

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

INCLUDING

Bank & Quotation Section
Railway Earnings Section

Railway & Industrial Section
Bankers' Convention Section

Electric Railway Section
State and City Section

VOL. 106

SATURDAY, JUNE 15 1918

NO. 2764

The Chronicle.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Terms of Subscription—Payable in Advance

For One Year	\$10 00
For Six Months	6 00
European Subscription (including postage)	13 00
European Subscription six months (including postage)	7 50
Annual Subscription in London (including postage)	\$2 14 s.
Six Months Subscription in London (including postage)	\$1 11 s.
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Transient matter per inch space (14 agate lines)	\$4 20
Two Months (8 times)	22 00
Three Months (13 times)	29 00
Six Months (26 times)	50 00
Twelve Months (52 times)	87 00

CHICAGO OFFICE—39 South La Salle Street, Telephone Majestic 7396.

LONDON OFFICE—Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers' Gardens, E. C.

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

Published every Saturday morning by WILLIAM B. DANA COMPANY.
Jacob Seibert Jr., President and Treasurer; Arnold G. Dana, Vice-President and Secretary. Address of both, Office of the Company.

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 \$6,257,067,091, against \$6,259,791,537 last week and \$6,510,461,374 the corresponding week last year.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week ending June 15.	1917.	1915.	Per Cent.
New York	\$2,705,146,350	\$3,068,054,243	-9.9
Chicago	408,635,965	427,325,720	-4.4
Philadelphia	313,435,143	293,228,545	+6.9
Boston	287,399,948	206,393,207	+39.3
Kansas City	137,410,130	113,202,434	+21.4
St. Louis	139,051,205	115,985,039	+19.9
San Francisco	86,541,923	80,124,464	+8.0
Pittsburgh	93,776,750	69,508,165	+35.3
Detroit	55,000,000	48,607,899	+13.4
Baltimore	64,289,570	38,457,785	+67.2
New Orleans	44,867,520	27,805,955	+61.4
Eleven cities, 5 days	\$4,395,544,400	\$4,495,234,116	-2.2
Other cities, 5 days	755,942,618	694,476,319	+9.2
Total all cities, 5 days	\$5,151,487,018	\$5,189,710,435	-0.7
All cities, 1 day	1,100,479,983	1,322,750,939	-16.8
Total all cities for week	\$6,251,967,091	\$6,510,461,374	-4.0

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 as soon 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 June 8 show:

Clearings at—	Week ending June 8.				
	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
New York	3,525,539,329	3,464,336,922	+1.8	2,979,367,287	1,724,706,416
Philadelphia	393,634,518	332,818,145	+18.3	237,203,393	154,224,921
Pittsburgh	108,054,492	75,032,708	+44.0	59,047,917	47,533,394
Baltimore	67,000,000	43,312,829	+54.2	41,992,639	29,237,159
Buffalo	21,733,679	20,250,946	+7.3	15,609,732	10,492,136
Washington	14,912,023	12,461,813	+19.7	11,426,012	8,562,972
Albany	4,900,000	5,232,470	-6.3	4,741,395	5,346,765
Rochester	11,359,359	8,635,283	+31.7	7,701,622	5,020,819
Syracuse	4,000,000	3,883,329	+3.0	3,405,759	3,554,570
Reading	4,100,000	3,925,250	+4.5	2,848,838	2,899,378
Trenton	3,000,000	2,757,641	+8.8	2,350,471	1,951,992
Wheeling	2,690,636	2,416,104	+11.3	2,226,070	2,014,332
Wilkes-Barre	4,243,760	3,643,628	+16.5	3,012,034	1,933,677
Wilmington	2,307,631	2,206,396	+8.6	1,917,400	1,623,178
York	3,309,734	2,920,399	+15.4	3,249,519	1,947,995
Erie	1,265,611	1,220,815	+3.7	997,332	956,670
Chester	2,672,280	1,694,703	+57.2	1,298,197	1,016,729
Greensburg	1,550,000	1,488,845	+4.1	1,154,555	705,872
Binghamton	891,700	950,000	-6.7	900,000	733,932
Altoona	810,385	1,125,400	-29.8	594,400	636,200
Lancaster	3,082,901	810,044	+3.0	594,240	546,571
Montclair	575,405	2,416,403	-27.6	2,317,681	1,752,326
Total Middle	4,182,730,873	3,994,105,570	+4.7	3,385,678,105	2,098,196,339
Boston	291,441,064	230,040,466	+26.7	200,557,911	149,628,912
Providence	10,885,500	9,998,000	+9.0	9,238,400	7,715,000
Hartford	8,807,984	8,332,260	+5.7	9,210,040	6,636,467
New Haven	5,705,233	4,901,857	+16.4	4,371,629	3,939,062
Springfield	4,308,136	4,125,303	+4.4	3,930,562	3,398,745
Worcester	2,709,139	3,133,750	-20.3	3,486,598	2,544,665
Portland	2,319,347	2,936,108	-20.8	2,857,410	2,281,784
Fall River	2,040,956	1,900,098	+7.4	1,698,339	1,202,593
New Bedford	1,594,023	1,663,725	-6.0	1,457,519	1,109,483
Lowell	1,200,000	1,103,934	+8.7	1,002,309	904,740
Holyoke	724,144	805,096	-10.1	851,292	854,052
Bangor	817,860	679,841	+20.3	738,503	414,991
Total New Eng	33,492,505	268,780,466	+24.3	239,379,428	179,620,394

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

Clearings at—

Week ending June 8.

	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
Chicago	458,391,139	475,851,105	-3.7	353,388,787	285,477,690
Cincinnati	53,062,865	36,496,756	+45.4	35,055,000	24,196,500
Cleveland	74,348,642	63,167,097	+17.7	40,068,994	26,802,595
Detroit	50,411,263	48,478,400	+22.6	41,362,821	29,813,475
Milwaukee	26,344,672	25,579,174	+3.0	18,388,319	15,728,998
Indianapolis	15,077,000	13,612,824	+10.8	11,213,351	8,156,708
Columbus	10,615,800	9,110,500	+16.5	9,887,400	6,647,900
Toledo	9,873,156	9,689,775	+1.9	9,560,727	5,787,953
Peoria	4,000,000	5,200,000	-23.1	3,000,000	3,142,418
Grand Rapids	5,729,341	4,329,736	+16.2	4,094,922	3,368,334
Dayton	4,075,985	3,711,704	+9.8	4,410,248	2,153,481
Evansville	3,910,742	2,784,791	+40.4	1,504,187	1,234,801
Youngstown	3,720,000	3,418,988	+9.7	2,650,187	1,536,145
Springfield, Ill.	2,278,295	2,184,096	+4.3	1,661,072	1,143,274
Fort Wayne	1,539,559	1,546,832	-0.5	1,473,419	1,255,222
Canton	2,977,150	3,585,973	-17.0	2,471,400	1,650,000
Akron	5,316,000	5,825,000	-8.7	3,580,000	2,034,000
Lexington	1,086,139	500,992	+93.8	679,039	582,456
Rockford	1,492,832	1,028,575	+45.1	951,446	904,518
South Bend	1,276,203	1,161,687	+10.9	1,001,692	785,939
Springfield, Ohio	1,016,574	1,170,140	-14.6	958,491	648,198
Quincy	1,289,965	1,050,583	+22.7	879,625	647,968
Bloomington	1,150,735	1,314,023	-12.5	754,792	494,378
Decatur	1,073,075	1,003,873	+7.3	595,294	476,172
Mansfield	1,046,695	1,003,981	+4.3	700,054	478,163
Danville	644,855	693,981	-7.1	700,054	478,163
Jacksonville, Ill.	617,471	419,315	+47.2	527,073	239,912
Lima	970,530	778,186	+24.8	675,804	450,000
Lansing	1,058,520	1,514,822	-30.1	1,544,372	634,844
Owensboro	684,108	522,174	+30.4	208,917	312,388
Ann Arbor	430,334	547,634	-21.4	366,036	263,266
Adrian	65,999	110,960	-40.5	78,225	67,134
Total Mid West	754,605,544	727,926,975	+3.7	553,857,594	427,328,900
San Francisco	100,659,182	76,808,074	+31.1	59,217,835	47,180,372
Los Angeles	29,090,000	26,727,000	+13.1	23,193,507	20,434,560
Seattle	35,396,230	20,383,291	+73.7	15,194,946	11,798,926
Portland	22,220,880	14,000,000	+58.7	10,245,027	8,705,144
Salt Lake City	11,815,059	10,479,728	+12.7	8,570,710	6,473,503
Spokane	8,099,061	5,300,000	+50.8	4,758,230	3,633,654
Tacoma	4,340,183	3,164,247	+37.6	2,375,840	1,957,273
Oakland	6,144,795	4,461,908	+37.7	4,385,413	3,475,176
San Diego	2,614,933	1,897,709	+7.6	2,528,829	1,930,182
Sacramento	3,843,768	2,674,355	+47.4	2,358,856	1,848,787
Pasadena	985,165	1,020,577	-3.1	1,006,817	863,427
Stockton	1,842,007	1,620,527	+13.7	1,182,931	842,737
Fresno	1,854,135	1,441,065	+28.7	1,155,574	913,630
San Jose	1,068,628	760,000	+41.1	680,000	597,337
North Yakima	786,370	647,540	+18.4	512,339	412,612
Reno	703,685	724,000	-65.8	300,000	278,716
Long Beach	984,944	729,638	+35.0	627,679	468,292
Total Pacific	231,949,485	171,519,639	+35.2	138,190,093	111,421,554
Kansas City	164,512,916	126,521,070	+30.0	83,292,910	71,793,224
Minneapolis	27,000,000	26,727,000	+13.1	22,330,553	19,794,810
Omaha	46,925,364	33,145,079	+41.6	23,055,918	18,785,117
St. Paul	14,063,282	14,429,294	-2.6	14,091,553	11,234,058
Denver	23,005,594	16,309,370	+41.1	13,828,204	10,329,555
St. Joseph	15,769,976	16,635,221	-7.8	10,833,635	7,076,532
Des Moines	11,029,976	8,236,065	+34.0	16,507,158	5,191,381
Doux City	7,217,321	6,555,409	+10.1	4,838,765	3,605,314
Souix City	4,905,367	7,450,737	-34.2	4,320,657	3,400,071
Wichita	7,741,546	6,146,468	+25.9	4,405,427	3,849,951
Lincoln	4,086,902	3,771,633	+24.3	3,155,268	2,899,943
Topeka	3,248,387	2,606,799	+24.6	1,903,904	1,702,487
Davenport	2,681,850	2,369,107	+13.2	2,060,676	1,537,134
Cedar Rapids	2,022,858	2,262,040	-10.6	1,796,714	1,724,277
Colorado Springs	740,984	608,442	+5.9	619,004	556,234
Fargo	1,850,083	1,684,082	+10.4	1,746,395	1,404,314
Pueblo	702,114	611,412	+14.7	611,412	418,326
Fremont	642,090	640,933	+1.7	611,412	533,331
Waterloo	1,800,000	2,390,000	-7.9	1,413,046	1,699,315
Helena	1,501,961	1,955,394	+32.2	888,981	592,971
Aberdeen	1,218,875	921,542	+31.1	327,811	210,163
Hastings	433,330	516,755	-21.7	700,191	508,629
Billings	1,088,				

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The proposal to guarantee bank deposits is not now entirely new, but is fully as indefensible as ever. As pending in the Senate, all deposits in national banks, whether large or small, are to be guaranteed up to \$5,000; the fund for this purpose is to be obtained by a tax of not over one-tenth of one per cent on the deposits of each bank up to the limit of the guaranteed amount. On behalf of this, one plea is offered: that by promoting a feeling of security in the mind of the owner of deposits of moderate size the general business structure will receive strength, and also there will be a tendency to the more free circulation of money by attracting small hoards out of the private hiding places where they are both unsafe and unproductive.

Very little force can be attached to the last plea. The tendency towards availing of the conveniences of the bank deposit and the bank check has been continuous these many years. Even here in New York, while of course there are banking institutions which will not accept accounts averaging only a few thousands or a few hundreds, there is no hindrance in that fact, since other institutions are more open to the modest depositor and some even advertise for him, declaring faith that the small account may naturally grow into a larger one. The country over, there was never so little difficulty in the way of any person of character who desires to open a check account. Outside of that, there are the savings banks; outside of those there is the postal savings bank; outside of or in addition to those are the "baby" bonds (appropriately so called because of their possibilities of growth), and the War Savings Stamps. Surely the inducements to thrift and saving were never so great and the opportunities and the appeals therefor are so near to people everywhere that any ignorant distrust of banks which may still operate to induce hoarding in nooks and corners cannot be sensibly lessened by offering a guarantee for bank deposits.

If the idea of guaranteeing by a tax upon all engaged in the particular line is sound, where should it stop? A proposal to hold the resources of savings banks everywhere liable for the deposits of all, or to similarly hold the assets of all life insurance companies liable for the policy obligations of all, or to hold the resources of all transportation corporations liable for the securities of all and any, would arouse instant protest. To make all property responsible for all debts would be chimerical; but to hold all banks responsible for \$5,000 worth of the deposits of all looks in the same direction, differing only in degree. The proposition is to encourage incompetence and recklessness by making competency and care responsible for their results. The proviso that deposits bearing interest at over 4% per annum shall not be covered is no improvement, for it tends to invite offering interest up to that rate.

In union is strength, assuredly; but a union which makes no discrimination between worthy and unworthy invites trouble rather than safeguards against it. The associated banks in this city have stood together by issuing clearing-house certificates in times of stress, and will always do so when the need is clear; they will stand as one when any of their number is under special pressure, doing so for the common safety; but this is only on condition that the troubled institution is sound. And now the

Clearing House Association has protested unanimously against this proposition, declaring it "in violation of common justice and common fairness." It would mulct stockholders in order to compensate for mismanagement in other institutions perhaps thousands of miles distant "and over which no mutual control or relationship exists." The inducement to individual care and the sense of responsibility would be impaired if people are to be relieved by any form of legislation from the effects of negligence. The Association justly denounces this bill as wrong in principle; "it would impose an unjust burden upon conservative bank management and would exercise a deleterious influence upon every community." The Chamber of Commerce has followed by adopting a committee report which indorses the protest of the banks.

There are some worse because more far-reaching propositions than this, but there is none more utterly indefensible. And the fact that it is being offered in war times makes it all the more necessary that we should be on our guard against it. It should be smothered.

The American Federation of Labor has been holding its annual convention, this time in St. Paul, and another organization somewhat similar, the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, met there at the same time. To the latter the President sent a message that "the war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France, and ill-considered or unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it." Of course, this is perfectly true, following from the fact that the war is waged in both countries and that failure to back up at home the man at the front would necessarily betray him and the cause into the hands of the enemy. Even better and more pat were some sentences from the report of the Federation's Executive Council, thus:

"Workers in war production are practically a part of the fighting force. No action should be taken in the shops or on the field not in harmony with the purposes of the war. No strike should be inaugurated which cannot be justified to the man risking his life on the firing line in France."

As a piece of lip-service, this is excellent, but the fact is that strikes have been more in number of late than in the previous year, and notwithstanding the President's declaration to Mr. Gompers that "in these days of trial and self-sacrifice the American workingman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly" he is the one from whom come the loudest and the most frequent complaints. The individual exceptions must be admitted here, as ever; but in general this is a correct statement; the class who have gained most by the industrial effects of the war grumble most.

"For the cause of freedom and justice we will give everything, but for private profit nothing." This is sent by one press report as the keynote of Mr. Gompers's opening address, and may therefore be taken as his own grandiloquent expression. The same report goes on to say that his address was chiefly, as it was expected to be, a statement of the determination of the Federation's members to stand loyally by the Government and see the war through, "but a chance remark or two indicated the new vision of the future which has come to the labor forces as a result of the war mobilization of indus-

try." He enlarged on "the importance of labor's co-operation in the winning of the war;" correctly, of course, for the war cannot be won, nor can anything else of value be achieved, without the co-operation of labor. He even intimated "that President Wilson had delayed the declaration of war until he had labor lined up in support of it;" doubtless, for he delayed until the country had reached a sufficient understanding of the subject, and that understanding has been enlarged and deepened by events since, in which the events of last week bear an important part. "Labor knows it has been indispensable in time of war, and it proposes to be equally indispensable in time of peace," adds this press report as expressive of the mood of the convention. Correctly put, and leaving only the question of interpretation; labor has been, now is, and always will be, indispensable.

Its attitude and the angle at which it intends to view its own services are the question. To quote once more from this report, "organized labor considers itself an organic part of the Government of the United States; it feels free to summon the Government to take its part in industrial disputes; it feels it has the ear of the White House, and it will confidently threaten the recalcitrant employer with Government ownership if he does not behave." And in the report of the Executive Council, continues this press story of the occasion, is "something new in Federation history: that organized labor shall now and permanently, in war and in peace, be made a co-partner with the employer in the administration of his industry." And "since labor is not a commodity," says this committee report, "workers have the right to participate in control of industry; in all large permanent shops a regular arrangement should be provided whereby a committee of the workers would regularly meet with the shop management to confer over matters of production."

Very well, this sounds smooth, yet a note of defiance is run along through it. The language is minatory rather than conciliatory. These leaders who have found autoeratic control of other men's actions so comfortable to their own physical existence and so flattering to their own self-importance are dull at reading the signs of the times and they cling to their dream, since waking is so unpleasant to themselves. The one thing already made certain about this war is that it has penetrated so deeply down and has spread so completely over the civilized globe that the upheaval will work very great and very lasting changes. Those changes are not yet within any man's vision, yet one of them which is already clear is that the relationship between what we have been somewhat loosely calling "capital" and "labor" is going to be changed—to be changed for the better, and changed so as to trend away from the old state of industrial warring. These men who have terrorized time-serving politicians until they bow to themselves as constituting the tribunal of last resort and the Third House that controls all Government are blinded by their own conceit. Workers have the right to participate, they say, and truly; workers have that right, and are going to use it without contest. The workers should regularly confer over matters of production, &c. So they should, and so they will. Not to follow the thought further to-day, if these men have read of the recent step of the Standard Oil they have misread. Agreement and co-operative production

are to replace the strike and the long wrangle. The Federationists do not see the vision of the future aright.

Gold production in the Transvaal in May, while at a slightly heavier per diem rate than in April, and in excess of all earlier months of 1918, showed a decline from the corresponding period of 1917. This latter, however, is not an unexpected outcome as, although the effects of the floods in the early part of the year have been overcome, the general situation is far from normal. In fact, it has been adversely affected by the sending of a considerable body of Kaffirs to Europe in 1917 to assist labor battalions in connection with war operations. These, it is true, have been in large part replaced by other natives, but the latter have had to be trained and are only gradually becoming really efficient. Another factor that has served to keep down the volume of gold mined has been the withdrawal of white employees for the more or less congenial task of clearing out the German element in Africa. At the close of the war the whites who survive are expected to return and restore the work of supervision to a normal basis. Briefly, the average daily production of the Transvaal mines for May was 23,913 fine ounces, giving a total yield of 741,317 fine ounces for the month, this comparing with 25,141 fine ounces and 779,385 fine ounces in 1917, and 25,086 fine ounces and 777,681 fine ounces in 1916. For the five months of 1918 the output reaches an aggregate noticeably below last year, 3,528,638 fine ounces, contrasting with 3,813,212 fine ounces, and there is a decline of 341,465 fine ounces from the same period of 1916.

The commercial failures statement for May 1918 is strictly in line with the returns for many preceding months in showing a marked contraction in the number of insolvencies, thus indicating a gratifyingly sound mercantile and industrial situation in the country as a whole. This latest statement is especially satisfactory in that respect in that it shows not only the smallest number of failures in May in over a decade, but, further, that in no month since September 1911 have the defaults been fewer. The aggregate of liabilities, as it happens, although somewhat under the April total, is in excess of the month a year ago, but this is due entirely to a few large disasters among brokers, agents, &c., the indebtedness in both the manufacturing and trading divisions being less. Moreover, what is true of the month is equally so of the period since the first of January, number being decidedly less than a year ago and the slight excess in the aggregate of debts being ascribable to stress in the miscellaneous, or brokers, &c., division.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co.'s compilations, from which our deductions are made, indicate that the number of business reverses in May 1918 was only 880, covering liabilities of \$13,134,672, against 1,296 and \$11,771,891 in the previous year, 1,482 and \$19,466,436 in 1916 and 1,707 and \$21,053,212 in 1915. The high aggregate of debts for May is the \$23,771,151 in 1900. Manufacturing casualties were much fewer in number this May than in either 1917 or 1916 and the liabilities were less, reaching \$4,340,250 (the smallest total since 1910), and comparing with \$4,939,547 last year, a little over 5 millions in 1916 and 6¾ millions in 1915. In most lines the exhibit is very satisfactory, and particularly

so in the lumber, &c., industry, in which the liabilities are of almost nominal proportions in comparison with recent preceding years. Failures among traders also were very much less numerous than in 1917 and the volume of indebtedness at \$3,853,095 is the lowest for May in seventeen years and contrasts with \$6,057,723 last year and \$10,134,979 in 1916. The showing for May in the agents, brokers, &c., group is, on the other hand, an unfavorable one, as not only is there to be noted an increase in the number of insolvents, but the volume of debts at \$4,941,327 is above the total for any year since 1914 and compares with only \$774,621 last year.

For the five months ended May 31 1918 the number of defaults at 5,025 contrasts with 6,302 and 8,208, respectively, one and two years ago, and no less than 10,986 in 1915. Indebtedness at \$77,116,821, while slightly larger than in 1917, when the total was \$76,666,203, exhibits a striking decrease from the \$99,341,819 of 1916 or the \$170,267,417 of 1915. The manufacturing division stands for \$30,396,236 of the period's liabilities, against \$31,015,719 in 1917 and 35½ millions in 1916; the comparison in trading lines is between \$20,057,860 and 32⅛ millions and 48¼ millions, and the aggregate reported for agents, brokers, &c., is \$18,662,725, against 13½ millions and 15⅝ millions.

The Canadian failures statement for May reflects stress among manufacturers during the month, for, while the number of insolvencies in all the various divisions was noticeably less for the period than in 1917, standing at only 77 against 91, the aggregate of liabilities reached \$2,292,315 against \$1,022,341, this being due entirely to the fact that the volume of debts in the group referred to was nearly four times that of a year ago. For the five months, too, the showing is somewhat similar. In other words, disasters for the period numbered only 449 against 533 in 1917, but indebtedness of \$8,235,899 compares with \$7,745,567. Manufacturing lines account for \$5,316,524 of the total against only \$2,634,240. On the other hand, trading debts show a reduction of nearly a million, \$2,699,939 contrasting with \$3,670,981, and there is an even greater decrease in the other commercial liabilities, comparison being between \$219,536 and \$1,440,346.

Following the raids of the submarines on the Atlantic Coast comes the news via Amsterdam that the German Admiralty intends to declare the Eastern Coast of the United States from Mexico to Canadian waters a danger zone and will warn neutral shipping to keep away. Washington is disposed to believe that formal announcement to that effect will soon be made and officials there, to quote an Associated Press dispatch, regard the report as a bit of grim humor. Raiding submarines, they urge, have already served warning of the danger in more forceful terms than Berlin could formulate in a diplomatic communication. A number of the 18 vessels which have been reported sunk since the raid started were neutrals, carrying no war supplies. It is recognized, however, that the forthcoming "warning" may prove to be a formal announcement of the zone in American waters where ruthless sinking of all ships is to be the order of the day. American officials are fully awake to the fact that enemy submarine patrols can be maintained on our coasts if the German authorities deem the results likely to be obtained would justify diverting a large

number of boats from operations off the French and British coasts. It has been figured out by naval authorities that by starting a new raider or flotilla of raiders every five days one link in an endless chain of U-boats would always be on duty in American waters. German Admiralty hopes to stimulate the idea at home that steps have been taken to stop the flow of American troops to France.

This becomes all the more likely because orders have been given to the German press to prepare their readers that American troops in large quantities have already reached France. General von Liebert, Military Critic of the Tagliche Rundschau of Berlin, in Thursday's issue of that paper comes out openly in speaking of "Germany's new enemy." He declares that "America has hitherto only threatened us by means of military statistics; but now she appears herself on the field of battle. She has come out of the stage of preparation for war and entered that of the actual fighting." General Liebert "cannot help expressing surprise that nothing has been heard of the sinking of American transports by U-boats," and hopes that Germany's latest undersea cruisers are after that prey. Virtually all the leading German papers inform their readers that the war "has entered the American stage, the last and greatest of all and that the German authorities know full well that this final part of the struggle is not far off." Several correspondents have reported that 500,000 Americans have crossed the water, but they proceed to calm the Fatherland's nerves with the assurance that, of course, half that number are employed in the lines of communication, while the other half are worth nothing. This attitude of the German press is not unlikely to increase if possible the zeal of the American boys to encourage the Germans to appraise them at their full value.

On Sunday last the Germans began a new drive after elaborate preparation. The offensive opened at 4:30 o'clock in the morning on a front of about 20 miles, extending from Montdidier to Noyan. The artillery preparation had begun at midnight. The experience in this offensive, which seemed to have been checked by Friday, is somewhat different from the other drives of the spring campaign. The Allied Commander, General Foch, instead of, by an elastic defense, permitting the enemy to continue until exhausted, instituted a series of violent counterattacks apparently (in the opinion of military experts) preparing the way for a counterblow of large proportions. While Paris is showing a spirit of caution in accepting the check to the advance as final, the significance of the fact is emphasized that at the close of the week the offensive has won much less than any of the preceding phases of the campaign and that in the only vital parts of the field Generals Foch and Petain have the situation well in hand. The military expert of "Le Pays" of Paris in Thursday's issue of that journal declares that "Our counter attacks yesterday indicate in my opinion that our counter offensive has now begun. We may now expect violent German attacks at other points and also a display of aggressive initiative by Foch now that the danger points on our front are well covered and he has also the advantage of being able to manoeuvre on interior lines with Paris in the centre of his field."

The terrain covered by the offensive may be described as extending from Montdidier to Noyan and

from south of the Oise River to the eastern fringe of the forest of Villers-Cotterets. Only one attempt was made by the enemy on Thursday to better his position near Montdidier. Here he launched a violent attack from Courcelles to the north of Mery, a front of about a mile and a half—but was badly cut up by the fire of the Allied guns and forced to retreat. East of Soissons the enemy penetrated to the Village of Laversine but was unable to advance on any of the other sectors, although at one time north of Courcy French trenches were entered under the force of the impact. A counter-attack resulted in these trenches being recaptured almost immediately. The net result of the operations on the Montdidier-Noyon line is that by the violence of his attacks east of the Oise and the forced retreat of the French from the region west of the stream the enemy has wiped out the Noyon salient and brought the battle front more into direct alignment with that beginning at the Aisne. The price paid for the rectification of this line by the enemy has been staggering and whether he is prepared again to offer huge sacrifices in bending back the other salient from the Aisne to Villers-Cotterets and bring the Picardy and Aisne battlefields into a more continuous front remains to be seen. Berlin officially admits the loss of some German guns but claims the capture of at least 150 Allied guns and more than 15,000 prisoners. The Germans again, still without success, have endeavored to force out the Americans from the positions captured northwest of Chateau Thierry. In Macedonia French troops have captured territory to a depth of nearly $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles over an eleven mile front. They have occupied 11 villages. Weekly reviews of what is transpiring on the battlefields of Europe are to be given to the American public hereafter by the War Department through the newspaper correspondents in Washington. Secretary Baker announced on Thursday that he believed it essential that the public have a better understanding of events at the front and had asked General March, Chief of Staff, to arranged for the review. Instead of issuing a statement prepared by general staff officials, General March will see the newspaper men officially Saturday and talk over with them the situation and the part the United States is playing in the great contest.

A declaration made by General Foch in an important article contributed by him to a British weekly, "The Field," has attracted attention as affording an indication of his plans behind the elastic defense which he has been carrying on. Reserves, he declared, are for offensive and final victory. "Modern warfare to arrive at its end to impose its will on the enemy," the General says, "recognizes only one means—destruction of the enemy's organized forces. War undertakes and prepares this destruction by battle which brings about the overthrow of the adversary, disorganizes his command, destroys his discipline and nullifies his units as far as their fighting power is concerned. Our first axiom must be that to completely achieve its object a battle must not be purely defensive. A purely defensive battle even well conducted, does not result in a victor and a vanquished. It is simply a game that must be begun over again. From this it is an obvious corollary that only an offensive whether started at the beginning of an action or whether it follows the defensive can give results and in consequence must always be adopted at the finish."

In a review of the military situation at the second reading of the army budget in the German Reichstag on Tuesday, the Prussian War Minister, General von Stein, made the spectacular declaration that "A great part of the French army has been beaten. The so-called Foch reserve army no longer exists. The success of the Crown Prince's carefully prepared attacks against the French and British on the Chemin-des-Dames front on May 27 inflicted one of the greatest defeats the Entente has suffered during the entire war." The speaker added that the number and strength of the American troops up to the present were far below what reports spread by the Entente had led Germany to expect. American troops had made their first appearance on the battlefield but only at the moment when the German advance had come to a halt on the Marne. "They, too, like the French reserves," he said, "were thrown into the battle in vain counterattacks and suffered the same fate." General Foch's counterattacks later in the week seemed to have afforded a prompt answer to the Prussian War Minister. Secretary Baker, referring to von Stein's statement, said on Thursday, "That is the opinion of General von Stein. The opinion of General Foch which is much more important has not been heard. The confidence of the American people in General Foch remains unshaken." Other Washington officials referred to the Prussian Minister's statement as merely designed to encourage the German populations. They point out that before the German attack was made the Supreme War Council at Versailles had worked out a program for limited pooling of a mobile force of some 800,000 men composed of 200,000 French, 200,000 British, 200,000 Americans, and 200,000 Italians, which was to have been employed mainly to support offensive operations on fronts selected by the Versailles Council. The organization of this army was never completed, however, the emergency created by the German offensive causing a wholly new pooling agreement under which General Foch became Supreme Commander. He now directs the employment of all active as well as reserve, armies. No army exists which could be called "a Foch reserve army," because as supreme commander that officer has under him all the forces facing the German onslaught. The German War Minister's statement, however, admittedly touches the very heart of the problem facing General Foch. The fact that, although under unceasing attack since March 21, the Allied and American forces have not struck back in anything approaching a major operation is regarded as conclusive proof that the Supreme Commander backed by the Supreme War Council is striving by every means in his power to stem the German rush and exhaust its offensive power without depleting his own forces. If he is successful, and there is now every confidence both here and abroad that the battle is half won, Washington officials believe he can turn the tables on the enemy ultimately and use his reserves to crush German ambition finally.

The British and French are paying back the Germans in their own coin for air raids in a systematic way. On Thursday, for instance, the British aerial squadrons bombarded the railway stations at Treves, Rhenish Prussia, and the station and factories at Dillingen, Bavaria. When attacking towns the British and French in some instances dropped printed

notices stating that the attacks are in retaliation for similar attacks on Entente cities. Germany, although attacking on the Western front, is starving, says the "Echo d'Paris." According to an article by Professor Hein, published in Cologne June 9, the food situation in Germany is such that the best informed declare that it is "somewhat desperate."

A permanent economic and military union between Germany and Austria-Hungary "with the gradual disappearance of customs duties on frontiers," were proposed by Friedrich von Payer, Imperial Vice-Chancellor of Germany, in a statement published in the "Neue Freie Presse" of Vienna and copied in the "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin. Included in this scheme is a Mittel-Europa under the domination of the Central Powers to include Russia, Poland, Bulgaria and Serbia. The Vice-Chancellor emphasizes the fact that with such a union once effected the peace of Europe would be in the hands of the Teutonic allies, the settlement of vexing problems arising from the war would be made easier, and the solution of internal questions also would be facilitated. "That is the road," he asserted, "by which we in Germany with Austria-Hungary, will eventually arrive, if not at immediate disarmament, nevertheless at a substantial lessening of our armament burden."

No change of importance is to be noted in the financial markets in London. The reports cabled daily from the British centre have either been cheerful or steady. Towards the close of the week a slowing down was perceptible, the market awaiting with keen interest the £500,000,000 credit (making a total since the war began of £7,342,000,000), which is to be voted in Parliament next Tuesday. British war issues as well as French loans were well supported. Port of Para bonds were the feature early in the week, due to an impending payment of interest. The opposition to the payment of stamp taxes on checks has not been successful, apparently, for it now is regarded as certain that a two-penny stamp for checks instead of a penny one will be adopted. The proposed luxury tax, it has been found, involves many difficulties which were not foreseen when the Chancellor proposed it in his budget speech. The tax will now be embodied in a separate bill when the details have been arranged. The London "Economist's" index number for the end of May, published last Saturday, and received by cable, shows no change from the month preceding, the various component numbers having advanced or declined sufficiently to offset each other. Cereals and meat during the month, for instance rose 3 points to 1247; other foods, including tea, sugar, etc., gained 33 points to 777½; textiles, advanced 1½ points to 177½; minerals declined 1 point to 849 and heavy goods, including rubber, timber, oils, etc., declined 38½ points to 1294.

Canadian Northern Railway 5% notes to the amount of £3,000,000, issued in 1913 and maturing in August next have been renewed until 1921 at 98½. The renewed notes, unlike the old ones, will carry a Canadian Government guarantee. The Indian Government is issuing a second war loan at 5½% of three-year and five-year terms, redeemable at par; a seven-year variety redeemable at 103, and a ten-year bond at 105. The lists will remain open until Sept. 15 and the proceeds will be paid to the Imperial Government as part of India's £100,000,000

contribution to the cost of the war. The London correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce" draws attention to an interesting phase of British company finance which has developed quite recently, namely the large number of British industrial companies which are cutting "melons" by capitalizing their reserves and issuing shares as a bonus. This is a feature, the correspondent says, which is becoming an almost daily occurrence. It is designed to make dividends look smaller by being paid on larger capital and thus escaping criticism and permitting a clearer insight into the amount of capital employed in a given business—a point which has been in dispute with the taxation authorities in innumerable instances. Rumors of an impending Cunard melon are being revived. A belief is gaining ground that the Treasury's objection to capital reconstruction has been withdrawn. At the same time negotiations for mergers of various steel, coal, electrical and other industrials are constantly going on with a view to meeting post bellum conditions. This latter movement, the correspondent adds, is becoming so widespread that it is likely to arouse antagonism if persisted in. The British Trade Corporation has formed a trade indemnity company for issuing policies insuring the payment of commercial debts and also other policies enabling exporters to increase their business, give longer credit and reduce their risks.

The British war bond sales last week showed some improvement, the banks reporting a total of £32,822,000, which compared with £16,396,000 for the preceding week and bringing the aggregate of sales to June 8 up to £758,263,000. The post offices for the week ending June 1 reported sales of £484,000, bringing the total up to that date to £29,700,000. The previous week's record was £316,000. Sales of war certificates last week totaled £2,658,000, making the aggregate indebtedness under this head £201,927,000. The improvement in sales of bonds is due in large measure to the reinvestment of June 1 war loan dividends. The increase over the previous week's figures is equal to one-third the total dividends, which is considered satisfactory. Further subscriptions are expected to come in because of the reduction of rates on special fixed bank deposits. This, too, may be expected to increase the demand for Treasury bills, although, as these now exceed the billion-pound mark, it would be more desirable if the money were transferred into longer-dated bonds.

British revenue returns for the week ended June 8 showed a slight reduction, offset, however, by a substantial decrease in expenditures, notwithstanding that the week's total included £20,688,000 in June dividends on the War Loan. Two-year war expenditure certificates are now maturing and are not renewable. An expansion in the Treasury balance completely made up for the loss of the previous week, though Treasury bills outstanding were again increased, this time nearly £4,000,000. The week's expenses were £64,770,000 (against £43,771,000 for the week ending June 1), while the total outflow, including repayments of Treasury bills and other items, was £147,325,000, comparing with £160,554,000 a week ago. Treasury bills repaid totaled £78,453,000, against £79,136,000 in the week preceding. Receipts from all sources were £152,534,000, in contrast with £155,445,000 last week. Of this total revenues contributed £9,170,000, as against £10,938,000 the previous week. New issues of

Treasury bills amounted to £92,220,000, which compares with £92,233,000 a week ago; war savings certificates were £2,300,000, against £500,000, and other debts incurred £14,423,000, against £15,794,000 the week before. Advances amounted to £30,000,000, against £21,000,000, while war bonds totaled £14,423,000 in comparison with £15,794,000 last week. Treasury bills outstanding now total £1,019,306,000. A week ago they amounted to £1,005,587,000. The Treasury balances aggregate £15,850,000, as against last week's total of £10,640,000.

On the Paris Bourse trading has continued quiet but prices have displayed no weakness. To quote one correspondent, Paris is fully prepared for what it does not expect to happen. The new committee of safety, incorporating previously existing organizations, has made every preparation against an approach of the enemy to a point from which the capital could be effectively bombarded. But this is only a precaution dictated by prudence. The Paris correspondent of the New York "Times" states that America must not get the idea that Paris expects a bombardment or a nearby attack "any more than Paris expects New York to be bombarded by airplanes because we read that New York is dimming her lights and taking other precautions." "We will not surrender a single stone or a single building of Paris," said a member of the Chamber of Deputies after a meeting of the various committees of safety with Premier Clemenceau, at which the Premier was assured that all parties, even the extreme left, would be with him in every activity regarding the welfare of Paris. An aerial postal service between London and Paris has been successfully inaugurated. The aviator, Lorgnat, is making a round trip in about five hours. The French Council of Revision has rejected the appeals of the men convicted of treason in connection with the famous Bonnet Rouge case. With the object of checkmating the operations of enemy spies the military governor of Paris has issued orders forbidding the sending abroad of newspapers and periodicals containing advertisements. If French journals wish to retain their former connections, it will be necessary for them to have special editions in which advertisements are blocked out. In taking this measure France is following Italy, which began to block out advertisements six months ago after the Austro-German offensive. It is suspected that certain advertisements in French or Italian papers might be used for espionage purposes.

There has been no change in official discount rates at leading European centres from 5% in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Copenhagen; 6% in Petrograd and Norway; 6½% in Sweden, and 4½% in Switzerland, Holland and Spain. In London the private bank rate has been reduced to 3 15-32 for sixty days and 3½% for ninety days, against 3½ and 3 9-16 last week. Call money in London has not been changed from 2¾%. So far as we have been able to learn, no reports have been received by cable of open market rates at other European centres.

The Bank of England reports this week another, though small, gain in its gold item, namely, £84,023. There was, however, a reduction of £86,000 in total reserves, following an expansion in note circulation

of £170,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 17.88%, against 17.82% a week ago and 19.94% last year. Public deposits increased £4,356,000, although other deposits declined £5,342,000, and Government securities were reduced £255,000. Loans (other securities) decreased £639,000. The Bank's holdings of gold now stand at £63,878,525, which compares with £55,357,308 last year and £61,577,700 in 1916. Reserves aggregate £30,303,000, as against £35,028,803 in 1917 and £44,672,345 the year before. Loans total £100,919,000. A year ago they amounted to £113,124,499, and in 1916 £70,702,587. Clearings through the London banks amounted to £383,331,000, in comparison with £393,900,000 a week ago and £342,330,000 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.
	June 12.	June 13.	June 14.	June 16.	June 17.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	52,025,000	38,778,505	35,355,355	32,946,850	28,417,985
Public deposits....	43,019,000	40,784,232	52,264,229	113,042,229	17,637,031
Other deposits.....	126,563,000	125,854,837	87,541,321	101,759,087	41,869,267
Government secur..	56,148,000	45,208,106	42,187,454	51,043,491	11,046,570
Other securities....	100,919,000	113,124,499	70,702,587	139,489,965	37,462,213
Reserve notes & coin	30,303,000	35,028,803	44,672,345	42,032,722	28,713,611
Coin and bullion...	63,878,525	55,357,308	61,577,700	56,629,572	38,681,596
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	17.88%	19.94%	31.95%	19.56%	48.24%
Bank rate.....	5%	5%	5%	5%	3%

The Bank of France in its weekly statement indicates a further gain in its gold item this week amounting to 1,918,000 francs. The aggregate gold holdings total 5,410,661,850 francs, of which 2,062,108,000 francs are held abroad. At this time last year the amount was 5,281,899,273 francs, of which 2,034,774,686 francs were held abroad, while in 1916 the total was 4,750,508,658 francs (170,107,636 francs being held abroad). During the week declines were recorded in both the silver item and Treasury deposits, the former falling off 213,000 francs and the latter 1,450,000 francs. On the other hand, bills discounted advanced 78,411,000 francs, general deposits were further augmented by 265,397,000 francs and advances were increased by 19,860,000 francs. Note circulation was expanded by 219,877,000 francs. The total now outstanding is 27,576,552,600 francs, which compares with 19,793,787,160 francs in 1917 and with 15,746,679,795 francs in 1916. On July 30 1914, the period just preceding the outbreak of the war, the amount was 6,683,184,785 francs. Comparisons of the various items with the statement of last week and corresponding dates in 1917 and 1916 are as follows:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

	Changes for Week.	Status as of		
		June 13 1918.	June 14 1917.	June 15 1916
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Gold Holdings—				
In France.....Inc.	1,927,800	3,348,553,850	3,247,124,587	4,680,401,022
Abroad.....	No change	2,062,108,000	2,034,774,686	170,107,636
Total.....Inc.	1,927,800	5,410,661,850	5,281,899,273	4,750,508,658
Silver.....Dec.	213,000	255,047,000	258,106,957	348,781,987
Bills discounted...Inc.	78,411,000	1,438,615,326	503,097,051	392,233,487
Advances.....Inc.	19,860,000	1,025,251,615	1,154,614,044	1,219,306,747
Note circulation...Inc.	219,877,000	27,576,552,600	19,793,787,160	15,746,679,795
Treasury deposits...Dec.	1,450,000	53,432,000	34,448,931	53,561,465
General deposits...Inc.	265,397,000	3,622,557,000	2,593,970,695	2,048,341,921

In its weekly statement, issued as of June 7, the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Total coin and bullion increased 65,000 marks; gold increased 149,000 marks; Treasury notes were expanded 10,236,000 marks; notes gained 1,109,000 marks; advances increased 1,010,000 marks;

circulation, 31,506,000 marks, and liabilities, 1,600,000 marks. Decreases were recorded of 235,862,000 marks in bills; 922,000 marks in investments; 13,210,000 marks in securities, while deposits registered the large reduction of 270,770,000 marks. The Bank's stock of gold is given at 2,345,823,000 marks, and compares with 2,533,320,000 marks a year ago and in 1916 2,464,600,000 marks.

Last week's statement of New York Associated banks and trust companies, issued on Saturday, made a somewhat better showing and registered moderate increases in both aggregate and surplus reserves. The loan item declined \$11,809,000. There was an increase in net demand deposits of \$13,267,000, to \$3,737,884,000 (Government deposits of \$272,174,000 deducted), although net time deposits decreased \$4,323,000, to \$155,298,000. Cash in vaults (members of the Federal Reserve Bank) expanded \$1,967,000, to \$100,677,000 (not counted as reserve). The reserve in the Federal Reserve Bank of member banks was increased \$13,158,000, to \$516,090,000. Reserves in own vaults (State banks and trust companies) declined \$1,391,000, to \$15,181,000, while reserves in other depositories (State banks and trust companies) showed a gain of \$968,000, to \$9,171,000. Circulation is now \$37,164,000, a reduction of \$54,000. Aggregate reserves were expanded \$12,735,000, and now stand at \$540,442,000, which compares with \$687,430,000, held a year ago. Surplus gained \$11,165,280, which brought the total of excess reserves up to \$44,118,210, on the basis of only 13% reserves for member banks of the Federal reserve system (but not counting \$100,677,000 cash in vaults held by these banks). Reserve requirements increased \$1,569,720. Last year at this time the total of excess reserves was \$68,719,200, on the basis then ruling of 18% reserves, including cash in vault. The bank statement is given in fuller detail on a subsequent page of the "Chronicle."

With the income and excess profits tax payments now out of the way (to-day being the final day of payment in ordinary cases), the disposition in local banking circles is to take a more favorable view of the money situation. The Treasury is taking every precaution to prevent the collection of the tax funds from causing unnecessary strain. Secretary McAdoo announced last week that preparations had been made for redepositing with the banks of the country payments on account of these taxes. Such deposits have been systematically made as the payments have come in. Treasury certificates of indebtedness to the amount of \$1,600,000,000 had been issued and sold in anticipation of these taxes. All tax checks as planned went into the custody of Federal Reserve banks which promptly complied with instructions to make deposits throughout the United States proportionately. Withdrawals of such deposits will be made as gradually as the expenditures of the United States will permit. The estimated amount of the income and excess profits tax payments is \$2,775,000,000. Secretary McAdoo's statement which was published on Monday had the desired effect of reassuring banking circles that there would be no undue stringency. The statement which is given in full in another column of the "Chronicle" concluded with the sentence that "there is no occasion whatever for apprehension nor for the curtailment of essential

credits by the banking institutions of the country on account of the impending tax payments."

With the tax payments fully arranged, and with the probability that the Third Liberty Loan financing has been fairly well cleared up, there appears no occasion to expect any sudden strain in money affairs for some months to come. No one, of course, expects during the period of the war that there is going to be any permanent ease in the general money situation. Call loans will from time to time reflect a temporary abundance of funds, and no one seriously looks for any permanent rise above the 6% basis. It is not as a rule expected in banking circles that there will be another loan offered until the latter part of October or early in November, although if the plans of the Administration carry, the war bonds to be sold during the fiscal year beginning July 1 will reach about \$16,000,000,000. This is based on Mr. McAdoo's estimate that the Treasury will need \$24,000,000,000 during the year, of which he proposes to secure \$8,000,000,000, or one-third, from taxation and the remainder from loans. Such a program, of course, is a staggering one, and it is to be hoped that the revenue bill will be considered carefully with a view of exercising some check upon unnecessary expenditures. The comment is heard in some circles that the Administration is going to find it difficult to actually spend the huge amount of money it is preparing to raise. Estimates are predicated upon the full fruition of the elaborate plans which are being promulgated. Experience, however, has proven, particularly in the matter of airplane production, that delays must be expected and that a certain leeway in the matter of expenditures may well be entertained. All must concede that the people are coming forward with remarkable freedom in sustaining the Government from the financial standpoint. It should, however, be recognized frankly that the war most likely will be a long one. Hence the financial effort must be a sustained one, and there must be a long, steady pull. Danger of causing over-extension by too enthusiastic first efforts should be avoided. Washington advices suggest that present war taxation is to be doubled. It is understood that the Administration is more inclined to arrange for installment payments on next year's taxes. An added influence in easing the money situation was the importation of \$15,000,000 of gold forwarded by the British Government from the Bank of England's branch at Ottawa. We discuss this more fully in our remarks on the sterling exchange situation.

Dealing with specific rates for money, call loans this week again ranged between 4 and 6%. Monday the high was 6%, while 5% was the low figure and also that for renewals. On Tuesday 6% was both the high and renewal rate, though the minimum declined to 4%. Wednesday's range was 4½@6%, and 5% the ruling figure. On Thursday the maximum was still at 6%, with 5¾% the minimum and 6% the renewal basis. Friday the range was 5@6%. Renewals were again made at 6%. The above rates apply to mixed collateral. Loans on all industrial collateral are put through at ½ of 1% above these figures. In time money conditions have undergone little change. A further slight easing in rates for fixed date funds has been shown by a decline to 5½@6% for sixty and ninety days, against 5¾@6% last week. Four, five and six months' money, however, is still quoted nominally

at 6%. A year ago sixty days to six months were quoted nominally at 5@5½%.

Commercial paper rates have not been changed from 5¼@6% for sixty and ninety days endorsed bills receivable and six months' names of choice character, although names less well known are now quoted at 6%, against 6@6¼% a week ago. Offerings continue in light supply. For this reason the volume of business was small.

Banks' and bankers' acceptances were in good demand. New York and out-of-town banks were in the market for fairly large amounts, and the expectation is for a still broader market as soon as the coming tax payments have been disposed of. The tone was steady and rates were without quotable change. Detailed quotations are as follows:

	Spot	Debtory	Debtory	Debtory
	Ninety	Sixty	Thirty	within
	Days.	Days.	Days.	30 Days.
Eligible bills of member banks	4½@4¼	4½@4½	4¼@4½	4½ bid
Eligible bills of non-member banks	4½@4½	4½@4½	4¼@4½	4½ bid
Ineligible bills	5¼@4¾	5¼@4¾	5¼@4¾	6 bid

A revision has occurred in some of the discount rates of the Kansas City and Richmond Federal Reserve banks. The June "Bulletin" of the Federal Reserve Board comments upon these changes, and we give what it has to say elsewhere in to-day's issue of our paper. In the case of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond the rate on fifteen-day commercial paper has been raised from 4¼ to 4¾%, while for paper maturing in from 16 to 90 days the rate has been advanced from 4¾ to 5%; the rate on agricultural and live stock paper over 90 days is now 5¼%, against 5% previously; on notes maturing within 15 days secured by U. S. certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds the rate is raised from 4 to 4¼%, and on trade acceptances running from 61 to 90 days the rate has been advanced from 4½ to 4¾%. Under the changes made by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City the 15-day rate on commercial paper is increased from 4 to 4½%; that on paper with maturities from 16 to 90 days is raised from 4¾ to 5¼%; the rate on agricultural and live stock paper over 90 days has been advanced from 5 to 5¼%; the rate on notes maturing within 15 days secured by U. S. certificates of indebtedness or Liberty bonds has become 4¼% instead of 4% as previously, and the rate on trade acceptances maturing within 90 days has been raised from 4½% to 4¾%. With these changes, prevailing rates for various classes of paper at the different Reserve banks are now as follows:

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

CLASSES OF DISCOUNTS AND LOANS	CITIES											
	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Cleveland.	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Discounts—												
Within 15 days, incl. member banks' collateral notes	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
16 to 60 days' maturity	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
61 to 90 days' maturity	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	5	4¾	5	4¾	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
Agricultural and live-stock paper over 90 days	5	5	5	5¼	5¼	5	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
Secured by U. S. certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds—												
Within 15 days, including member banks' collateral notes	4	4	4	4	4¼	4	4	4	4	4¼	4	4
16 to 90 days' maturity	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¾	4½	4½	4½	4½	4¾	4½	4½
Trade Acceptances—												
1 to 60 days' maturity	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
61 to 90 days' maturity	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½

* Rate of 3 to 4½% for 1-day discounts in connection with the loan operations of the Government, under 4%.

Note 1. Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate 4%.

Note 2. Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

Note 3. In case the 60-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the 15-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within 15 days will be taken at the lower rate.

Note 4. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of 15-day paper, the Federal Reserve banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for 90-day paper of the same class.

Sterling exchange rates have scarcely varied. There have been no new features so far as demand and supply are concerned. The situation is so purely arbitrary that the submarine raids on our side of the Atlantic did not become practical market factors. The New York Federal Reserve Bank early in the week issued a new circular to dealers (the text of which we print in another column), containing additional instructions under the regulation imposed in accordance with an executive order of President Wilson dated Jan. 25 last. The new instructions relate more particularly to the confirmation of cablegrams, credits to foreign correspondents, declarations of foreign correspondents, customers' statements and the declarations of coupons and dividends. Importations of gold from Ottawa amounting to \$15,000,000 have reached New York this week and have been taken over by the Federal Reserve Bank. It is estimated that between \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 will come on the current movement. This gold is part of the \$52,500,000 which the Bank of England has been holding for account of the Federal Reserve Bank. Great Britain is believed to have accumulated a considerable supply of gold in Canada, and the object of the transaction is to enable the Bank of England to transfer some of the Federal Reserve Bank's gold to its own account, in this way avoiding the necessity of shipping gold across the Atlantic. England itself, it is understood, has ceased to borrow from the United States, although there is no official information on this point. The British Chancellor recently announced in the House of Commons, it will be recalled, that England's need for loans from the United States had for some time been due to the calls of the other Allied nations upon herself. It is now expected that the Allies will apply direct to the United States instead of through London. There recently have been importations of gold from Montreal to stabilize Montreal exchange in New York or what amounts to the same thing, to remove the premium from New York funds at the Canadian centre. In a recent issue of the "Chronicle" it was inadvertently stated that the previous importation had been £5,000,000. The amount should have been \$4,000,000, there having, it appears, been a duplicate amount of \$1,000,000 reported in addition to the misuse of the sterling sign for the dollar sign. Gold coin to the amount of \$44,000 was withdrawn from the Subtreasury for shipment to South America.

Referring to quotations in greater detail, sterling exchange on Saturday as contrasted with Friday of a week ago, continued to rule at 4 7535@4 75¾ for demand, 4 76 7-16 for cable transfers and 4 72¾@4 72⅞ for sixty days. Easiness developed on Monday and fractional declines were noted for demand and sixty days and also in the commercial bills; this was due mainly to the possibility of mail curtailment to result from the submarine menace in American waters, which will encourage a diminution in the use of demand and long bills in favor of cable transfers; demand receded to 4 75¼@4 75¾ and sixty days to 4 72¾@4 72½; cable transfers ruled unchanged at 4 76 7-16; trading was dull. On Tuesday, although no increase in activity was reported, the undertone was slightly firmer and demand advanced to 4 7530@4 75 5-16; cable transfers and sixty days continued to be quoted at 4 76 7-16 and 4 72¾@4 72½, respectively. Sterling rates ruled without essential change on Wednesday; the range

for demand was 4 7530@4 7535, while cable transfers remained at 4 76 7-16 and sixty days at 4 72 $\frac{3}{8}$ @ 4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dulness featured Thursday's dealings; quotations, which were hardly more than nominal, however, were a trifle firmer for demand, and the range was 4 7535@4 75 7-16; there were no changes recorded in other rates. On Friday the market ruled quiet but steady, and still unchanged. Closing quotations were 4 72 $\frac{3}{8}$ @4 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ for sixty days, 4 75 5-16 @4 7535 for demand and 4 76 7-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4 75@ 4 75 $\frac{1}{4}$, sixty days at 4 71 $\frac{5}{8}$ @4 71 $\frac{7}{8}$, ninety days at 4 70@4 70 $\frac{3}{8}$, documents for payment (sixty days) 4 71@4 71 $\frac{1}{4}$, and seven-day grain bills at 4 74 $\frac{1}{8}$ @ 4 74 $\frac{3}{8}$. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4 75@4 75 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The continental exchanges have experienced a dull and comparatively uneventful week. Few variations in rates were recorded and trading is still at a minimum. As a matter of fact, if we except some of the neutrals, the whole foreign exchange situation is now so completely under Government supervision, that short selling has practically disappeared and dealings are restricted to the simple requirements of commercial affairs. Attention continues to centre upon movements in exchange on Rome. An additional advance of no less than 19 points has taken place in the price for lire as a result of the new arrangement for the stabilization of Italian exchange which was placed in operation by the Foreign Exchange Institute last week. Considerable encouragement is felt in banking circles that the rigorous measures taken will really prove permanently effective. An announcement by Director Fred I. Kent, of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, relative to dealings in Italian exchange, further explains the workings of the newly established plan and calls attention to the fact that, "Under regulations of the Cambi Italian Institute, bankers and brokers in the United States who remit sterling, francs or other exchanges to Italian bankers for the purchase of lire may expect to have such remittances returned to them, as Italian banks cannot accept them. Dealers in the United States are prohibited from purchasing lire outside of the United States or from remitting other exchanges to Italy for the purchase of lire without approval of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board." The Federal Reserve Board of New York quoted a "fixed" price for lire last evening of 8.95. Notwithstanding the inauguration of another German offensive of large proportions, latest developments in the war situation received a favorable interpretation in exchange circles, and confidence in the ultimate outcome remains unabated. Uncertainty regarding the maintenance of shipping schedules, owing to the operation of German underwater boats on the Atlantic Coast, exercised a restraining influence and has caused a perceptible widening of the difference between checks and cables. French exchange was steady and ruled practically unchanged. As to rubles the quotation remains deadlocked at the levels current in recent months. No dealings are being put through in German and Austrian exchange and quotations for reichsmarks and kronen are no longer obtainable. The unofficial London check rate in Paris finished at 27.16, the previous close. In New York sight bills on the French centre closed at 5 71 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 5 71 $\frac{5}{8}$; cables at 5 70 $\frac{1}{8}$, against

5 70 $\frac{1}{8}$; and commercial sight at 5 72 $\frac{1}{4}$, against 5 72 $\frac{3}{8}$. Lire finished at 8 97 for bankers' sight bills and 8 95 for cables. This compares with 9 11 and 9 09 last week. Rubles continue to be quoted at 14 for checks and 15 for cables. Greek exchange has not been changed from 5 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ and cables at 5 12 $\frac{1}{2}$.

As regards the neutral exchanges, the trend is still upward and, generally speaking, rates continue to move against this country. Guilders were again conspicuous for strength, while Swiss francs were strong as ever, and the Scandinavian exchanges well maintained. The light supply of available offerings is still held to be mainly responsible for the high rates. Bankers' sight on Amsterdam finished at 51 $\frac{3}{4}$, against 50 $\frac{1}{2}$; cables at 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 51; commercial sight at 50 15-16, against 50 7-16 and commercial sixty days at 50 13-16, against 50 5-16 last week. Swiss exchange closed at 4 01 for bankers' sight bills and 3 96 for cables. A week ago the close was 3 97 and 3 93. Copenhagen checks finished at 30.90 and cables 31.30, as against 31 and 31.40. Checks on Sweden closed at 34 and cables 34.40, in comparison with 33.90 and 34.20, while checks on Norway finished at 31.30 and cables at 31.70, against 31.10 and 31.70 on Friday of a week ago. Spanish pesetas closed at 28.40 and cables at 28.60, which contrasts with 28.45 and 28.55 in the week preceding.

Regarding South American quotations, the rate for checks on Argentina was advanced to 45.15 and cables 45.25, against 44.80 and 45. For Brazil the check rate has advanced from 25.50 to 25.55 and cables remain at 25.65. The Chilean rate continues to be quoted at 15 $\frac{7}{8}$ and for Peru has advanced to 57 from 55 $\frac{1}{2}$. Far Eastern rates are as follows: Hong Kong, 77.65@77.75, against 76.40@76.50; Shanghai, 111@111 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ @110; Yokohama, 52.65@52.75, against 52.50@52.65; Manila, 49 $\frac{7}{8}$ @50 (unchanged); Singapore, 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ @56 $\frac{1}{2}$ (unchanged); Bombay, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ @37 (unchanged) and Calcutta, 35 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$1,748,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending June 14. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$7,166,000, while the shipments have reached \$5,418,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations and the gold imports and exports, which together occasioned a loss of \$78,863,000, 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 \$77,115,000, as follows:

Week ending June 14.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change to Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$7,166,000	\$5,418,000	Gain \$1,748,000
Sub-Treas. and Fed. Res. oper. and gold exports and imports.....	52,200,000	131,063,000	Loss 78,863,000
Total.....	\$59,366,000	\$136,481,000	Loss \$77,115,000

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

Banks of—	June 13 1918.			June 14 1917.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England..	63,878,525	—	63,878,525	55,357,308	—	55,357,308
France..	133,942,154	10,120,000	144,062,154	129,884,954	10,320,000	140,204,954
Germany..	117,291,150	6,017,350	123,308,500	126,866,000	2,058,200	128,924,200
Russia..	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000	147,817,000	11,911,000	159,728,000
Aus-Hun c.	11,008,000	2,289,000	13,297,000	16,700,000	4,020,000	20,720,000
Spain....	82,675,000	28,340,000	111,015,000	57,764,000	30,295,000	88,059,000
Italy....	33,449,000	3,142,000	36,591,000	34,057,000	2,605,000	36,662,000
Netherl'ds	60,072,000	600,000	60,672,000	49,693,000	624,900	50,317,900
Nat. Bel. b.	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000
Switz land	15,242,000	—	15,242,000	13,670,300	—	13,670,300
Sweden..	14,408,000	—	14,408,000	11,271,000	—	11,271,000
Denmark.	10,228,000	136,000	10,364,000	9,595,000	151,000	9,746,000
Norway..	6,618,000	—	6,618,000	7,163,000	—	7,163,000
Tot. week.	693,842,829	63,610,350	757,453,179	675,018,592	62,568,100	737,586,692
Prev. week.	693,034,644	63,570,650	756,605,294	674,439,318	62,759,400	737,198,718

* Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of £22,484,320 held abroad.

* No figures reported since October 29 1917.

* 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.

† August 9 1914 in both years.

RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES.

There have been numerous indications of late that the question of intervention in Russia by the Allied Governments, to protect the eastern part of Russia's territory from falling under German control, is still a subject of active diplomatic controversy. The alternative positions in the matter have been put with some force by two formal declarations of the present week. On Tuesday, at the request of the Russian Embassy in Paris, the Russian Ambassador to Washington—who occupies a somewhat peculiar position as the appointee, not of the Bolshevik Government but of Kerensky—submitted to our State Department a resolution unanimously adopted by the Central Committee of the Russian Constitutional Democratic Party urging intervention. This resolution first declares:

"The movement of the Germans on Russian soil, their perpetual seizure of new regions continues and there seems to be no limit to such occupation. Under such conditions we cannot refrain from appealing to our allies, to whom we have recently given proof of the loyalty of our feelings.

"We proclaim our conviction that the appearance of a new powerful factor on the scene of struggle undoubtedly will have a decisive bearing on the issues of the war and on the conditions of peace.

"We can assure, in the most conclusive manner, that the information picturing that the Russian democracy does not approve of Allied aid is false."

Regarding the Bolshevik Government itself, the communication continues:

"Their regime, a fictitious rule of democracy, is really oligarchy, demagoguery and despotism, which at the present moment relies only on physical force and daily becomes more and more odious to the popular masses.

"Nevertheless we consider it our duty to emphasize that the attitude of the Russian public opinion toward the Allied action is conditioned by the forms of its realization. Its success depends on the whole-hearted support of national feeling in Russia. It is furthermore imperative for the Russian public opinion to receive assurances that the expedition be co-ordinated with the inviolability of rights and interests of Russia and that the actions of all the Allies on Russian territory be performed under international control."

On the same day, what was described as a meeting of the Russian Bolsheviks in America was held at the Madison Square Garden. It was addressed by the present head of the Russian Railway Mission to the United States, who, after declaring that he himself was not a Bolshevik, nevertheless opposed all foreign intervention. Mr. Lomonosoff argued that Russia is in desperate need of real help, that such help can come only from Germany or America, but that armed intervention by the United States or its allies would create strong danger of driving Russia politically to the side of Germany. The meeting then adopted a resolution declaring that, whereas "the Government of the Soviets is the only actual Government authority in Russia in accordance with the will of the people," and whereas "foreign intervention would lead to further annexations by Germany and evoke bitter resistance on the part of the Russian people," therefore, "we most emphatically protest the treacherous campaign in the interest of armed intervention in Russian affairs."

Both incidents had a bearing on the resolution submitted in the Senate last Tuesday by Senator King

of Utah. In this, after reciting the danger arising from Germany's penetration of Russia, it was proposed:

"That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States, that a commission be sent to Russia to co-operate with the American Ambassador and other representatives of our Government to overcome and neutralize German propaganda in Russia and to aid in Russia's economic, industrial and political freedom; and further, that it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that a military expedition be organized and sent by the United States of America, in conjunction with the Allies, including Japan and China, to co-operate with the armies of the Russian people to repel the advance of German arms and to expel from Russia German military power and establish therein the authority of the people and Government of Russia."

These various declarations fairly present the problem as it stands, and there can be no doubt that it is a problem of unusual perplexity. The desirability of checkmating Germany's effort to get political and economic control of Russia is beyond dispute. But the problem also involves three extremely doubtful questions—first, the purposes and good faith of the Bolshevik Government of Russia; second, the attitude and wishes of the Russian people, and third, the actual position which would be created by armed intervention, whether by Japan alone or by a concert of the Entente Powers. The first question stands in the same uncertainty as has surrounded it from the beginning. The Petrograd Government has in form expressed resentment over the German violations of faith, invasion of the country and brutality to Russian citizens. It has even pretended to be planning the creation of a new army of defense. But these protests and intimations have not been wholly convincing, and, furthermore, there has been manifested in the public utterances of the Bolshevik chiefs a seemingly more deeply-rooted antagonism to the Entente Governments than to Germany.

As to the attitude of the Russian people, the information which we get is conflicting, confusing and not at all satisfying. That the population of Russia cannot by any great majority be classed as of the Bolshevik party, is almost certainly true. This was shown by the fact that at the Constitutional Convention, the Bolsheviks had no majority and were able to retain control only by dissolving the convention itself. Furthermore, it is reasonable to assume, from what we know of the complete disorganization of Russia, politically and economically, that dissatisfaction with the ruling government must in the nature of things have been growing.

That the insolence and violence of the Germans have aroused angry indignation, especially among the Ukrainian peasants, we learn even from German newspapers. But against these facts stand two awkward considerations; that whatever else their feeling may be, the Russian people are primarily under the influence of weariness of war and a wish to remain outside the conflict, and that a very considerable group of Russians—largely, it would seem, of the property-owning class—is so anxious for restoration of order on any terms that they have sometimes showed willingness to welcome even the Germans, if the Germans could guarantee termination of the existing chaos.

What, then, would follow intervention by the Allied forces in Siberia? It appears scarcely possible that any military expedition could penetrate Euro-

pean Russia from that point of departure; therefore, the German invasion could itself hardly be dealt with at all by such an expedition, except so far as the Germans had actually penetrated Siberia and threatened Vladivostok. On the other hand, while a small Russian force opposed to the present Bolshevik Government is now operating in Siberia under General Semenov, the cables tell us that it is actually fighting Bolshevik Government troops. If, therefore, an Allied expeditionary army were to co-operate with Semenov, it would be placed in the technical position of supporting a revolting general against the de facto Government at Petrograd. But under such circumstances, an open break between that Government and the Allies could scarcely be avoided; the effect of which, on the relations between official Petrograd and official Berlin, might create a worse situation even than that which now exists.

If, indeed, the position were known to be such that the people of Russia were awaiting such friendly intervention to rise against the Bolshevik Government and the German invaders, then the case would be radically different. It would resemble the entry of the British army through Portugal into Spain in 1808, which was the beginning of the collapse of Napoleon's fortunes. In time, we believe that such a situation will exist in Russia; German arrogance and oppression may be depended on to create it. But in Spain, Wellington was supporting the Spanish people and the legitimate Spanish Government against a foreign usurper who had been placed on the throne by a foreign power. The situation which has thus far arisen in Russia is very different.

This, as we understand it, is the reason adopted by our Government in opposing intervention at this time in Siberia. That circumstances may hereafter arise which would compel a change of attitude, is, however, quite undeniable. Actual invasion of Siberia by a German army would probably force the hand of the Allies. An overt act of the Bolshevik Government showing a purpose of establishing Germany in Russia might do so. Still more important, a political uprising of the anti-Bolshevik statesmen, soldiers and people of Russia, challenging the present Government as illegal, and offering effective resistance to it and an alternative government of their own, would create a wholly new situation. This is a case in which Russia must participate in saving herself. But it is also a case in which the world, already accustomed in this war to political surprises of a sensational character, may not unreasonably anticipate a new surprise.

NEWSPAPER DAY IN LOYALTY WEEK.

In any great undertaking it is well to pause, at times, and reflect. But loyalty, like religion, is not a matter for special occasions; it should be practiced every day in the week, and all the time. However, a week set apart for a consideration of the essentials of loyalty, especially in a period of great stress, is not amiss.

