., Ardmore, Chickasha, Hugo, Oklahoma, S. C., Greenville, Greenwood, Tenn., Memphis, Nashville, Tex., Abilene, Brenham, Clarksville, Dallas, Honey Grove, Houston, Paris, San Antonio

Total, 41 towns 131,068 6,338,304 127,203 272,797 74,780 6,955,170 90,268 110,691

* Last year's figures are for Greenville. The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 3,865 bales and are to-night 162,106 bales more than at the same time last year. The receipts at all towns have been 56,288 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:

	1917-18		1916-17	
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
Mar. 15. Shipped—				
Via St. Louis	14,991	749,207	8,801	677,055
Via Mounds, &c.	1,605	323,016	528	200,718
Via Rock Island	650	7,969	79	5,595
Via Louisville	1,287	64,999	149	94,722
Via Cincinnati	601	33,912	312	63,069
Via Virginia points	1,947	168,177	4,837	119,784
Via other routes, &c.	16,933	499,954	10,018	668,206
Total gross overland	38,074	1,847,234	24,514	1,930,149
Deduct shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.	3,513	272,853	5,070	164,905
Between interior towns	1,278	67,909	523	91,214
Inland, &c., from South	20,659	594,767	9,522	263,918
Total to be deducted	25,450	935,529	15,115	520,037
Leaving total net overland *	12,624	911,705	9,399	1,410,112

* Including movement by rail to Canada. a Revised.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 12,624 bales, against 9,399 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 498,407 bales.

	1917-18		1916-17	
	Week	Since Aug. 1	Week	Since Aug. 1
In Sight and Spinners' Takings.				
Receipts at ports to March 15	104,363	4,725,414	74,958	5,675,983
Net overland to March 15	12,624	911,705	9,399	1,410,112
Southern consumption to Mar. 15 ^a	83,000	2,654,000	87,000	2,609,000
Total marketed	198,987	8,291,119	171,357	9,695,195
Interior stocks in excess	3,865	918,305	*15,488	756,957
Came into sight during week	202,852		165,869	
Total in sight March 15		9,209,424		10,452,152
Nor. spinners' takings to Mar. 15	24,625	61,495,215	79,199	2,198,053

* Decrease during week. a These figures are consumption; takings not available. b Revised on basis of final export returns for February.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week	Bales	Since Aug. 1	Bales
1916—March 18	183,002	1916-18—March 18	9,641,991
1915—March 19	285,408	1914-15—March 19	12,353,796
1914—March 20	158,224	1913-14—March 20	13,025,681

COTTON CONSUMPTION AND OVERLAND MOVEMENT TO MARCH 1.—Below we present a synopsis of the crop movement for the month of February and the seven months ended Feb. 28-29 for three years:

	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
Gross overland for February	173,093	146,638	249,397
Gross overland for 7 months	1,780,864	1,807,479	1,382,169
Net overland for February	57,116	83,896	158,794
Net overland for 7 months	806,363	1,384,836	988,825
Port receipts in February	437,185	334,324	614,861
Port receipts in 7 months	4,497,542	5,515,065	5,351,637
Exports in February	336,725	338,010	698,873
Exports for 7 months	3,036,614	4,047,694	3,542,906
Port stocks on Feb. 28-29	1,600,983	1,293,771	1,500,182
Northern spinners' takings to March 1	1,419,342	2,069,059	2,109,073
Southern consumption to March 1	2,479,000	2,411,000	2,149,000
Overland to Canada for 7 months (included in net overland)	100,172	101,958	105,046
Burnt North and South in 7 months		1,333	2,522
Stocks in Northern interior markets Feb. 28-29	32,402	22,832	15,605
Came in sight during February	762,301	670,220	918,655
Amount of crop in sight March 1	8,812,905	10,100,901	9,197,462
Came in sight during balance of season		2,874,668	3,755,988
Total crop		12,975,569	12,953,450
Average gross weight of bales	512.69	515.99	513.38
Average net weight of bales	487.69	490.99	488.38

Note.—Overland figures for 1917-18 have been corrected on the basis of more complete returns than were at hand Mar. 1; exports have been largely increased by the addition of February figures for Northern and Pacific ports not available until this week and there has been a consequent revision downward of the Northern spinners' takings.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegraphic advices from the South this evening denote that the weather has been dry as a rule during the week. Temperature reasonable. Farm work is making good progress in most sections.

Galveston, Tex.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 69, ranging from 60 to 78.

Abilene, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 42 to 92, averaging 67.

Brownsville, Tex.—It has been dry all the week. Minimum thermometer 64, maximum 88, mean 67.

Dallas, Tex.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 67, the highest being 90 and the lowest 44.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 68, ranging from 44 to 92.

Palestine, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 46 to 88, averaging 67.

San Antonio, Tex.—We have had no rain during the week. Minimum thermometer 54, maximum 92, mean 73.

Taylor, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. Minimum thermometer 48.

New Orleans, La.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching fifteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 72.

Shreveport, La.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 50 to 88.

Vicksburg, Miss.—We have had no rain during the past week. Average thermometer 65, highest 84, lowest 44.

Mobile, Ala.—It has rained on one day during the week, the precipitation being thirty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 68, the highest being 81 and the lowest 52.

Selma, Ala.—Rain has fallen on two days during the week to an inappreciable extent. The thermometer has ranged from 40 to 85, averaging 64.

Savannah, Ga.—It has been dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 64, ranging from 43 to 84.

Charleston, S. C.—We have had no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 41 to 79, averaging 60.

Charlotte, N. C.—Dry all the week. Minimum thermometer 34, maximum 80, mean, 57.

Memphis, Tenn.—We have had no rain during the past week. The thermometer has ranged from 34 to 84, averaging 61.

EXPORTS OF COTTON GOODS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.—Below we give the exports of cotton yarn, goods, &c., from Great Britain for the month of January and since Aug. 1 in 1917-18 and 1916-17, as compiled by us from the British Board of Trade returns. It will be noticed that we have reduced the movement all to pounds.

000's omitted	Yarn & Thread		Cloth		Total of All			
	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17		
	lbs.	lbs.	yards.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
August	18,766	17,750	469,083	424,317	87,879	79,312	106,445	97,062
Sept.	11,074	10,488	420,448	461,097	78,671	86,298	89,742	102,784
October	12,272	15,674	382,521	386,220	71,555	72,193	83,747	87,866
1st quar.	42,112	49,910	1,272,352	1,272,240	237,905	237,802	280,017	287,712
Nov.	9,929	14,785	394,487	340,500	73,736	63,545	83,665	78,430
Dec.	9,541	13,024	352,912	499,361	65,965	93,320	75,500	106,344
Jan.	10,343	16,424	400,612	499,484	74,881	93,361	85,223	109,785
2d quar.	29,814	44,233	1,148,011	1,339,345	214,582	250,326	244,396	294,559
Stockings and socks							835	1,309
Sundry articles							22,580	23,551
Total exports of cotton manufactures							547,828	607,131

The foregoing shows that there have been exported from the United Kingdom during the six months 547,828,000 pounds of manufactured cotton, against 607,131,000 pounds last year, a decrease of 59,303,000 pounds.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.—The following brief but comprehensive statements indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings, or amounts gone out of sight, for the like period.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1917-18.		1916-17.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply March 8	4,676,093		5,026,559	
Visible supply Aug. 1		2,814,776		3,198,251
American in sight to March 15	202,852	9,209,424	155,869	10,452,152
Bombay receipts to March 14	530,000	1,005,000	78,000	1,576,000
Other India ships to March 14	91,000	60,000	5,000	175,000
Alexandria receipts to March 13	68,000	676,000	11,000	610,000
Other supply to March 13*	95,000	110,000	7,000	124,000
Total supply	4,922,945	13,935,200	5,283,428	16,135,403
Deduct—				
Visible supply March 15	4,675,558		5,005,771	
Total takings to March 15 a	247,387	9,259,642	277,657	11,129,632
Of which American	204,387	7,341,042	213,657	8,812,632
Of which other	43,000	1,918,600	64,000	2,317,000

a This total embraces the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 2,654,000 bales in 1917-18 and 2,609,000 bales in 1916-17—takings not being available—and aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 6,605,642 bales in 1917-18 and 8,520,632 bales in 1916-17, of which 4,687,642 bales and 6,263,632 bales American. b Estimated.

BOMBAY COTTON MOVEMENT.—The receipts of India cotton at Bombay for the week ending Feb. 21 and for the season from Aug. 1 for three years have been as follows:

February 21. Receipts at—	1917-18.		1916-17.		1915-16.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Bombay	40,000	943,000	137,000	1,383,000	193,000	1,309,000

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.—The following are the receipts and shipments for the week ending Feb. 20 and for the corresponding week of the two previous years:

Alexandria, Egypt, Feb. 20.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
Receipts (cantars)—			
This week	107,400	67,109	82,643
Since Aug. 1	4,680,198	4,309,254	4,130,771

Exports (bales)—	1917-18.		1916-17.		1915-16.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
To Liverpool		130,582	5,016	151,591		163,791
To Manchester, &c.	5,228	125,500		105,190	9,115	104,719
To Contin't & India	1,975	47,408	5,751	91,681	2,587	116,894
To America		13,530	5,588	102,127	7,660	145,693
Total exports	7,203	318,070	16,355	451,589	19,362	531,097

The statement shows that the receipts for the week ending Feb. 20 were 107,400 cantars and the foreign shipments were 7,203 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report by cable from Manchester on the state of the market has failed to reach us this evening. We give prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

1918.						1917.					
32s Cop		8 1/4 lbs. Shirts		Col'n		32s Cop		8 1/4 lbs. Shirts		Col'n	
Twist.		common to finest.		Up's.		Twist.		common to finest.		Up's.	
d.	a. d.	d.	a. d.	d.	a. d.	d.	a. d.	d.	a. d.	d.	a. d.
Jan. 25	38 3/4 @ 40	18 4 1/2 @ 25 9	23.36	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4	9 4 @ 12 0	10.91					
Feb. 1	38 3/4 @ 40	18 4 1/2 @ 25 9	23.15	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4	9 4 @ 12 0	10.33					
8	38 3/4 @ 40 1/2	18 4 1/2 @ 25 9	23.09	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4	9 4 @ 12 0	10.56					
15	38 3/4 @ 40 1/2	18 4 1/2 @ 25 9	23.01	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4	9 4 @ 12 0	10.86					
21	38 3/4 @ 40 1/2	18 4 1/2 @ 25 9	23.15	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4	9 0 @ 11 7 1/2	11.33					
Mar. 1	39 1/4 @ 40 1/2	18 4 1/2 @ 26 9	23.31	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4	9 1 1/2 @ 11 9 1/2	11.48					
8	40 @ 40 1/2	18 4 1/2 @ 26 9	23.59	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4	9 4 1/2 @ 12 0	11.94					
15	40 @ 40 1/2	18 4 1/2 @ 26 9	23.63	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4	9 5 @ 12 1 1/2	12.03					

LIVERPOOL.—Sales, stocks, &c., for past week:

	Feb. 22.	Mar. 1.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 15.
Sales of the week	7,000	12,000	23,000	18,000
Of which speculators took	-----	-----	-----	-----
Of which exporters took	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sales, American	4,000	8,000	15,000	9,000
Actual export	-----	-----	-----	-----
Forwarded	82,000	86,000	67,000	58,000
Total stock	457,000	466,000	461,000	474,000
Of which American	301,000	297,000	298,000	298,000
Total imports of the week	44,000	53,000	68,000	70,000
Of which American	30,000	43,000	53,000	44,000
Amount afloat	142,000	145,000	170,000	-----
Of which American	40,000	81,000	81,000	-----

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:

Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12:15 P. M.		Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.
Mid. Up'ds	23.59	23.55	23.03	23.55	23.63	
Good Mid. Uplands.	24.12	24.08	24.15	24.08	24.15	
Sales	HOLIDAY	4,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	4,000
Futures Market opened.	Steady, 5@8 pts. decline.	Quiet, 1@3 pts. advance.	Steady, 2@5 pts. advance.	Steady, 5@7 pts. advance.	Steady, 4@7 pts. advance.	
Market, closed.	Quiet, 5@14 pts. adv. on new, 10 pts. adv. on old.	Quiet, 7@18 pts. adv. on new, 14 pts. adv. on old.	Quiet, 4pts. dec. to 5pts. new, 8 pts. adv. on old.	Easy, 16@19 pts. dec. on new, 8 pts. adv. on old.	Quiet, 1 pt. dec. @ 5pts. on old.	

The prices of futures at Liverpool follow:

Mar. 9 to Mar. 15.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	12 1/4 @ 12 1/4	12 1/4 @ 4	12 1/4 @ 4	12 1/4 @ 4	12 1/4 @ 4	12 1/4 @ 4
	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.	p. m. p. m.
New Contr's	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
March	24 05	11 13	18 20	16 16	00 02	04 04
April	23 09	09 05	13 14	09 11	92 98	97 97
May	23 81	87 97	03 08	03 06	85 89	89 89
June	23 71	75 87	93 97	93 96	74 79	76 76
July	23 60	62 75	77 85	82 86	64 68	63 63
Old Contract						
March	22 44	54 40	40 48	48 40	40 48	48 48
Mar-Apr	22 35	45 31	31 39	39 31	31 39	39 39
Apr-May	22 27	37 23	23 31	31 23	23 31	31 31
May-June	22 19	29 15	15 23	23 15	15 23	23 23
June-July	22 11	21 07	07 15	15 07	07 15	15 15

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, PROVISIONS, COTTON AND PETROLEUM.

Exports from U. S.	1917-1918.		1916-1917.		1915-1916.	
	January.	7 Months.	January.	7 Months.	January.	7 Months.
Quantities						
Wheat, bu	1,913,667	29,538,826	18,908,394	90,166,662	13,460,674	103,945,271
Flour, bbls	2,339,663	10,144,494	1,132,554	6,960,986	1,651,520	8,621,627
Wheat & Flour, bu	12,442,150	75,189,049	24,003,337	123,491,009	20,892,541	142,742,142
Corn, bu	1,952,528	14,417,728	7,253,348	32,269,707	3,498,443	13,183,616
Total, bu	14,394,678	89,606,777	31,256,685	155,760,806	24,390,984	155,925,658
Values						
Breadstuffs	\$47,998,892	\$311,797,743	\$63,133,841	\$291,480,773	\$37,306,604	\$230,617,785
Provisions	40,017,755	218,607,578	41,278,433	190,035,557	31,254,548	137,309,793
Cotton	70,907,744	431,704,218	59,712,166	358,302,548	34,040,594	191,585,539
Petrol. &c.	28,803,302	160,276,764	20,701,353	132,101,634	11,712,621	87,808,353
Cot's oil	774,581	4,937,732	2,250,479	8,991,889	2,304,365	12,318,950
Total	\$186,602,471	\$1,137,324,030	\$187,076,272	\$1,010,912,421	\$106,618,732	\$659,638,620

*Including flour reduced to bushels.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT ON CEREAL STOCKS.—The Agricultural Department's report on cereal stocks, &c., was issued on March as follows:

The Crop-Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates from reports of correspondents and agents estimates that the amount of corn on farms March 1 was about 1,292,905,000 bus., or 40.9% of the 1917 crop, against 783,303,000 bus., or 30.5% of the 1916 crop, on farms March 1 1917, and 1,116,559,000, or 37.3%, of the 1915 crop on farms March 1 1916. About 21.9% of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 17.6% of the 1916 crop and 18.1% of the 1915 crop so shipped. The proportion of the 1917 crop which is merchantable is about 60.3% (equivalent to 1,905,723,000 bus.), against 83.9% (2,154,487,000 bus.) of the 1916 crop and 71.1% (2,127,965,000 bus.) of the 1915 crop. The amount of wheat on farms March 1 1918 was about 111,272,000 bus., or 17.1% of the 1917 crop, against 100,050,000 bus., or 15.8% of the 1916 crop on farms March 1 1917, and 244,448,000 bus., or 23.8% of the 1915 crop on farms March 1 1916. About 51.2% of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 56.7% of the 1916 crop and 61.7% of the 1915 crop so shipped. The amount of oats on farms March 1 1918 was about 595,195,000 bus., or 37.5% of the 1917 crop, against 394,211,000 bus., or 31.5% of the 1916 crop on farms March 1 1917, and 798,148,000 bus., or 38.6% of the 1915 crop on farms March 1 1916. About 32.0% of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 28.4% of the 1916 crop and 30.1% of the 1915 crop so shipped. The amount of barley on farms March 1 1918 was about 43,404,000 bus., or 20.8% of the 1917 crop, against 33,244,000 bus., or 18.2% of the 1916 crop on farms March 1 1917, and 58,301,000 bus., or 25.5% of the 1915 crop on farms March 1 1916. About 38.8% of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 43.5% of the 1916 crop and 43.2% of the 1915 crop so shipped.

As of interest in connection with this report, we give below a statement covering the stock of corn on March 1 for a series of years as made up by us from the Agricultural Department's figures:

Corn—	Product of Precious Year. Bushels.	On Hand March 1. Bushels.	Per Cent.	Consumed or Distributed Bushels.
1904	2,244,176,925	839,053,000	37.4	1,405,123,925
1905	2,467,480,934	954,288,000	38.7	1,513,212,934
1906	2,707,993,540	1,108,000,000	40.9	1,599,993,540
1907	2,927,416,091	1,298,000,000	44.3	1,629,416,091
1908	2,592,320,000	962,429,000	37.1	1,629,891,000
1909	2,668,651,000	1,047,763,000	39.3	1,620,888,000
1910	3,552,190,000	977,561,000	27.5	1,574,629,000
1911	2,886,260,000	1,165,378,000	40.4	1,720,882,000
1912	2,531,488,000	884,059,000	34.9	1,647,419,000
1913	3,124,746,000	1,289,655,000	41.3	1,835,091,000
1914	2,446,988,000	866,392,000	35.4	1,580,596,000
1915	2,672,894,000	910,894,000	34.1	1,761,910,000
1916	2,994,793,000	1,116,559,000	37.3	1,878,234,000
1917	2,566,927,000	782,303,000	30.5	1,784,624,000
1918	3,159,494,000	1,292,905,000	40.9	1,866,589,000

The stock of wheat on March 1 for 15 years is shown in the subjoined table:

Wheat—	Product of Precious Year. Bushels.	On Hand March 1. Bushels.	Per Cent.	Consumed or Distributed Bushels.
1904	637,821,835	132,608,000	20.8	505,213,835
1905	552,399,517	111,655,000	20.1	441,344,517
1906	692,979,489	158,403,000	22.9	534,576,489
1907	735,260,970	206,644,000	28.1	528,616,970
1908	634,087,000	148,721,000	23.5	485,366,000
1909	664,602,000	143,692,000	21.6	520,910,000
1910	683,350,000	160,214,000	23.4	523,136,000
1911	635,121,000	162,705,000	25.6	472,416,000
1912	621,338,000	122,025,000	19.6	499,313,000
1913	730,267,000	156,483,000	21.4	573,784,000
1914	763,380,000	151,809,000	19.9	611,571,000
1915	891,017,000	152,903,000	17.2	738,114,000
1916	1,025,801,000	244,448,000	23.8	781,353,000
1917	636,318,000	100,650,000	15.8	535,668,000
1918	650,828,000	111,272,000	17.1	549,556,000

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, March 15 1918.

Flour has been quiet and more or less unsettled. The daily wants are being supplied by current arrivals. They are of fair size. But there are many complaints. After all, it is far from easy to get flour. A good deal is still in transit. When it will reach New York is a conundrum. Moreover, very few new contracts have been made thus far this year. This fact gives rise to talk of more acute shortage later on. It may be worse, it is feared, than anything thus far experienced. Possibly there may be a new plan of distribution under consideration. It is hoped so. Dealers try to get some encouragement from the fact that the Food Administration officials have lately been in conference with leading mill interests. This may mean a new arrangement, both as regards distribution and the percentages of substitutes required. Substitutes have been somewhat less active, but there is no doubt that a good deal of business could be done if liberal supplies were available. But mill prices are very strong. In fact they are so high that jobbers are cutting under them. Allotments to the mills have been increased somewhat, but this does not help matters much. There is big room for improvement in flour trade conditions generally.

Wheat has continued strong with light stocks. The decrease in the visible supply in the United States last week was 790,000 bushels, as against a decrease in the same time last year of 3,422,000 bushels. The total is now only 8,949,000 bushels, against 56,240,000 last year. Canada has a visible supply of 14,482,000 bushels, against 35,904,000 a year ago. In Canada supplies of wheat are liberal, whatever the visible stocks may be, and the consumption has been reduced fully 20%. This of course is with a view of helping the Allies. Canada continues to export to Europe. In Canada the weather has been normal. The total exports from North America last week were 4,315,000 bushels. Reports from the United Kingdom say that world's shipments of wheat were larger than expected. Those from Argentina have increased materially. Australia is contributing moderately. The American quota is maintained. In England the weather has been excellent and good progress is being made in spring sowing. Provincial markets there report larger supplies. In Europe generally the weather has latterly been mild. The snow is rapidly disappearing, leaving ample moisture. The general farming outlook there is fair. The acreage, however, is said to be smaller. In France further snows and rains have benefited agriculture, and the general prospects are described as fine. It is true that stocks of native wheat are small, but arrivals of foreign wheat are increasing. Some Argentine wheat has arrived at Marseilles. The flour mills of France are, however, still operating slowly. In Argentina the weather has been very good and the movement of wheat from country stations is not only liberal, but is increasing. Farmers there are selling more freely, owing to increased competition and good bids. In fact, the northern ports of Argentina are congested by the large arrivals. Tonnage there, however, continues to increase; some Brazilian tonnage is being utilized. Reports of a very disastrous winter have been confirmed in Russia. The cold was severe and snows were scattered; they were heavy only in parts of the country. Much of the great belt was partly bare. Winter killing may have been extensive. The Ukraine is reported to hold about 40,000,000 bushels of wheat. Germany, it is supposed, will get a good deal of this. Stocks at the northern ports of Russia are trifling, where there is any wheat at all. In Italy the weather has been fine and some of the time cold. Growing wheat on the whole looks favorable. It is hoped that no severe winter weather will return, as the snow has been disappearing. Native supplies in Italy are light, but the acreage on the next crop will be increased. Much of the area formerly devoted to melons, it is said, will be put under wheat. In the Scandinavian peninsula the weather has continued

cold and farm work is slow. Supplies there are scanty, with importations moderate. The crop outlook in Morocco is good. In South Africa the crop is officially reported as the largest on record; the barley yield is also large. In India the condition of the crop is 90 to 95%. In this country the winter wheat seems to have come through in pretty good condition. The talk is that possibly 600,000,000 bushels will be raised, against 418,070,000 in 1917, 480,553,000 in 1916, 673,947,000 in 1915 and 684,990,000 in 1914. The unfortunate thing is that the crops of 1916 and 1917 were so small that reserves in this country are supposed to be only 210,000,000 bushels, of which it is said about 132,000,000 bushels may be required for home consumption for the four months ending July 1. Recent snows, of course, were helpful. On the Pacific Coast the outlook has been improved by good rains; winter wheat there is in fair condition and the prospects for spring sowing are favorable. Mills there are operating freely. The railroad situation has greatly improved. Australian wheat continues to arrive in moderate quantities. To-day wheat was as firm as ever.

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 continued to fluctuate within very contracted limits, but has declined. From a speculative standpoint the market lacks the old interest. It is gone, not to return, in all likelihood, until conditions of supply are radically different—possibly not until peace comes. Prices have continued to be about steady, on futures, but cash prices at the West early in the week declined anywhere from 5 to 20 cents. The imperative demand for the moment seemed to have been satisfied. In any case cash business has fallen off sharply. On the 12th inst. Western representatives here are said to have offered good shipping corn at prices showing a decline within forty-eight hours of 8 cents. To be sure, shipments from the West do not look like a very attractive proposition. For when would the corn arrive here? Or when would it be shipped? It is hard to get permits to ship corn from Western markets eastward. Everything is in confusion. Nobody knows quite what to make of the situation. Some suggest that the permit system should be dropped for a time, or else that the embargoes should be lifted. Right here in New York the cash situation is strong because so little corn is arriving from the West. On the 12th inst., curious as it may sound, Argentine corn sold here on the spot at \$2.50 a bushel. This certainly looks like eloquent testimony to the urgency of the need of corn. Cash prices in the sample market at Chicago on the 12th inst. fell 5 to 10 cents; poor grades declined even more. The embargo of course cuts both ways. It tightens up the situation here and it depresses Chicago. Primary receipts, however, have fallen off at the West. On a single day they were 1,962,000 bush. or 550,000 bush. less than on the same day in the previous week. Meanwhile kiln dried corn is being rushed to Atlantic and Gulf ports for export to the Allies. The weather has been bad for handling of soft corn. It has been too warm. At times it has been unsettled. A good deal of soft corn has been fed to hogs. That is plain enough from the fact that their average weight has been increased to 239 pounds as against 204 a year ago and 211 pounds in 1916 at this time. Later on an improvement in the quality of corn is expected. It is supposed that the run of soft corn will not last very much longer. Trading at Chicago at times has already begun to show a little improvement. Exporters, moreover, have been buying recently. For a fortnight past leading terminal markets have been under agreement with the Food Administration to furnish 500,000 to 750,000 bushels of corn daily for foreign markets. Much of this corn is still to be moved eastward. The export agreement terminated, however, on the 10th instant. This fact and the embargo eastward are the factors which are considered most depressing at Western markets. In Argentina the corn outlook is favorable. The old crop is freely offered and the new crop is being accepted by exporters. In Liverpool the general situation is described as more promising as regards the supply. The weather remains mild in England and consumption regulated. Stocks there are increasing and the floating quantity is also increasing. American receipts at Liverpool are double those of last year and better reports are received of the grading and the American Government's activity along the line of movement suggests increased clearances. Argentine offerings at Liverpool of new crop are liberal; their shipping season commences April 1 and the available export surplus will be important. Further rains have fallen in Argentina, where they were needed. Current arrivals are meeting consumption. To-day prices declined slightly. It is proposed that the Chicago Board of Trade suggest to the Food Administration trading for future delivery on the basis of No. 4 as the contract grade, with a moisture test of 15.6%, to permit trading in coarse grains for future delivery without price restrictions. Prices for the week are lower.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 3 yellow.....	cts. 201 1/2	201 1/2	193 1/2	191 1/2	185 1/2	181 1/2

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
March delivery in elevator.....	cts. 128	128	127 1/2	128	127 1/2	127 1/2
May delivery in elevator.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	126 3/4	125 3/4

Oats have declined with less business. Premiums have fallen at Chicago. Stop orders have been caught on the

way down. Illinois and Iowa have farm reserves amounting to about 210,000,000 bushels. This is 33% of the total holdings of the country. With the rather large stocks in country elevators this is taken to mean just one thing: The receipts before long are likely to increase materially. Only the necessity of marketing soft corn as rapidly as possible stands in the way. When this is removed oats will come forward, it is believed, much more freely. Seeding is proceeding rapidly in the Southwest. In fact it has begun as far north as Central Illinois. The Southwest has had pretty good rains of late, too. The weather has been favorable for germination. There is no doubt that every effort will be made to raise a big crop. Southern oats will be available by June. Large purchases have recently been made, both for export and home use. The trouble is to get the oats moved eastward. Oats prices are affected to some extent by the favorable outlook in the winter wheat belt. Also the indications of an early spring after a winter of remarkable severity are not without their influence. After such a winter, it is contended that an unusually early spring would be nothing at all surprising. Possibly the law of reaction applies to weather as it does to most other things that come within the cognition of men. Of course the visible supply is far below that of a year ago. But that is an old story. People are beginning to look more to the future than to the present or to the past. In Argentina stocks are large and offerings are liberal and ocean tonnage is increasing. In Liverpool a moderate quantity of American grades in store and afloat has been sold at firm prices. American and Canadian on the spot are very firm. River Plate spot oats are exhausted. Argentina's surplus is large, however. The outlook for the new crop in the United Kingdom is fine. European crop accounts are favorable. To-day prices declined and they are lower for the week. Stop orders were caught. Government agents are said to be making fair purchases. It is suggested by the Chicago Board of Trade that trading in coarse grains be allowed without limitations as to prices.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Standards cts. 107-108	109-109	107 1/2-108 1/2	107 1/2-108 1/2	107-108	108	

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
March delivery in elevator.....	cts. 92	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
May delivery in elevator.....	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89	87 1/2	86 1/2

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.	
Spring.....	\$10 75@11 25
Winter.....	10 85@ 11 15
Kansas.....	10 90@ 11 25
Rye flour.....	15 00@ 15 75
Corn meal, sacks 196 lbs., yellow, kiln dried, export.....	5 00
Flax yellow feed.....	5 60
White.....	1 75 1/2
Coarse.....	6 05
Corn flour.....	6 05
GRAIN.	
Wheat—	
No. 2 red.....	\$2 26
No. 1 spring.....	2 29
No. 1 Northern.....	2 28
Corn—	
No. 3 mixed.....	nom.
No. 2 yellow.....	2 03 1/2
No. 3 yellow.....	1 81 1/2
No. 4 yellow.....	1 77 1/2
Argentine.....	2 35-2 45
Oats—	
Standard.....	\$1 08
No. 2 white.....	1 08 1/2
No. 3 white.....	1 07 1/2
No. 4 white.....	1 07
Barley—	
Feeding.....	\$1 90@ 2 00
Malting.....	2 00@ 2 30
Rye—	
Western.....	2 76