On next Tuesday, by request of the Mayor, newspapers are asked to publish editorials on the subject. They will do so, but it should be borne in mind that no editorial dealing with questions of the public welfare can be other than loyal. Citizens, perhaps, necessarily engrossed with private affairs, may not be able to concentrate their thought all the time on affairs of the country. But it is not so with newspapers, or we prefer to say The Press—its very

business is loyalty, for news is as necessary to the public welfare as discussion and opinion.

That there is a covert suggestion of doubt in this week of national affirmation we may pass by. We know it is true that those who loudly cry "Lord, Lord," are not always the truly righteous ones. But if our observations of all the circumstances are not at fault there never was more conclusive evidence of the loyalty of the mass of our people than there is now. Life and fortune are laid on the altar of country with a more complete acquiescence in the demands of Government than ever before. Rich and poor alike, the great and the lowly, bow to the needs of the nation. The voices of discontent are not wholly silent; the self-seeking of classes is not entirely absent; those who evidence a "holier than thou" feeling are sometimes present, but "the people" are united, earnest and deeply consecrated to the Republic of the United States.

Let us believe, then, that our reflections should concern themselves more with the character than the extent of our loyalty. And when we say character we are not drawing a line between loyalty and disloyalty—between that which is devotion, love and support and that which is enmity, hate, and opposition; rather we are endeavoring to analyze the components of the former that we may the better serve the State in the form of our thought and action. Loyalty should have for its object the welfare of the people and perpetuity of our institutions in and by means of our distinctive form of government. In every thought and deed we should realize that this form of government is a republic organized through a representative system. Above it frowns despotism, below it yawns anarchy—it is the golden mean.

Perhaps these are trite statements—they have been so oft uttered in the past. Yet, repeated now, they carry a startling significance—for we are indeed in the midst of colossal change—that we may well believe is to test our form of government. And here is where a blind idolatry to all the doings and manifestations of a representative republic may swerve us from our constitutional moorings and set us adrift on a weltering sea of adventure and experiment. Though we are now in this mighty and engulfing war, *we have not changed in essence or in basic fact our form of government.* And when we try and test our loyalty we must remain true to *that* until it is changed. And every concession, through need, made to expediency and victory, must by its very nature recognize the old landmarks, the old covenants, the old republic, as the rock of our safety, the shield of our protection.

We have made "democracy" a Holy Grail for which we now crusade with sword and fire in foreign lands. Our own government has never been and is not now a pure democracy. We have lifted "liberty" to exalted heights and made "free peoples everywhere" the goal of our endeavor. Our own people remain free through "consent of the governed" and not through a government with original power to free them—having, because it is a representative system, only a delegated authority. We have declared for equal and exact "justice." With us this is not merely the will of majorities for "minorities have rights which majorities are bound to respect," and we have erected a co-ordinate branch of government to protect by judicial decree declared inalienable rights. And we cannot be truly loyal, save when we

are devoted to the letter as well as the spirit of our own government. This reflection should profoundly affect us when, in the midst of the necessities of a victorious war, the gleaming lights of a magnificent enterprise, and the constant calls upon personal duty, we strive to examine our thoughts and deeds to measure our own loyalty to our own land—its territory, its people, and its government.

"My country, right or wrong," is a brave resolve, but *may* become a dangerous policy. When, in a representative system of government, we deliver over to that government our own right as citizens to control it, we create an autocracy more oppressive and more permanent than the divinely assumed autocracy of a tyrannical master—for we thus become the slaves of our own ignorance, sloth and deception. This is not "loyalty" but subservience. This is not "democracy," but paternalism and a species of socialism. This is not "liberty," but a self-constituted slavery. This is not "justice," but an idolatry of despotism, though it wear the mantle of freedom. And we need, above everything else in this solemn hour of our public dedication to the nation, to recall to ourselves as citizens the never-to-be-surrendered right to control our own government—a right embodying the right to change that form of government only by a common assent under the means afforded by our Constitution and embodied in our sacred Bill of Rights. All delegated authority may err, but correction ever lies with the people.

We shall fail in our analysis of "loyalty" if we do not recognize the humble and yet noble duty of giving "support" to those departments or "branches" of government, and high officials, in which and in whom we have invested out delegated authority. It is as incumbent to support the Acts of Congress, the orders of the Executive under the law, as it is to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court. And we must realize that there is a *domain of power* which cannot be specifically stated in Constitution, statute or administrative order and prerogative, which must function in emergency, and which must be controlled alone by the unwritten and unexpressed will of the whole people. But that unwritten will of the people must be beyond peradventure *known* before it is representatively exerted. And here we may note a line of cleavage between democracy and autocracy as they might exist in a republic.

We come now to a more precise definition of true loyalty. As we have endeavored to enunciate, it is the duty of the citizen in feeling and act to protect his government in its integral form in spirit and fact. It is his duty to support representatives of all its branches in the exercise of their delegated authority, according to the Constitution and the Law, and in that domain of popular will in emergency, and shall we not add national danger—that will being assuredly known through the clear affirmation of all the attending circumstances, conditions and needs of the time. Our one sole remedy for a Congressional Act or an Executive order not in consonance with this popular will is an election upon the issue made and a newly instructed representative body. And this is true whether the popular will be clearly expressed or vaguely and perhaps inaccurately apprehended. And we cannot escape the conclusion, therefore, that loyalty lays upon us as individual citizens the duty of *considering all our domestic and foreign problems of government* that we may still rule our own government, that we may formulate our civic issues, and

that we may not only "support" but control our public servants.

In common parlance we have given to this expression of loyalty the name of "constructive criticism." The tumultuous waves of war are beating upon the Ship of State—but it must ride the tempest or all is lost. War asks not permission, it makes demands. Modern warfare hurls militarism over and into our industrialism. Necessity will not wait. An army of millions costs billions. Business must live that it may serve. Countless are the complications thrust upon our endeavors—we dutifully *accede to necessity*—we admit that victory cannot be won by inefficiency in the field or inadequate maintenance behind the lines—but the very admission of necessity, actuated by abiding loyalty, *imposes upon delegated authority in government as few and radical changes in our autonomy and policy as will suffice to win the war*, and is an unmistakable adjuration that in so far as necessity compels these measures they *shall not be made thereby permanent*.

Let the railroads be an illustration. They are "taken over" as a war necessity. Justice demands compensation for use. But until the people decree permanent control or ownership there is no voice which calls for their interim operation *other than to further the war, and any effort to so use them in this cause as to compel public ownership at the close of the present tenancy is an assumption of delegated authority not in consonance with the will of the people*, which has not been conclusively expressed, and is not unified, and therefore clearly known.

We leave this example as a suggestive light on the character of a loyalty which fails in its constant thought and measurement of our governmental form and our representative system. To be truly loyal to the government that protects us is not only a duty but a privilege and a pleasure. These soldier sons that go out to battle for us demand our "loyalty"—that it shall not only be true, but wise, far-sighted, ever alert to solve the civic problems they leave behind. We do well to set aside a week when our thoughts shall concentrate on these civic problems. As we have said—the press (that is worthy the name) is always loyal, in that it is always thinking and striving to help the people by information and discussion. But it, too, may dedicate itself anew—that it will not let enthusiasm for a cause blind the vision, that it will not let zeal become bias, and that it will not let earnestness turn to bitterness. The most glorious liberty we have, press and people, is the freedom to think. The most precious spirit of our loyalty as citizens is the love for our government in all its form and manifestations, not because we blindly adore that which we have created and made our own, but because as we believe, and as our continuing watch-care proves, all things accounted for, it is the best government under the shining sun. Let us be loyal not as sounding brass and tinkling cymbal, but in the songs of service that at last swell into the anthem *a nation saved, a world redeemed*.

THE PLACE OF LUXURIES IN TAXATION.

According to a Washington correspondent a "Treasury official," name not given, is said to have remarked, in favoring a doubling of, or tremendously increasing, the excess profits tax so that it would produce the major part of the 1919 war revenue, "the time may come when this source will yield only

ten per cent of the total required." Certainly a naive admission. In other words having devoured all profit and thus dried up business there will be no revenue. Or, to put it another way, let us take it while we can get it, for soon there will be none to take. This is not much at variance with the recent proposal of Secretary McAdoo. "This [war profits] tax should be superimposed upon the existing excess profits tax in such a way that the tax payer should be required to pay *whichever tax is greater*." In fact, there are in Congress and out of it, certain minds wedded to the idea that business is rioting in profits because of the existence of war, and that out of these excesses the war must be paid for, although the principle of the larger the profit the larger the ratio of tax is open to question from the standpoint of equity, although the unreliability of the basis as a revenue producer is scarcely to be paralleled by any other method of taxation, and although the policy is one which has in it the seeds of its own destruction. And it seems strange that with the life of a nation at stake any doubtful system of taxation should be depended on. Yet the Secretary tells Mr. Kitchin "the one sure way is to tax away the excessive profits when they have been realized." But in "times like these" are not any and all profits unstable as water? Obviously, a plan of taxation which, in a long continued war, fails may lead us to defeat as surely as an army that fails in the field.

There can be nothing more vital to the nation in this crisis than the framing of the new revenue bill on a proper and a *firm* basis. We are told we must have 24 billions for 1919, and that 8 billions, twice the sum realized for 1918, should come from taxes. But the war may last several years. No man knows the end. Can we double the 1919 taxes to meet the needs of 1920? Are we looking beyond 1919? Are we making sure we can carry on this war progressively to final victory on the colossal plan on which it is now projected? The very care of this tax problem is that taxes, which come only by means of business activity (or as far as they may come thereby we should say) shall have a *continuing sustaining character*. Yet it is beyond question that the more you take from profits the less you can take thereafter.

Like the rolling snowball, profits make more profits. Like the friction which produces light, business wears itself away by its own operation. It must be sustained in its upkeep and momentum, its original motive cause of being, "profits," must remain, or all is lost. Without "business," and the broad meaning of the term will not fail of perception, we shall have nothing of value to tax, and without taxes we shall lose the war. And in this comprehensive statement we include bonds as one species of taxation. And this bill for revenue pending now in Congress is the most momentous legislation, solely from the standpoint of winning the war, that has ever come, or probably ever will come, before the American people. For all our future hangs upon it. It marks the line between progression and retrogression. And the bill will never be framed properly if it does not look beyond the coming year for its effects. We have already discussed some phases of the "excess profits" tax. What we are now saying is preparatory to examining other proposals by the test of the sustaining power of business. One is "that heavy taxation be imposed upon all luxuries."

Recently Mr. Edison said:

" * * * We must give and we must do to the full limit of our respective abilities, in order that the war may be won in the shortest possible time. On the other hand, we should oppose in all proper ways the hysterical and immature ideas that from time to time are advanced by men who, either through inexperience in business or indifference to the business prosperity of the country, propose measures of incalculable harm and of relatively small advantage."

"No legitimate industry is non-essential except as it interferes with the conduct of the war, and then only to the extent to which it interferes. No statistician can prepare figures that can be accepted safely as a guide to the curtailment that should occur in the manufacture of the so-called non-essentials." Mr. Edison is addressing "a convention of phonograph dealers," and he adds a word as to the asset-value of "music" to the nation. And we are reminded that another great American thinker, Emerson, found his soul refreshed by a "music bath." Even the army regulations do not forbid music; and the people have inspiring martial airs we would be poor without. It is not music, then, that we can dispense with—only the instruments and music boxes!—these must constitute the luxuries, if such they are, or are to be. And we find here a good example to which we may apply the problem of a "heavy tax on luxuries."

The shipbuilder earns his ten, twelve, or fifteen dollars a day. He has never earned this wage before. And now, as never before, he can have music in his home. His daughter, a little vain perhaps, would have something in the "grand" style, but taking for the moment the line of least resistance the "family" compromises on a player piano. And we may vision the evening circle revelling in "ragtime" rolled from this "new-fangled" instrument, while "the boys" are poring over their manuals in the cantonment. Now the daughter might become a nurse but they need her at home—and father works. How does this player piano interfere with the *conduct* of the war? Not by its music—but by having the temerity to exist. It represents time, labor, materials, and money that could be put to a better use, though "canned music" is the poor man's luxury. Well, some say, let the workman buy a Liberty bond—then the Government puts the money into ships, a very useful industry—the workman has lost his music, and the instrument maker has lost his business. *He* at least can buy no more bonds, and his employees not being adaptable to driving rivets in steel hulls, can buy no bonds. Turn all luxuries into ships and what is the result: idle men and fewer bond sales, for when all men earn, all men can buy bonds. Turn this proposition around—lay a fifty per cent tax on the player piano. The workman will refuse to buy and the business will perish; or, he will pay one half more in price from his wages, which the Government will take from the instrument maker, to build more ships, a procedure tending to reduce his wages in the end. Now to many minds nothing can be more non-essential than a music-box. Note, however—you can build ships by workmen's wages converted into bonds without it—but without it you cannot lay taxes to produce revenues—and in proportion as a luxury tax is prohibitive, in that ratio it fails as a revenue producer.

THE RAILROADS AND THE FORGOTTEN SECURITY HOLDERS.

A month ago the National Association of Owners of Railway Securities issued to directors of roads now under Governmental control and operation a letter calling their attention to the fact that they now have the responsibility of representing all classes of securities of their respective roads, as the contracting parties on behalf of the owners of the properties, in the execution of the contract which each road is to make with the Government. A special committee was at that time formed for representing security owners in this matter, and this committee expressed its earnest desire to be helpful in framing the contract with Government and "to co-operate with any agency which is aiming to produce a contract satisfactory to the various interests involved." And now, as noted last week, the Association has submitted, through a sub-committee and a special committee, a letter which considers that the existing negotiations are not and seemingly do not promise to be satisfactory. The contract, says this letter, is developing upon lines "imperilling the integrity of the properties and the fundamental rights of the security holders." The committee still hope for a workable agreement which shall not impair just rights, and they particularly urge that railway executives, chosen with no such situation contemplated, should not attempt to exercise any power beyond recommending to the shareholders either acceptance or rejection of a contract.

Have not the rights of security holders long been passed over without due consideration, and has not even the fact that railroads are private property in the first instance been practically forgotten, as against the admitted fact that they are agencies serving and thus, in a sense, belonging to, all the people? Has not the owner of an interest in railway properties been the Forgotten Person? The owner of a piece of real estate, the holder of a mortgage, the holder of an insurance policy, the savings bank depositor, the holder of ordinary forms which private property assumes, have found statutes to safeguard them, newspapers to speak for them when menaced, and courts with ear inclined to them favorably when any attack was proposed; the owner of railway property has not found defenders. On the contrary, the professedly regulative policy of the country for the last twenty years at least has been one of steady constriction. We repeat what has been many times said if we say now that it has been a policy of increasing service demanded and decreased sustenance granted; the public service and duty have alone been considered (and very unwisely considered) while the private owner has been left to look out for himself.

It has been at once his misfortune and his fault that he has not done so. Mr. Warfield's Association speaks with knowledge and represents interests of overwhelming importance, so that it deserves patient hearing and weight for its counsels; it is capable of rendering service, and of course is better late than never, but (as we had to point out when the organization was formed a year ago) it came on the scene only when the way was almost walled off against it. This is no reflection upon Mr. Warfield, for an earlier attempt to bring these unthinking property owners together would have been about as futile

as to sound a bugle in a cemetery. There had been a remonstrance now and then in the newspapers; the life insurance companies had been taking an increasing note of the concern of their policyholders in the subject; a little, but only a little, stir had been seen among the savings banks. The fact is, the old notion that railroads belong to a few rich persons who could be left to look out for themselves and would pretty surely do so at the expense of the common people had not been given up, and the organizing which ought to have been ten years earlier came unhappily late.

Even now, the common people who clung to that fiction of ownership by a few rich do not quite realize that the owners of the roads are themselves. The direct formal ownership through stocks is far more widely distributed than the common people are aware; the indirect owners are everybody. This is neither an exaggeration nor a figure of speech. Mr. Warfield's Association says with literal truth that it includes in its contributing membership the owners of over 4,000 millions of dollars of railway securities and that it "speaks for life insurance companies with over 25 millions of individual policyholders, for savings banks with millions of depositors, for trust companies, and for all forms of financial and fiduciary institutions as well as individual owners." Indeed, it is not extravagant to say that the entire business and industrial structure of the country is bound up with and rests upon the financial welfare of transportation. And to separate transportation from the railways is like separating the bones and the flesh of the living man.

Yet the public insensibility to it all is marvellous. The explanation is that the country turned upon the roads as monopolies, after holding nothing in the way of promise too much inducement for getting them; that our so-called regulation tacitly assumed that the people needed protection against their own instrumentalities, and then continually championed organized labor in its successive demands upon them, obstinately determined that the roads must continually do more but should not have more to do with. Even the brotherhoods, in their climacteric "drive" in 1916, when boasting of the fund they had accumulated as a fighting reserve, seemed oblivious that they themselves were indirect owners (and also in this very fund) in the securities which they were undermining by their attacks.

Now the roads have been "taken over," which is a polite euphemism for the seizure of private property. The property is seized; its elected managers are thrust aside; it is ordered to pay largely increased wages to its employees; a pooling and consolidating which have been held up for years as the climax of wrong and been forbidden by statute is ordered, for greater efficiency; orders issued in rapid succession tend (whatever may be their purpose and may be foreseen in them) towards blocking the return of the property to its owners. In not more than twenty-one months after the war ends (a date most unhappily indefinite) the property is to be returned; such is the ostensible position taken. Is this clearly and resolutely enough kept in mind? If so, is the action taken from time to time shaped enough toward furthering, not estopping, that restoration?

The right of eminent domain is a pre-eminent right by which the public purchases, without the consent of a rapacious or obstinate owner, a piece of property imperatively needed for public use, paying him a

fair market value therefor. "Taking over" railways (and the process is not limited to those) is an exercise of eminent domain in another sense. The Constitution gives no warrant for it, and none can be found anywhere except in the fundamental proposition that the Constitution as a whole is more than any clause in it and the life of the nation is more than any specific life or specific private right. Indisputable, of course; it is all bound up in one word, "emergency." As a dread instrument for preserving, war strides straight across and upon any minor thing; the word "must" recognizes no argument and no qualifications.

All this is granted, for otherwise we must sacrifice ourselves in order to preserve our rights; any plea which runs into absurdity falls in pieces. Yet, on the other hand, the very emergency which recognizes no barrier suggests (or ought to suggest) barriers of cautionary prudence. The emergency must be real, and its demand must be reasonably undeniable. We must take care not to make a shibboleth of the word and hold it (as there is a constant danger of doing) enough to set up the cry in order to warrant anything proposed. Mr. Warfield's Association is not speaking too soon or too earnestly, and its clients have rights that are in danger of too scant consideration. The periodical demand for more wages is granted off-hand; but the rights of the owners of these seized properties seem to get the least consideration. Is it true that "one of the strong arguments for assuming control of the railroads at this time is the financial argument?" So said the President to Congress when urging that radical and perilous step. At least it is true (as he also said) that "it is necessary that the values of railway securities should be justly and fairly protected" and that they "constitute a vital part of the structure of credit and the unquestioned solidity of that structure must be maintained." If "the financial argument" as he interpreted that is really believed to require, or to justify, seizure of these properties, or if it is realized that their treatment has a direct and inseparable connection with conserving the structure of credit, does it not follow that the rights of the owners of these roads should receive better than the last and the least consideration?

THE PROBLEM OF HIGH PRICES IN JAPAN— AMERICAN TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

The extremely unsettled condition of business affairs in Japan of late has been chiefly due to these three causes: The war situation in Europe, the commercial measures taken to limit trade with Japan by this country, and the efforts of their own Government to regulate certain lines of business according to its ideas of what is best for the Empire at large. It is only in the lines of tea, raw silk, and silk tissues, that the market has been at all active, or that a spirit of optimism as to the future has been possible.

Early in May American buyers of tea had arrived at the principal tea mart of Shizuoka, and negotiations for the export trade were about to be opened. The Japanese producers and merchants of this commodity are encouraged by the prospect that the demand for Japanese tea will be much increased through the inevitable reduction of the supply from India and China. This fact is evidenced by the founding of no fewer than six new export firms in Shizuoka, by Japanese and American merchants,

during the one month of April. The serious apprehensions of a short crop, which were occasioned by bad weather in the earlier part of the year, have been overcome by extra attention to the plants during the budding season, and a crop equal to that of last season now seems assured. The demand for the goods will enable the growers to pick leaves which otherwise would not be used. The price of all the materials, including charcoal and coal, used in turning out green tea, as well as especially the wages, have so greatly increased, it is calculated, that the cost of production has risen by at least sixty sen per kwamme (kwamme equal approximately 8¼ lbs.) Qualities usually quoted at 2 yen to 3 yen per kwamme must then be sold at 2.70 to 3.70 yen in order to yield the customary net profit.

During early May the raw-silk market was very lively, and prices went soaring at such a rate as to frighten American and European buyers. They, therefore, at first remained unusually cautious and waited in expectation of a decided decline. But when the stocks of the local weavers became reduced to the lowest extremity, and they began to cover their requirements at constantly advancing prices, the foreign buyers "got busy," too, and proceeded to purchase freely at the advancing market rates. In the habutai market also, the same tendency showed itself; and this was contrary to the general expectation of both native and foreign merchants. The latest report reads: "Buyers well covered against instructions from Europe and America." Even when the receipt of fresh orders fell off, the prices kept on soaring upward. This fact certainly confirms the impression derived from other sources that even the body of the people in the countries very deeply involved in this appalling and expensive war are no less inclined than usual, and on the surface at least, much more able, to indulge themselves in the natural love of fine raiment.

In Japan, as with us, general commodities are still tending upward, with few exceptions; textiles and their materials are mounting higher. Among metals, steel plate and iron pigs started another boom. As with us, too, the high price of foodstuffs is the most onerous thing for the common people. The Government, with all its centralized authority and ingenious methods, does not as yet seem able very thoroughly to control it. The increased cost of coal, also, is greatly troubling some of the industries of Japan. Here there is a notable resemblance to the way things have gone in this country. To remedy this evil various suggestions have been made by the chambers of commerce in many towns and cities. But on investigation the Department of Agriculture and Commerce seems to have decided for the time being not to adopt any of these suggestions. It maintains that the stock of coal is not, as a matter of fact, very short; and that the export of coal is not a prominent cause of the increased price of fuel. It assigns the congestion of cargo on the railways as the principal, if not the sole, cause of the shortage of supply available where it is needed. For at various coal fields more than 3,000,000 tons are accumulated awaiting shipment.

In Japan the supply of unemployed capital is plentiful. Provincial bankers are charged with the crime of supporting speculative hoarders of rice for higher prices, by making large loans on rice paddies and other grains, influenced by the increase in their unemployed capital and the restriction of

more legitimate investments. In towns, where money had almost ceased entirely to accumulate, on account of the banks having been drawn upon by the provincial bankers, to pay for the season's silk and grain, while the decreasing export trade had failed to replenish them, the financial barometer was relatively much depressed. It made a slight rise, however, in view of the report that the Government was going to call out more funds for investment in China through the Industrial Bank of Japan; and some of the city bankers hastened to call upon the Bank of Japan for assistance.

The fact that the Government is attempting to keep down the increased price of rice and other food products has already been mentioned. With this in view, they started a systematic investigation into the books and entries of those suspected of financing the speculators in rice; and the Government itself assumed control of its import. It was even reported that the police would be employed to coerce these speculators. It was also ordered that the provincial speculative holders should be required under threat of penalty to report their holdings to the Government. This had the curious immediate effect of increasing the price of rice, but afterwards the market sagged off a little. Thereupon the Government took more serious measures. It ordered the Tokyo Rice & Produce Market closed to business from May 1 until further notice, and warned all dealers "to conduct business quietly and normally." Rice "market-buyers" and their clients were examined and their books seized. Minute statements as to their transactions in the past were demanded by the Government. Most of the brokers in the Tokyo Exchange were found guilty of having "boosted" the market through fictitious persons entered as buyers, and the utilizing of margins deposited by sellers. They were thereupon warned that, unless the institution would resume trade "normally and quietly," the Government would take more drastic measures to punish individuals as gamblers; and, indeed, penalize the whole exchange. Some of the biggest speculators and "spot" dealers tried to settle their May accounts, with a view to avoiding further trouble with the Government; but could not attain their object. For the provincial holders and "spot" dealers at once sent up the prices twenty sen per koku (1 koku equals a fraction less than 5 bushels), relying on the strength of the provincial landed proprietors or their financial supporters. But it is not in Japan alone where the rural districts rival the most unscrupulous produce exchanges in their wiles to make bread dear for the people.

In spite of the favorable market for tea and silk, the export trade of Japan has been of late in a relatively depressed condition. Indeed, all foreign commerce has rather flagged than improved under pressure of existing conditions. British India's monetary difficulty, China's internal disturbances, the shortage in tonnage, but perhaps more than all, the uncertainties connected with our measures in restriction of commerce with Japan, have had a very depressing influence upon the export trade. The irregularity of shipments, and the same wide scope and uncertain character of the bans put on an increasing variety of articles, have circumscribed the import trade. Especially have the cotton spinners of Japan been made very anxious about the supply of raw cotton. The shipment of raw cotton from Egypt has been forbidden; the lack of tonnage

has made the supply from India almost unavailable; and the fluctuations in the reports as to the prospects of the crop of American cotton, the manipulations of Liverpool and New York buyers, and of the Southern producers, have made confidence in the future of this form of manufacture quite impossible. Here, again, our prospective measures banning trade with Japan have added to the uncertainty.

The foreign trade of Japan during the first four months of this year quite reverses the balance between exports and imports as it stood at this time a year ago. The summary of this period for 1918 shows an aggregate of 533,317,000 yen of exports, or an increase of 102,773,000 yen over 1917; and of 551,813,000 yen of imports, an increase of 263,957,000 over the first four months of last year. Thus at the present time imports and exports about balance each other, whereas a year ago the exports were showing a large percentage of increase over the import trade. This "plugging condition" of the export trade was especially emphasized during the last ten days of April, when the imports reached 60,095,000 yen, a "striking increase" of 39,276,000 yen over the corresponding period of last year. However, the principal cause of this result was probably rather temporary, it being found in the arrival of large quantities of raw cotton, Chilean saltpetre, iron and steel. Needless to say, the situation is giving Japanese financiers some anxiety.

For the Japan-China trade, however, the prospect is very favorable, if the report of the middle ten days of April may be taken as a fair sample of what is going on in that direction. For, while in north China and South China (where, however, the amount of trade is very small) there was no perceptible improvement in exports, in Manchuria the exports increased in value from 1,171,000 yen to 1,812,000 yen in these ten days, and in Central China from 4,543,000 yen to 6,408,000 yen. The following table summarizes the import trade between the same countries for the same period of time:

	April 10-20. This Year.	April 10-20. Last Year.
Manchuria.....	954,000	389,000
North China.....	1,125,000	768,000
Central China.....	2,674,000	1,015,000
South China.....	229,000	147,000
Total	4,982,000	2,319,000

This marked growth of trade between the two countries, taken in connection with the recent treaty negotiated by Count Hyashi is promising of a better understanding and more cordial relations in the future between Japan and China.

One of the curious minor items suggestive of changes in foreign commerce, that in the aggregate will amount to enormous sums, after the close of the war, is shown in the fact that the manufacture of needles "for the turnover of knitted goods" is being greatly improved and modernized in Japan. Heretofore Japan has been dependent on Germany for its needles, those of native manufacture being very rough and uneven, since they were the product of artisans as manual work. But the stoppage of imports from Germany has stimulated the manufacture by machinery of needles as a necessary accompaniment of the country's growing production of hosiery, and the success has attracted the attention of dealers in hosiery in America, China, France and other countries. Especially are those in this country who are called upon to increase this product for the adequate supply of hosiery for our army said to be

taking a keen interest in Japan's new needles. Surely German manufacturers have reason to be made uneasy by this process of a growing independence of them which is going on all over the world.

One more important thing which concerns our commercial relations with the Far East is the movement for a new shipping company between Japan and America. There is a chronic accumulation of goods awaiting shipment in both countries, especially at Yohohama and Seattle. The proposed new steamship company will have a capital of 50,000,000 yen, and will put at once into service two new steamers and five chartered steamers of 6,000 tons each.

On this point we note that a reinforced concrete steamer of 7,900 tons, launched at Redwood City in this country, has been purchased by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and is expected to reach Yokohama shortly.

RAILROAD GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR APRIL.

April returns of the earnings of United States railroads make the best comparisons of any month of the year, in that the additions to expenses do not overtop the gains in gross revenue in the same prodigious way as in the early months of 1918. With the weather no longer an obstacle to the unimpeded operation of the roads and with freight congestion and freight embargoes gradually becoming a thing of the past, many extra items of expenses which had so materially swelled the expense account in the early months are being eliminated, which is satisfactory as far as it goes. Nevertheless, the ordinary operating expenses continue to run much heavier than in 1917 or preceding years, and the gains in gross earnings do not suffice to offset the augmentation in the same—that is, speaking of the roads collectively—even though the correspondence between the two is now getting closer. In the fact that expenses are rising faster than the gains in gross receipts we see the reason and the necessity for the action of the Director-General of Railroads in determining to raise both passenger and freight rates, the higher schedules going into effect the present month—in the case of passenger tariff June 10 and in the case of freight tariffs June 25. The increase in rates, urgent before, became of course imperative when the Director-General, in addition to the augmentation in expenses already established, agreed to a further advance in wages for practically the whole body of railroad employees to an extent which it is computed will add between \$300,000,000 and \$350,000,000 to the annual pay-rolls of the roads.

Our compilation for the month of April shows that with an improvement in gross revenues in the handsome amount of \$50,134,914, the augmentation in expenses reached no less than \$51,831,194, leaving the net earnings \$1,696,280 smaller than in the corresponding month of last year. These are the results, it will be understood, before the new advances either in wages or in railroad rates. Our totals are, as usual, based on the monthly returns filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington, but it is proper to repeat what we have noted on previous occasions, namely that these monthly returns are now required only from roads whose yearly gross revenues from railroad operations exceed \$1,000,000 per annum. This, however, takes in about 93% of the entire railroad mileage of the country, as is evident from the fact that our totals

to-day cover an aggregate of 233,884 miles of road, while the entire railroad mileage of the country somewhat exceeds 250,000 miles. Previously returns were required from all carriers having gross revenues from operations in excess of \$100,000 per year.

April (194 Roads)—	1918.	1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—).	
			Amount.	%
Miles of road.....	233,884	231,755	+21,29	0.92
Gross earnings.....	\$369,409,895	\$319,274,981	+ \$50,134,914	15.70
Operating expenses.....	279,427,480	227,596,286	+51,831,194	22.77
Net earnings.....	\$89,982,415	\$91,678,695	-\$1,696,280	18.51

What makes this year's increase in expenses as disclosed by the foregoing all the more striking is that it follows a precisely similar situation last year. In April 1917 our compilation showed an addition to gross earnings of \$37,819,634, or 13.10%, attended by an augmentation in expenses of \$37,759,479, or 19.32%. In other words, the increase in expenses consumed practically the whole of the improvement in gross revenues. For the two years combined, therefore, the situation is that with about \$88,000,000 gain in gross earnings the roads are actually 1½ million dollars poorer off in net. That is, for April 1918 gross earnings are larger by \$88,000,000 than in April 1916, but the net is, roughly, \$1,500,000 smaller. It is true that the 1916 totals registered very striking improvement in both gross and net over 1915, but this represented in a good part a recovery of antecedent losses or the absence of previous growth. Our April 1915 compilations, as it happened, though registering \$3,394,464 decrease in the gross, showed \$8,249,222 increase in net. If we go further back, however, we find unfavorable or indifferent results for several successive years. In April 1914 gross fell off \$8,517,270, or 3.48%, and net \$625,524, or 1.04%. In April 1913 there was a gain in the magnificent sum of \$24,188,770, or 10.90%, notwithstanding unprecedented floods in the Middle and Middle Western States. These same floods, however, caused such a great augmentation in expenses that only \$2,039,869 of the improvement in the gross was carried forward as a gain in the net. Entirely apart, however, from the additions to expenses occasioned by the floods, rising expenses had then been a growing feature in the returns year by year for several successive years. For instance, in April 1912, our tabulations registered \$4,538,251 gain in gross, but accompanied by \$10,465,870 addition to expenses, causing, therefore, a loss of \$5,927,619 in net. In April 1911 there were losses in both gross and net—\$7,514,070 in gross and \$1,941,639 in net. In April 1910 gross earnings were satisfactory enough, having recorded an increase of no less than \$28,831,397, but in the net the outcome was disappointing, owing to the great expansion in expenses, which left a gain of only \$4,316,266 in net. In 1909 there was very substantial improvement in both gross and net, but this followed the tremendous losses of the year preceding. The results then showed \$21,921,500 gain in gross and \$11,593,087 gain in net. In 1908 the losses were of prodigious magnitude. As registered by our tables there was a decrease then of \$30,544,943 in gross and of \$10,095,121 in net. That, however, by no means represented the full amount of the loss, as the aggregates were based on only 153,007 miles of road, whereas the total railroad mileage of the country was close to 230,000 miles. Careful computation made by us later in the year indicated that for the whole railroad system of the country the loss in gross in April 1908 must have been no less than \$45,000,000 and the loss in net about \$16,000,000.

In the following we give the April figures back to 1896. The totals are our own, except that for 1911, 1910 and 1909 we use the Inter-State Commerce figures, the Commission having for these three years included all the roads in the country, while since then the smaller roads have been omitted. Prior to 1909 the figures are also our own, but a portion of the railroad mileage of the country was then always unrepresented in the totals, owing to the refusal of some of the roads in those days to furnish monthly figures for publication.

In the South and the Southwest, as in most other preceding months, the higher cost of operations does not seem to have played so prominent a part as in the other sections of the country, and accordingly many of the leading systems are able to show substantial gains in net earnings as well as in gross. Thus the Atchison has 1,835,584 gain in gross, the Southern Railway \$1,186,471 gain, &c., &c. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$100,000, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN APRIL.

Increases.		Decreases.	
Pennsylvania RR (3)...	\$4,620,725	Kansas City Southern...	292,117
New York Central.....	63,402,888	Chicago & East Illinois...	289,500
Southern Railway.....	2,851,322	Wabash.....	279,964
Baltimore & Ohio.....	2,405,498	Buffalo Roch & Pitts...	268,714
Chicago Burl & Quincy...	1,911,507	Chicago Great Western...	262,860
Atch Topoka & S Fe (3)...	1,573,223	Florida East Coast.....	257,022
Southern Pacific (8)...	1,543,000	Elgin Joliet & Eastern...	230,848
Illinois Central.....	1,518,921	Elgin Joliet & Eastern...	214,509
Rock Island (2).....	1,427,896	Wheeling & Lake Erie...	212,436
Philadelphia & Reading...	1,421,338	Mobile & Ohio.....	202,436
Louisville & Nashville...	1,326,063	Bessemer & Lake Erie...	200,163
Michigan Central.....	1,345,068	Pere Marquette.....	187,360
St Louis-San Fran (3)...	1,168,254	Kanawha & Michigan...	180,512
Missouri Kan & Texas...	1,128,827	Texas & Pacific.....	176,057
Erie (2).....	1,101,791	New York Phila & Norf...	162,211
Clev Cinc Chic & St L...	1,053,677	Cinc N O & Tex Pac...	161,630
Union Pacific (3).....	992,159	Alabama Great Southern...	158,820
Norfolk & Western.....	958,933	Maine Central.....	166,693
Chicago & North Western...	941,523	Georgia.....	152,922
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	897,013	New Orleans Tex & Mex...	147,157
Delaware Lack & West...	891,485	New Orle & North East...	142,173
Boston & Maine.....	862,511	N Y Ont & Western.....	126,947
Atlantic Coast Line.....	780,459	International & Grt Nor...	124,239
N Y N H & Hartford...	730,231	Toledo & Ohio Central...	123,104
Chicago Milw & St Paul...	707,096	Lake Erie & Western...	116,403
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie...	687,022	Union RR Co (Pa).....	106,139
Lehigh Valley.....	608,603	Tennessee Central.....	102,894
Seaboard Air Line.....	586,759	Georgia South & Fla...	100,921
Central RR of New Jer...	508,858		
Central of Georgia.....	473,819		
Missouri Pacific.....	401,637		
Long Island.....	358,598		
St Louis Southwest (2)...	337,713		
Nashv Chatt & St Louis...	376,391		
Yazoo & Miss Valley...	373,284		
N Y Chicago & St Louis...	353,500		
Colorado & Southern (2)...	325,656		
Delaware & Hudson.....	302,619		

Note.—All the figures in the above are on the basis of the returns filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Where, however, these returns do not show the total for any system, we have combined the separate roads so as to make the results conform as nearly as possible to those given in the statements furnished by the companies themselves.

a This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR., together with the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, the Pennsylvania RR. reporting \$3,380,740 increase, the Pennsylvania Company \$803,620 gain and the P. C. & St. L. \$436,365 gain. Including all lines owned and controlled, covering the entire Pennsylvania RR. System, the gain amounts to \$5,309,196, these latter figures being derived not from returns filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission, but from a statement furnished by the company itself.

b These figures cover merely the operations of the New York Central itself. Including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the "Big Four," &c., the whole going to form the New York Central System, the result is a gain of \$6,823,855 in gross.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS IN APRIL.

Increases.		Decreases.	
Atch Top & Santa Fe (3)...	\$1,835,584	Pennsylvania RR (3)...	\$1,814,270
Southern Railway.....	1,186,471	Great Northern.....	1,495,718
Michigan Central.....	741,668	Chic Milw & St Paul...	1,335,410
Missouri Pacific.....	688,245	Northern Pacific.....	1,083,418
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie...	608,218	N Y New Hav & Hart RR...	825,478
New York Central.....	654,451	Southern Pacific (8)...	670,650
Clev Cinc Chic & St Louis...	458,283	Baltimore & Ohio.....	671,349
Atlantic Coast Line.....	418,855	Erie (2).....	624,483
Rock Island (2).....	342,998	Chicago & North Western...	498,836
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	326,898	Minn St Paul & S S M...	493,771
Louisville & Nashville...	279,323	Wabash.....	244,052
Illinois Central.....	258,734	Lehigh Valley.....	236,382
Elgin Joliet & Eastern...	240,176	Chic St Paul Minn & Om...	234,303
Central of Georgia.....	222,897	Los Angeles & Salt Lake...	161,546
St Louis Southwest (2)...	205,791	Western Maryland.....	155,016
Long Island RR.....	203,946	Indiana Harbor Belt...	125,025
Delaware Lack & West...	202,796	Grand Trunk Western...	124,821
N Y Chicago & St Louis...	195,638	Pere Marquette.....	123,864
Bessemer & Lake Erie...	187,446	Central RR of N J.....	113,944
Missouri Kansas & Texas...	185,196	West Jersey & Seashore...	106,717
Philadelphia & Reading...	179,838		
Yazoo & Mississippi Vall...	146,656		
Chicago Burl & Quincy...	127,786		
Texas & Pacific.....	121,098		
Florida East Coast.....	117,084		
Nashville Chatt & St L...	108,242		

Representing 30 roads in our compilation...\$10,134,362

a This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR., together with the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, the Pennsylvania RR. reporting \$1,284,934 decrease, the Pennsylvania Company \$100,895 loss and the P. C. & St. L. \$428,441 loss. Including all lines owned and controlled, the result is a loss of \$2,071,849; in this last instance, however, the figures come from the company's own statement and

are after the deduction of taxes (excepting war taxes), whereas in the other cases the net is given before the deduction of taxes.

When the roads are arranged in groups according to their geographical location, we have a repetition of last year's experience in that the part played by augmented expenses in adversely affecting net results is re-emphasized. Every one of the seven geographical divisions registers an increase in gross earnings, but four of the seven record losses in the net earnings. The three groups which form exceptions to the rule and show an increase are the Southern Group, the Southwestern Group (to which reference has already been made), and also the group of roads in the Middle West. Our summary by groups is as follows:

SUMMARY BY GROUPS.

Section or Group.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Group 1 (8 roads), New England.....	16,425,857	14,599,153	+1,826,704	19.51
Group 2 (31 roads), East & Middle.....	101,093,416	85,661,811	+15,431,605	18.03
Group 3 (30 roads), Middle & West.....	45,159,425	38,635,470	+6,494,955	16.80
Group 4 & 5 (34 roads), Southern.....	51,384,713	40,835,714	+10,548,999	23.38
Group 6 & 7 (29 roads), Northwest.....	75,643,508	69,354,244	+6,289,264	10.51
Group 8 & 9 (47 roads), Southwest.....	57,599,018	49,542,757	+8,056,261	16.26
Group 10 (12 roads), Pacific Coast.....	22,112,658	20,625,916	+1,486,742	7.21
Total (194 roads).....	369,409,895	319,274,981	+50,134,914	15.70

NOTE.—Group I, includes all of the New England States. Group II, includes all of New York and Pennsylvania except that portion west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo; also all of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and the extreme northern portion of West Virginia. Group III, includes all of Ohio and Indiana; all of Michigan except the northern peninsula, and that portion of New York and Pennsylvania west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh. Groups IV, and V, combined include the Southern States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River. Groups VI, and VII, combined include the northern peninsula of Michigan, all of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois; all of South Dakota and North Dakota and Missouri north of St. Louis and Kansas City; also all of Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, together with Colorado north of a line parallel to the State line passing through Denver. Groups VIII, and IX, combined include all of Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Indian Territory, Missouri south of St. Louis and Kansas City; Colorado south of Denver, the whole of Texas and the bulk of Louisiana; and that portion of New Mexico north of a line running from the northwest corner of the State through Santa Fe and east of a line running from Santa Fe to El Paso. Group X, includes all of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona and the western part of New Mexico.

Current Events and Discussions

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

J. P. Morgan & Co. this week disposed of the usual offering of ninety-day British Treasury Bills on a discount basis of 6%. The bills are dated June 11 and mature Sept. 9.

EXCESSIVE HOLDINGS OF SILVER PROHIBITED IN GREAT BRITAIN UNDER ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

An Order-in-Council has been promulgated in Great Britain under the Defense of the Realm regulations prohibiting excessive holdings or sale at a premium of silver coin. The regulation provides:

1. No person shall after the twenty-seventh day of May 1918, have or retain at any time in his possession or under his control silver coins current in the United Kingdom of a value exceeding that of the amount of silver coinage reasonably required by him at that time for the purposes of the personal expenditure of himself and his family and of his trade or business (if any); and if any person acts in contravention of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations.
2. In any proceedings for contravention of this regulation the burden of showing what amount of silver is reasonably required for the purposes aforesaid shall rest upon the person charged.
2. Any person who sells or purchases, or offers to sell or purchase, any coin current in the United Kingdom for an amount exceeding the face value of the coin, or accepts or offers to accept any such coin in payment of a debt or otherwise for an amount exceeding its face value, shall be guilty of an offense against these regulations.

It is stated that the regulation affects the whole United Kingdom, but the framers of it, it is said, possibly may have had Ireland particularly in mind, for Irish correspondents have recently drawn attention to silver hoarding in that island.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SWITZERLAND FOR PAYMENT OF EXPORTS TO UNITED KINGDOM.

Concerning arrangements between Great Britain and Switzerland for the payment of goods to be exported to the United Kingdom, the New York "Tribune" of June 9 quotes from a White Paper, issued by the British Treasury the following details:

In connection with the provision of funds in Switzerland for the payment of goods to be exported to the United Kingdom, required for the purpose of the present war, arrangements have been made with Barclay's Bank, Lloyds Bank, the London City and Midland Bank, and the London County, Westminster and Parr's Bank, to provide for the drawing and acceptance by the said banks of three months' bills, to the amount of 100,000,000 Swiss francs, renewable up to a total period of three years; the Treasury to undertake to meet all such bills on their maturity in Berne, and to pay all stamp duties on the said bills and all charges incident to the forwarding and discount of all such bills, and to indemnify the banks, and each of them, from and against all liability to be incurred by them respectively; each of the said banks to receive a commission of 1-32 of £1 per cent. upon the value at 25 francs to the pound of all bills (including renewals) drawn or accepted by it.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO EIGHTH GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Dispatches from Amsterdam on June 12 announced that subscriptions from the army to the Eighth German War Loan brought the total of the loan up to 15,001,425,000 marks, according to Berlin dispatches. Previous reference to the loan appeared in these columns April 27 and May 4.

EIGHTH HUNGARIAN WAR LOAN.

The "Financial America" in a dispatch from London on June 12, gave the following information relative to the Eighth Hungarian War Loan:

Advices from Budapest by way of Amsterdam say that subscriptions to the Eighth Hungarian War Loan, which were opened to-day, will be received until June 27. The price is 91½ and the interest 5¼%.

GERMANY'S TAX PROPOSALS.

With regard to new German tax proposals, an Amsterdam dispatch of June 9, said:

The "Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung" says that the compromise which is about to be made between the Reichstag and the Government provides for the levy of a fresh war profits tax at the end of this year or the beginning of next year. The agreement provides for a tax on increased incomes, as compared with peace times, which is expected to yield 800,000,000 marks, and a tax on property, beginning at 15,000 marks, in which the levy is to be one-tenth of 1%, and rising to five-tenths of 1% on property amounting to 1,000,000 marks.

Later advices (June 11) from Amsterdam stated:

The "Cologne Gazette," in an issue received here, says that Count von Rodern, Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, in an address to the main committee of the Reichstag Monday, intimated that a majority of the Bundesrath would agree on a tax on incomes that have increased since 1913 and on a single levy on property valued above 50,000 marks, but that it would be unable to agree on a levy on all large incomes. He said that the expected total yield would be 1,200,000,000 marks.

Count von Rodern also said that the Bundesrath was inclined to agree upon the establishment of an Imperial tax court, but had reserved the right regarding the details.

LONDON DECISION ON RUSSIAN CURRENCY.

The London "Economist" of May 18 in referring to a decision of the London courts bearing on Russian currency, said:

An interesting case was reported in yesterday's "Times," in which the Judge had to decide what is Russian currency at present. Messrs. Lindsay, Gracie & Co., coal exporters, sued the Russian Bank for Foreign Trade for the amount of a rouble account held by defendants for them, claiming that payment must be made in specie. Evidence showed that the exchange value of Imperial rouble notes is now about 255 roubles for £10; the Bolshevik exchange was about 600 roubles for £10, and the Kerensky notes came between; also that legal currency to-day under the Bolsheviks consists of notes issued by the various governments and of coupons of the Liberty Loan. The Judge stated that in his view metal coinage was excluded; Imperial rouble notes were currency, and likewise Kerensky notes. Bolshevik notes he rules out on the ground that the Bolshevik Government had never exercised authority over the whole country, and had never been recognized by England. He decided that defendants must pay in London such a sum of English currency as was represented by the number of roubles held by them, treating both Imperial notes and Kerensky notes at their respective values as Russian currency.

ITALY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The receipt of the following cablegram from Italy dealing with the financial condition of that country was announced on June 9 by the Italian Bureau of Information in this city:

The Treasury Department reports Italy's financial situation as excellent, even though the Treasury has not received tax returns from the provinces of Belluno, Treviso, Udine, Venice, and Vicenza—the territory either occupied by the Austrians or in the military zone. The total receipts for income tax for 1917 and 1918 amount to 399,000,000 lire (\$79,800,000), 200,000,000 more than they expected, and 9,000,000 more than last year. The superprofit tax on war industries will yield 442,000,000 lire, approximately 92,000,000 more than estimated.

Minister of Finance Nitti says that the total tax receipts will be about 4,000,000,000 lire (\$800,000,000), almost double the receipts before the war.

The Government has continued in its policy of keeping the financial burden of the war from weighing on the poorer classes.

LOWER INTEREST RATE IN LONDON.

A special cable to the New York "Journal of Commerce" from London on June 5 in announcing a reduction in interest on deposits said:

Discount houses to-day agreed to reduce deposit rates to 3%, but to give a quarter of 1% more for bankers' deposits. All the banks are now practically aligned regarding deposit rates so as to not to compete with war bonds. The higher rate is still being paid on foreign balances here.

The lower rates for time deposits have caused an increased demand for Treasury bills.

BILL INCREASING AMOUNT OF MONEY WHICH BANK OF FRANCE MAY LEND GOVERNMENT.

The French Chamber of Deputies on June 6 passed a measure providing for the increase by 3,000,000,000 francs of the amount of money which the Bank of France may lend to the Government.

PERU SENATE APPROVES ISSUANCE OF CHECKS GUARANTEED BY FUNDS IN U. S.

A Lima press dispatch on May 24 stated that the Peruvian Senate had approved the issue of circular checks amounting to \$15,000,000 to be guaranteed by funds deposited in the United States.

REPORTED PLAN TO ESTABLISH RUSSIAN CREDIT IN U. S.

With regard to plans for the establishment of a Russian credit in the United States, the "Journal of Commerce" in advices from Washington on May 23 said:

A plan under consideration in official circles to establish a credit in this country against which the Russians can draw in agricultural implements, metals, tools, railroad equipment and hundreds of needed articles. An almost insuperable difficulty, however, in executing any project for the dispatch from America of manufactures to Russia is found in the lack of transportation facilities. Every ton of cargo space is demanded for the transportation of troops and munitions and supplies, both for the armies and the Allied civil populations. Moreover, with the exception of the single railroad line from Kola, on the Arctic, running southward, at present a dangerous route, more than once attacked by the White Guards of Finland, there is no means of conveying supplies to Russia from the Entente countries or America save by way of the Pacific Ocean and the disorganized Siberian Railroad.

Finally the project of aiding Russia is made the more difficult of execution by the internal political state of the country. Germany probably would interfere if the Bolshevik Government accepted help from America which might tend to the rehabilitation of the Russian people, and especially the Russian army as a possible offensive factor.

In Siberia, where German control is not so effective, the problem is complex, owing to the strife now in progress between the Bolshevik partisans and the followers of the Cossack General Semonoff, who is fighting his way slowly but steadily northward from the Manchurian border towards the large cities of Central Siberia and Vladivostok. It will be difficult for America and the Entente power to extend their influence and their help into that part of Siberia until the situation there clears.

CANADA'S INTERNAL WAR LOANS—PROPOSED SECOND "VICTORY LOAN."

Concerning Canada's war loans already placed in the domestic market, amounting to approximately \$20,000,000, and to the proposed second "Victory Loan," the "Financial Times" of Montreal in its issue of June 8 had the following to say:

The announcement that the details for the Second Victory Loan are at present being worked out at Ottawa, brings out an interesting point in Canada's war financing position. Undoubtedly the Dominion's record is a most enviable one, and one that will go down in history, marking the country's patriotism as being of the highest order. It has been shown that a nation's value in war time does not rest alone upon her ability to mobilize, equip and sustain a fighting force commensurate with its size, but also upon its ability to sustain itself within itself in an economically sound manner. This Canada has done with much success.

Since August 1914 the Dominion has issued four internal war loans. Those were originally issued for an aggregate of \$450,000,000. Each issue was greatly oversubscribed, the aggregate subscriptions to the four loans amounting to no less than \$820,000,000, the loans as originally issued being oversubscribed by about 46%. The Victory Loan was subscribed in the proportion of about one \$100 bond to every ten people in the Dominion. The aggregate total of the four internal loans divided among the 8,000,000 population of the Dominion would indicate that the four loans were distributed in the proportion of \$120 per capita.

It is probable that this record has not been exceeded by any other warring nation up to this time, and with the issuing of a Second Victory Loan, or fifth internal loan, this proportion will undoubtedly be raised to a considerable extent.

If the loan is issued next autumn, and is for \$300,000,000, as rumor now tells us it will be, Canada's internal war financing will be brought up to no less a total than \$1,120,000,000, even though the oversubscription is not excessively large. But the investment position of the country would seem to indicate that providing the loan is issued on a similar basis to that of the first four issues, including the "tax-free" clause, its success will be equally as great.

The past few weeks have shown that the demand for sterling investment securities has undergone a most noteworthy change, and the success that has attended the several provincial issues that have made their appearance

on the market, and the keen competition that has been evidenced in the tenders seems to foretell a gradual broadening of interest in such securities.

Another factor that is generally taken as proof of this general improvement in the investment market is the fact that Newfoundland has turned to the Dominion for her financing, in lieu of the London and New York markets, where such financing has been accomplished heretofore. It is evident that the whole financial texture of the country is now in what might be termed the most sound position it has enjoyed since the outbreak of the war and the subsequent distressing economic upheavals. That Canada has been able to so adjust her internal finances to some semblance of normality is evidence of this. And the fact that the Dominion is now left entirely upon her own resources as far as financing is concerned, can be piled up as further proof of such a contention.

Canada's war-time financing might be made the basis of a most interesting economic study, inasmuch as the distribution of all her issues has been unusually thorough. As pointed out above, \$820,000,000 of Canadian war bonds have been assimilated by approximately 8,000,000 people.

As a matter of fact, war loan holders now probably exceed 1,000,000, representing holdings of \$100 of bonds for every person in the Dominion.

Another point that is receiving considerable consideration in financial circles is whether the Canadian chartered banks will once more be asked to participate in the distribution of the forthcoming loan to as great an extent as in the past. It is a notable fact that the amount of clerical work entailed in the Victory Loan was tremendous, and the work being done by the banks, for the Government, was made even more difficult by the fact that the staffs were continually being deprived of their skilled man-power by the Military Service Act.

As has been pointed out in these columns, the institutions are continually releasing men who have been associated with banking for many years, and are, of necessity, replacing these highly-trained executives with more or less untrained women. That fact is a move that had its inception in England and France, early in the conflict, and has been one of its most natural results. The advent of women clerks in the banks has been the means of keeping the broad, public financial fabric more or less intact.

Owing to these facts, it is argued in certain sections of the Street that the banks will not be called upon to do as large a proportion of the work as in the past. It is not thought, however, that this will be the case. The banks have risen nobly to the call. They have endeavored to do their duty in every way possible, and their efforts on behalf of the Government last November were greatly appreciated. It is believed in banking circles that the work of handling loan subscriptions will be continued by the banks. The large majority of the banks now have special departments for this work, and as the clerical work has been fairly well brought down to a routine basis the details will hardly prove as serious an obstacle as in the past.

SYNDICATE PAYS SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON RUSSIAN EXTERNAL LOAN.

The National City Bank of New York City, acting as fiscal agent for the Imperial Russian Government authorize the statement that with deposits recently made, the semi-annual interest, due June 1, amounting to \$687,500, was paid on that part of the \$25,000,000 Russian Government 5-year 5½% external loan placed in this country in November 1916 by a New York syndicate, the principal members of which were J. P. Morgan & Co., the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, Lee, Higginson & Co. and Harris, Forbes & Co.

PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN DEALINGS IN ITALIAN LIRE.

In calling attention to the fact that dealers in the United States are prohibited from purchasing Italian lire outside the United States, Fred I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, made the following announcement on June 12:

Attention is called to the fact that, under regulations of Istituto Cambi, bankers and others in the United States who remit sterling, francs or other exchanges to Italian bankers for the purchase of lire may expect to have such remittances returned to them as Italian banks cannot accept them.

Dealers in the United States are prohibited from purchasing lire outside of the United States or from remitting other exchanges to Italy for the purchase of lire without approval of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board.

In referring yesterday to the fact that there were no quotations for lire exchange the "Wall Street Journal" said:

Trading in lire in the open market has practically ceased and banks have discontinued, at least for the time being, to quote the exchange on account of the lack of supply. Bankers have for months maintained only minimum balances in Italy because of the precarious position of the exchange, and now that an official ban has been placed on arbitrage operations by the Federal Reserve Board, the foreign sources of supply have been cut, and the market in consequence bare of exchange. To satisfy the requirements of their customers banks are compelled to resort to the foreign exchange division of the Federal Reserve Board and make a bid, at the same time stating the purpose the exchange will be put to. The immediate cause of the sharp rally on Thursday, when 8.80 is said to have been paid, was the aggressive bidding of a prominent trust company for 2,000,000 lire.

According to the "Financial America" the director of the foreign exchange division yesterday quoted an official rate on Italian exchange of 8.95. The rate on rupee cables was 35¾c.

CREDIT ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN U. S. AND ARGENTINA.

The New York "Tribune" of June 9 quotes "La Nacion," of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, as follows relative to the situation existing in trade relations between that country and the United States:

The Governments of both countries have arrived at a happy understanding for the stabilization of the commercial exchange values. Under this

regime transactions have been strengthened, and relations between the two countries tend to become closer every day. This arrangement is to be amplified. The \$40,000,000 at which the amount of the deposits in our embassy was fixed will soon be raised to \$60,000,000, as we have anticipated for a long time past. These sums in reality, represent the volume of the merchandise which is traded in between the two markets, they are values of real things and not mere figures of fictitious speculation. They require, clearly, the vehicles which shall make effective the trading by the transport of the things, and it is probable, though not certain, that the Government of the great republic of the North will send its ships in order to maintain the interchange of the raw materials with which we can supply it to feed its industries. We know, in fact, that the United States will man with American sailors the Dutch boats embargoed in her ports, in order to devote them to the service of Continental trade, and that the fleet, augmented by the new constructions, hurriedly being launched, will be able to meet the urgent necessities of trade with the Southern countries.

North American statesmen cannot be blind to the fact that, if they neglect to ship their manufacturers their industries will suffer grave consequences, and, if they only pay attention to extracting our primary products, very soon the above-mentioned sum of \$60,000,000, which can be deposited at our embassy in Washington, will prove to be insufficient. This situation, to our thinking, calls for diplomatic action on the part of our Foreign Office, in order to procure from the Government of President Wilson the completion of the financial negotiation which stabilizes exchanges on a basis of commercial reciprocity. The State Department of the Union could not but receive with pleasure a request indicating the desirability of permitting exports to Argentina on the steamers sent to take away our harvests, organizing the loading operations for enough in advance not to occasion delays, and with the promise on our part of giving preference in our ports to unloading operations. Such a suggestion would, without doubt, alleviate the precarious situation of our commerce. It would bring for our commerce certain materials and articles of merchandise which we at present lack, and it would obviate a thousand and one inconveniences of a financial and economic character related to the value of the exchanges and to the amount of the gold deposits in the Argentine Embassy.

UNITED STATES TO MINT COINS FOR ARGENTINA.

The Argentine Government, according to press dispatches from Buenos Ayres, on June 7, has negotiated a contract with the United States for the manufacture of 64,000,000 coins. Those now in circulation, it is stated, were made by the Krupps.

UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO ESTABLISH BANK IN CHINA.

Arrangements for the establishment of an American Bank in China, under the title of the Asia Banking Corporation, in furtherance of plans for the development of American foreign trade, were announced by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York on June 12. The corporation has been formed under the laws of New York State with a capital of \$2,000,000 and surplus of \$500,000, all of which, it is stated, has been subscribed. Other details are announced as follows by the Guaranty Trust Co.:

Among the stockholders in the new company are the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, the Anglo-London and Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash. A few other banks interested in foreign trade may be shortly added to this preliminary list.

The company proposes to engage in international and foreign banking in China, in the dependencies and insular possessions of the United States and, ultimately in Siberia. Its principal business will be carried on in the Far East. The head office will be in New York. An agency will most probably be established in San Francisco, and a central branch in Shanghai, where it is proposed to locate the General Manager of the Far Eastern business. Present plans contemplate the future establishment of other branches in Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin and Vladivostok. As soon as the Russian situation clears, the new bank will be ready to establish itself in Russia and Siberia, or to affiliate itself with old or new Russian banks.

Heretofore English and Continental banks principally have financed transactions between this country and the Far East. Those responsible for the organization of the new company declare that the increase in trade between this country and the Far East makes greater banking facilities necessary and justifies the establishment of American banks and investment companies for this purpose.

The Capital Issues Committee of the War Finance Corporation has approved the issue of the capital stock of the Asia Banking Corporation, the position being taken that the investment of capital in this enterprise does not mean a diversion of capital for new purposes, since a large amount of the business proposed to be transacted is now being conducted by American banks with their own reserves through their correspondent banks. There will be no public offerings of the stock.

It is felt by those interested in this new venture that it will indirectly render great service to this country in furthering American propaganda work in the Orient through establishing closer trade relations and a better understanding.

DR. J. T. HOLDSWORTH ON INCREASING USE OF BANK ACCEPTANCES.

The subject of "Bank Acceptances" was discussed at the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association at Atlantic City on May 24 by Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, Dean of the School of Economics of the University of Pittsburgh. In his discussion Dr. Holdsworth said in part:

Because of the limitations imposed upon private borrowing by war exigencies under the direction of the Capital Issues Committee, some large corporations have turned to the bank acceptance as the most practical method of short term financing. Of special significance as indicative of the growth of acceptances and of the necessary machinery for handling them is the recent organization of three "discount houses" in New York, modeled upon the discount and acceptance houses of London, which will deal in bank and trade acceptances. Another "sign of the times" is the recent

enactment of legislation in New York and in Massachusetts authorizing savings banks to buy bank acceptances, in New York up to 20%, and in Massachusetts to 10%, of their deposits. Similar legislation is pending and will doubtless be effected in other States, for it provides savings banks with a ready means of increasing their proportion of liquid assets, a desideratum which thoughtful students of the savings banks situation have long recognized as highly desirable. Hitherto the investments of savings have been restricted largely to bonds and mortgages or real estate, which however good cannot usually be sold at short notice in times of financial pressure without loss. Now these banks have a profitable outlet for their funds in the form of quick assets of the highest character immediately available for meeting sudden demands. The new legislation will have the further advantage of bringing savings banks with their enormous resources into closer relations with the Federal Reserve System and into more active co-operation with the Government in the paramount task of winning the war. Still another significant index of the growth of acceptances is seen in the action of the recent convention of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. At this conference, in which bankers, shippers, manufacturers, spinners and others interested in the handling and financing of cotton, our greatest agricultural staple, were represented, proposals were submitted for a change in the practice of financing cotton from the prevailing sight draft bill of lading attached basis to a banker's acceptance or a trade acceptance system. Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board was the chief spokesman of the new acceptance plan and strongly urged its adoption.

It is well understood, of course, that the mere legalization of bank acceptances or the making of favorable rates on such paper will not be sufficient to create a large and active discount market. The development of this business will depend upon the volume of trade to be financed and upon the ability and readiness of our bankers to provide the funds required by exporters and dealers in countries with which we are trading, as well as upon the extent to which our business men adapt themselves to, and actively co-operate in the expansion of, these comparatively new credit facilities. The war, which has seriously disturbed international exchange and credit operations everywhere, has given American bankers a great opportunity to employ the new facilities provided by the Reserve Act for the financing of foreign trade. A fair start has been made in the development of a market for American bankers' acceptances, and the conveniences and advantages of dollar exchange are being better understood at home and abroad. The launching of three large banking corporations, within the last few weeks, the principal business of which will be to deal in foreign and domestic acceptances, and the financing of foreign trade, together with the increasing number of banks both in the interior and in the larger centres which are making acceptances, are indications that they are aroused to the advantages of this new device both as a means of financing their customers' business needs and as a short term investment of the highest grade.

BOSTON INSTITUTION AFFILIATED WITH FIRST NATIONAL BANK TO DEAL IN ACCEPTANCES.

An institution, which like the recently organized Foreign Trade Banking organization of New York and the proposed Discount Company of New York, will deal in acceptances, has been formed in Boston under the name of the First National Corporation, with a capital of \$2,250,000. The First National Bank of Boston has acquired all the stock of the corporation, under authority of the Federal Reserve Act, and the officers and directors of the corporation are officers, directors or stockholders of the bank. An announcement made by the bank says:

The corporation will supplement the work of the bank in the foreign field. It will do an international letter of credit business and in connection therewith it will develop a discount market for prime acceptances, particularly in New England.

Offices have been opened in Boston and branches will be established in other cities and in foreign countries as business develops.

The officers of the corporation are Daniel G. Wing, President; Charles F. Weed, Vice-President; F. Abbot Goodhue, Vice-President and Daniel A. de Menocal, Vice-President; Edwin R. Rooney, Treasurer; Edward H. Winslow, Assistant Treasurer; Fletcher L. Gill, Assistant Treasurer, and Arthur B. Kenney, Secretary. The directors are:

Edwin P. Brown, President United Shoe Machinery Company; Robert F. Herrick, Herrick, Smith, Donald & Farley; Henry Hornblower, Hornblower & Weeks; John R. Macomber, Harris, Forbes & Company; Andrew W. Preston, President United Fruit Company; C. G. Rice, U. S. Smelting Refining & Mining Company; Edwin S. Webster, Stone & Webster; Albert B. Wells, Treasurer American Optical Company; Daniel G. Wing, President the First National Bank of Boston.

The corporation has its offices in the First National Bank Building.

SOLDIERS' CHECKS ON HOME BANKS CASHED ABROAD BY IRVING NATIONAL BANK.

A system inaugurated by the Irving National Bank, New York, enables members of the American Expeditionary Forces to obtain money, it is stated, in any Allied country by cashing their personal checks on their own banks. It is claimed to be expressly adapted to meet the exigencies of war conditions as it eliminates all the dangers of loss or destruction of currency, travelers' checks or letters of credit. No outlay is said to be necessary before leaving America and the individual's bank account is not disturbed until his check is presented to his home bank for payment. Furthermore, as money need be obtained only as required, loss through the reconversion into dollars of unexpended funds is avoided, and as such checks are always payable in the currency of the country where cashed, one need carry from place to place only sufficient money for immediate needs. The bank says:

This service is the outgrowth of an agreement with three important European banks, all of which have experienced organizations and are thoroughly acquainted with the requirements of men on active military duty. The operation of the plan in France is entrusted to Messrs. Cox & Co. (France), Ltd., the official army paymasters of the British Government. They have a network of facilities throughout that country including branches in the war zone which are constantly accessible to all the Allied units. In Great Britain such checks may be cashed at the London Provincial & South Western Bank or at any of its five hundred and sixty branches. The Banca Italiana di Sconto affords similar advantages throughout Italy.

Any American bank may provide its customers with these facilities through the Irving National Bank; in return the Irving asks no commission whatever and offers its full co-operation with the financial institutions of this country to render this service of practical assistance to persons going abroad.

CONFERENCES LOOKING TO USE OF ACCEPTANCES IN FINANCING COTTON CROPS.

The use as far as practicable of bank and trade acceptances in the financing of this year's cotton crop is recommended in a resolution adopted at a conference of bankers, cotton manufacturers and planters held at the Hotel Biltmore, in this city on Saturday last, June 8. The meeting was held for the purpose of considering the conclusions reached by the committee appointed at a conference of bankers, cotton manufacturers and buyers held May 4 at the Biltmore. This committee consisted of:

For the Bankers—Theo. E. Burton, New York City; John E. Bouden, New Orleans, La.; Ed. L. Rice, Memphis, Tenn.

For the Spinners—Randall N. Durfee, Fall River, Mass.; Charles T. Plunkett, Adams, Mass.; Charles B. Luther, Fall River, Mass.

For the Shippers—Joseph Newburger, Memphis; B. L. Anderson, Fort Worth, Texas; Charles L. Tarber, Dallas, Texas.

At last Saturday's conference ex-Senator Burton presided. W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, who in addressing last month's gathering expressed himself as "very much impressed with the proposition that some change should be made in the method of financing our cotton crop," adding "I believe that the suggestion to introduce the ninety day draft to be accepted by a banker is a most excellent one," was present at last Saturday's meeting and again urged that action be taken looking toward the use of acceptances in moving the crop. The resolution adopted at the conference differed slightly from that recommended by ex-Senator Burton and read:

Resolved, That this committee recommends that, in connection with the present methods, banks and trade acceptances be employed as far as practicable by shippers and spinners in financing this season's cotton crop.