The statement 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.
	Mts. 190lbs	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 48 lbs.	bush. 58 lbs.
Chicago.....	280,000	139,000	3,255,000	2,244,000	32,300	129,000
Minneapolis.....	788,000	1,076,000	1,524,000	1,128,000	257,000	—
Duluth.....	63,000	14,000	5,000	30,000	3,000	—
Milwaukee.....	20,000	72,000	763,000	398,000	258,000	117,000
Toledo.....	17,000	93,000	127,000	83,000	16,000	—
Detroit.....	5,000	11,000	214,000	58,000	—	—
Cleveland.....	12,000	11,000	118,000	183,000	—	3,000
St. Louis.....	54,000	212,000	1,340,000	1,050,000	21,000	5,000
Peoria.....	41,000	14,000	1,143,000	654,000	50,000	5,000
Kansas City.....	177,000	1,848,000	378,000	—	—	—
Omaha.....	69,000	2,431,000	225,000	—	—	—
Total week's.....	412,000	1,671,000	12,294,000	6,872,000	3,083,000	532,000
Same wk. '17.....	532,000	5,008,000	4,483,000	6,166,000	1,201,000	218,000
Same wk. '16.....	421,000	6,521,000	5,884,000	3,581,000	1,443,000	169,000

Since Aug. 1—	
1917-18.....	10,298,000 140,655,000 135,012,000 217,212,000 35,424,000 19,169,000
1916-17.....	11,349,000 267,832,000 141,959,000 188,332,000 67,881,000 17,663,000
1915-16.....	13,436,000 395,176,000 154,280,000 130,893,000 85,759,000 18,413,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Mar. 9 1918 was as follows:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	barrels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
New York.....	215,000	141,000	134,000	356,000	296,000	35,000
Philadelphia.....	52,000	84,000	35,000	159,000	35,000	15,000
Baltimore.....	94,000	71,000	138,000	228,000	5,000	93,000
New P. News.....	35,000	—	—	1,023,000	—	—
New Orleans.....	80,000	26,000	71,000	76,000	—	—
Montreal.....	17,000	309,000	2,600	78,000	28,000	—
Boston.....	102,000	2,000	3,000	109,000	—	3,000
Total wk. '18.....	593,000	633,000	383,000	2,029,000	394,000	207,000
Since Jan. '18.....	4,615,000	7,108,000	2,138,000	16,752,000	1,978,000	1,582,000
Week 1917.....	346,000	3,781,000	1,738,000	3,928,000	201,000	202,000
Since Jan. '17.....	3,614,000	42,994,000	18,085,000	21,540,000	5,082,000	2,688,000

* 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 Mar. 9 are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Flour. Barrels.	Oats. Bushels.	Rye. Bushels.	Barley. Bushels.	Peas. Bushels.
New York	44,370		135,063	171,705	49,998	171,456	531
Boston					10,086		
Baltimore	368,254						
Newport News			35,000	1,023,000			
New Orleans	34,000	1,012,000		1,823,000	73,000	487,000	
Galveston		86,000			10,000	209,000	
Total week	446,624	1,098,000	170,063	3,017,705	439,084	867,456	531
Week 1917	4,117,418	1,434,841	214,072	2,551,191	196,728	18,330	33,065

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 Mar. 9 1918.	Since July 1 1917.	Week Mar. 9 1918.	Since July 1 1917.	Week Mar. 9 1918.	Since July 1 1917.
United Kingdom		Barrels.		Bushels.		Bushels.
Continent	92,507	2,348,769	456,624	25,784,179	1,089,000	5,380,611
So. & Cent. Amer.		231,411	1,000	20,754	9,000	4,249,362
West Indies		333,634		7,282		426,256
Brit. No. Am. Col.		6,250				168,841
Other Countries		66,787		32,190		5,689
Total	170,063	4,468,503	446,624	48,734,788	1,098,000	10,230,759
Total 1916-17	214,072	9,876,013	4,117,418	192,113,039	1,434,841	34,556,084

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Mar. 9 1918 and since July 1 1917 and 1916 are shown in the following:

Exports.	Wheat.			Corn.		
	1917-18.		a1916-17.	1917-18.		a1916-17.
	Week Mar. 9.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	Week Mar. 9.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.
North Amer*	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Russia	4,315,000	196,194,000	247,936,000	312,000	16,842,000	34,035,000
Danube			6,352,000			
Argentina	1,768,000	15,652,000	49,736,000	386,000	14,997,000	86,904,000
Australia	790,000	30,721,000	31,664,000			
India	230,000	11,547,000	25,314,000			
Oth. counts	132,000	2,268,000	2,936,000	62,000	2,623,000	4,734,000
Total	7,195,000	256,370,000	363,988,000	760,000	34,462,000	125,673,000

* 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. Revised.

The quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on dates mentioned was as follows:

	Wheat.			Corn.		
	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Mar. 9 1918						
Mar. 10 1917	Not available					
Mar. 11 1916	Not available		53,208,000			14,093,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Mar. 9 1918 was as follows:

	GRAIN STOCKS.					
	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Rye. bush.	Barley. bush.	
United States—						
New York	303,000	51,000	376,000	151,000	780,000	
Boston	6,000	1,000	110,000	5,000	1,000	
Philadelphia	9,000	33,000	171,000	14,000	12,000	
Baltimore	153,000	103,000	360,000	151,000	7,000	
Newport News			83,000			
New Orleans	198,000	777,000	737,000	6,000	655,000	
Galveston	9,000	641,000		3,000	163,000	
Buffalo	3,539,000	49,000	328,000	94,000	271,000	
Toledo	181,000	41,000	161,000	10,000	117,000	
Detroit	162,000	75,000	151,000	24,000		
Chicago	955,000	3,224,000	6,758,000	178,000	566,000	
Milwaukee	731,000	689,000	1,147,000	50,000	269,000	
Duluth	754,000	41,000	23,000	14,000	347,000	
Minneapolis	689,000	899,000	1,576,000	443,000	1,050,000	
St. Louis	56,000	378,000	418,000	4,000	3,000	
Kansas City	816,000	2,378,000	1,070,000	8,000		
Peoria	26,000	331,000	390,000		9,000	
Indianapolis	63,000	558,000	248,000	2,000		
Omaha	299,000	1,198,000	1,087,000	17,000	51,000	
Total Mar. 9 1918	8,949,000	11,268,000	15,199,000	1,172,000	4,231,000	
Total Mar. 2 1918	9,739,000	8,949,000	13,947,000	1,225,000	4,343,000	
Total Mar. 10 1917	43,136,000	12,677,000	35,944,000	1,992,000	4,335,000	
Total Mar. 11 1916	83,895,000	25,428,000	18,862,000	2,241,000	2,782,000	
Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats, 42,000 Boston, 1,000 Duluth, 4,000 New York; total, 47,000 bushels, against 2,950,000 in 1917; and barley, 143,000 in New York; total, 143,001, against 633,000 in 1917.						
Canadian—						
Montreal	375,000	24,000	272,000		48,000	
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	5,194,000		5,313,000			
afloat	2,692,000					
Afloat and Other Canadian	6,261,000		2,611,000			
Total Mar. 9 1918	14,482,000	24,000	8,096,000		48,000	
Total Mar. 2 1918	15,475,000	19,000	8,621,000	1,000	50,000	
Total Mar. 10 1917	35,904,000	9,000	20,268,000	10,000	82,000	
Total Mar. 11 1916	31,387,000	41,000	15,945,000	24,000	197,000	
Summary—						
American	8,949,000	11,268,000	15,199,000	1,172,000	4,231,000	
Canadian	14,482,000	24,000	8,096,000		48,000	
Total Mar. 9 1918	23,431,000	11,292,000	23,295,000	1,172,000	4,279,000	
Total Mar. 2 1918	25,215,000	8,968,000	22,468,000	1,225,000	4,393,000	
Total Mar. 10 1917	79,040,000	12,686,000	56,262,000	2,011,000	4,407,000	
Total Mar. 11 1916	95,282,000	25,439,000	34,807,000	2,245,000	2,979,000	

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, March 15 1918.

There has been less activity in the markets for dry goods during the past week, with a more conservative feeling among

many of the buyers. Demand recently had been very active with merchants willing to pay almost any price to secure supplies, but mills have discouraged business with the result that buyers are now viewing the situation more carefully before placing additional orders. Owing to the uncertainties surrounding the raw material situation, manufacturers are not inclined to continue booking business for deferred delivery even at the record-breaking high levels. Furthermore, in view of the fact that the sharp advances which have taken place in prices recently have been due to the urgent inquiry, should prices weaken later in the season many of the orders placed at the top would likely be canceled. A number of mills are withdrawing fabrics from sale and are allotting to buyers only a part of their original orders. The fact that machinery is continually being turned over for Government work is another factor why mills have less to offer for civilian account. The reluctance of mills to take on new business will no doubt materially help them to catch up with back orders. Order books are said to show a large amount of contracts still unfilled, and very few of them are being canceled by buyers, as prices are now much higher as compared with those prevailing when the orders were placed. The present lull in demand does not appear to affect prices in any way, which continue to be firmly maintained. Very few fabrics are being offered from second hands at concessions, while everything is being done to curb speculation with mills cutting down orders when they feel that buyers have asked for more than they need. In the meantime, manufacturing conditions seem to be improving and merchandise is beginning to move more freely. The fuel situation has become much easier and the congested freight situation is being rapidly relieved. Mills are not only able to make deliveries in better time, but they are able to get their raw material with less difficulty. The one condition, however, which does not appear to grow any better is the labor situation. Skilled workers are still difficult to obtain in sufficient quantities, while agitations for higher wages continue. A number of cotton and duck mills have announced further advances, and it is estimated that increases in wages during the past few years aggregated 60% or more. Nothing of special interest has developed in the export division of the market, business and shipments continuing whenever freight room is available.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—While markets for staple cottons have quieted down considerably, business is still fairly active, as many buyers need supplies. They find it difficult, however, to obtain goods, as mills are offering less freely. Few fabrics are available for prompt or nearby delivery, and the supply of spot goods is steadily growing smaller. Mills continue backward with deliveries and unless some way can be found to increase production little relief is looked for within the near future. All colored cottons are in very small supply, with mills well booked ahead, and while bleachers, printers and dyers are working as actively as possible, there has been little increase in the available supply of finished goods. Many buyers are offering advanced prices for ginghams, but are unable to induce mills to accept orders. Some cutters have already been inquiring about patterns for the next spring season. Gray goods rule quiet with many buyers obliged to withdraw from the market without having obtained the goods they desired. Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch standard, are quoted at 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Woolens and worsteds have been quiet during the week, this usually being a dull period. Some clothiers nevertheless are endeavoring to obtain fabrics to meet their requirements, as earlier in the season they were unable to place as large orders with manufacturers as they desired. Mills continue to be actively engaged with Government work, and reports have been in circulation that they would be compelled to further reduce the amount of goods they had originally allotted to buyers for civilian account. In the ladies' wear division of the market, velours are in good demand from cloak manufacturers. Dress goods distributors have been advised to centre their attention on staples, and not to attempt to carry a large variety of goods. Prices rule very firm, and are expected to continue so as long as raw material remains in small supply.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Trading in linen markets has likewise been less active. This has been due more to the smallness of supplies and the reluctance of holders to part with their fabrics than to any falling off in the inquiry. Importers are selling sparingly, and in most cases are endeavoring to push forward various substitutes as they realize, in view of the British restrictions, that when their stocks of pure linens become depleted they will be unable to replenish them. Prices remain firm with further advances believed inevitable. Household lines have shown particularly sharp advances, as there has been a very urgent inquiry for table and bed linens. Prices for substitutes are also firm with supplies none too plentiful. While advices from abroad continue very pessimistic as regards the near future, it is hoped that some relief will result from the movement for a much larger flax crop in Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland. Markets for burlaps have developed decided strength as there has been an active demand with stocks light. Light weights are quoted at 18.50c. and heavy weights at 22.75c.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

NEWS ITEMS.

Bayonne, N. J.—City Commissioners Authorize Purchase of Water Company.—Local papers state that resolutions of agreement for the purchase of the property of the New York & New Jersey Water Co. were adopted at a meeting of the City Commissioners on March 8 by a vote of 4 to 1. Those opposed to the purchase, it is said, will endeavor to prevent the deal going through. Mayor Pierre P. Garven voted against the resolution, declaring that the Board had been elected to safeguard the people's interests, and that as the water purchase proposition had been twice rejected by the people since the Board has been in office, he considered that the American principle should rule and that the voice of the majority should prevail.

The resolutions provide that the city shall pay to the company the appraised value, \$1,466,848, which was reached in April 1917. At a recent conference, J. Gilmore Fletcher, President of the water company, declared that the price the company would sell for was \$2,211,848. He said that since the appraisal was made the company has invested \$400,000 in making improvements; that the Avenue F line, which was not included in the appraisal, is worth \$100,000, and that the pipe line No. 1 is worth \$25,000, and was also omitted from the appraisal. The water company is given ten days in which to accept the city's offer.—V. 106, p. 411.

Delaware (State of).—Special Session of Legislature.—House Ratifies National Prohibition Amendment.—The General Assembly convened in special session on March 12 to consider ratification of the national prohibition amendment, co-ordination of the State and national war work, and aims and solution of the State labor problem, particularly as affecting farms. By a vote of 27 to 6 the House on March 14 adopted a joint resolution ratifying the Federal amendment. See reference in our editorial columns this week.

Maryland (State of).—Assembly Defeats State-Wide Prohibition.—Reference is made in our editorial columns this week to the defeat by the Assembly of a bill providing for State-wide prohibition.

New York State.—Annual Budget Bill Introduced in Legislature.—The annual budget bill, carrying appropriations amounting to \$52,748,954, was introduced in the Legislature on Mar. 12. Items which the Legislature either has passed or will pass in separate bills bring the grand total to \$77,202,011, or \$1,256,198 less than Governor Whitman's tentative budget of \$78,458,209.

It was pointed out at the time the bill was introduced that the State's resources for the next fiscal year, according to the estimate of Comptroller Travis, would be \$69,525,190, to which must be added the amount of the debt service, to be raised by direct tax, of \$13,017,805, making a total of \$82,542,995. If the total appropriations to be made at this session equal the amount suggested in the tentative budget, there will be a margin for safety, it is said, of about \$4,000,000.

The Finance Committee, it is said, will attempt to hold the gross total to this amount, which will make the sum necessary to be raised by direct tax just the amount of the debt service.

State's Finances.—In a financial report made public by State Comptroller Travis on March 7, an increase is shown of about \$6,000,000 in the general fund receipts for the past eight months of the current fiscal year. The report shows the total receipts aggregated \$48,606,039 20, or \$5,899,852 10 over the same period last year. The principal increases were in direct taxes, \$2,636,573 14; and in the following indirect taxes: Corporation tax, \$6,606,681 23; motor vehicles, \$302,676 58; investment tax (secured debt tax last year), \$546,084 53; miscellaneous receipts from departments, institutions, &c., \$956,290 43. Decreases were shown in excise tax, \$2,250,367 81; organization of corporations, \$211,285 67; inheritance tax, \$822,485 25; stock transfer tax, \$1,753,532 98; mortgage tax, \$108,174 43, and motorcycles, \$607 61.

War conditions are strikingly reflected on the expenditure side, the expenses for this period aggregating \$43,581,769 10, an increase of \$9,774,077 87 over last year of 23.9%. The daily average of these expenditures has been \$179,348 84, compared with \$139,126 30 for last year. Included, however, in the expenditures for 1918 is an increase of \$2,626,829 78 contribution made to sinking funds and for the redemption of maturing serial bonds.

Assembly Opposes National Prohibition Amendment.—Favors a Referendum on the Question.—Reference to this is made in our editorial columns this week.

Municipal Ownership Proposed for All Municipalities in State.—Reference will be found in our editorial columns this week to a bill now pending at Albany, empowering municipalities to take over or construct public utilities if the voters favor the project.

Quebec (Province of).—Control of Municipal Affairs Proposed.—Bills have been introduced in the Quebec Legislature providing, among other things, for the establishment of a Department of Municipal Affairs which, it is said, will be given a wide field of operation. The main purposes of

the bills referred to are explained in the "Monetary Times" of Toronto, as follows:

The Department of Municipal Affairs, which is being created by the Quebec Government, will have a wide field of operations. As the new system of controlling municipalities is found to meet with success, the ultimate result, according to what has been said in the Quebec Legislative Assembly, will mean that it will no longer be possible for a municipality, civic or scholastic, to commit acts that affect it badly in the money market. As almost complete control of civic finance is provided in the new bill, or rather series of bills on the same subject, that were taken up in the course of a protracted sitting. The manner in which municipalities are to issue their loans, obligations on the municipalities to provide sinking funds each year, and a number of other matters very directly affecting all matters of municipal finance, even to the control of the bookkeeping, are included in the new legislation.

It will be the aim of the Government to see that the municipalities issue serial bonds for obligations. Each year the coupons, when paid, will pay not only the interest, but also the year's proportion of the capital, so that at the end of the term on which the bonds are issued, the principal and interest will both be extinguished.

It is to be created a Department of municipal affairs, under the direction of a Minister of Municipal Affairs. This department will be added to one of the already existing departments for the present, but it will have its own deputy minister and own staff. The minister to whom is assigned the supervision of this department will bear the title of two departments, as, for example, Mr. Mitchell might be styled "Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs."

One of the bills presented in the Quebec Legislature regarding the new department deals with the deposit in certain cases of moneys intended for the sinking funds of municipal and school corporations, and to amend what is necessary in the statutes in regard thereto. Mr. Mitchell explained in the provincial house that by virtue of this bill municipalities and school corporations are obliged to create a sinking fund for the time of the loan made. This will do away with perpetual demands to the legislature each year for special favors in that regard. The law provides that when the capital of a loan contracted, or of bonds issued, by a municipality is incorporated by special Act, or under the provisions of the general law, is repayable by annual installments, or by a series of consecutive and yearly installments, covering the whole term of the loan or of the bond issue, the moneys set aside each year for the sinking fund shall be deposited every year in the office of the Provincial Treasurer at Quebec, and so much of said deposit as may be required shall be used to meet installments, if any, at the dates on which they respectively fall due. However, there is a provision to the effect that if a municipality can satisfy the Minister of Municipal Affairs that it is advisable and in the interest of the municipality that the sinking fund be deposited elsewhere than in the office of the Provincial Treasurer, or be otherwise invested, authorization may be given to use the money otherwise than to turn it over yearly to the Provincial Government.

The Government will allow the municipalities interest at the rate of 3½% on the yearly moneys thus entrusted to it for what is practically safekeeping, that is, to prevent the municipalities from being tempted to spend it otherwise than to meet debentures.

The Government will compound the interest yearly, which will be a considerable item. When the municipality has made the yearly payments to the Government to look after the loans at maturity, and when the loans are due, and consequently the Government has the municipality's funds needed to meet the loan, it is enacted now that the Government shall turn the money over to the municipality so that it may pay back the loan, but—still greater precaution against a municipality that is apt to be careless—the Government itself will pay the money over to the bank where the bonds are to be paid. The Government is simply taking no chances of collecting, say, a million dollars in the course of the term of a loan and then handing the money over to the debtor to pay to the creditor.

The moneys deposited by the Government to meet municipal loans are unseizable, save and except in execution of a final judgment from a competent court rendered in favor of the lender, or of one or more of the bondholders, for whose benefit the sinking fund has been created. The moneys, if seized, must be distributed ratably among all the holders of the bonds.

The moneys which the municipalities are required to deposit with the Provincial Treasurer may be invested in Dominion or Provincial stock or bonds in public securities of the United Kingdom, or of the United States of America, or in the stock or bonds of any municipal or school corporation in the province.

Provision is made whereby a tariff of fees and duties shall be paid by the interested corporations in connection with deposits and reimbursement. The purpose of this clause is evidently that the cost of the municipal department in regard to receiving municipal money and paying it out to meet municipal obligations shall not be a charge on the province, also the Government, by paying 3½% to the municipalities on their own money, is liable to benefit by the fact that it has the option of investing such money where it wishes, and naturally at considerably higher than 3½%.

Another clause provides that a municipal or school corporation which has effected a loan from which a sinking fund must be created under the laws governing the same, or which has issued bonds, shall, within the thirty days immediately following the completion of the loan, or the delivery of the bonds, make to the Provincial Treasurer a report, under oath, of the particulars of the by-law or resolution under which the loan was contracted, or the bonds were issued; the amount of the loan or of the bonds, the amount of each installment, if any, the maturity dates and the place of payment of the principal; the date of the completion of the loan, the name of the purchaser, and the net amount received by the corporation out of the money borrowed or out of the sale of the bonds, together with a certified copy of the by-law or resolution.

Provisions are made whereby municipal officers are forced to comply with these provisions, and whereby any trustee, bondholder, ratepayer or other interested party may, by an action in law, force the municipality to make the deposit of the sinking fund with the Provincial Government, and there is a fine for officers giving false information. The Act is to come into force by proclamation.

Another bill dealing with the new department is to the effect that all municipalities must keep proper accounts. Such accounts must be rendered to the Minister of Municipal Affairs two months after the end of the fiscal year, and if the accounts are correctly kept that matters end there; but if not correct, in the opinion of the Minister, the latter is authorized to have a proper audit and report, for any period of time, made of the affairs of the municipality, and at the expense of the municipality, using inspectors of his department for that purpose, or outside accountants. Provisions are made to force the municipal officers to give all facilities to the officers of the Government, with a penalty for refusal. If the inspector reports that a change in the bookkeeping is needed, the Minister is to have power to order such change, and to compel compliance.

The bill deals with the question of borrowing money and the term. These clauses are particularly important, applying as they do to every municipality.

It is provided that the term of a loan for establishing, purchasing, extending or enlarging a system of sewers or a system of supplying water, or acquiring land for water-works for developments of or for improvement to public parks or playgrounds shall be for forty years.

For works undertaken by municipalities for gas or electric light plants and system, for improvement of highways, of streets and sidewalks, if the pavements or sidewalks are of stone, block brick, concrete or other material of similar lasting character, or for the construction of bridges when of similar solid construction, the term of the loan shall be for thirty years, or for acquiring land for development, construction or extension or improvement of highways, streets and sidewalks, if the pavements or sidewalks are of macadam or asphalt, or other materials of similar lasting character, or for the acquisition and construction of wooden bridges, or material expected to last as long as wood, for acquiring necessary lands, therefore the term of the loan shall be twenty years.

For acquiring land for development, construction, extension and improvement of highways, streets or sidewalks, if the pavement or sidewalks are not of material of a lasting kind, or for loans for aid bonus or encouragement, the term of the loan is to be for ten years.

Loans contracted for any purposes not specified, if the Minister of Municipal Affairs considers that such works are of a lasting character, the loan may be for thirty years, if not so considered the loan is limited to ten years.

It is made obligatory to apply all moneys borrowed for a certain purpose to such purpose only, but if there is a surplus, if such should happen, the excess may be used for other purposes. Every member of the council, who either verbally, or in writing, by his vote or tacitly, authorizes the misappropriation of money, shall be personally responsible for all sums thus illegally diverted from the use for which they were intended, and such money may be recovered by action in law, and enforceable by coercive

imprisonment against the member or the members of the council who are guilty. Such responsibility shall be joint and several, and shall apply to the Secretary-Treasurer or other officer who participates in such illegal diversion of such moneys or who causes the same. The action to recover the money may be taken by the municipality itself, by a ratepayer, and even by the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Changes are made as to the voting on by-laws. At present money by-laws before coming into force have to be approved by the proprietors. They will have to be approved also by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, which means the new Minister of Public Affairs. Every loan must be provided for with a sufficient sinking fund to meet it at maturity instead of the 1% now provided for, which would only meet a forty-year loan at maturity. There are a number of provisions as to loans, insuring greater safeguards to bondholders.

Rhode Island (State of).—Senate Defeats National Prohibition Amendment.—See reference in our editorial columns in this week's issue of our paper.

Texas (State of).—Legislature Ratifies National Prohibition Amendment.—We refer in our editorial columns this week to the ratification by both branches of the Legislature of the national prohibition amendment.

United States.—Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights Bill Signed.—We refer to the signing of the Administration's Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Rights bill by President Wilson in our editorial columns this week.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS
this week have been as follows:

AKRON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering at 12 m. on Mar. 9 of the following 6% bonds—V. 106, p. 1053; \$50,000 sewer and sewage disposal plant bonds. Date Mar. 1 1918. Due \$10,000 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1920 to 1924, incl. 16,200 special assess. bonds. Date Jan. 1 1918. Due \$2,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1925, incl. and \$2,200 on Jan. 1 1926. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the National Park Bank, New York. Cert. check for 1% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to City Treasurer, required.

ALCORN COUNTY (P. O. Corinth), Miss.—BOND SALES.—The \$60,000 10-24-year serial Corinth to the Gulf Road Dist. and the \$40,000 10-19-yr. serial Corinth Iuka Road District 6% bonds offered on Mar. 6—V. 106, p. 948—were awarded as follows: \$60,000 Corinth to the Gulf Road Dist. bonds to Cummings & Prudden of Toledo for \$62,000 (103.33) and int. 40,000 Corinth Iuka Road Dist. bonds to Francis Bros. & Co. of St. Louis for \$40,420 (101.50) and int. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 1 1918. Int. M. & S.

ALLISON, Butler County, Iowa.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An issue of \$40,000 bonds for funding purposes has been authorized. It is stated.

ANDREW COUNTY (P. O. Savannah), Mo.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—A campaign has been started, it is stated, for the purpose of holding an election to vote on the issuance of \$1,000,000 road bonds.

ASHLAND, Boyd County, Ky.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The State Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the issuance of school bonds not to exceed \$200,000, it is stated.

BATH, Steuben County, N. Y.—BONDS DEFEATED.—On Mar. 5, the question of issuing \$45,000 village-hall bonds was defeated.

BEAVER COUNTY (P. O. Beaver), Utah.—BONDS DEFEATED.—On Feb. 28 the question of issuing \$52,000 bonds was defeated by a vote of 55 "for" to 360 "against."

BEE COUNTY (P. O. Beeville), Tex.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Local papers state that an issue of \$200,000 road bonds is proposed.

BENTON COUNTY (P. O. Fowler), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by B. Hawkins, County Treasurer, until 10 a. m. March 20 for \$10,900, \$7,250, \$10,720 and \$13,140 4% 1-10-year serial highway improvement bonds.

BERESFORD, Union County, So. Dak.—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 11 the \$25,000 5% 5-20-year water-works bonds dated Apr. 1 1918 (V. 106, p. 730) were awarded to John Nuven & Co. of Chicago for \$25,012 (100.043) allowing \$1,580 for expenses. Denom. \$500.

BLACKWELL, Kay County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—The \$77,500 water-works extension, \$82,500 electric-light extension and \$15,000 fire-apparatus 6% 25-year bonds authorized by the voters at an election held Mar. 5—V. 106, p. 948—have been sold.

BLUE CREEK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Adams County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Chas. J. Jones, Township Trustee (P. O. Berne R. F. D. No. 2) until 2 p. m. March 26 for \$12,000 and \$6,000 5% 1-10-year serial school bonds.

BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Harrison), Ark.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$175,000 Jefferson highway bonds has been sold to St. Louis investors at 93, it is stated.

BOONTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Boonton), Morris County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by George W. Blanchard, District Clerk, until 8 p. m. Apr. 1 for \$12,000 5% tax-free serial coupon school-site bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Apr. 1 1918. Int. (A. & O.) payable at Boonton National Bank. Bonded debt (incl. this issue), \$60,000. Assess. val., \$2,600,000.

BOSSIER CITY, Bossier Parish, La.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 7 p. m. on Apr. 30. It is stated, by U. W. Hutchings, City Clerk, for \$30,000 5% water works bonds. Int. ann. Cert. check for 2% required.

BRADDOCK, Emmons County, No. Dak.—BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that an election will be held Mar. 25 to vote on a proposition to issue \$3,400 6% fire-building and equipment, general building and street-impt. bonds. Denom. \$100. Int. semi-ann. Due 1938.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—BOND SALE.—The \$900,000 5% street-impt. bonds, dated Apr. 1 1918, recently authorized (V. 106, p. 1053), were awarded at private sale, it is stated, to Hincks Bros. & Co. of Bridgeport and Harris, Forbes & Co. of Boston, jointly. Due serially from 1923 to 1947 incl. The bonds are being offered to investors on a 4.70% basis.

BRIDGEWATER, Plymouth County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—A temporary loan of \$50,000, issued in anticipation of revenue, dated March 11 and maturing Nov. 1 1918, was awarded, it is stated, to the Wilsey Savings Bank of Boston at 5.30% discount. It is stated.

BROCKTON, Plymouth County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The temporary loan of \$200,000, dated March 14 and maturing Nov. 7 1918, offered on March 12 (V. 106, p. 1053) was awarded to the National City Co., New York, at 5.30% discount plus \$5.25 premium. Other bidders were:

Discount.	Discount.
R. L. Day & Co., Boston.....5.34%	A. Perry & Co., Boston.....5.46%
S. N. Bond & Co., New York.....5.34%	

BUFFALO, Erie County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—The \$182,057 4½% 15½-months deficiency bonds dated Mar. 15 1918 and offered without success on Mar. 8 (V. 106, p. 1053), were subsequently awarded to the Marine National Bank of Buffalo at par and int.