It was decided at the conference to form a company to be known as the American Cotton Acceptance Corporation, with a capital of \$5,000,000. No details have yet been furnished as to the functions of the proposed company. Neither has there been made public the remarks made at the conference by Gov. Harding, but the "Journal of Commerce" referred to what he had to say as follows:

In making its recommendation the committee's attitude was strongly against any endeavor to lay down any hard and fast rule for the trade. It is intended that the use of trade and bank acceptances will be supplemental to the present method of payment by sight drafts, and should not constitute a custom with the force that has in the past attached to the latter form of procedure. This was in accordance with the view of Governor Harding who, while disclaiming any intention to advise the meeting, suggested that the aim should be merely to point out the methods deemed advisable in cotton financing.

The head of the Federal Reserve Board asked that the proposed change be not regarded as though the cotton trade were the only thing concerned. He said that the strength of the entire financial structure of the nation would be tested during the coming year, and that the fullest measure of co-operation on the part of all business interests was desirable. Recognizing the reluctance of special groups to change their customs, Mr. Harding indicated that it was a veritable necessity to use all proper expedients to assist the conduct of business in this country. Financing of the cotton crop must be viewed not by itself but as one phase of a larger problem arising from the need for most effective utilization of the nation's resources.

In further referring to the meeting the "Journal of Commerce" also said:

Southern bankers and shippers at the conference were generally lined up at the start of the meeting in opposition to a change in the method of financing now in vogue. They contended that they could not do more than they were doing now, and that in the fall they must have cash. The Southern banks, it was pointed out, carried the growers and shippers until the crop was mature, and after it had been disposed of to the mills the duty of financing it rested with the mills, not with the shippers. The abnormal delays in transportation, it was recognized, made the problem a complex one for the mills to meet, but in this connection the solution existed in not accepting the sight draft until the car number was indicated by the shipper. Such a practice, which was said to have come into general use, protected the mills and was a sufficient guarantee against shipments being tied up at Southern terminals for an indefinite period and subject to exposure.

E. L. Rice, a banker of Memphis, Tenn., was particularly opposed to the acceptance plan. He stated that the use of the acceptance would enormously increase the contingent liabilities of a shipper so that a man who might have spent ten years in accumulating \$500,000 would find his contingent liabilities amounting to several million dollars. Admitting that the risk was small, he, for one, would not care to extend credit to a shipper in such a position.

"The largest shippers who are customers of my bank," said Mr. Rice, "are opposed to selling cotton on sixty or ninety days' acceptances. They say that they will not be able to continue business on that basis. The mills, in receiving the cotton, get good collateral, and it is their business

to finance the cotton after they get it. The banks of the South have done their part up to the time when they make drafts on the New England mills. To make loans to the various factors at home it is necessary for the Southern banks to come to New York and borrow money. After the cotton is shipped to the mills, we need money, not credit. We have a surplus of credit but an entirely insufficient amount of cash. We do not consider it prudent to be tied up for ninety days with contingent liabilities."

Representatives of the mills and of the Northern banks explained that under the acceptance method the shipper would receive cash as promptly as when sight drafts were used. The purchaser would make arrangement with his bank for an acceptance which the seller would have no difficulty in disposing of. He could pass it to his bank in the South which could then dispose of it through its Northern representative in the open market, if it did not care to buy it. A bank acceptance based on cotton as collateral would be easily salable under the conditions established through the operation of the Federal Reserve system.

Doubts as to the advisability of the shipper expanding his contingent liabilities to the point required were answered by the statement that it was improbable that his interests would be concentrated, but would be well distributed among many banks and that the risks consequently would be negligible. Attention was also called to the fact that the sale of cotton abroad is now financed on an acceptance basis, yet no complaint of unwarranted contingent liabilities in this connection had been made.

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEALINGS.

New regulations governing foreign exchange dealings were made public on June 12 by Fred I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board. The regulations are issued under President Wilson's proclamation of Jan. 26 restricting foreign exchange dealings, published in our issue of Feb. 9. In the regulations just promulgated it is stated that there are now over 12,000 "dealers" in foreign exchange registered in the United States. Under the Executive order, the regulations add: "They have all been obliged to send forms for declaration of non-enemy interest to all of their foreign correspondents. The Federal Reserve Board has not yet prohibited 'dealers' from doing business with foreign correspondents who have not returned the declarations. The time has been allowed to run longer than was originally intended, because of the great delay in the mails and the desire of the Federal Reserve Board not to interfere with the legitimate business of the country unnecessarily." We give the regulations herewith:

"Dealers," as defined under the Executive Order, are prohibited without the approval of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board from acting upon confirmations of cablegrams which may be received by them, wherein the original cablegram in part or in whole has never been delivered to them.

All confirmations of cables sent by "dealers" to correspondents or others outside of the United States, covering a transfer of funds or other financial operation, must be written upon separate sheets of paper, which must not carry any other correspondence, and must be delivered unsealed, but stamped ready for mailing, to the Division of Foreign Exchange, 14 Wall Street, New York, when the confirmations are to go from the eastern seaboard, or cover cablegrams leaving this country by the eastern seaboard—to the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco when confirmations are of cablegrams leaving this country via the western seaboard—to the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas when the confirmations are of cablegrams leaving this country via Galveston, and to the New Orleans branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta when the confirmations are of cablegrams leaving this country via New Orleans. Any confirmations which may be discovered by the Postal Censorship in the body of other letters, or that have been otherwise mailed than as above, will be forwarded to the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board for such action as may seem advisable.

"Dealers" having the accounts of foreign correspondents on their books are prohibited from accepting credits to such accounts which are not accompanied by the name of the party making the original request that the deposit be made, and by the name of the party to whom the foreign institution receiving the credit is to pay the funds, and for whose account such payment is made, and the purpose of the deposit must also be stated.

It is important that this order be noted by all bankers, institutions, individuals or others in the United States, without regard to whether they are "dealers" or not.

This information will be required in addition to the regular customers' statement.

If, for instance, a firm in Peoria, Ill., is requested by an individual to pay a bank in New York \$1,000 for account of a bank in Sweden, the firm must obtain from such individual the required information, which it must deliver to its banker in Peoria through whom it wishes to make the transfer, and such banker, if he carries out the operation through his Chicago or New York correspondent, must forward the information with the instructions, which must follow the deposit to the New York bank which is to credit the account of the Swedish bank. All such information must be on a separate sheet of paper, which must be initialed by every institution through which it goes, and that must be delivered to the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, 14 Wall Street, New York, by the banker crediting the item to the foreign institution.

Deposits received for the credit of dollar accounts of foreign correspondents on the books of American "dealers" from "persons," as defined in the Executive Order, outside of the United States, must bear the same information, and "dealers" should notify their foreign correspondents that when arranging to have deposits made in this country for their account that such information must follow the deposit.

"Dealers" who are concerned with this order should forward these instructions immediately to such of their foreign correspondents as carry dollar accounts with them.

In the meantime, while such notices are going forward, copies of the statements of the credits to foreign correspondents must be delivered to the Division of Foreign Exchange weekly beginning June 25th in accordance with regulations going forward to the Federal Reserve banks. The operation of this order in so far as it relates to deposits made by "persons" in the United States becomes effective June 15th, but "dealers" may retain deposits made with them while obtaining the proper information, until the order becomes generally known, unless otherwise instructed, but cannot

enter such credits after June 15th except to a suspense account nor advise the beneficiaries, either by mail, cable or otherwise, until receipt of the information, which must be immediately turned over to the Division of Foreign Exchange.

In case any "person" or "dealer" has reason to believe that any transaction of this nature is for the account or benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy, he must notify the Division of Foreign Exchange directly by mail or wire, as the urgency of the matter would seem to require.

There are now over 12,000 "dealers" in foreign exchange registered in the United States. Under the Executive Order they have all been obliged to send forms for declaration of non-enemy interest to all of their foreign correspondents. The Federal Reserve Board has not yet prohibited "dealers" from doing business with foreign correspondents who have not returned the declarations. The time has been allowed to run longer than was originally intended, because of the great delay in the mails and the desire of the Federal Reserve Board not to interfere with the legitimate business of the country unnecessarily. Further, a sufficient proportion of declarations has been received to warrant, together with the information constantly being received through the Research Department, the temporary continuation of business with some of those institutions which have not yet returned their declarations. It should be noted, however, that the day is fast approaching when the non-receipt of declarations will result in the necessity for the discontinuance of relations, and every "dealer" is warned that he should immediately take up the question with any of his correspondents whose declarations have not yet been received.

All declarations of foreign correspondents should be filed with the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board immediately upon receipt. "Dealers" are also requested to advise the Division of Foreign Exchange by letter of all foreign correspondents to whom they have sent declarations, which have not been returned, or where cable advice that they were being sent has not been received by the close of business June 20.

There has been some doubt on the part of "dealers" as to just when they should require "customers' statements." This has been particularly true as between "dealers" trading with each other. Customers' statements, which are merely declarations of non-enemy interest, which have to be made by "persons" in this country having foreign exchange operations with "dealers," must be taken by every "dealer" from every person who is not a "dealer," when any foreign exchange service is being extended. In other words, the "dealer" having contact with the "person" who is not a "dealer" is the party who must take the customer's statement. Such statements do not follow the items, but must be filed by the "dealer" receiving them, subject to the call of the Federal Reserve Board at its discretion.

As "dealers" receiving items from other "dealers" have no means of determining whether such "persons" are "dealers," authority has been granted by the Board to accept the censorship stamp of "dealers" upon letters of advice or enclosure from one "dealer" to another as being sufficient evidence that a customer's statement has been obtained.

Every "dealer" is responsible to the Federal Reserve Board for the taking of customer's statements, and not to other "dealers" through whom he may be passing transactions, except that any "dealer" who has reason to believe that any transaction may be for account or benefit of an enemy or ally of enemy may make inquiry of the "dealer" who places the transaction through him. If satisfactory answer is not received, the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board should then be notified immediately.

The same means of identification may be passed from one "dealer" to another in connection with items received from abroad. The responsibility for obtaining declarations from foreign correspondents, and from holders or from agents of holders of securities, and in connection with coupon and dividend payments, has been placed entirely upon the "dealer" receiving the items from the foreign countries. It is not the duty of payers of dividends, or coupons, nor of others in the United States who receive such items from "dealers," to require declarations. If, however, they have information which leads them to believe that a transaction is for enemy account, it is their duty to withhold payment and notify the Division of Foreign Exchange.

QUESTION OF RAISING COMMISSION TO BE CONSIDERED BY STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE.

President Noble of the Stock Exchange has been authorized by the Governors of the Exchange to appoint a committee to consider the advisability of raising the minimum commission rates for buying and selling securities. The New York "Times" of yesterday in referring to the movement said:

The current rate of \$12 50 for buying or selling 100 shares whose market value is in excess of \$10 a share, and of \$6 25 per hundred when the market appraisement is under \$10 a share, has been considered too low by many members of the Exchange since their expenses began to rise. Stock Exchange firms have been forced to increase their clerical forces in order to handle the additional bookkeeping and preparation of special reports made necessary by demands of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. They have also raised salaries generally, and in numerous instances the salaries of employees who entered the army or navy have been continued.

The committee will work on a plan for a sliding scale of commissions, depending on the market value of the securities sold. When the findings are complete, a report will be made to the Board of Governors which will decide definitely at that time whether to raise the commission level or continue the present schedule.

COMMITTEE REPRESENTING TEXAS BANKERS TO TAKE STEPS TOWARD MOVING 1918 COTTON CROP.

A statement that practically no cotton has been exported from the United States since the latter part of last December and that approximately \$70,000,000 is tied up in this country on cotton that has been sold in Europe and is being held at various ports awaiting cargoes for shipment is reported to have been made by Howell E. Smith, of McKenney, Tex., in his address as President of the Texas Bankers' Association at the annual meeting of the body in Galveston on May 16. The Galveston "News" in its account of Mr. Smith's remarks further said:

He added that the cotton has not been shipped because the Government has found it necessary to use every available ship for the transportation of soldiers. Upon his request it was voted to appoint a committee of seven to investigate the situation. The committee will be instructed to recommend that the European merchants, who have bought the cotton, make arrangements to reimburse the persons who have sold the cotton if it is found that a sufficient number of ships cannot be obtained to move the cotton.

The new President of the association, W. W. Woodson, on May 30 appointed the following as members of the committee:

Howell E. Smith, Cashier of the First National Bank of McKenney, and formerly President of the association, Chairman; F. M. Law, Houston; J. Dabney Day, Dallas; Warren Andrews, Fort Worth; I. M. Kempner, Galveston; Morgan Graves, Clarksville; E. O. Tenison, Dallas; ex officio members, Lynn P. Talley, Dallas, and W. W. Woodson, Waco. The Committee has been asked to thoroughly investigate the matter and to ask the co-operation of the Government and others affected in the Southern cotton growing States.

GEORGIA BANKERS FAVOR UNIFORM NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT.

The Georgia Bankers' Association at its annual convention at Atlanta on May 29, adopted a resolution requesting the General Assembly of the State to adopt at its approaching session the uniform negotiable instrument act now pending in the House. According to the Atlanta "Constitution," the reasons advanced for its adoption are:

It has been adopted by every State in the American Union except Georgia, by all of the Territories and by the Congress of the United States for the District of Columbia. In no jurisdiction in which it has been adopted has it been repealed or amended in any substantial respect.

With the great and growing increase in the utilization and mobilization of commercial credits, since the establishment of the Federal Reserve system, uniformity in the law governing negotiable instruments has become a practical necessity.

Because of the lack of this uniformity in our State Georgia commercial paper is being discriminated against in the markets of the country to the serious detriment of our merchants, manufacturers and business interests.

SECRETARY McADOO'S ADVICES TO SENATE CONCERNING MEASURES TO STABILIZE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

The "Evening Post" last night in an Associated Press dispatch had the following to say regarding the request made by the Senate for information relative to the steps taken to stabilize the American dollar:

Secretary McAdoo to-day denied the Senate's request for information as to what steps are being taken to stabilize the value of the American dollar abroad. Asked for the information in a Senate resolution, he replied that in the opinion of President Wilson it would be inadvisable to supply it at this time for fear it might reach enemy countries.

Agreements, Secretary McAdoo said, have been made with some neutral countries in Europe and South America looking to protection of the dollar's value, and negotiations are proceeding with others.

"However, I am directed by the President to say," he wrote, "that in his judgment it would be incompatible with the public interest to make a public record at this time of the terms of such agreements already made or in process of negotiations, or of the other steps that have been taken or are in contemplation. * * * chiefly because of the very great value such information would be to the enemy."

HEARINGS ON OWEN BILL PROVIDING FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANK.

At hearings on the 11th inst. before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on Senator Owen's bill providing for the establishment of a foreign exchange bank, Franklin Escher, of New York, is said to have advised the committee that immediate steps should be taken to stabilize the value of the American dollar abroad. He is credited with stating that there is no real reason for the dollar being at a discount in Spain, and to have added that giving a better rate of interest to foreign banks would assist in maintaining the dollar's value.

On the 13th, Max May, in speaking in favor of the Owen bill, is said to have urged a system of banks abroad to extend United States credits. The after-the-war trade, Mr. May is reported as declaring, would be lost to the United States if a proper banking system abroad was not provided for immediately. He is also said to have declared that the depreciation of the dollar was due to the lack of American banking facilities throughout the world.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK ADMITTED TO FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The Fulton Trust Company of New York announced on June 10 that it had been admitted to full membership in the Federal Reserve system.

NEW OFFICERS OF PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

William H. Hutt has been made Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. William A. Dyer has become Cashier, and James M. Toy Assistant Cashier of the Reserve Bank.

NEW CLASS C DIRECTOR OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF RICHMOND.

The Federal Reserve Board has appointed Howard Bruce, of Baltimore, Class C Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond to fill (for the unexpired term ending December 1918) the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Gouverneur of North Carolina.

CONVENTION OF ASSOCIATION OF RESERVE CITY BANKERS.

A resolution urging the widest possible use of the trade acceptance, and placing the machinery of that organization at the disposal of the American Trade Acceptance Council in the conduct of its educational campaign, was adopted by the Association of the Reserve City Bankers at its convention at the Hotel Astor on June 7. A report on acceptances, by A. Breton, Chairman of the Association's Committee on Acceptances, and Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in charge of the foreign department, figured in the proceedings of the concluding session of the convention, and a discussion on the report followed, led by Charles F. Herb, Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. of St. Louis. The report presented by Mr. Breton said in part:

In making the report for your Committee, it may be well to commence by giving you a few statistics regarding the growth of the acceptance business in the United States.

Between Nov. 20 1917 and March 4 of the present year, acceptance liabilities of the national banks increased from \$153,645,000 to \$230,164,000, about 50%. For a slightly shorter period the trust companies in Greater New York report an increase in their acceptance liabilities from \$98,268,000 to \$104,920,000, less than 7%.

Acceptances held by Federal Reserve banks on dates nearest the time of the Comptroller's calls likewise show a substantial increase from \$209,900,000 on Nov. 23 1917 to \$317,000,000 on March 8 of the present year. Since then these holdings have slightly decreased, the total for April 26 being \$302,400,000.

The acceptance liabilities of other American banking institutions in leading cities and certain States at the time of two recent calls made by the Comptroller of the Currency are as follows:

	Nov. 20 1917.	Mar. 4 1918.
All national banks.....	\$153,645,000	\$230,164,000
Trust companies in Greater New York.....	98,268,000	104,920,000
State banks in Greater New York.....	5,783,000	7,345,000
Trust companies and State banks in Boston.....	17,604,000	18,673,000
In St. Louis.....	1,867,000	5,122,000
In Baltimore.....	70,000	470,000
In State of Ohio.....		281,000
In State of California.....	551,000	951,000
In State of New Jersey.....		293,000

In the fourth annual report of the Federal Reserve Board it is shown that from the commencement of the Federal Reserve System up to the 31st of December 1917 ninety banks were given authority by the Federal Reserve Board to accept bills of exchange up to 100% of their capital and surplus, thus evidencing the fact that this number of banks were sufficiently interested in the acceptance business to make application for this privilege.

To give some indication of the growth of the acceptance market, this report also states that in 1915 the Federal Reserve banks had bought in the open market acceptances to the amount of \$64,000,000, in 1916 \$386,000,000, and in 1917 these figures were increased to a little over \$1,000,000,000.

On the other hand, commercial paper discounted for member banks and other Federal Reserve banks shows the following large increase:

1915.....	\$161,000,000	1916.....	\$207,000,000	1917.....	\$9,000,000,000
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It should be borne in mind, however, that notwithstanding the disparity these figures show between acceptances purchased and commercial paper rediscounted by Federal Reserve banks, there is a great deal of encouragement to be derived from the normal and healthy growth shown by the figures on bankers' acceptances.

Owing to the rapid progress already made as shown by the above figures, it will not be out of place to state that in a comparatively short time we may expect to see the purchases and the rediscounts made by the Federal Reserve banks of the country divided more or less as follows:

1-3 in bank acceptances
1-3 in trade acceptances
1-3 in commercial paper

It is our conviction that the amount of commercial paper will decrease from now on, but it is not our conviction that it will cease to exist altogether as most probably certain lines of domestic trade will find it more convenient and have good reasons to use their single name paper to finance their business requirements.

It is agreeable to note that in the rates established by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, domestic trade acceptances with from 15 to 90 days to run are rediscounted at 4½%, whereas commercial paper having the same period to run rediscounts at 4¾%. This preferential rate in favor of trade acceptances by all Federal Reserve banks shows the official endorsement by the Federal Reserve Board of the trade acceptance system of credit.

The actual open market rates for prime bankers' eligible bills ranges at present from 4¾% in New York to 4¾% in other cities, whereas commercial paper is quoting at 6%.

It is a matter of satisfaction to feel that the efforts and influence of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve banks are directed to the

encouragement of the principles your Committee has had under consideration.

Through the American Trade Acceptance Council a very active and aggressive propaganda is being made throughout the principal commercial centres of the country in favor of trade acceptances. Their use has considerably increased for the last few months and it is very gratifying to state that many of our leading commercial and industrial concerns have adopted this new system of credit and that most of our banks are already inclined to give preference to the purchase of such two-name paper arising from actual commercial transactions between the drawer and the acceptor.

As evidence of the desirability of the acceptance in the opinion of the Federal Reserve Board, several amendments have been made since the original Act; dealing directly with an enlarging scope of acceptance operations, among the most important are the following:

Authorizing and making eligible for rediscount acceptances issued by national and other member banks against domestic shipments of goods up to 50% of their capital and surplus.

Conferring eligibility upon bills of exchange drawn on banks and accepted by them for the purpose of creating dollar exchange at foreign points up to 50% of the capital and surplus which may be accepted in addition to the 100% fixed for foreign and domestic transactions.

In addition to these amendments, an amendment to a few State banking laws has been passed whereby savings banks may invest in eligible bank acceptances.

Immediately after the development of the acceptance principle in banks there appeared in New York City a number of bill brokerage houses. From their small beginnings those houses have extended their business and clientele further and further into the country.

The New York bankers have done their best to facilitate their operations and, on their own part, the bill brokers have proven to be a source of welcome assistance to those metropolitan bankers who are desirous of developing a discount market.

Quite lately there have appeared also the pioneer American discount companies. One has been organized and is operating in New York at present, and another one will open for business shortly under the auspices of ten leading banking concerns in New York with a capital of \$5,000,000 and a surplus of \$1,000,000.

There has been developed in the City of Boston under first-class auspices a discount company whose avowed field will be New England. The interests who have fathered these discount companies are thoroughly conversant with their primary function which is to act as a reservoir to take up a temporary glut of bills into the market, and subsequently, as the demand appears, letting them out as the need may be, thus eliminating the situation existing heretofore in which there have been from time to time offerings of bills without a spontaneous demand, and vice versa.

Their advent has been welcomed and it may be hoped that each important city of the country will organize a local discount company. They have a fertile field, and the consequent augmenting use of acceptances will soon put them on a lucrative basis.

F. I. Kent, Director of the Foreign Exchange Division of the Federal Reserve Board and Vice-President of the Bankers' Trust Co. of New York, addressed the convention on "Government Control of the Foreign Exchanges," and the New York "Times" quoted him as saying:

It has been the policy of the Federal Reserve Board to further our foreign exchange business in every legitimate way that does not conflict with the interests of the United States as they may develop during the war. It should not be overlooked, however, that if any holders of registration certificates are found to be knowingly dealing either directly or indirectly for the benefit of an enemy, or if they show carelessness in their consideration of transactions that might be for enemy account, or if they do not carry out the instructions of the Federal Reserve Board, they are subjecting themselves to the possibility of being prevented from doing a further business in foreign exchange until after the war, besides incurring other penalties prescribed by law.

Following Mr. Kent's address there was a discussion of the subject led by J. H. Herzog, Vice-President of the National Commercial Bank of Albany. Mr. Charles R. McKay, Vice-Governor Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago, Ill., delivered an address on "Functions of the Federal Reserve Bank." This was followed by a report of Frank K. Houston, Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Credits and Audits, and Vice-President Third National Bank, St. Louis, Mo., and by a report by J. A. Walker, Vice-Chairman of the Committee on Domestic Exchange and Transit and Assistant Cashier Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago, Ill. The discussions on these papers were led by E. B. Clare-Avery, Assistant Vice-President National City Bank, of New York, St. Louis, Mo.; L. F. Kiesewetter, Vice-President Bank of New York, N.B.A., New York City; C. B. Hazlewood, Vice-President Union Trust Co., Chicago, Ill. Aside from the address of Mr. Dupuis (Vice-President of the Citizen's National Bank of Cincinnati) on "Trade Acceptances," Morton H. Fry of Bernhard, Scholle & Co., New York, spoke on the "Sale and Distribution of Acceptances." The discussions following each address were led by George B. Smith, Assistant Cashier of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, and by Eugene W. Stelson, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, respectively.

At the opening session on June 6 the convention unanimously voted to send to President Wilson the following telegram:

We, the members of the Association of Reserve City Bankers, representing the large banks in the sixty-one Reserve cities of this country, in convention assembled in New York City, June 6 1918, desire to express to you our confidence in you and your administration, and our active and continuous support in the prosecution of the war. We further pledge our assistance to the uttermost in men, material and money, so far as in us lies, confident that with your magnificent leadership and the co-operation of the American people, so significantly in evidence to-day, the one and

only conclusion of this great conflict will be an absolute and overwhelming triumph for America and its Allies.

A cordial reply was received from President Wilson, which was read to the convention by Secretary Ellsworth.

The Association of Reserve City Bankers elected as their President for the ensuing year Thomas B. McAdams, Vice-President of the Merchants National Bank of Richmond, Va., succeeding John W. Staley, Vice-President of the Peoples State Bank, Detroit, Mich.; George B. Smith, Assistant Cashier of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, was elected Vice-President. Immediately after the close of the convention the directors elected as Treasurer Walter Kasten, Vice-President of the Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., and J. F. Cox, Assistant Cashier of the Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans, La., was elected Secretary. The Association also decided to hold its 1919 convention in New Orleans.

PAUL M. WARBURG ON ECONOMY AS FACTOR IN WINNING WAR.

Paul M. Warburg Vice-Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, in an address in New York before the National Conference on War Economy at the Hotel Astor on June 6, in laying stress upon the necessity of curtailing unnecessary expenditures declared that "after a four years' struggle, during which over \$112,000,000,000 have been spent, the question of the original state of preparedness has lost its significance in its bearing upon the final outcome." He added that that side, however, has the best chance of winning which in the long run will prove the quickest to foresee, and to grasp, the constantly shifting problems of the struggle and to take the necessary steps to master them. Declaring that these problems are not solely of a military nature, he further asserted that "in order to triumph, rich and poor alike must realize, before it is too late, that the Government has the first call on our sons, our services, our goods and our savings; that it is entitled to every available ounce of material and man power." Toward the close of his remarks Mr. Warburg observed that "the people of the United States who stand ready to give their all to win this war will cheerfully forego unnecessary comforts and luxuries when once they fully grasp the real significance of economy in this emergency." He made the significant statement that "in saving goods we serve the threefold purpose first, of decreasing the volume of things we import; second, of increasing the volume of things we may export in payment of imports, and finally, admitting that the lack of transportation facilities may prevent us from shipping all available goods at this time, of accumulating a most valuable reserve stock of raw materials and finished products." We quote at length as follows from Mr. Warburg's address, which had for its title "Capital Issues for State and Municipal Debts and Their Relation to War Financing:"

England began the war with the slogan of "Business as Usual;" it took many fateful months until the country fully accepted Earl Kitchener's view, that:

"Either the civilian population must go short of many things to which it is accustomed in times of peace or our armies must go short of munitions and other things indispensable to them."

And to-day there is no one who would take issue with Lloyd George's striking statement that "Extravagance costs blood; the blood of heroes." I believe it is freely admitted to-day that England's failure to adopt from the beginning the point of view of these eminent leaders and to appreciate at an early stage the duties devolving in times of modern warfare upon the civilian population has been the cause of loss to her of untold life and treasure. But while England was dealing with wholly unprecedented conditions, justly baffling the ablest minds, we who have the advantage of her dearly bought experience should stand convicted of a very grievous crime if we lost precious time in adjusting our minds to a full realization of our civic duties at this juncture.

In time of war nothing is more dangerous and more fatal than delay. The present emergency requires that the country be aroused to a thorough consciousness of the fact that whoever uses material, credit, labor or transportation unnecessarily is placing a handicap upon his Government in its efforts to complete its preparations as speedily as possible. Instead of aiding the Government he competes with it, bars its way, and makes himself guilty of delaying its progress towards victory.

It was for the purpose of curbing such waste of the national resources that the British established their Capital Issues Committee, and that a similar committee was organized here about five months ago. Both committees deal only with cases involving the sale, or offer for sale or subscription, of securities (any sale in excess of \$100,000 in stocks or bonds falls within the scope of the American committee's operations); in so far, however, as the great national task is concerned, of encouraging economy and thrift, the underlying principles are the same whether we deal with individuals, industrial and public service corporations, or with States and municipalities. Except only that those principles apply with so much greater force in the case of States and municipalities, not merely because the sums involved are likely to be so much greater, but also because the example given by these governmental authorities exercises a powerful influence—for good or for evil—in molding the civic mind. It is for this reason that I am particularly grateful for the privilege accorded me by the invitation to speak upon the topic of relations of Federal War Financing and Capital Issues made by States and municipalities and to be permitted to address a conference which counts amongst its participants so many

men prominent as leaders in the public life of their communities, Governors, Myors and Comptrollers, whose very presence will insure the widest possible interest in the proceedings of this conference.

When the Federal Reserve Board's Capital Issues Committee, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, undertook to deal with the question of controlling and curtailing capital issues, it established as one of its first principles that every expenditure not strictly compatible with the public interest of the United States, that is, every expenditure not directly helpful to the prosecution of the war, or absolutely necessary for the health and reasonable comfort of the people, ought to be abandoned for the time being. The Capital Issues Committee was mindful of the fact that it was self-constituted and acting without express authority of law, and that it could secure results only by enlisting the voluntary and patriotic co-operation of all concerned. I am frank to admit that when the Committee began its operations its members were not at all certain that they would not meet with determined opposition on the part of certain groups of industries which, of necessity, would be seriously affected by its rulings. It is a genuine satisfaction to be able to state that, from the very beginning, the Committee met with nothing but the most patriotic response. No matter how important or vital any particular issue may have seemed to the applicant when he first presented his case, and no matter how insistent he may have been in the assertion of the prime importance of his individual requirements, nevertheless, whenever the Committee, or one of its sub-committees, explained the true significance of the problem and the principles which it was necessary to apply in order to best serve the country, it never failed to awaken that finer spirit that willingly subordinates individual advantage to the national welfare. It was of great help to the Committee that the American Bankers' Association, the Investment Bankers' Association and the leading stock exchanges of the country immediately passed resolutions to the effect that their members would not place, or deal in, any securities coming within the operations of the Capital Issues Committee upon which it had not first favorably passed. The Committee was also greatly helped and encouraged by the fact that the authorities of some leading communities promptly made it known that they would do everything in their power to co-operate.

Early expressions of this character were invaluable because it was fully recognized by the Committee that it had no power of law whatever to restrict, or interfere with, the rights of States or municipalities to raise funds for any purpose they desired, and that only by enlisting their voluntary co-operation could it be hoped to obtain the best possible results. This is true even though it was realized that the pledge of the stock exchanges and issuing houses was likely to be a very important factor in securing the co-operation of the few who otherwise might have been unwilling to join in the general effort to conserve the national resources.

The War Finance Corporation Act, which gives to the Capital Issues Committee legal standing, continues to preserve this voluntary character. The bill, as originally introduced, vested the Committee with power to punish those who would not submit to its rulings. Congress, however, in eliminating this provision, expressed the conviction that it was safe to rely upon the patriotism of the people of the United States to co-operate of their own accord without the threat of punishment, just as the British co-operate with their Capital Issues Committee, an organization which likewise depends entirely upon voluntary support.

In dealing with States, municipalities or counties, the Capital Issues Committee mainly considered expenditures for the following purposes:

- Hospitals,
- Schools,
- Sewers,
- Filtration plants,
- Municipal buildings,
- Electric light plants,
- Roads, parks and bridges.

When considering applications of this character, the Committee made it a rule to seek advice from the Federal Department Boards and Commissions having particular knowledge in the premises, for the purpose of determining whether or not the expenditure involved was essential for the successful prosecution of the war, or for the health and necessary comfort of the people. Except when acting upon securities issued for the purpose of providing funds for the renewal of maturing obligations, only those cases that were found to be compatible with the public interest, as above defined, received the approval of the Committee. In reaching its conclusions it observed the broad principles that the use of capital, material or labor could be justified only where results could be expected within a very reasonable time. Thus, applications for roads were acted upon favorably only when it was satisfactorily established that they were of military importance, leading to camps, docks, or shipbuilding plants or establishments producing materials necessary for the prosecution of the war, or whenever they were shown to be important, from an agricultural standpoint in order to open up agricultural districts or to make their products available for ready distribution. In the case of schools and hospitals the Committee sought the advice of the Commissioner of Education or the Surgeon General as to whether or not new buildings were absolutely required and if so whether or not temporary buildings could be used instead of permanent ones, as temporary buildings absorb less material, less labor, less transportation and less money. Monumental buildings and parks or bridges, merely involving greater comfort or luxury were disapproved. In many instances the Comptrollers of certain cities and States consulted with either the central committee or the sub-committee of their district, discussing their budgets item by item, and almost invariably these conferences resulted in the elimination of unnecessary expenditures and a substantial reduction in the estimated appropriations. It is a great satisfaction, therefore, to have this opportunity of publicly expressing appreciation of the splendid spirit of patriotism shown by these State and municipal administrations.

This leads me to the complex question of the relationship of the State and municipal governments to their various public service properties. Almost everywhere there are outstanding at this time franchise and contractual obligations for the building of new subways and surface car lines or for the furnishing of additional supplies of water, electric light, power, heat and gas. In the majority of these cases the national interest at this time requires that every effort be made to reach an understanding by which such construction may be postponed unless indeed it serves the successful prosecution of the war and the health and necessary comfort of the people. We need the men and the steel to build our ships rather than to build subways. We need the coal and electric power to drive the wheels of our war factories rather than to give more light for advertising displays or for other non-essential uses. To a certain extent it is true that this new construction is being restricted by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board, which controls the sale of articles such as steel and copper so as to prevent their being employed for purposes incompatible with the public interest. But for both the Priorities Division and for the Capital Issues Committee it is a difficult task to deny the use of these materials, or the necessary capital, where it can be demonstrated that by reason of such denial the companies affected may be embarrassed to the point of de-

faulting on their contractual obligations. I hope it will not be considered presumptuous on my part if I venture to urge that all State and municipal governments do their utmost wherever possible and practicable to find a modus vivendi for their public service corporations and help them to reach agreements whereby onerous or unnecessary contractual or franchise construction obligations may be waived or held in abeyance at least for the period of the war. In doing this they will effectively support the work of the Federal Government. Irrespective of the release of labor and material involved it is obvious that the community itself will best be served by postponing as much work as possible until a later time when prices will be lower and when, in addition, there will exist the need of finding employment for the surplus of labor which may be expected upon the termination of the war.

The drastic shrinkage in the value of public utility investments and the impairment of the credit of these corporations is a source of grave danger to the general financial situation at this time. We need the savings of the investor and it would be a serious menace to the ability of the Government to finance the war if public service corporations, strong and solvent before the beginning of the world conflagration, should be forced to go into receivers' hands because of conditions for which they are not responsible. Their credit must be maintained both on account of innocent investors and on account of the necessity of preserving the physical development of corporations whose operations are needed on account of their direct and indirect effect upon the successful prosecution of the war or the health of the people.

Franchises in many cases have become excessively onerous for such corporations, due to the fact that labor, coal, steel and copper can be secured only at exorbitant prices, while the charges for services rendered often cannot be properly adjusted without the consent of the community involved. The President, in his letter to Secretary McAdoo, dated Feb. 19 1918, expressed his profound concern over this situation, stating at the same time that he hoped that State and municipal administrations would make every effort to deal with these corporations in a spirit of liberality. All that it is proper for me to do, therefore, is to emphasize the public interest in the protection of the credit of these corporations and in the preservation of their ability to perform their important functions.

The thought may have occurred to many that the War Finance Corporation has been created to cope with this very problem. Without attempting to speak for the War Finance Corporation and restating only what its directors have publicly expressed, I may say that this Corporation, in the majority of cases, expects to deal only with concerns that are solvent and able to provide a bankers' guaranty. The amount that may be advanced without that guaranty is strictly limited by law and it is safe to assume that, except where the public interest absolutely requires, the Corporation will not consider itself warranted in making advances to companies on the brink of insolvency. Where advances from the War Finance Corporation are to be sought, it appears advisable, therefore, that the communities involved do their share in placing their public utility companies on a basis upon which they may be at least self-sustaining.

Curtailment of expenditures involves automatically a proportionate reduction in the amount to be raised by the sale of securities, and to that extent it means that, instead of competing with the Federal Government for the savings of the people, these local administrations will place them at the disposal of the Government. I need not enlarge on that important point except to say that if at present it is proper for all corporations to avoid this competition with the Government, there is all the more reason for States and municipalities to do so because the majority of the securities sold by them are exempt from Federal taxes. The Federal Government, instead of continuing to issue 3½% tax exempt bonds, has adopted the policy of selling only partly tax exempt bonds bearing 4½% interest, and is willing to pay the higher interest rate for the purpose of keeping as unrestricted as possible its field of comprehensive taxation. While I do not question the legal right of the States to issue tax exempt bonds, we must recognize that to the extent that a State issues such tax exempt securities, it deprives the Federal Government of the taxing power so essential for the public welfare in this emergency. All the more sacred, therefore, is the obligation imposed upon local governments issuing such tax-exempt bonds not to authorize any issues except those absolutely necessary for the immediate welfare of the community.

May I, in passing, dwell upon an additional reason why it is of the utmost importance to reduce to the minimum the issue of securities at this time. It is on account of their bearing upon "inflation," a problem with which it is impossible for me to deal exhaustively within the limits of this address.

*The pernicious consequences of inflation are a rapid increase in prices, and a corresponding decrease in the purchasing power of money. As the increase in prices progresses, the amount that governments must borrow grows correspondingly. It becomes a neck and neck race between a fictitious wealth and a reduced value of what that wealth can buy in labor and goods. It must be our aim, therefore, to restrict inflation to the smallest possible scope compatible with the achievement of our national purpose—the successful prosecution of the war.

From an economic point of view, it is considered unsound and unbusinesslike for any one to issue his obligations for things of no permanent value. No corporation would think of issuing bonds against the coal that has been consumed in producing its finished article or against wages that have been paid; nor would you or I, at the end of the year, treat as an asset the food that we have eaten or the suit of clothes that we have worn and thrown away. That, however, is what all belligerent governments are doing and what, under present circumstances, they are obliged to do. This process must lead to economic disaster wherever the waste of the Government is not counterbalanced by increased economy on the part of the people. We must bear in mind that the production of permanent values in normal times is accompanied by a certain amount of necessary and unnecessary wastage, such as the consumption of goods, food and clothing, in quantities beyond what is necessary for the production of the article and expenditures for the comfort and luxuries. The necessary material and labor put into the article produced, plus the incidental wastage of goods, and plus a reasonable profit, constitute in normal times the value of the properties added to the assets of the world. This normal wastage must be reduced as the abnormal wastage of the Government increases. If this policy is carried out consistently the speed with which inflation proceeds is thereby reduced proportionately.

To sum it up in its simplest form; on the one side of the balance sheet of the world corporation are all the things unconsumed; on the other side are the dollars. If the dollars increase rapidly and if the "things" do not increase—or if indeed they decrease—there must ensue inflation of prices. The means to counteract inflation are, therefore, on the one hand, increased production and decreased consumption of "things" and, on the other, a slowing down in speed and volume in creating new dollars in the form of new securities, currency or credits. The more we save—the more do we

*This is a partial quotation from my paper, "Save and Subscribe and Save the Country," published on April 23 1918, in which there was presented a fuller discussion of the various aspects of inflation.

increase the amount of "things" on the one side of the ledger and the more may we hope to succeed in keeping their price down, decreasing thereby the amount of new dollars to be issued in payment. It follows that inflation is not a question merely of banking or currency, but fundamentally a question of saving.

Nothing can be more detrimental to the successful accomplishment of our industrial war program than the effort to leave undisturbed the industries that cater to the extravagant tastes of all classes. The argument that it is necessary to keep on selling luxuries in order to finance the war is too preposterous to be seriously considered.

In times of war we do well to remember the wise expression of old Diogenes, who said:

"How many things there are in the world that Diogenes can do without."

That applies to the life of the individual as well as the community as a whole.

It is impossible within the limits of this address to give a full presentation of the many phases in this question of foreign exchange. Suffice it to say in this connection that in saving goods we serve the threefold purpose, first, of decreasing the volume of things we must import; second of increasing the volume of things we may export in payment of imports, and finally, admitting that the lack of transportation facilities may prevent us from shipping all available goods at this time, of accumulating a most valuable reserve stock of raw materials and finished products. If Joseph could return to-day and foretell the future to Pharaoh, he would predict that at the end of this war there will be a great famine of raw materials and he would urge those in power to acquire and store up whatever surplus of foodstuffs, cotton or other similar raw materials the country might be able to save and accumulate. As far as our own position is concerned, such reserves of goods will prove of the greatest value during the war in adjusting our foreign balances, and a most effective protection for the coming period of the after-the-war trade struggle. Whoever controls the raw materials will hold the key to commerce and finance, not only because he who can sell goods need not send gold, but also because control of raw materials will give an invaluable advantage to the manufacturer competing in world markets. Our gold reserve at this time is the financial backbone of the Allied cause; let us add to our "gold" reserve a "goods" reserve.

Maybe that Joseph would add this further admonition; that the necessity for saving will not end at once with the conclusion of peace and that for years to come thrift will remain a national requisite, and as much of a science and virtue as we used to consider extravagance.

F. H. SISSON ON NECESSITY OF FREEDOM OF BUSINESS FROM SHACKLES OF FALSE ECONOMIES.

In an address on "The Promise of Our Vision," delivered by Francis H. Sisson, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York before the Georgia Bankers' Association on May 28, he noted that there was uttered recently by Premier Clemenceau of France, "a prophetic phrase of particular significance to America." "We shall win the war in the last quarter of an hour." "He might fittingly have added," said Mr. Sisson, "that the burden of that fateful last quarter of an hour will fall most heavily upon America. But the task will constitute both our sacred responsibility and our unprecedented privilege. It will be the true measure of our greatness. It will mean not only the ending of this titanic struggle, the triumph of right over might, and the preservation of democracy, but also that we, of all nations, will have the strength and the endurance to conquer the future. This is the transcendent message of hope which 'the last quarter of an hour' holds for the people of the United States."

Pointing out that we should be ready for the period after the war with the same united strength of the whole nation that we are mustering for war, Mr. Sisson said "at home we must apply ourselves to the task of promoting productive industry; abroad, we must endeavor to secure the extension of markets and to establish the basis for commerce. We must study business in the light of imagination, and open to vision and courage their just reward. Our allies, as well as our enemies, are making elaborate preparations to carry out such a program." In his further remarks Mr. Sisson had the following to say:

There is much for us to study in the recent report of the English Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy After the War.

It is significant to note that this report lays emphasis upon the advisability of discontinuing Government financial regulations of and support for industries at the earliest moment. England has long recognized that which we are just beginning to realize, namely, that business can most easily and quickly free itself from such restraint when the exigencies of war will have passed by relying at present as little as possible on the Government for fiscal aid. This would tend to prevent Government credit from assuming a semi-permanent place in the country's credit structure, and thereby simplify post-war problems not only for industry but for the Government.

Surely we need no more impressive lesson in this respect than that furnished by Government control of our railroads. For years we have heard the specious arguments that Government ownership of the carriers and public utilities would mean better and cheaper service for the public. But during the brief period to date of Federal control more than \$300,000,000 has been added to the payrolls of the railroads and under Government operation this year they will spend nearly a billion dollars for additions and equipment. To avoid deficits, therefore, the Government's experts are recommending an increase of 25% in freight rates and a general raise to three cents a mile of passenger rates east of the Rocky Mountains. In other words, now, when war's demands have imposed innumerable levies upon the monetary resources of every individual in the country, we are forced to pay for the sins of the past and to supply the deficiencies of inadequate revenues. For a decade of railroad baiting born of ignorance, prejudice and political expediency, which, as a people, we did not understand, and the consequences of which we did not anticipate, we are compelled to pay now. For a gradual but sure and disastrous undermining

of railway credit under Government regulations during the last ten years or more we now suffer.

One of the chief factors in preparing for the future unquestionably is that of railway extension, for the carriers will play as important a part in helping to win the battles of the prospective international combat in trade fields as they are to-day in speeding our military strength to the battle line of freedom in France.

Are these great weapons in our commercial warfare to be privately or publicly owned and operated? Why have they not been equal to the present crisis, and how can they be made so? Can preparations for the future be made in the light of the past?

In recent years we have lost sight of the great influence which the railroads have exerted in the development of this country, and we have forgotten that our great resources are far from fully developed. But now, as we face humanity's arch enemy and as we watch the burdens of financing our share of the war mount day by day, we are coming to understand that we shall have ample use for all our resources, all our productivity, all our distributive facilities. We must create new wealth to meet the destruction of the old.

It is certain, if we are to have private ownership of transportation, the cornerstone of the foundation of our future facilities must be the restoration of railway credit. The companies must be enabled to raise the means to develop those much needed facilities adequately to meet the public need.

We should not forget that in no country in the world where Government ownership of railroads has been attempted has it been successful, with the single exception of Prussia, where, under the arbitrary mandates of a military autocracy, some degree of efficiency and profit has been secured. Further, it may be stated that in no important instance has the experience of our own Government in business operation been such as to warrant the conclusion that such activity could be profitably extended. Still further, it can be maintained that there is a sufficient majority of failures in public ownership of other public utilities in this country clearly to demonstrate its wastefulness and inefficiency under our present form of Government, and at our present stage of political and social progress.

The hour has arrived for the suggestion of some plan which will be ready for adoption when the crisis of war has passed, and the pressing needs of business demand the return of normal business conditions, and the operation of economic, rather than martial law. Somewhere, within the meaning of the words "co-operation" and "partnership" lies the answer. The public interest in transportation is paramount and must be protected, but public interest and private interest need not be in conflict if intelligently regarded.

Regional companies representing both private and public capital under private operation with Governmental participation in the management and earnings above a just guarantee would seem to assure the necessary extension of railroad facilities. In unity of interest and understanding, progress toward the desired goal should be possible.

It will be our privilege, as well as our gain, to aid the less fortunate peoples of other countries in the industrial and economic reconstruction after the war. More of our future national development, in fact, is contingent upon the extent and kind of our foreign investments after the war than may generally be appreciated.

The greater our ability and willingness to lend money to other peoples the greater will be our own prosperity and the securer our position as the foremost financial, commercial and industrial nation. Foreign investments will be not merely an aid but an absolute essential to the full realization of our unprecedented national possibilities.

We should not forget that the disturbance of credit equilibrium anywhere is felt, more or less, everywhere, and our interest in the soundness of credit conditions abroad can be second only to our interest in such vital matters at home.

Our enormous gold reserve, which exceeds one-third of the coined gold and gold bullion in existence, has been acquired because European governments have been unable to pay for their purchases from us in merchandise and have had to surrender their precious metal. Upon this reserve we have built a credit structure of unequalled strength. A large outflow of gold, therefore, would seriously disturb our credit structure and domestic bank credits reared upon it.

But the recovery of a part of the gold which the extreme exigencies of war have forced Europe to send here will be essential to the restoration of European prosperity after the war. It is certain that those countries which have been drained of their gold will seek to buy it back through stimulated exports and curtailed imports. A temporary reduction of our present favorable trade balance seems inevitable when peace permits a resumption of overseas commerce by all belligerents.

The best safeguard, perhaps, which we can have for the preservation of our gold supply consists of foreign bills, short-term obligations, and other investments abroad. Furthermore, by investing capital outside our own boundaries we shall lay a solid foundation for ultimately increasing both our exports and imports, regardless of the violent readjustments which may occur in foreign trade at the beginning of the economic struggle which is destined to succeed the present war. For it follows that by making judicious investments in other countries we will not only provide a fund of money to be drawn against in the future, but we will increase the purchasing power of those countries through aiding in their development and thereby increase the demand for such things as we desire to sell them. So, intelligent selfishness alone should dictate a policy of well directed and wide-spread foreign investments.

MORTIMER L. SCHIFF ON NECESSITY OF CURTAILMENT OF UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURES.

Mortimer L. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., speaking before the National Conference called by the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, on Thursday's session, June 6, which was devoted to a discussion of "War Economy and Financing Local Governments," pointed out that "business cannot go on as usual during war times," and "the sooner we realize this," he said, "the sooner will we make our resources available in their full measure for our war requirements. Thrift and economy, both corporate and individual, must be the rule." Mr. Schiff had something to say regarding the curtailment of credit by Government control of the Capital Issues Committee and the necessity of the investment market giving way to Federal necessities. We quote from his speech as follows:

According to the most recent reports, we are now spending at the rate of in round figures \$40,000,000 per day, of which about one-fourth is said

to be for loans to our Allies. This is approximately \$15,000,000,000 per year, and it is stated that our future requirements will be considerably larger than this. We are raising now about \$4,000,000,000 by taxation, which is almost 27% of our present total expenditures and over 35% of those for our own account, a percentage of expenditures provided by taxation considerably in excess of what any other of the belligerents, including England, secures from that source. It is now proposed that even a larger percentage of our requirements should be raised from taxation and a figure as high as \$8,000,000,000 has been mentioned in this connection. This is not the time or place to discuss the advisability or feasibility of such a program, but one thing is clear, that the amounts to be raised—both from taxation and by loans—are simply stupendous and that it will require the closest economy—public, corporate and individual—to make them available. Figures like these are impossible to visualize, and, of course, no such amount of money exists. But, as has frequently been said, it is not money—that is, gold and silver—which must be forthcoming, but what they represent, namely, labor and goods. We have pledged to the prosecution of the war all our resources in men and in money, but these are not in a form to be readily available. Both require mobilization and just as the selection of men for military service must be made carefully to cause the minimum of disturbance to the industry of the country, so must care be taken in securing the necessary financial support as to make it readily forthcoming with the least possible interference with the country's ability to finance its business and industrial requirements. Just as there is a limit to the number of men, who can be taken from productive industry without affecting the development of the country, so is there a limit to the credit we can provide without curtailing our normal needs. It may well be that we shall have to exceed both these limits and, if necessary, we must not hesitate to do so. Business cannot go on as usual during war time and the sooner we realize this, the sooner will we make our resources available. In their full measure for our war requirements. Thrift and economy, both corporate and individual, must be the rule. Even our national purse is not bottomless, and we must do without many things, so that there may be no interference with the needs of the Government. It cannot be emphasized too strongly or repeated too often, that unnecessary expenditures must be avoided, so as to release money—and let me repeat again, that is labor and goods—for war purposes. The primary business of this country at the present time is to win the war, and that as promptly as possible. It will not be over until it is won and every day by which it is shortened means not only a saving of millions of dollars, but what is far more important—of the lives and health of our greatest asset, the young manhood of the country. No sacrifice is too great to accomplish this and the least those of us who unfortunately must stay at home can do is to so manage our own affairs and shape those of the enterprises as are under our direction, as to make available the facilities, which the country needs for its war program. This requires the whole-hearted and unselfish co-operation of capital and labor, of Government and business, and can be attained only if all work together with singleness of purpose and unity of endeavor.

Industry, for that is after all the wealth of the country, must be mobilized on the basis of concentrating on essentials and eliminating non-essentials. This can be done by voluntary action on the part of producers or of consumers, by curtailment of credit and by control of raw materials. Voluntary action can accomplish much, but it is apt to be unscientific and to a great extent haphazard in character. Curtailment of banking credit is difficult to enforce and a rather dangerous expedient. It is almost certain to work unfairly, as no general rule for its application can be laid down and different localities and even different banks in the same locality are sure to have different opinions as to what are essential and what non-essential requirements. Banks can do much to discourage unnecessary expenditures by their customers, who seek credit, but it needs some authoritative body to apply effectively the check which the situation demands. That, it seems to me, can best be done by rigid control of raw materials. It avails little to preach economy if extravagance is encouraged by luxuries being readily procurable. There is little use, for instance, in urging a municipality not to enlarge and develop its park systems at the present time if contractors are ready, yes even anxious, to undertake the work and be permitted to secure the labor and materials to do so. All the resources of the nation must be husbanded with the greatest care to enable the country to bear its full part in the prosecution of the war, and there should be unnecessary bidding by one enterprise against another and surely not by different departments or agencies of the Government.

There is, however, a curtailment of credit which is effective and which can be applied with reasonable fairness. Of course, there may be some hardship in particular instances, but that can scarcely be avoided in times like the present, and war demands the subordination, if need be, of the individual to the common good. The curtailment of credit to which I refer is that by Government control of capital issues. We have now an official body charged with this duty and upon its wise handling of the applications which come before will depend to a great degree the extent to which expenditures for non-essential purposes can be checked. While the Capital Issues Committee has no power to enforce its mandates and while, notwithstanding its disapproval securities may be legally issued, in effect its decisions will be controlling, as its approval will be necessary to make an issue salable. The Committee can view the country as a whole and determine whether or not it is advisable that certain expenditure should be made and whether even though important for its particular locality, other requirements of greater national interest should not have the first call upon the investment market.

I speak of investment market, but it appears to me extremely doubtful whether as the war goes on there will be a market to an extent for any new issues except Government bonds, or, if so, whether the offering of other securities should be permitted. In order to make available the enormous sums which our participation in the war requires, the Government must monopolize, if necessary, the investment market and even State and municipal bonds, attractive as they may be to the investor on account of their exemption from taxation, must give way to the Federal necessities. It may be said that other borrowers can succeed in tempting money out of the pockets of the people by the attractiveness of the terms they may offer, but even if this is possible, it should not be permitted in the interest of the country at large. The needs of the nation must be paramount. As a matter of fact, with Government loans for large amounts absorbing the savings of the people, with provision having to be made for large tax payments, to say nothing of the absorption of funds by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other war activities, which must and should be supported, the financial exhaustion is apt to be such as to prevent the successful placing of larger amounts of other than Government securities. It follows, therefore, that in order to avoid the competition of other securities more attractive to investors and to meet the needs of those unable to finance themselves, even if they were permitted to do so, the National Treasury must provide either directly or indirectly the funds for the requirements of industry and of States and municipalities for refunding and such absolutely necessary additions, betterments, improvements, &c., as are imperatively needed in the national interest and which cannot be postponed. For this we have the War Finance Corporation with its resources of \$3,500,000,000,

and the revolving fund of \$500,000,000 provided in the Railway Act. Great care must be taken how these facilities are utilized, and their use must be restricted to what is absolutely essential for the prosecution of the war and for the maintenance of the credit of solvent public and private enterprises.

We are at war and everything must be considered with that basic fact in mind. We are in it for no selfish purposes, for no material gains, and fighting as we are for high ideals, we must take particular care that no selfish interest at home be permitted to interfere with what our armies need abroad. As Mr. Bonar Law, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, has well said: "The war has become largely a question of nerves, endurance and staying power." These are grave words and are to us, too, of deep significance. They point our duty clearly. We must harden our nerves, we must fortify our endurance and, to a great extent, it is this country which must finally provide the staying power. That means men and money without stint. We must make every sacrifice of our own comfort, of our own desires, to accomplish this and thus prove to the world that this is a united country, that democracy is efficient, effective and responsive and that the pledge of all our resources has not been empty words.

NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ASKS SUPPORT OF MEMBERS IN WAR SAVINGS MOVEMENT.

Attention to the importance of the work of the War Savings Organization is called by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in a circular letter addressed to member institutions on June 8. The letter points out that a special drive, to culminate on June 28, is being made for the purpose of obtaining pledges in support of the movement to bring about systematic saving. The following is the circular:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 8 1918.

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS CAMPAIGN.

To the President:

Sir. At the request of the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board, we are writing to invite your attention to the importance of the work of the War Savings Organization, and to urge upon you the necessity for even greater co-operation and service with this branch of the Government's economic and fiscal programs.

It is of vital importance that the principles of economy and thrift and the necessity for insuring to the Government the benefit of labor and materials released by personal individual sacrifices shall be brought home to our citizens through the influence of the banks and other leading institutions in the various communities.

The banks especially are in a position to take an important part in this movement, being identified, as they are, in the public mind as the agencies through which the Government's financial requirements are being met by the people. They can also wield a very potent influence in the actual starting of systematic savings, which will undoubtedly result in direct benefits to the communities, as well as to the banks themselves.

Two great agencies have been established for the distribution of War Savings Stamps and Certificates and to assist in the campaign—the banks and the post offices. Each must do its full share. The full share of a banking institution is not done when persons are referred by it to the post offices or postal authorities. This is especially true in view of the fact that the War Savings Certificates and Thrift Stamps can be obtained from this bank by any banking institution in our district for cash or on consignment against the pledge of Government bonds as collateral security.

For these reasons we ask you to support the War Savings movement with the same cordiality and patriotic spirit which you have manifested in the various Liberty Loan campaigns, and that you render such aid, not only by carrying the War Savings Stamps and advertising them for sale on your premises, but also by assisting, wherever practicable, in the War Savings Organization established, or to be established, in your community.

As you are doubtless aware, there is to be made this month a special drive, to culminate on June 28, for the purpose of obtaining pledges in support of the movement, in accordance with the President's War Savings Proclamation of May 29, and we earnestly hope that you will take an active part in this campaign.

We enclose herewith copy of Resolution and Pledge Agreement to be used should you desire to qualify as an agent of the Second Class for the sale of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. Very truly yours,

BENJAMIN STRONG,
Governor.

PAYMENTS ON THIRD LIBERTY LOAN IN PHILADELPHIA FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.

In its letter of to-day (June 15) on the business and financial outlook, the First National Bank of Philadelphia has the following to say relative to the payments on the Third Liberty Loan subscriptions in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District:

The pay envelop in this community was never as bulky as it is to-day, when the competition to secure the services of skilled workers in all industries is very keen. That the average well-to-do family in the Philadelphia district is exceptionally well supplied with cash, was shown by the extraordinary proportion of applicants for the Third Liberty Loan, who have paid their subscriptions in full. Out of a total of \$361,000,000 (the exact figures were \$361,963,500) subscriptions received, the cash payments already aggregate \$290,000,000. Inasmuch as only 25% of the amount subscribed was actually due, it will be seen that the cash payments exceeded requirements by \$200,000,000. No such showing would have been possible had not the community been well supplied with cash. The Third Liberty Loan was the most popular loan ever distributed in the history of war finance. In an unusual degree, therefore, this may be called the loan of the plain people, for the predominance of the small subscription, as compared with applications of \$25,000 or more, was much more pronounced than in either of the previous offerings of Liberty bonds.

SECRETARY MC ADOO SAYS TAX PAYMENTS WILL NOT CAUSE FINANCIAL STRAIN.

In a statement on June 10, in which he announced that there was no occasion whatever for apprehension nor for the curtailment of essential credits by banking institutions on account of the impending tax payment, Secretary of the

Treasury McAdoo reported that of \$2,775,000,000 estimated to be due in income and excess profits taxes on June 15 nearly \$600,000,000 had already been paid. His statement follows:

I am satisfied that the arrangements which have been made by the Treasury Department for the redemption with qualified depository banks of income and excess profits tax payments and for the payment of such taxes by the surrender of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness (which, to the amount of \$1,600,000,000 were issued and sold in anticipation of these taxes) are sufficient and will be effective to prevent financial strain. All tax checks will go into the hands of the Federal Reserve banks, which have instructions to make deposits throughout the United States proportionately.

Withdrawals of such deposits will be made as gradually as the expenditures of the United States will permit. The transaction will thus be handled like a Liberty Loan payment, as nearly as the circumstances will permit. The amount of the payment of the Second Liberty Loan made on Nov. 15, was about \$2,400,000,000. The amount of payment on the Third Liberty Loan made on May 9 was about \$2,600,000,000. The estimated amount of the income and excess profits tax payments is \$2,775,000,000, of which nearly \$600,000,000 has already been paid. The Federal Reserve banks, which, under the direction of the Treasury Department, have so successfully handled these great Liberty Loan payments without financial disturbance or money stringency, will, no doubt, be able to accomplish the same thing in connection with the tax payments. There is no occasion whatever for apprehension nor for the curtailment of essential credits by the banking institutions of the country on account of the impending tax payments.

CONFERENCE IN NEW YORK OF WAR FINANCE CORPORATION DIRECTORS AND BANKERS.

A conference between the directors of the War Finance Corporation and twelve or more leading New York bankers was held in this city at the Sub-Treasury on Wednesday last, June 12. W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and Managing Director of the War Finance Corporation, in a statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting, said:

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the War Finance Corporation was held at the Sub-Treasury this morning. A number of prominent bankers were present for the purpose of discussing the operations of the Corporation in connection with the financial institutions of the country.

The discussion of any specific cases was merely incidental to the discussion of the general principles involved. No definite conclusions were reached, and the Board of Directors of the Corporation has no announcement to make at this time.

Besides Governor Harding the other directors of the Corporation present were: Eugene Meyer Jr., Clifford M. Leonard and Angus W. McLean. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, the Chairman, was the only member of the Board not in attendance. The bankers who took part in the conferences were: J. P. Morgan and Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Jerome J. Hanauer, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Charles E. Mitchell, of the National City Company; Frederick Strauss, of J. & W. Seligman & Co.; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank; Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank; Gates W. McGarragh, President of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank; Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Co.; Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Co.; Albert H. Wiggin, of the board of the Chase National Bank; George F. Baker, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank, and James N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Co.

One of the particular matters which came up for discussion at the conference is said to have been the provision in the War Finance Corporation Act requiring banks to indorse the promissory notes of applicants for loans; considerable opposition to this has been evinced by the bankers, the contention being made that it involves an unsound practice, since it makes the indorser responsible and is tantamount to creating a contingent liability of the bank. As to suggestions that the Act be amended, Governor Harding was quoted in the New York "Sun" as saying:

No definite steps have been taken so far to amend the Act. We thought it better to get more acquainted with the provisions of the Act and learn the attitude of the bankers before making recommendations to Congress for any radical amendments.

The loan of \$3,235,000 to the United Railways Co. of St. Louis, made by the Corporation (as noted elsewhere in these columns), was also brought up at the conference, and the New York "Times" in referring to questions put to Governor Harding by reporters after the conference stated that he described that as an "exceptional case" as defined by the Act. The "Times" also said:

Mr. Harding admitted that the St. Louis concern could have obtained the funds it required from the regular banking channels, and was therefore not forced by circumstances to apply for assistance to the War Finance Corporation. Asked why the Board had considered the St. Louis concern an "exceptional case," Mr. Harding replied that the collateral it had put up for the loan was excellent, and that the Board thought the loan a desirable one. He referred to the fact that part of the collateral consisted of \$800,000 of 3½% Liberty Loan bonds.

Asked whether the Board had made the advance because private bankers had asked the traction company a high rate of interest, Mr. Harding declared that he did not know whether the rate was too high, but thought that if the company received a six months' advance from the War Finance Corporation it could before the termination of that period arrange for another loan with the banks. Mr. Harding indicated that the advance made to the St. Louis concern was in the nature of a test case.

LOAN BY WAR FINANCE CORPORATION TO UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS.

With regard to the direct loan of \$3,235,000 approved by the War Finance Corporation in the case of the United Railways Company of St. Louis, the corporation in a statement explaining why it had thus made an exception in its previously announced policy of denying advances to public utilities said in part:

The War Finance Corporation was glad to make this advance for the following reasons:

The United Railways serves many industries now engaged in work both necessary and contributory to the prosecution of the war.

The security offered is in kind and value adequate under the meaning of the War Finance Corporation Act.

It is a short time loan, which, because of the high class of collateral secured, is certain to be liquidated at maturity, and the temporary relief given by this advance will give the company opportunity to make permanent financial arrangements through regular banking channels.

The Public Service Commission of Missouri has authorized an increase in fare now in effect from 5 to 6 cents, which will tend to enable the United Railways Company to meet the increased cost of material, increased taxes and large increases in wages recently granted to its employees.

An ordinance was recently passed by the City of St. Louis by which all controversies between the city and United Railways Company were settled and which provided a working basis between the city and its principal public utility that seems fair both to the people and to the company.

The loan, which runs for a period of six months, at 7% is secured by \$800,000 face value 3½% Liberty Bonds, and by the \$3,500,000 first mortgage 6% bonds of the Union Depot R. R. Co. of St. Louis.

ATTITUDE OF WAR FINANCE CORPORATION TOWARD FINANCING OF PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS.

The attitude of the War Finance Corporation toward the financing of public utility corporations which has previously been indicated by it and referred to in these columns, was further explained in a recent statement issued by the Corporation, which says:

The directors of the War Finance Corporation have under consideration applications from many public service corporations doing business in various sections of the country for loans aggregating a large amount.

The directors of the War Finance Corporation do not feel that they have any authority under the law to make loans except upon adequate security as required by the Act, and they are convinced that the inability of a utility company to earn a sum at least sufficient to pay its fixed charges, taxes, maintenance and repairs is conclusive evidence of the inadequacy of its own obligation as security. The directors of the Corporation feel that the localities served by these various public utility enterprises should not expect the War Finance Corporation to make advances to any utility company whose statement shows that it is in actual need of increased revenue. It is a matter for the local authorities to determine whether or not an increase in rates sufficient to maintain the enterprises as a going concern should be granted.

It is urged, therefore, that the proper authorities give prompt consideration to applications made by public utilities for permission to increase rates, in order that the directors of the War Finance Corporation may know when applications for loans are presented by public utility corporations, whether or not they will be able to give adequate security.

HEARINGS ON PROPOSED WAR REVENUE LEGISLATION.

It was decided on June 8 to extend the hearings on the proposed war revenue legislation before the House Ways and Means Committee to June 20. The hearings opened on June 7. It is stated that the committee extended the time limit ten days because of the large number of requests to be heard received from corporations and individuals. On the day of the opening of the hearings Thomas O. Marvin of Boston, representing the Home Market Club; Benjamin C. Marsh of the Farmers' National Committee on War Finance, and Representative Albert Johnson of Washington, were the first witnesses. Mr. Marvin advocated the raising of several million dollars more revenue by increased import duties. Drawing a comparison with England, he pointed out that in the United Kingdom import duties this year would reach \$460,000,000, or \$10 25 per capita, while in the United States they would amount to only \$168,000,000, or \$1 68 per capita. Mr. Marvin admitted that there were considerable difficulties in the way of framing a tariff law that would meet the nation's requirements after the war, but maintained his defense of a protective tariff. Mr. Marsh advocated a higher tax on incomes and Representative Johnson presented a plan for graduated taxes on second class mail matter. Representative Johnson proposed the adoption of a system of taxing periodicals on the basis of circulation and an additional tax on all advertising based on the size of a page, as a substitute for the postal zone

system. He said his plan would provide a method by which periodicals would pay the cost of handling second-class postal matter. Chairman Kitchin, explaining the zone system on the 8th, said its operation, which will become effective July 1, would increase the cost of distribution of one New York newspaper \$125,000 a year. Mr. Johnson said he believed there should be a tax on all advertising, including billboards and street car displays.

A plan proposing consumption taxes and heavy levies on war profits, incomes and luxuries, was suggested at last Monday's hearing (the 10th) by Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University. According to Associated Press advices some of Prof. Sprague's recommendations were:

War profits, 80%, based on the English system.
Tea, 1 to 2 cents a pound.
Coffee, 10 cents a pound.
Tobacco, 50 cents a pound.
Beer, substantially increased rate.
Whole wheat flour, \$2 or \$3 per barrel.
Hotel bills, 20% on all above \$2 50 a night and on all meals above \$1.
Automobiles, heavy rate on sales.
Gasoline, used for passenger cars, 20 to 25 cents a gallon.
Employers of chauffeurs, \$10 to \$50 a month.
Luxury taxes on jewelry, talking machines, dress goods above a certain price, sporting and athletic goods, negligee shirts costing over \$3, shoes costing over \$6 or \$8.
A graduated tax on bank checks.

In addition, he suggested a supertax of 10% on incomes, to apply it unless the person receiving the income invests a certain proportion in "economy bonds," a proposed new form of Government wartime security.

On the 11th inst., Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee indicated that his committee plans to provide for the payment of excess profits taxes in instalments in the forthcoming bill. In arguing for a change in the law as it affects partnerships, S. C. Pirie of the Chicago firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. stated that under the present method his firm is compelled to pay a tax considerably in excess of what would be required if it were a corporation. Chairman Kitchin is reported to have announced that it is intended to correct the inequality now existing on this point.

Robert R. Reed of New York, representing the Investment Bankers' Association at Wednesday's hearing, stated, it is said, that the heavier taxes should be placed on income and not on the securities issued by corporations, because to lay a heavy tax on the corporations depreciated the values of the securities. He praised the British system of determining war profits. Albert H. Reeves, representing the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, suggested that new taxes be placed upon the automobile owner instead of the manufacturer, whereupon Chairman Kitchin said 3% tax on automobile sales was already passed to the consumer with an added increase. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania and other members remarked that the committee was seeking increased revenues, not decreases and exemptions. Job E. Hedges of New York City and Frederick G. Dunham, formerly State Insurance Commissioner of New York, speaking for the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, urged the committee not to apply the excess profits tax to life insurance companies, which already pay an income tax and a tax of 80 cents per \$1,000 on new business. They contended that incomes on investments which earned 4½ to 5%, to which the life insurance companies are restricted, should not be subjected to the excess profits tax, which is aimed at war business.

According to the press dispatches of the 13th inst., Temple Chapman of Joplin, Mo., told the House Committee on that date that zinc and lead mine operators are willing to pay increased taxes because they are making large profits out of the war. He was the first witness to flatly advocate increasing the taxes on any industry. Since the life of the mines is short, Mr. Chapman suggested that in fixing higher tax rates the committee should take cognizance of the fact that large profits are warranted.

UPTOWN NEW YORK OFFICE FOR LIBERTY LOAN PAYMENTS.

Announcement was made this week by the Liberty Loan Committee of the New York Federal Reserve District that payments on coupon books of the Third Liberty Loan may be made at the uptown office of the Liberty Loan Association of banks and trust companies at No. 509 Fifth Avenue. This office is on the second floor at that address, between Forty-Second and Forty-Third streets, on the east side of the avenue. For those who find it inconvenient to go to the banks during banking hours, the uptown office

will be particularly useful, since it remains open in the evenings and on Saturday afternoons. The uptown office also is handy for shoppers. The only business transacted for the Liberty Loan Association at this office is the receiving of payments on coupons. All persons who wish to have errors rectified or rulings made on their accounts will go to the main office in No. 120 Broadway.

FIGURES SHOWING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE THREE LIBERTY LOANS.

A summary of the results of the three Liberty Loan campaigns is furnished by the Federal Reserve Board in its June "Bulletin" in referring to the success of the Third Loan. We quote in part therefrom as follows:

Final figures for subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan show an aggregate of \$4,170,019,650, the total number of subscriptions, as already announced, being not far from 17,000,000. This satisfactory result was achieved notwithstanding the fact that the country will have had to meet, since the Second Liberty Loan and to including the month of June, income and excess profits taxes to an estimated amount of approximately \$3,000,000,000, making a total to accrue to the Treasury, from such taxes and from the Third Liberty Loan, of approximately \$7,000,000,000. In the first campaign, conducted one year ago, bonds were sold to approximately 4,500,000 people; the Second Liberty Loan was taken by about 9,500,000 people; and these figures are now again increased to 17,000,000.

The following figures also are interesting as showing the distribution of final allotments by districts, during the three loans, viz.:

Federal Reserve Bank.	First Loan.	Second Loan.	Third Loan.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boston.....	265,478,000	407,714,000	354,537,250	1,027,729,250
New York.....	593,987,000	1,151,185,000	1,114,930,700	2,860,102,700
Philadelphia.....	164,760,000	295,127,000	361,963,500	821,850,500
Cleveland.....	201,977,000	409,787,000	404,988,200	1,016,752,200
Richmond.....	88,594,000	182,582,000	185,966,950	457,142,950
Atlanta.....	46,283,000	82,943,000	136,653,350	265,879,350
Chicago.....	272,702,000	525,956,000	608,878,600	1,407,536,600
St. Louis.....	65,029,000	150,122,000	199,085,900	414,236,900
Minneapolis.....	53,759,000	131,972,000	180,826,350	366,557,350
Kansas City.....	62,183,000	136,549,000	202,301,050	401,033,050
Dallas.....	36,663,000	74,567,000	115,395,200	226,625,200
San Francisco.....	149,045,000	260,262,000	286,577,450	695,884,450
Total.....	2,000,000,000	3,808,766,000	4,170,019,650	9,978,785,650

What is perhaps even more encouraging than the wide distribution and heavy oversubscription shown by the returns of the Third Liberty Loan is the fact that there has been, so far as present indications go, gratifyingly little use of bank accommodations in the taking of the bonds. Of the entire amount of subscription received, it is estimated that more than 80% is already fully paid. Returns from Federal Reserve banks embodied in the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Board bear out the belief that the recourse to the Reserve banks in connection with the placing of the Third Liberty Loan has thus far been comparatively slight. Detailed statistics are not yet available to show the amount of bonds that is being carried through the aid of advances from the banks, but informal reports from the various Federal Reserve districts indicate that the reliance upon the Federal Reserve banks for rediscounts intended to carry Government bonds is smaller than has been supposed and that the various member banks have not been called upon unduly to assist individual subscribers. Taken in conjunction with general and apparently well-founded reports to the effect that the process of paying income and excess profits taxes will involve much less inconvenience than had been supposed, the bank situation as respects the Third Liberty Loan is encouraging. There may easily be an increase in the applications for rediscounts, protected by Government obligations, in some Federal Reserve districts, as the pressure upon the several banks for loan funds increases with the advance of the season. This, indeed, is already predicted by some careful observers in the several localities. There seems, however, to be little ground for thinking that such applications will be unduly heavy. The whole experience is expected to demonstrate that the process of selling the certificates will have operated to bring in these large sums with a minimum of inconvenience. The certificates have been very widely distributed among the larger taxpayers. The prosperous condition of business in general and the high returns obtained by producers in practically every line of business have enabled the small taxpayers, in a very large percentage of cases, to provide for the payment of their taxes even at this early date, while the larger taxpayers, as already suggested, will be materially assisted by the use of the certificates which they have acquired.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD ON USE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

The Federal Reserve Board in its monthly publication for June has the following to say regarding the use of Treasury certificates of indebtedness:

The outcome of the Treasury operations designed to anticipate the proceeds of the Third Liberty Loan through the issue of certificates of indebtedness has already been described in the issue of the "Federal Reserve Bulletin" for May 1. As there set forth, the total amount of certificates already issued and not liquidated aggregated about \$2,610,000,000. This left, of the proceeds of the Third Liberty Loan, \$1,560,000,000 available for current uses. Since that date the two issues of certificates of indebtedness maturing on May 9 and 23, amounting to \$500,000,000 each, have been redeemed. On the other hand, the Treasury has placed during the month \$183,767,000 of tax certificates, the issue being closed on May 31. Balances on hand in the several Federal Reserve banks and in special depositories, as of May 24, amounted to \$1,456,000,000. Inasmuch as the current expenditures of the Government of the United States, as shown by Treasury returns, are now running at the rate of \$1,500,000,000 per month, a resumption of the issue of certificates of indebtedness in the comparatively near future may naturally be expected.

Experience is again showing the desirability of this method of anticipating the proceeds of loans, and suggests that when carefully employed it has the effect of producing a steady flow of available free funds into the hands of the Government, there to be as steadily used and disbursed for current expenses on account of salaries and commodities. Of the old issues of

certificates there still remain (on May 31) to be liquidated \$1,024,000,000, while of the proceeds of income and excess profits taxes available during June and estimated at \$3,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000, there have been already paid, through the purchase of the so-called tax certificates issued in anticipation of revenues, approximately \$1,500,000,000.

CHANGES IN DISCOUNT RATES OF RICHMOND AND KANSAS CITY FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

With regard to the changes made in the discount rates of the Federal Reserve banks of Richmond and Kansas City, the Federal Reserve Board in its June "Bulletin" says:

During May important changes in rates of discount occurred at two banks only—Kansas City and Richmond—the general rate schedule determined upon during April continuing in effect at all others. The question of rates of discount is of primary importance at the present time, but market conditions are anomalous, owing to the fact that all changes must be made, upon full consideration of the necessity of facilitating Government financing, so that it is not possible to regulate rates upon a strictly commercial basis. The advances in rates at Kansas City and Richmond were made upon the request of the Federal Reserve banks of those cities, because of the heavy volume of paper which was steadily offering itself for rediscount at those points. It was the belief of the Board that the applications should be granted as a caution to member banks, even though the volume of applications for rediscount might not be very materially reduced as far as dependent merely upon seasonal needs and requirements. Under the Federal Reserve system, as has been previously explained, it is the Board's policy to make, so far as practicable, an adjustment of paper among Federal Reserve banks such as will bring about a relatively uniform reserve condition at all Federal Reserve banks. The tendency of so doing is to promote greater equalization among the banking reserves of the several Federal Reserve districts. The success of this policy, however, is based upon the adoption of similar standards of rediscounting in each Federal Reserve district, and upon the regulation of rediscount applications in such a way as to prevent applicants in any one district from gaining the advantage of those elsewhere located by reason of access to an undue share of Reserve funds. The Federal Reserve system necessarily counts largely upon the co-operation of its member banks to keep rediscount obligations to the minimum that will enable such banks to comply with their ordinary requirements. The raising of rates at Kansas City and Richmond served the purpose of giving notice to the members of this need for co-operation but did not prevent them from getting assistance whenever their condition or legitimate demands called for it.

INCOME TAX PAYMENTS DUE TO-DAY.

The time for paying income and excess profits taxes expires to-day, June 15. William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second New York District, has announced that his office at the Custom House will remain open until midnight to-night and that checks will be received up to that hour. He also said that taxpayers might mail checks any time before midnight to-night, as they would be accepted on Monday, provided the postmark showed that the mail was deposited before that time. Any tax remaining unpaid after to-day will be listed subject to a penalty of 5%, if not paid within ten days from date of notice and demand. To facilitate the work of the Collectors' offices it was decided a week ago that accrued interest to June 15 would be allowed on Treasury certificates of indebtedness maturing June 25 presented in payment of such indebtedness between June 7 and 15. Notice to this effect was sent by Commissioner of Internal Revenue Daniel C. Roper to Collectors of Internal Revenue. The Collectors were directed to deposit such certificates on June 15 and credit payment as of that date. Certificates presented after June 15 will be accepted with accrued interest to the date presented, not extending beyond June 25. In paying their taxes, which must be in the hands of Collectors not later than June 15, taxpayers were requested to bring their bills with them to the Collector's office.

U. S. GRAIN CORPORATION SEEKS MODIFICATION OF GRAIN REGULATIONS.

A conference between representatives of the United States Grain Corporation and the Advisory Committee of the Grain Trade was held in this city on Thursday to discuss modifications in the Food Administration grain control, which might be warranted by the larger wheat crop "now fairly in sight." Julius H. Barnes, Chairman of the Grain Corporation, presided at the conference. A statement issued at the conclusion of the meeting said:

The preliminary discussion developed a belief that by some system of limiting the manufacturing profit on flour, and yet allowing the mills to use their judgment in buying the raw product, and to market their material within those limits, there could also be restored to the grain trade a fair range of opportunity in their buying and marketing, the whole structure being supported by a relative market buying basis, at which the Grain Corporation would stand prepared to absorb any surplus offerings of wheat.

Since an important feature of such a plan would be the inter-marketing relation, and since that would depend on the freight structure to become effective on June 25, but not yet definitely decided, a meeting of the traffic representatives of all interested markets has been called for June 20 to discuss the freight relation between markets, to be followed on June 24 by a meeting of commercial representatives of these markets, to see if the freight relations can be reflected into the commercial relations of these markets.

On June 24 the advisory committee of the grain trade will again meet to go over further details of the plan, along with representatives of the Pacific Coast and inter-mountain country, in which their peculiar complications in trying to reflect the Government guaranteed price will be considered.

Until June 29, when the mill contracts with the Grain Corporation expire, the Grain Corporation will require all grain dealers under contract with it, and all mills under contract with it, to operate under the present regulations and the present market relation prices.

The market relations when worked out (and which would be the basis for a permissible flour maximum all over the country) will be submitted to Washington and approved by Executive order of the President; and, of course, until this approval is formally given, all plans are more or less tentative.

The "Wall Street Journal" of yesterday said:

Food Administration Grain Corporation announces that it will relinquish control of the grain trade so far as possible by July 1, and that it intends to ask President Wilson to modify the present fixed price of \$2 20 per bushel for wheat.

COFFEE TRADE COMMITTEE TO CO-OPERATE WITH UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

The War Trade Board on June 13 announced that there had been formed a special committee representing all branches of the coffee trade, to co-operate with the Food Administration in regulation of the trade. We give its announcement herewith:

A special committee of the coffee trade, representing all branches of that trade, has been formed to co-operate with the Food Administration. This committee will act as an intermediary to consider requests or suggestions made by the trade and to submit to the Food Administration those of which the committee approves, with its recommendation for final action.

The following men will serve on this committee: Henry Schaefer, William Bayne, S. H. Dorr, A. Schierenberg, Leon Israel, Joseph Purcell, B. F. Peabody, J. D. Pickslay, Charles M. Meehan, Carl Stoffregen, all of New York City; B. C. Casanas and B. Meyer, of New Orleans; and John Mohr, of Boston.

An organization meeting will be held Monday, June 17, in the directors' room of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange.

SHIPS ALLOTTED TO IMPORT COFFEE FROM BRAZIL.

In making known that the Shipping Board had allotted certain steamers to carry coffee from Brazilian ports to New York City, the War Trade Board on June 12 said:

The United States Shipping Board has allotted certain steamers—the names of which will be supplied upon application to the Shipping Board or to the War Trade Board—for coffee from Brazilian ports to New York only. Clearance, July-August, rate \$1 70 per bag. All short shipments ex certain other vessels—names supplied upon request—will be cared for on these vessels if applied for.

The space on these vessels will be allotted by the War Trade Board among importers of record for the calendar years 1916 and 1917. In the allocation of this space engagements already made will be taken into consideration. It is assumed that these engagements have already been reported to the United States Food Administration, as required by their notice of April 29 1918.

Coffee importers desiring to avail themselves of space on these vessels must notify the War Trade Board, Bureau of Imports, Washington, of their requirements on or before June 15 1918.

SENATE RESOLUTION SEEKING INFORMATION CONCERNING GOVERNMENT ACTION AS TO STOCK YARDS.

Under a resolution adopted by the U. S. Senate on June 6, Director-General of Railroads McAdoo is called upon to inform the Senate as to what action is contemplated for assuming control of the stock yards and their railroad terminals. The resolution, introduced by Senator Norris of Nebraska, also asks what legislation, if any, is needed for the Government to take over the stock yards and what connection there is, if any, between the ownership and control of the stock yards and the ownership and control of the packing industries of the country.

The following is the resolution as adopted:

Resolved, That the Director-General of Railroads be, and is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate the following information:

First. What action, if any, has been taken, or is contemplated by the Director-General of Railroads, in regard to the taking over, as part of the railroad system of the country, the stockyards and stock yards railway terminals at the various packing centres?

Second. Has the Director-General of Railroads authority, under existing laws, to take over said stockyards, and if not, what additional legislation is necessary?

Third. What information, if any, has the Director-General of Railroads regarding the ownership and control of said stock yards, and what, if any, connection has such ownership and control with the ownership and control of the packing industries of the country?

FOOD ADMINISTRATION FIXES PRICES OF CANNED SARDINES.

In making known the maximum price determined on for canned sardines, the U. S. Food Administration issued the following statement on June 6:

After an examination of the costs of operation in the sardine canning industry, the Food Administration announces that prices higher than those recommended by representatives of that industry in Maine for the 1918 pack will be considered unreasonable under the Food Control Act. These maximum prices were recommended by a committee of the Maine sardine packers which conferred with the Food Administration officials.

A maximum price of \$6 50 per case was set on one-fourth keyless oil sardines, and \$6 25 on one-fourth and three-fourths standard mustard sardines. The customary differentials for keys and cartons will prevail, and on fancy goods the prices will not provide more than a reasonable profit over cost.

The committee which met yesterday was selected at a meeting of sardine packers called by Dr. Leon S. Merrill, at Bangor, Me., May 15.

Those present yesterday were: E. M. Lawrence, Lawrence Canning Co., Rockland, Me.; Andrew Clarke, L. D. Clarke & Sons, Eastport, Me.; W. K. Cabot, Wm. Underwood Co., Boston, Mass.; N. B. Brown, E. W. Brown Co., Portland, Me.; L. E. Holmes, Holmes Co., Robbinston, Me.; Ralph Hindley, Globe Canning Co., Eastport, Me.; P. L. Smithers, Booth Fisheries Co., Chicago, Ill.; and James Abernethy, Sunset Packing Co., West Pembroke, Me.

The Food Administration was represented by J. R. Munn, who presided, M. M. Loomis, Dr. Leon S. Merrill, F. A. Harding and Kenneth Fowler. H. D. Cree, of the Maine Fish Commission, was also present.

BREWERS TO CONFER WITH U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS ON FURTHER REDUCTION OF OUTPUT.

With regard to a conference to be held between representatives of the brewing interests and the U. S. Fuel Administration relative to the saving of coal through a further curtailment in the brewing of beer, the Fuel Administration on June 1 issued the following statement:

The United States Fuel Administration, Bureau of Conservation, announces that arrangements have been completed whereby representatives of brewing interests will be called to Washington within the next few weeks for a conference in regard to production of beer during the year beginning June 30 next.

For the period extending from April 1 to June 30 1918 the brewers voluntarily agreed to a reduction of 30% of the quantity of beer brewed during the corresponding period of 1917, as shown by the Internal Revenue reports.

The quantity of coal saved through this reduction was considerable, but it is believed that a larger saving can be effected.

LICENSING OF CANADIAN CANNING INDUSTRY.

It was announced on May 23, that the canning industry of Canada would be brought under the license system of the Canada Food Board on June 15. The Canada papers in announcing this said:

On and after that date it will be illegal for any person who has not first secured a "canners' manufacturers' license" to engage in the manufacture, for sale, of canned or preserved fruits or vegetables, meats, poultry, soups, seeds or grains or products made therefrom, jellies, jams, sauces, pickles, condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered or canned milk or dried, evaporated, or desiccated vegetables or fruits.

Persons operating a canning factory in connection with a commercial meat packing factory are not required to obtain such a license.

On and after June 15 it will also be illegal to deal wholesale or as brokers or commission merchants in any of the products named without first having obtained from the Canada Food Board a "canners' wholesale license," "canners' broker's license," or a "canners' commission merchant's license," depending upon the nature of the trading operations of the applicant.

The order provides that no manufacturer of canned or evaporated fruits or vegetables, without the written consent of the Canada Food Board, shall at any time contract for the sale of more goods than he reasonably expects to be in a position to pack, and in no case shall the amount contracted for exceed 100% of the average yearly delivery of such articles made by him during the four years preceding 1918. No wholesale dealer in canned or evaporated fruits or vegetables will be permitted to contract for sale of goods not then held by him in stock or purchased for future delivery, except by permission of the Canada Food Board.

Any violation of the Adulteration Act, or the Meat and Canned Food Act, will be deemed sufficient reason for suspensions or cancellation of any canner's license.

On and after June 15 all containers or packages in which condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered or canned milk, meats, poultry, soups, seeds or grains, or products made therefrom, jellies, jams, sauces or pickles are placed, must have marked, on the principal part of the label, in plain type, the minimum net weight of such contents.

No person, without first having obtained permission in writing from the Canada Food Board, may legally have in his possession, or under his control, any quantity of condensed, evaporated, dried, powdered, or canned milk, greater than is reasonably necessary to supply his own Canadian trade requirements during the period of scant productions, which season will be deemed to have expired on May 1 of each year, and on that date no person may legally hold more than sufficient to supply his own trade requirements for thirty days.

Every licensee is required to sell such products, covered by this order, as he may have in his possession or under his control, at not more than a reasonable advance over the average cost of the season's pack, without regard to the market or replacement value of such products at the time of the sale.

Destruction of food fit for human, animal, or poultry consumption, is forbidden.

TENTATIVE PLAN FOR PRICE-FIXING OF COTTON GOODS.

The War Industries Board on June 9 issued an announcement concerning the tentative plans for a price agreement on cotton goods pending between the Price-Fixing Committee of the Board and the Executive Committee of the War Service Committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers. Its statement follows:

The Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board was in conference Saturday with the Executive Committee of the War Service Committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers. In order to establish a basis for a prospective price agreement to introduce stabilization into the trade and avoid any undue hardship upon the manufacturer and distributor of cotton goods, the following tentative plan was outlined to be operative if the pending negotiations for a price agreement are concluded:

On all bona fide sales made on or before June 8 1918, for delivery previous to Jan. 1 1919, prices to remain as shown in sales.

On all sales made after June 8 1918, for delivery subsequent to Sept. 30 1918, the prices are to be subject to revision to accord with the prices agreed upon by the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board in conference with the War Service Committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers.

On all sales made for delivery after Jan. 1 1919, the prices agreed upon by the price-fixing committee in conference with the War Service Committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers are to be the prices, regardless of the fact that the sales may have been made previous to June 8 1918.

It is understood that all prices for so-called spring (1919) business will be subject to such revision.

The plan contemplates that manufacturers' prices on staples shall be on the same basis of cost and profit to the Government and to their usual civilian outlets. It is further expected that manufacturers will agree to devote a uniformly large proportion of their productive capacity to making staples.

On the 11th inst. representatives of the largest cotton mills assembled in the rooms of the Merchants Association to hear the report of the Executive Committee of the War Service Committee of the National Council of American Cotton Manufacturers. In its summary of the meeting, the "Journal of Commerce" said in part:

It was announced that the Government proposes to fix prices on yarns, goods for converters, jobbers, manufacturers and consumers, this latter including the prices to be paid for garments of a staple character. A prime aim is to maintain and readjust production and to accomplish everything through agreements rather than by law. The abandonment of the system at the end of the war can be done more quickly in this way.

It is hoped to so adjust production that mills will run at least 40% on staple goods, including Government work, and all mills are expected to participate.

Meetings of the various divisions of trade, converters, jobbers, the manufacturing trades, &c., are to be encouraged so that information may be given direct to the War Industries Board, thus facilitating united action.

The Government, it was stated, has ample power in many ways to compel and to control production for its own needs and for civilian needs. It desires, through co-operative effort, to control cotton goods production for civilian needs, and it looks forward confidently for prompt action in sending all information necessary in arriving at just means for procedure.

As a result of yesterday's meeting, it is expected that all merchants will assist the committee by writing to the Chairman, Gerrish H. Milliken of Deering, Milliken & Co., before Tuesday, June 18, giving details as to what they consider fair prices to be charged, based upon 30c. cotton as a starting point. Many cloths are of a semi-staple character, and prices on those should be fixed in relation to what staples are worth.

When the committee has received its information from the trade, it will collate it and present it on Friday, June 21, to the War Industries Board, preparatory to compiling and issuing a list of prices for issuance at as early a date as possible, so that the whole trade may then begin to adjust itself to the new conditions. The committee has only a recommending power for the trade, and will have nothing to do with fixing the prices itself.

It was made clear at the meeting that salvation for the trade lies in full co-operation. The Government can exercise its power over production through so many channels, that those who fail to co-operate will have very few means for redress. The Government can stop supplies of coal, can refuse to give shipping permits, can stop the supplies of raw materials, and can even draft labor and commandeer plants. It does not want to do any of these things. It can accomplish its purpose more effectively if all men in the trade will try to keep in touch with what the Government wants to do, and then lend a hand.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD ANNOUNCES MAXIMUM PRICES ON PICKLED SHEEP PELTS.

In announcing on June 7 the establishment of maximum prices on pickled sheep pelts, the War Industries Board said:

The price-fixing committee yesterday established the following schedule of maximum prices on all pickled sheep pelts. This schedule of maximum prices is the result of an agreement reached between the Board and the packers and wool pullers. This schedule covers the raw stock from which leather is made for jerkins (leather vests) for the army. The maximum prices named herein are for stock sold to meet either Government or civilian requirements.

The schedule follows:

All pickled skins to be graded according to the following specifications. Grades will be identified by numbers.

The schedule below is for all green salted packer and city butcher skins of strictly good take-off. All green salted country butcher and city butcher skins showing poor take-off shall be selected on the same basis, but the price shall be 3 cents per square foot less than price paid for the various grades of strictly good packer and city butcher take-off.

Grade.	Description.	Price, Cents.
No. 1.	Bull sheep.—Super heavy, measuring over 120 square feet and weighing 45 pounds and over, per dozen.....	18
No. 2.	Heavy sheep.—Heavy, clear sheep, measuring over 110 square feet, per dozen.....	16
No. 3.	Clear sheep.—Sheep with clear, smooth, and sound grain, measuring over 100 square feet, containing no blind ribs, no ribby skins, and free from cackle.....	14
No. 4.	Blind rib sheep.—All sheepskins measuring over 100 square feet having a blind rib. No ribby skins or defective grain.....	12
No. 5.	Ribby sheep.—All other ribby sheep measuring over 75 square feet, no defective grain.....	11
No. 6.	No. 2 sheep.—All sheep measuring over 100 feet rejected from 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 grades, with poor and defective grain, value, but not to exceed.....	8
No. 7.	Prime lambs.—All smooth, clear, lambs, 65 to 100 square feet, inclusive, strictly good pattern; no blind rib or ribby skins, no open grain skins, no torn skins; absolutely free from cackle and pinny skins.....	15
No. 8.	Blind rib lambs.—All lambs containing a blind rib, strictly good pattern; no ribby skins and no damaged grain, no torn skins and no cackle; 75 to 100 square feet.....	14
No. 9.	Ribby lambs.—Lambskins showing ribby or open grain, cackle skins, and pin-holes up to 75 square feet.....	9
No. 10.	Small lambs.—All lambskins 50 to 64 square feet, rejected from No. 7, 8 and 9 on account of size.....	Value
No. 11.	Torn skins.—All torn skins or badly cut skins over 50 feet, regardless of quality; all heated skins.....	Value
No. 12.	Pieces and culls.—All pieces and culls and torn skins under 50 feet; all heated skins.....	Value

GREAT BRITAIN'S SEA ISLAND COTTON TRADING RESTRICTION.

Consul-General Skinner at London, in advising the Department of Commerce at Washington of the adoption of new trading restrictions affecting Sea Island cotton, says, according to an announcement of the Department on June 11:

War Office prohibits purchase, sale, or delivery, or payment for West Indian Sea Island, or Carolina Sea Island cotton, or any article wholly or partly manufactured therefrom without permit; no person may put into process of manufacture any such cotton without permit.

LEATHER IMPORTS CURTAILED.

The announcement has been made by the War Trade Board that imports from overseas of hides and leathers will be prohibited beginning to-day (June 15). In notifying the Tanners' Council of the new restrictions the Board says:

All outstanding licenses for the importation of hides, skins, leather, tanned skins and manufactures of leather from overseas have been revoked as to ocean shipments made after June 15 1918. Hereafter no licenses for the importation of the above mentioned commodities will be issued except such as will cover the shipments hereinafter set forth.

1. Shipments from South America of 57,000 long tons of cattle hides of the following weight and grades: 25 pounds or more when green salt, 20 pounds or more when dry salt, 15 pounds or more when dry flint.

2. Shipments of other grades of hides or skins from any Allied or neutral country, as may be certified by the War Industries Board to be for Government use.

3. Shipments of leather, tanned skins or manufactures of leather as may be certified by the War Industries Board to be for Government use.

4. Shipments of hides, skins, leather, tanned skins, or manufactures of leather, coming (a) overland or by lake from Canada, (b) overland from Mexico, (c) as return cargo from European countries, and then only when shipped from a convenient port and when loaded without undue delay.

Licenses covering the foregoing shipments will be issued according to such location of the various commodities above mentioned as may be made by the hide and leather control section of the War Industries Board. All importers of the foregoing commodities will be required as a condition precedent to the endorsement of bills of lading by the Tanners' Council to give the United States Government an option to purchase such of these commodities on which a maximum price has been established by the price-fixing committee appointed by the President at such prices.

LUMBER PRICES AGREED ON.

According to the "Wall Street Journal" of yesterday the following announcement has been made by the War Industries Board concerning the prices agreed on for the lumber requirements of the Government:

As the result of an inter-departmental conference of the War Industries Board, March 30 1918, a committee was appointed to agree upon a price to be paid by all departments of the Army and Navy and the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the lumber requirements of the Government comprising Colonel J. N. Willent, representing the Army; C. M. Morford, representing the Navy; F. A. Paxton, representing the Emergency Fleet; Colonel Young and Captain Hancock, representing the price-fixing committee; Dr. Haney, representing the Federal Trade Commission, and Charles Edgar, representing the Director of Lumber.

The Committee agreed to establish the following maximum prices for lumber out of retail yards stocks in the districts referred to until July 31 1918:

That the dealers be allowed for handling charges and profit the following prices over and above the Government's delivered prices f. o. b. cars in the districts mentioned, including switching charges, if any:

To the dealers in the cities and vicinities of Boston, New York City and Newark, N. J., \$12 50 per thousand feet; to the dealers in the cities and vicinities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$11 50 per thousand feet.

These prices in all districts to be based on the Government department replacing the lumber to the dealers within 90 days from date of replacement order, at the Government's manufacturer's price delivered f. o. b. cars in the districts mentioned, provided the dealers prefer to have the lumber replaced, or a cash settlement on the same basis if they prefer not to have the lumber replaced. These prices to the Government for the lumber received from the retail dealers in all cases to be free on board dealers' wagons, trucks or railroad cars in dealers' yards.

For the present at least it is understood that all lumber replacements will come from the districts of the Alabama-Mississippi territory, the Georgia-Florida territory, and from the fire district in the Pacific northwest. If North Carolina pine is taken from the retail dealers' yards it may or can be replaced by a comparable grade from the short-leaf territory of the above mentioned producing districts.

INDIVIDUAL EXPORT LICENSES NOT REQUIRED FOR NEWSPAPERS MAILED ABROAD.

According to an announcement of the War Trade Board on June 6 individual export licenses will not be required for the mailing to foreign countries of newspapers, magazines and other periodicals intended for the personal use of the consignee. We quote its announcement herewith:

The War Trade Board announces in a new ruling (W. T. B. R. 128) that, until further notice, individual export licenses will not be required to send newspapers, magazines, and other periodically issued printed matter, including advertising circulars, also books and other printed matter intended for the personal use of the consignee by mail to foreign countries.

A special export license, "R. A. C. 53," covering all such exportations has been issued through the Post Office Department, and persons mailing parcels containing the printed matter as named above need not apply for an individual export license. If the shipment is in conformity with the postal laws and regulations, and the package bears on the wrapper, plainly marked, the license number, "R. A. C. 53," and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, the package will be accepted for mailing by the post office.

IMPORTS OF JAPANESE PAPER EXCEPTED FROM WAR TRADE BOARD'S RESTRICTIONS.

The War Trade Board, in announcing on June 2 that licenses for the importation of certain grades of Japanese paper, would be permitted under special conditions and limitations, said:

The War Trade Board, as an exception to the list of restricted imports No. 2, item 141, has authorized the issuance of licenses for the importation of paper manufactured in Japan, known as Mino, Hakone, and Yoshino, upon the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Paper known as Mino and Hakone, but only when such paper is intended to be manufactured into paper parachutes; and paper parachutes in manufactured form. Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including Dec. 31 1918.

(b) Paper known as Yoshino (bibulous paper). Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including Aug. 31 1918.

It is a further condition of the issuance of licenses for the importation of the commodities described in paragraphs (a) and (b) that the applicants for such licenses shall certify that the paper proposed to be imported is intended for military or naval use; and such certification shall specify also the number of the United States Government contract whose execution requires the importation of the paper proposed to be imported.

(c) Paper known as Yoshino (stencil paper); upon conditions that the applicants for such import licenses shall certify that the paper proposed to be imported is intended to be manufactured into stencil paper. Licenses may be granted pursuant to this section only up to and including Aug. 31 1918.

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE IVORY LIMITED BY WAR TRADE BOARD.

Imports of vegetable ivory have been limited to 12,000 tons for the remainder of the present calendar year by the War Trade Board, which announced its action on June 2 as follows:

The War Trade Board has decided as a further step toward the conservation of tonnage to limit the importation of vegetable ivory (Tagua nuts) for the remainder of the present calendar year to a total of 12,000 long tons. Licenses for the importation of 10,000 tons out of the total of 12,000 long tons of this commodity will only be issued upon condition that the same be used for Governmental requirements.

The 12,000 tons for which import licenses will be granted during the remainder of the present calendar year will be allocated by the War Trade Board among the manufacturers of vegetable ivory buttons.

The War Trade Board will, however, grant licenses for the importation of vegetable ivory in excess of the total of 12,000 tons above mentioned for shipments which will move on ships which are suitable for no other necessary imports.

No licenses for the importation of this commodity will be granted except upon condition that all waste produced in the manufacture of articles therefrom shall be turned over to the Gas Defense Service of the United States Army.

All outstanding licenses for the importation of vegetable ivory are revoked as to ocean shipments made after June 1 1918.

U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION AGAIN URGES EARLY PLACING OF COAL ORDERS—PROSPECTIVE SHORTAGE.

The Federal Fuel Administration in again urging the early placing of orders for next winter's coal, issued a statement on June 3 saying:

The country must give its attention to the coal problem during the warm weather of the present summer, if we are to avoid the hardships and suffering of a coal shortage during the next winter. The natural tendency to forget about coal when heat is not immediately needed must be overcome. The fuel situation confronting the country is serious.

The coal demands of the country for both bituminous and anthracite are now being estimated. The tentative figures now available show a demand for 735,000,000 tons of both kinds of coal for the coal year beginning April 1 1918. To reach this unprecedented total would necessitate the production of 84,000,000 tons more of coal than were produced last year. Anthracite production will about equal that of last year. The total shortage, therefore, must be made up in bituminous production. The Fuel Administration does not expect that this increase can be fully met. It is, therefore, apparent that the full requirements of coal cannot be filled, and the difference must be made up by voluntary or enforced curtailment in the use of fuel.

The war work of the Government can not be hampered by this prospective shortage. The ships, the railroads and the industries engaged in war work will have their full quota day by day. The domestic consumers will also be given preference in securing their supplies.

In the territory where anthracite coal will be supplied during the coming winter consumers have already placed a large proportion of their orders for the winter supply. The Fuel Administration is directing its efforts toward filling these orders as promptly as possible.

In the bituminous-consuming sections, particularly in the Mississippi Valley, a large proportion of the orders for the winter supply still remain to be placed. These orders must be in the hands of the dealers and of the producers if the Fuel Administration is to make a proper and equitable apportionment of the available supply. Without orders the mines can not continue to produce. It is significant that during the week of May 18 mines in the Central and Far West lost a material percentage of their production because they lacked orders. Reports for that week show the following loss in production for that reason:

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Illinois	1.4	Oklahoma and Arkansas.....	4.3
Indiana	2.0	Iowa	13.5
Western Pennsylvania.....	.1	Western and Pacific Coast.....	2.8
Kansas and Missouri.....	2.6	Rocky Mountain States.....	10.8

The need for supplying larger quantities of anthracite to the Eastern part of the country has forced the withdrawal of this kind of coal from various sections of the West and South. Bituminous production in these sections must be increased to make up for the withdrawal of this anthracite. This can only be done if the mines are kept working at maximum capacity during the open weather of the summer, and the fullest possible advantage taken of the increased railroad facilities available at this time. Consumers must place their orders now, in order that both producing and distributing

agencies may be kept working at their highest speed. Every order possible should be placed by both domestic and industrial consumers during the present week, which has been designated as "Coal Week."

The Fuel Administration must have the full co-operation of every coal consumer in the country to eliminate useless waste and to secure the highest possible efficiency in the use of the available coal supply. It will, of course, be impossible to deliver the whole supply for the whole country for all purposes during the summer months, but the consumer whose order is on the books of his dealer or mine operator now will receive his coal before the late comer, who makes known his needs at the eleventh hour.

CUT IN PRICE OF BITUMINOUS COAL TO CONSUMERS IN NORTHWEST.

A reduction in bituminous coal prices to consumers in the Northwest, buying in car load lots from June 1 1918 to April 30 1919 has been announced by the United States Fuel Administration. The announcement was printed as follows in the "Official Bulletin" of June 7:

Material reductions in the prices to be paid for bituminous coal by consumers in the Northwest were announced by the United States Fuel Administration. The Fuel Administration issued an order fixing the prices for bituminous coal shipped from any Lake Michigan or Superior dock to purchasers buying in carload lots from June 1 1918 to April 30 1919.

Following are the maximum prices f. o. b. cars at the dock: Coal from Youghiogheny, Fairmont, Greensburg, Westmoreland, No. 8 seam, Ohio, and Hocking and Pomeroy fields, lump, \$5 80; run of pile, \$5 55; screenings, \$5 30; Harlan, Thacker, Kenova, and Kanawha fields, lump, \$6 30; run of pile, \$6 05; screenings, \$5 80; Pocahontas, New River, and Tug River fields, lump, \$6 30; run of pile, \$6 05; screenings, \$6 05.

The former lake dock prices for the fields affected by the order were: Youghiogheny, Fairmont, Greensburg, and Westmoreland County fields, lump, \$6 60; run of pile, \$6 40; screenings, \$6 20; No. 8 seam, eastern Ohio fields, lump, \$6 40; run of pile, \$6 20; screenings, \$6 10; Hocking and Pomeroy, Ohio fields, lump, \$6 60; run of pile, \$6 40; screenings, \$6 20.

The prices announced to-day are based on the freight rates now effective between the mines and Lake Erie ports. In the event that the present freight rates are increased by the order of the United States Railroad Administration, effective at any time hereafter, an amount equivalent to the amount of such increase in freight rates may be added to the above prices. The Fuel Administration order concerning the dock prices stated:

In connection with the announcement of lake and dock prices an amendment of the regulation concerning jobbers' margins was also announced allowing a margin of 20 cents per ton to licensed jobbers handling coal from the docks.

The amendment provides:

"A licensee who, as owner or selling agent for another, delivers bituminous cargo coal to a dock company, retail dealer, or consumer on the Great Lakes, in vessels or barges owned or chartered by such licensee, may charge a commission or profit not in excess of 20 cents a net ton on bituminous coal; and a licensee who, as owner or selling agent for another, delivers bituminous coal directly from cars via dock car-dumping machines to a vessel on the Great Lakes to be used as fuel for such vessels, may charge a commission or profit not in excess of 25 cents a net ton thereon. Where such fuel coal is handled over lighters or fuel scows, an additional charge of not to exceed 50 cents a net ton may be made for such service."

The price regulation, also embodying the amendment as to jobbers' margins, is made effective as of June 1.

MORE MINE WORKERS NEEDED TO MAINTAIN ANTHRACITE OUTPUT.

The Anthracite Committee at Philadelphia in a circular issued this week with regard to the need of more mine workers to maintain the anthracite output said:

To-day, when every man lost to the anthracite industry reduces the possible output at a time when the public need calls for every last ton of coal that can be produced—and then more—hundreds of mine-workers are being drawn away by the army draft and by war industries bidding high for labor.

There is no ready way to replace the men so taken from the anthracite industry. It is unable to bid against the war industries, for the reason that the wage scales are fixed with the Government approval even as the maximum prices for anthracite are fixed by the same authority.

It is a very difficult and serious situation in which the anthracite industry now finds itself. The public needs for coal were never so many and so great. The development of the anthracite properties, both under ground, and above in the huge plant equipment which has been provided for the mining and elaborate manufacturing process necessary in the preparation of coal, is ample to expand by a quarter, the current output of anthracite. Could that be done, the problem of anthracite supply to fully meet the war-time demands, would be vastly simpler.

The public and the industry would then be relieved of much of the anxiety now felt. The outstanding big obstacle to such increased production, as the anthracite industry is right now capable of, is labor shortage.

Under the Pennsylvania law, no man may get the certificate which he must have before he can become a miner in an anthracite mine, until after he has had two years' experience in anthracite mining. Thus, whenever a miner is lost to the industry, no matter what the cause, his place cannot be filled under two years. That the law fixes.

War industries are bidding for labor and have drawn thousands of mine-workers from the anthracite industry, notwithstanding that the wages and earnings of those employed in it are now greatly higher than ever before. Steady working miners can earn above \$300 per month.

It is the American people, whose needs for coal are now so urgent, who are paying the big wages which the war industries are giving and, by so doing, draw workers from the coal industry whose fullest capacity is vitally essential to sustain the war and to provide the public needs for fuel. Working on the cost-plus basis, the war industry pays what it does and is reimbursed by the United States. The anthracite mine-workers army, to-day, numbers about 145,000. It was 177,000 before the war.

FUEL FOR PASSENGER AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT CUT 75%.

The curtailment by the U. S. Fuel Administration of fuel to manufacturers of passenger automobiles for the year beginning Aug. 1 to 25% of the quantity consumed in 1917-18 was announced on June 10. A voluntary curtailment of

30% in passenger-car production from March 1 to July 31 was agreed on by the automobile manufacturers early in March, and it was stated last month that the Government and the Allies' steel requirements would necessitate a 75% curtailment in the passenger automobile industry. An announcement by the Fuel Administration on June 12 said:

Fuel Administrator Garfield yesterday confirmed the statement made on Monday in regard to the curtailment of fuel for the manufacture of pleasure automobiles. He stated that the general question of curtailing this industry is now in the hands of the Steel Section of the War Industries Board. The Fuel Administrator, however, feels responsible to limit the amount of fuel used in the manufacture of pleasure automobiles to whatever extent the national situation demands. Fuel Administrator Garfield made it plain that even if steel is available for a larger production, he will be compelled to limit the fuel for the manufacture of pleasure automobiles in the season 1918-19 to not more than 25% of that consumed for this purpose in the season 1917-18.

The enormous increase in the demand for coal in connection with the war has convinced the Fuel Administrator it would be jeopardizing the vital interests of the country to permit fuel to be used in the manufacture of a larger number of pleasure automobiles than the 25% mentioned above.

This curtailment does not affect the manufacture of trucks or other cars for war use, nor the enormous amount of other war material which the automobile companies have already undertaken for the Government.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD TO RESTRICT DISTRIBUTION OF HARDWARE SUPPLIES.

The likelihood of the War Industries Board restricting the distribution by jobbers of hardware supplies is said to have been indicated at a conference in Washington on June 13 between representative jobbers of iron and steel products and Edward B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner of the Board. A letter of Mr. Parker's announcing the conference was printed in yesterday's issue of the "Journal of Commerce"; this letter was addressed to T. James Fernly, Secretary of the National Hardware Jobbers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Donna, Secretary of the Southern Jobbers' Association, Richmond, Va.; Alvin Smith, Secretary of the Southern Supply and Machinery Dealers' Association, Richmond, Va., and George D. Melvaine, Secretary of the National Pipe and Fittings' Association, Pittsburgh, Pa.; it said:

Because of the abnormal demand for iron and for iron and steel products created by the war, it has become evident that the demand far exceeds not only the present supply but, it is feared, the supply that can be made available during the war.

That the direct and indirect war requirements must have precedence admits of no argument. War Bulletin No. 35, issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, copy for convenience enclosed, outlines in general terms the priority policies affecting industry adopted by the War Industries Board.

The problem involving the extent to which, if at all, the Government should assist jobbers in maintaining stocks from which direct and indirect war requirements, and requirements of exceptional or national importance, can be drawn is a perplexing one, coupled with which is the further problem as to the methods to be adopted and the procedure to be followed to prevent hoarding on the part of the jobbers and to insure that distribution through them will be restricted to essential uses.

While the War Industries Board has given careful consideration to these problems, it is anxious to have the benefit of the views and suggestions of representatives of the jobbers with particular reference to the service, if any, they can render the Government in providing the machinery for a properly restricted distribution of iron and steel products.

To that end I suggest that each of you to whom this letter is addressed confer among yourselves and with representatives of other associations interested in these questions with a view to arranging for a representative committee of hardware and iron and steel supply jobbers to visit Washington at an early date—possibly during the week beginning June 9—to consider with the War Industries Board the sound solution of the problems above mentioned.

There was also made public at the same time the following statement made by the War Industries Board:

Representatives of the board have been in conference this afternoon with the representatives of jobbers in hardware, machinery and kindred lines. Fifty or more men from all branches of the trade were present representing all the large organizations in the trade, large individual concerns and some affiliated lines. The trade pledged full and hearty co-operation with whatever the Board might request. Specific suggestions were volunteered by the trade for directing the flow of their stocks into essential uses.

Special consideration was given to the subject of organizing a small committee to represent all branches of the trade and all sections of the country and to sit in conference with the priority committee, the director of steel supply and other officials of the War Industries Board needing its advice or assistance in apportioning steel to hardware jobbers, or in maintaining, increasing or reducing dealers' stocks. This plan was favorably received and it seems probable that it will be put into effect by the industry as a whole.

A form for monthly reports by jobbers of the quantities sold of the several classes of goods handled was placed before the meeting by the director of steel supply, together with another form on which should be reported orders placed with mills during the same period. The jobbers will undertake to know accurately the uses to which goods distributed by them are to be put, and to discourage the undertaking of work not immediately essential, the postponement of which will help to relieve the non-war demands for iron and steel. It is anticipated that this report system can be put into effect to cover from June 1 on, thus furnishing the director of steel supply and the priorities commissioner with monthly figures which will be of material assistance in their work.

A statement concerning Tuesday's conference was issued as follows by the War Industries Board:

Representatives of the stove and furnace manufacturers have been conferring with the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board

regarding a program that is necessary to meet war conditions and enter into the saving of iron and steel, fuel, transportation and labor.

The furnace manufacturers have already suggested action which would mean a reduction of 75% of the styles and sizes of furnaces now on the market. The stove manufacturers suggested that no new styles or sizes of stoves be placed on the market for the period of the war, and representatives are now working out a detailed program of eliminating styles and sizes that are not really necessary. This, of course, will be taken up with the retail dealers before any definite action is taken.

This is especially important as a means of saving iron and steel, so essential to the country at the present. It will also enable the stove and furnace manufacturers to adjust their business to war conditions, and to prepare for any war emergency that may come. Such action taken now may make unnecessary more drastic steps, or prevent any serious situation later.

Stocks of dealers will be smaller, and move more rapidly, and less capital will stand useless because tied up in inactive stocks.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION RESTRICTS WAR ORDERS IN EAST.

With a view to relieving the congested manufacturing and transportation district in the East, and aid in overcoming the difficulty of supplying the necessary raw material, the Fuel Administration on June 11 announced the adoption of a new policy for preventing further increase in the volume of war orders and the number of establishments handling them. The announcement says:

The following is authorized by the War Industries Board, the United States Fuel Administration, and the United States Railroad Administration:

A policy has been adopted and made effective for preventing further increase in the volume of war orders and the number of establishments handling them in the area known as the congested manufacturing and transportation district. This district comprises the New England States, Eastern and Southern New York, Pennsylvania as far west as Williamsport and Altoona, all of New Jersey and Delaware, and Western Maryland, not including Baltimore.

Exceptions to this policy will be made only if unavoidable through inability otherwise to provide for war needs.

The congested district comprises those Eastern States in which so large a proportion of war industries is located as to make it difficult to supply all with necessary raw material and fuel. This difficulty obtains because coal for those industries is mined in the territory west of the Allegheny Mountains. It must be carried into this congested district by a limited number of railway lines and by ships from Hampton Roads and Baltimore.

The amount of coal, therefore, which can be transported into this congested area during any one season is limited and is an entirely separate problem from the production of coal. However, much coal is mined in Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, only so much is available for this congested district as the railroads and ships can transport into it.

A careful analysis of the possible coal movement shows that the increased industrial activity in those Eastern States has created a requirement for coal which exceeds the limit of possible transportation of coal plus necessary materials for manufacture. A map of the congested and restricted district has been issued to all Government departments.

STEEL PRICE REVISIONS.

The following concerning the revision of prices recently announced by the Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron & Steel Institute, appeared in the "Iron Age" of May 23:

As Chairman of the Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Judge E. H. Gary, Tuesday, May 21, made two announcements. One relates to the policy of the institute in regard to the consumption of chrome ore for refractory purposes in steel manufacture, declaring a policy in harmony with the general conservation policy of the Government. The other announcement gives in detail numerous changes made in the maximum prices on iron and steel products as published in the Institute booklet last January. In some cases, as in that of scrap, on which numerous changes were announced in a supplement to the booklet, minor changes in the way of safeguards are announced. In the case of pig iron, a statement intended to make clear the meaning of the Institute as to base price is inserted and the 10% per gross ton above price of basic added to Bessemer is made to apply to Bessemer iron up to 3% silicon. In low phosphorus pig iron, copper bearing iron with copper net exceeding 0.25 the price is \$19 per gross ton above base, instead of \$17 as heretofore. A new classification of steel bands, hoops and strips is made to meet objections which had been advanced to the former classification.

Under the former announcement the base price for 1/2 in. common steel-proof coil chain was \$8 per 100 lb., f. o. b. Pittsburgh, and the base price is now made on 1-in. common steel proof coil chain \$7 50, subject to a revised table of extras for size and quality. On steel castings a new method for making prices on nickel or other alloy castings is announced.

On cast iron water pipe the Birmingham price is raised from \$49 in the booklet to \$55, the New York price from \$55 35 to \$61 35 and the Chicago price from \$54 35 to \$60 35. The price of large rivets is reduced from \$4 65 on all to \$4 40 on structural and ship, and \$4 50 on boiler rivets. The discount on smaller and shorter rivets is changed from 45-10% to 50-10%.

Statement as to Chrome Ore.

As a result of an investigation in the trade, made by the Sub-Committee on Ferro-Alloys of the American Iron and Steel Institute, and of a meeting of the consumers of chrome ore for refractory purposes in steel manufacture, held at Pittsburgh on May 7, pursuant to call of the Sub-Committee on Ferro-Alloys, and from other data available, the Committee on Steel and Steel Products recommends to the steel industry that it restrict the use of chrome ore for direct refractory use to a maximum of 1 1/2 lb. per ton of open hearth ingots; that it purchase for the above purposes only domestic or Canadian ores containing not to exceed 38% chromic oxide, nor more than 35% chromic oxide as an average, each carload to be considered as a separate unit for analysis. The committee recommends that the use of chrome brick and chrome cement do not exceed the equivalent of a maximum of 1/2 lb. chrome ore per ton of ingots. The Committee urges that every effort be made to find substitutes for chrome ore for refractory use in open hearth steel making, with a view to effecting the maximum possible reduction in the use of chrome ore, without curtailing steel production.

The Committee further recommends that producers or sellers of chrome ore restrict the sales of such ores for refractory purposes to the above mentioned maximum and average percentages of chromic oxide.

The stocks of foreign ores on hand, together with those to be brought in during the year ending April 1 1919, will not permit the use by the ferro-chrome and chemical trades of a chrome ore mixture averaging higher than 45% chromic oxide. The Committee recommends that the ferro-chrome and chemical trades begin at once the use of such mixture, acquiring promptly the domestic or Canadian ores necessary therefor.

This Committee will consider the requests of any steel manufacturer whose special conditions seem to require a greater consumption of chrome ore than above recommended, when such requests are submitted through the Sub-Committee on Ferro-Alloys and have received its approval.

The above recommendations are made because of the necessity for the maximum possible conservation of shipping, and the consequent need to utilize domestic and Canadian ores to the greatest extent possible.

The Committee relies on the patriotism and good faith of the iron and steel, ferro-chrome and chemical industry to accomplish this, and expresses the hope that all connected with those industries, as well as the producers and sellers of chrome ores, will co-operate in the proper spirit to this end.

Statement as to Price Revision.

The Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute has received from a sub-committee reports based on information received from representative manufacturers of various lines of steel and steel products, and from such reports and other data available the Committee has concluded that certain changes and modifications in the maximum prices, differentials, extras, &c., as heretofore recommended by the Institute and published in its pamphlet dated January 1918, are fair and reasonable, and the Committee recommends that revised maximum prices, differentials and extras be adopted to take effect immediately, as follows:

Pig Iron.

The base price of \$33 per gross ton f. o. b. furnace applies from and after April 1 1918 to No. 2 foundry pig iron only.

Basic iron, \$1 per gross ton below base price.
Bessemer iron up to 3% silicon, 10% per gross ton above price of basic.

For Bessemer irons over 3% silicon, prices as follows:
3 to 3 1/2% silicon, add.....\$2 per gross ton
3 1/2 to 4% silicon, add.....3 per gross ton
4 to 4 1/2% silicon, add.....4 per gross ton
4 1/2 to 5% silicon, add.....5 per gross ton

Above extras for high silicon Bessemer iron are to be added to the base price of Bessemer iron not exceeding 3% in silicon.

High Silicon or Sleery Iron.

For iron containing:
6% silicon.....\$8 00 per gross ton above base
7% silicon.....10 00 per gross ton above base
8% silicon.....12 50 per gross ton above base
9% silicon.....14 50 per gross ton above base
10% silicon.....17 00 per gross ton above base
Three dollars per gross ton advance for each 1% silicon for 11% and over.

Charcoal Iron.

Southern or warm blast charcoal iron, ranging from 0.40 to 0.60 phosphorus:
For silicon up to 2%, a maximum of \$10 per gross ton over base.

For silicon over 2% add to above differential \$1 for each 1/2% of silicon above 2%.

Cold blast charcoal iron, a maximum of \$47 per gross ton above base, with customary reductions for lower grades, as recognized by the trade.

Northern semi-cold blast iron, a maximum of \$22 per gross ton above base.

IMPORTS OF FERRO-MANGANESE FROM GREAT BRITAIN PERMITTED BY WAR TRADE BOARD.

It was announced on June 5 that the War Trade Board had given permission for the importation of 12,000 tons of ferro-manganese from Great Britain. This permission was given, it was said, to relieve a possible shortage of the ore in this country.

On May 17 it was made known that the sub-committee on ferro alloys of the American Iron & Steel Institute had recommended to manufacturers a reduction in the manganese content in ferro-manganese. The recommendations were set out as follows in the New York "Sun":

That a manganese content of 70% for ferro-manganese and 16% for speiseleisen be adopted as standard instead of the existing current standards of 78% to 82% of manganese in ferro-manganese and 19% to 21% manganese or no higher in speiseleisen; that deliveries of material of the new recommended standard be accepted as good deliveries on existing contracts, with proper adjustment of tonnage and prices; and that no ferro-manganese or speiseleisen be made hereafter of higher manganese content than as above recommended, except with the approval of this committee, which will consider any special request from consumers who can show the necessity of a higher manganese content when submitted through the sub-committee on ferro alloys.

The committee on steel and steel products is of the opinion that a proper adjustment of tonnage will contemplate the delivery of the same total tonnage of contained metallic manganese as is due on undelivered balances of existing contracts.

The above recommendations are made because of the necessity of the maximum conservation of shipping and the consequent need to utilize domestic ores to the greatest extent possible. The committee relies on the patriotism and the good faith of the iron and steel industry to accomplish this, and expresses the hope that all connections with the iron and steel industry will co-operate in the proper spirit to this end.

REPORTS OF WITHDRAWAL OF GASOLINE EXPORT PRICES.

The "Journal of Commerce" in Washington advices on May 31 stated that as a result of the recent agreement between Great Britain, France, Italy and other members of the Allies, and the United States, whereby it was agreed that American oil producers and refiners should sell their

supplies to the Allies only at prices fixed by the Fuel Administration, petroleum refiners of New York and other centres, according to advices reaching the Fuel Administration, had withdrawn all export prices for gasoline and naphthas. The paper quoted also said:

The advices further declared that refiners declined to advance any reason for the withdrawal of the export price schedule. Officials to-night attributed this reticence on the part of the refiners to the original desire of the Fuel Administration to prevent the making of such an agreement becoming public before all details had been perfected.

According to the agreement between the United States and the Allies, which will remain in force for some months, American refiners will not be permitted to charge the Allies a higher price for their necessities of oil and oil products than those specified by the Fuel Administration. Officials to-night declared that virtually all details of the agreement had been perfected.

THOMAS A. EDISON DECLARES DESIRE TO POSSESS LUXURIES WILL SPEED UP PRODUCTION.

In a statement by Thomas A. Edison, read at a convention of Phonograph Dealers in New York on June 7, he declared that "the increased earning power of the American people is going to result in the increased purchase of luxuries and the urge to possess luxuries will do more to speed up production than all the prize contests, bonus plans and proclamations that can be devised." The remarks quoted were embodied in the following extract from his statement:

No legitimate industry is non-essential except as it interferes with the conduct of the war, and then only to the extent to which it interferes. No statistician can prepare figures that can be accepted safely as a guide to the curtailment that should occur in the manufacture of the so-called non-essentials.

What we need to do is to speed up. It is not a question of what we must not do, but a question of what we must do. We must win the war. We must provide all the arms, ammunitions, ordnance, airplanes, and equipment that can be transported to Europe, and we must build ships as rapidly as possible. We must make all the other goods that we can possibly make. We must keep on creating new wealth. We must keep our manufacturing organization in good running order. We must continue to go after foreign trade, and we must prepare ourselves for the intense competition for foreign markets that will come after the war.

We hear a good deal of talk about luxuries. Luxury is a relative term. What is luxury for one man is almost a necessity to another. No matter what is said or done, the increased earning power of the American people is going to result in the increased purchase of luxuries, and the urge to possess luxuries will do more to speed up production than all the prize contests, bonus plans, and proclamations that can be devised. The laziest and most non-productive man in the world is the man whose wants are the simplest. The fellow who has a family that wants luxuries and is endeavoring to gratify them is the man who is usually working the hardest and producing the most.

Some of you may have been told that music is a non-essential. My views on that subject are probably well known to you. The time is not far distant when music will be recognized as a greater essential than books. Don't let anybody make you believe that music is a non-essential. Merchants who sell good musical instruments are performing a useful service to the nation.

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXPORTS TO NORWAY.

Under new regulations governing the issuance of licenses for exports from the United States to Norway, announced by the War Trade Board on June 2, the exporter will be required to present a code word and identification number for his shipment, the word and number being furnished by the American Consul in Norway; a guarantee certified by both the latter and the Norwegian Finance Department is also one of the new requirements. The following is the War Trade Board's announcement of the 2d inst.:

The War Trade Board announces that the procedure with respect to the issuance of licenses for the exportation of commodities to Norway (W. T. B. R., 103, May 10 1918) has been supplemented and amended as follows:

Applications for licenses to export commodities which are not to be consigned to a Norwegian import association will not be considered unless the prospective importer has given a guarantee, certified by the Norwegian Finance Department and further certified by an American Consul in Norway, who will furnish the importer a code word and an identification number. This code word and identification number should be forwarded by the importer to the prospective exporter in the United States and specified on Supplemental Information Sheet X-106, which should be attached to the application when applying for an export license.

Temporary arrangements have been consummated, in accordance with which commodities consigned to Norwegian import associations may be exported on the basis of import certificates issued by such associations either subsequent or prior to May 10 1918. Certificates issued prior to May 10 1918 must be confirmed subsequent to May 10 1918 by the import association which issued the same. Exporters in the United States should not apply for licenses to export to Norway on the basis of old import certificates until they are advised that such certificates have been confirmed.

The War Trade Board is advised that the following import associations in Christiania will accept, on behalf of the Norwegian importer actually interested, consignments of the articles mentioned below:

- 1.—The Oil and Color Merchants' Association.
1. Paraffin wax (including stearic, stearic acid, palmitic acid).
2. Turpentine (including vegetable and mineral turpentine and white spirit).
3. Varnishes (alcoholic and non-alcoholic siccativ oils and polishes—polytur—).
4. Linseed oil, raw.
5. Linseed oil, boiled.
6. Rapeseed oil.
7. Ceresine and carnauba wax.
8. Rosin.

9. All animal and vegetable oils and fats and fatty acids whatever (including Chinese wood oil).

10. Materials in small quantities in general use in the ordinary course of business of the members of the association, such as starch, chalk, tar composition, sulphate of iron ore, copper, borax, saltpeter (common), soda (calcined, caustic and bicarbonate), bleaching powder, sulphuric acid, silicate of soda, &c.

Soapmakers and Grocers.

II. The Norwegian Soap Makers' Association.

1. Oils (vegetable and fish).
2. Tallow and animal fats of all kinds.
3. Caustic soda.
4. Solway soda.
5. Rosin.

III.—Norwegian Wholesale Grocers' Association:

1. Sugar.
2. Coffee.
3. Syrup.
4. Rice (of all kinds except bran).
5. Tea.
6. Honey (including artificial honey).
7. Sago (and similar articles).
8. Starch (of all kinds).
9. Starch gum.
10. Farina.
11. Potato meal and flour.
12. Desiccated cocoanut and cocoanut paste.
13. Dried fruits (of all kinds).
14. Dried potatoes.
15. All other similar commodities.

Grain and Flour Importers.

IV.—Norwegian National Association of Grain and Flour Importers and—or Norwegian Millers' Association:

1. Grain.
2. Flour.
3. Meal of all kinds (including oat and excepting potato).
4. Beans.
5. Peas.
6. Lentils.
7. Malze (and other feeding stuffs, &c.).

V.—Norwegian Chocolate Manufacturers' Association:

1. Cocoa.
2. Cocoa butter.

VI.—Norwegian Cottonmills Association:

1. Cotton.
2. Cotton yarn.
3. Cotton waste.

VII.—Norwegian Margarine Manufacturers' Associations:

1. All materials used in the manufacture of margarine.

VIII.—The Norwegian Paper Makers' Association:

1. Rosin.
2. Alum (including aluminous compounds of all sorts).
3. Cotton felts.
4. Woolen felts.
5. China clay.
6. Sulphur.
7. Hoop iron.
8. Baling wire.
9. Bleaching powder.
10. Leather machine belting.
11. Lead.
12. Soda, calcined (solway soda).
13. Soda, caustic.
14. Soda, sulphate (salt cake).

Wholesale Provision Merchants.

IX.—Norwegian Wholesale Provision Merchants' Association:

1. Meat of all kinds.
2. Casings.
3. Compound lard.

X.—Royal Norwegian Automobile Clubs:

1. Automobile tires and tubes.
2. Motorcycle tires and tubes.

XI.—Norwegian Cycle Tire Importers' Association:

1. Bicycle tires.

XII.—Lubricating Oil Merchants' Association:

1. Lubricating oils.
2. Lubricating greases.

XIII.—Norwegian Tanners' Association:

1. Skins.
2. Hides.
3. Tanning materials.

XIV.—Cork Manufacturers' Import Association:

1. Cork wood.
2. Cork stoppers.
3. Other manufactured articles consisting wholly or principally of cork, not including linoleum and similar materials.

FINAL DECLARATION OF NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION.

A pamphlet embodying the final declaration of the Fifth National Foreign Trade Convention at the closing session on April 20 at Cincinnati, has been issued by the National Foreign Trade Council. The convention was assembled to consider the part of foreign trade in winning the war. In part the declaration said:

To play its part in winning the war, American foreign trade must be maintained both as a support of national credit and a source of materials required in military and naval operations. The war needs of the Entente Powers vastly expanded our commerce between 1914 and 1917. Our own entry into the war calls for the maintenance of trade with the great markets that are the economic life of the political allies of the nations fighting Germany. Latin-America, Asia and Oceania are as dependent upon the United States for merchandise to sustain their productivity as the United States is dependent upon them for essential war materials and food. Recognition of this mutual obligation and the least possible deviation from it except the military advantage justifies, is shown by the experience of other nations at war to be sound war policy.

The imperative need of the hour is the presence in the North Atlantic of as great tonnage as can be handled in military transport without weaken-

ing the lines of supply of our forces which originate in all the non-European markets. Sacrifices necessary to this end will be gladly borne. The members of this convention, individually and through the National Foreign Trade Council, stand ready to place at the Government's disposal their experience and information to the end that the determination of the essential character of the various trades and the necessary curtailment of exports and imports shall be both practical and effective.

It should be remembered that the administration of the export and import license system at Washington is but a fraction of the labor involved. A greater part is the increased work and expense imposed upon exporters, importers, shipowners and the customs (all of whose staffs are depleted by war service) not to mention consignees in foreign countries.

These requirements are and will continue to be cheerfully discharged where any practical result is achieved, but it is to be hoped that no restriction will be imposed or continued without consideration of its practicality within the mechanism of commerce as well as in the organization of the War Trade Board at Washington. The exporters and importers should be and desire to be the active associates of the Government in the enforcement of the war trade embargo laws.

In the granting of permission to export, preference may well be given apart from products needed for war, to those which will tend in the largest degree to strengthen our manufacturers' hold upon trade heretofore monopolized by the Central Powers.

The best preparation for an effective after-the-war trade policy is adherence to sound business principles in the regulation and restriction of trade during the war. The War Trade Board, the Department of State, with the diplomatic and consular services, the Department of Commerce, the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Trade Commission, the Tariff Commission and the Shipping Board can assist American enterprise by the negotiation of advantageous commercial treaties by collecting and disseminating more extensive and detailed information of foreign markets, and suggesting improved financing, selling and purchasing methods.

To meet world competition, American business must be relieved of disadvantages imposed by legislation and protected by governmental action from possible discrimination in foreign markets. Whatever be its underlying principles, the United States tariff system should possess adequate resources for the encouragement and protection of the foreign trade of the United States. To assure to the United States the continuance of the favorable treatment which our commerce enjoyed before the war and to protect American exports against discrimination in foreign markets, Congress should adopt the principle of a flexible or bargaining tariff.

BRANCH OFFICES ESTABLISHED BY FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

The Federal Trade Commission in announcing the establishment of branch offices says:

The Federal Trade Commission has ordered the establishment of three branch offices of the commission, located at New York, Chicago and San Francisco. The following members of the staff of the commission are to be in charge of the newly established offices: A. P. Thom Jr., at New York; Walter B. Wooden, at Chicago; D. N. Dougherty, at San Francisco.

The Secretary of the Treasury will furnish quarters for the branch offices in the Federal buildings in the cities selected.

Establishment of the branch offices was made necessary to avoid the delay and expense of travel to these three centres where much of the business of the commission originates. The work of the commission has grown enormously, as it touches war problems in the finding of costs of production and the determination of stocks of war and contributing materials on hand and the production capacity for such materials. A great deal of the work of the commission now centres in New York and Chicago, and a constantly increasing amount of work is coming to the commission from the Pacific Coast.

The New York office is to be in the custom house; the San Francisco office in the appraisers' stores building, and the Chicago office, for the present, in the Lytton Building, 14 East Jackson Boulevard.

CREATION IN NEW YORK OF PERMANENT COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The creation of a permanent council on international relations was effected at a meeting at the Metropolitan Club on June 3. Elihu Root is Honorary Chairman of the Executive Committee, and Lindsay Russell was made Chairman. The other members of the Executive Committee are Alexander J. Hemphill, Richard Washburn Child, Henry S. Haskell, and Edward J. Wheeler. The officers of the Council are: Frank N. Doubleday, Treasurer; Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman Finance Committee; Douglas L. Dunbar, Secretary. The board of governors is made up of the following:

Elihu Root, Jacob G. Schurman, Oscar S. Straus, James W. Gerard, Emerson McMillin, Frank N. Doubleday, Abram I. Elkus, William A. Barber, Henry Morgenthau, A. Barton Hepburn, Lindsay Russell, Alexander J. Hemphill, Richard Washburn Child, Edward J. Wheeler, S. Stanwood Menken, and Henry S. Haskell.

According to the New York "Evening Post" the objects of the Council are:

- (1) To stimulate and organize international thought in America.
- (2) To create good-will for the United States in foreign lands.
- (3) To co-ordinate international activities.
- (4) To discourage unjust attacks in the United States on foreign nations.
- (5) To co-operate and advise with existing international organizations, and to encourage the formation of international forums throughout the United States.

We also learn through the "Post" that resolutions were adopted urging the Secretary of War to send American troops to Italy for their influence on the morale of the Italian soldiers, and approving the proposal of the Italy-America Society to send an economic mission to Italy to deal with the reconstruction of Italian industries and the revival of trade and travel after the war. In addition, questions touching on the relations of the United States with Portugal, Greece, and Spain were brought up for discussion at future meetings.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD CREATED EXECUTIVE AGENCY UNDER PRESIDENT WILSON'S ORDER.