BOND SALES.—The following 4% bonds aggregating \$59,636.86 were purchased at par by the City Comptroller for the account of various sinking funds during the month of February: \$51,564.92 Sundry dept. bonds. Date Feb. 1 1918. Due July 1 1918. \$8,041.94 Public works bonds. Date Feb. 15 1918. Due Feb. 15 1919.

BURLINGTON, Alamance County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 12 Harris, Forbes & Co. of N. Y. were awarded the \$125,000 6% 1-20-year street-impt. bonds dated Apr. 1 1918 (V. 106, p. 1053) for \$125,726 (100.58) and int.

Financial Statement.

Estimated value of taxable property.....	\$7,000,000 00
Assessed value taxable property last assessment (1917).....	3,161,174 00
Value of municipal property.....	200,000 00
Bonds outstanding.....	\$320,000 00
Floating indebtedness.....	125,000 00
Total indebtedness (including this issue).....	\$445,000 00
Sinking funds in treasury.....	\$25,935 99
Total deductions.....	254,269 32
Net indebtedness.....	\$190,730 68

There is no civil division except the Burlington City School District whose territorial limits are approximately coterminous with those of the city of Burlington, and said school district has no separate indebtedness. City tax rate, \$1.53 per \$100. Popula. (1910 census), 4,803; '18 (est.), 6,000.

CAMBRIA (Town), Niagara County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Feb. 28 the Farmers & Mechanics Sav. Bank of Lockport was awarded at par \$5,028.95 5% road bonds. Date Feb. 28 1918.

CANTON, Starks County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Mar. 18 for the following bonds: \$2,000 5% 10-yr. coupon City Auditorium bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1917. 2,000 5½% 8-yr. Fourth Street (city's portion) bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1917. 24,000 5% water works bonds. Denom. \$3,000. Date Mar. 1 1917. Due \$3,000 yearly on Mar. from 1919 to 1947, incl.

Int. semi-ann. payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Cert. check on some solvent bank of Canton for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for payable to the City Treasurer required. Purchaser to pay accrued int. and furnish blank bonds. A certified copy of the abstract showing the legality of this issue will be furnished the successful bidder. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days of the time of award.

BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The City Council has also passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$2,500 5½% coupon water-tank wagon bonds. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000. Date March 1 1918. Due March 1 1928. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & S.) payable at office of City Treas.

CARROLL, Wayne County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held March 5 \$9,500 heat and lighting-system bonds carried by a vote of 75 to 5. It is stated.

CHARLESTON, Coles County, Ills.—BONDS VOTED.—On March 5, a proposition to issue \$20,000 3% 1-10-yr. serial water works impt. bonds carried by a vote of 637 to 190. The bonds will probably be offered for sale the latter part of this month or the first of April.

CHAUTEAU COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 36, Chouteau County, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by R. H. Duhiel, Clerk of School Trustees (P. O. Power), until Mar. 18 for \$2,000 coupon 15-20-yr. (opt.) school-site, bldg. and equipment bonds at not exceeding 1% int. Denom. \$100. Cert. check for \$100, payable to above Clerk, required.

CLAY COUNTY (P. O. West Point), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—L. J. Howard, Clerk of Board of County Supervisors, will receive bids, it is stated, until 2 p. m. Apr. 1 for \$40,000 6% road bonds.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Apr. 1 of the three issues of coupon park bonds, aggregating \$184,000—V. 106, p. 1053. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by C. J. Neal, Director of Finance. The bonds answer the following description: \$8,000 4½% bonds. Date Nov. 1 1917. Due \$1,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1918 to 1925, incl.

50,000 5% bonds. Date Feb. 1 1918. Due \$2,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1919 to 1943, incl.

126,000 5½% bonds. Date Mar. 1 1918. Due \$14,000 Nov. 1 1918 and \$28,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1919 to 1922, incl.

Denom. \$1,000. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the American Exchange National Bank, N. Y. Cert. check (or cashier's check) for 3% of the amount of bonds bid for upon some solvent bank other than the one bidding, payable to the City Treasurer, required. No bids will be entertained unless made on a blank form furnished by the Director of Finance. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

COAL TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. New Straitsville) Perry County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. to-day (Mar. 18) by Alex Porter, Jr., Clerk of Bd. of Education, for \$4,000 6% gold coupon school bldg. bonds. Auth. Secs. 7630-1, subject to provisions of Secs. 7625-6-7, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 18 1918. Int. semi-ann. (M. & S.) payable at the office of the Treasurer of Bd. of Education. Due \$1,000 yearly on Mar. 15 from 1920 to 1923 incl. Cert. check for 5% of bid payable to the Treas. required.

CONTINENTAL VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Continental), Putnam County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made of \$2,350 5½% school bldg. heating system bonds offered on Feb. 25, owing to the fact, we are advised, that bidders did not comply with notice of sale. Denom. 4 for \$500 and 1 for \$350. Date Mar. 1 1918; Int. semi-ann. J. H. Young is Clerk Board of Education.

CORNING VILLAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Corning), Perry County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 4 Seansgood & Mayer of Cincinnati were awarded \$4,500 6% school bonds, for \$4,550, equal to 101.31. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 4 1918. Int. M. & S. Due \$500 yearly on Mar. 4 from 1920 to 1928 incl. Other bidders were: J. C. Mayer & Co., Cin. \$4,556.25 (Tillotson & Wolfcutt, Cleve. \$4,524.30; Weil Roth & Co., Cin. \$4,528.50) W. L. Slayton & Co., Tol. \$4,521.60

COVINGTON, Alleghany County, Va.—BOND AUTHORIZED.—Recently \$30,000 school building bonds was authorized, it is stated, by the Legislature.

CROOKSTON, Polk County, Minn.—BONDS DEFEATED.—It is stated that a proposition to issue \$535,000 water and light plant purchase bonds was defeated.

DEEPWATER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Deepwater), Henry County, Mo.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 6 p. m. Mar. 18 by the Secretary Board of Education for \$16,000 5-20-yr. serial bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. ann. Bids are requested for bonds bearing 5½ and 6% int.

DELAWARE COUNTY (P. O. Muncie), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made of the \$5,200 4½% 1-10 serial John Stafford et al. highway impt. bonds offered on Feb. 28—Vol. 106, p. 840.

DES MOINES, Union County, N. Mex.—BOND ELECTION.—It is stated that an election will be held to vote on a proposition to issue \$50,000 water and light plant improvement bonds.

DE SOTO COUNTY (P. O. Arcadia), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Apr. 12 by B. Vance, Clerk Bd. of County Commrs., for \$330,000 6% 5-50-year road and bridge bonds. Auth. vote of 254 to 51 at election held Mar. 7 1918.

DUBLIN, Laurens County, Ga.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 3 p. m. April 4, it is stated, by I. Bashinski, Mayor, for \$35,000 street, \$25,000 school and \$15,000 water 5% 26¼-yr. average bonds. Interest semi-annual.

FAIRFIELD, Jefferson County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago was recently awarded, it is stated, \$35,500 funding bonds for \$35,641, equal to 100.40.

FAIRFIELD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fairfield), Teton County, Mont.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held on April 6, it is stated, to vote on a proposition to issue \$10,000 school bonds.

FAYETTE COUNTY (P. O. Vandalia), Ills.—BONDS VOTED.—On Mar. 5 a proposition to issue \$142,000 5% 1-10-yr. serial road constr. bonds carried by a vote of \$2,823 to 1,655. G. A. Brown is County Clerk.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Apr. 2 by F. M. Ranck, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, for \$750,000 5% gold flood emergency bonds. Auth. Secs. 3, 4, 5 and 6, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date Apr. 1 1918. Prin. & semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at office of the County Treas. Due \$28,000 Apr. 1 1919 and \$38,000 yearly on Apr. 1 from 1920 to 1938 incl. Cert. check (or cash) on some solvent national bank or trust company, for 1% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Board of County Commissioners, required. Purchaser to

pay accrued int. A complete transcript of all proceedings had in the matter of the issuing and sale of these bonds will be furnished the successful bidder at the time of the award, and bids conditions on the acceptance of bonds bid upon only the approval of said proceedings by the Attorney of the bidder will be accepted and considered, and a reasonable length of time will be allowed the successful bidder for examination of said transcript before requiring compliance with the terms of this advertisement or of bids made thereunder.

GALLIA COUNTY (P. O. Gallipolis), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 1 p. m. Apr. 2 by Amos Boggs, President Board of County Commissioners for \$40,000 6% refunding bonds. Auth. Secs. 5656-58 and 59 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Apr. 6 1918. Int. A. & O. Due \$20,000 on Apr. 6 in each of the years 1927 and 1928. Cert. check for \$3,000 required. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

GONZALES COUNTY (P. O. Gonzales), Tex.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Petitions are being circulated, it is stated, asking the Commissioners' Court to grant an election to vote on the issuance of \$200,000 road bonds.

GRANT COUNTY (P. O. Marion), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Mort Melton, County Auditor, until 2 p. m. Apr. 24 for \$35,000 5% bridge bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. ann. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

GROTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Groton), Brown County, So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. April 8, it is stated, by Angus McKiver, Clerk of Board of Education, for \$83,000 school bonds. Certified check for \$5,000 required.

HAMPDEN COUNTY (P. O. Springfield), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—Temporary loan of \$175,000, issued in anticipation of taxes, maturing Nov. 8, was awarded on March 13 to S. N. Bond & Co. of New York at 5.20% discount, it is stated.

HARRISBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Harrisburg), Dauphin County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on March 25 of the \$230,000 4 1/2% coupon tax-free school bonds—V. 106, p. 1054. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 3:30 p. m. on that day by D. D. Hammelbaugh, Secretary. Auth. vote of 6,555 to 4,295 at election held Nov. 7 1916. Date Feb. 1 1918. Principal and semi-ann. int.—F. & A.—payable at Treasurer's office. Due \$38,000 Feb. 1 1923, \$7,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1924 to 1931, incl., and \$3,000 yearly on Feb. 1 from 1932 to 1948, incl. Certified check for 2% of par value of bonds bid on required. Official circular states that there is no controversy or litigation pending or threatened concerning the validity of the bonds, the corporate existence or boundaries of the District, or the title of the present officers to their respective offices.

Financial Statement. Estimated real value of taxable property \$67,125,000 00. Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1917 53,800,000 00. Total bonded debt of district, including this issue 1,623,900 00. Amount in sinking funds 101,138 48. Value of property owned by school district 1,587,000 00. Value of property owned by school district when new buildings are completed 2,287,000 00. Tax rate, school purposes 10 mills. Population, 1910 Census, 64,186; 1918 (est.), 70,754.

HASTINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hastings), Adams County, Neb.—BOND ELECTION.—The voters on March 18 will decide whether they are in favor of issuing \$100,000 10-20-year opt. school-building bonds at not exceeding 6% interest.

HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Highland Park), Wayne County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 7 the Highland Park State Bank was awarded the \$325,000 5% coupon high-school-impt. bonds dated Mar. 15 1918—V. 106, p. 949—for \$325,450—100.138—and int. Due Mar. 15 1923.

HILL COUNTY (P. O. Havre), Mont.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held, it is stated, on March 22 to vote on a proposition to issue \$100,000 seed bonds.

HILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 18 (P. O. Fresno), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until Mar. 23, it is stated, by Tony Schend, Dist. Clerk, for \$5,929 6% 18-20-yr. school site, bldg. and furnishing bids.

HOLCATE, Henry County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—C. A. Rush, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. Apr. 9 for \$3,800 6% coupon refunding bonds. Auth. Secs. 3910 Gen. Code. Denom. 6 for \$500 and 1 for \$800. Date Mar. 1 1918. Int. ann. Due \$500 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1923 to 1928 and \$800 Mar. 1 1929. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

HOLLEY (Village), Orleans County, N. Y.—BIDS.—The other bids received for the \$55,000 5% coupon water bonds awarded on Feb. 25 to H. A. Kahler & Co. of New York at 101.78 and int. (not 101.87 as first reported)—V. 106, p. 949—are as follows: Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., N. Y., 101.618 | I. W. Sherrill & Co., Poughk., 101.04 | Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., 101.333 | Payson & Co., 100

HUNTINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Huntington), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$16,500 4 1/2% 10-yr. serial John Turpin at highway impt. bonds of Sahomone Twp., dated Feb. 1 1918, and offered on Feb. 20—V. 106, p. 731—were awarded to investors of Huntington and Lafontaine at par and int.

IDA COUNTY (P. O. Idavgrove), Ia.—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 11 Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport were awarded the \$20,000 5% funding bonds offered on that date. V. 106, p. 1054. Due \$1,000 each six months.

IRONTON, Lawrence County, Ohio.—NOTE SALE.—Local newspapers state that the Fifth-Third Nat. Bank of Cincinnati was awarded \$93,860 6% 5-yr. street-impt. notes for \$95,710 (101.971) and int.

KENTON, Hardin County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Mar. 30 by Charles C. Stevenson, City Auditor, for \$28,000 5% coupon refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Apr. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Due \$1,000 each six months from Apr. 1 1923 to Oct. 1 1941 incl. Cert. check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the above City Auditor, required. Delivery of bonds will be made as soon as possible after purchase.

KING COUNTY INDEPENDENT HIGHWAY DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Seattle), Wash.—BOND SALE.—On Feb. 9 the \$15,000 6% 11-20-year serial highway bonds, dated Feb. 15 1918—V. 106, p. 518—were awarded to John E. Price & Co. of Seattle for \$15,011, equal 100.073. Denom. \$500. Int. J. & J.

LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Crown Point), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made of the two issues of 4 1/2% 10-yr. serial road bonds aggregating \$138,000 offered on Mar. 1. V. 106, p. 1054.

LAKESWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lakeswood), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—P. T. Harrold, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive bids until 7:30 p. m. Mar. 26, it is stated, for \$90,000 5% 17-year aver. school bonds. Int. semi-annual. Certified check for 5% required.

LANESBORO, Carroll County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$7,000 electric-light bonds authorized by a vote of 67 to 2 on Mar. 8 has been sold.

LAPORTE COUNTY (P. O. Laporte), Ind.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Local papers state that an issue of \$57,000 highway bonds will be put on the market.

LEE COUNTY (P. O. Jonesville), Ind.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The Legislature recently authorized, it is stated, the issuance of road bonds.

LINCOLN COUNTY (P. O. Ivanhoe), Minn.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that an issue of \$75,000 was recently awarded to the Wells & Dickey Co. of Minneapolis at par.