An Executive order making the War Industries Board an executive agency was issued by President Wilson on May 28. The order formally authorizes the Board to act for him and under his direction, with all the duties and powers informally conferred by the President last March in a letter to Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the Board. Many of the powers delegated are vested in Chairman Baruch, who is the President's right arm for war production. Originally a division of the Council of National Defense the Board has been exercising its wide powers for three months, but its creation as a distinct branch of the Government under the President has awaited the enactment of the Overman bill, authorizing the President to reorganize Government agencies. Besides exercising supervision over virtually the entire industrial fabric of the nation the Board has power to curtail the output of non-essentials and fix prices to be paid by the Government. The following is the President's order:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

I hereby establish the War Industries Board as a separate administrative agency to act for me and under my direction. This is the Board which was originally formed by, and subsidiary to, the Council of National Defense under the provisions of "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30 1917, and for other purposes," approved Aug. 29 1916.

The functions, duties and powers of the War Industries Board, as outlined in my letter of March 4 1918, to Bernard M. Baruch, Esq., its Chairman, shall be and hereby are continued in full force and effect.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, May 28 1918.

CENTRES AND DIRECTORS FOR INDUSTRIAL ZONES CREATED BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

The centres for the twenty industrial zones established by the War Industries Board for the manufacture of war material were announced on May 29. It is planned to have manufacturing plants in each zone use as nearly as possible raw and partly manufactured materials which are produced in their own zones. The centres selected are:

Boston, Mass., Bridgeport, Conn., New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., Cincinnati, Atlanta, Birmingham, St. Louis, Dallas, Rochester, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Kansas City, Mo., Seattle and San Francisco.

On June 4 the appointment of the directors for the twenty industrial zones was announced. The directors, who will have general supervision of the production of war materials in their jurisdictions, are:

George E. Crawford, Bridgeport, Conn.; William F. Morgan, New York City; Ernest T. Trigg, Philadelphia; George S. Oliver, Pittsburgh; Harper Sibley, Rochester; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Allen A. Templeton, Detroit; Lucius Teter, Chicago; A. Clifford Shinkle, Cincinnati; Frank N. Hou, Baltimore; W. H. White Jr., Atlanta; M. W. Bush, Birmingham; Frank D. Crabbs, Kansas City; Jackson Johnson, St. Louis; August H. Vogel, Milwaukee; Louis Lipsitz, Dallas; Frederick J. Koster, San Francisco; A. J. Rhodes, Seattle; Henry I. Harriman, Boston, and D. R. Cotton, St. Paul.

SUPPORT OF LABOR IN WAR PROGRAM URGED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

The renewed efforts of labor in support of the war program was urged by President Wilson in a telegram to the American Federation of Labor and the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy received with the opening of their convention at St. Paul on June 11. In his message to Robert Maisel of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy the President stated that no controversy between capital and labor should be permitted to interfere with the prosecution of the war, until every instrumentality set up by the Government has been employed to settle it. The President's telegram to Mr. Maisel said:

The American Alliance for Labor and Democracy has my earnest hope for a successful convention that will give added strength to future activities. Called into being to combat ignorance and misunderstanding skillfully played upon by disloyal influences, your organization has done a great and necessary work. It has aided materially in promoting the unity that proceeds from exact understanding, and is to-day a valid and important part of the great machinery that co-ordinates the energies of America in the prosecution of a just and righteous war.

The war can be lost in America as well as on the fields of France, and ill-considered or unjustified interruptions of the essential labor of the country may make it impossible to win it. No controversy between capital and labor should be suffered to interrupt it until every instrumentality set up by the Government for its amicable settlement has been employed and its intermeddling heeded to the utmost; and the Government has set up instrumentalities wholly fair and adequate. And this duty to avoid such interruptions of industry wherever they can be avoided without the actual sacrifice of essential rights rests upon the employer as imperatively as upon the workman. No man can afford to do injustice at any time, but at this time justice is of the essence of national defense, and contests for any sort of advantage that at other times would be justified may now jeopardize the very life of the nation.

The telegram sent by President Wilson to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said:

Please convey to the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor my congratulations upon the patriotic support which the members of your organization have given the war program of the nation in the last year, not only in the trenches and on the battlefield, where so many of our younger men are now in uniform, but equally in the factories and shipyards and workshops of the country where the army is supported and supplied by the loyal industry of your skilled craftsmen.

We are facing the hardships of the crucial months of the struggle. The nation can face them confidently, assured now that no intrigues of the enemy can ever divide our unity by means of those industrial quarrels and class dissensions which he has tried so diligently to foment. In these days of trial and self-sacrifice the American workingman is bearing his share of the national burden nobly. In the new world of peace and freedom, which America is fighting to establish, his place will be as honored and his service as gratefully esteemed.

NEW BUREAU WILL KEEP PRESIDENT INFORMED AS TO WORKINGS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Utilizing the authority conferred upon the President by the Overman Law, a new bureau is being organized, the purpose of which is to keep the President informed as to the exact status of war work and preparations in the different departments. This fact was made known to the House on June 12 by Representative Swager Sherley, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, in opening the debate on the Sundry Civil Bill.

The new bureau, it is said, will be under the direction of the War Industries Board, of which Bernard M. Baruch is Chairman. It will have authority to inspect the records and workings of every department of the Government. Accurate knowledge as to how well the several departments of the Government are doing their share of the war work will be gathered by the bureau and laid daily before the President. The new bureau is expected to act as a check upon misleading reports and at the same time serve to weed out incompetents, Representative Sherley explained. It will to a large extent supplant the Committee on Public Information as an official purveyor of information to officials charged with important war work.

PERSONNEL OF LABOR POLICIES BOARD.

The personnel of those who are to serve on the new Labor Policies Board, of which Felix Frankfurter is Chairman, was made known on May 31. The members of the Board are: Felix Frankfurter, assistant to the Secretary of Labor, Chairman; Stanley King, representative of the War Department; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; G. I. Christie, of the Department of Agriculture; Hugh Frayne, of the War Industries Board; John P. White, of the Federal Fuel Administration; R. T. Bass, of the United States Shipping Board; Howard Coonley, or Charles Piez, will represent the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Representatives of the Food Administration are not yet appointed.

In announcing the proposal to create the division (mention of which was made in our issue of May 18), the Department of Labor stated that the Board would represent the Department of Labor, the National War Labor Board, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Agriculture, the Shipping Board, the Railroad Administration and the War Industries Board. It is pointed out that the Labor Policies Board is not to be confused with the National War Labor Board, of which former President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh are joint Chairman. The new Board will devote itself to administrative work. It will determine and develop policies for a unified labor administration. It will bring together and co-ordinate into one consistent policy the various and frequently inconsistent methods of the important Governmental departments in dealing with labor problems that affect production, always excepting disagreements between employers and employees. It will endeavor to eliminate the labor turnover and other factors which make for lost motion and reduce production.

TEXT OF BILL APPROPRIATING \$60,000,000 TO HOUSE WAR WORKERS.

The complete text of the bill (referred to in our issue of May 25, page 2181) appropriating \$60,000,000 to provide living accommodations for war workers is given herewith. As previously noted, the bill authorizes the President to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, land, houses, local transportation and other community utilities; to equip, manage, lease, exchange or sell such property, or to aid in providing, equipping, managing, &c., and to loan money for such purposes. Property so acquired must be disposed of as soon after the war as practicable. Of the money ap-

propriated, \$10,000,000 must be spent in the District of Columbia, to relieve the congested conditions there. The appropriation carried by this bill is additional to the \$50,000,000 authorized to provide housing for shipyard workers. The text of the bill follows:

(H. R. 10265.)

AN ACT to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President, for the purposes of providing housing, local transportation and other general community utilities for such industrial workers as are engaged in arsenals and navy yards of the United States and in industries connected with and essential to the national defense, and their families, and also employees of the United States whose duties require them to reside in the District of Columbia, and whose services are essential to war needs, and their families, only during the continuation of the existing war, is hereby authorized and empowered, within the limits of the amounts herein authorized—

(a) To purchase, acquire by lease, construct, requisition or acquire by condemnation or by gift such houses, buildings, furnishings, improvements, local transportation and other general community utilities and parts thereof as he may determine to be necessary for the proper conduct of the existing war.

(b) To purchase, lease, requisition, or acquire by condemnation or by gift any improved or unimproved land, or any right, title, or interest therein on which such houses, buildings, improvements, local transportation and other general community utilities and parts thereof have been or may be constructed: *Provided*, That colleges, museums, libraries, State or municipal buildings, and the furnishings in private dwellings shall not be acquired except by contract, nor shall any occupied dwelling or place of abode be taken under the powers in this Act given except by contract unless the necessity thereof shall be determined by a judge of the circuit or district court of the United States exercising jurisdiction in the locality on petition setting forth the reason and necessity for such taking; the hearing on such petition shall be upon notice to the owner and occupant of such dwelling, and the determination of such judge shall be final, but in no event shall any occupied private dwelling house be taken except by contract unless such dwelling be upon lands desired for the construction of a Government structure: *Provided further*, That no existing limitation upon the right of any person to make a contract with the United States shall apply to owners whose property the President determines is necessary for Government purposes and desires to either lease or purchase by contract under this or any other Act authorizing the President to acquire property by lease or purchase.

(c) To equip, manage, maintain, alter, rent, lease, exchange, sell, and convey such lands, or any right, title, or interest therein, houses, buildings, improvements, local transportation and other general community utilities, parts thereof, and equipment upon such terms and conditions as he may determine: *Provided*, That no sale and conveyance shall be made hereunder on credit without reserving a first lien on such property for the unpaid purchase money: *Provided further*, That in no case shall any property hereby acquired be given away, nor shall rents be furnished free, but the rental charges shall be reasonable and just as between the employees and the Government.

(d) To aid in providing, equipping, managing, and maintaining houses, buildings, improvements, local transportation and other general community utilities by loan or otherwise to such person or persons and upon such terms and conditions as he may determine: *Provided*, That no loan shall be made at a less rate of interest than five per centum per annum, and such loan shall be properly secured by lien, mortgage, or otherwise: *And provided further*, That no loan shall be made and no houses or money given under this Act to any person not an American citizen.

(e) To take possession of, alter, repair, improve, and suitably arrange for living purposes to be used under the terms of this Act all houses on square 663 except the Maltby Building, owned by the United States, together with any other houses in the District of Columbia owned by the Government and not now occupied. The President shall, in the construction of buildings in the District of Columbia, make use of any lands owned by the Government of the United States deemed by him to be suitable for the purpose and which have not heretofore been dedicated by Act of Congress for specific buildings.

The President may exercise any power or discretion herein granted, and may enter into any arrangement or contract incidental thereto, through such agency or agencies as he may create or designate: *Provided*, That houses erected by the Government under the authority of this Act shall be of only a temporary character except where the interests of the Government will be best subserved by the erection of buildings of a permanent character: *Provided further*, That whenever it is practicable to use any part of the office or field force of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department in or about any of the work contemplated by this Act, the President shall do so.

Sec. 2. That whenever the President shall purchase, lease, requisition, or acquire by condemnation or by gift such land or right, title, or interest therein, or such houses, buildings, furnishings, improvements, local transportation and other general community utilities, and parts thereof, he shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by him, and if the amount thereof so determined is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to such seventy-five per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor in the manner provided for by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code.

Sec. 3. That upon the requisition of or the filing of a petition for the condemnation hereunder of such land, or any right, title, or interest therein, or such houses, buildings, furnishings, improvements, local transportation, and other general community utilities, and parts thereof, immediate possession thereof may be taken to the extent of the interest to be acquired and the same may be occupied, occupant being given ten days' notice in which to vacate, and used, and the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes, providing that no public money shall be expended upon such land until the written opinion of the Attorney-General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title, nor until the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the land is located has been given, shall be, and the same are, hereby suspended as to all real estate acquired hereunder.

Sec. 4. That the word "person" used herein shall include any person, trustee, firm, or corporation.

Sec. 5. That the power and authority granted herein shall cease with the termination of the present war, except the power and authority to care for, sell, or rent such property as remains undisposed of and to conclude and execute contracts for the sale of property made during the war. Such property shall be sold as soon after the conclusion of the war as it can be advantageously done: *Provided*, That before any sale is consummated the same must be authorized by Congress.

Sec. 6. That at the beginning of each session of Congress the President shall make to Congress a full and detailed report covering all of the transactions with relation to the subject matter of this Act, describing each parcel of land purchased, leased, or otherwise acquired, the improvements made thereon, together with the amount of money spent in connection therewith and the disposition of the same descriptions of all parcels of property sold, to whom, the terms of sale, and the status of the title at the time of the making of such report description of each piece of property purchased under the terms of this Act and still owned by the Government and the estimated value a list showing the names of all persons who have been employed in any capacity to aid in carrying out the provisions of this Act, the service rendered by each and the amount of compensation, including fees, commissions, allowances, and traveling expenses paid to each, and a full, detailed, itemized statement showing each and every transaction in the execution of the trust herein created, and immediately after the declaration of peace the President shall make a final report to Congress covering in detail all the operations and transactions, under and by virtue of the terms of this Act.

Sec. 7. That no work to be done or contract to be made under or by authority of any provision of this Act shall be done or made on or under a percentage or cost-plus percentage basis, nor shall any contract be let until at least three responsible competing contractors shall have been notified and considered in connection with such contract, and all contracts to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, the Government reserving the right to reject any and all bids.

Sec. 8. That for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for the administration thereof the sum of \$60,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized: *Provided*, That \$10,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, of the amount hereby authorizing shall be used only to build or acquire, as herein provided, housing accommodations within the District of Columbia for such Government employees as cannot be used as advantageously in other cities in the service of the Government, of which sum of \$75,000, or so much thereof as shall be necessary therefor, shall be used by the Superintendent of the United States Capitol Buildings and Grounds to convert the building known as the Maltby Building into an apartment house or for office purposes: *Provided further*, That the expenditure in the District of Columbia shall be made with a view to caring for the alley population of the District when the war is over, so far as it can be done without interfering with war housing purposes.

Approved, May 16 1918.

U. S. TROOPS IN FRANCE.

A statement to the effect that 700,000 troops have been sent to France by the United States was made by Secretary of War Baker on June 10 in addressing the Alpine Chasseurs, better known as the "Blue Devils of France." The French soldiers, who had come to the United States more than a month ago to assist in the Third Liberty loan campaign and had since toured the South and Middle West were reviewed and received by Secretary Baker in Washington on the 10th before leaving for Baltimore, Newark, New York and Boston en route to their native land. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, attended the exercises. Secretary Baker's address to the "Blue Devils" was made at the base of the Washington Monument. His remarks to them follow:

This is a significant occasion in a significant place. If the spirit of George Washington, whose memory is commemorated by this superb monument, could look down from it to-day he would imagine that the soldiers of France, who aided his struggling arms in the establishment of liberty and independence in this country, were keeping guard over the monument of his success.

And when he learned that in the flight of time the great principles for which he struggled had been brought to issue, and were being decided in an armed conflict on the Western front, as we call it, and that France was there in arms associated with the soldiers of Great Britain and Italy, and that hundreds of thousands of the descendants of his own warriors and of the people of the country which he made free were there in active military co-operation with them, I can imagine that his spirit would feel that blessing had descended upon his efforts and that his success was a real and enduring contribution to freedom everywhere.

You soldiers of France came to this country in order that the people of America might see with their own eyes in your persons the kind of men who have written a new page in the record of human heroism and success. You were welcomed in this country from one end of it to the other. The hearts of our people went out to you and to your people. As the embodiment of the determination, the courage and the heroism of France, you have been accepted and received. And now you are about to go back to France. Nearly all of you, I am told, are battle-scarred veterans. You have heard the artillery preparation, you have heard the drum-fire and the barrage, you have carried your swords and bayonets in fierce face to face charges. You are members of an army which has never known defeat, and you are representatives of a people who would rather die than not be free.

You are going back to your own country—still, thank God, your own—and when you get there you will find that the small beginning of our army which you left there has grown into a mighty manifestation. When you left France, the American army was there in small representation, but now more than 700,000 Americans have sailed from their shore to carry back to your army and your people the encouragement and the assistance which Lafayette and Rochambeau brought to America in the early and struggling days of American freedom.

They are there learning from you, emulating the virtues which you exemplify, learning the art of war as you have learned it, in the hard school of strenuous experience. There they are united with you, sometimes fitted into your army corps by divisions of American troops; but all of you fighting for a common cause, fighting with an indiscriminate recklessness of the value of human life as compared with the more eternal value of human liberty, and they and you are about to accomplish the great wonder in the world of winning a victory which will forever set the stamp of mankind's approval upon the true theory of civilization.

Instead of believing in mere physical force, hereafter we are going to believe in the strength of moral force; instead of divorcing the things of a material character from their moral intent and purpose, we are collecting now for the children of men everywhere a civilization which will rest on moral foundations. We are establishing for the world the rule of righteousness, and when our army, co-operating with your army and those of our other associates, shall have established and set up these great things in the world, they will leave your shores and return home, leaving in your country many new-made friends—well-tried and deeply loved friends.

The will leave behind them, I believe, a recollection in the minds of your people of generous and valorous associates and a better comprehension of liberty in America, which your forefathers helped to establish; and they will bring back to this country, the hundreds of thousands of them, each one a heart full of affection for the virtues of France and the French people, full of admiration for the splendid courage of the soldiers of your army, and with minds filled with a realization of the value of community of feeling and co-operation among free peoples everywhere, both to make and keep the world free and safe.

I trust you will have a safe and pleasant journey home. I know where your hearts are. They are in the trenches, where danger lies, and no doubt many of you will return to those exhilarating and ennobling experiences which soldiers have. I trust that when this great war ends each of you will be alive and well to share the glory of your success and to bid a kindly and friendly farewell to the American soldier who leaves your country to return home in order that as you speed the parting guests you may emphasize the emotion which I have tried to express, that always in the future, as in the past, the French people and the French army, the American people and the American army are copartners in liberty and equality and valorous defenders of the principles of freedom.

On June 12 in addressing the graduates of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, Secretary Baker, in referring to the American troops abroad, stated that "it is not unfair to speculate that we will shortly pass the million mark." He also said in his remarks to the graduates:

We have joined a combination in which France and Britain and Italy and the United States have assembled in France the greatest force for righteousness the world has ever seen. We see in that combination a submergency of international discord and of national selfishness.

I can imagine that when the God of nations calls the roll of those who have been faithful England will say, "I am here with my ships and my men, my losses are grievous, but my spirit is unbroken."

Italy answers, too, from the Alps to the Asiago. She says: "My sons are here dying and struggling, but holding the mountain passes against those who would crush us."

And France—oh, the beauty and sublimity of her response: "I am here, bleeding at every pore. My country is in part occupied. The mother earth has received to itself again hundreds of thousands of my dear children. But our heads are high, our determination is unbroken. They shall not pass."

And when America answers, does it not thrill you to hear: "We, too, have crossed the danger-infested sea as Lafayette and Rochambeau did long years since; we have co-ordinated our work-shops and fabricated our materials. We are marching hundreds of thousands strong; and we will continue to be here to the end."

But there is a deeper meaning even than this. We are not fighting for the seen thing. We are fighting for the unseen thing. And in this we find our sanction in the Bible, where we read that the things that are seen are temporal. The things that are unseen are eternal.

Andre Tardieu, French High Commissioner, in a statement issued in Paris to the French people on May 24 upon his return from the United States, in stating that the American forces in France by mid-summer would be double the number (500,000) announced by Secretary of War Baker early last month as having been sent abroad, said in part:

The German offensive is broken. The Americans, after our victorious resistance, will arrive in time for decisive action. The figures given by Secretary Baker three weeks ago on the number of American troops in Europe will be double before midsummer. The number of American troops will be three times larger before the end of 1918. We now are transporting in one month what would have taken five months at the beginning of the war. The capacity of troop transports from America to France is notably larger than the means for the transport of German troops from the Russian to the French front in the most favorable circumstances.

The immediate use of American fighting elements as soon as they land was settled by the recent agreement on brigading. This answers the urgent necessity of the present, and thorough progressive training prepares for the constitution of large units of the American Army under the command of General Pershing.

These are the capital results of the last two months. Add to them the unity of command and you will be able to judge clearly the manner in which the United States understood the last battle. These measures assure for the Allied armies for the final period of the war a superiority in numbers and the possibility of unlimited replenishment.

In a few weeks from now 200,000 rifles and 18,000 quickfitters and machine guns of all kinds will be manufactured monthly. The Liberty motors, the first order for which was for 22,000, went through the final tests last month. They are being delivered at the rate of more than 1,000 a month now, and all will be delivered before the end of six months.

In the midst of battle on March 29 the French Government cabled me its immediate need of 30,000 tons of food products ready for consumption. Thanks to American and British aid, I was able to cable that 35,000 tons would be shipped before April 13.

All our needs in war material are covered until the end of 1918, and even longer.

According to an announcement of the War Department on June 6 more than 1,500,000 rifles have been produced for the U. S. army since the United States entered the war. Of this number 1,140,595 are modified Enfields, 176,796 Springfield models of 1903 and 251,270 Russian rifles. The announcement said:

Besides the rifles made since war was declared, there are 600,000 Springfield models of 1903, in use. Only about one-half the soldiers in an army carry rifles. On this basis, the Ordnance Department has enough rifles, Springfield and modified Enfields, for an army of about 2,000,000 men, allowing wastage for one year.

In addition to the guns completed, there is the equivalent of 10,000 Enfields and 100,000 Springfields made up in spare parts since the declaration of war. All the rifles and spare parts, with the exception of the Russian rifles, go into the hands of soldiers going overseas. The Russian rifles are used for training and home guard purposes.

DEATH RATE IN AMERICAN ARMY.

Major-General William C. Gorgas, Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army was quoted as saying at Chicago on June 10 that from 75 to 80% of United States troops wounded in battle will be restored and returned to service again. The number of permanently disabled, he is credited with stating, will not exceed 10%. He is also quoted as follows:

We are putting into the field the best army physically and mentally in the world. The parents of the boys who comprise this great army should know that they will receive the best possible treatment. We have the best health conditions in mobilizing this army that the world has ever seen. The death rate in the Japanese army from disease and wounds is 20 per 1,000, and this was the lowest of all the armies in the world. The death rate in the American Army is 8 per 1,000.

The moral standard of the American army in France is just as high as it is in this country.

WAR DEPARTMENT INDICATES HOW SOLDIERS' RELATIVES ARE NOTIFIED OF CASUALTIES.

A statement indicating the procedure followed in notifying soldiers' relatives of casualties, was issued as follows on June 5 by the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, Major-General McCain:

Relatives of soldiers named in casualty lists forwarded from France by Gen. Pershing ordinarily are notified by telegraph within 24 hours. Most of the exceptions to this rule are caused by circumstances over which the Adjutant-General's office has no control. Delays usually are due to these causes:

1. Clerical errors, caused by the fact that names and addresses must pass through so many hands in France and America.
2. Incorrect street addresses turned in by soldiers as their emergency addresses. These mistakes occur frequently in cases where soldiers have been away from home and do not remember street numbers or street names.
3. Removal of families to addresses other than those listed by soldiers.
4. The occasional necessity for cabling back to Gen. Pershing to verify a name or to obtain an address.

The Adjutant-General maintains a statistical division, with a staff of officers and a corps of stenographers and copyists, which gives all its time to the maintenance of files of soldiers' names and addresses. This division notifies relatives.

Each contingent sailing to join the American Expeditionary Forces forwards a copy of its roster to the Adjutant-General as it goes on shipboard. This roster is filed in card-index fashion, each card bearing the name of one soldier, with his organization, the name of a parent or other relative or friend designated by him to be notified in emergency and the address of the individual designated for notification. The cards are filed alphabetically. In addition, the ship sailing lists are maintained on file.

When the Adjutant-General's office receives a casualty list from Gen. Pershing it forwards the list immediately to the statistical division. Here each name cabled from American Expeditionary Forces is listed with the emergency address on file in the card index.

As rapidly as the new list with emergency addresses is built up the telegraph clerks get duplicates. The clerks already are supplied with blank telegrams which require only the relative's address, the name of the soldier, the nature of the casualty, and the date before they can be dispatched. Filling in the blank spaces they get the telegrams off as quickly as possible.

In addition to maintaining sets of telegraph blanks for the sake of speed the statistical division is supplied with sets of form letters to be filled in and mailed later, when further details as a soldiers' condition are available.

After the completed casualty list is ready, with the emergency addresses, it is withheld from publication in the newspapers for a reasonable space, out of respect for the feelings of relatives. The Adjutant-General's office allows ample time for the relatives to receive the telegrams, so that they may have the news before it is given to the general public.

Aside from the four causes of delay already mentioned the only reason for the failure of relatives to receive word at once is military consideration. Gen. Pershing may, at his discretion, withhold a casualty list until he is positive it will have no military value to the enemy.

E. N. HURLEY ON SHIPPING PROGRAM OF U. S.—SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

An address in which he made known the present tonnage figures in the shipping program was delivered by Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of U. S. Shipping Board, at the commencement exercises of the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., on June 10. Mr. Hurley stated that "\$5,000,000,000 will be required to finish our program for 1918, 1919 and 1920, but the expenditure of this enormous sum will give to the American people the greatest merchant fleet ever assembled in the history of the world—a fleet which, I predict, will serve all humanity loyally and unselfishly upon the same principles of liberty and justice which brought about the establishment of this free Republic. The expenditure of the enormous sum will give America a merchant fleet, aggregating 25,000,000 tons of shipping." We also take the following from Mr. Hurley's speech:

It was before the formation of the present Shipping Board that Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury insisted that our pioneering upon the seas must in the future be done by an interest having boundless resources; an interest that is not compelled to concern itself with dividends to its stockholders, or returns to its bondholders; an interest that can afford to suffer losses and sustain them for an indefinite period; an interest that has a single purpose—the general welfare of the United States as whole. Obviously, there is but one such interest, and that is the Government of the United States.

Before the war ocean commerce travelled in bottoms owned and operated by private capital. Now this gigantic merchant fleet which we are turning out is to be controlled by one central body, by the greatest corporation in the Western World—the United States of America.

On July 1 1916 we had no merchant marine worthy of the name engaged in overseas trade. It is true that we had under the American flag a total deadweight tonnage on that date of 2,412,381 tons, but approximately

80% of this tonnage was engaged in coastwise and Great Lakes trade. Therefore the vast supplies which we were sending abroad were shipped under terms and conditions laid down by other nations, because the great bulk of our exports was carried in ships flying foreign flags.

We were a great tourist nation, but Americans travelled in foreign ships. We had very few ships going to South or to Central America; very few going to England, France or Germany. We had still fewer going to Russia, Japan and China. There was just one line of old and comparatively slow ships crossing the Atlantic; one line crossing the Pacific and a few lines to Central America and to the Caribbean countries; none to the west coast of South America; none to the east coast of South America; none to our cousins in Australia; none to India; and none to Africa. There were American tourists everywhere. There were also American products ready to go anywhere, but American ships nowhere. We could not serve the world as we should have served it, because we did not have the vehicles of trade.

Now we are beginning to fulfill our destiny. On the 1st of June, of this year, we had increased the American-built tonnage to over 3,500,000 deadweight tons of shipping. In the eleven months from July 1 1917 to June 1 1918, we constructed in American shipyards a tonnage equal to the total output of American yards during the entire previous four years. In short, the Shipping Board has added approximately 1,000,000 tons of new construction to American Shipping in the last ten months, for it was not until Aug. 3 of last year that our commandeering order went into effect. We have also added 118 German and Austrian vessels, with a total deadweight tonnage of 730,175. We have requisitioned from the Dutch under the order of the President, 86 vessels with a total deadweight tonnage of 526,532. In addition we have chartered from neutral countries 215 vessels with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 953,661. This tonnage, together with the vessels which we have been obliged to leave in the coastwise and Great Lakes trade, gives us a total of more than 1,400 ships with an approximate total deadweight tonnage of 7,000,000 tons now under the control of the United States Shipping Board.

In round numbers, and from all sources, we have added to the American flag since our war against Germany began, nearly 4,500,000 tons of shipping. We are adding to this tonnage rapidly and will continue to do so. It has taken us some time to apply to the shipbuilding industry of this country the principles of organization and progressive manufacturing which have made our other big institutions the marvel of the world.

Since January of the present year, when our new quantity production of ships may well be said to have just begun, we have steadily risen in our monthly output until in the month of May we turned out a total of 260,000 tons for that one month alone, making a total for the first five months of this year of 118 steel ships, aggregating 805,000 deadweight tons. Now, in the year ending July 1 1918, the shipyards in this country built 185,700 deadweight tons of steel vessels of over 1,500 deadweight tons. Thus, in the month of May we produced 53,000 tons more than were produced in the entire year 1917. During the year ending July 1 1918, 281,400 deadweight tons of steel vessels were delivered. Adding the 1915 tonnage with the 1916 tonnage gives a total of 468,100 tons. With a tonnage for the first five months of this year of 805,000 tons, we delivered in five months 336,900 tons of shipping more than was built in American shipyards in the years 1915 and 1916. I do not believe I am over optimistic in saying that our tonnage output will continue to increase until before this year closes we will be turning out a half million tons each month.

We have established a shipbuilding industry that will make us a great maritime nation. We have to-day under contract and construction 819 shipbuilding ways including wood, steel and concrete, which is twice as many shipbuilding ways as there are in all the rest of the ship yards of the world combined. Our program for the future should appeal to the pride of all loyal and patriotic Americans. In the early part of May the members of the Shipping Board appeared before the Appropriation Committee of Congress with a request for additional funds for our extended program.

Our program calls for the building of 1,856 passenger, cargo, refrigerator ships and tankers, ranging from 5,000 to 12,000 tons each with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 13,000,000. We are also contracting for 200 wooden barges, 50 concrete barges, 100 concrete oil carrying barges, and 150 steel, wood and concrete tugs of 1,000 horse-power for ocean and harbor service, which aggregate a total deadweight tonnage of 850,000.

Exclusive of the above, we have 245 commandeered vessels, taken over from foreign and domestic owners, which are being completed by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. These will average 7,000 tons each and aggregate a total deadweight tonnage of 1,715,000.

This makes a total of 2,101 vessels exclusive of tugs and barges which are being built and will be put on the seas by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the course of carrying out the present program, with an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 14,715,000.

\$5,000,000,000 will be required to finish our program for 1918, 1919 and 1920, but the expenditure of this enormous sum will give to the American people the greatest merchant fleet ever assembled in the history of the world—a fleet which I predict will serve all humanity loyally and unselfishly upon the same principles of liberty and justice which brought about the establishment of this free republic. The expenditure of the enormous sum will give America a merchant fleet aggregating 25,000,000 tons of shipping.

American workmen have made the expansion of recent months possible and they will make possible the successful conclusion of the whole program. On July 1 1917, there were in the United States not quite 45,000 men engaged in the shipbuilding yards. To-day we have a force of 300,000 men in the yards, and 250,000 men engaged in allied trades. This force will be continuously increased. From all present expectations it is likely that by 1920 we shall have close to a million men working on American merchant ships and their equipment.

The most liberal estimate of this year's output of shipping from all countries, except America, does not exceed 4,000,000 tons. One of the ablest shipbuilders in the United States, Mr. Homer Ferguson, of Newport News, predicted before the Senate Committee in January that our tonnage for this year would be 3,000,000 tons in the United States alone. Mr. Powell, Vice-President of the Bethlehem Steel Shipbuilding Company, agreed with Mr. Ferguson. Mr. Schwab, the Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has told me that he is going to prove that both of these good friends of his are somewhat conservative. He believes that the expert prediction of 3,000,000 tons can be exceeded, and I agree with him.

We have gradually reached the point where we have the facilities for constantly increasing our output.

As I have said, we have a total of 819 shipways in the United States. Of these 819, a total of 751, all of which except 90 are completed, are being utilized by the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the building of American merchant ships.

In 1919 the average tonnage of steel, wood and concrete ships continuously building on each way should be about 6,000 tons. If we are using 751 ways on cargo ships, and can average three ships a year per way we should turn out in one year 13,518,000 tons, which is more than has been turned out by Great Britain in any five years of her history.

When all our wood, steel and concrete shipyards are thoroughly organized, with a keel laid on each of the 819 ways, our fabricating plants driving

ahead at full speed, and employees more thoroughly trained in the art of ship construction, it is estimated that we can turn out from each way more than three ships a year.

The United States Shipping Board is not only the greatest shipbuilder in the world but is also the greatest ship operator. In perfecting our organization we not only perfected that part of it which is building the ships but we have also another part which operates the ships. The operating side is called the "Division of Operations;" under the management of Edward F. Carry, Director of Operations; its function is to see that all the ships in the service are well managed and that rates are properly adjusted. The great shortage in the world's tonnage and other courses brought about extremely high ocean rates. These high ocean rates have been felt in the rising prices of all seaborne commodities. One of the most important phases of the work of the Division of Operations has been to lower ocean rates as much as has been possible. One result of this reduction has been to make it possible for our Allies to receive their necessary munitions and supplies at much less cost.

The total gross revenue of our fleet is very impressive. From the ships under the control of the Shipping Board a total gross revenue is derived of about \$360,000,000, an amount more than the gross revenue of the New York Central Railroad and almost equal to that of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and the N. Y. C. RR. combined.

The Shipping Control Committee, composed of Mr. P. A. S. Francklin, Chairman, Mr. H. H. Raymond, and Sir Connop Guthrie, K. B. E., was appointed in the early part of February 1918, jointly by the Secretary of War and the United States Shipping Board. The appointment was the outgrowth of several months' experiment, and which had clearly demonstrated the necessity of having the entire merchant fleet operated under a single head with the one object of winning the war.

Since its appointment the Committee has directed the movement of all supplies destined for the troops overseas, which, considering the vastly increased army now in France, is a very great accomplishment.

The Committee has also operated vessels under requisition of the Board and has chartered neutral shipping to carry essential raw materials to manufacturers in the United States and the various commodities needed here and abroad.

Nitrates have been brought from Chile, manganese from Brazil, chrome from New Caledonia, hides and wool from the Argentine, sugar from the West Indies and Porto Rico, and various other essentials from all parts of the world.

The Committee has also supplied vessels to take care of the desperate food situation in Belgium.

If in 1919-20 we have the passenger and cargo tonnage we have planned, we will be in a position to establish a weekly passenger service between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Caracas on the east coast, and weekly service between Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Valparaiso, Chile, on the western coast. On the west coast we now have two fast passenger steamers plying between New York and Valparaiso. These are the first to carry the American flag on that route. They have cut the time between these two important cities from 27 to 18 days—a saving of 9 days.

Our Central American neighbors, Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica must all have the very best passenger and cargo service, as must all of our South American neighbors. We have planned the class of steamers required for this service. The type will serve our Latin American friends in a manner that they have never been served before but which they are entitled to. With the wonderful resources which these countries have, their products should be distributed in the world's markets and they should have sufficient ships at their disposition and at such rates that will enable them when it is necessary, to sell their products in competition with other nations. This will give them an opportunity to receive their share of profits which will permit them to further develop their countries.

On the Pacific we must provide sufficient tonnage to meet Russia's requirements. That country has many products which we need. These articles can be moved in bottoms controlled by us at fair freight rates and this will be most helpful to the expansion of Russia's trade.

China also has many commodities which we require, and should receive the transportation necessary to move them, not only to our country, but to other countries that she may desire to sell to.

What better use can we make of our merchant marine than to assure to these countries the best possible regular steamship service?

That progressive nation, Japan, is rapidly rebuilding her own merchant marine, but the demand for tonnage will be so great on the Pacific that Russia, China, Australia, and other foreign possessions will receive service which they have never been able to receive before.

The building and operating of vast fleets for the United States is not the only work the Shipping Board is doing to create and develop a great merchant marine. Linked to this work is the work done by the Board in helping to develop our harbor and port terminal facilities. A Port and Harbor Commission has been appointed with Mr. Edward F. Carry as Chairman, and in co-operation with the Army, Navy, Railroad Administration and Shipping interests we expect to develop and organize our harbors so that the great merchant marine we are creating will have full facilities for speedy loading and unloading, and for the dispatching of cargoes into the interior and the receiving of cargoes from the interior. With that development of drydocks and bunkering and repair facilities, we shall have the most modern improvements, which will enable us, in co-operation with the railroads, to load and unload ships quickly, thereby saving time and preventing delays of our ships in port.

STEAMSHIP MARTHA WASHINGTON TAKEN OVER BY U. S. UNDER ORDER OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

The following executive order, promulgated under the Act of May 12 1917, authorizing the President to take over any enemy owned vessel within the jurisdiction of the United States, was issued by President Wilson on May 11 directing the taking over of the steamer Martha Washington:

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas, The following joint resolution adopted by Congress was approved by the President May 12 1917:

Joint resolution authorizing the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction, which at the time of coming therein was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war, or was under register of any such nation, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to take over to the United States the immediate possession and

title of any vessel within the jurisdiction thereof, including the Canal Zone and all territories and insular possessions of the United States except the American Virgin Islands, which at the time of coming into such jurisdiction was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war when such vessel shall be taken, or was flying the flag of or was under register of any such nation or any political subdivision or municipality thereof; and, through the United States Shipping Board, or any department or agency of the Government, to operate, lease, charter, and equip such vessel in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint, subject to the approval of the President, a board of survey, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the actual value of the vessel, its equipment, appurtenances, and all property contained therein, at the time of its taking, and to make a written report of their findings to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve such report with the records of his department. These findings shall be considered as competent evidence in all proceedings on any claim for compensation; and

Whereas, The following vessel was, at the time of coming into the jurisdiction of the United States, owned in whole or in part by a corporation, citizen, or subject of the Empire of Austria-Hungary, a nation with which the United States is now at war, or was flying the flag of or under the register of the Empire of Austria-Hungary, or of a political subdivision or municipality thereof:

Passenger steamship Martha Washington, now lying at the port of New York:

It is therefore ordered: That through the United States Shipping Board there be taken over to the United States the possession and title of the aforementioned vessel. The United States Shipping Board is further hereby authorized to repair, equip and man said vessel; to operate, lease, or charter the same in any service of the United States, or in any commerce, foreign or coastwise; and to do and perform any and all things that may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the joint resolution above set forth.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, May 11 1918.

U. S. SHIPPING BOARD ANNOUNCES CUT IN SHIP CHARTER RATES.

The U. S. Shipping Board made the following announcement on May 30 concerning a reduction in ship charter rates effective June 1:

The Shipping Board announces that, effective June 1, the charter rate for requisitioned American ships operating on a "bare-boat" basis will be reduced by 50 cents.

The new rate will be 3.65 per deadweight ton for cargo ships (including tankers) under 11 knots speed, with an addition of 50 cents per ton for every knot or part of knot over 11 knots. For passenger ships the new rate will be \$5 25 per gross ton for ships under 11 knots speed with an addition of 50 cents per gross ton for every knot or part of knot over 11 knots.

The new scale of rates affects vessels operating under a form of charter in which the expenses of operation are borne by the United States. Rates for ships operating under the "time form" of charter, in which certain expenses of operation are borne by the owners, are not affected by the new ruling.

NEW CABLE CENSORSHIP RULES.

On June 6 announcement was made by the chief cable censor at Washington that arrangements had been completed by him with the telegraph companies whereby full information concerning the identity and address of the sender and addressee of a cablegram may be forwarded to the station of the first cable censor through whom the cablegram will pass. The announcement also said:

Under the present regulations each cablegram must have a satisfactory address and signature. Under the arrangements completed the sender may if he desires add to the cablegram any information as to addressee and sender which may be thought to be helpful to the censor. The information so forwarded will be paid for by the sender at rates arranged by the telegraph companies. Inquiries on this point should be addressed to the telegraph companies.

The method whereby this information may be forwarded to the station of the first cable censor should not induce cable users to send cablegrams which are not regular in form and inherently clear.

Cablegrams will be censored on their merits and any additional information forwarded as far as the station of the first cable censor and will stop at that point. At a further station of cable censorship the cablegram will be acted upon without having the benefit of the added explanation.

The effect and purpose of this arrangement is to make it possible for cable users, no matter where located, to supply the censor with information concerning the addresses and sender which should be written on the cable blank in all instances and which thus comes to the attention of the censor in cases in which the original cable blank as filed into his hands, as in the case where the cable blank is filed at a cable office immediately adjacent to a station of cable censorship.

Under date of May 21 new cable censorship regulations were issued by the chief cable censor of the Navy Department as follows:

FORWARD.

1. Cablegrams will not be passed unless the identity of the address and sender is satisfactorily established and the text is clear.

2. It can not be assumed that because a message is clear to the sender, who is familiar with all the surrounding circumstances, it will be equally understandable to the censor, who is unfamiliar with the circumstances.

3. Careful observance of these regulations is required.

4. The Trading with the Enemy Act of Oct. 6 1917, provides as follows:

"Any person who willfully evades or attempts to evade the submission of any such communication (mail, cable, radio, &c.) to such censorship or willfully uses or attempts to use any code or other device for the purpose of concealing from such censorship the intended meaning of such communication, shall be punished as provided in Section 16 of this Act" (10 years or \$10,000 or both).

1. Foreign Censorship.

Strict compliance with these regulations, while required, will not insure the passage of any cablegram either by United States or foreign censorship. The British and French censorships are largely co-ordinated with the United

States censorship, but these and other foreign censorships from time to time promulgate rules of which senders of cablegrams should keep themselves informed through the cable and telegraph companies.

2. Sender's Risk.

All cablegrams are accepted at the sender's risk and may be stopped, delayed or otherwise dealt with at the discretion of the censor, without notice to the sender.

3. Communication With the Enemy.

No cablegrams will be accepted for transmission to Germany or her allies or to territory under her control.

4. No Information Regarding Transmission.

No information regarding the transmission of cablegrams is permitted to be given. Cable service involving notification by the company to the sender as to whether the cablegram has been delivered is suspended.

5. Plain Language Address.

(a) A complete address is required in every cablegram, that is, an address which will clearly identify the person or organization the cablegram is intended for.

(b) Except where a code address is permitted under these regulations, the address must be in plain language. The use of an abbreviation of the entire postal address, provided such abbreviation is sufficient in itself to insure the identification of the addressee by the censors through whose hands the cablegram will pass, is not prohibited; but all abbreviations of address are used at the risk of the senders, and censorship gives no assurance that any specific abbreviation will in all cases suffice to insure identification of the addressee or ready delivery of the cablegram.

6. Code Address.

(a) Registration of code addresses during the war is not permitted.

(b) Code addresses are not permitted in cablegrams to or from neutral European countries or their possessions.

(c) Code addresses to Central and South America, while not prohibited in cablegrams from United States territory, are discouraged. If a code address is used, the censor will require a full identification of the addressee, which will often impose on the sender a considerable delay and a greater expense than would have been occasioned by the use of a plain language address in the first instance.

(d) Great Britain and France upon entering the war refused to recognize code addresses registered on or after July 1 1914. The United States upon entering the war refused to recognize code addresses registered on or after Jan. 1 1917. Therefore a cablegram to United States territory via British or French censorship must not be addressed to a code address not registered before July 1 1914; but code addresses registered up to Jan. 1 1917, may be used on cablegrams between the United States, Cuba, Curacao, Haiti, Porto Rico, San Domingo, the Virgin Islands, Central and South America (except British, Dutch and French Guiana and British Honduras), and points reached by the Commercial Pacific cable; that is, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Philippine Islands, Japan and China (except Hongkong).

(e) Only one code address for incoming messages may be used by one person or organization; but where there are independent branches of one organization a code address may, with the permission of the Chief Code Censor, be retained for each branch.

(f) A code address as signature is not permitted.

7. Information Concerning Addressee on Cable Blank.

(a) When a code address or any abbreviation of a plain language address is used in a cablegram the full name and full address of the addressee must also be recorded on the blank on which such cablegram is filed. This full address will not be transmitted as a part of the cablegram.

(b) If a cablegram is addressed to an individual acting in behalf of a firm or other organization, the full name and full address of this organization and the addressee's connection with it must appear on the blank, as well as the full name and address of the addressee.

Note.—Full name and full address as used in 7 and 9 shall be understood to mean given name, initials, and surname; street and number, name of office or other building, if any, and room number therein.

8. Signature.

(a) All cablegrams must be signed.

(b) The signature transmitted should, when considered in connection with the text and the addressee, be such as to identify clearly the sender and distinguish him from any other individual, firm, or organization with a similar name.

(c) The transmitted signature of an individual must consist of the surname at least.

(d) The transmitted signature of a firm or organization must be sufficiently complete to identify it clearly. The surname of a responsible member of the firm or officer of the organization may be used, provided satisfactory information regarding him is on file with the censor.

(e) A code address as signature is not permitted.

9. Information Concerning Sender on Cable Blank.

(a) In addition to the signature required in the cablegram, the full name and full address of the sender must be recorded, as supplementary information, on the blank on which each cablegram is filed.

(b) If the cablegram is signed by an individual acting in behalf of a firm or other organization, or by an abbreviated form of the name of that organization, the full name and full address of that organization and the individual's connection with it must also be given on the blank. (See note under 7.)

10. Text.

Cablegrams that include only address and signature with no text are not permitted, and single word cablegrams will be passed only when their meaning is clear to the censor.

11. Language.

All cablegrams must be in plain language, either English or French, or in one of the codes authorized in Paragraph 12 below, except as follows:

(a) Italian is permitted for cablegrams originating in or destined for Italy, Libya (Tripoli), and Italian possessions in East Africa.

(b) Spanish is permitted between the United States, Central and South America, (except British Honduras and British Guiana), Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Curacao, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Japan and China (except Hongkong); and also between Spain and Portugal on the one hand and Cuba, Porto Rico and Central and South America, (except British Honduras and British Guiana), on the other hand.

12. Codes.

(a) The use of code to or from neutral European countries and their possessions is not permitted.

(b) With this exception, United States cable censorship permits the use, conditioned on their acceptability under the regulations in effect in the foreign censorships concerned, of the following authorized codes:

1. A. B. C. Fifth Edition (not including five-letter edition).
2. Scott's Tenth Edition.
3. Western Union (not including five-letter edition).
4. Lieber's (not including five-letter edition).
5. Bentley's (not including Oil and Mining Supplements).
6. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code.
7. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edition.
8. Meyer's Atlantic Cotton Code, Thirty-ninth Edition.
9. Riverside Code, Fifth Edition.

10. A. Z.

(c) Not more than one code is permitted in any one cablegram.

(d) The name of the code used shall be written on the face of the cablegram, but will not be charged for.

(e) The use of private codes is prohibited.

13. Information Required by Censor in Regard to Specific Cablegrams.

(e) Information required by the censor from a cable user in the United States or Canada in regard to a specific cablegram will be obtained when necessary by a collect telegram from the censor to the cable user and by a paid reply from the cable user.

(b) Cablegrams filed at stations of censorship:

When a cablegram is filed directly at a cable office where a station of censorship is located (as in New York, San Francisco, Galveston, or San Juan), the censor's action will be facilitated if the cablegram is filed in duplicate and a full written explanation of the message is given, particularly in the case of cablegrams containing numbers.

This explanation, it must be understood, is not available to foreign censors, and difficulty will more certainly be avoided if the text of the cablegram is clear in itself.

If the cablegram so filed at the cable office is in authorized code or foreign language, it will tend to minimize delay if a translation, also in duplicate and certified as to its correctness by the sender, accompanies it.

14. Shipping.

Shipping cablegrams concerning neutral vessels (not chartered to Allied firms) should always contain the name of the vessel. In no case will a shipping cablegram be passed where the identity of the vessel is not made clear to the censor.

15. Commodity.

The action of both United States and foreign censors on a trade cablegram will be facilitated and delay minimized if the name and quantity of the commodity involved may readily be determined from the text. Cable users would do well to inform their foreign correspondents of this fact.

16. Numbers.

Numbers that unrelated to the text or not easily understandable to the censor are not permitted, whether expressed in plain figures or by code words translating into plain figures.

17. Serial Numbers.

Cablegrams may, if desired, be numbered serially from 1 to 999, inclusive, in plain figures or authorized code translating into plain figures. The serial number, when used, must be the first word following the address. At the option of the sender, the series may begin afresh with number 1 on the 1st day of each month. At the option of the sender, also, two additional figures may be added to the serial number, indicating the day of the month, in which case the figure indicating each of the first nine days of the month shall be preceded by a zero. For example: The 25th cablegram of month shall be preceded by a zero. For example: The 25th cablegram of month, sent on the 4th day of the month, would be indicated as 2504; the 25th cablegram, on the 12th day of the month, as 2512; the 205th, on the 18th, as 20518.

18. Test Words.

An American banking institution or the American branch of a foreign institution that wishes permission to use a test word in remittance cablegrams will apply to the Chief Cable Censor. A correspondent of a banking institution that is entitled to use a test word does not require specific permission to use a test word in a remittance cablegram to the institution so privileged.

19. Cablegrams to Persons on Enemy Trading List.

Cablegrams to or from persons on the enemy trading list will not be permitted unless a license has first been obtained from the War Trade Board. The number of the license preceded by "ETL"—for example, "ETL 4075"—must be the last words of the cablegram, except that the word "patent" or a test word may follow the "ETL" number. Even when licensed, such cablegrams are subject to all censorship regulations.

20. Address for Cablegrams to United States Oversea Forces.

Cablegrams to and from members of the oversea forces are subject to censorship and must conform to all censorship regulations. Special forms of address, however, have been provided as follows:

(a) Cablegrams for members of the United States Naval Forces abroad should be addressed "USNAVFORCE, London," and should have as the first words of the text the name of the addressee (given name spelled out and such initials as are necessary), followed by the name of the ship or unit to which he is attached ("U. S. S." before the ship's name being unnecessary). The following is a sample cablegram:

(Address) "USNAVFORCE, London.
(Text) "FRANK B. HOWARD, Charleston. Informed examination successfully passed. "HAMMOND."

(Signature)

(b) Cablegrams for members of the United States Military Forces abroad, including Marines at present serving with the Army, should be addressed "AMEXFORCE, London," and should have as the words of the text the name of the addressee and the official designation of the unit to which he belongs.

The following is a sample cablegram:

(Address) "AMEXFORCE, London.
(Text) "H. K. SAUNDERS, Company K, Forty-seventh Infantry. Will not change address. "JANE SAUNDERS."

(Signature)

(c) When there is a probability that two men in the service have identical surnames and initials, the name should be given in full, as "Frank Barrett Smith," or the rank or rating should be given, as, for example: "Captain Frank B. Smith," or "Frank B. Smith, Ordinary Seaman."

Note.—Cablegrams coming from members of the United States Oversea Forces addressed "Censor, New York," and having as the first word of the text a code word already registered with the Chief Code Censor under the provisions of Cable Censorship Circular No. 7, will be forwarded by the censor as provided in that circular, but no new registrations will be made.

D. W. TODD,
Captain, U. S. Navy.

Director Naval Communications and Chief Cable Censor.

PRESIDENT WILSON ON ATTITUDE OF UNITED STATES TOWARD MEXICO.

President Wilson, in receiving a party of Mexican editors at the White House on June 7, took occasion in setting out the attitude of the United States toward Mexico, to refer to certain influences, which he assumed to be German in their origin, and which he said "are trying to make a wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purposes of the United States." In explaining the attitude of the United States as "one of sincere friendship, and not merely the sort of friendship which prompts one not to do his neighbor any harm, but the sort of friendship which earnestly desires to do his neighbor service," the President stated that "my own policy, the policy of my own Administration toward Mexico was at every point based upon this principle, that the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business, that we had no right to interfere with or dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs." The address dealt almost wholly with Pan-Americanism by agreement among the Pan-Americans. In furtherance of the President's wish that the speech, since it was practically addressed to the Mexican people, should be published in Mexico first, no copies were given out for publication in this country until the 11th inst., although it was sent at the same time to embassies and legations abroad. It is stated that one of the objects in withholding publication in the United States until the speech had been published in Mexico, was that it was the President's wish that the speech itself should first appear in Mexico instead of brief extracts which might have been sent from the United States if it had first been published. It was printed in Mexico City on the 10th. We give herewith the speech in full:

Gentlemen.—I have never received a group of men who were more welcome than you are, because it has been one of my distresses during the period of my Presidency that the Mexican people did not more thoroughly understand the attitude of the United States toward Mexico. I think I can assure you, and I hope you have had every evidence of the truth of my assurance, that that attitude is one of sincere friendship. And not merely the sort of friendship which prompts one not to do his neighbor any harm, but the sort of friendship which earnestly desires to do his neighbor service.

My own policy, the policy of my own Administration, toward Mexico was at every point based upon this principle, that the internal settlement of the affairs of Mexico was none of our business; that we had no right to interfere with or to dictate to Mexico in any particular with regard to her own affairs. Take one aspect of our relations which at one time may have been difficult for you to understand: When we sent troops into Mexico, our sincere desire was nothing else than to assist you to get rid of a man who was making the settlement of your affairs for the time being impossible. We had no desire to use our troops for any other purpose, and I was in hopes that by assisting in that way and then immediately withdrawing I might give substantial proof of the truth of the assurances that I had given your Government through President Carranza.

And at the present time it distresses me to learn that certain influences, which I assume to be German in their origin, are trying to make a wrong impression throughout Mexico as to the purposes of the United States, and not only a wrong impression, but to give an absolutely untrue account of things that happen. You know the distressing things that have been happening just off our coasts. You know of the vessels that have been sunk. I yesterday received a quotation from a paper in Guadalajara which stated that 13 of our battleships had been sunk off the coasts of the Chesapeake. You see how dreadful it is to have people so radically misinformed. It was added that our Navy Department was withholding the truth with regard to these sinkings. I have no doubt that the publisher of the paper published that in perfect innocence without intending to convey wrong impressions, but it is evident that allegations of that sort proceed from those who wish to make trouble between Mexico and the United States.

Now, gentlemen, for the time being, at any rate—and I hope it will not be a short time—the influence of the United States is somewhat pervasive in the affairs of the world, and I believe that it is pervasive because the nations of the world which are less powerful than some of the greatest nations are coming to believe that our sincere desire is to do disinterested service. We are the champions of those nations which have not had a military standing which would enable them to compete with the strongest nations in the world, and I look forward with pride to the time, which I hope will soon come, when we can give substantial evidence, not only that we do not want anything out of this war, but that we would not accept anything out of it, that it is absolutely a case of disinterested action. And if you will watch the attitude of our people, you will see that nothing stirs them so deeply as assurances that this war, so far as we are concerned, is for idealistic objects. One of the difficulties that I experienced during the first three years of the war—the years when the United States was not in the war—was in getting the foreign offices of European nations to believe that the United States was seeking nothing for herself, that her neutrality was not selfish, and that if she came in, she would not come in to get anything substantial out of the war, any material object, any territory, or trade, or anything else of that sort. In some of the foreign offices there were men who personally knew me and they believed, I hope, that I was sincere in assuring them that our purposes were disinterested, but they thought that these assurances came from an academic gentleman removed from the ordinary sources of information and speaking the idealistic purposes of the cloister. They did not believe that I was speaking the real heart of the American people, and I knew all along that I was. Now I believe that everybody who comes into contact with the American people knows that I am speaking their purposes.

The other night in New York, at the opening of the campaign for funds for our Red Cross, I made an address. I had not intended to refer to Russia, but I was speaking without notes and in the course of what I said my own thought was led to Russia, and I said that we meant to stand by Russia just as firmly as we would stand by France or England or any other of the Allies. The audience to which I was speaking was not an audience from which I would have expected an enthusiastic response to that. It

was rather too well dressed. It was not an audience, in other words, made of the class of people whom you would suppose to have the most intimate feeling for the sufferings of the ordinary man in Russia, but that audience jumped into the aisles, the whole audience rose to its feet, and nothing that I had said on that occasion aroused anything like the enthusiasm that that single sentence aroused. Now, there is a sample, gentlemen. We cannot make anything out of Russia. We cannot make anything out of standing by Russia at this time—the most remote of the European nations, so far as we are concerned, the one with which we have had the least connections in trade and advantage—and yet the people of the United States rose to that suggestion as to no other that I made in that address. That is the heart of America, and we are ready to show you by any act of friendship that you may propose our real feeling toward Mexico.

Some of us, if I may say so privately, look back with regret upon some of the more ancient relations that we have had with Mexico long before our generation; and America, if I may so express it, would now feel ashamed to take advantage of a neighbor. So I hope that you can carry back to your homes something better than the assurances of words. You have had contact with our people. You know your own personal reception. You know how gladly we have opened to you the doors of every establishment that you wanted to see and have shown you just what we were doing, and I hope you have gained the right impression as to why we were doing it. We are doing it, gentlemen, so that the world may never hereafter have to fear the only thing that any nation has to dread, the unjust and selfish aggression of another nation. Some time ago, as you probably all know, I proposed a sort of Pan American agreement. I had perceived that one of the difficulties of our relationship with Latin America was this: The famous Monroe Doctrine was adopted without your consent, without the consent of any of the Central or South American States.

If I may express it in the terms that we so often use in this country, we said, "We are going to be your big brother, whether you want us to be or not." We did not ask whether it was agreeable to you that we should be your big brother. We said we were going to be. Now, that was all very well so far as protecting you from aggression from the other side of the water was concerned, but there was nothing in it that protected you from aggression from us, and I have repeatedly seen the uneasy feeling on the part of representatives of the States of Central and South America that our self-appointed protection might be for our own benefit and our own interests and not for the interest of our neighbors. So I said, "Very well, let us make an arrangement by which we will give bond. Let us have a common guarantee, that all of us will sign, of political independence and territorial integrity. Let us agree that if any one of us, the United States included, violates the political independence or the territorial integrity of any of the others, all the others will jump on her. I pointed out to some of the gentlemen who were less inclined to enter into this arrangement than others that that was in effect giving bonds on the part of the United States, that we would enter into an arrangement by which you would be protected from us.

Now, that is the kind of agreement that will have to be the foundation of the future life of the nations of the world, gentlemen. The whole family of nations will have to guarantee to each nation that no nation shall violate its political independence or its territorial integrity. That is the basis, the only conceivable basis, for the future peace of the world, and I must admit that I was ambitious to have the States of the two continents of America show the way to the rest of the world as to how to make a basis of peace. Peace can come only by trust. As long as there is suspicion there is going to be misunderstanding, and as long as there is misunderstanding there is going to be trouble. If you can once get a situation of trust then you have got a situation of permanent peace. Therefore, everyone of us, it seems to me, owes it as a patriotic duty to his own country to plant the seeds of trust and of confidence instead of the seeds of suspicion and variety of interest. That is the reason that I began by saying to you that I have not had the pleasure of meeting a group of men who were more welcome than you are, because you are our near neighbors. Suspicion on your part or misunderstanding on your part distresses us more than we would be distressed by similar feelings on the part of those less nearby.

When you reflect how wonderful a storehouse of treasure Mexico is, you can see how her future must depend upon peace and honor, so that nobody shall exploit her. It must depend upon every nation that has any relations with her, and the citizens of any nation that has relations with her, keeping within the bounds of honor and fair dealing and justice, because so soon as you can admit your own capital and the capital of the world to the free use of the resources of Mexico, it will be one of the most wonderfully rich and prosperous countries in the world. And when you have the foundation of established order, and the world has come to its senses again, we shall, I hope, have the very best connections that will assure us all a permanent cordiality and friendship.

Concerning the reception accorded the President's speech in Mexico, press dispatches from Mexico City on June 11 said:

President Wilson's address to Mexican journalists in Washington last week was printed prominently by most Mexican newspapers, but comment on the sentiments expressed is slight, especially from Government officials. The speech was distributed broadcast throughout Mexico by telegraph and by mail.

General Garcia Vigil, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is the only Government leader whose views have been made public. The General said he believed that the President's speech contained serious advice to democratic people, especially to Mexico, not to be dazzled by German militarism, "which destroys all liberties."

As to the attitude assumed in Germany toward the President's remarks, the Amsterdam cables on June 12 said:

President Wilson's address to Mexican editors, which was printed fully in only a few German papers, has provoked varying degrees of angry outbursts from them, ranging from crude personal abuse by the pan-German papers to ill tempered disbelief in the President's motives on the part of the more moderate organs.

To these are added sardonic allusions to President Wilson's dealings with small neutrals. Even the "Vorwaerts" says these dealings "will be a warning to Mexico against the danger threatening the political independence of a country when its economic dependence enters as a factor," and calls it "an audacious assertion of the President that the United States does not seek economic advantages."

We also quote the following special cable to the New York "Times" from The Hague on June 11:

"America's blackmailing" is the way the Rhenish "Gazette" speaks of America's policy toward Mexico. President Wilson's statement on Mexico was not published at the time this article appeared.

The paper declares that America will resort to any means to make new enemies for Germany, and that her treatment of neutrals has shown this Wilson, it says, works with similar methods on his own continent. Only

recently a few Central American States were forced into the fray. The American Government pursued the same methods with Mexico, but failed.

The paper says America is endeavoring to force the rest of the neutral world against Germany by refusing loans and cites the cases of Guatemala and Nicaragua.

FURTHER SINKINGS BY SUBMARINE RAIDERS ON AMERICAN COAST.

The sinking of three more ships by German submarines in American waters has been announced during the past week, raising the total number of vessels known to have been attacked to 18, and the tonnage destroyed, after deducting two ships subsequently salvaged, to something over 30,000 tons. No further loss of life has occurred. The sinkings announced this week include one American and two Norwegian steamers. The American steamer Pinar del Rio, 2,504 tons, was bombed and sunk on the morning of June 8, seventy-five miles off the Maryland coast. At 5.30 o'clock the same afternoon the submarine encountered the Norwegian steamer Vindeggen, under charter to the American Smelting & Refining Co., and carrying a valuable cargo of copper and wool from Valparaiso, Chili, to New York. According to the story told by the crew, as published in the "Tribune" on Thursday, the U-boat hailed the Vindeggen and ordered her to stop. A German officer and a party of sailors came on board and examined the ship's papers. When it was discovered that the cargo was copper, a metal of priceless value to Germany at present, no time was lost in starting to transfer some of it to the U-boat's hold. The Vindeggen's crew were ordered to man the lifeboats, and to use them in getting the copper to the diver. For two days the transshipment continued, the U-boat commander keeping a sharp lookout meanwhile for American destroyers, presumed to be roving up and down the coast on watch. To make their work doubly safe, the U-boat passed a line to the Vindeggen, and, while the looting proceeded at a good pace, the submarine slowly towed the steamship in a northerly direction, thereby changing the location, in case they should be sighted.

On Monday, when the transfer had been almost completed, a second vessel, the Henrik Lund, hove in sight. She was a steel steamship of 4,322 tons, owned by W. Gilbert, of Bergen, Norway, on her way from Norfolk for her first visit to New York. She was in the trade between Philadelphia and South America.

According to the survivors (still quoting from the "Tribune's" account) Captain Kaltenborg, of the Lund, seeing the Vindeggen motionless, without sighting the U-boat on the further side, approached to render assistance. When it was too late for escape, the submarine emerged, her commander ordered the crew to the boats, and utilized them to finish the transfer of the copper. The task completed, bombs were placed on both steamers, and at 6.17 p. m. on June 10 they were blown up. Instead of leaving the seamen to row the 200 miles to shore, as had been done with other vessels sunk, the U-boat took the lifeboats in tow and headed again in a northerly direction, until she came upon the Brosund, a small Danish steamer. This vessel, of only 898 tons, was stopped by the U-boat and ordered to take the sixty-eight men, with Captain Kaltenborg and Captain Balmestad, of the Vindeggen, on board. She was not molested and the U-boat disappeared when it was seen that the crews of the sunken steamships had been taken care of. The Brosund reached an Atlantic port, still towing two of the lifeboats used in the rescue.

It has been pointed out that the towing of the Vindeggen by the submarine may have given rise to the rumors current some days before that the submarine was accompanied by a "mother ship" which furnished her with supplies. The opinion has also been expressed that the taking on board of a large quantity of copper probably means that the submarine was about ready to start for home, where copper is badly needed. This is borne out by reports that the Dutch liner Neieuw Amsterdam, which reached port on Thursday, had sighted a large submarine headed east and running at top speed on the surface. The submarine paid no attention to the Neieuw Amsterdam, which carried a safe conduct from the German Government.

The sinking of the Vindeggen and the Lund makes four neutral vessels so far destroyed—all Norwegian—the Eibsvold and the Vinland having been sunk previously.

The intention of the German Admiralty to declare the waters from Canada to Mexico a war zone is forecast in dispatches from Amsterdam via London, dated June 13. The U. S. Government on its part plans to arm and convoy coastwise shipping, and as a step in that direction the Navy

Department has assumed charge of the routing of all shipping from Atlantic ports. It is pointed out that even in the absence of a base on this side, or of a "mother ship" to furnish supplies, Germany can maintain a certain number of submarines in American waters by dispatching the boats in relays at regular intervals. Every effort is to be made, therefore, to increase the number and effectiveness of the fleet of small craft adapted to submarine patrol work. Henry Ford, who is turning out a preliminary order for 100 "Eagle" boats—a new type of submarine chaser—in his Detroit factory, has been in consultation with the Navy Department during the past week.

But while every effort is being made to run down the raiders and to protect shipping, there is no intention, according to the Navy Department, of weakening the American naval forces in European waters, or of halting the shipment of men and material to France. This assurance was contained in a cabled message from Secretary Daniels, published by the London "Times" on June 9, which said:

The activities of German submarines off the American coast have not in any way changed the policy of this Government. The road to France will be kept open for transportation of our troops and the delivery of munitions and food supplies for our forces and those of our Allies. There is being no weakening of our naval forces in European waters as a result of the new activity necessitated on our own coast. The country has remained calm in the face of Germany's attempt to bring frightfulness to our doors. In fact, this enemy effort has stimulated recruiting and strengthened the determination of our people to use every resource to defeat the enemy.

NEW SHIP PRODUCTION FAR EXCEEDS SUBMARINE SINKINGS IN AMERICAN WATERS.

A statement issued by the Shipping Board on Wednesday calls attention to the fact that the new production of ships in this country since May 25, when the submarines first made their appearance on our coasts, had exceeded the amount sunk by more than 100,000 tons. Since the date mentioned, the statement says, the submarines have destroyed ten American vessels, totalling 26,000 tons. The production for the Shipping Board during the same interval has been 21 vessels, totalling 130,642 tons. The statement by the Shipping Board follows:

Statistics compiled by the Shipping Board to-day show that since the German submarines began their raids off the Atlantic Coast on May 25 the output of shipyards building for the Shipping Board has exceeded the sinkings of American vessels by more than 100,000 dead weight tons.

The production for the Shipping Board during this interval has been 21 vessels, totalling 130,642 tons. Excluding the vessels salvaged, the submarines have to date destroyed 10 American vessels, totalling 26,000 tons.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, TO MEET SUBMARINE MENACE, WILL ROUTE ALL SHIPS.

In connection with its plans for meeting the menace of submarine raids on our Atlantic coast, the Navy Department has assumed control of the routing of all shipping, coastwise and overseas, and shipmasters are instructed in all cases, before leaving port, to apply to the naval routing officer for orders and routing instructions. This control will be exercised locally by the commandant of the Third Naval District, extending from New London, Conn., to Barnegat, N. J., and will be in direct charge of Lieut. J. S. Baylis, 280 Broadway, Room 303; phone Worth 8900, extension 44. A statement issued by Admiral Usher on June 10 in response to many inquiries from shipowners and others, read as follows:

Now that the enemy submarines have become active on the Atlantic Coast the following steps have become necessary for the protection of shipping at sea and in order that vessels may be properly routed:

The control of all shipping, coastwise and overseas, for routing and within the defensive sea areas and outside of harbors, has been assumed by the Navy Department. This control will be exercised locally by the commandant of the Third Naval District.

Ship owners, agents and masters of vessels in the Third Naval Districts all ports from New London, Conn., to Barnegat, N. J., desiring information regarding the probable date of sailing their vessels, are advised to see the naval routing officer, Lieut. J. S. Baylis, 280 Broadway, Room 303, telephone Worth 8900, Extension 44. Before leaving port masters must in all cases apply to the navy routing officer for order and routing instructions.

Vessels at sea should be prepared to receive at any time radio instructions to put into the nearest port or some port other than destination for instructions.

Orders to make port should be promptly carried out and arrival reported at once, with request for further orders and routing instructions.

These requirements are entirely outside customs control and harbor regulations in force under orders of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It was also requested that all information collected by marines should be forwarded to the naval routing officer at the address given.

THE UNEARNED INCREMENT—PUBLIC HOUSING.

The above is the title of an article by Leo Day Woodworth, Secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests of New York City, which we publish in full below:

Of late the interest in housing matters has been seized upon by a variety of propagandists. Of these, perhaps the most dangerous are those who

favor land nationalization, or at least the capture of the unearned increment in land values. Thus, an architect who contributes to "Current Affairs," the official organ of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, April 29, 1918, refers to the unearned increment as "the ancient and ruthless drag upon human progress." He believes that it can be conserved for the benefit of the community and thus furnish "a total easy revenue far beyond all precedent." Unfortunately neither this contributor or any other has outlined a plan which will confer any such benefits, no matter how certain they may conceive them to be.

When considering the possibility of "self-owning towns," the thought occurs as to whether the profits to be derived from collecting this unearned increment in the public treasury rather than in distributing it among citizens is not much like the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow? Are there not debts as well as credits and how is the general situation of citizens improved either as to the social or political condition? Thus it has been said in favor of co-operative ownership of the new communities now being created, that the Government is in a very different position from that of the real estate operator who develops a new suburb, as "the Government gets its money cheaply, is not gunning for a speculative profit but merely wants its principal back with interest, has the power of condemnation so that it need not be mulcted in assembling large parcels, can work on a very large scale, and is sure of its population in advance."

Each of the above points must either be denied or very greatly modified as to meaning.

Firstly, government credit is better than any private credit according to its power to tax. If the taxable income is reduced by excessive levies the value of the thing taxed gradually disappears and public credit is endangered. Remove all real estate from private ownership and there must be some startling readjustments in our entire plan of taxation. Secondly, as the amount of government borrowing is increased, the amount available for private borrowing is diminished and the cost of capital to industry and commerce is increased, private industry is discouraged and enterprise is destroyed. Thirdly, the use or application of the funds obtained by government loans is through government offices which are less efficient and more costly than private industry finds desirable or necessary. Furthermore, whereas private industry is discontinued when its aim is accomplished a public office always finds a way to perpetuate its existence through means which were not contemplated when it was established.

Speculative profit is the reason for all human advancement. Speculative profit is not an element of graft, but is the reward for efficiency. In measuring speculative profit we must not regard merely the amount estimated by the vendor but consider that the vendee determines it according to his comparison of the relative value of all offerings.

The power of condemnation has never before been assumed to be an economical method of acquiring property. The facts as to the full prices which are and should be paid for property thus commandeered, together with the expensive methods pursued, are too well known to require discussion.

The size of the undertaking will always be most difficult to determine instead of being a certainty. The amount which would be proper at one time must increase or decrease with the demands upon the industry supported by the inhabitants. It is, therefore, very certain that there is no way of determining in advance from year to year the amount of population which must be accommodated and it is equally certain that public officials are no more qualified to decide this point when they are spending other people's money than are private individuals who measure all the facts with a view to risking their own savings.

There are numerous other points to be considered before advocating the possibility of such a Utopia. Human nature is an element which will determine the success or failure of any such plan. We get back to the very situation which has prevented sound tax reforms: What is everybody's business is nobody's business. Up-keep would be a problem of most serious proportions, increasing with the size of the town. Practical politics, a necessity in every democratic community and nation, would soon blot out the good feelings and joy of those taxless communities the same as it has in the several other experiments of communism.

If the idea of the "self-owning town" is practical, that fact has not yet been shown. In short, when it is we will probably find an answer to the riddle of how one may lift himself by his boot straps.

Finally, bearing in mind the clear distinction between public housing and housing reform, between public ownership and public control, our opinion on this matter of public housing must include some thought on the more serious phases of which we will mention only the following:

Personal initiative has been the cause of American success. Personal initiative has been made possible and has been fostered by our system of social and political organization. How far shall we permit it to be modified by the paternalistic and even the communistic ideas being brought to our shores by immigrants who conceive of liberty and equality merely as a leveling process.

Public housing must tend to increase the proportion of tenants to owners. It, therefore, must meet with the approval of the leaders of union labor who discourage wage earners from becoming fixtures in any locality through the ownership of real estate. It is well known that the influence of the labor organizers is in favor of the extension of the Federal rural credit system to the financing of workmen's houses and care must be taken lest public servants who could make such a political bargain as contained in the Adamson Act will also use this means to enlarge the possibilities of pork barrel politics.

ARTHUR REYNOLDS ON THE RAILROAD AND OTHER WAR PROBLEMS.

Discussing "Some of our War Problems" before the Bankers' Club of Pittsburgh on June 10, Arthur Reynolds, Vice-President of the Continental & Commercial National Bank of Chicago, referred to the railroad problem as having "long been a cloud upon the horizon." Stating that "it has been accentuated by the war," Mr. Reynolds added that "upon wise treatment and the successful operation of our great railroad systems, both during and following the war, the whole business structure rests." Continuing, Mr. Reynolds said:

Because the United States has taken over the operation and complete control of the common carriers, we cannot properly dismiss the subject as settled for all time; for this nation is vitally interested in two main questions now, the first, and by far the most important being the winning of the war, but that task will not take always, and while it is being accomplished, we should give some thought to what will be our problems and prospects after the war. The railroads will present one of the gravest problems.

There are varying opinions as to the probable final disposition of the railroad question. Some hold that there will be four or five big systems, taking in all the mileage in the country, under private ownership and operation, but subject to a director of railroads; others think there will be Government ownership; but by far the majority of expressions I have heard upon the subject is that the reversal of sentiment on public ownership will be so strong as to compel a return of the various railroad properties to private ownership and operation. This latter settlement would be in conformity with the expressed purpose of the Administration. It is a big issue.

I can think of nothing that might happen in times of peace that would be more disastrous than government ownership of railroads. Its results in other countries have been so exasperating and expensive as to be a warning to us. Wherever tried it has cost far more in proportion to the service rendered than where the carriers are privately owned and operated. Aside from the great cost, it is plain that without the incentive born of competition there would be very few improvements.

You may be able to travel for a little less on European Government-owned roads, but you get less in the way of accommodations. Then, too, everything else is cheaper in Europe, so of course, transportation should not cost as much there as here.

In my judgment if we should be afflicted with this misfortune, the traveler would pay more for his first-class ticket, and receive less comfort, and the shipper would pay more freight and wait longer for his goods than in the years before the war.

Mr. Reynolds in treating of other problems incidental to the war had the following to say:

Taxation is another of the perplexities growing out of the war, and closely related to it is the curtailment of excess profits. It was inevitable that taxes should be increased, and it is right that neither the Government nor the private citizen should be compelled to pay exorbitant prices; but, at the same time, we entered the war upon a high price plane, brought about partly by speculation, possibly, but more largely by the inexorable law of supply and demand, and to force prices to too low a level, and raise the basis of taxation to a point where it would become excessively burdensome, would cripple industry, which would be certain to hamper the Government in its operations. A disturbed industrial situation, carrying with it an unsettlement in the labor world, would lower the investment ability of millions of people and thousands of institutions. We are at a critical juncture and it would be a grave mistake to follow the advice of those who are urging the Administration, the Congress, and the Treasury Department to levy and collect too large a part of the cost of the war as expenditures are made. The best we can hope to do through taxation is to raise a fair proportion of the funds as needed, and this will be made all the more difficult if price fixing is carried to an extreme.

In looking at the effect upon the country as a whole, it makes little difference whether we resort to undue taxation or make a too severe cut in selling prices. Either would weaken the individual initiative and the incentive to go about our duties with that quality of American vigor upon which success in this unparalleled conflict depends.

Our taxes are bound to be heavy. We cannot escape that, but in all fairness the burden should be equitably divided between this and future generations. Following the Civil War we had to share the expense of that mighty and devastating conflict. We are fighting for those who will come after us quite as much as for ourselves, and there is no good reason why they should not help bear the financial outlay of guaranteeing that they shall be free in the exercise of their inalienable rights.

One of the after-the-war problems which is likely to tower above all others is what is termed the new social order. It will create havoc unless men of understanding, far-seeing statesmanship and true leadership direct sentiment aright. The undercurrent has been somewhat obscured by the thick fog and distracting events of the war, but it is running unmistakably. This so-called new social order, which means state socialism pure and simple, has as one of its foundations more rigid state control of all industries. There lies the menace to employer and employee alike.

We have had glaring examples of too much regulation. Advocates of this method of re-establishing the social order may say the rapacity of private ownership must be curbed. We answer that we favor just laws for the protection of society against private greed. We can have laws that will accomplish this without upsetting the whole order of things.

It is an admitted fact that the development of every country on the face of the globe that is worth living in, has resulted from private initiative, and it is undeniable that the most remarkable development of all has been in those countries where enterprise has been the least restricted by legislation and regulatory bodies.

Their citizens have invented and perfected most of the modern conveniences and they have enjoyed great prosperity and the best educational advantages.

In such countries laborers have received higher wages and had more of the comforts and luxuries than have the laborers in nations where there is a law to regulate practically everything except the climate and the movement of the planets. Can you point to a country that groaned under a multiplicity of regulatory and socialistic laws during the last half century wherein there has been any considerable advancement in art, music, science, medicine, invention or conditions of living?

If misguided theorists are permitted at the close of the war to fasten their theories and selfish purposes upon the body politic through the flimsy excuse that this war has made necessary the creation of a new social order of their modeling, we shall be turning our backs upon progress.

Labor appears constantly to be crying for shorter hours. The balance of us put in longer hours because of thinned-out forces, and then hustle in the various drive undertakings during the evening. It is my belief that shorter hours will not win the war quickly. The enemy is working overtime.

In all fairness pay rolls should be adjusted to present conditions, but having adjusted the pay there is every reason to ask in return the best work from every employee. This is one of the badges of patriotism. Labor is co-operating now, and it deserves our highest praise, but what I am trying to emphasize is that as we go along in this conflict more and more co-operation is asked from everybody—from the banker, business man, farmer and laborer. The country has a right to expect it.

In connection with the adjustment of wages, after-the-war conditions loom up. We know interest rates will recede, that prices will not remain high indefinitely, here or elsewhere. We know also that we cannot, in the face of these changes continue the present high wage scale indefinitely. It seems to me that all these readjustments must be made together, gradually, I hope, but nevertheless surely. When normal conditions are restored, capital must be content with less; the hazard will not be so great; likewise labor must expect less, but under receding prices we can all accept less. We shall need, and must have, both capital and labor. They must be partners in the further development of this vast and resourceful country. One will be dependent upon the other just as in the past. In proportion to the degree of harmony existing between these two forces will our efforts at development and trade expansion be successful.

With regard to inflation Mr. Reynolds made the following comments:

Some have expressed the belief that we are running into inflation. As a matter of fact, we have been in what may be termed an inflated condition so far as prices and volume of commodities are concerned, but not according to the ordinary understanding of the word. In this country the use of the term has been mostly in connection with undue expansion of credits and currency. I am not doing violence to the conservative training of bankers in claiming that this latter stage has not been reached as yet. Reserves supporting the credit structure and the volume of currency are still ample. Of course, this would not be the case if we had not made a net addition of more than \$1,000,000,000 to our holdings of gold since August 1914.

Before the war we had about two billion dollars in gold. To-day we have about \$3,000,000,000, or more of the yellow metal—the basis of credit and money transactions—than any other country, our holdings being about a third of the gold of the world.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF RAILROADS.

Figures made public this week by the Railroad Administration show that the capital expenditures for 1918 by the railroads under Government control will reach \$946,293,828, of which \$445,639,225 will be spent for improvements; \$482,417,179 will be applied toward equipment and \$18,237,424 will be expended in the construction of extensions, branches and new lines. In an earlier announcement, to which we referred in our issue of May 25, it was stated that contemplated outlays of \$937,961,318 had been determined upon. This week's announcement gives the details as follows:

Widening cuts and fills, filling trestles, &c.	\$4,969,818
Ballasting	9,524,589
Rails and other track material	31,556,115
Bridges, trestles, and culverts	33,035,762
Tunnel and subway improvements	2,195,242
Track elevations or depressions	6,691,178
Elimination of grade crossings	7,784,782
Grade crossings and crossing signals	640,291
Additional main tracks	47,471,002
Additional yard tracks, sidings, and industry tracks	98,661,553
Changes of grade or alignment	6,363,527
Signals and interlocking plants	11,147,726
Telegraph and telephone lines	5,031,297
Roadway machinery and tools	954,869
Section houses and other roadway buildings	1,510,546
Fences and snow sheds, right of way, snow or sand fences	817,641
Freight and passenger stations, office buildings, &c.	22,940,636
Hotels and restaurants	199,282
Fuel stations and appurtenances	6,164,839
Water stations and appurtenances	13,447,816
Shop buildings, engine houses, and appurtenances	61,979,476
Shop machinery and tools	10,544,138
Electric power plants, sub-stations, transmission lines, &c.	10,771,256
Wharves and docks	3,236,167
Coal and ore wharves	7,024,937
Grain elevators and storage warehouses	2,954,202
Real estate	3,357,970
Assessment for public improvements	1,171,490
All other improvements	28,491,978
Total (excluding equipment)	\$445,639,225
Locomotives	\$199,076,420
Freight-train cars	206,994,914
Passenger-train cars	28,340,446
All other equipment	12,963,108
Improvements to existing equipment	35,043,200
Total equipment	\$482,417,179
Construction of extensions, branches, and other new lines	18,237,424
Total all expenditures	\$946,293,828

It is stated that the greatest part of the expenditures will be for lines east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio where the freight congestion has been the heaviest.

MODIFICATION OF ORDER INCREASING FREIGHT RATES.

The Railroad Administration decided on June 10 to modify the new freight rate order which becomes effective June 25; under this modification instead of raising intra-State rates to the level of inter-State rates in levying the approximate 25% advance the Administration authorizes the use of the present intra-State rate structures as the basis.

In an announcement of its action on June 12 the Administration said:

The supplement eliminates from General Order No 28 the provisions to the effect that State rates be canceled wherein they conflict with inter-State rates, and provides instead that the increases on both class and commodity rates prescribed by the order as amended shall apply to both inter-State and intra-State rates.

Except that between points in the State of Oklahoma the class rates for both single and joint lines shall be as prescribed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in the last Shreveport decision plus 25%.

The increased class rates are to be governed by the several classifications, both inter-State and intra-State, including exceptions thereto and minimum weights that govern the existing rates.

Except that the minimum 25-cent class rate scales are subject to the four standard classifications named in the original order.

No change is made in the specific increases provided on commodities except that the increase of 15 cents per 100 pounds on cotton is to apply to any quantity instead of carloads, and the provisions on sugar in carloads have been amended to more clearly provide for maintenance of existing relationship.

Intra-State rates and rates for transportation by water not now on file with the Inter-State Commerce Commission are to be filed, but where now restricted to intra-State traffic the tariffs are to continue such restrictions.

The minimum charge of \$15 per car will apply only to line haul shipments and not to brick, cement, coal, coke, logs, ore, sand and gravel, and stone (broken, crushed, or ground) on which the existing rates as increased under Section 2 of the order shall apply.

Section 20 is amended to provide specifically that the rates to be increased are those existing on May 25 1918, including changes previously published but not then effective and not under suspension, except that the increases will apply to rates authorized or ordered by the Inter-State Commerce Commission prior to May 25 1918, and published between May 25 1918, and June 15, and that where rates so authorized or ordered are not published before June 15 they may be increased as provided in the order by subsequent provision.

Section 21 prescribes the proper legend to be used on the tariffs to provide inter-State and intra-State application as authorized by the amended order.

The modification, according to the "Journal of Commerce" is the result of representations made to Director-General McAdoo last week by the executive committee and the special war committee of the National Association of Railway and Utilities Commissioners. The paper quoted says:

These two committees held a special meeting in Washington, formulated a plan for modification and readjustment of the order providing for increased freight rates, and appointed a special committee to lay the plan before Mr. McAdoo. This Committee held a conference with Mr. McAdoo at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on June 6. At that conference Mr. McAdoo requested this Committee to take up with Judge Prouty, Director of Valuation of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the question of modifications and readjustment of the freight rate order and also the proposed plan of co-operation between the National Railroad Administration and the Public Service Commissions of the several States. The Committee subsequently had a conference with Judge Prouty, who immediately urged upon the National Railroad Administration the advisability of modifying the order so as to make it apply to class and commodity rates with the result as above stated.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TAKING OVER OF SHORT LINES BY GOVERNMENT.

A request to Congress that the time within which short line railroads may be taken over by the Government be extended to Jan. 1 1919 was made by Director-General McAdoo on June 12. The law now fixes the time as July 1 next. In accordance with Mr. McAdoo's request a resolution providing for the extension of time was drafted by Senator Smith of South Carolina. John Barton Payne, attorney for the Railroad Administration, who transmitted the request, said a rate of compensation for short line roads would be agreed upon eventually, but owing to many details to be worked out in connection with taking over of the roads it could not be done within the time specified by the railroad control act.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL McADOO'S ADVICES TO SENATE CONCERNING RAILROAD COMPENSATION.

In response to a resolution, Director-General McAdoo informed the Senate on the 12th that no agreement had been reached with any railroad taken over under the Federal Control Act as to the rate of compensation the Government would pay. He said no carrier so far had refused to execute contracts. After the passage of the Act, the Director-General said, efforts were made to agree on a standardized compensation contract, but no conclusions had been reached. In reply to a request for the names of carriers whose systems are now in possession of the United States; the Director-General said that, since some roads might be relinquished before July 1, it would be impossible to prepare an accurate list now.

ORDER OF COMMERCE COMMISSION SETTING ASIDE PREVIOUS ORDERS INTERFERING WITH NEW RAILROAD RATE INCREASES.

We give herewith the order of the Inter-State Commerce Commission (referred to in our issue of Saturday last, page 2412) setting aside all previous orders which might interfere with the general increase in freight and passenger rates announced by Director-General of Railroads McAdoo on May 27:

GENERAL ORDER.

At a General Session of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 27th day of May A. D. 1918.

In the Matter of Modification of Outstanding Orders.

It appearing that on May 25 1918 the President, through the Director-General of Railroads, initiated certain rates, fares and charges as specified in General Order No. 28; and

It appearing that certain of the present freight rates, passenger fares, and baggage charges of the carriers and fixed for the future by outstanding orders of this Commission, which were made for the most part under normal conditions of traffic and without consideration of the present war emergency; and

It further appearing that the carriers have heretofore filed certain increases in said rates and fares, which said increases have been suspended by this Commission in various proceedings:

It is ordered: That all orders upon formal complaint heretofore entered and unexpired, in so far as they prescribe specific maximum freight rates, passenger fares, and baggage charges for the future, be, and they are hereby, modified to the extent of permitting the defendants in said cases to make effective passenger fares and baggage charges on June 10 1918, and freight rates on June 25 1918, not in excess of those prescribed in said General Order No. 28.

It is further ordered: That all outstanding orders of this Commission heretofore entered and unexpired which prescribe a fixed differential, arbitrary, or other difference as between points and localities be, and they are hereby, modified so as to permit the carriers defendant in said cases to make effective passenger fares and baggage charges on June 10 1918, and freight rates on June 25 1918, not in excess of those specified in said General Order No. 28, with the understanding that the relationship prescribed in said orders will be promptly restored.

And it is further ordered: That all orders heretofore entered in investigation and suspension proceedings which have not been decided, in so far as they require that the existing rates and fares be not increased during the pendency of said proceedings, be, and they are hereby, modified so as to permit the carriers respondent in said proceedings to establish rates not in excess of those specified in said General Order No. 28.

By the Commission: GEORGE B. MCGINITY.
[Seal.]

ORDER OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL McADOO DIRECTING POSTPONEMENT OF CERTAIN RAILROAD DAMAGE SUITS.

In our issue of May 25, page 2192, we referred to the order issued by Director-General McAdoo to the railroads under Federal control directing that suits against a railroad for personal injuries, freight and damage, claims, etc, far removed from the scene where the cause of action arose, should not be tried during the period of Federal control. Below is the order in full:

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILROADS,
Washington, May 23 1918.
General Order No. 26.

Whereas, The Act of Congress approved March 21 1918, entitled "An Act to provide for the operation of transportation systems while under Federal control," provides (Section 10) "That carriers while under Federal control shall be subject to all laws and liabilities as common carriers, whether arising under State or Federal laws or at common law, except in so far as may be inconsistent with the provisions of this Act * * * or with any order of the President. * * * But no process, mesne or final, shall be levied against any property under such Federal control;" and authorizes the President to exercise any of the powers by said Act or heretofore granted him with relation to Federal control through such agencies as he might determine; and

Whereas, By a proclamation, dated March 29, the President, acting under the Federal control act and all other powers him thereto enabling, authorized the Director-General, either personally or through such divisions, agencies, or persons, or in the name of the President, to issue any and all orders which may in any way be found necessary and expedient in connection with the Federal control systems of transportation, railroads, and inland waterways as fully in all respects as the President is authorized to do, and generally to do and perform all and singular acts and things and to exercise all and singular the powers and duties which in and by the said Act, or any other act in relation to the subject hereof, the President is authorized to do and perform; and

Whereas, It appears that there are now pending against carriers under Federal control a great many suits for personal injury, freight, and damage claims, and that the same are being pressed for trial by the plaintiffs in States and jurisdictions far removed from the place where the persons alleged to have been injured or damaged resided at the time of such injury or damage, or far remote from the place where the causes of action arose the effect of such trials being that men operating the trains engaged in hauling war materials, troops, munitions, or supplies are required to leave their trains and attend court as witnesses and travel sometimes for hundreds of miles from their work, necessitating absence from their trains for days and sometimes for a week or more; which practice is highly prejudicial to the just interests of the Government and seriously interferes with the physical operation of railroads, and the practice of trying such cases during Federal control in remote jurisdictions is not necessary for the protection of the just interests of the Government would be prejudiced by a present trial of any suit against any carrier under Federal control which suit is not covered by General Order No. 18 and which is now pending in any county or district other than where the cause of action arose or other than in which the person alleged to have been injured or damaged at that time resided, the suit shall not be tried during the period of Federal control; Provided, if no suit on the same cause of action is now pending in the county or district where the cause of action arose, or where the person injured or damaged at that time resided, a new suit may, upon proper service, be instituted therein; and if such suit is now barred by the statute of limitations, or will be barred before Oct. 1 1918, then the stay directed by this order shall not apply unless the defendant carrier shall stipulate in open court to waive the defense of the statute of limitations in any such suit which may be brought before Oct. 1 1918.

This order is declared to be necessary in the present war emergency. In the event of unnecessary hardship in any case either party may apply to the Director-General for relief, and he will make such order therein as the circumstances may require consistent with the public interest.

This order is not intended in any way to impair or effect General Order No. 18 as amended by General Order No. 18-A.

W. G. McADOO,
Director-General of Railroads.

CREATION OF THREE NEW RAILROAD REGIONS.

Director-General of Railroads McAdoo this week announced the creation of three additional operating regions, dividing the territory west of the Mississippi River. The new regions and the headquarters of the directors are: Northwestern, R. H. Aishton, Chicago; Central Western, Hale Holden, Chicago; Southwestern, B. F. Bush, St. Louis. All these men, it is stated, have relinquished their private connections with the roads. The following

official announcements concerning the new regions were issued by the Railroad Administration on June 12:

Circular No. 33.

Effective this date, the Northwestern region is hereby created, and Mr. R. H. Aishton is appointed Regional Director, with office in Chicago, Ill. The Northwestern region will comprise the following lines:

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|----------------------------------|---|
| Chicago & North Western Ry. | Minn. St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie Ry. |
| Chicago St. Paul Minn. & Om. Ry. | Northern Pacific Ry. |
| Chicago Great Western RR. | Oregon-Washington RR. & Nav. |
| Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. | So. Pac. Lines (north of Ashland, Ore.) |
| Great Northern Ry. | Spokane Portland & Seattle Ry. |
| Minneapolis & St. Louis RR. | Spokane International Ry. |

Circular No. 34.

Effective this date, the Central Western region is hereby created, and Mr. Hale Holden is appointed Regional Director, with office in Chicago, Ill. The Central Western region will comprise the following lines:

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| Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. | Denver & Rio Grande RR. |
| Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. | El Paso & Southwestern System. |
| (except St. Louis to Kansas City; lines east of El Reno; lines El Reno to Memphis and branches, and south of Chickasha). | Illinois Central RR. (north of Cairo and Paducah). |
| Chicago Peoria & St. Louis RR. | Los Angeles & Salt Lake RR. |
| Chicago & Alton RR. | Northwestern Pacific RR. |
| Chicago & Eastern Illinois RR. | Oregon Short Line RR. |
| Chicago Terre Haute & S. E. RR. | Quincy Omaha & Kansas City RR. |
| Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR. | So. Pac. Lines (west of El Paso and Ogden exc. north of Ashland, Ore.) |
| Colorado & Southern Ry. | St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. |
| | Union Pacific RR. |
| | Western Pacific RR. |

Circular No. 35.

Effective this date, the Southwestern region is hereby created, and Mr. B. F. Bush is appointed Regional Director, with office in St. Louis, Mo. The Southwestern region will comprise the following lines:

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| Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. | Morgan's Louisiana & Texas RR. & Steamship Co. |
| Fort Worth & Rio Grande Ry. | Rock Island Lines (south of Chickasha; El Reno to Memphis and branches; and St. Louis to Kansas City). |
| Gulf Colorado & Santa Ry. | St. Louis-San Francisco RR. |
| Gulf Coast Lines. | St. Louis Southwestern Ry. |
| Galveston Harrisb. & San Ant. Ry. | San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. |
| Houston & Texas Central RR. | Texas & Pacific Ry. |
| Houston East & West Texas Ry. | Texas & New Orleans RR. |
| International & Great Northern RR. | Wabash RR. (St. Louis to Kansas City and Omaha). |
| Kansas City Southern Ry. | Wichita Falls & Northwestern Ry. |
| Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. | Texas Midland RR. |
| Louisiana Ry. & Navigation Co. | Wichita Valley Ry. |
| Louisiana Western RR. | |
| Midland Valley RR. | |
| Missouri Pacific Ry. System. | |
| Missouri Kansas & Texas Lines. | |

CARL R. GRAY MADE DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

Carl R. Gray, formerly Director of Transportation for the Railroad Administration, was, on June 11, made Director of Operations with broader functions. The Director-General of Railroads in announcing the change said:

The name "Division of Transportation" is hereby changed to "Division of Operation"; and Carl R. Gray, heretofore director, Division of Transportation, is hereby appointed director, Division of Operation effective this date.

The Railroad Administration in a circular issued under the signature of Mr. Gray made the following announcement concerning the organization of safety committees on railroads:

Circular No. 5.

In order to promote the safety of employees and travellers upon railroads, establish uniformity in the important principles of safety work, and carry out the purpose of the Director-General's Circular No. 7 of Feb. 19 creating the safety section of the Division of Transportation, safety committees composed of officers and employees, shall be organized on all railroads under Federal control.

Each Class I railroad having more than one superintendent shall have a general or central safety committee, composed of the active heads of each department. In addition there shall be formed in each superintendent's territory, and at the principal shops and terminals, with the ranking officer as chairman, division, shop and terminal committees, which shall consist of the heads of departments and one employee representative from each class of service.

On Class I railroads having but one superintendent it will be satisfactory to have one general committee, composed of department heads and employees representing each class of service, and such other shop or terminal committees as are found necessary.

Each carrier shall designate an officer or employee, who will be responsible for the safety work on his road. His name and address, together with detailed information concerning the safety organization perfected, should be furnished the manager of the safety section not later than Aug. 1.

C. R. GRAY,

Director Division of Transportation.

Approved:

W. G. McADOO,
Director-General of Railroads.

NEW ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILROADS McADOO.

Oscar A. Price has been made assistant to Director-General of Railroads McAdoo and M. Brice Claggett has been made private secretary to the Director-General. An announcement of the Railroad Administration says:

The Director-General to-day (June 12) appointed Oscar A. Price assistant to the Director-General and M. Brice Claggett private secretary to the Director-General. Mr. Price has been private secretary to the Director-General but Mr. Claggett has been private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the same time it was announced that John Kieley has been appointed private secretary to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Kieley has been in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury since the administration of Secretary Cortelyou. Prior to that he was in the State Department.

FEDERAL RAILWAY MANAGERS NAMED BY REGIONAL DIRECTOR SMITH.

Alfred H. Smith, Regional Director of Railroads for the Eastern Territory, has named as District Director in charge of New England Railroads, James H. Hustes, President of the Boston & Maine R. R. H. A. Worcester, has been designated District Director of Railroads in the Ohio-Indiana District. Mr. Hustes's headquarters will be at South Station, Boston. The New England District comprises all New England railroads under Federal control, including such parts of these roads as extend into New York State and into Canada. The Ohio-Indiana District consists of that portion of the Eastern region west of Pittsburgh and the Ohio River and south of the main line of the Erie Railroad. Mr. Worcester's headquarters will be at Cincinnati. On June 10 Mr. Smith announced the appointments with the approval of Director-General McAdoo of Federal managers and general managers for many of the important railroads in the Eastern District. In his announcement he said:

The Federal manager or general manager of each of the foregoing railroads will have charge of the property, including such of its leased or operated properties as are under Federal control. He will have jurisdiction over all departments, reporting to the regional director, and will respect such orders as may be issued by the district director in charge of the Ohio-Indiana District.

The following appointments in the Eastern District were announced:

- P. E. Crowley, Federal Manager, New York Central Railroad and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Ry.; office at New York.
- A. J. Stone, Federal Manager, Erie Railroad, office at New York.
- F. L. Blendinger, General Manager, Lehigh Valley RR.; office at New York.
- F. P. Gutelius, General Manager, Delaware & Hudson Railroad; office at New York.
- E. D. Bronner, Federal Manager, Michigan Central Railroad and Chicago Kalamazoo & Saginaw Railway; office at Detroit, Mich.
- F. H. Alfred, Federal Manager, Pere Marquette Railroad; office at Detroit, Mich.
- A. B. Newell, General Manager, Toledo Terminal Railroad; office at Toledo, Ohio.
- H. E. Whittenberger, General Manager, Grand Trunk Western Lines; office at Chicago.

The following appointments for the railroads in the New England District of the Eastern region were announced:

- P. E. Todd, Assistant to District Director and General Manager, Bangor & Aroostook Railroad; office at Bangor, Me.
- B. R. Pollock, Federal Manager, Boston & Maine R. R.; office at North Station, Boston, Mass.
- H. M. Bischoff, Federal Manager, Boston & Albany Railroad; office at South Station, Boston, Mass.
- E. J. Pearson, Federal Manager, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and Central New England Railway; office at New Haven, Conn.
- D. C. Douglass, General Manager, Maine Central Railroad; office at Portland, Me.
- J. W. Wardlaw, General Manager, Central Vermont Railway; office at St. Albans, Vt.
- L. G. Coleman, General Manager, Grand Trunk Railway in New England; office at Portland, Me.
- G. T. Jarvis, General Manager, Rutland Railroad; office at Rutland, Vt.

The following appointments for the railroads in the Ohio-Indiana District of the Eastern region were announced:

- G. L. Peck, Federal Manager, Pennsylvania Lines west of Erie and Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lebanon & Northern Railway, and Lorain, Ashland & Southern Railroad; office at Pittsburgh.
- O. W. Galloway, Federal Manager, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad west of Parkersburg and Pittsburgh and Dayton & Union Railroad; office at Cincinnati, Ohio.
- E. M. Costin, Federal Manager, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway, Cincinnati, Northern Railroad, and Central Indiana Railway; office at Indianapolis, Ind.
- B. C. Stevenson, General Manager, Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad; office at Toledo, Ohio.
- J. P. Main, General Manager, Detroit and Toledo Shore Line Railroad; office at Detroit, Mich.
- G. J. Derbyshire, General Manager, Chesapeake & Ohio Railway of Indiana; office at Peru, Ind.
- J. A. Gordon, General Manager, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad; office at Detroit, Mich.
- M. S. Connors, General Manager, Hocking Valley Railway; office at Columbus, Ohio.
- H. A. Boomer, General Manager, Lake Erie & Western Railroad; office at Indianapolis, Ind.

POSTPONEMENT OF ORDER PLACING RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION CHARGES ON CASH BASIS.

The order issued last month by Director-General of Railroads McAdoo placing the collection of transportation charges by railroads under Government control on a cash basis, is not to go into effect until Aug. 1 instead of July 1 as originally intended. An order changing the effective date was issued by Mr. McAdoo on June 12. The postponement was decided upon in order to give both the railroads and the shippers time in which to prepare for the change in bookkeeping and adjust themselves to the new conditions. This week's announcement of the Director-General says:

The rule governing the collection of transportation charges prescribed in general order No. 25 is hereby amended and will not apply to transportation service rendered to:

- The various departments and bureaus of the United States Government.
- The nations allied with the United States in war.
- The various States of the United States.
- The counties and municipalities of such States.
- The District of Columbia and Alaska.
- The American Red Cross.

The order was previously referred to in our issue of May 25.

SWEDEN RELEASES SHIPS TO U. S. AND ALLIES.

It was announced in Associated Press dispatches from Washington on May 31 that more than 400,000 tons of ships had been released to the United States and the Allies by Sweden under the terms of the commercial agreement signed at Stockholm by representatives of the two Governments according to advices received by the State Department on that day. The dispatches said:

News of the signing of the agreement reached here first in news dispatches giving no details. Dispatches from Sweden recently have said a reduction in the bread ration soon would become necessary, which would place the country in real distress. The State stores of grain, it was said, would last only until Aug. 5. The country needs 67,000 tons of grain to get along until the new harvest.

COMPLETE TEXT OF ORDER INCREASING WAGES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

In our issue of June 1 (page 2308) we furnished an outline of the order of Director-General McAdoo increasing the wages of railroad employees, following the recommendations made by the Railroad Wage Commission. Below we give Mr. McAdoo's order in full:

The United States Railroad Administration authorizes publication of the following:

U. S. RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR-GENERAL,

Washington, May 25 1918.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 27.

PREAMBLE.

In promulgating this order I wish to acknowledge the patriotic service so unselfishly rendered by the Railroad Wage Commission, consisting of Messrs. Franklin K. Lane, Charles C. McChord, J. Harry Covington and William R. Wilcox, in connection with the important question of wages and hours of service of railroad employees which I referred to them by my general order No. 5, dated January 18 1918.

This Commission took hold of the task with great energy and devotion, and has dealt with the entire subject in a thoroughly sympathetic spirit.

Manifestly, in a matter of such magnitude and complexity it is impossible to find any general basis or formula which would correct every inequality and give satisfaction to every interest involved. But the Commission has made an earnest effort to do justice to all concerned. I have felt obliged, however, to depart from its recommendations in some particulars.

Hours of Service.

With respect to hours of service, the Commission says:

"Manifestly, therefore, at this time, when men must be constantly taken from the railroads, as from all other industries, to fill the growing needs of the Nation's Army, hours of labor can not be shortened and thereby a greater number of men be required for railroad work. The nation can not, in good faith, call upon the farmers and the miners to work as never before and press themselves to unusual tasks, and at the same time so shorten the hours of railroad men as to call from farm and mine additional and unskilled men to run the railroads. While the Commission is strongly disposed to a standard day, in so far as the nature of the service will permit it, its firm judgment consequently is that the existing hours of service in effect on the railroads should be maintained for the period of the war."

"But with this we earnestly urge that a most exhaustive study be made of this matter of hours of service, not with a view to the adoption of some arbitrary and universal policy which shall have no regard to the kind of work done, or to the effect upon the railroad service, but with these very considerations in mind. And we have gone into this matter far enough to justify to ourselves the belief that by the steady application of such sympathetic consideration the railroad service may be improved and at the same time fuller opportunity be given for lifting a burden that falls disproportionately upon some of the less favored of the railroad workers."

The Commission also reached the conclusion that as to overtime "the existing rules and conditions of payment should not be disturbed during the period of the war." The Commission has pointed out that this is not the time for any experiments which might lessen the tons of freight hauled, and the number of passengers carried when the urgent and serious necessities of the war compel sacrifices from all, and that the adoption of any plan which would prevent the Government from working its men as long as they have been in the habit of working under private employers would be to take advantage of the grave war necessities of the Government and to embarrass it in carrying forward essential operations of the war at a time when the need of service was never greater and the ability to call in outside men is seriously impaired.

There has never been a time when the public interest demanded more urgently the devotion and unselfish service of all classes of railroad employees. I agree with the Commission that is not practicable at this time, when the war is calling upon every class of loyal citizens for service and sacrifices, to reduce the actual hours of labor to eight in every line of railroad work.

Principle of Eight-Hour Day.

Nevertheless I am convinced that no further inquiry is needed to demonstrate that the principle of the basic eight-hour day is reasonable and just and that all further contentions about it should be set at rest by a recognition of that principle as a part of this decision.

Recognition of the principle of the basic eight-hour day in railroad service is, therefore, hereby made.

The question arises as to what further steps can and ought justly to be taken to strengthen the application of that principle, and when. This question must be solved in the light of the varied conditions of railroad employment and will have to be studied in detail by the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions herein and hereby created and in the light of what is reasonably practicable under war conditions.

No problem so vast and intricate as that of doing practical justice to the 2,000,000 railroad employees of the country can be regarded as completely

settled and disposed of by any one decision or order; therefore the Board of Railroad Wages and Working conditions is hereby established and will take up as presented any phases of the general problem relating to any class of employees or any part of a class of employees which may justly call for further consideration.

Based on New Conditions.

It is my earnest hope that railroad officials and railroad employees will realize that their relations under Federal control are not based upon the old conditions of private management. Dissensions and disappointments should be forgotten and all should now remember that they are not only serving their country in the operation of the railroads, but that upon the character, quality and loyalty of that service depends in large measure our success in this war.

It is an inspiring task—this task of putting upon a more just and equitable basis the wages and working conditions of loyal workers in railroad service—and I confidently expect the patriotic support and assistance of every railroad official and every railroad employee in performing that task with credit to each other and with honor to their country.

ORDER.

Respecting the wages, hours, and other conditions of employment of the employees of the railroads hereinafter mentioned.

It is hereby ordered:

Article I.—Railroads Affected.

- This order shall apply to the employees of the following railroads: Alabama & Vicksburg Ry. Co., Alabama Great Southern RR. Co., Ann Arbor RR. Co., Arizona & New Mexico Ry. Co., Arizona Eastern RR. Co., Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Atlanta & West Point RR. Co., Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic Ry. Co., Atlantic Coast Line RR. Co., Atlantic & St. Lawrence RR. Co., Atlantic City RR. Co., Baltimore & Ohio RR. Co., Bangor & Aroostook RR. Co., Bessemer & Lake Erie RR. Co., Boston & Maine RR., Buffalo & Susquehanna RR. Corp., Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh Ry. Co., Carolina Clinchfield & Ohio Ry., Central of Georgia Ry., Central New England Ry. Co., Central RR. Co. of New Jersey, Central Vermont Ry. Co., Charleston & Western Carolina Ry. Co., Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co., Chicago & Alton RR. Co., Chicago & Eastern Illinois RR. Co., Chicago & Erie RR. Co., Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co., Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR. Co., Chicago Great Western RR. Co., Chicago Detroit & Canada Grand Trunk Junction RR. Co., Chicago Indianapolis & Louisv. Ry. Co., Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., Chicago Peoria & St. Louis RR. Co., Chicago Rock Island & Gulf Ry. Co., Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co., Chicago St. Paul Minn. & Om. Ry. Co., Chicago Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry. Co., Cincinnati Indianap. & Western RR. Co., Cine. New Ori. & Texas Pac. Ry. Co., Cincinnati Northern RR. Co., Cleve. Cin. Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co., Coal & Coke Ry. Co., Colorado & Southern Ry. Co., Cumberland Valley RR. Co., Delaware & Hudson Co., Delaware Lackawanna & West. RR. Co., Denver & Rio Grande RR. Co., Detroit & Mackinac Ry. Co., Detroit & Toledo Shore Line RR. Co., Detroit Grand Haven & Milw. Ry. Co., Detroit Toledo & Tronton RR. Co., Duluth & Iron Range RR. Co., Duluth Missabe & Northern Ry. Co., Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry. Co., Elgin Joliet & Eastern Ry. Co., El Paso & Southwestern Co., Erie RR. Co., Florida East Coast Ry. Co., Fort Smith & Western RR. Co., Fort Worth & Denver City Ry. Co., Fort Worth & Illio Grande Ry. Co., Galveston Harrisburg & San Ant. Ry. Co., Georgia RR. Lessee Organization, Georgia Southern & Florida Ry. Co., Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co., Grand Trunk Western Ry. Co., Great Northern Ry. Co., Gulf & Ship Island RR. Co., Gulf Colorado & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Gulf Mobile & Northern RR., Hocking Valley Ry. Co., Houston & Texas Central RR. Co., Houston East & West Texas RR. Co., Hudson & Manhattan RR., Illinois Central RR. Co., International & Great Northern Ry. Co., Kanawha & Michigan Ry. Co., Kansas City Southern Ry. Co., Lake Erie & Western RR. Co., Lehigh & Hudson River Ry. Co., Lehigh & New England RR. Co., Lehigh Valley RR. Co., Long Island RR. Co., Los Angeles & Salt Lake RR. Co., Louisiana & Arkansas Ry. Co., Louisiana Ry. & Navigation Co., Louisiana Western RR. Co., Louisville & Nashville RR. Co., Louisville Henderson & St. Louis Ry. Co., Maine Central RR. Co., Midland Valley RR. Co., Michigan Central RR. Co., Minneapolis & St. Louis RR. Co., Minneapolis St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. Co., Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry. Co., Missouri Kan. & Tex. Ry. Co. of Texas, Missouri Pacific RR. Co., Mobile & Ohio RR. Co., Monongahela Ry. Co., Morgan's Louisiana & Texas RR. & SS. Co., Nashville Chattanooga & St. Louis Ry., New Orleans & Northeastern RR. Co., New Orleans Texas & Mexico RR. Co., New York Central RR. Co., New York Chicago & St. Louis RR. Co., N. Y. New Haven & Hartford RR. Co., New York Ontario & Western Ry. Co., N. Y. Philadelphia & Norfolk RR. Co., N. Y. Philadelphia & Norfolk RR. Co., N. Y. Susquehanna & Western RR. Co., Norfolk & Western Ry. Co., Norfolk Southern RR. Co., Northern Pacific Ry. Co., Northwestern Pacific RR. Co., Oregon Short Line RR. Co., Oregon-Washington RR. & Nav. Co., Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry. Co., Pennsylvania Co., Pennsylvania RR. Co., Pere Marquette RR. Co., Philadelphia & Reading Ry. Co., Philadelphia Baltimore & Wash. RR. Co., Pittsburgh & Lake Erie RR. Co., Pittsburgh & Shawmut RR. Co., Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry. Co., Pittsburgh Cine. Chic. & St. L. RR. Co., Port Reading RR. Co., Richmond Fredericksburg & Potomac RR. Co., Rutland RR. Co., Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co., San Antonio & Aransas Pass Ry. Co., Southern Pacific Co., Southern Ry. Co., Southern Ry. Co. of Missisappi., Spokane International Ry. Co., Spokane Portland & Seattle Ry. Co., Spokane Island Rapid Transit Ry. Co., St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. Co., St. Louis Brownsville & Mexico Ry. Co., St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., St. Louis San Francisco & Texas Ry. Co., St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co., St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. of Tex., Tennessee Central RR. Co., Texasarkana & Fort Smith Ry. Co., Texas & New Orleans RR. Co., Texas & Pacific Ry. Co., Toledo & Ohio Central Ry. Co., Toledo Peoria & Western Ry. Co., Toledo St. Louis & Western RR. Co., Utahr & Delaware RR. Co., Union Pacific RR. Co., Utah Ry. Co., Vicksburg Shreveport & Pacific Ry. Co., Virginian Ry. Co., Washash Ry. Co., Washington Southern Ry. Co., West Jersey & Seashore RR. Co., Western Maryland Ry. Co., Western Pacific RR. Co., Western Ry. of Alabama, Wheeling & Lake Erie RR. Co., Wichita Falls & North western Ry. Co., Wichita Valley Ry. Co., Yazoo & Mississippi Valley RR. Co.

The Pullman Co., whose status is now being considered, will also be added by order to the foregoing list, if decision shall be reached to retain it in Federal control.

Article II.—Rates of Wages and Methods of Computation.

Increases in wages, effective as hereinafter provided, January 1 1918, are hereby established as follows:

SECTION A.—Rates of Wages of Railroad Employees Paid upon a Monthly Basis.

[Columns 2 and 3 in the table below are explanatory of the method of arriving at the "new rates" included in column 4. The roads will substitute for the "old rates" of December 1915, scheduled in column 1, the "new rates" listed in column 4.]

Table with 6 columns: 1. Monthly Rate of Pay in Dec. 1915; 2. To Be Added; 3. New Rate per Month; 4. Monthly Rate of Pay in Dec. 1915; 5. To Be Added; 6. New Rate per Month. Rows list various wage rates from \$46.01 to \$146.01.

* Except as provided in par. 13, Section F, Article (II)

METHOD OF APPLYING INCREASES TO MONTHLY RATES.

- (1) The employee who holds the same position to-day that he did the last day of December 1915, and who then received \$75 a month and has received no increase since, will receive an additional wage of \$30.75 per month. If he has received an increase in those two years of \$10 per month, the recommended increase of his wage will be cut down by that much making his net advance \$20.75.
(2) Employee "A" occupied the same position in 1915 and in 1918 Salary, 1915, \$150 per month; 1918, \$175 per month.
Basis of increase on salaries of \$150 per month is 16.17%, or \$24.25 per month. New salary, \$174.25; present salary, \$175. Present salary undisturbed.
(3) Employee "B" in 1915 received \$100, and on the same desk in 1918 received \$112.50 per month. Basis of increase on \$100, 31.75%, or \$31.75. New salary, \$131.75. Present salary, \$112.50. Employee "B" is entitled to receive back pay from January 1 at the rate of \$19.25 (the difference between \$131.75 and \$112.50), and to receive monthly hereafter

Such other railroads as may be retained in Federal control on July 1 1918 will be added to the foregoing list by order of the Director-General.

\$131 75 instead of \$112 50. Back pay due January 1 to May 31, \$96 25.
 (4) Employee in December 1915 received \$100 per month, entitles him, with this increase, to \$131 75. His salary had been raised for same position on January 1 1918 to \$135. He is not, therefore, entitled to any advance or back pay. Present salary undisturbed.

SECTION B.—Rates of Wages of Railroad Employees Paid upon Daily Basis.
 ["Old rates" are those of December 1915.]

Old Rate per Day.	New Rate per Day.	Old Rate per Day.	New Rate per Day.	Old Rate per Day.	New Rate per Day.	Old Rate per Day.	New Rate per Day.	Old Rate per Day.	New Rate per Day.	Old Rate per Day.	New Rate per Day.
\$0.75	\$1.52	\$1.90	\$2.72	\$3.05	\$4.30	\$4.20	\$3.36	\$5.35	\$6.34	\$6.50	\$7.32
.80	1.57	1.95	2.77	3.10	4.36	4.25	5.40	5.40	6.33	6.55	7.36
.85	1.62	2.00	2.83	3.15	4.41	4.30	5.45	5.45	6.43	6.60	7.41
.90	1.67	2.05	2.89	3.20	4.46	4.35	5.49	5.50	6.47	6.65	7.45
.95	1.72	2.10	2.96	3.25	4.51	4.40	5.53	5.55	6.51	6.70	7.49
1.00	1.77	2.15	3.03	3.30	4.56	4.45	5.58	5.60	6.55	6.75	7.53
1.05	1.82	2.20	3.10	3.35	4.61	4.50	5.62	5.65	6.60	6.80	7.57
1.10	1.87	2.25	3.17	3.40	4.70	4.55	5.66	5.70	6.64	6.85	7.62
1.15	1.92	2.30	3.24	3.45	4.75	4.60	5.71	5.75	6.68	6.90	7.66
1.20	1.97	2.35	3.31	3.50	4.77	4.65	5.75	5.80	6.73	6.95	7.70
1.25	2.02	2.40	3.38	3.55	4.81	4.70	5.79	5.85	6.77	7.00	7.75
1.30	2.07	2.45	3.45	3.60	4.85	4.75	5.83	5.90	6.81	7.05	7.79
1.35	2.12	2.50	3.52	3.65	4.90	4.80	5.88	5.95	6.85	7.10	7.83
1.40	2.17	2.55	3.59	3.70	4.94	4.85	5.92	6.00	6.90	7.15	7.88
1.45	2.22	2.60	3.67	3.75	4.98	4.90	5.96	6.05	6.94	7.20	7.91
1.50	2.27	2.65	3.74	3.80	5.03	4.95	6.00	6.10	6.98	7.25	7.96
1.55	2.32	2.70	3.81	3.85	5.07	5.00	6.05	6.15	7.02	7.30	8.00
1.60	2.37	2.75	3.88	3.90	5.11	5.05	6.09	6.20	7.06	7.35	8.04
1.65	2.42	2.80	3.95	3.95	5.15	5.10	6.13	6.25	7.11	7.40	8.08
1.70	2.47	2.85	4.02	4.00	5.20	5.15	6.17	6.30	7.15	7.45	8.13
1.75	2.52	2.90	4.09	4.05	5.24	5.20	6.21	6.35	7.19	7.50	8.17
1.80	2.57	2.95	4.16	4.10	5.28	5.25	6.26	6.40	7.23	7.55	8.21
1.85	2.62	3.00	4.23	4.15	5.32	5.30	6.30	6.45	7.28	7.60	8.25

For common labor paid by the day the scale of new rates per day shown shall apply, with the provision, however, that as a minimum 20 cents per 8-hour day, 22½ cents per 9-hour day, 25 cents per 10-hour day, 27½ cents per 11-hour day, and 30 cents per 12-hour day will be added to the rates paid per day as of December 31 1917.

METHOD OF APPLYING INCREASES TO DAILY RATES.

(1) Employee, December 1915, \$3;
 Increased to new rate of \$4 23 per day.....\$109 98
 Jan. 1 1918, his pay was raised for same work to \$3 50 per day,
 equal per month to..... 91 00
 Difference in pay:
 1 month..... 18 98
 5 months..... 94 90
 An 8-hour 26-day month both years.
 Worked 62 hours overtime, at new 1918 rate.....52.9c=\$32 80
 Was paid 62 hours overtime at.....37.5c= 23 25
 9 55

Total back pay due Jan. 1 to May 31 1918.....\$104 45

(2) Employee "C" was employed in 1918, but not in 1915. Rate of pay on the district where he is employed in 1918, in 1915 was \$1 10 per day. The 1918 rate of pay is, on the same district, \$1 50 per day. The new rate is \$1 87 per day. He will, therefore, be entitled to receive from Jan. 1 1918 to May 31 1918, 37 cents per day additional for each day he worked in that period.

SECTION C.—Rates of Wages of Railroad Employees Paid upon Hourly Basis.
 [Rates of pay in cents per hour. "Old rates" are those of December 1915.]

Old Rate per Hour.	New Rate per Hour.	Old Rate per Hour.	New Rate per Hour.	Old Rate per Hour.	New Rate per Hour.	Old Rate per Hour.	New Rate per Hour.	Old Rate per Hour.	New Rate per Hour.	Old Rate per Hour.	New Rate per Hour.
10	19.75	23.5	40.25	47	62.50	65.5	78.25	84	94.00	102.5	109.75
10.5	20.25	24	41.00	47.5	63.00	66	78.50	84.5	94.50	103	110.00
11	20.75	24.5	41.75	48	63.25	66.5	79.00	85	94.75	103.5	110.50
11.5	21.25	25	42.50	48.5	63.75	67	79.50	85.5	95.25	104	111.00
12	21.75	25.5	43.00	49	64.25	67.5	79.75	86	95.75	104.5	111.25
12.5	22.25	31	43.75	49.5	64.75	68	80.25	86.5	96.00	105	111.75
13	22.75	31.5	44.50	50	65.00	68.5	80.75	87	96.50	105.5	112.25
13.5	23.25	32	45.25	50.5	65.25	69	81.25	87.5	97.00	106	112.75
14	23.75	32.5	46.00	51	65.75	69.5	81.50	88	97.25	106.5	113.00
14.5	24.25	33	46.75	51.5	66.25	70	82.00	88.5	97.75	107	113.50
15	24.75	33.5	47.25	52	66.50	70.5	82.50	89	98.25	107.5	114.00
15.5	25.25	34	48.00	52.5	67.00	71	83.00	89.5	98.75	108	114.25
16	25.75	34.5	48.75	53	67.50	71.5	83.25	90	99.00	108.5	114.75
16.5	26.25	35	49.50	53.5	68.00	72	83.75	90.5	99.50	109	115.25
17	26.75	35.5	50.25	54	68.25	72.5	84.25	91	99.75	109.5	115.75
17.5	27.25	36	51.00	54.5	68.75	73	84.50	91.5	100.25	110	116.00
18	27.75	36.5	51.50	55	69.25	73.5	85.00	92	100.75	110.5	116.50
18.5	28.25	37	52.25	55.5	69.75	74	85.50	92.5	101.25	111	117.00
19	28.75	37.5	53.00	56	70.00	74.5	86.00	93	101.50	111.5	117.25
19.5	29.25	38	53.75	56.5	70.50	75	86.25	93.5	102.00	112	117.75
20	29.75	38.5	54.25	57	71.00	75.5	86.75	94	102.50	112.5	118.25
20.5	30.25	39	54.75	57.5	71.50	76	87.00	94.5	102.75	113	118.50
21	30.75	39.5	55.50	58	72.25	76.5	87.50	95	103.25	113.5	119.00
21.5	31.25	40	56.00	58.5	72.75	77	88.00	95.5	103.75	114	119.50
22	31.75	40.5	56.75	59	73.25	77.5	88.25	96	104.25	114.5	119.75
22.5	32.25	41	57.25	59.5	73.75	78	88.75	96.5	104.75	115	120.00
23	32.75	41.5	57.75	60	74.00	78.5	89.25	97	105.00	115.5	120.25
23.5	33.25	42	58.25	60.5	74.50	79	89.75	97.5	105.50	116	120.50
24	33.75	42.5	58.75	61	74.75	79.5	90.00	98	106.00	116.5	120.75
24.5	34.25	43	59.00	61.5	74.75	80	90.50	98.5	106.25	117	120.90
25	34.50	43.5	59.50	62	75.25	80.5	91.00	99	106.75	117.5	121.00
25.5	35.00	44	60.00	62.5	75.75	81	91.50	99.5	107.25	118	121.00
26	35.75	44.5	60.25	63	76.00	81.5	91.75	100	107.50	118.5	121.00
26.5	37.50	45	60.75	63.5	76.50	82	92.25	100.5	108.00	119	121.00
27	38.25	45.5	61.25	64	76.75	82.5	92.75	101	108.25	119.5	121.00
27.5	39.00	46	61.50	64.5	77.25	83	93.00	101.5	108.75	120	121.00
28	39.50	46.5	62.00	65	77.75	83.5	93.50	102	109.25		

While it is expected that the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions hereinafter created shall give consideration to all questions of inequality as between individuals and classes of employees throughout, sufficient information is available to justify certain conclusions with respect to the mechanical crafts, and in the case of machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, and other shop mechanics who have been receiving the same hourly rates, the increases named in this order shall apply, with a minimum wage of 55 cents per hour.

It is recognized that this may still leave among shop employees certain inequalities as to individual employees, to which the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions will give prompt consideration.

For common labor paid by the hour, the scale named herein shall apply, with the provision, however, that as a minimum 2½ cents per hour will be added to the rates paid per hour, as of Dec. 31 1917.

METHOD OF APPLYING INCREASES TO HOURLY RATES.

(1) Machinist worked in January 1918, 8 hours per day, 27 days, total 216 hours straight time.

The rate of pay for this position in December 1915 was 34 cents per hour; new rate under this order 48 cents per hour, but with minimum rate of 55 cents per hour as herein ordered, will receive.....\$118 80
 In January 1918 his rate of pay was 37½ cents per hour, for 216 hours, equals..... 81 00

Difference 1 month..... \$37 80
 On basis of working same amount straight time each month for 5 months (Jan. 1 to May 31)..... 180 00
 Also worked in same period 90 hours of overtime at time and one-half, new rate 55 cents minimum rate, or 82½ cents, equals.....\$74 25
 Was paid 56¼ cents (time and one-half)..... 50 63
 23 62

Balance due Jan. 1 to May 31 1918.....\$212 62

(2) Machinist worked in January 1918, 10 hours per day, 26 days; total, 260 hours straight time.

The rate of pay for this position in 1915 was 34 cents per hour; new rate under this order, 48 cents per hour, but with minimum rate of 55 cents per hour as herein ordered will receive.....\$143 00
 In January 1918 his rate of pay was 37½ cents per hour; 260 hours equals..... 97 50

Difference 1 month..... \$45 50
 On basis of working same amount of straight time each month for 5 months (Jan. 1 to May 31)..... 227 50

Also worked in same period 90 hours overtime at pro rata rate, new 55-cent minimum rate, equals.....\$49 50
 Was paid at 37½-cent rate pro rata overtime, or..... 33 75
 15 75

Balance due Jan. 1 to May 31 1918.....\$243 25

(3) Machinist "D" was employed in the same shop in December 1915, and in 1918 on the same class of work. His hourly rate in December 1915 was 35 cents for 9 hours, 26 days a month. He was paid for overtime and Sunday work at time and one-half. On Jan. 1 1918 his hours were reduced to 8 and his rate increased to 40 cents. The new hourly rate applicable to his 1915 rate, viz., 49½ cents, being less than the minimum of 55 cents, his new rate will be 55 cents per hour. In 1918, from Jan. 1 to May 31, he worked 234 hours per month or an average of one hour overtime daily on the 1918 schedule. This for five months gives him 130 hours overtime. He has been paid as follows:

1,040 hours straight time, at 40 cents.....\$416 00
 130 hours overtime, at 60 cents..... 78 00

Total.....\$494 00

His back pay will be computed as follows:
 1,040 hours straight time, at 55 cents.....\$572 00
 130 hours overtime, at 82½ cents..... 107 25

Total.....\$679 25

Deduct payment at 1918 rates..... 494 00

Back pay due.....\$185 25

and his future rate per hour will be 55 cents.

(4) In the case of employee "E", who was employed in a shop where the rate for his position was 35 cents per hour for 8 hours work in 1915, with time and one-half for overtime, but in the same position and same shop with the same hours in 1918 his rate is 45 cents per hour; his earnings in 1915 in the standard 208-hour month would be \$72 80 per month, and he would be entitled to the new hourly rate of 49½ cents per hour. His straight time and overtime earnings and back pay would be computed in exactly the same manner as machinist "D." The principles illustrated will apply to all men paid by the hour, whatever their occupation may be.

SECTION D.—Rates of Wages of Railroad Employees Paid upon Piecework Basis.

METHOD OF APPLYING INCREASES TO PIECE RATES.

(1) The pieceworker shall receive for each hour worked the same increase per hour as is awarded to the hourly worker engaged in similar employment in the same shop.

(2) If the hourly rate has been increased since 1915 to an amount greater than the increase herein fixed, then the higher rate shall prevail.

(3) Where there was no piece rate for an item or operation in the piece-rate schedule of 1915, adjust the current price by such an amount as a similar item or operation has been increased or decreased since Dec. 31 1915, or as near such a plan as practicable.

(4) It is understood that the application of this order shall not, in any case, operate to reduce current earnings.

(5) When a pieceworker works overtime or undertime, he shall receive that proportion of the increase provided in the schedule which the time actually worked bears to the normal time in the position.

(6) Overtime is not to be considered solely as the number of hours employed in excess of the normal hours per month in the position, but rather the time employed in excess of the normal hours per day.

(7) Employee "F" was employed under a piecework schedule in a shop where the basic hourly rate was 35 cents for eight hours, with time and one-half for overtime. This rate under the plan illustrated above will be increased to 49½ cents per hour. Difference, 14½ cents.

Regardless of the schedule of piece rates under which he is paid, under this order "F" will be entitled to receive 14½ cents per hour in addition to his piecework earnings for every hour worked in 1918 unless the hourly rate shall in the interim have been raised and a proportionate increase made in the piecework schedule.

For example: Assume that "F" made \$90 in December 1915 at his piecework. At the hourly rate he would have earned only \$72 80, and his hourly rate must therefore be increased to 49½ cents.

If, in January 1918 he has attained sufficient skill to earn \$100 on the same piecework schedule, he will be entitled to receive, nevertheless, 14½ cents per hour for each hour of straight time worked, and for each hour of overtime, 21¼ cents additional (if time and one-half for overtime is in effect).

Assume that in the five months, Jan. 1 to May 31, "F" has worked 1,040 hours straight time, and 130 hours overtime, and has, at his piecework schedule, earned \$500. He will be entitled, nevertheless, to receive as back pay, the following amount:

1,040 hours at 14½ cents per hour.....\$150 80
 130 hours at 21¼ cents per hour..... 28 28
 \$179 08

But if in January 1918 the basic hourly rate had been increased to 50 cents, and this increase had been correspondingly expressed in his piecework schedule he would be entitled to no back pay. If, on the other hand, the hourly rate had been increased from 35 cents in 1915 to 45 cents on Jan. 1 1918, and this increase had been expressed in a corresponding increase in the piecework schedule, then "F" would be entitled to receive

back pay at 4 1/2 cents per hour for straight time and 6 1/2 cents per hour overtime.

If the practice in the shop, however, had been to pay pro rata for overtime, then the rate for such overtime since Jan. 1 1918 would be pro rata at 4 1/2 cents, or 14 1/2 cents per hour, according to whether piece rates had been or had not been increased.

(8) Employee's December 1915 rate was 38 1/2 cents, which rate in this order for 8 hours per day entitles him to 54 1/2 cents per hour. His basic rate had, on Jan. 1 1918, been raised to 42 1/2 cents per hour. Piecework rates had not been raised in the interval. This man earned in 208 hours \$100. He is entitled to a raise of 11 1/4 cents per hour.

11 1/4 cents @ 208 1 month. \$24 44 5 months. 122 20

The following rates will apply "per day" or its established equivalent in "miles".

SECTION E.—Rates of Wages of Railroad Employees Paid upon Mileage Basis.

["Old rates" are those of December 1915.]

Table with columns for Passenger Engineers and Passenger Firemen, showing Old and New rates in dollars and cents.

Table with columns for Passenger Conductors, Passenger Baggage Men, and Passenger Trainmen, showing Old and New rates in dollars and cents.

Table with columns for Freight Engineers and Freight Firemen, showing Old and New rates in dollars and cents.

Table with columns for Freight Conductors and Freight Braken & Flagmen, showing Old and New rates in dollars and cents.

If there were mileage rates in effect in December 1915, which are not included in the above tables, they shall be increased in accordance with the following percentages:

Table listing percentage increases for various roles: Road passenger engineers and motormen (11 1/4%), Road passenger firemen and helpers (28 3/4%), Road passenger conductors (15 1/4%), Road passenger brakemen and flagmen (38 3/4%), Road freight engineers and motormen (39 1/4%), Road freight firemen and helpers (34 1/4%), Road freight conductors (20 1/4%), Road freight brakemen and flagmen (39 1/4%).

METHOD OF APPLYING INCREASES TO MILEAGE BASIS.

(1) Rates for overtime as now in effect, whether providing for pro rata basis or in excess thereof, shall be increased by same percentage as straight time rates.

(2) Miles run, in excess of the established equivalent of a day (or of a month where such basis prevails) shall be paid for pro rata.

(3) If any increase has been made in the mileage rates of employees paid on that basis in December 1915, it will be understood that the per cent of increase allowed by this order is inclusive of such interim increases and that the new rate is computed from the base rates of December 1915.

(4) Example (1): Engineer "G," passenger service, received \$4 25 per day of 100 miles in 10 hours in December 1915. According to this plan, although in 1918 this rate was \$4 25 per 100 miles in 8 hours, the rate will be increased 11 1/4% to \$4 73 per 100 miles (\$4.781 equalized as \$4 73). He will be entitled to back pay for every 100 miles run at the rate of 48 cents per 100 miles.

Example (2): Conductor through freight: 2,950 miles at 4 cents, at new rate, would entitle him to 4.82 cents, or \$142 19. He was paid 118 00. Leaving to be paid \$24 19. He made 26 hours and 10 minutes overtime, equivalent, on basis of 12 1/2 miles per hour, to 327 miles, which, at the increased rate of 4.82 cents per mile, entitles him to \$15 76. Was paid, at 4 cents per mile 13 08.

A difference of 2 68. One month \$26 87. Five months \$134 35.

This principle will apply to all employees of the train and engine service who are paid on the mileage basis. There are some railroads in the United States upon which men in the train and engine service are paid on a monthly wage. Such employees will be entitled to the increased rates named in Article 2, Section A.

(5) Since the application of the increases hereby granted will tend in individual cases to give increases greater than is appropriate or necessary to those train and engine men who make abnormal amounts of mileage and who, therefore, make already abnormally high monthly earnings, the officials of each railroad shall take up with the respective committees of train and engine men the limitation of mileage made per month by employees paid upon a mileage basis, so as to prevent employees now making such abnormal mileage profiting by the wage increases herein fixed greatly in excess of employees habitually making a normal amount of mileage. It shall be understood that any such limitation of mileage so arrived at shall not preclude the officials of a railroad from requiring a train or engine man to make mileage in excess of this limitation when the necessities of the service require it. The officials of each railroad will report to the regional director such arrangements agreed upon and any cases of failure to reach such agreements.

SECTION F.—General Rules for Application of Wage Increases.

(1) In the application of the scale the wage runs with the place. If in the past two years an employee has been promoted, his new wage is based upon the rate of increase applicable to the new schedule, governing the position to which he has been promoted.

(2) In applying these percentages to the hourly, daily, monthly or mileage rates for December 1915, in order to determine the rates to be applied, beginning Jan. 1 1918, each decimal fraction over 1% shall be equalized as follows:

Less than one-fourth of 1%, as one-fourth of 1%. Over one-fourth of 1%, but less than one-half of 1%, as one-half of 1%. Over one-half of 1%, but less than three-fourths of 1%, as three-fourths of 1%. Over three-fourths of 1%, as 1%.

(3) These increases are to be applied to the rates of wages in effect on Dec. 31 1915. They do not represent a net increase at this time.

(4) As to the employee who may have been promoted since Dec. 31 1915, his increase will be based upon the rate of his present position as of Dec. 31 1915.

(5) As to the employee who has been reduced in position, his increase will be based upon the rate of his present position as of Dec. 31 1915.

(6) The new rates named herein, where they are higher than the rates in effect on Jan. 1 1918, will be applied to the occupants of positions that carried the rates in December 1915.

(7) In those cases where increases have been made by the railroads since Dec. 31 1915, in excess of the amounts herein ordered, present wages shall apply, for in no instance shall the application hereof operate to reduce present rates of pay.

(8) Reductions in hours between Dec. 31 1915 and Jan. 1 1918 are not to be regarded as increases in pay.