LOGAN COUNTY (P. O. Bellefontaine), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Feb. 11 the \$18,000 5 1/2% 2-7-12-year aver. ditch bonds dated Mar. 1 1918—V. 106, p. 950—were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati for \$18,021 (100.116) and int. Other bidders were: Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo, \$18,007 20; Durfee, Niles & Co., Toledo, 18,005 00; Belle Centre Bank Co., Belle Centre, 18,000 00

LONG PRAIRIE LEVEE DISTRICT, Lafayette County, Ark.—BOND SALE.—The Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis and elsewhere was awarded \$217,000 6% tax-free bonds. Dated Feb. 1 1918. Due serially from 1923 to 1942, inclusive.

McHENRY COUNTY (P. O. Towner), No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—Sidney Spitzer & Co. and Stacy, Braun & Co., both of Toledo, were awarded jointly \$350,000 seed and feed bonds.

MADISON, Darke County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Carl W. Thomas, Village Clerk, will receive proposals until 12 m. Mar. 25 for \$4,000 6% fire protection bonds. Denom. \$400. Date Dec. 1 1917. Int. ann. Due \$400 each six months from June 1 1919 to Dec. 1 1923 incl. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

MANSFIELD, Richland County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An ordinance was passed Mar. 5 providing for the issuance of \$5,000 5% sanitary sewer bonds.

MATAGORDA COUNTY (P. O. Bay City), Tex.—BOND SALE.—The County Judge has just advised us that the \$35,000 5 1/2% Road Dist. No. 8 road impt. bonds offered on Apr. 20 last—V. 104, p. 1518—were awarded to various investors at par. Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 26 1917. Prin. and semi-annual int., payable at the Seaboard Nat'l Bank, N. Y. Due \$1,000 yearly from 1920 to 1922 incl., \$2,000 yearly from 1923 to 1933 incl., and \$1,000 yearly from 1934 to 1943 incl. Cert. check for 1% of the issue required. Bonded debt, this issue only. Total assess. val. of dist. \$894,845.

MIAMI COUNTY (P. O. Peru), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Henry Knauff, County Treasurer, until 2 p. m. Mar. 26 for 9,000 4 1/2% 1-20 yr. serial Pine Creek Twp. Road No. 10 bonds. Int. M. & N.

MILL VALLEY, Marin County, Calif.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received for \$25,942 80 7% street impt. bonds offered on Mar. 5. Due part yearly on July 1 from 1919 to 1928 incl.

MONACA, Beaver County, Pa.—BONDS PROPOSED.—The City Council at its meeting on Mar. 6 passed on first reading, it is stated, an ordinance authorizing the issuance of funding and water plant impt. bonds.

MONROVIA, Los Angeles County, Cal.—BOND ELECTION.—On April 23, it is reported, an election will be held to vote on a proposition to issue \$42,500 municipal water-system-impt. bonds.

MONTANA (State of).—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Mar. 20 of the \$500,000 6% coupon war defense bonds—V. 106, p. 1054. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 2 p. m. on that day by D. A. McFartridge, Clerk of the State Board of Examiners at Helena. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 20 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at office of State Treasurer, Helena. Due in 5 years, subject to call at any interest paying date or within 30 days thereafter. Certified check for 1% of the amount of the bid, payable to the State Board of Examiners, required.

MOUNT UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mt. Union), Henry County, Ia.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held on Mar. 9 \$35,000 school building bonds were authorized, it is stated, by a vote of 137 to 62.

NACHES-SELAH IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Selah), Yakima County, Wash.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the \$390,000 6% canal impt. bonds offered on Mar. 12—V. 106, p. 950—\$200,000 were awarded to Ferris & Hardgrove and the Union Trust Co. of Spokane jointly at 95.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—BIDS.—The other bids received for the four issues of 5% coupon (with privileges of registration) bonds, aggregating \$505,000, awarded on Mar. 8 to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago for \$500,657, equal to 99.13—V. 106, p. 1054—were: Central & Commercial Trust & Sav. Bank, R. H. Rollins & Sons and R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago, \$498,182 50; Mercantile Union Trust Co., Jackson, Tenn., and Wm. R. Compton Co., New York, 497,980 50; Field, Richards & Co., Cincinnati; Hornblower & Weeks, Mississippi Valley Trust Co., and Whitaker & Co., 497,819 00; Bidder & Co., Boston, 497,021 00; National City Co., New York, 495,788 80; Nashville Trust Co., Nashville, 495,354 50; Chadwell & Co., Nashville; Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis; Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati; Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati; and Kauffman-Smith-Emerit Inv. Co., St. Louis, 492,652 75; Brest, Elliott & Harrison, Cincinnati (police station, fire hall and granary bonds only), 196,779 50

NEWARK, Licking County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An ordinance was passed on March 4 authorizing the issuance of \$15,000 5% coupon fire apparatus (city's portion) bonds. Auth. Secs. 3820-1, Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1918. Int. A. & O. Due \$2,000 yly. on April 1 from 1919 to 1925 incl. and \$1,000 on April 1 1926.

NEWBURY COUNTY (P. O. Newbury), S. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by J. C. Sample, Clerk of Board of County Supervisors, until April 1 for \$60,000 jail bonds, it is stated.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY (P. O. Wilmington), No. Car.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—An election is to be held to vote on the issuance of \$250,000 school-house bonds, it is stated.

NEW MADISON, Darke County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Mar. 25 by Carl W. Thomas, Village Clerk, for \$4,000 6% fire-protection bonds. Denom. \$400. Date Dec. 1 1917. Interest annual. Due \$400 each six months from June 1 1919 to Dec. 1 1923, inclusive. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 11 the \$10,000 2-7-yr. serial paying and the \$15,000 10-yr. municipal bldg. bonds, dated Nov. 1 1917—V. 106, p. 1054—were awarded as follows: \$10,000 paying bonds to H. A. Kahler & Co. of N. Y. for \$10,038 (100.38)

15,000 Municipal building bonds to the Wm. R. Compton Co. of N. Y. for \$15,006 59 (100.043) for 4.70%.

Other bidders were: \$10,000 Issue. \$15,000 Issue. G. W. Whitits & Co., N. Y., \$10,020 00 for 58 \$15,176 00 for 58. Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., N. Y., 10,015 00 for 58 15,030 00 for 4.85% B. J. Van Ingen & Co., N. Y., 10,013 00 for 58 15,225 00 for 58. Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., 10,009 00 for 58 15,021 00 for 4.80% Hornblower & Weeks, N. Y., 10,009 00 for 58 15,169 80 for 58. Isaac W. Sherrill & Co., Poughk., 10,005 00 for 58 15,004 65 for 4.85%

NORMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Norman), Cleveland County, Okla.—BOND ELECTION.—Reports state that on Mar. 19 an election will be held to vote on the question of issuing \$23,000 school bonds.

NORTH EAST (Berough) SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. North East), Erie County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—Lyon, Singer & Co. of Pittsburgh have been awarded \$85,000 5% tax-free coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1918. Prin. and int. payable at the National Bank of North East. Due \$5,000 on April 5 in each of the years 1923, 1927, 1930, 1933, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948. Legality approved by Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal of Pittsburgh.

Financial Statement. Real valuation (estimated) \$3,000,000. Assessed valuation (1917) 1,317,114. Bonded debt (including this issue) 75,000. Population 1917, 3,000. Incorporated 1834.

NORTH EAST TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. North East), Erie County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$50,000 5% tax-free coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds were awarded to Lyon, Singer & Co. of Pittsburgh. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1918. Principal and int. payable at the First National Bank of North East. Due \$5,000 on April 1 in each of the years 1925, 1929, 1933, 1936, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947 and 1948. Legality approved by Reed, Smith, Shaw & Beal of Pittsburgh.

Financial Statement. Real valuation (estimated) \$3,500,000. Assessed valuation (1917) 1,750,037. Bonded debt (including this issue) 50,000. Population 1917 (est.), 2,500. Incorporated 1810.

NEW YORK CITY.—SALE OF CORPORATE STOCK NOTES AND REVENUE BILLS.—The \$12,000,000 corporate stock notes dated Mar. 12 1918 and maturing June 23 1918 and the \$8,000,000 revenue bills dated Mar. 12 1918 and payable July 8 1918 offered at public sale by City Comptroller Craig on Tuesday last—V. 106, p. 1054—were awarded to the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York on its bid of 4.79% for "all or none." Thirty-one bids were received totaling \$111,680,000. At the last public offering on Feb. 7 for \$20,000,000 revenue bills, 46 bids were submitted, aggregating \$146,880,000. The bills were awarded to J. P. Morgan & Co. as follows: \$10,000,000 maturing May 10 1918 at 4.31% and \$10,000,000 maturing May 20 1918 at 4.32%. On Jan. 26 the city sold at public sale \$5,000,000 revenue bills at interest rates ranging from 4.45% to 4.55%. The number of bids received was 33 and the total amount subscribed was \$45,635,000. After the bids received for Tuesday's offering had been read Comptroller Craig expressed himself as being gratified at the confidence reflected in the credit of the city as shown by the number of bids submitted and the satisfactory interest rates quoted at a time closely approaching the issue of the Third Liberty Loan. The unsuccessful bidders on Tuesday were as follows:

\$12,000,000 Corporate Stock Notes, Payable June 23 1918.

4.875	\$25,000	4.705	\$50,000		
4.90	75,000	4.71	50,000		
4.25	200,000	4.715	50,000		
4.85	100,000	4.72	50,000		
Hartfield, Solari & Co.	4.91	100,000	Mechanics' Bank,		
Spencer Trask & Co.	4.97	100,000	Brooklyn		
Kountze Bros.	5.03	100,000	4.725	50,000	
Barr & Schmelzter	5.09	100,000	4.73	50,000	
5.15	100,000	4.735	50,000		
5.21	100,000	4.74	50,000		
5.27	100,000	4.745	50,000		
5.33	100,000	4.75	50,000		
5.39	100,000	National Thrift Bond			
Salomon Bros. & Hutz-		Corporation	5.25	50,000	
ler (all or any part)	4.59	12,000,000	4.85	400,000	
(All or none)	4.86	12,000,000	4.875	400,000	
4.98	50,000	Central Trust Co.	4.90	400,000	
4.995	50,000	4.925	450,000		
5	50,000	4.95	450,000		
5.01	50,000	4.975	450,000		
5.02	50,000	5	450,000		
5.03	50,000	5.05	250,000		
5.04	50,000	Liberty National Bank	4.99	500,000	
5.05	50,000	Alexandre & Burnet	4.75	150,000	
5.06	50,000	Chase National Bank	4.87	2,500,000	
5.08	50,000	Mechanics' & Metals			
5.07	50,000	National Bank	4.70	500,000	
5.08	50,000	Samuel Kemper	4.75	15,000	
5.085	50,000	Morris Sternbach & Co	4.75	60,000	
5.09	50,000	4.74	200,000		
4.90	1,000,000	4.87	200,000		
Equitable Trust Co.	4.95	1,000,000	William Salomon & Co.	4.99	200,000
5	1,000,000	5.04	200,000		
		5.09	200,000		

\$8,000,000 Revenue Bills, Payable July 8 1918.

Hartfield, Solari & Co.	4.90	\$25,000	Brown Bros. & Co.	5.10	\$250,000
J. P. Morgan & Co.			5.15	250,000	
(All or none)	4.90	8,000,000	Liberty National Bank	4.99	500,000
(All or any part)	4.92	8,000,000	100,000		
4.79	100,000	4.75	100,000		
4.85	100,000	W. J. Wollman & Co.	4.77	100,000	
4.91	100,000	4.78	100,000		
4.97	100,000	4.79	100,000		
Barr & Schmelzter	5.03	100,000	Dry Dock Savings In-		
5.09	100,000	stitution	4.73	500,000	
5.15	100,000	Chase National Bank	4.96	2,500,000	
5.21	100,000	Mechanics' & Metals			
5.27	100,000	National Bank	4.80	500,000	
5.33	100,000	Farmers' Loan & Trust			
Salomon Bros. & Hutz-		Co.	4.90	1,000,000	
ler (all or any part)	4.94	8,000,000	4.87	200,000	
(All or none)	4.86	8,000,000	4.99	200,000	
The Bank for Savings	4.80	500,000	5.04	200,000	
4.90	400,000	Wm. Salomon & Co.	5.09	200,000	
4.925	400,000	5.14	200,000		
4.95	400,000	4.975	400,000		
4.975	400,000	5	400,000		

Either Class, viz., Corporate Stock Notes or Revenue Bills.

4.74	\$500,000	4.80	\$200,000		
White, Weld & Co.	4.84	500,000	S. N. Bond & Co.	4.95	400,000
4.94	1,000,000	4.98	400,000		
5	1,000,000	New York Sava. Bank	5	300,000	
Callaway, Fish & Co.	4.45	130,000	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	4.90	1,000,000
4.97	200,000	5.35	1,000,000		
5.05	300,000	Bernhard, Scholle &	5.39	1,000,000	
Blake Bros. & Co.	5.10	300,000	Co	5.41	1,000,000
5.15	200,000	5.44	1,000,000		
5.22	200,000	5.47	1,000,000		

OAKLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oakland), Alameda County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—According to local papers the issuance of \$4,000,000 school-site and building bonds is under consideration.

ONTARIO, Malheur County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. Mar. 25 by Clay M. Stearns, City Recorder, \$100,000 10-20-yr. (opt.) water system bonds. Date Mar. 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. An unconditional cert. check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for payable to the City Treas., required.

ORANGE, Essex County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Mar. 19 of the two issues of 5% coupon (with privilege of registration) gold bonds, aggregating \$137,000. V. 106, p. 1055. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 4 p. m. on that day by John J. Byrne, City Clerk. The bonds are described as follows:

\$82,000 central fire-house bonds. Due \$2,000 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1919 to 1925 incl. and \$3,000 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1927 to 1948 incl.

55,000 sewer refunding bonds. Due \$2,000 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1919 to 1920 incl. and \$3,000 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1921 to 1937 incl.

Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the Orange National Bank. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for payable to the City of Orange required. Official advertisement states that the successful bidder or bidders will be furnished with the favorable opinion of Reed McCook & Hoyt, Attorneys of New York City, and the bonds will be engraved under the supervision of the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., New York, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and seal impressed on the bonds. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

OTTAWA COUNTY (P. O. Port Clinton), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. March 18 by D. L. Mackey, Co. Aud., for the following three issues of 5% coupon highway bonds aggregating \$280,500:

\$40,500 Inter-County highway No. 439 bonds. Due \$2,000 each six months from March 18 1919 to Sept. 18 1926 incl., \$2,500 March 18 1927, \$3,000 Sept. 18 1927 and \$3,000 March 18 1928.

115,500 Inter-County highway No. 279 bonds. Due \$5,000 each six months from March 18 1919 to Sept. 18 1926 incl., \$6,500 due March 18 1927, Sept. 18 1927 and March 18 1928.

133,500 Inter-County highway No. 52 bonds. Due \$7,000 each six mos. from March 18 1919 to Sept. 18 1927 incl. and \$7,500 Mar. 18 1928.

Auth. Secs. 1178 to 1231-11, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 18 1918. Int. semi-ann. (M. & S.) payable at Co. Treas. office. Cert. check for \$1,000 on a Port Clinton bank required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bonded debt (incl. these issues) Mar. 13 1918, \$529,000. Sinking fund, \$12,000. Assess. val., \$40,143,090.

OXNARD, Ventura County, Cal.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the City Clerk until Mar. 19, it is stated, for \$42,711 44 paving assess. bonds.

PAINESVILLE RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Painesville), Lake County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Mar. 22 by C. T. McHaffey, Clerk Board of Education, for \$15,400 5½% coupon school impt. bonds. Auth. Sec. 1629, Gen. Code.

Denom. \$500. Date Apr. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the office of the Board of Education. Due \$500 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1919 to 1924 incl., \$500 Apr. 1 and \$1,000 Oct. 1 from 1925 to 1929 incl. Cert. check for \$100 upon some solvent bank in Lake County, payable to the Treasurer of said Board of Education, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within ten days from time of award. Purchaser to pay accrued int. Official circular states that this district has never defaulted and that there is no litigation pending or threatened affecting the validity of these bonds. Total bonded debt (incl. this issue) \$27,000. Floating debt none. Property valuation 1917 for taxes \$7,343,990. Actual value (est.) \$12,000,000.

PARK COUNTY (P. O. Livingston), Mont.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that petitions are being circulated by the Park County Chamber of Commerce, asking for a special election to be held in the near future, to vote on the question of issuing \$150,000 highway bonds.

FARMER COUNTY (P. O. Farwell), Tex.—WARRANT SALE.—J. L. Arlitt recently purchased \$25,000 road and bridge and \$25,000 funding 6% 1-7-yr. warrants.

PELHAM (TOWN) UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Pelham Manor), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Mar. 26 (postponed from March 18) of the two issues of 5% bonds, aggregating \$165,000 (V. 106, p. 1055). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 8 p. m. on that day by T. J. James, President. The bonds answer the following description: \$50,000 bonds due \$2,000 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1923 to 1947 incl., \$15,000 bonds due \$3,000 Mar. 1 1923 and \$4,000 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1924 to 1951 incl.

Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 1 1918. Int. semi-ann., payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co. of New York in New York exchange. Cert. check (or cash or bank draft) for 5% of the amount required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

PITTSFORD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6 (P. O. Pittsford), Monroe County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 4 p. m. Mar. 18 by the Board of Education, Albert Forman, Clerk, for \$8,000 registered bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) payable at some Rochester, N. Y., banking house in New York exchange. Due \$500 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1922 to 1937 incl. Cert. check for \$200, payable to the above Clerk, required. Bonded debt, excluding this issue, Mar. 7 1918, \$79,000. Assess. val., \$1,250,000.

PORTAGE, Columbia County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—On Dec. 1 last the White Construction Co. was awarded at par \$12,000 6% street impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1917. Due \$3,000 yearly on Feb. 1 for four years.

PORT ANGELES, Clallam County, Wash.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$14,315.84 7% 12-year Local Improvement District No. 50 bonds has been awarded to contractors. Int. ann.

PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On March 11 H. A. Kahler & Co. of N. Y. were awarded the \$14,000 5% 1-7-yr. serial refunding bonds dated April 1 1918—V. 106, p. 951—for \$14,049 14 (100.551) and int. Other bidders were: Arthur R. Wilcox—100.25 (G. B. Gibbons & Co., N. Y. 100.173

PORTLAND, Me.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—A temporary loan of \$300,000, in anticipation of taxes, dated Mar. 20 and payable Oct. 2 next, was awarded on Mar. 15 to Bernhard, Scholle & Co. of New York at 5% discount, it is stated.

PULASKI COUNTY (P. O. Winamac), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Cecil Bahtenkercher, County Treasurer, until 3 p. m. March 29 for \$3,300 4½% highway-impt. bonds. Denom. \$165. Date Jan. 9 1918. Int. M. & N. Due \$165 each six months from May 15 1919 to Nov. 15 1928.

RANDALL COUNTY (P. O. Canyon), Tex.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$50,000 5½% 10-40-year (opt.) road and bridge bonds awarded on Feb. 11 to James N. Wright & Co. of Denver at par (V. 106, p. 951) are in denom. of \$1,000 and dated Dec. 13 1917. Int. J. & D.

RENNELLS COUNTY (P. O. Mohall), No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—The Wells & Dickey Co. of Minneapolis has been awarded the \$225,000 seed and feed bonds recently authorized.—V. 106, p. 843.

RICHVALE DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Richvale), Butte County, Calif.—BONDS NOT YET SOLD.—No sale has yet been made of the \$40,000 (unsold portion of an issue of \$50,000) bonds offered on Jan. 20—V. 106, p. 628.

RIVERSIDE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Washington County, Miss.—BONDS VOTED.—An additional \$10,000 school bldg. bonds was authorized at a meeting of the Board of County Supervisors on Mar. 5, it is stated.

ROANOKE, Roanoke County, Va.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Mar. 26 by P. H. Tucker, City Clerk, for \$35,000 4½% 30-year coupon fire-impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1917. Int. semi-ann. (J. & J.), payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Cert. check for 1% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Official advertisement states that the successful bidder must pay for the bonds within thirty days after notice of the acceptance of the same unless some other date or dates of payment be mutually agreed upon. The bonds will be ready for delivery Apr. 1 1918. The legality of the issue will be passed upon by John C. Thomson of N. Y. and a copy of his opinion will be furnished to the successful bidder. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. of N. Y., which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the city officials signing the bonds and the seal impressed thereon. The city, the official circular states, has never defaulted in the payment of obligations. Bonded debt (excluding this issue) \$2,300,000. Floating debt, none. Sinking fund, \$235,783 49. Assess. val. 1917, \$36,565,681. Actual val. (est.), \$65,000,000. Total tax rate (per \$1,000), \$17.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—On March 14 \$100,000 conduit-construction notes to run for four months from March 18 were awarded to White, Weld & Co. of N. Y. at 4.90% int., plus \$7 premium. Other bidders, all of New York City, were:

Redmond & Co.	4 88	A. B. Leach & Co.	5 00	Pre m.
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	4 93	S. N. Bond & Co.	5 00	2 30
Bernhard, Scholle & Co.	4 93			

ROCKPORT, Atchison County, Mo.—BOND SALE.—The \$5,000 6% well-finishing bonds authorized by the voters on Feb. 15 (V. 106, p. 951) have been disposed of.

ROOT TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Adams County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by P. T. Schleferstein, Twp. Trustee (P. O. Decatur), until 2 p. m. March 27 for \$16,000 5½% 8-year school bonds.

ROTTERDAM (P. O. Schenectady), Schenectady County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 1 the Schenectady Trust Co. was awarded at par \$3,000 5½% highway bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1919 to 1924 incl. Int. ann. on Mar. 1.

RUSH COUNTY (P. O. Rushville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. March 15 by John O. Williams, County Treasurer, for \$38,800 4½% John G. Beale et al. highway-impt. bonds of Rushville Twp. Denom. \$970. Date Feb. 15 1918. Int. M. & N. Due \$970 each six months from May 15 1919 to Nov. 15 1938 inclusive. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

A like amount of bonds was offered without success on Feb. 25—V. 106, p. 951.

ST. LANDRY PARISH (P. O. Opelousas), La.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An ordinance has been passed authorizing the issuance of \$5,500 road bonds to be used for road improvements in the Second Police Jury ward.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY (P. O. Duluth), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the County Commissioners until Mar. 27 for \$500,000 5% court-house const. bonds. Due \$250,000 in May 1923 and May 1928. Prin. will be payable at the American Exchange Bank, New York.

ST. MARTIN PARISH (P. O. St. Martinville), La.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by L. M. Fournet, President of Police Jury, until 10 a. m. April 8 for \$300,000 bonds. Bids must be unconditional. Cert. check for \$12,500, payable to the above President, required. The successful bidder will be furnished a proper legal opinion as to the validity of the bonds at the expense of the parish.

ST. PARIS, Champagne County, Ohio.—BONDS VOTED.—It is stated that the issuance of \$5,500 bonds to pay off the light-plant indebtedness has been authorized.

SALEM, Marion County, Ore.—BONDS SOLD.—Reports state that Morris Bros., Inc., of Portland recently purchased \$31,599 74 6% Bancroft Impt. bonds. Date Feb. 15 1918. Due Feb. 15 1928.

SANDUSKY, Erie County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—Local papers state that Spitzer, Borick & Co. of Toledo were awarded on Mar. 1 \$10,000 5% subway construction bonds at par.

SAN JOSE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. San Jose), Santa Clara County, Calif.—BONDS NOT TO BE REFERRED AT PRESENT.—The Clerk of the Board of County Supervisors advises us that the \$7,000 5% bonds offered without success on Feb. 8 (V. 106, p. 843) will not be re-offered again for some time.

SHELBY COUNTY (P. O. Shelbyville), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$10,320 4 1/2% 1-10-year serial Wm. R. Gray et al. highway-impt. bonds of Marion Twp., dated Feb. 15 1918 and offered without success on Jan. 26 (V. 106, p. 628), were awarded on Feb. 26 to Harry Depray at par and a bonus of \$105.

SKAGIT COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Mt. Vernon), Wash.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made of \$2,000 school bonds offered on Mar. 2.

SOLON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Solon), Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Apr. 5, it is stated, by E. D. Rhoads, Twp. Clerk, for \$42,000 5 1/2% 13 1-3 yr. aver. school bonds. Cert. check for 10% required.

SPRINGFIELD, Clark County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Feb. 27 the City Sinking Fund Trustees purchased, it is stated, \$15,429 5% Impt. bonds.

SPRINGFORD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Springfield), Jackson County, Mich.—BONDS VOTED.—BONDS TO BE SOLD LOCALLY.—A proposition to issue \$35,000 6% new school house bonds carried at a recent election by a vote of 62 to 20. Date Apr. 1 1918. Due \$2,000 yearly for 5 years and \$2,500 yearly for 10 years. The bonds, we are advised, will probably be sold to local investors at par.

SUNNYVALE, San Diego County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 4 the \$2,500 5% 5-yr. fire house bonds, voted on Jan. 22—V. 106, p. 520—were awarded to the Bank of Sunnyvale at par and int. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 15 1918. Int. M. & S.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—BONDS AUTHORIZED BY FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.—It is stated in local papers that official approval of the \$522,000 municipal financing program for 1918, entailing the immediate issue of \$372,000 worth of bonds for school construction and of \$150,000 for intercepting sewer and creek improvement work, was obtained from the Government on Mar. 13 through the sub-committee for the Second Federal Reserve District of the Capital Issues Committee.

TAUNTON, Bristol County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the City Treasurer, it is stated, for the purchase at discount of a temporary loan of \$100,000, issued in anticipation of revenue, maturing Oct. 17.

TERREBONNE PARISH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3 (P. O. Houma), La.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. Apr. 2 by A. R. Viguieris, Pres. of School Board, for \$75,000 5% school-building and equip. bonds. Auth. election held July 2 1917. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1918. Prin. and ann. int. (June 1) payable at District Treasurer's office, or at Peoples Bank & Trust Co. of Houma, at option of holder. Due yearly on June 1 as follows: \$4,000 1918 to 1923, incl.; \$5,000 1924 to 1927, incl.; \$6,000 1928 to 1931, incl.; and \$7,000 1932. Cert. check for \$1,000 required. Purchaser to pay accrued int. All investigations as to legality must be made before date of sale, and necessary data will be furnished for that purpose. Official circular states that there is no controversy or litigation pending or threatening the corporate existence or the boundaries of this school district, or the title of its present officials to their respective offices, or the validity of these or any other outstanding bonds. This district, proper, has no outstanding debts. It includes, however, the City of Houma with an outstanding bonded debt of \$18,000, and it forms a part of road districts with outstanding bonded debts of \$142,000. The property valuation of the district is \$2,988,160.

THREE RIVERS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Three Rivers), St. Joseph Co., Mich.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that an election will be held to vote on a proposition to issue \$50,000 school bldg. bonds.

TIPPECANOE COUNTY (P. O. Lafayette), Ind.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received for the \$6,400 4 1/2% 10-yr. highway impt. bonds offered on Mar. 8—V. 106, p. 951.

TITONKA CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Titonka), Kossuth County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held to-day (Mar. 15) at 1 p. m. to vote on a proposition to issue \$8,000 school-building bonds. Wm. Bayken is Sec. of Board of School Directors.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—BOND SALES DURING 1917.—During the calendar year ending Dec. 31 1917 the City of Toledo issued \$276,000 general bonds and \$506,097 35 assets. Impt. bonds, all of which were taken by the Sinking Fund at par and interest. A full description of the general bonds sold is given below:

Table with columns: Amt., Purpose, Int. %, Date, Maturity, Date of Sale. Rows include fire-police alarm, Mosquito elimination, Street repair, Library, Park, Workhouse farm.

* The report of this sale was given by us on another date. The city also issued last year \$300,000 5% street (city's portion) bonds which were purchased by the State Industrial Commission at par.

TULSA, Tulsa County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 9 a. m. Mar. 29 by Frank Newkirk, City Auditor, for the following ten issues of 5% coupon bonds, aggregating \$1,042,500:

Table with columns: Amt., Purpose, Int. %, Date, Maturity, Date of Sale. Rows include water-pumping station, Storage-house bonds, convention-hall repair, fire-station bonds, fire-alarm system bonds, city-hall completion, sewerage bonds, water-pump and water mains bonds.

Table with columns: Amt., Purpose, Int. %, Date, Maturity, Date of Sale. Rows include subway and viaduct bonds, heavy-traffic road bonds.

Date Feb. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at State fiscal agency in New York. Cert. check on some solvent bank, banking house or trust company for 5% of each issue for which bid is made, required. Bonds are ready for delivery and purchasers will be furnished complete transcript and opinion of Storey, Thornyble, Palmer & Dodge of Boston, and S. F. Freeling, Attorney-General of Oklahoma. Official circular says that there has never been any default or contests. The utility bonds are issued under Section 27, Article 10 of the Constitution and the non-utility bonds under Section 26, Article 10 of the Constitution. The bonds were also authorized by the voters at an election held July 11 last.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, FEB. 1 1918. Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Warrants outstanding, Balance to credit, Investments, Assessed Valuation, Real estate, Personal, Corporation, Rate Taxation.

UNION COUNTY (P. O. Marysville), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—W. H. Husted, County Auditor, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Mar. 18 for the following bonds:

\$8,500 6% park-ground impt. bonds. Due \$500 Oct. 1 1918 and \$500 on Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 1919; \$1,000 each 6 months from Apr. 1 1920 to Oct. 1 1922 and \$1,000 Apr. 1 1923. 7,000 5% Byhalla-Arbels Road bonds. Due \$500 Oct. 1 1918 and \$1,000 Apr. 1 and \$500 Oct. 1 from 1919 to 1923, incl. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000. Date Apr. 1 1918. Prin. & semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at office of County Treasurer. Cert. check for 5% of amount bid required. Transcript to be supplied purchaser of proceedings in reference to the issuance of said bonds. Successful bidder will be furnished with a certified transcript of all the proceedings of the Commissioner had in reference to these bonds and such other information as may be required by the provisions of the General Code.