(9) The wage increases provided for herein shall be effective as of Jan. 1 1918, and are to be paid according to the time served to all who were then in the railroad service or who have come into such service since and remained therein. The proper ratable amount shall also be paid to those who have been for any reason since Jan. 1 1918 dismissed from the service, but shall not be paid to those who have left it voluntarily. Men who have left the railroads to enter the army or navy shall be entitled to the pro rata increases accruing on their wages up to the time they left, and the same rule shall apply to those who have passed from one branch of the railroad service or from one road to another.

(10) This order applies to foremen, chief clerks, and others employed in a supervisory capacity, as well as to their subordinates.

(11) This order shall be construed to apply to employees of railroads operating ferries, tugboats, lighters, barges, and any other floating equipment operated as terminal or transfer facilities, but shall not be construed as applying to railroad employees on cargo and passenger-carrying equipment on lakes, rivers or in coastwise or ocean traffic.

(12) The provisions of this order will not apply in cases where amounts less than \$30 per month are paid to individuals for special service which takes only a portion of their time from outside employment or business.

(13) Office boys, messengers, chore boys, and similar positions filled by employees who are under 18 years of age will receive the following increase per month:

- \$20 increase per month where December 1915 rate was from \$30 to \$45 per month. \$15 increase per month where December 1915 rate was from \$20 to \$30 per month. \$10 increase per month where December 1915 rate was less than \$20 per month.

Article III.—Rules Governing Conditions of Employment.

SECTION A.—The Basic Eight-Hour Day.

The principle of the basic eight-hour day is hereby recognized. Where employees are paid upon a daily or monthly basis, the new compensation herein established will apply to the number of hours which have heretofore constituted the actual day's work. For example, where an actual day's work has been 10 hours, the new compensation will cover the 8 basic hours and 2 hours overtime. Additional overtime will be paid pro rata.

METHOD OF APPLYING BASIC EIGHT-HOUR-DAY RULES.

- (1) Position which in December 1915 paid \$2 per 9-hour day: Old rate, \$2 per day. New rate, \$2 51 per 8-hour basic day. Overtime, 31.4 cents per hour. New rate, \$2 83 for 9-hour service; 83 cents increase. (2) Position which in December 1915 paid \$2 40 per 10-hour day: Old rate, \$2 40 per day. New rate, \$2 70 for 8-hour basic day. Overtime, \$0 68—2 hours, at 34 cents per hour. New rate, \$3 38 for 10-hour service; 98 cents increase. (3) Position which in December 1915 paid \$75 per month, working 110 hours per day for 26 working days:

Old rate, \$75 per month.
 New rate, \$84.60 per month basic 8-hour day.
 Overtime, \$21.15—52 hours, at 40.67 cents per hour.
 New rate, \$105.75 for same service; increase, \$30.75.

(4) Position which in December 1915 paid \$100 per month, working 11 hours per day for 31 working days:

Old rate, \$100 per month.
 New rate, \$95.82 per month basic 8-hour day.
 Overtime, \$35.93—93 hours, at 38.64 cents per hour.
 New rate, \$131.75 for same service; increase, \$31.75.

SECTION B.—Rates of Pay for Overtime.

This order shall not affect any existing agreements or practices for the payment of higher rates of pay for time worked in excess of any standard day. Time worked in excess of the basic 8-hour day hereby established will, when there is no existing agreement or practice more favorable to the employee, be paid on a pro rata basis, as indicated in Section A of this Article.

SECTION C.—No Reduction in Total Increase.

Pending consideration by the Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions hereinafter provided for no reduction in the actual hours constituting a day's work shall operate to deprive any employee, paid by the day or month, of the total increase in pay granted him by this order.

Article IV.—Payments for Back Time.

Each railroad will, in payments made to employees on and after June 1 1918, include these increases therein.

As promptly as possible, the amount due in back pay from Jan. 1 1918 in accordance with the provision of this order, will be computed and payment made to employees separately from the regular monthly payments, so that employees will know the exact amount of these back payments.

Recognizing the clerical work necessary to make these computations for back pay and the probable delay before the entire period can be covered, each month, beginning with January, shall be computed as soon as practicable and, as soon as completed, payment shall be made.

Article V.—Employment of Women.

When women are employed, their working conditions must be healthful and fitted to their needs. The laws enacted for the government of their employment must be observed and their pay, when they do the same class of work as men, shall be the same as that of men.

Article VI.—Colored Firemen, Trainmen and Switchmen.

Effective June 1 1918, colored men employed as firemen, trainmen and switchmen shall be paid the same rates of wages as are paid white men in the same capacities.

Back pay for period Jan. 1 1918 to May 31 1918 will be based only upon the increases provided in Article II of this order for such positions. Back payments will not apply to the further increased rate made effective by this article.

Article VII.—Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions.

There is hereby created a Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions which shall consist of the following members: J. J. Dermody, F. F. Gaines, C. E. Lindsey, W. E. Morse, G. H. Sines, A. O. Wharton.

This Board shall at once establish an office at Washington, D. C., and meet for organization and elect a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, one of whom shall preside at meetings of the Board.

It shall be the duty of the Board to hear and investigate matters presented by railroad employees or their representatives affecting—

- (1) Inequalities as to wages and working conditions, whether as to individual employees or classes of employees.
- (2) Conditions arising from competition with employees in other industries.
- (3) Rules and working conditions for the several classes of employees, either for the country as a whole or for different parts of the country.

The Board shall also hear and investigate other matters affecting wages and conditions of employment referred to it by the Director-General.

This Board shall be solely an advisory body and shall submit its recommendations to the Director-General for his determination.

Article VIII.—Interpretations of This Order.

Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 is authorized by Article 9 of General Order No. 13 to perform the following duty:

"Wages and hours, when fixed by the Director-General, shall be incorporated into existing agreements on the several railroads, and should differences arise between the management and the employees of any of the railroads as to such incorporation, such questions of difference shall be decided by the Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1, when properly presented, subject always to review by the Director-General."

In addition to the foregoing, other questions arising as to the intent or application of this order in respect to the classes of employees within the scope of Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1 shall be submitted to such Board, which Board shall investigate and report its recommendations to the Director-General.

Similar authority may be conferred on any additional Railway Board of Adjustment hereafter created.

Decisions shall not be rendered by such boards until after approval by the Director-General.

Prior to the creation of additional railway boards of adjustment to deal with questions as to the intent or application of this order as it affects any other class of employees, such questions, with respect to such employees, shall be presented to the Director of the Division of Labor, United States Railroad Administration, Washington, D. C.

W. G. McADOO,
 Director-General of Railroads.

SECRETARY LANSING REFUSES GERMAN DEMAND FOR RELEASE OF FRANZ VON RINTELEN.

In an effort to secure the release of Franz von Rintelen, a German naval officer and intimate friend of the Crown Prince, now serving a prison sentence in this country, the German Government has threatened reprisals against American citizens in Germany, but has been sharply warned by Secretary of State Lansing that such a policy would inevitably call forth similar measures by our Government against the large number of German citizens now interned here. The German Government proposed to exchange for von Rintelen one Siegfried Paul London, a naturalized American citizen of German birth. Secretary Lansing flatly refused to consider the release of von Rintelen, or any interference with the due process of law in his case. Germany's

proposal for the exchange of London for Rintelen was made, it seems, on April 20 last, when the Swiss Minister here presented to Secretary Lansing a note verbale from the German Government. On June 4 Secretary Lansing sent this Government's flat refusal.

Rintelen is serving a term in the Mercer County (N. J.) Penitentiary after conviction of conspiring with David Lamar and others to foment strikes in American munition factories. When he finishes that sentence he is scheduled to serve a year and a day at Atlanta under his conviction of fraudulently obtaining a State Department passport in 1915 just before sailing for Europe. After that he must serve twelve months under his recent conviction of conspiring to destroy food and munition ships of the Entente Allies by placing fire bombs in their cargoes. For some time Germany has been trying to have Rintelen treated as a prisoner of war rather than as a criminal.

The man for whom the German Government proposed to have Rintelen exchanged, London, was born in Leipsic, Germany, in 1862, went to New York in 1882, lived there until 1902, was naturalized by the Court of Common Pleas in New York in 1887, and since 1903 has been living in Warsaw. His naturalized American citizenship is doubtful on the score of long and continued residence abroad. He was arrested in Warsaw, Poland, Aug. 27 1915, charged with being a spy. He was tried in January 1916, escaped and was rearrested in September 1917. He was sentenced to death Dec. 20 1917, and in January 1918 this sentence was commuted to ten years' imprisonment.

A statement issued by the War Department on June 7 showed that there were 133 American soldiers in German prison camps and 216 American civilians, including merchant sailors, interned in Germany. The statement also showed that there are more than 5,000 Germans interned in the United States, of whom approximately 1,310 are prisoners of war.

Following is the note of the German Government presented to the State Department by the Swiss Minister on April 20 1918:

On Dec. 20 1917 the merchant and interpreter, Siegfried Paul London, a citizen of the United States, was condemned to death by court-martial at Warsaw for treason as a spy. The Governor-General of Warsaw exercising judicial clemency, on Jan. 9 1918 commuted this sentence to ten years' penal servitude. According to facts established at the court-martial, London obtained citizenship in the year 1887. He is married to an American citizen, Mary Leonhard.

London was found guilty because for the period from the beginning of the war until about May 1915 he served the enemy as a spy. He was arrested on this account as early as Aug. 27 1915. He succeeded, however, in escaping, but was recaptured on Sept. 24 1917. For this reason the chief proceedings against him took place only recently.

Up to the present time the efforts of the German Government to effect an improvement in the situation of Capt.-Lieut. Rintelen, who passed into the hands of the American authorities by reason of acts of the British Government contrary to international law, have been unsuccessful. The attempt to bring to a halt the criminal proceedings brought against him in America and to secure his release has likewise been without result.

In order to lend greater emphasis to the protests which have been lodged with the American Government the German Government contemplates some appropriate measures of reprisal. It would, however, prefer to avoid the contingency that persons be taken and made to suffer because the Government of the United States was apparently not sufficiently cognizant of its international obligations toward a German subject.

Before making a definite decision the German Government believes it should propose to the Government of the United States that Capt.-Lieut. Rintelen be set at liberty by exchange for the American citizen Siegfried Paul London, who was condemned to death for espionage and whose sentence was later commuted to ten years' penal servitude, and that Capt.-Lieut. Rintelen be permitted forthwith to return to Germany.

Should the Government of the United States agree to this proposal the German Government would take steps that London's uncompleted term of imprisonment be remitted and that he be set at liberty in order that he may immediately leave the country.

The State Department replied to the communication through the Swiss Minister as follows:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of April 13 1918 communicating a translation of a note verbale from the German Government, transmitted by the Swiss political department, proposing the exchange of Capt.-Lieut. Franz Rintelen for Siegfried Paul London, an alleged American citizen, condemned to ten years' penal servitude in Germany. The German Government threatens measures of reprisal if Rintelen is not released or exchanged for London.

In reply I have the honor to advise you that this Government cannot consider the exchange of Rintelen for London, nor can it consider the release of Rintelen nor interference in the due process of law in his case.

The threat of the German Government to retaliate by making Americans in Germany suffer clearly implies that the Government proposes to adopt the principle that the reprisals occasioning physical suffering are legitimate and necessary in order to enforce demands from one belligerent to another. The Government of the United States acknowledges no such principle and would suggest that it would be wise for the German Government to consider that if it acts upon that principle it will inevitably be understood to invite similar reciprocal action on the part of the United States with respect to the great number of German subjects in this country. It is assumed that the German Government before acting will give due reflection and due weight to this consideration.

I beg that you will be good enough to bring the foregoing statement to the attention of the German Government.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF GREAT BRITAIN IN UNITED STATES EN ROUTE TO JAPAN.

The arrival was announced in the United States on May 24 of Prince Arthur of Connaught, Knight of the Garter, Knight of the Thistle, and Personal aid-de-camp to King George V en route from England to Japan on a special mission from King George to the Emperor of Japan. The Prince and his party with their arrival in this country, went immediately to Washington, where they were escorted from the railroad station to the British Embassy by a troop of U. S. cavalry. In the evening of the 24th the Prince was received by the President at the White House. The special mission consisted of the following:

Major His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught, K. G., K. T., G. C. V. O., C. B., 2d Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys); Captain the Hon. Joseph St. Clair, Master of Sinclair, Equerry to His Royal Highness.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Pulteney, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O.

Major the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, M. V. O., A. D. C. to General Pulteney.

Captain F. Batt, Quartermaster 3d Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment. Four soldier servants.

The party was met aboard ship at an Atlantic port by a group of American officials, the personnel of which was as follows:

Brockbridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State.
Leland Harrison, United States Diplomatic Service.
Major-General Joseph E. Kuhn, National Army.
Captain Harry E. Rapelye, National Army, aid to General Kuhn.
Rear-Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, United States Navy.
Lieutenant Commander George V. Stewart, United States Navy, aid to Rear-Admiral Huse.

With his arrival here Prince Arthur was quoted as saying:

I am certainly glad of the opportunity to visit the United States. The last time I was here was twelve years ago, when I visited Buffalo. I am especially glad to be here now in view of the fact that your country is fighting with the Allies and taking a magnificent part in the great battle on the Western front.

One of the last things I did before leaving England was to review with the King some of your soldiers passing through London, and I must say they certainly made a most magnificent appearance.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF RUSSIA APPEALS FOR ALLIED INTERVENTION.

A new development in the Russian situation was the publication on June 11 by the former Russian Ambassador to the United States of a resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the so-called "Cadet" or Constitutional Democratic Party appealing for intervention by the Allies to save Russia from falling completely under the domination of Germany. The resolution was taken to Paris by a special agent of the Constitutional Democratic Party and from there cabled to Ambassador Bakhmetieff, who transmitted it to the State Department for presentation to President Wilson and then made its text public without comment. The resolution reads as follows:

We never recognized the conditions of the Brest-Litovsk peace and consider that the disastrous situation in which they have placed Russia can only be ameliorated with the aid of the Allies.

The movement of the Germans on Russian soil, their perpetual seizure of new regions still continues and there seems to be no limit to such occupation. Under such conditions we cannot refrain from appealing to our Allies, to whom we have frequently given proof of the loyalty of our feelings.

We proclaim our conviction that the appearance of a new powerful factor on the scene of struggle undoubtedly will have a decisive bearing on the issues of the war and on the conditions of peace.

We can assure in the most conclusive manner that the information picturing that the Russian democracy does not approve of Allied aid is false. If such information has reached the President of the United States it must originate from Bolshevik sources.

The Bolsheviks in no way are representative of the Russian democracy. Their regime, a fictitious rule of democracy, is really oligarchy, demagoguery and despotism, which at the present moment relies only on physical force and daily becomes more and more odious to the popular masses.

Nevertheless we consider it our duty to emphasize that the attitude of the Russian public opinion toward the Allied action is conditioned by the forms of its realization. Its success depends on the wholehearted support of national feeling in Russia.

It is furthermore imperative for the Russian public opinion to receive assurances that the expedition be co-ordinated with the inviolability of rights and interests of Russia and that the actions of all the Allies on Russian territory be performed under international control.

Coincident with the receipt of the above appeal came renewed evidence of anti-Bolshevik developments in Russia. A delayed dispatch from Moscow, dated May 30, refers to the declaration of martial law in Moscow as the result of a counter-revolutionary movement by Social Revolutionaries, with ramifications throughout Russia. Russian officials in this country are said to have received copies of the official Social Revolutionary paper, the "Prisvy," published in Moscow, containing an editorial calling for Allied intervention. The editorial as quoted said:

The Allies must at last take a definite and precise decision, if they have not done so already, to extinguish the military danger which the conquest of Russia by Germany would be. The latter power understands that in sub-

jugating and dismembering Russia she is waging war upon the Allies. Russia faces a fatal dilemma. With whom shall she march to her rebirth? Russia has no troops of her own. She cannot with her own forces repulse the Germans, who are invading her territories. The intervention of the Allies alone can give us the real military strength and indispensable support for thrusting back the yoke of the Germans and for reconstituting Russia.

Meanwhile, as if to emphasize the confusion of counsels which makes it so difficult to deal with the Russian situation, the Russians in this country have been holding meetings and offering the most contradictory advice to our Government. A largely attended meeting held in Madison Square Garden, this city, under Bolshevik auspices, adopted resolutions calling upon the United States to keep hands off in Russia and demanding recognition of the Soviet Government as the true representatives of the Russian people. The principal speaker at this meeting was Professor G. V. Lomonosoff, head of the Russian Railway Mission in this country. At the same time A. D. Semenovskiy, President of the central executive committee of the Federation of Russian Organization in America, issued a statement declaring that the real Russian colony in the United States is opposed to the Bolsheviks and in favor of Allied intervention. The statement of Mr. Semenovskiy said:

In the name of the Federation of Russian Organizations in the United States, in the name of the League for Russia's Unity and in the name of the Russian Political Club, I wish to say the Russian colony in the United States is against Bolshevism as a new form of tyranny in Russia and is grateful to the President of the United States for his democratic policy toward Russia, the policy which expressed itself in not recognizing Bolshevik tyranny and the so-called Brest-Litovsk "Peace" treaty.

The "Jewish Daily Forward" and the Russian Bolshevik newspaper "Novy Mir" called for to-morrow a meeting at Madison Square Garden with a purpose to urge the recognition of the Bolsheviks.

The Russian colony is against this meeting. Bolsheviks and pacifists have destroyed Russia, and now they are acting here wittingly or unwittingly promoting the Kaiser's cause.

Washington dispatches indicate that, while it is recognized that the Russian situation is full of the most disturbing possibilities, there has been no recent change in the Administration's Russian policy. The Government, it is said, is not yet ready to commit itself to any one of the various plans which have been put forward and is still waiting to be convinced of the method which will be acceptable to the Russian people as a whole. It was officially intimated that until an invitation came from some source which was unmistakably representative of the real Russian sentiment the United States would not interfere in the affairs of that nation. That is to say, the Government will continue its hands-off policy, being watchful meanwhile for any opportunity to render assistance where assistance is desired.

SENATE RESOLUTION PROPOSING TO SEND A CIVIL COMMISSION AND JOINT MILITARY EXPEDITION TO RUSSIA.

A movement of considerable significance was started in the Senate on June 10, when Senator King of Utah introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the Senate that a commission be sent to Russia "to co-operate with the American Ambassador and other representatives of our Government to overcome and neutralize German propaganda in Russia, and to aid in Russia's economic, industrial and political freedom," and that "a military expedition be organized and sent by the United States of America in conjunction with its allies, including Japan and China, to co-operate with the armies of the Russian people to repel the advance of German arms and to expel from Russia German military power and establish therein the authority of the people and Government of Russia." The complete text of the resolution, which was referred to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is as follows:

Whereas, The people of Russia, after centuries of political servitude, are finally about to realize their aspirations for liberty and the constitution of a Federal republic; and,

Whereas, The innate sense of justice, desire for public order and the community life of the Russian people promise a sound moral basis for the institutions of liberty and the equal rights of men under the law as incorporated in a republican form of government; and,

Whereas, It is the traditional policy and the interest of the United States of America to promote and protect the progress of liberty and the principles of democracy as incorporated in republican institutions; and,

Whereas, The people and the Government of the United States hailed with great and sincere good-will the prospects for the establishment of these principles in the great domains of Russia for the permanent welfare, political dignity and beneficence of the Russian people; and,

Whereas, The Imperial Government of Germany, by intrigues and propaganda, and in perfidious violation of the pretended peace with Russia, designs to destroy the Government of Russia and the unity and nationality of the Russian people, and for this purpose is attempting to separate Russia into small vassal States in order to more effectually bring the people, territory and resources of Russia within the German power; and,

Whereas, In the pursuit of this perfidious purpose, Germany is now subjecting Russia to industrial and economic servitude, and is attempting to recruit troops from among the people of Russia to replenish her depleted armies, and to promote her felonious purpose in the world; and,

Whereas, The Russian people desire to establish a republican form of Government and are in sympathy with the cause of the United States of America and of the Allies, and would welcome assistance in neutralizing German intrigue and propaganda, and in repelling the intrusion of German power; and,

Whereas, German troops are now operating in Russia and are making advances, with a view to taking possession of Russian territory, including Siberia, and subjecting the same to political domination and industrial servitude; and,

Whereas, The cause of the Allies and the principles for which they wage war are thus placed in jeopardy; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States, that a commission be sent to Russia to co-operate with the American Ambassador and other representatives of our Government to overcome and neutralize German propaganda in Russia and to aid in Russia's economic, industrial and political freedom; and be it

Further resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that a military expedition be organized and sent by the United States of America, in conjunction with the Allies, including Japan and China, to co-operate with the armies of the Russian people to repel the advance of German arms and to expel from Russia German military power and establish therein the authority of the people and Government of Russia.

While Senator King is a Democrat and has been a "strong supporter of the President's war policies, there are, it is said, no indications that the Administration has changed its policy of non-interference in the internal affairs of Russia. There is said to be a strong and increasing body of opinion, however, that something ought to be done to prevent that country from falling irretrievably under the military and economic domination of Germany. President Wilson declared in his recent Red Cross speech at New York that the United States was prepared to stand by Russia just as much as by Belgium or France, but so far no concrete proposal for action has been forthcoming, the President evidently waiting for the initiative to come, if at all, from the Russian side. Senator King's resolution now offers, as a basis of discussion, a definite plan, the purpose of which, apparently, is to furnish a rallying point, around which those elements of Russian life may assemble who wish to see their country saved alike from internal disorder and foreign domination. The proposition gains added interest from the publication this week of the appeal (referred to in another article) issued by the executive committee of the Constitutional Democratic Party of Russia for Allied intervention.

SYNDICATE NAMED BY SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL RUSSIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Associated Press advices from Stockholm on June 10 reported that Russia's entire foreign trade has been placed in the hands of an official syndicate appointed by the Soviet Government, according to an article appearing in the "Dagens Nyheter" to-day. The Associated Press dispatch added:

The article says the syndicate, which has its seat in Petrograd, is composed of prominent bankers, industrial leaders, and business men. The Government's purpose in forming it is to prevent the foreign trade of Russia getting into the hands of jobbers. A Scandinavian representative already has been appointed.

Dealings between Russia and Scandinavia will be based on the compensation principle—that is, the exchange of goods. Russia offers flax, hemp, mineral oils and metals, especially copper, in return for harvesting machinery, other machines, automobiles, and other articles. Two Swedish ships, which have just returned from the first trip to Petrograd, had taken aboard a hundred tons of copper at Petrograd, which they were forced to unload by soldiers, who declared that all export licenses issued prior to June 3 had been revoked by the Soviet. This date probably marked the beginning of the new syndicate's activity.

Swedish manufacturers are preparing to ship quantities of harvesting machinery to Petrograd. One shipload already has gone there.

JAPANESE EXPLANATION OF RECENT AGREEMENT WITH CHINA.

An official statement by the Japanese Government in relation to the recent Chinese-Japanese military agreement received from Tokio on June 8, explains that the treaty relates only to co-operation between the two countries in defense of the peace and welfare of the Far East "against the steady penetration of hostile influences into Russian territory." The statement explicitly denies that the agreement involves interference by Japan in the finances or internal affairs of China. According to Associated Press dispatches, the text of the explanatory statement, which accompanied the notes exchanged between the two Governments, reads:

Having regard to the steady penetration of hostile influence into Russian territory, jeopardizing the peace and welfare of the Far East, and recognizing the imperative necessity of co-operation between Japan and China adequately to meet the exigencies of the case, the Governments of the two countries, after a frank interchange of views, caused the annexed notes to be exchanged on March 25 between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chinese Minister at Tokio.

In pursuance of the purpose of the notes, the Imperial Government subsequently sent commissioners representing the Imperial army and navy to Peking, where they held conference with the authorities of the Chinese army and navy. The negotiations progressing smoothly, two agreements were concluded, one, relating to the army, being signed on May 16, and the other, relating to the navy, on May 19. These agreements embody

only the concrete arrangements as to the manner and conditions under which the armies and navies of the two countries are to co-operate in the common defense against the enemy on the basis of the above-mentioned notes exchanged on March 25.

The details of the arrangements, constituting, as they do, a military secret, cannot be made public, but they contain no provisions other than those pertaining to the object already defined.

Currency has been given to various rumors, alleging that the agreements contain, for instance, such stipulations as that the Chinese expedition is to be under Japanese command; that Japan may construct forts in Chinese territory at such places as she may choose; that Japan will take control of the Chinese railways, shipyards, and arsenals, and even that Japan will assume control of China's finances, will organize China's police system, will acquire the right of freely operating the Chinese mines producing materials for the use of the arsenals, &c.

It cannot be too emphatically stated that these and similar rumors are absolutely unfounded.

A MEMBER OF THE FIRM OF LEE, HIGGINSON & CO. KNIGHTED.

Hugh Gwynne Leviek, the Boston and London partner of Lee, Higginson & Co., was recently knighted on King George's birthday for valuable services to the British Treasury. Sir Hugh Gwynne Leviek was born in England and although a British subject, he has lived in Boston for the past twenty years.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

No sales of bank or trust company stocks were made at the Stock Exchange or at auction this week.

Edward J. Gallien, Secretary of the New York State Bankers' Association, has announced the names of those who will appear as speakers at the annual convention of the Association to be held at the Hotel Traymore, Atlantic City, June 20 and 21. Robert H. Treman, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, will address the gathering, together with S. H. Beach of Rome, N. Y., President of the Savings Bank Association of the State of New York; George I. Skinner, Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York; H. M. Jefferson, Auditor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York; and W. G. Avery, Assistant Treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York. At the dinner, which will close the convention, E. de Cartier, the Belgian Minister; James M. Beck, William Arnold Shanklin of Wesleyan University, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia will speak.

The National Bank Section of the New York State Bankers Association will hold a separate meeting on June 20. William P. Malburn, Chief National Bank Examiner, will talk on "Banks and Bank Examiners."

Lieut. Duncan Ross Grant, the son of David C. Grant, Vice-President of the Lincoln National Bank of this city, was reported as killed in an aeroplane accident in the army casualty list of June 7. Lieut. Grant was twenty years of age and in his junior year at Cornell when he entered the Army last fall. He was commissioned in the 148th Aero Squadron early this spring after taking a course at the aviation training school at Waco, Texas, and sent to Canada to finish his training before leaving for France. His brother, Charles Grant is preparing for the aviation service at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A booklet, entitled "Facts and Information Relative to the Enfranchisement of Women," has been issued by the United States Mortgage & Trust Company of this city. The pamphlet was especially prepared in the interest of the large number of women depositors at the various branches of the company. The publication presents in compact form many salient facts of interest.

Second Lieut. Edmund A. Corby, the son of Augustus C. Corby, Cashier of the Metropolitan Bank, Fourth Avenue and 23d Street, this city, was reported severely wounded in last Tuesday's casualty list from General Pershing. Lieut. Corby is a graduate of the 1917 Officers Training Camp at Plattsburg, a Princeton graduate and twenty-four years old. He was commissioned last August and was ordered to France with the first contingent of the Plattsburg Training School for assignment as junior officer to regular Army units. Lieut. Corby is in the 8th Infantry and was wounded May 28.

Herbert M. Dreyfus, member of the Stock Exchange firm of Joe S. Bach & Co., 30 Broad Street, was suspended from the Exchange for one year on Thursday last, June 14.

He is said to have failed to report certain transactions in accordance with the requirements. Mr. Dreyfus became a member of the Exchange on April 19 1906.

James G. Blaine, Jr., was elected a Vice-President of the Liberty National Bank of this city on June 10. Mr. Blaine, in addition to being associated with Bodell & Co. of Providence, R. I., is a director of the Department of Development of the American Red Cross in Washington. Mr. Blaine will take up his duties at the bank in about three months.

Henry Denison Babcock, a retired broker and a member of the Stock Exchange firm of Hollister & Babcock of New York, which was dissolved some years ago, died on June 1. Mr. Babcock was a native of this city and a graduate of Columbia in the class of 1868. He was seventy years of age.

The Morris Plan Insurance Society of New York began operating last November. At the end of December its policies were being sold by the New York Morris Plan Company and four others. To-day, we are advised, fifty Morris Plan companies have adopted this plan of industrial insurance, and it is in operation in twenty States. Before long it will probably be installed in all of the Morris Plan companies in the United States, now exceeding 100 in number. More than 8,000 policies have been written, for over \$1,100,000 insurance. The society's policies usually cover a term of one year, to protect loans made on the Morris Plan. If the debtor who has insured dies before his obligation is discharged, his debt to the lending company is paid by the insurance society, and the amount he has already paid toward the liquidation of his loan is refunded to his family. Borrowers have been quick to adopt this inexpensive means of protecting both their co-makers and families. The one hundred Morris Plan companies throughout the country did their share in distributing the third issue of Liberty Loan bonds among small investors. The New York and Los Angeles companies sold \$100,000 each and the Chicago company \$195,000, while the New Haven company—handling the installment accounts for all the local banks—distributed \$825,000 worth of bonds among 15,000 subscribers.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank of the City of New York is distributing a 60 page booklet on acceptances. This is the latest of a series of booklets and pamphlets that have been published by New York financial institutions to educate the business people of America in the use of this form of credit instrument in both domestic and foreign trade.

William Harkness, Vice-President of the Kings County Trust Co. of Brooklyn, died in that city on June 8, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Harkness was actively identified with a number of financial institutions of both Brooklyn and New York and prominent in educational and civic affairs of the former city.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bank of Long Island, Queens Borough, on June 5, it was voted to give the employees of the twelve branches of the bank (all located in the Borough of Queens) additional compensation at the rate of 5% of their annual salaries for the current six months to meet the high cost of living. More than 150 employees will participate in the distribution which is the first bonus for this purpose to be given by the bank. The semi-annual statement of the institution presented at the same meeting showed deposits of over \$15,600,000 or an increase of \$4,000,000 over the corresponding date last year. The capital of the bank is \$900,000 with surplus and undivided profits of \$659,200. The usual semi-annual dividend of 5% was declared. During the Third Liberty Loan campaign the Bank of Long Island alone received subscriptions, aggregating \$4,816,900 or more than the full quota of the entire Borough of Queens.

Dudley S. Silsby has become Assistant Cashier of the Holyoke National Bank of Holyoke, Mass. Mr. Silsby was formerly Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Bangor, Me.; he relinquished that post to organize the Limestone Trust Co. at Limestone, Me. He was Treasurer of this company until going to Holyoke.

At the last meeting of the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange on June 5, Charles H. Bean, formerly Vice-President, was elected President to succeed

the late Frederick T. Chandler. At the same time John W. Sparks was elected Vice-President in lieu of Mr. Bean and Isaac T. Starr, Heatly C. Dulles and Edward Brylawski were elected governors to fill vacancies in the board. Mr. Bean, who is head of the firm of Charles H. Bean & Co. of Philadelphia, has been an active member of the Exchange since 1898 and was re-elected Vice-President in March of this year. Mr. Sparks is senior member of the firm of J. W. Sparks & Co. and joined the Exchange in 1899.

Albert C. Oehrle has been elected a director of the Columbia Avenue Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the directors of the Philadelphia National Bank of Philadelphia on June 11, the stockholders have been called upon to meet on July 12 to authorize an increase in the capital; it is proposed to raise the capital from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000 through the issuance of 15,000 shares of new stock, which will be disposed of at not less than \$200 per share at such time and upon such terms as may be determined by the directors. In a letter to the stockholders on June 11, President Levi L. Rue says:

Your directors believe that the rapid increase of the business of the bank, especially during the past few years, makes the increase of its capital most desirable in order that it may continue to serve its clients acceptably and extend adequate banking facilities to the business community.

If the stockholders at such meeting shall authorize the increase, the amount of the increase, being \$1,500,000 or 15,000 shares, will be offered at \$200 per share to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 12 1918 for subscription and payment ratably in amounts equal to their respective holdings; such subscription and payment to be made on or before Aug. 1 1918.

If the increase shall be so authorized, an assignable subscription warrant for your ratable proportion thereof will be mailed to you shortly after July 12 1918.

It is expected that the present annual dividend of 16% will be maintained. It is planned to pay an interim dividend of 4% Aug. 1 to equalize the dividend disbursement upon the present and new stock and to pay a second dividend of 4% Nov. 1 on both the present and new stock. Thereafter dividends will be paid semi-annually May 1 and Nov. 1.

The Oxford National Bank of Frankford, Pa. (whose organization with capital of \$100,000 we referred to in our issue of Feb. 2 1918) was opened for business on June 6 in a newly erected building at the corner of Frankford Avenue and Overington Street. The banking rooms are finished in mahogany and are equipped with the latest bank fixtures. The officers of the new bank are: A. E. Margerison, President; J. Harry Schumacher and John Walton, Vice-Presidents and Bernard E. Effing, Cashier. In the evening of June 6 the officers and directors held a reception. The capital of the bank is in shares of \$50 each. The institution starts with a surplus of \$10,000. It already has deposits of \$262,000.

The proposal to change the name of the "German National Bank of Allegheny" to the "National Bank of America at Pittsburgh" was ratified at the meeting of the stockholders, held on May 31. The intended change was referred to in our issue of May 18. The bank opened for business under the new corporate title on June 1 1918.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Savings Bank of Pittsburgh on June 5 the recommendation of the directors that the name of the institution be changed to the Citizens Savings Bank of Pittsburgh was adopted. The personnel of the bank will be the same as heretofore.

At a regular meeting of the Baltimore Commercial Bank on June 6 Alonzo I. Merritt, of the commission firm of C. N. Merritt & Bro., was elected to the board of the bank.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Drivers' and Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore on June 4 Heyward E. Boyce was elected to the board. Mr. Boyce was on April 9 chosen Vice-President of the bank as noted in our issue of April 13.

On May 8 the Ohio State Superintendent of Banks granted permission to the Pearl Street Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland to increase its capital from \$200,000 to \$600,000. As stated in these columns in our issue of May 4, a merger of the Pearl Street Savings & Trust Co. and the Lincoln Savings Bank of Cleveland is expected to go into effect on July 1.

The Ohio State Superintendent of Banks on April 23 granted permission to the German-American Bank of Port Clinton, Ohio, to drop the word "German" from its title, the name becoming the American Bank.

An increase of \$75,000 in the capital of the People's Savings & Trust Co. of Akron, Ohio, was approved on April 4 by the State Superintendent of Banks, raising it from \$125,000 to \$200,000.

The Commercial Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Toledo, Ohio, on May 26 applied for admission to the Federal Reserve System.

A change in the name of the German-American National Bank of Aurora, Ill., to the American National Bank of Aurora, has been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The approval of the Comptroller of the Currency has been received to change the name of the German National Bank of Weatherford, Okla., to the Liberty National Bank of Weatherford.

The following changes have been made in the State National Bank of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Prentiss Price has become active Vice-President in the place of W. M. Bonner, resigned. George L. Cooke, formerly Cashier, was elected Vice-President of the bank and J. Arthur Williamson, formerly Assistant Cashier, was elected Cashier.

A new banking institution, to be known as the City Bank & Trust Co., is being organized in Norfolk, Va., and will shortly open for business. The new company, which will have a capital of \$100,000 with an authorized maximum capital of \$200,000, will do a day and night business and in this respect, it is said, will fill a long felt want in a maritime city such as Norfolk with a large portion of the population unable to do their banking in the day time. The City Bank & Trust Co. will begin business in temporary quarters, but later is to be located in the uptown section of Norfolk near the corner of Charlotte and Granby Streets. The officers of the new company are A. F. Cathey, President; J. B. Morgan, First Vice-President; T. R. Upton, Second Vice-President; J. A. C. Groner, Secretary and Walter Dusch, Treasurer, and the directors A. F. Cathey, J. B. Morgan, J. A. C. Groner, Walter Dusch, William T. Higgins, Fred C. Abbott, T. R. Upton, S. B. Stanfield, Leon Steele, R. T. Lipscombe, Arthur C. Odenhal, L. H. Thompson, Arthur Depue, I. C. Woodford, Robert C. Hogue and W. B. Shafer, Jr., all of Norfolk. The company will have a surplus of \$20,000. Its stock will be in shares of \$25 each.

A charter for the Liberty National Bank of Roanoke, Va., capital \$100,000, has been issued by the Comptroller of the Currency. The proposed institution was previously referred to in our issue of March 30.

J. Haughton James, President of the real estate firm of James & James, Inc., of Wilmington, N. C., has been elected President of the Citizens Bank of Wilmington, N. C., succeeding H. F. Wilder, resigned. Mr. Wilder, whose resignation was due to his desire to devote more of his time to his real estate and insurance business, will be identified with the bank as First Vice-President. T. E. Sprunt is Second Vice-President and H. W. Wells, Cashier. Besides his real estate business of which he will continue to be the active head, Mr. James is a director of the Home Savings Bank, the Community Savings & Loan Co. and the Orton Building & Loan Association. His banking career started when as a boy of fifteen he entered the Atlantic Bank of Wilmington; four years later he was elected Cashier of the Bank of Whiteville, N. C., and after leaving there returned to Wilmington as Teller of the Murchison National Bank.

J. C. Chidsey, formerly an Assistant Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, has been elected a Vice-President and Director of the Houston National Exchange Bank of Houston, Tex., and entered upon his new duties on June 1. Mr. Chidsey has had a long and varied experience in banking. Before his connection with the National City Bank he was for six years Chief Bank Examiner for the Eleventh Federal Reserve District.

Max Mierson, former President of the A. Mierson Banking Co. of Placerville, Cal., on May 22 was elected Vice President and Director of the Seaboard National Bank of San Francisco.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of May 23 1918:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £918,285 as compared with last week's return.

CURRENCY.

It has been reported by the "Times" correspondent in New York that the United States is giving Greece a credit of 250,000,000 francs (£10,000,000 sterling) as part of an Allied advance of 750,000,000 francs, which will be used as security for the note circulation in Greece. A new Defense of the Realm Regulation was published in the London "Gazette" of the 21st inst. designed to prevent the hoarding of silver coins in any part of the United Kingdom. The enactment originally was made applicable to Ireland alone. The regulation provides that after the 27th inst. "no person shall retain current silver coins of a value exceeding that of the amount of silver coinage reasonably required by him at that time for the purposes of the personal expenditure of himself and his family and of his trade and business (if any). The regulation also provides that any person who sells or purchases, or offers to sell or purchase, any current coin for an amount exceeding the face value of the coin, or accepts or offers to accept any such coin in payment of a debt or otherwise for an amount exceeding its face value, shall be guilty of an offense.

SILVER.

The market has preserved the steady character that we have anticipated and no change took place in the price. The Shanghai exchange receded ¼d. from the 4s. 6d. per tael at which it had remained for some time, but recovered next day to the round figure. The last three Indian currency returns give details as follows:

In Lacs of Rupees—	April 30.	May 7.	May 15.
Notes in circulation	105.96	105.30	106.12
Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India)	13.72	12.15	12.43
Gold coin and bullion in India	22.60	22.36	21.74
Gold out of India	45	45	45

The stock in Shanghai on May 18 consisted of about 31,700,000 ounces in sycee and \$16,200,000, as compared with about 32,150,000 ounces in sycee and \$15,800,000 on the 11th inst.

Quotations for bar silver, per ounce standard:

May 17	c. 48 ½ d.	May 23	c. 48 ½ d.
May 21	48 ½ d.	Average	48 ½ d.
May 22	48 ½ d.	Bank rate	5 %
		Bar gold, per oz. standard	77s. 9d.

No quotation fixed for forward delivery. The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as 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.	June 8.	June 10.	June 11.	June 12.	June 13.	June 14.
Week ending June 14.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Silver, per oz.	d. 48 ¾	48 ¾	48 ¾	48 ¾	48 ¾	48 ¾
Consols, 2½ per cents.	Holiday	56	56	56	56	56
British, 5 per cents.	"	93 ¾	93 ¾	93 ¾	93 ¾	93 ¾
British, 4½ per cents.	"	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½	99 ½
French Renties (in Paris)	fr. Closed	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00	66.00
French War Loan (in Paris)	fr. "	88.05	88.05	88.05	88.05	88.05

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been: Silver in N. Y., per oz., cts. 99 ¼ 99 ¼ 99 ¼ 99 ¼ 99 ¼ 99 ¼

TRADE AND TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE SHIPMENTS.—The shipments of Lake Superior iron ore during May 1918 amounted to 8,792,231 tons, establishing a new record for shipments during that month. The latest shipments exceed those for the same month last year by 2,508,619 tons and those for the month of May 1916 by 342,651 tons. The tonnage moved up to June 1 1918 totaled 9,028,101 tons, being an increase of 2,532,957 tons, or 39%, over the amount moved up to this time last year. The "Iron Trade Review" states that "Boats are receiving good dispatch and the movement continues heavy."

Below we compare the shipments from the different ports for May 1918, 1917 and 1916, and for the season to June 1.

Port—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	Season to June 1—	1917.	1916.
Escanaba	655,495	1,105,086	1,045,186	Only	1,295,493	1,443,400	
Marquette	495,043	98,048	561,555	the	98,048	614,313	
Ashland	893,147	732,951	955,941	total	732,951	1,102,893	
Superior	2,088,029	1,383,294	1,722,341	is	1,404,419	1,933,681	
Duluth	3,055,083	1,765,683	2,671,044	available	1,765,683	3,209,325	
Two Harbors	1,600,434	1,198,550	1,494,413	ble.	1,198,550	1,803,379	
Total	8,792,231	6,283,612	8,449,580		9,028,101	6,495,144	
					10,107,991		

UNFILLED ORDERS OF STEEL CORPORATION.—

The United States Steel Corporation on Monday, June 10, issued its regular monthly statement showing unfilled orders on the books of the subsidiary corporations as of May 31 1918 to the amount of 8,337,623 tons. The amount on April 30 1918 was 8,741,882 tons, compared with which, therefore, the current figures show a decline of 404,259 tons. The unfilled tonnage at this time last year amounted to 11,886,591 tons, contrasted with which the latest returns record a shrinkage of 3,548,968 tons. The latest total is the smallest since Feb. 29 1916. Less significance appears to attach to these figures than in former times, since so much of the Corporation's business is for Government account, and it is suggested that some of the private orders are being canceled, owing to inability to fill them.

In the following we give the comparisons with the previous months.

Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
May 31 1918	8,337,623	Sept. 30 1915	6,317,618	Jan. 31 1913	7,827,368
April 30 1918	8,741,882	Aug. 31 1915	4,908,456	Dec. 31 1912	7,932,164
Mar. 31 1918	9,056,404	July 31 1915	4,928,840	Nov. 30 1912	7,852,883
Feb. 28 1918	9,288,463	June 30 1915	4,678,196	Oct. 31 1912	7,594,831
Jan. 31 1918	9,477,853	May 31 1915	4,294,588	Sept. 30 1912	6,551,507
Dec. 31 1917	9,381,718	April 30 1915	4,162,244	Aug. 31 1912	6,163,375
Nov. 30 1917	8,897,106	Mar. 31 1915	4,255,749	July 31 1912	5,957,073
Oct. 31 1917	9,009,675	Feb. 28 1915	4,345,371	June 30 1912	5,807,349
Sept. 30 1917	9,833,477	Jan. 31 1915	4,248,571	May 31 1912	5,760,988
Aug. 31 1917	10,407,040	Dec. 31 1914	3,836,643	April 30 1912	5,664,885
July 31 1917	10,844,164	Nov. 30 1914	3,324,592	Mar. 31 1912	5,304,841
June 30 1917	11,838,237	Oct. 31 1914	3,461,097	Feb. 29 1912	5,454,201
May 31 1917	11,838,591	Sept. 30 1914	3,787,667	Jan. 31 1912	5,379,721
April 30 1917	12,183,033	Aug. 31 1914	4,213,331	Dec. 31 1911	5,084,705
Mar. 31 1917	11,711,644	July 31 1914	4,158,589	Nov. 30 1911	4,141,958
Feb. 28 1917	11,676,697	June 30 1914	4,082,857	Oct. 31 1911	3,694,327
Jan. 31 1917	11,474,054	May 31 1914	3,998,160	Sept. 30 1911	3,611,315
Dec. 31 1916	11,447,236	April 30 1914	4,277,068	Aug. 31 1911	3,695,935
Nov. 30 1916	11,058,542	Mar. 31 1914	4,653,825	July 31 1911	3,584,688
Oct. 31 1916	10,016,260	Feb. 28 1914	5,026,440	June 30 1911	3,361,087
Sept. 30 1916	9,522,584	Jan. 31 1914	4,618,680	May 31 1911	3,113,154
Aug. 31 1916	9,660,357	Dec. 31 1913	4,282,108	April 30 1911	3,218,700
July 31 1916	9,593,592	Nov. 30 1913	4,396,347	Mar. 31 1911	3,447,301
June 30 1916	9,640,458	Oct. 31 1913	4,513,767	Feb. 28 1911	3,400,543
May 31 1916	9,937,798	Sept. 30 1913	5,093,785	Jan. 31 1911	3,110,919
April 30 1916	9,829,551	Aug. 31 1913	5,223,468	Dec. 31 1910	2,674,750
Mar. 31 1916	9,331,091	July 31 1913	5,390,356	Nov. 30 1910	2,760,413
Feb. 29 1916	8,568,966	June 30 1913	5,807,317	Oct. 31 1910	2,871,949
Jan. 31 1916	8,722,707	May 31 1913	6,324,332	Sept. 30 1910	3,158,160
Dec. 31 1915	7,932,707	April 30 1913	6,978,702	Aug. 31 1910	3,537,128
Nov. 30 1915	7,139,459	Mar. 31 1913	7,468,956	July 31 1910	3,970,931
Oct. 31 1915	6,166,452	Feb. 28 1913	7,656,714		

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.—Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are enabled to place before our readers to-day the details of Government receipts and disbursements for May 1918 and 1917 and for the eleven months of the fiscal years 1917-18 and 1916-17.

Receipts.	May 1918.	May 1917.	11 Mos. '17-18.	11 Mos. '16-17
Ordinary—				
Customs	19,925,707	28,660,149	162,399,594	207,204,048
Internal revenue:				
Income and excess profits tax	342,104,796	107,601,090	627,358,407	164,450,947
Miscellaneous	135,081,929	50,009,779	767,976,849	392,682,950
Miscellaneous revenue	97,254,973	11,361,950	269,696,128	68,745,093
Total	594,367,405	197,632,968	1,727,429,978	833,143,038
Panama Canal—				
Tolls, &c.	378,706	634,421	5,380,873	5,456,509
Public Debt—				
1st Liberty Loan bonds	6,162		520,410,897	
2d Liberty Loan bonds	31,088		3,807,952,163	
3d Liberty Loan bonds	483,934,631		2,588,784,294	
Certifs. of indebtedness	323,938,500	403,205,000	7,781,904,000	718,205,000
War Sav. & Thrift st'ps.	57,936,040		248,841,908	
Postal Savings bonds			1,020,940	1,794,660
Deposits for the purchase of 1-year Treas. notes (Sec. 18, Fed'l Res'v Act, app. Dec. 23 '13)			19,150,000	4,300,000
Deposits for the purchase of national bank notes and Fed'l Res'v bank notes (Acts of July 14 '00 and Dec. 23 '13)	1,294,343	313,495	8,028,393	36,852,208
Total	3,867,201,384	403,518,495	14,976,092,593	761,241,867
Grand total receipts	3,461,947,475	601,785,884	16,708,903,444	1,599,841,505
Disbursements.				
Ordinary—				
Checks & warrants paid (less bal. repaid, &c.)	1,012,048,048	112,139,317	6,491,561,719	884,569,142
Int. on public debt paid	56,154,979	1,963,493	118,969,700	23,761,935
Total	1,068,203,027	114,102,810	6,610,471,419	907,331,077
Special—				
Panama Canal: Checks paid (less balances repaid, &c.)	1,103,627	2,030,451	17,079,817	18,863,064
Purchase of obligations of foreign Governments	424,000,000	407,500,000	4,495,329,750	607,500,000
Purchase of Fed'l Farm Loan bonds:				
Principal	14,810,000		60,410,000	
Accrued interest	78,580		837,783	
Payment for West Indian Islands				25,000,000
Subscription to stock of Federal Land banks		2,932,295		8,880,315
Total	439,992,207	412,462,746	4,573,657,350	660,243,379
Bonds, interest-bearing notes & certifs. retired	1,398,137,989	20	5,130,670,928	15,529
One-year Treasury notes redeemed (Sec. 13, Fed'l Res'v Act, approved Dec. 23 1913)			27,362,000	4,390,000
National bank notes and Federal Reserve bank notes retired (Acts of July 14 1890 and Dec. 23 1913)	1,266,455	3,291,287	20,435,000	37,706,753
Total	1,399,404,444	3,291,287	5,178,467,928	42,112,282
Grand total disbursements	2,907,599,678	629,856,843	16,362,596,697	1,609,686,737
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	554,347,797	71,929,041	346,306,748	
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts				9,845,232

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:

- The First National Bank of Avoca, Minn. Capital \$25,000
- To succeed the Avoca State Bank, Avoca.

For conversion of State banks:

- The First National Bank of Garden Grove, Cal. Capital 25,000
- Conversion of the Bank of Garden Grove.
- The First National Bank of Walden, Colo. Capital 25,000
- Conversion of the Stock Growers Bank, Walden.

Total capital \$75,000

CHARTERS ISSUED.

Original organizations:

- The National Bank of Perryville, Maryland. Capital \$50,000
- The Marshall County National Bank of Madill, Okla. Capital 60,000
- The Liberty National Bank of Roanoke, Va. Capital 100,000

Total capital \$210,000

CHARTERS EXTENDED.

- The First National Bank of Durant, Okla.
- Charter extended until close of business on June 8 1938.
- The First National Bank of Mishawaka, Ind.
- Charter extended until close of business on June 10 1938.

CHANGES OF TITLE APPROVED.

- The German American National Bank of Aurora, Ill., to "The American National Bank of Aurora."
- The German National Bank of Weatherford, Okla., to "The Liberty National Bank of Weatherford."

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending June 6 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week in 1917, show an increase in the aggregate of 1.2%.

Clearings at—	Week ending June 6.				
	1918.	1917.	Diff. or Dec.	1918.	1917.
Canada—	\$	\$	%	\$	\$
Montreal	86,498,796	93,058,692	-8.1	73,485,382	60,435,561
Toronto	65,655,472	58,788,191	+13.1	51,892,167	47,596,060
Winnipeg	40,873,605	49,117,705	-10.8	33,492,174	22,819,221
Vancouver	9,850,589	7,674,456	+28.4	6,683,624	5,729,049
Ottawa	8,404,423	6,862,480	+22.8	5,693,478	4,753,945
Quebec	4,681,756	4,626,171	+1.2	4,431,553	3,702,817
Halifax	8,628,469	2,751,392	+213.6	2,805,860	2,009,482
Hamilton	4,781,881	4,671,571	+2.4	4,122,456	2,919,657
Calgary	6,000,748	6,642,496	-9.7	4,023,429	2,997,375
Victoria	1,961,968	1,886,723	+4.0	2,100,429	1,545,954
St. John	2,099,473	2,136,216	-1.7	2,130,436	1,732,986
London	2,848,500	2,338,580	+21.8	2,021,649	2,200,198
Edmonton	3,185,511	2,627,277	+21.2	2,072,759	3,419,009
Regina	3,134,573	3,098,738	+1.2	1,841,030	1,536,573
Brandon	688,534	511,716	+13.0	537,913	484,800
Saskatoon	1,774,786	1,613,299	+10.1	1,011,813	801,576
Moose Jaw	1,348,900	1,104,345	+21.2	82,224	544,228
Lethbridge	779,711	816,913	-4.5	448,131	304,238
Brantford	653,536	635,670	+14.1	721,046	591,546
New Westminster	691,384	747,897	-7.5	554,921	517,754
Medicine Hat	494,500	354,631	+39.5	307,188	296,993
Peterborough	405,209	523,463	-22.5	313,846	228,446
Sherbrooke	669,925	611,120	+9.6	553,650	516,597
Kitchener	847,439	764,479	+10.9	653,391	
	731,189	764,620	-4.3	594,230	
Total Canada	257,891,167	254,897,759	+1.2	203,226,780	157,792,005

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.
1 Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins.	825	2,058 Int. Mol. Truck Corp., 1st pf. 51	
1 Hutchins Securities, pref.	100	300 Hud. & Man. RR. com.	2 1/2
375 Bklyn. City RR., \$10 each	13 per sh.	428 Louisiana Oil & Ref., com.	\$9 per sh.
28 C.G. Gunther's Sons, 1st pf.	40		
5 Intertype Corp., com.	\$10 1/4 per sh.		
150 First Nat. Bank, Milwaukee with rights under agreement Feb. 25 1911.	150		
115 The Del Norte Co., Eau Claire, Wis.	50		
10 Nile-Bement-Pond, 6% pt. 95			
80 Throggs Neck Realty	25		
100 Dixie Gas, \$10 each	\$3 per sh.		
24,468 Alta Montana Mfg., \$5 ea. \$630 lot			

By Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Shares, Stocks.	\$ per sh.	Shares, Stocks.	\$ per sh.
4 American Lnen	100	30 Draper Corporation	113
10 Springfield Street Rys., pref.	33	2 The Fairbanks Co., pref.	90
10 Waltham Watch, pref.	77 1/2	15 Merrimack Chemical	104-105 1/2
2 Hood Rubber, pref.	97		

By Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, Philadelphia:

Shares, Stocks.	\$ per sh.	Shares, Stocks.	\$ per sh.
20 National Shawmut Bank	194 1/2	10 Arlington Mills	123 1/2
3 Farr Alpaca	170 1/4	25 Danesch Mach. Tool, pref.	45
10 Edwards Manufacturing	71 1/4	5 Plymouth Cordage	206 1/2
2 Merrimack Mlk., com.	77	25 Merrimack Chem., \$50 each	125
2 Nantuxkeag Steam Cotton 50%		10 Draper Corporation	114 1/2
paid receipts	105 flat		

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations.

Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
Railroads (Steam).			
Alabama Great Southern, ordinary	\$1.50	June 29	Holders of rec. June 17
Preferred	\$1.50	Aug. 28	Holders of rec. July 20
Albany & Susquehanna	4 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a
Allegheny & Western	3	July 1	Holders of rec. June 24a
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, pref.	2 1/2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 27a
Beech Creek	50c.	July 1	Holders of rec. June 19a
Boston & Albany (quar.)	2 1/2	June 29	Holders of rec. May 31a
Boston & Lowell	4	July 2	Holders of rec. May 25a
Buffalo & Susquehanna, preferred	*2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 15
Canada Southern	1 1/2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 28a
Canadian Pacific, com. (quar.) (No. 88)	2 1/2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 1a
Chesapeake & Ohio	2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 7a
Chicago Burlington & Quincy (quar.)	2	June 25	Holders of rec. June 19a

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.	Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.	
Railroads (Steam) Concluded.				Miscellaneous (Continued).				
Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville, pref.	2	June 20	Holders of rec. June 19	American Woolen, common (quar.)	1 1/2	July 15	June 15 to June 26	
Chicago & North Western, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 14a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 15	June 15 to June 26	
Preferred (quar.)	2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 14a	Associated Oil (quar.)	1 1/2	July 15	*Holders of rec. June 29a	
Cleveland, Chic. & St. L., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	July 20	Holders of rec. June 28a	Atl. Gulf & W. I. SS. Lines, common	5	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 29a	
Delaware & Hudson Co. (quar.)	2 1/2	June 20	Holders of rec. June 16	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 10a	
Detroit Hillsdale & Southwestern	2	July 5	Holders of rec. June 20a	Atlantic Refining (quar.)	1 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 20a	
Detroit & Mackinac, pref.	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Avery Company, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	*Holders of rec. June 21	
Detroit River Tunnel	3	July 15	Holders of rec. July 8a	Baldwin Locomotive, preferred	3 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 8a	
Fonda Johnstown & Gloversv., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. June 10a	Baltimore Electric, preferred	\$1.25	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	
Greene Rf.	2	June 19	Holders of rec. June 15a	Baltimore Tube, com. and pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	June 21 to June 30	
Hocking Valley Railway	2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 14a	Barnhart Bros. & Spindler—				
Hillside Central, leased lines	2	July 1	June 12 to July 4	1st and 2d preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 27	
Interborough Rapid Transit (quar.)	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20a	Barrett Co., common (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Joliet & Chicago (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 21a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. July 1a	
Kanawha & Michigan (quar.)	1 1/2	July 30	Holders of rec. July 15a	Belding Paul Corticelli, Ltd., pf. (No. 14)	3 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. June 1	
Lackawanna RR. of N. J. (quar.)	1	July 1	Holders of rec. June 8a	Bell Telephone of Canada (quar.)	*2	July 15	*Holders of rec. June 29	
Lehigh Valley, com. and pref. (quar.)	\$1.25	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Bethlehem Steel, common (quar.)	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Little Schuylkill Nav., R.R. & Coal	*\$1.25	July 15	June 15 to July 15	Common, Class B (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Manhating Coal R.R., common	\$5	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 15a	Cum. conv. pref. (quar.)	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Common (special)	\$15	July 1	Holders of rec. June 21a	7 1/2 preferred (quar.)	750	July 1	Holders of rec. June 19	
Preferred	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 21a	Bilgus & Spenser Co. (quar.)	500	July 1	Holders of rec. June 19	
Maine Central, common (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	—	Extra	500	July 1	Holders of rec. June 19	
Manhattan Ry. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	—	Blumenthal (F.) Co., common (quar.)	1 1/2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 20a	
Michigan	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 29a	
Mobile & Birmingham, pref.	2	July 1	June 2 to June 30	Booth Fisheries, common (quar.)	500	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20a	
Morris & Essex	\$1.75	June 27	June 11 to June 26	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20a	
New York Central RR. (quar.)	1 1/2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 9a	Borden's Condensed Milk, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. June 1a	
New York & Harlem, com. & Pref.	\$2.50	July 1	Holders of rec. July 17a	Brier Hill Steel, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	June 21 to July 1	
New York Lackawanna & Western (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Common (extra)	3 1/2	July 1	June 21 to July 1	
Norfolk & Western, common (quar.)	1 1/2	June 19	Holders of rec. May 31a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	June 21 to July 1	
Northern Securities	3	June 27	June 15 to June 27	British-American Tobacco, ordinary	6	June 29	Holders of rec. No. 07a	
Pub. Fr. Wayne & Chic., reg. qu. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 2	Holders of rec. June 10a	Brooklyn Union Gas (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Special guaranteed (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 10a	Buckeye Pipe Line (quar.)	\$2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31	
Reading Company 2d pref. (quar.)	500	July 11	Holders of rec. June 25a	Bucyrus Company, pref. (quar.)	*1	July 1	*Holders of rec. June 20	
Rensselaer & Saratoga	4	July 1	June 16 to June 30	Buffalo General Electric (qu.) (No. 95)	2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 20a	
Southern Pacific Co. (quar.) (No. 47)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. May 31a	California Packing Corp., com. (quar.)	\$1	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31a	
Union Pacific, common (quar.)	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 1a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	
Valley RR. (N. Y.)	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 22a	California Petroleum, pref. (quar.)	*1 1/2	July 1	*Holders of rec. June 20	
Street & Electric Railways.				Calumet & Arizona Mining (quar.)	\$2	June 24	Holders of rec. June 7a	
Arkansas Val. Ry., L. & Pow., pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31	Calumet & Hecla Mining (quar.)	\$15	June 14	Holders of rec. May 28	
Ashville Power & L., pf. (qu.) (No. 25)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	Cambria Steel (quar.)	750	June 18	Holders of rec. May 31a	
Brazilian Tr., L. & Pow., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	Extra	750	June 18	Holders of rec. May 31a	
Carolina Power & L., pf. (qu.) (No. 37)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	Canada Steamship Lines, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 2	Holders of rec. June 15	
Cities Service, com. & pref. (monthly)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Canadian Car & Foundry, preferred	3 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Common (payable in common stock)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 12a	Canadian Consol. Rubber, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 21	
Cleveland Ry. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 29a	Canadian Converters, Ltd. (quar.)	1 1/2	Aug. 15	Holders of rec. July 31	
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 29a	Canadian Crocker-Wheeler, Ltd., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	June 29	June 20 to June 30	
Continental Pass. Ry., Phila.	*3	June 29	*Holders of rec. May 31a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 29	June 20 to June 30	
Duluth Superior Trac. com. & pref. (qu.)	1	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Canadian Fairbanks-Morse, preferred	3	July 15	Holders of rec. June 29	
Eastern Texas Elec. Co., com. (No. 5)	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 14a	Canadian General Elec., com. (quar.)	2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	
Preferred (No. 13)	3	July 1	Holders of rec. June 14a	Canadian Locomotive, common (quar.)	*1 1/2	July 1	*Holders of rec. June 20	
El Paso Electric Co., com. (quar.) (No. 28)	2 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. June 5a	Preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	July 1	*Holders of rec. June 20	
El Paso Elec. Co., pref. (No. 32)	3	July 8	Holders of rec. June 26a	Carbon Steel 2d pref. (annual)	6	July 30	Holders of rec. July 26a	
Illinois Traction, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	Case (J. I.) Thrash. Mach., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 20	Holders of rec. June 10a	
Indianapolis Street Ry.	*3	July 1	June 22 to July 1	Celluloid Co. (quar.)	2	June 28	Holders of rec. June 14a	
Louisville Ry. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	June 10 to June 20	Centennial Copper Mining (qu.) (No. 3)	\$2	June 28	Holders of rec. June 8	
Manhattan Bridge Three-Cent Line (qu.)	1 1/2	July 29	Holders of rec. June 20	Central Aguirre Sugar Cos. (quar.)	\$2.50	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20	
Manila Elec. Rf. & Lg. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 18	Extra	\$10	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20	
Monongahela Valley Trac., com. (quar.)	31 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 27a	Central Leather, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 10a	
Preferred (quar.)	37 1/2	July 8	Holders of rec. June 27a	Central States Elec. Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 10	
Northern Ohio Trac. & Lg. pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 10a	Certain-Test Products Corp., 1st pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20	
Ontario Traction (quar.)	1 1/2	July 2	Holders of rec. June 15	Second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20	
Public Service Corp. of N. J. (quar.)	2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 15a	Chandler Motor Car (quar.)	3	June 29	Holders of rec. June 18a	
San Joaquin L. & P., pref. (qu.) (No. 14)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31	Charcoal Iron of America, com. (quar.)	200	June 29	Holders of rec. June 15	
Springfield (Mo.) Ry. & L., pf. (qu.) (No. 14)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Preferred	300	June 29	Holders of rec. June 15	
Toronto Ry. (quar.)	1	July 2	Holders of rec. June 15	Chesbrough Manufacturing (quar.)	3	June 20	Holders of rec. June 1a	
Tri-City Ry. & Light, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 30	Extra	500	June 20	Holders of rec. June 1a	
Twin City Rap. Tran., Minn., pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Chicago Telephone (quar.)	2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 28a	
Union Traction, Philadelphia	*\$1.50	June 29	Holders of rec. June 29a	Chino Copper Co. (quar.)	\$1	June 29	Holders of rec. June 14a	
United Electric Co. of N. J.	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 29a	Cincinnati & Suburban Bell Telep. (qu.)	\$1	July 1	June 24 to June 30	
United Light & Ry. Co. (qu.) (No. 14)	1	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Cleveland-Akron Bag (quar.)	1 1/2	June 34	June 21 to July 1	
First preferred (quar.) (No. 31)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Extra	4	June 34	June 21 to July 1	
Utah Power & Light, pref. (qu.) (No. 22)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Cleveland Automatic Machine, pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20a	
Wash. Balt. & Annap. Elec. R.R., com. (qu.)	*2	July 15	*Holders of rec. June 29	Chuet, Peabody & Co., Inc., pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20a	
Preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	June 29	*Holders of rec. June 15	Colorado Power, common (quar.)	1 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 29	
West End Street Ry., Boston, pref.	*2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 21	Colorado Power, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31a	
West Penn Rys., pref. (quar.) (No. 4)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. June 1	Columbia Graphop. Mfg., pf. (qu.) (No. 1)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	
West Penn Trac. & Water Pow., pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. June 1	Commonwealth Light & Pow., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 25	
Yadkin River Power, pref. (qu.) (No. 9)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	Computing-Tabulating-Recording (qu.)	1 1/2	July 10	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Banks.				Consolidated Gas (quar.)	1 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 9a	
Chase National (quar.)	4	July 1	Holders of rec. June 25a	Cons. Gas, Elec. L. & Pow., Balt. (quar.)	2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 19	
Chatham & Phenix National (quar.)	3	July 1	June 20 to July 1	Cons'd Interstate-Callaham Min. (quar.)	500	June 15	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Coal & Iron National (quar.)	2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 12	Consumers' E. L. & P., New Ork., pf. (qu.)	*1 1/2	June 30	June 11 to June 30	
Extra	1	July 1	Holders of rec. June 12	Consumers' Power, Mich., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Cuba (Bank of) 4th New York (No. 4)	6	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20	Continental Can, common (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20a	
First National (quar.)	5	July 1	Holders of rec. June 29a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20a	
First Security Co. (quar.)	5	July 1	Holders of rec. June 29a	Continental Oil (quar.)	*3	June 17	*Holders of rec. May 17	
Mutual (quar.)	5	July 1	Holders of rec. June 24	Continental Refining, preferred (quar.)	200	July 1	Holders of rec. June 19a	
Yorkville (quar.)	*6	June 29	*June 21 to June 30	Copper Range Co. (quar.) (No. 46)	\$1.50	June 15	Holders of rec. May 22	
Trust Companies.				Crescent Pipe Line (quar.)	3	750	June 15	May 24 to June 16
Guaranty (quar.)	5	June 29	Holders of rec. June 21	Crox Carpet	3	June 25	Holders of rec. May 15a	
Lafayette Title & Trust (quar.) (No. 70)	1 1/2	July 1	June 16 to July 1	Cruickle Steel, pref. (quar.) (No. 63)	3	June 25	Holders of rec. June 15a	
United States	25	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20a	Cuba Cane Sugar, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Miscellaneous.				Chub-American Sugar, common (qu.)	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Alhbeck Mining (quar.) (No. 26)	\$2	June 28	Holders of rec. June 8	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	
Ajax Rubber, Inc. (quar.)	\$1.50	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31a	Cudahy Packing, common (quar.)	*1 1/2	June 15	*Holders of rec. June 5	
Allis-Chalmers Mfg., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 29a	Dayton Power & Light, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20a	
Pref. (account of accumulated divs.)	4 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 29a	Diamond Match (quar.)	2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31a	
Aloues Mining (quar.) (No. 12)	\$1.50	June 26	Holders of rec. June 12	Distillers Securities (quar.)	1 1/2	July 18	Holders of rec. July 2a	
Amer. Agricultural Chem., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 24	Extra	1 1/2	July 18	Holders of rec. July 2a	
Preferred (quar.) (No. 52)	1 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 24	Dodge Manufacturing, preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	July 1	*June 23 to June 30	
Amer. Bank Note, pref. (quar.)	750	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Domblon Glass, Ltd., com. (No. 1)	1	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	
Amer. Beet Sugar, pref. (qu.) (No. 76)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	
Amer. Brake Shoe & Fdy., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 8a	Downing Power & Transm., com. (qu.)	*1	June 15	*Holders of rec. May 31	
Preferred (quar.)	2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 21	Downing Textile, Ltd., common (qu.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15	
Preferred (extra)	1 1/2	June 29	Holders of rec. June 21	Domtont Textile, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. June 29a	
American Can, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 14a	Draper Corporation (quar.)	*2	July 1	*Holders of rec. June 10	
Amer. Car & Fdy., com. (qu.) (No. 93)	2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 13a	Duluth Edison Elec., pref. (qu.) (No. 49)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20	
Preferred (quar.) (No. 77)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 13a	du Pont (E. I.) de Nem. & Co., com. (qu.)	4 1/2	June 15	Holders of rec. May 31a	
American Chicle, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 20	Debutery stock (quar.)	1 1/2	July 25	Holders of rec. July 10a	
American Clear, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. June 15a	du Pont (E. I.) de Nem. Powd., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a	
American Express (quar.)	1 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. May 31a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. July 20a	
American Fork & Hoe, common (quar.)	1 1/2	June 10	Holders of rec. June 5a	Eastern Steel, common (quar.)	2 1/2	July 15	Holders of rec. July 1	
Amer. Gas & Electric, common (quar.)	\$1.25	July 1	Holders of rec. June 17	First and second pref. (quar.)	1	June 15	Holders of rec. June 1	
Commons (extra, payable in com. stock)	\$1	Aug. 1	Holders of rec. June 17	Eastman Kodak, common (quar.)	2 1/2	July 1	Holders of rec. May 31a	
Preferred (quar.) (No. 48)	750	Aug.						