VIGO COUNTY (P. O. Terre Haute), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by E. E. Messick, County Treasurer, until 10 a. m. Mar. 20 for \$7,300 4% highway-impt. bonds. Denom. \$365. Date Jan. 15 1917. Int. M. & N. Due \$365 each six months from May 15 1918 to Nov. 15 1927, inclusive.

VINTON RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Vinton), Gallia County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 9 the Vinton Banking Co. was awarded at par \$1,000 6% school bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Mar. 9 1918. Due Mar. 9 1919.

WAKEFIELD, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—A temporary loan of \$100,000, issued in anticipation of taxes, dated May 14 and payable \$25,000 Nov. 7, and \$75,000 Nov. 15, was awarded on Mar. 14 to the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston, at 5.33% discount. It is stated: Old Colony Trust Co. 5.33% discount R. L. Day & Co. 5.39% discount S. N. Bond & Co. 5.40% discount

WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Vicksburg), Miss.—BOND SALE.—On Feb. 5 the \$63,000 6% 20-yr. serial bridge and road bonds, dated Feb. 15 1918—V. 106, p. 415—were awarded to Seansongood & Mayer of Cincinnati for \$63,105, equal to 100.16.

WAUSAU SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Wausau), Knox County, Neb.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held, it is stated, to vote on the question of issuing \$80,000 school-building bonds.

WELLINGTON, Collingsworth County, Tex.—WARRANT SALE.—J. L. Arlett of Austin was recently awarded \$15,000 street impt. and \$5,000 water-work-impt. 6% warrants, maturing serially.

WEST ALLIS, Milwaukee County, Wis.—BONDS AWARDED.—The \$50,000 5% 1-20-year serial coupon street-impt. bonds dated Sept. 1 1917, bids for which were received on Feb. 9—V. 106, p. 844—were awarded. It is stated, to the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago for \$50,568, equal to 101.136.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (P. O. White Plains), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Robert A. Patterson, County Controller, will receive proposals, it is stated, until 12 m. Mar. 20 for \$41,195 5% 5 1-3-year aver. highway bonds. Certified check for 3% required.

WILLIAMS COUNTY (P. O. Williston), No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—The Minneapolis Trust Co. was recently awarded, it is stated, \$200,000 6% grain and seed bonds at par. Purchasers to pay for printing of bonds, advertising and other expenses incident to the sale.

WINCHESTER, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—A temporary loan of \$250,000 issued in anticipation of revenue has been awarded to R. L. Day & Co. at 5.33% for \$250,000, maturing Nov. 15 1918 and 5.48% for \$125,000 maturing Jan. 15 1919, it is stated.

WINCHESTER, Frederick County, Va.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that the Legislature recently authorized the issuance of \$50,000 refunding improvement bonds.

WINSLOW TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Camden County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. March 19 by Wm. J. Thompson, District Clerk, (P. O. Sicklerville) for the following 5% bonds:

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows include \$3,000 Series No. 1 bonds, 3,000 Series No. 2 bonds, 2,400 Series No. 3 bonds.

Cert. check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for required. The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

WOONSOCKET, Providence County, R. I.—BOND OFFERING.—A. J. Follet, City Treasurer, will receive proposals until 10 a. m. Mar. 19 for the \$500,000 5% gold coupon (with privilege of registration) funding bonds recently authorized—V. 106, p. 1058. Denom. \$1,000. Date Mar. 15 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the First National Bank of Boston. Due \$17,000 yearly on Mar. 15 from 1919 to 1938, incl., and \$16,000 yearly Mar. 15 from 1939 to 1943, incl. The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of an certified as to their genuineness by the First National Bank of Boston, and their legality will be approved by Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, whose opinion will be furnished the purchaser. Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser on or about Mar. 21 1918 at the above national bank. All legal papers incident to this issue will be filed with the above bank where they may be inspected at any time. The bonds have also been passed by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Bonded debt, Floating debt, Total debt, Less water bonds, Less sewer bonds, Less total sinking funds, Less water sinking fund, Less sewer sinking fund.

Net debt March 1 1918. Assessors' Valuation of the City 1917.

Table with columns: Description, Amount. Rows include Real estate, Personal, Assessors' valuation on property owned by the city, Population U. S. Census 1915, 40,075.

TEMPORARY LOAN.—A temporary loan of \$250,000 issued in anticipation of revenue, maturing July 10 1918, has been awarded to Arthur Perry & Co. of Boston, it is stated, at 5% discount.

WOODBRIDGE TOWNSHIP (P. O. Woodbridge), Middlesex County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on March 18 of the \$100,000 6% 2-yr. gold coupon (with privilege of registration) temporary loan bonds. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 8:30 p. m. on that day by Andrew Keyes, Clerk, Denon. \$1,000. Date April 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable in New York City. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Township of Woodbridge, required. Official advertisement states that the successful bidder or bidders will be furnished with the favorable opinion of Reed, McCook & Hoyt, attorneys of New York.

WORCESTER, Worcester County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The City Treasurer awarded on Mar. 14 \$200,000 city notes, issued in anticipation of taxes, to be dated not later than Mar. 15 and maturing Nov. 6 to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, of New York, at 5.16% discount, it is stated.

WORCESTER COUNTY (P. O. Worcester), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The temporary loan of \$150,000 issued in anticipation of taxes, dated Mar. 15 and maturing Oct. 10 1918 offered on Mar. 7—V. 106, p. 1056—was awarded to S. N. Bond & Co. at 5 1/4% discount plus \$3. It is stated.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY (P. O. Upper Sandusky), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Mar. 9 the \$25,120 5% coupon Sycamore Twp. road impt. bonds, dated Mar. 1 1918—V. 106, p. 952—were awarded to the Sycamore State Bank at par and int. Due \$1,256 each six months from Sept. 1 1918 to Mar. 1 1928, incl.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

BELLEVILLE, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Mar. 20 for \$50,000 6% 10-installment patriotic debentures. CUT ARM SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 136, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—An issue of \$1,500 debentures has been awarded to Chris. Thorsvaldson of Bradenburg.

ETOBICOKE TOWNSHIP, York County, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Geo. A. Stimson & Co. recently purchased \$36,000 6% coupon 20-installment debentures. Prin. and int. payable at Union Bank of Canada at Toronto. Debenture debt, \$109,805. Assessment, \$3,400,496.

GREEN CORN SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3917, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Recently this district sold \$1,500 debentures to Nay & James of Regina.

HANOVER, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Brent, Noxon & Co. of Toronto have been awarded, it is stated, \$40,000 6% 20-installment debentures.

HOLTON COUNTY (P. O. Milton), Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Reports state that A. E. Ames & Co. of Toronto were recently awarded \$114,000 6% 20-installment debentures at 97.87.

MOON LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3948, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—J. H. Horn of Moose Jaw has been awarded an issue of \$1,400 debentures.

NOVA SCOTIA (Government of).—LOAN PROPOSED.—A bill was introduced in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly on Mar. 4, it is stated, which would give the Government authority to borrow \$1,000,000. The loan, as set forth, is intended for the payment of any of the existing obligations of the Province, the payment of any debentures of the Province

when the same become due or payable, and payment for services chargeable to capital account that may be authorized by the Legislature. The reports also state that the maturing debentures this year amount to \$70,000, and the existing obligations, \$200,000. This would leave \$530,000 available for expenditure on capital account. Last year, it is stated, \$354,000 was expended on capital account. The maturing debentures, which are of various amounts, bear interest at 4 and 4 1/2%.

OSGOODE TOWNSHIP, Carleton County, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—An issue of \$3,500 5% 10-installment coupon debentures was recently awarded to Geo. A. Stimson & Co. of Toronto. Prin. and int. payable at Union Bank of Canada at Metcalfe. Debenture debt, \$18,630. Assessment \$2,217,825.

PARRY SOUND, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. to-day (Mar. 16) by J. D. Broughton, Town Clerk-Treasurer, for \$15,000 6% coupon 30-installment debentures. Int. ann. Debenture debt (excl. this issue), \$238,485. Further issues contemplated in 1918, about \$10,000 local improvements only. Population last roll, 6,121.

PETROLIA, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On Mar. 4 the \$26,742 52 6% debentures—V. 106, p. 953—were awarded to the Canada Bond Corporation, Ltd., at 94.50. Other bidders were: A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto, 93.55; W. A. MacKenzie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, 93.03; W. F. Morgan Dean Co., Hamilton, 93.50; C. H. Burgess & Co., Toronto, 92.86; G. A. Stimson & Co., Toronto, 93.50; Brent, Noxon & Co., Toronto, 92.40; Amelius Jarvis & Co., Toronto, 93.17; Macneil & Young, Toronto, 91.27; Mulholland, Bond & Graham, Toronto, 93.15; G. B. Perry & Co., Hamilton, 90.12.

REGINA, Sask.—DEBENTURES OFFERED BY BANKERS.—Wood, Gundy & Co. of Toronto, it is stated, are offering to investors \$1,012,000 6% gold debentures dated Mar. 1 1918 and maturing Mar. 1 1923.

RIVERHURST SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 3936, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—J. H. Kern of Moose Jaw has been awarded \$4,000 debentures.

SARNIA, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On Feb. 22 the four issues of 5 1/2 and 6% coupon debentures, aggregating \$24,031 83—V. 106, p. 734—were awarded to the Industrial Mortgage & Savings Co. of Sarnia for \$23,407 70 (97.40) and int. Other bidders were: G. A. Stimson & Co., Tor., \$23,197 76; C. N. Burgess & Co., Tor., \$22,957 00; W. A. MacKenzie & Co., To., 23,061 83; C. B. Perry & Co., Ham., 22,949 59; Brent, Noxon & Co., Tor., 23,037 00; Macneil & Young, Tor., 22,933 57; Canada Bond Corporation, 23,032 78; Mulholland, Bird & Graham, Toronto, 22,929 00; W. L. McKinnon & Co., T., 23,019 46; ham, Toronto, 22,929 00.

SCOTT RURAL MUNICIPALITY, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The Great West Life Assn. Co. has recently purchased \$6,000 debentures, it is stated.

SMITH FALLS, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On Mar. 4 the \$23,120 29 6% 20-installment local impt. debentures (V. 106, p. 953) were awarded, it is stated, to Mulholland, Bird & Graham.

STAMFORD TOWNSHIP, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Newspapers state that an issue of \$15,000 6% 30-installment debentures was sold locally.

YORK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Mar. 11, it is stated, for \$7,000 6% 25-installment school debenture.

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.

Table with columns for various financial items: Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1917, to the 31st December, 1917; Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1917; Total Premiums; Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1917, to 31st December, 1917; Interest on the investments of the Company received during the year; Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc.; Rent received less Taxes and Expenses; Losses paid during the year; Less: Salvages; Re-insurance; Re-insurance Premiums and Returns of Premiums; Expenses, including compensation of officers and clerks, taxes, stationery, advertisements, etc.

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: EDWARD L. BAYLIES, JOHN N. BEACH, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, JAMES BROWN, JOHN CLAFLIN, GEORGE C. CLARK, FREDERIC A. DALLETT, CLEVELAND H. DODGE, CORNELIUS ELBERT, RICHARD H. EWART, G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN, HERBERT C. GRIGGS, SAMUEL T. HUBBARD, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS, CHARLES D. LEVERICH, NICHOLAS F. PALMER, WALTER WOOD PARSONS, CHARLES A. PEARSON, WILLIAM R. PETERS, JAMES H. POST, CHARLES M. PRATT, DALLAS B. PRATT, ANTON A. RAVEN, JOHN J. RIKER, DOUGLAS ROBINSON, JUSTUS RUPERTI, WILLIAM JAY SCHEFFELIN, SAMUEL SLOAN, WILLIAM SLOANE, LOUIS STERN, WILLIAM A. STREET, GEORGE E. TURNURE, GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, JR., RICHARD H. WILLIAMS.

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES. ASSETS: United States and State of New York Bonds; Stock of the City of New York and Stocks of Trust Companies & Banks; Stocks and Bonds of Railroads; Other Securities; Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies; Real Estate cor. Wall Street, William Street and Exchange Place; Real Estate on Staten Island; Laws of 1857; Premium Notes; Bills Receivable; Note Receivable; Cash in hands of European Bankers; Cash in Bank and in Office; Statutory Deposit with the State of Queensland, Australia. LIABILITIES: Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment; Premiums on Unterminated Risks; Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid; Return Premiums Unpaid; Taxes Unpaid; Re-insurance Premiums on Terminated Risks; Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc.; Certificates of Profits Ordered Redeemed, Withheld for Unpaid Premiums; Income Tax Withheld at the Source; Certificates of Profits Outstanding; Balance.

NEW LOANS

\$210,000.00

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

BONDS

Sealed bids will be received by the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the office of the undersigned, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27TH, 1918, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M., for \$150,000 00 Main Sewer Bonds, \$25,000 00 Fire Department Bonds and \$35,000 00 Hospital Bonds, and said bonds will be dated April 1st, 1918, and to become due and payable at a time not less than one year, nor more than thirty years from the date thereof, as desired by the purchaser, all bearing interest at the rate of Four (4%) Per Cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and no bid or proposal will be entertained for a sum less than 95% of the par value of said bonds and accrued interest on same to date of delivery.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved. A certified check for Two (2%) Per Cent of the par value of the bonds bid for, made to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

Circular containing full particulars will be mailed upon application. By order of the Committee on Ways and Means at a meeting held March 4th, 1918.

DAN O. BROWN, City Comptroller.

Winslow Township, Camden Co., N. J. District School Bonds

Sealed proposals will be received for Winslow Township, Camden County, District School Bonds. Five per cent per annum. Series No. 1.—Six Five-hundred-dollar Bonds, two payable in each of the following terms: 4 years, 15 years and 16 years. Series No. 2.—Six Five-hundred-dollar Bonds, one payable in each of the following terms: 2 years, 3 years, 4 years, 5 years, 6 years, and 7 years. Series No. 3.—Four Five-hundred-dollar Bonds, and one Four-hundred-dollar Bond, payable as follows: one of the Five-hundred-dollar Bonds in each of the following terms: 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, and 4 years, and the Four-hundred-dollar Bond in 5 years.

Bids will be received, immediately opened, and publicly read by the Board of Education of the Township of Winslow, at the Blue Anchor Hall on MARCH 19, 1918, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M. Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent of the amount of bonds bid for. The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

WILLIAM J. THOMPSON, District Clerk, Sicklerville, N. J. March 5, 1918.