Table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive, Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. The table is split into two columns and lists various companies and their financial details.

* From unofficial sources. a Transfer books not closed for this dividend. b Less British income tax. c Correction. e Payable in stock. f Payable in common stock. g Payable in scrip. h On account of accumulated dividends. i Payable in common stock. j Payable in scrip. k Payable in first preferred 6% dividend certificates due Liberty Loan bonds. l Payable in first preferred 6% dividend certificates due Liberty Loan bonds. m Payable in first preferred 6% dividend certificates due Liberty Loan bonds. n Payable in first preferred 6% dividend certificates due Liberty Loan bonds. o Payable in first preferred 6% dividend certificates due Liberty Loan bonds. p Declared Oct. 2 1918 to holders of record Sept. 3, 1/2 Jan. 2 1919 to holders of record Dec. 4 1918, and 1/2 % pay. Apr. 2 1919 to holders of record Mar. 1 1919. q Declared also regular quar. div. No. 108 on com. and No. 107 on pref., 1/2 % each, payable Oct. 2 to holders of rec. Sept. 3. r Payable one-half in cash and one-half in 24 Liberty Loan bonds. s Transfers received in order in London or on before June 10 will be in time to be passed for payment of dividend to transferees.

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 June 8. 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. Definitions of the different items contained in the statement were given in the weekly statement issued under date of Dec. 14 1917 and which was published in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 29 1917, page 2523.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS LOCATED IN CENTRAL RESERVE E RESERVE AND OTHER SELECTED CITIES AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 31 1918.

Substantial gains in net demand deposits, accompanied by moderate withdrawals of Government deposits, are indicated in the Board's weekly statement showing condition on May 31, of 589 member banks and trust companies in about 100 leading cities. Treasury certificates of indebtedness on hand show a further decline of almost 100 millions, the banks in the central reserve and in other reserve cities reporting about equal reductions in their holdings. U. S. bonds on hand (exclusive of circulation bonds, which show but slight changes from week to week (increased about 17.4 millions, though the banks in the central reserve cities report a decrease under this head of 2.9 millions. Loans secured by U. S. war obligations went up by 20.5 millions, about 70% of this increase being the share of the Central Reserve city banks. Other loans and investments of all reporting banks gained about 10.5 millions. Of the total loans and investments, the share of U. S. war securities and loans supported by such securities was 17.4% as against 17.8% the week before. For the central reserve city banks this ratio works out at 22.5%, and for the New York City banks at 25.2%. Net demand deposits of all reporting banks show a gain for the week of about 156 millions, nearly all at central reserve city banks. Time deposits increased by over 10 millions, the New York banks alone reporting a gain under this head of about 12.5 millions. The week saw net withdrawals of 119.4 millions of Government deposits, 77 millions representing the net withdrawals from the central reserve city banks and 34.5 millions the net amount withdrawn from the banks in other reserve cities. Aggregate reserves, all with the F. R. banks, declined 0.5 millions, the banks in the central reserve cities showing a decrease of 6.75 millions. Practically no change is shown for cash in vault. Owing to the decrease of total investments and the simultaneous increase of total deposits the ratio of investments to total deposits of all reporting banks shows a decline from 111 to 110%. For the central reserve city banks a much larger decline of this ratio from 109.2 to 106.9% is noted. Similarly the ratio of combined reserve and cash to deposits of all reporting banks declined from 13.3 to 13.1%, and for the central reserve city banks from 14.8 to 14.4%. Total excess reserves went down from about 50 millions to 50.4 millions. For the central reserve city banks a corresponding decline from 55.1 millions to 28.5 millions is shown.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district. Two eiphers (00) omitted.

Member Banks.	Boston.	New York.	Phildad.	Cleveland.	Ritchm'd.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kan. City.	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
Number of reporting banks...	42	98	40	81	64	37	95	32	33	72	38	48	689
U. S. bonds to secure circula't'n	14,621.0	51,367.0	12,978.0	43,341.0	21,168.0	14,390.0	19,142.0	17,392.0	5,919.0	13,787.0	17,074.0	35,355.0	260,524.0
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	15,381.0	275,590.0	25,357.0	68,807.0	25,226.0	24,736.0	77,413.0	25,801.0	13,207.0	18,253.0	16,052.0	24,225.0	610,048.0
U. S. certifs. of indebtedness	30,772.0	762,004.0	39,124.0	32,343.0	12,187.0	18,418.0	55,292.0	20,642.0	9,177.0	15,768.0	14,970.0	31,181.0	1,041,878.0
Total U. S. securities	60,774.0	1,088,961.0	77,459.0	144,491.0	58,571.0	57,544.0	151,847.0	63,835.0	28,303.0	47,808.0	48,096.0	90,761.0	1,918,460.0
Loans sec. by U. S. bonds, &c.	54,151.0	287,404.0	35,849.0	46,910.0	16,220.0	6,040.0	30,059.0	14,343.0	4,502.0	4,672.0	5,845.0	6,967.0	512,962.0
All other loans & investments	768,040.0	4,013,342.0	633,752.0	942,889.0	316,243.0	265,944.0	1,342,098.0	376,213.0	235,341.0	459,205.0	162,311.0	489,784.0	10,004,162.0
Reserve with Fed. Res. Bank	66,783.0	589,113.0	54,591.0	78,808.0	24,728.0	24,266.0	133,552.0	34,001.0	17,935.0	39,386.0	13,707.0	45,844.0	1,122,664.0
Cash in vault	24,765.0	119,939.0	29,493.0	32,057.0	15,359.0	14,522.0	62,796.0	15,625.0	8,322.0	15,866.0	11,744.0	19,509.0	359,453.0
Net demand deposits	654,532.0	4,376,077.0	575,703.0	701,413.0	239,159.0	189,770.0	1,010,618.0	328,037.0	168,247.0	350,004.0	133,219.0	374,726.0	9,025,495.0
Time deposits	95,607.0	261,507.0	13,796.0	229,107.0	36,836.0	79,161.0	346,680.0	74,621.0	41,035.0	61,974.0	22,510.0	102,932.0	1,365,322.0
Government deposits	97,364.0	401,397.0	70,565.0	74,633.0	31,030.0	14,704.0	77,634.0	54,144.0	24,028.0	20,301.0	19,790.0	23,416.0	909,312.0

2. Data for banks in each Central Reserve city, banks in all other Reserve cities and other reporting banks.

Two eiphers omitted.	New York.		Chicago.	St. Louis.	Total Central Res. Cities.		Other Reserve Cities.		Country Banks.		Total.	
	May 31.	May 24.	May 31.	May 31.	May 31.	May 24.	May 31.	May 24.	May 31.	May 24.	May 31.	May 24.
Number of reporting banks...	66	66	40	14	120	120	422	422	147	149	689	691
U. S. bonds to secure circula't'n	37,023.0	37,023.0	1,443.0	10,392.0	48,868.0	48,868.0	172,547.0	170,457.0	45,209.0	46,133.0	266,524.0	265,448.0
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	243,866.0	256,026.0	44,713.0	19,248.0	307,827.0	310,767.0	262,588.0	236,741.0	49,653.0	45,187.0	610,018.0	592,695.0
U. S. certifs. of indebtedness	750,071.0	788,777.0	33,874.0	17,624.0	801,569.0	846,109.0	213,436.0	258,713.0	26,873.0	36,873.0	1,041,878.0	1,141,692.0
Total U. S. securities	1,030,960.0	1,081,826.0	80,030.0	47,264.0	1,158,254.0	1,205,731.0	638,481.0	665,911.0	121,715.0	128,103.0	1,918,450.0	1,999,335.0
Loans sec. by U. S. bonds, &c.	259,889.0	247,885.0	17,690.0	11,776.0	289,355.0	275,003.0	194,318.0	188,983.0	29,189.0	28,455.0	512,962.0	492,441.0
All other loans & investments	3,676,078.0	3,688,397.0	813,974.0	266,441.0	4,756,403.0	4,760,467.0	4,489,467.0	4,447,328.0	761,202.0	785,885.0	10,004,162.0	9,993,680.0
Reserve with Fed. Res. Bank	561,386.0	571,018.0	92,948.0	26,698.0	681,442.0	688,194.0	391,917.0	392,434.0	49,305.0	51,553.0	1,122,664.0	1,132,181.0
Cash in vault	106,766.0	112,111.0	37,963.0	7,315.0	152,034.0	157,307.0	173,113.0	167,173.0	34,306.0	35,009.0	359,453.0	359,489.0
Net demand deposits	4,070,986.0	3,930,053.0	678,725.0	179,500.0	4,929,211.0	4,779,606.0	3,484,334.0	3,463,785.0	611,950.0	626,151.0	9,025,495.0	8,869,542.0
Time deposits	218,467.0	209,000.0	130,252.0	54,252.0	402,971.0	391,405.0	796,127.0	788,666.0	166,724.0	174,675.0	1,365,322.0	1,364,746.0
Government deposits	362,130.0	424,103.0	62,472.0	45,357.0	469,965.0	546,940.0	384,625.0	419,268.0	54,722.0	62,630.0	909,312.0	1,028,738.0

*Amended figures

The Federal Reserve Banks.—Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board on June 8:

Gains in discounted bills held, offset in part by liquidation of Government securities and accompanied by a slight increase in the banks' gold reserves are indicated in the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on June 7 1918. INVESTMENTS.—Discounts on hand show an increase of \$7.1 millions, New York, St. Louis and Philadelphia showing the largest gains for the week. Of the total on hand, 63.7%, compared with 62.7% the week before, is represented by member banks, collateral notes and customers' paper supported by U. S. war securities. Acceptances on hand show a further decrease of 7.8 millions, mainly at the Chicago and New York banks. U. S. security holdings decreased 49.8 millions due chiefly to the redemption during the week of 60 millions of Treasury certificates held by the New York bank. Total investments went up 29.4 millions during the week. DEPOSITS.—Government deposits increased 13.7 millions, and member banks' reserve deposits—0.1 millions. Net deposits show a decline of 10.2 millions. RESERVES.—Gold reserves increased 1.4 and total cash reserves about 2 millions. New York reports large gains in reserves, mainly through transfers for Government account of credits in the Gold Settlement Fund. FEDERAL RESERVE CIRCULATION.—Federal Reserve Agents report additional net issues of 33.3 millions of Federal Reserve Notes. The actual note circulation of the banks increased 39.9 millions, of which 1.2 millions represents the increase in Federal Reserve bank note circulation reported by the Chicago and Kansas City banks. CAPITAL.—Payments for Federal Reserve bank stock by newly admitted members accounts largely for an increase of \$116,000 in paid-in capital reported by 11 banks.

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 JUNE 7 1918.

	June 7 1918.	May 31 1918.	May 24 1918.	May 17 1918.	May 10 1918.	May 3 1918.	April 26 1918.	April 19 1918.	June 8 1917.
RESOURCES.									
Gold coin and certificates in vault	463,622,000	450,177,000	473,460,000	479,529,000	480,580,000	482,532,000	486,820,000	488,829,000	330,001,000
Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board	417,675,000	425,237,000	407,767,000	418,337,000	437,444,000	437,771,000	439,477,000	413,819,000	205,886,000
Gold with foreign agencies	51,280,000	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	932,577,000	933,914,000	933,727,000	950,366,000	970,524,000	973,103,000	978,797,000	955,148,000	535,887,000
Gold with Federal Reserve Agents	953,255,000	955,919,000	930,181,000	915,636,000	835,027,000	862,296,000	824,218,000	854,322,000	475,201,000
Gold redemption fund	28,431,000	27,993,000	29,115,000	28,592,000	27,554,000	24,541,000	23,955,000	23,179,000	2,730,000
Total gold reserves	1,919,263,000	1,917,826,000	1,893,023,000	1,894,404,000	1,883,136,000	1,859,940,000	1,827,000,000	1,833,149,000	1,013,818,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	58,461,000	57,883,000	58,033,000	58,308,000	59,365,000	60,943,000	63,945,000	65,153,000	37,693,000
Total reserves	1,977,724,000	1,975,709,000	1,956,056,000	1,952,712,000	1,942,500,000	1,919,983,000	1,890,945,000	1,898,307,000	1,051,511,000
Bills discounted—members	984,492,000	897,357,000	923,299,000	842,285,000	939,041,000	873,442,000	902,188,000	808,045,000	98,021,000
Bills bought in open market	248,542,000	256,373,000	278,221,000	279,886,000	286,036,000	297,029,000	302,399,000	308,277,000	135,270,000
Total bills on hand	1,233,034,000	1,153,730,000	1,201,520,000	1,122,151,000	1,225,077,000	1,170,471,000	1,204,587,000	1,116,322,000	233,291,000
U. S. Government long-term securities	64,483,000	54,843,000	42,067,000	41,041,000	40,116,000	41,415,000	41,445,000	46,675,000	36,387,000
U. S. Government short-term securities	32,601,000	92,082,000	32,476,000	73,043,000	106,702,000	136,145,000	37,470,000	46,295,000	83,298,000
All other earning assets	694,000	736,000	1,151,000	1,492,000	1,844,000	2,537,000	2,722,000	3,293,000	5,636,000
Total earning assets	1,330,813,000	1,301,390,000	1,277,214,000	1,237,727,000	1,373,799,000	1,250,569,000	1,286,162,000	1,212,585,000	358,612,000
Due from other F. R. banks—net	1,005,000	819,194,000	814,033,000	811,832,000	865,494,000	873,080,000	10,314,000	479,000	4,811,000
Uncollected items	400,924,000	427,331,000	385,440,000	384,391,000	462,220,000	399,683,000	378,531,000	387,176,000	304,730,000
Total deductions from gross deposits	402,529,000	408,137,000	351,407,000	382,509,000	455,736,000	376,605,000	388,845,000	387,655,000	309,541,000
5% redemp. fund agst. F. R. bank notes	637,000	626,000	537,000	530,000	404,000	537,000	528,000	409,000	409,000
All other resources	—	438,000	89,000	77,000	66,000	329,000	359,000	261,000	5,476,000
Total resources	3,711,703,000	3,686,300,000	3,585,303,000	3,573,555,000	3,772,495,000	3,548,023,000	3,566,830,000	3,499,217,000	1,725,540,000

	June 7 1918.	May 31 1918.	May 24 1918.	May 17 1918.	May 10 1918.	May 3 1918.	Apr. 26 1918.	Apr. 19 1918.	June 8 1917
LIABILITIES.									
Capital paid in.....	\$ 75,662,000	\$ 75,546,000	\$ 75,465,000	\$ 75,315,000	\$ 75,118,000	\$ 75,049,000	\$ 74,963,000	\$ 74,829,000	\$ 57,000,000
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.....	179,876,000	166,191,000	122,350,000	48,763,000	138,529,000	73,883,000	130,668,000	75,499,000	228,125,000
Due to members—reserve account.....	1,449,486,000	1,440,413,000	1,436,284,000	1,461,138,000	1,548,137,000	1,474,518,000	1,497,416,000	1,469,860,000	775,371,000
Collection items.....	239,971,000	278,698,000	242,488,000	282,475,000	309,773,000	257,593,000	235,174,000	256,220,000	181,321,000
Other deposits, incl. for Gov't credits.....	109,560,000	109,443,000	107,903,000	114,596,000	110,611,000	91,563,000	81,890,000	88,322,000	1,060,000
Total gross deposits.....	1,978,893,000	1,994,745,000	1,909,025,000	1,906,962,000	2,107,050,000	1,897,562,000	1,945,148,000	1,889,901,000	1,186,217,000
F. R. notes in actual circulation.....	1,639,579,000	1,600,968,000	1,578,621,000	1,569,445,000	1,569,618,000	1,556,660,000	1,526,232,000	1,514,287,000	481,469,000
F. R. bank notes in circulation, net liab.....	9,580,000	8,324,000	7,264,000	7,878,000	7,878,000	7,980,000	7,895,000	7,895,000	9,580,000
All other liabilities.....	6,855,000	5,583,000	13,994,000	12,821,000	11,697,000	9,638,000	11,467,000	11,171,000	854,000
Total liabilities.....	3,711,703,000	3,686,300,000	3,585,303,000	3,573,555,000	3,772,495,000	3,548,023,000	3,566,839,000	3,499,217,000	1,725,540,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liab.....	59.2%	58.9%	60.3%	62.3%	58.9%	63.7%	62.9%	63.5%	61.1%
Gold res. agst. F. R. notes in act. circ'n.....	60.2%	61.5%	61.2%	60.1%	58.1%	57%	55.6%	58%	99.3%
Ratio of gold reserves to net deposit and Fd. Res. note liabilities combined.....	59.3%	60.2%	60.5%	61.2%	58.5%	60.4%	59.3%	60.8%	74.6%
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Fed. Res. note liabilities combined.....	61.0%	62.0%	62.4%	63.1%	60.3%	62.4%	61.3%	62.9%	77.4%
Distribution by Maturities—									
1-15 days bills discounted and bought.....	\$ 729,429,000	\$ 661,804,000	\$ 713,043,000	\$ 641,734,000	\$ 773,785,000	\$ 744,943,000	\$ 673,064,000	\$ 581,700,000	\$ 91,288,000
1-15 days U. S. Govt. short-term secs.....	3,043,000	62,120,000	2,292,000	41,976,000	75,474,000	4,733,000	5,719,000	12,541,000	1,338,000
1-15 days municipal warrants.....	456,000	457,000	32,000	—	—	20,000	40,000	14,000	3,081,000
16-30 days bills discounted and bought.....	103,784,000	110,168,000	118,118,000	119,788,000	125,590,000	113,033,000	194,238,000	200,131,000	30,141,000
16-30 days U. S. Govt. short-term secs.....	13,655,000	10,185,000	204,000	1,000	656,000	1,349,000	6,221,000	4,399,000	—
16-30 days municipal warrants.....	43,000	43,000	455,000	31,000	32,000	31,000	—	21,000	6,000
31-60 days bills discounted and bought.....	198,720,000	187,415,000	191,411,000	195,298,000	183,404,000	199,314,000	217,535,000	205,190,000	67,153,000
31-60 days U. S. Govt. short-term secs.....	1,536,000	5,411,000	15,615,000	16,627,000	15,744,000	8,544,000	4,248,000	1,986,000	—
31-60 days municipal warrants.....	—	—	44,000	455,000	730,000	499,000	513,000	492,000	1,338,000
61-90 days bills discounted and bought.....	162,771,000	159,874,000	148,054,000	131,138,000	120,498,000	97,913,000	106,431,000	113,731,000	41,134,000
61-90 days U. S. Govt. short-term secs.....	1,660,000	—	3,397,000	3,311,000	1,190,000	8,572,000	6,454,000	13,004,000	1,079,000
61-90 days municipal warrants.....	1,000	—	—	45,000	—	—	—	—	—
Over 90 days bills discounted and bought.....	38,330,000	34,469,000	30,894,000	34,194,000	21,800,000	—	13,319,000	14,520,000	3,575,000
Over 90 days U. S. Govt. short-term secs.....	12,707,000	14,366,000	10,968,000	11,228,000	13,698,000	15,268,000	14,365,000	14,365,000	—
Over 90 days municipal warrants.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	20,000
Federal Reserve Notes—									
Issued to the banks.....	\$ 1,769,876,000	\$ 1,736,547,000	\$ 1,724,685,000	\$ 1,710,240,000	\$ 1,707,522,000	\$ 1,671,168,000	\$ 1,640,656,000	\$ 1,639,056,000	\$ 512,527,000
Held by banks.....	130,297,000	135,579,000	146,004,000	140,795,000	137,904,000	114,508,000	114,424,000	124,769,000	31,558,000
In circulation.....	1,639,579,000	1,600,968,000	1,578,621,000	1,569,445,000	1,569,618,000	1,556,660,000	1,526,232,000	1,514,287,000	481,469,000
Fed. Res. Notes (Agents Accounts)—									
Received from the Comptroller.....	\$ 2,440,720,000	\$ 2,405,420,000	\$ 2,382,660,000	\$ 2,362,820,000	\$ 2,335,760,000	\$ 2,309,560,000	\$ 2,276,700,000	\$ 2,243,360,000	\$ 852,160,000
Returned to the Comptroller.....	407,164,000	398,733,000	389,075,000	377,381,000	369,468,000	360,102,000	352,004,000	340,814,000	151,027,000
Amount chargeable to Agent.....	2,033,556,000	2,006,687,000	1,993,585,000	1,985,439,000	1,966,292,000	1,949,458,000	1,924,696,000	1,902,546,000	701,133,000
In hands of Agent.....	263,680,000	270,140,000	268,900,000	275,199,000	258,770,000	278,290,000	283,440,000	263,490,000	188,606,000
Issued to Federal Reserve banks—									
How Secured—									
By gold coin and certificates.....	\$ 228,446,000	\$ 232,448,000	\$ 228,449,000	\$ 236,950,000	\$ 258,452,000	\$ 249,955,000	\$ 245,954,000	\$ 243,530,000	\$ 273,682,000
By lawful money.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
By eligible paper.....	811,621,000	780,628,000	794,504,000	794,704,000	822,495,000	808,872,000	816,438,000	748,234,000	37,326,000
Gold redemption fund.....	52,221,000	53,428,000	53,080,000	50,004,000	48,554,000	49,061,000	50,521,000	50,043,000	24,339,000
With Federal Reserve Board.....	677,588,000	670,043,000	648,652,000	628,582,000	583,021,000	563,280,000	527,743,000	561,249,000	177,180,000
Total.....	1,769,876,000	1,736,547,000	1,724,685,000	1,710,240,000	1,707,522,000	1,671,168,000	1,640,656,000	1,639,056,000	512,527,000
Eligible paper delivered to F. R. Agent.....	\$ 1,193,629,000	\$ 1,112,323,000	\$ 1,155,877,000	\$ 1,081,095,000	\$ 1,178,056,000	\$ 1,118,009,000	\$ 1,170,359,000	\$ 1,077,622,000	\$ 1,137,930,000

* Net amount due to other Federal Reserve banks. † This item includes foreign Government credits. ‡ Revised figures.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 7 1918.

Two ciphers (00) omitted.	Boston.	New York.	Philadel.	Cleveland.	Richm'd.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kan. City.	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
RESOURCES.													
Gold coin and certifs. in vault.....	\$ 2,909,000	\$ 336,171,000	\$ 9,234,000	\$ 21,628,000	\$ 6,370,000	\$ 6,740,000	\$ 28,756,000	\$ 1,905,000	\$ 8,404,000	\$ 83,000	\$ 5,675,000	\$ 35,747,000	\$ 463,622,000
Gold settlement fund.....	72,502,000	28,189,000	54,775,000	63,342,000	17,967,000	21,315,000	66,926,000	27,470,000	17,702,000	22,859,000	6,723,000	17,905,000	417,675,000
Gold with foreign agencies.....	3,675,000	16,892,000	3,675,000	4,725,000	1,837,000	1,575,000	7,350,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,625,000	1,838,000	2,888,000	51,280,000
Total gold held by banks.....	79,086,000	381,252,000	67,684,000	89,695,000	26,174,000	29,630,000	103,032,000	31,475,000	28,206,000	25,967,000	14,236,000	56,540,000	932,577,000
Gold with Federal Res. Agents.....	63,037,000	246,807,000	87,912,000	116,873,000	32,669,000	32,857,000	106,667,000	40,555,000	34,400,000	36,858,000	19,122,000	80,498,000	968,255,000
Gold redemption fund.....	2,000,000	12,500,000	3,000,000	399,000	872,000	1,473,000	2,223,000	1,700,000	2,387,000	792,000	1,256,000	129,000	28,431,000
Total gold reserves.....	144,123,000	640,559,000	158,596,000	206,967,000	59,415,000	63,960,000	211,922,000	73,730,000	64,993,000	63,217,000	34,614,000	137,167,000	1,919,263,000
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.....	2,489,000	43,828,000	1,048,000	410,000	371,000	729,000	5,195,000	1,325,000	94,000	389,000	2,288,000	295,000	58,461,000
Total reserves.....	146,612,000	684,387,000	159,644,000	207,377,000	59,786,000	64,689,000	277,117,000	75,055,000	65,087,000	63,606,000	36,902,000	137,462,000	1,977,724,000
Bills discounted for members and Federal Reserve banks.....	47,013,000	462,099,000	49,599,000	45,796,000	49,555,000	25,923,000	93,160,000	39,285,000	30,703,000	68,150,000	33,443,000	39,760,000	984,192,000
Bills bought in open market.....	21,811,000	130,580,000	23,114,000	10,053,000	3,512,000	4,380,000	26,161,000	5,959,000	2,375,000	600,000	720,000	19,287,000	248,542,000
Total bills on hand.....	68,824,000	592,679,000	72,713,000	55,849,000	53,067,000	30,303,000	119,311,000	45,244,000	33,078,000	68,750,000	34,163,000	59,053,000	1,233,034,000
U. S. long-term securities.....	616,000	25,283,000	1,347,000	7,800,000	1,233,000	730,000	7,090,000	2,233,000	1,845,000	8,865,000	3,981,000	3,461,000	64,484,000
U. S. short-term securities.....	1,541,000	4,814,000	2,127,000	9,692,000	1,524,000	1,207,000	3,979,000	511,000	1,334,000	3,613,000	1,490,000	1,769,000	32,601,000
All other earning assets.....	—	—	—	—	—	52,000	47,000	30,000	28,000	—	519,000	18,000	694,000
Total earning assets.....	70,981,000	622,776,000	76,187,000	73,341,000	55,824,000	32,292,000	129,427,000	48,018,000	36,285,000	81,238,000	40,153,000	64,301,000	1,330,813,000
Due from other F. R. banks—Net.....	—	—	—	7,477,000	1,073,000	8,329,000	9,891,000	2,085,000	3,014,000	2,822,000	—	—	41,605,000
Uncollected items.....	26,031,000	75,193,000	46,195,000	34,465,000	26,079,000	31,398,000	53,308,000	29,369,000	8,455,000	81,643,000	17,523,000	19,635,000	400,924,000
Total due from gross dep. 5% redemption fund against Federal Reserve bank notes.....	25,031,000	75,193,000	46,195,000	41,942,000	27,752,000	31,398,000	65,199,000	31,464,000	11,499,000	34,465,000	17,523,000	19,635,000	402,529,000
All other resources.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	100,000	—	—	400,000	137,000	—	637,000
Total resources.....	242,624,000	1,382,356,000	282,026,000	322,660,000	143,362,000	128,379,000	471,843,000	154,527,000	112,871,000	179,699,000	94,715,000	221,398,000	3,711,703,000
LIABILITIES.													
Capital paid in.....													

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 June 8. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of totals, actual figures at end of the week are also given:

NEW YORK WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE RETURN.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Capital.		Net Profits.		Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Sinter.	National Bank and Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Additional Deposits with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	National Bank Circulation.
	(Nat. Banks Trust Co's)	(Mar. 4 Mar. 14)	(Mar. 4 Mar. 14)	(Mar. 4 Mar. 14)										
Members of Federal Reserve Bank.														
Bank of N Y & N B A	2,000,000	5,395,200	46,252,000	27,000	374,000	117,000	102,000	5,219,000	1,183,000	5,219,000	35,773,000	1,965,000	789,000	
Bank of Manhattan Co.	2,341,800	6,619,400	53,328,000	1,214,000	132,000	696,000	1,133,000	8,476,000	1,133,000	8,476,000	56,837,000	3,577,000	1,864,000	
Merchants' National	2,000,000	2,635,500	27,069,000	111,000	61,000	248,000	84,000	2,693,000	84,000	2,693,000	20,662,000	281,000	1,864,000	
Mech & Metals Natl.	6,000,000	10,706,600	157,509,000	7,879,000	183,000	1,912,000	370,000	20,133,000	370,000	20,133,000	139,624,000	14,892,000	3,778,000	
Bank of America	1,500,000	6,530,700	31,439,000	358,000	216,000	367,000	363,000	4,679,000	363,000	4,679,000	27,121,000	2,000,000	1,754,000	
National City	25,000,000	49,995,000	552,109,000	8,331,000	3,043,000	1,048,000	1,456,000	102,516,000	1,456,000	102,516,000	571,002,000	5,988,000	1,754,000	
Chemical National	3,000,000	9,132,400	71,777,000	216,000	323,000	522,000	632,000	8,073,000	632,000	8,073,000	59,981,000	2,940,000	444,000	
Atlantic National	1,000,000	872,100	15,522,000	156,000	101,000	179,000	118,000	1,829,000	118,000	1,829,000	13,586,000	519,000	147,000	
Nat Butch & Drovers	300,000	87,700	2,765,000	34,000	48,000	52,000	9,000	306,000	9,000	306,000	2,250,000	2,500,000	297,000	
American Exch Nat	5,000,000	5,450,700	115,157,000	549,000	218,000	481,000	718,000	13,090,000	718,000	13,090,000	92,463,000	5,946,000	4,912,000	
Nat Bank of Comm.	25,000,000	21,619,900	437,762,000	72,000	217,000	508,000	1,462,000	39,110,000	1,462,000	39,110,000	299,830,000	4,980,000	-----	
Pacific Bank	600,000	1,038,100	13,015,000	64,000	316,000	376,000	206,000	1,613,000	206,000	1,613,000	12,592,000	50,000	-----	
Chatt & Phenix Nat	3,500,000	2,665,800	36,249,000	665,000	575,000	1,225,000	1,698,000	9,595,000	1,698,000	9,595,000	70,384,000	7,102,000	2,056,000	
Hawyer National	3,000,000	16,713,300	129,568,000	5,172,000	370,000	983,000	622,000	17,559,000	622,000	17,559,000	125,994,000	-----	470,000	
Citizens' National	2,550,000	2,919,000	42,911,000	103,000	29,000	579,000	281,000	4,248,000	281,000	4,248,000	31,794,000	293,000	1,019,000	
Metropolitan Bank	2,000,000	2,227,700	23,212,000	676,000	253,000	665,000	538,000	3,155,000	538,000	3,155,000	24,195,000	-----	-----	
Corn Exchange Bank	3,500,000	7,636,500	110,978,000	337,000	288,000	2,104,000	3,908,000	13,807,000	3,908,000	13,807,000	108,510,000	-----	-----	
Importers & Trad Nat	1,500,000	7,784,000	35,265,000	70,000	373,000	34,000	176,000	3,442,000	176,000	3,442,000	25,711,000	10,000	51,000	
National Park Bank	5,000,000	17,520,000	199,554,000	67,000	311,000	216,000	838,000	20,395,000	838,000	20,395,000	154,735,000	3,494,000	4,632,000	
East River National	250,000	89,800	3,073,000	2,000	16,000	117,000	35,000	471,000	35,000	471,000	3,262,000	-----	50,000	
Second National	1,000,000	3,890,300	19,348,000	51,000	55,000	309,000	387,000	2,059,000	387,000	2,059,000	14,193,000	-----	938,000	
First National	10,000,000	30,889,600	276,702,000	17,000	524,000	751,000	393,000	17,927,000	393,000	17,927,000	148,880,000	2,841,000	8,341,000	
Irving National	4,500,000	5,881,400	92,127,000	1,047,000	394,000	1,631,000	807,000	14,081,000	807,000	14,081,000	92,610,000	964,000	640,000	
NY County National	1,000,000	322,500	10,135,000	44,000	33,000	159,000	475,000	1,060,000	475,000	1,060,000	9,951,000	-----	199,000	
German-American	750,000	870,900	6,000,000	16,000	31,000	17,000	93,000	718,000	93,000	718,000	5,070,000	-----	-----	
Chase National	10,000,000	12,278,200	293,957,000	2,601,000	2,349,000	1,606,000	1,007,000	31,364,000	1,007,000	31,364,000	262,239,000	11,107,000	1,300,000	
Germania Bank	400,000	834,200	6,093,000	43,000	29,000	204,000	110,000	819,000	110,000	819,000	6,088,000	-----	-----	
Lincoln National	1,000,000	2,008,500	16,609,000	153,000	342,000	134,000	627,000	2,284,000	627,000	2,284,000	15,192,000	100,000	896,000	
Garfield National	1,000,000	1,364,500	11,595,000	2,000	39,000	216,000	130,000	1,343,000	130,000	1,343,000	9,846,000	61,000	398,000	
Fifth National	250,000	404,000	7,063,000	38,000	30,000	259,000	66,000	712,000	66,000	712,000	5,746,000	253,000	248,000	
Seaboard National	1,000,000	3,597,900	45,272,000	362,000	277,000	260,000	271,000	6,964,000	271,000	6,964,000	44,266,000	-----	70,000	
Liberty National	3,000,000	3,900,000	80,217,000	158,000	24,000	90,000	413,000	9,449,000	413,000	9,449,000	68,168,000	2,543,000	996,000	
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	945,800	12,508,000	6,000	51,000	126,000	462,000	1,687,000	462,000	1,687,000	10,926,000	658,000	413,000	
Union Exch National	1,000,000	1,298,600	13,357,000	13,000	27,000	218,000	247,000	1,855,000	247,000	1,855,000	13,688,000	412,000	395,000	
Brooklyn Trust Co.	1,500,000	2,175,400	32,799,000	89,000	53,000	170,000	453,000	4,131,000	453,000	4,131,000	25,072,000	4,249,000	-----	
Bankers Trust Co.	11,250,000	13,932,100	236,389,000	61,000	148,000	119,000	663,000	25,850,000	663,000	25,850,000	205,989,000	21,446,000	-----	
U S Mfg & Tr Co.	2,000,000	4,605,000	61,321,000	357,000	91,000	103,000	344,000	6,027,000	344,000	6,027,000	47,196,000	4,712,000	-----	
Guaranty Trust Co.	25,000,000	26,270,700	442,451,000	1,805,000	201,000	326,000	2,494,000	49,309,000	326,000	49,309,000	366,941,000	23,545,000	-----	
Fidelity Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,267,000	10,819,000	90,000	40,000	56,000	142,000	1,587,000	142,000	1,587,000	9,367,000	490,000	-----	
Columbia Trust Co.	5,000,000	6,502,200	85,405,000	39,000	107,000	455,000	453,000	8,983,000	453,000	8,983,000	66,770,000	10,697,000	-----	
Peoples Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,284,700	25,140,000	56,000	87,000	249,000	468,000	2,433,000	468,000	2,433,000	21,808,000	1,668,000	-----	
New York Trust Co.	3,000,000	10,533,000	87,581,000	29,000	8,000	10,000	267,000	7,599,000	267,000	7,599,000	53,432,000	3,949,000	-----	
Franklin Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,089,700	29,301,000	89,000	52,000	156,000	239,000	2,364,000	239,000	2,364,000	15,678,000	1,725,000	-----	
Lincoln Trust	1,000,000	566,100	14,484,000	10,000	28,000	141,000	225,000	1,829,000	225,000	1,829,000	12,468,000	1,327,000	-----	
Metropolitan Tr Co.	2,000,000	4,168,900	52,063,000	305,000	46,000	81,000	444,000	4,733,000	444,000	4,733,000	37,885,000	1,520,000	-----	
Nassau Nat, Bklyn.	1,000,000	1,167,200	14,343,000	10,000	125,000	257,000	87,000	1,302,000	87,000	1,302,000	9,832,000	563,000	50,000	
Irving Trust Co.	1,500,000	1,020,100	40,582,000	157,000	270,000	635,000	1,384,000	4,232,000	635,000	4,232,000	34,427,000	1,033,000	-----	
Farmers Loan & Tr Co.	5,000,000	10,706,000	136,589,000	3,836,000	23,000	62,000	203,000	17,427,000	203,000	17,427,000	120,317,000	10,114,000	-----	
Average for week	192,001,800	331,013,400	4,340,822,000	37,588,000	12,929,000	21,237,000	28,106,000	510,107,000	28,106,000	510,107,000	3,609,341,000	154,933,000	37,167,000	
Totals, actual condition June 8	-----	-----	4,331,791,000	37,490,000	12,768,000	20,968,000	29,451,000	516,090,000	20,968,000	516,090,000	3,600,318,000	153,828,000	37,164,000	
Totals, actual condition June 1	-----	-----	4,341,948,000	37,692,000	12,748,000	21,078,000	29,592,000	502,932,000	21,078,000	502,932,000	3,586,278,000	158,108,000	37,218,000	
Totals, actual condition May 25	-----	-----	4,383,268,000	39,577,000	13,028,000	22,971,000	27,848,000	510,712,000	22,971,000	510,712,000	3,570,911,000	162,499,000	36,832,000	
Totals, actual condition May 18	-----	-----	4,413,251,000	39,725,000	12,780,000	23,731,000	28,554,000	506,915,000	23,731,000	506,915,000	3,514,389,000	169,475,000	36,712,000	
State Banks.	Not Members of Federal Reserve Bank.													
Greenwich	500,000	1,433,100	14,980,000	847,000	172,000	291,000	782,000	882,000	782,000	882,000	15,181,000	5,000	-----	
People's	200,000	502,100	3,500,000	40,000	30,000	84,000	326,000	203,000	326,000	203,000	3,286,000	-----	-----	
Bowers	250,000	816,900	4,643,000	272,000	8,000	16,000	245,000	257,000	245,000	257,000	4,290,000	36,000	-----	
Fifth Avenue	100,000	2,292,100	17,481,000	1,034,000	112,000	902,000	643,000	1,201,000	902,000	1,				

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.

	June 8	Differences from previous week.
Loans and investments	\$750,650,000	Dec. 15,608,700
Specie	13,018,400	Inc. 103,500
Current and bank notes	13,325,600	Inc. 318,100
Deposits with the F. R. Bank of New York	56,112,800	Inc. 2,835,600
Total deposits	\$63,344,100	Dec. 9,084,200
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in N. Y. City, exchanges and U. S. deposits	707,941,700	Inc. 9,871,900
Reserve on deposits	132,999,200	Inc. 3,447,000
Percentage of reserve, 20.9.		

RESERVE.

	State Banks	Trust Companies
Cash in vaults	\$13,804,100	\$68,652,700
Deposits in banks and trust cos.	14,962,000	35,580,400
Total	\$28,766,100	\$104,233,100
	22.73%	20.45%

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.)

Week Ended—	Loans and Investments	Demand Deposits	Specie	Legal Tenders	Total Cash in Vault	Reserve in Depositaries
Feb. 9	\$5,035,372.7	\$4,517,827.5	\$6,292.1	\$3,282.0	\$189,574.1	\$19,108.3
Feb. 16	5,049,992.0	4,501,204.7	95,857.3	101,927.9	197,785.2	598,152.4
Feb. 23	5,116,615.8	4,428,375.5	93,416.1	101,863.0	195,279.1	567,452.0
Mar. 2	5,150,846.2	4,433,280.6	92,655.7	102,961.4	195,617.1	570,836.9
Mar. 9	5,127,304.4	4,319,035.1	90,537.4	83,792.0	174,300.0	560,387.6
Mar. 16	5,061,380.8	4,369,257.5	90,131.4	81,255.4	171,386.8	574,445.1
Mar. 23	5,034,741.0	4,409,310.1	90,694.8	84,264.8	174,929.0	569,775.5
Mar. 30	5,089,258.3	4,446,491.7	91,076.7	86,187.0	177,265.7	578,017.3
April 6	5,055,925.8	4,468,927.4	91,749.8	80,601.6	178,351.4	603,729.1
April 13	5,125,263.6	4,466,133.2	92,493.5	85,430.6	177,924.1	590,421.2
April 20	5,263,096.6	4,487,819.0	92,069.3	83,894.9	175,984.2	594,991.3
April 27	5,276,947.7	4,454,190.8	92,079.0	86,019.2	178,098.2	592,019.7
May 4	5,286,693.4	4,482,747.3	90,948.5	85,057.7	176,006.2	588,899.3
May 11	5,306,256.9	4,415,207.5	91,076.0	85,279.8	176,355.8	573,373.4
May 18	5,368,727.3	4,302,189.7	89,363.8	83,001.4	172,365.2	567,941.1
May 25	5,335,545.7	4,305,620.5	87,653.3	86,740.1	174,393.4	570,237.7
June 1	5,290,958.7	4,422,114.8	85,129.9	84,442.7	169,572.6	575,891.0
June 8	5,255,139.0	4,454,909.7	81,594.4	87,724.4	169,318.8	570,049.4

*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 City of New York:

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).

Non-Member Banks and Trust Companies.—Following is the report made to the Clearing House by clearing non-member institutions which are not included in the "Clearing House return" on the preceding page:

RETURN OF NON-MEMBER INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

CLEARING NON-MEMBERS.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Specie.	National Bank & Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Additional Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	National Bank Circulation.
Members of Federal Reserve Bank												
Hattery Park Nat. Bank	\$1,000,000	\$27,900	\$2,093,000	\$79,000	\$14,000	\$43,000	\$7,000	\$141,000	\$135,000	\$2,270,000	\$123,000	\$190,000
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank	500,000	642,400	5,894,000	3,000				2,000	807,000	2,617,000	1,250,000	
First Nat. Bank, Brooklyn	300,000	670,500	7,137,000	12,000	12,000	123,000	87,000	562,000	4,773,000	5,480,000	575,000	290,000
Nat. City Bank, Brooklyn	300,000	604,100	6,510,000	3,000	23,000	70,000	131,000	565,000	655,000	5,361,000	414,000	120,000
First Nat. Bank, Jersey City	400,000	1,326,000	8,379,000	197,000	312,000	147,000	208,000	1,000,000	3,627,000	6,833,000		397,000
Hudson Co. Nat., Jersey City	250,000	782,700	4,888,000	38,000	7,000	91,000	161,000	312,000	1,009,000	4,086,000	517,000	199,000
First Nat. Bank, Hoboken	220,000	632,800	7,865,000	7,000	2,000	40,000	167,000	337,000	740,000	3,055,000	3,507,000	216,000
Second Nat. Bank, Hoboken	145,000	302,200	5,873,000	7,000	56,000	95,000	21,000	280,000	446,000	2,774,000	2,579,000	100,000
Total	2,405,000	5,489,500	54,639,000	386,000	426,000	608,000	874,000	4,929,000	7,069,000	36,976,000	8,965,000	1,512,000
State Banks, Not Members of the Federal Reserve Bank.												
Bank of Washington Heights	100,000	480,300	2,508,000	71,000	5,000	74,000	141,000	135,000	1,000	2,270,000		
Colonial Bank	500,000	1,003,400	9,810,000	623,000	121,000		136,000	658,000	366,000	10,737,000		
Columbia Bank	1,000,000	620,800	13,587,000	653,000		351,000	471,000	609,000		12,663,000		
International Bank	500,000	148,000	6,063,000	152,000	18,000	49,000	399,000	269,000		5,997,000	348,000	
Mutual Bank	200,000	523,000	3,598,000	513,000	70,000	234,000	244,000	450,000	123,000	5,441,000	143,000	
New Netherland Bank	200,000	213,700	4,099,000	32,000	65,000	256,000	162,000	148,000		4,402,000	26,000	
Yorkville Bank	100,000	663,400	7,154,000	358,000	80,000	389,000	130,000	444,000	316,000	7,398,000	103,000	
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn	1,600,000	798,700	22,353,000	118,000	374,000	609,000	1,083,000	1,388,000	805,000	23,133,000	64,000	
North Side Bank, Brooklyn	200,000	174,800	5,442,000	163,000	27,000	110,000	237,000	304,000	1,064,000	5,018,000	400,000	
Total	4,400,000	4,625,000	79,884,000	2,682,000	760,000	2,556,000	3,003,000	4,466,000	2,675,000	79,159,000	1,084,000	
Trust Companies, Not Members of the Federal Reserve Bank.												
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn	500,000	1,007,800	8,867,000	371,000	27,000	30,000	74,000	296,000	355,000	5,981,000	1,087,000	
Mechanics' Tr. Co., Bayonne	200,000	344,000	8,118,000	19,000	22,000	96,000	119,000	505,000	231,000	5,053,000	3,110,000	
Total	700,000	1,351,800	16,985,000	390,000	49,000	126,000	193,000	801,000	586,000	10,984,000	4,197,000	
Grand aggregate	7,505,000	11,466,300	151,208,000	3,438,000	1,235,000	3,290,000	4,070,000	10,194,000	10,330,000	127,119,000	14,246,000	1,512,000
Comparison previous week	489,720 decrease	1,468,300 decrease	1,258,000 decrease	90,000 decrease	173,000 decrease	133,000 decrease	136,000 decrease	475,000 decrease	1,179,000 increase	595,000 decrease	4,300 increase	4,000 increase
Grand aggregate June 1	7,595,000	11,466,300	152,466,000	3,628,000	1,063,000	3,167,000	4,206,000	10,669,000	9,151,000	127,684,000	14,243,000	1,508,000
Grand aggregate May 25	7,595,000	11,346,600	154,694,000	3,498,000	1,244,000	3,233,000	4,293,000	10,825,000	10,105,000	129,179,000	14,218,000	1,514,000
Grand aggregate May 13	7,595,000	11,346,600	154,113,000	3,486,000	1,193,000	3,230,000	4,278,000	10,387,000	11,065,000	128,654,000	14,196,000	1,512,000
Grand aggregate May 11	7,595,000	11,346,600	154,082,000	3,608,000	1,391,000	3,353,000	4,419,000	10,557,000	9,902,000	129,865,000	14,237,000	1,507,000

a U. S. deposits deducted, \$10,695,000.

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Week ended June 8	State Banks		Trust Companies	
	June 8 1918.	Differences from previous week.	June 8 1918.	Differences from previous week.
Capital as of Mar. 14	\$23,618,400		\$95,050,000	
Surplus as of Mar. 14	41,225,300		163,861,000	
Loans and Investm'ts	469,205,500	Dec. 5,896,100	1,937,390,800	Dec. 26,077,200
Specie	15,956,500	Inc. 195,900	17,464,100	Dec. 1,068,700
Current & bk. notes	25,392,200	Inc. 227,100	16,103,300	Dec. 329,600
Deposits with the F. R. Bank of N. Y.	35,276,300	Inc. 9,203,200	192,942,100	Dec. 2,418,000
Deposits	592,127,000	Dec. 9,575,000	1,994,401,600	Dec. 30,163,200
Reserve on deposits	101,146,900	Inc. 9,962,100	297,277,400	Dec. 1,317,000
P. C. reserve to dep.	22.3%	Inc. 2.0%	18.8%	Dec. 0.2%

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.

	June 8 1918.	Change from previous week.	June 1 1918.	May 25 1918.
Circulation	\$4,960,000	Dec. 18,000	\$4,978,000	\$4,963,000
Loans, disc'ts & investments	480,705,000	Dec. 1,714,000	482,419,000	491,854,000
Individual deposits, incl. U. S.	440,877,000	Dec. 12,052,000	452,329,000	448,773,000
Due to banks	121,705,000	Inc. 632,000	121,074,000	122,235,000
Time deposits	2,346,000	Dec. 2,346,000	17,425,000	15,906,000
Exchanges for Clear. House	15,070,000	Dec. 2,584,000	17,654,000	14,970,000
Due from other banks	80,018,000	Dec. 3,284,000	83,282,000	78,921,000
Cash in bank & in F. R. Bank	59,685,000	Inc. 586,000	59,099,000	57,684,000
Reserve excess in bank and Federal Reserve Bank	12,477,000	Inc. 1,214,000	11,263,000	9,331,000

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House statement for the week ending June 1, with comparative figures for the two weeks preceding, is as follows. Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve system are 10% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank. "Cash in vaults" in 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 depositaries" and "Cash in vaults."

Two cities (000) omitted.	Week ending June 8 1918.			June 1 1918.	May 25 1918.
	Members of F. R. Syst.	Trust Cos.	Total.		
Capital	25,975.0	5,500.0	31,475.0	\$31,475.0	31,475.0
Surplus and profits	68,042.0	13,875.0	81,917.0	81,946.0	81,026.0
Loans, disc'ts & investm'ts	573,556.0	45,941.0	619,496.0	624,466.0	169,773.0
Exchanges for Clear. House	23,578.0	586.0	24,064.0	25,354.0	21,235.0
Due from banks	127,913.0	151.0	128,064.0	134,212.0	138,000.0
Bank deposits	161,575.0	1,124.0	162,699.0	165,696.0	164,976.0
Individual deposits	429,655.0	31,064.0	460,719.0	462,416.0	459,471.0

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, June 14 1918.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—In the absence of outside interest the security markets have this week been dull and for the most part featureless. A few speculative issues have been manipulated by professional traders, but prices for bonds and so-called investment shares have remained practically inert. This condition follows logically the military situation, present and prospective at home and abroad, and the widely varying estimates as to what will occur before final results are reached. As to what these results will be there is, however, practically no difference of opinion.

An interesting event of the week has been the receipt of \$15,000,000 gold from Canada, the largest shipment in many months. This is the beginning of the liquidation of a credit for 52,500,000 gold held by the Federal Reserve banks abroad. The next most important news includes the Government weather and crop bulletin, which is equally or perhaps more favorable than previous weekly reports. The winter wheat harvest is approaching, or has reached, the northern zone of that crop and spring wheat is reported to be in practically ideal condition. Of other growing crops, grain and cotton, the same is true.

Reports from the iron industry show that the production in May was equal to nearly 90% of capacity and of this the Government has taken about 85%—so that, as is seen, there is little available for all other purposes. The money market has been firm throughout the week, as the final day for paying income taxes approaches. Time funds have been scarce and call loan rates have ruled from 4 to 6%.

Foreign Exchange.—Sterling exchange remained without essential change. In the Continental exchanges, the feature was the official fixing of the rate on lire at 8 95. Otherwise no new factor of importance developed. Neutral exchange was steady.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 72½@4 72¼ for sixty days, 4 75 5-16@4 7535 for checks and 4 7-16 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight 4 75@4 75¼, sixty days 4 71½@4 71¼, ninety days 4 70@4 70¾ and documents for payment (sixty days) 4 71@4 71¼. Cotton for payment 4 75@4 75¼ and grain for payment 4 75@4 75¼.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 78 for long and 5 72¼@5 72 5-16 for short. German bankers' marks were not quoted. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 50 13-16 for long and 50 15-16 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 27.16 fr.; week's range, 27.16 fr. high and also 27.16 fr. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London not quotable.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Sterling, Actual—		Checks.		Cables.	
High for the week...	Low for the week...	High for the week...	Low for the week...	High for the week...	Low for the week...
4 72½	4 72¼	4 75¾	4 75¼	4 78 7-16	4 78 7-16
Paris Bankers' Francs—					
High for the week...	Low for the week...	5 71¼	5 71¾	5 70	5 70¼
Germany Bankers' Marks—					
High for the week...	Low for the week...	---	---	---	---
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—					
High for the week...	Low for the week...	51	50¾	51½	50¾

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, 20c. per \$1,000 discount. Boston, par. St. Loui's, 15c. per \$1,000 discount bid. San Francisco par. Montreal, \$17 50@18 75 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 \$5,000 N. Y. Canal 4½s at 107¾ and \$1,000 N. Y. Canal 4½s 1965 at 104¼.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has attracted less attention than usual this week and for this reason perhaps the tendency of prices has been towards a lower level. Comparison shows that about ¾ of the active list has declined.

Among the strong features are Inter. Mer. Marine, Atehison, Burlington, St. Paul, Rock Island and Chesapeake & Ohio issues, while Am. Tel. & Tel., Balt. & Ohio, Cent. Lea., Northern Pacific, Reading and U. S. Rubbers have declined. Hudson & Manhattans have been notably weak and lost the advance mentioned last week in this column.

In addition to the above the active list includes New York Central, Southern Pac., Southern Ry. and U. S. Steel bonds.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board are limited to Liberty Loan 3½s at 99.54 to 99.72; L. L. 1st 4s at 94.60 to 95.20; L. L. 2d 4s at 94.40 to 95.18; L. L. and L. L. 4½s at 95.50 to 97.32. For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for the week's range, see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—Operations in the stock market increased day by day this week. The maximum reached was not large, however, being somewhat below the recent average and the general average for this season of the year. Prices have been steady to firm for railway shares and irregular but strong in the case of many important issues found in the "Industrial and Miscellaneous" list.

To-day's market was by far the most active of the week and at times took on a buoyant tendency heretofore entirely lacking. This tendency was, however, limited to the industrials. U. S. Steel sold at 104¼, an advance of 6½ points from last week's closing. Earlier in the week Am. Smn. Tob. showed an upward movement of nearly 12 points, about half of which it has since lost. Baldwin Locomotive sold to-day 5½ points higher than last week and Gen. Motors shows a net gain of 6½ points. Reading has been the strong feature of the railways, closing 3½ points higher, while Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Pac. and Union Pac. are a point or more higher than our last quotations.

For daily volume of business see page 2547.

The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week ending June 14.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range since Jan. 1.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Par. Shares	\$ per share.	\$ per share.	\$ per share.	\$ per share.	\$ per share.
Adams Express.....100	200 68	June 13	68¾ June 13	59¼ May 30	Jan 50
Am Brake S & F pref 100	100 168	June 13	168 June 13	163 Apr 175	Jan 163
American Coal.....25	100 52	June 11	52 June 11	52 June 52	June 52
Am Street Securities—					
Pref series A.....	100 89½	June 11	89½ June 11	89 May 94½	Mar 89
Am Sunnata Tob pf. 100	700 100¼	June 14	103 June 12	81 Jan 103	June 81
Associated Dry Gds.....100	100 12	June 14	12 June 14	12 May 13	Mar 12
Associated Oil.....100	100 58	June 10	58 June 10	54 Apr 61	May 54
Atlanta Birm & Atl.....100	300 10	June 8	10 June 13	8½ Jan 10	June 8
Barrett pref.....100	100 100	June 11	100 June 11	99½ June 101½	Feb 99½
Batopilas Mining.....20	400 1	June 8	1¼ June 11	1 Jan 1¼	Mar 1
Brunswick Term.....100	6,600 14¾	June 8	15¾ June 11	6¾ Jan 16¼	June 6¾
Butterick.....100	200 8¾	June 14	8¾ June 14	7¾ May 11½	Feb 7¾
Calumet & Arizona.....10	300 67	June 12	67 June 12	63½ Jan 71	May 63½
Cert'n-Treat Prod no par	300 35	June 14	37 June 11	35 June 38	June 35
1st preferred.....100	100 87	June 13	87 June 13	87 June 87	June 87
Cont Interstate Call.....10	1,700 8	June 13	9¼ June 14	7¾ Apr 10	Jan 7¾
Continental Can pref 100	100 103	June 12	103 June 12	103 Mar 105	Mar 103
Cuban-Amer Sugar.....100	100 152	June 13	152 June 13	145 Feb 152	Jan 145
Deere & Co pref.....100	100 91	June 14	91 June 14	90 June 96	Feb 90
Detroit United.....100	86 85	June 10	85 June 10	80 Apr 90	Jan 80
Duluth S S & A pref. 100	100 6¾	June 13	6¾ June 13	4¾ May 6¾	June 4¾
Electric Stor Battery 100	100 50¼	June 14	50¼ June 14	48 Apr 50¼	May 48
Elk Horn Coal.....50	1,900 25	June 10	27½ June 13	22 Jan 28½	Mar 22
Federal Mfg & S pref. 100	100 34	June 14	34 June 14	27 Jan 36½	Feb 27
Fisher Body Corp no par	1,020 34¾	June 8	37¼ June 10	26 Jan 37½	June 26
General Chemical.....100	216 180	June 14	180 June 14	165 Jan 180	Feb 165
General Clear Inc.....100	1,250 41¾	June 11	43 June 11	34 Jan 45	Mar 34
Hartman Corp.....100	200 41¾	June 11	41¾ June 11	37 Jan 44	Jan 37
Int Harv Corp.....100	200 60½	June 10	62 June 10	53 Mar 72	Feb 53
Int Nickel pref.....100	125 89½	June 10	89½ June 10	88½ May 98	Mar 88½
Internat'l Salt.....100	200 55¾	June 12	55¾ June 13	53 May 56¾	Feb 53
Kelly-Springfield pf 100	20 76	June 12	76 June 12	76 May 76½	Feb 76
Kress (S S) Co.....100	100 85	June 8	85 June 8	85 May 85	May 85
Kress (S S) & Co pf. 100	100 103½	June 12	103½ June 12	100 Jan 103½	May 100
Liggett & Myers pref 100	509 102	June 13	102 June 13	100½ June 107½	Mar 100½
Lorillard (P) pref.....100	400 103	June 8	103 June 12	98 Jan 105	Mar 98
Manhat Elec Supply 100	100 48	June 12	48 June 12	46 May 49	May 46
Manhattan Shirt.....100	100 65	June 10	65 June 10	65 June 65	Jan 65
May Dept Stores.....100	400 50¾	June 8	52½ June 13	26 Jan 54¼	Apr 26
Preferred.....100	600 102	June 13	102 June 13	98½ Jan 103	Feb 98½
Mehigan Central.....100	19 93	June 11	95 June 12	80½ Feb 95	June 80½
National Aeme.....50	300 29½	June 10	31 June 13	26½ Jan 33	May 26½
Nat Rys Mex 2d pf. 100	200 4¾	June 13	5 June 10	4¾ May 7½	Jan 4¾
New York Dock.....100	600 24	June 13	24½ June 21	18½ Jan 27	May 18½
Ohio Fuel Supply.....25	5,800 42½	June 11	46½ June 13	41½ Mar 46½	June 41½
Owens Bottle-Mach.....25	300 59	June 8	61 June 12	55½ Jan 65	Feb 55½
Pettibone-Mull Int pf. 10	10 96	June 13	96 June 13	98 Jan 100	Apr 98
Pitts Clin Chic & St L 100	100 25¾	June 14	25¾ June 14	25½ June 25¾	May 25½
Port Creek Coal.....10	800 19½	June 13	20 June 12	18 Apr 20	June 18
St L-San Fr pref. A.....100	200 26	June 11	26½ June 13	21 Apr 30	Jan 21
Savage Arms Corp.....100	100 72	June 10	72 June 10	53 Jan 80½	May 53
So Porto Rico Sugar 100	100 160	June 13	160 June 13	157 June 162	Jan 157
Stutz Motor Car.....no par	100 42½	June 13	42½ June 13	38½ Jan 47½	Feb 38½
Third Avenue Ry.....100	100 18	June 11	18 June 11	16 Apr 21¼	Jan 16
Tidewater Oil.....100	100 186	June 12	186 June 12	178 Jan 190	Mar 178
Tol St L & W pref tr rec.	200 8¼	June 10	8¾ June 12	8½ Mar 12½	Jan 8½
Transac & Wms.....no par	200 37½	June 8	37½ June 8	37½ June 42	May 37½
Underwood pref.....100	100 106	June 11	106 June 11	106 May 112	Feb 106
Wells, Fargo Express 100	100 79	June 11	79 June 11	70¾ May 83¼	Jan 70¾

Outside Market.—After a quiet and irregular market for "curb" securities in the forepart of the week, there was a decided change in the late trading. Business became active and substantial advances were recorded in all the leading issues. Oil stocks held the most prominent position, with Houston Oil com. overshadowing all other developments. In the beginning of the week it sold down from 68½ to 66, but thereafter advanced steadily until to-day when it reached 81¾, a new high record. The close was at 81¾. Merritt Oil moved up from 26½ to 28¾ and ends the week at 28¾. Midwest Oil com., after early weakness, from 1.08 to 1.06, rose to 1.20, closing to-day at 1.19. Midwest Refining improved from 109 to 114, the final figure to-day being 113. Airplane issues were also active. Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor com. developed unusual strength and activity, advancing from 34½ to 41 and closing to-day at 40¾. Wright-Martin Aircraft gained almost a point to 10¾ and finished to-day at 10¾. Motor stocks were firm. Chevrolet Motor, after early loss of about 3 points to 125, ran up to 130. United Motors, after a loss of about a point to 26¾, recovered to 28¾ and sold finally at 28. Keystone Tire & Rubber com. sold up from 18¼ to 20½ and down to 20 finally. Aetna Explosives com. was conspicuous and advanced from almost a point to 14½, the close to-day being at 14½. Burns Bros. Ice developed weakness and moved down from 25 to 18¾. It recovered to 22½ and ends the week at 22. Submarine Boat, after early improvement, from 16¼ to 17¼, dropped back to 16½ and sold finally at 16¾. Mining stocks showed the usual activity in the low-priced issues, but price changes generally were small. Bonds steady and without material change. Trading in Federal Farm Loan 5s, which started last week, was active in this week's session, the price advancing from 101½ to 102, with the close to-day at 101½.

A complete record of "curb" market transactions for the week will be found on page 2547.

New York Stock Exchange—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly 2539

OCCUPYING TWO PAGES

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER OBT.						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 June 8	Monday June 10	Tuesday June 11	Wednesday June 12	Thursday June 13	Friday June 14		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		
\$ 83 1/4	\$ 82 1/2	\$ 84	\$ 84 1/2	\$ 84 1/2	\$ 84 1/2	3,800	Ach Topeka & Santa Fe.....	\$ 81 Mar 23	\$ 88 May 16	\$ 75 Dec 10	\$ 107 1/2 Jan 10	
\$ 82 1/2	\$ 83	\$ 82 1/2	\$ 83	\$ 82 1/2	\$ 83 1/2	347	Do pref.....	80 Jan 30	83 June 12	75 Dec 10	100 1/2 Feb 10	
\$ 93 9/16	\$ 93 9/16	\$ 93 9/16	\$ 93 9/16	\$ 93 9/16	\$ 93 9/16	5,300	Atlantic Coast Line RR.....	89 1/2 Apr 22	94 1/2 May 28	\$ 79 1/2 Dec 11	119 Jan 10	
\$ 54 1/2	\$ 54 1/2	\$ 54 1/2	\$ 54 1/2	\$ 54 1/2	\$ 55 1/2	4,000	Baltimore & Ohio.....	49 Jan 24	57 May 20	\$ 45 Dec 11	55 Jan 10	
\$ 54 1/2	\$ 55	\$ 54 1/2	\$ 54 1/2	\$ 55	\$ 55 1/2	3,200	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	53 Apr 25	57 1/2 Jan 5	\$ 45 Dec 11	55 Jan 10	
\$ 145 1/4	\$ 146 1/4	\$ 146 1/4	\$ 147 1/4	\$ 147 1/4	\$ 148 1/4	3,100	Canadian Pacific.....	35 Feb 25	45 1/2 Jan 2	28 Dec 11	32 Jan 10	
\$ 56 1/2	\$ 56 1/2	\$ 56 1/2	\$ 56 1/2	\$ 56 1/2	\$ 56 1/2	4,000	Chicago Great Western.....	49 1/2 Jan 15	60 1/2 Mar 14	42 Nov 14	54 1/2 Jan 10	
\$ 23 1/2	\$ 23 1/2	\$ 23 1/2	\$ 23 1/2	\$ 23 1/2	\$ 23 1/2	600	Do pref.....	9 Apr 9	8 1/2 Jan 2	6 Dec 14	14 1/2 Jan 10	
\$ 42 1/2	\$ 42 1/2	\$ 42 1/2	\$ 42 1/2	\$ 42 1/2	\$ 42 1/2	600	Chicago Milw & St Paul.....	18 1/2 Apr 9	25 Jan 3	17 1/2 Dec 11	41 1/2 Jan 10	
\$ 73 1/2	\$ 74 1/2	\$ 74 1/2	\$ 74 1/2	\$ 74 1/2	\$ 74 1/2	3,500	Do pref.....	66 1/2 Apr 11	79 1/2 Jan 5	62 1/2 Dec 11	125 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	300	Chicago & Northwestern.....	89 1/2 Mar 25	95 Jan 3	85 Dec 11	124 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	125 135	Do pref.....	137 Jan 29	137 Jan 29	137 1/2 Dec 11	172 1/2 Feb 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	6,500	Ohio Rock Isl & Pac temp etcs.....	18 Apr 22	24 1/2 May 15	16 Dec 11	35 1/2 June 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	7% preferred temp etcs.....	56 1/2 Jan 15	71 1/2 May 14	44 Dec 11	84 1/2 Apr 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	6% preferred temp etcs.....	45 Jan 15	61 May 14	35 Dec 11	71 Apr 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	300	Clev Cin Chic & St Louis.....	28 Feb 21	35 May 14	24 Nov 11	31 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Do pref.....	55 1/2 May 7	65 June 10	41 1/2 Oct 11	50 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Colorado & Southern.....	18 Apr 22	23 1/2 May 29	18 Nov 10	30 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	400	Do pref.....	47 Apr 3	50 1/2 Jan 4	44 1/2 Nov 10	57 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	600	Do pref.....	40 Apr 4	45 Mar 14	41 Sept 10	46 Mar 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	600	Delaware & Hudson.....	100 1/2 Apr 11	115 1/2 Feb 1	87 Nov 10	151 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	160	Delaware Lack & Western.....	160 Apr 17	180 Jan 4	167 Dec 11	238 Mar 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	200	Denver & Rio Grande.....	21 Jan 4	6 Jan 3	5 Dec 11	47 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	3,350	Do pref.....	5 Apr 23	13 1/2 Jan 2	9 1/2 Dec 11	41 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	2,300	Erie.....	14 Apr 17	17 1/2 May 15	13 1/2 Dec 11	34 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	200	Do 1st pref.....	23 1/2 Jan 16	35 May 14	18 1/2 Dec 11	49 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	900	Do 2d pref.....	18 1/2 Jan 25	24 1/2 May 14	15 1/2 Dec 11	39 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	30,500	Great Northern pref.....	85 Jan 15	93 1/2 May 14	79 1/2 Dec 11	154 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	3,000	Iron Ore properties.....No par	25 Jan 15	34 1/2 May 16	22 1/2 Nov 10	35 1/2 Mar 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	2,400	Illinois Central.....	92 Jan 7	97 1/2 May 14	85 1/2 Dec 11	106 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	Interboro Cons Corp.....No par	6 1/2 Mar 25	9 1/2 Jan 3	5 1/2 Dec 11	17 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	Do pref.....	35 1/2 May 29	47 1/2 Jan 1	39 1/2 Dec 11	72 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	Kansas City Southern.....	15 1/2 Apr 17	20 May 16	13 1/2 Nov 10	25 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	200	Do pref.....	45 Jan 5	53 May 20	40 Nov 10	58 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	2,200	Lake Erie & Western.....	8 1/2 May 1	10 1/2 Feb 19	8 1/2 Nov 10	25 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Do pref.....	18 Apr 23	21 Feb 25	23 Oct 11	53 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	50	Lehigh Valley.....	55 Jan 15	62 1/2 Mar 11	50 1/2 Dec 11	79 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	200	Louisville & Nashville.....	110 Jan 2	118 Mar 14	103 Dec 11	133 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Minneapolis & St L (new).....	7 1/2 Apr 17	11 1/2 May 15	6 1/2 Dec 11	32 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	300	Missouri Kansas & Texas.....	4 1/2 Jan 5	6 1/2 Jan 2	3 1/2 Dec 11	11 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Do pref.....	9 1/2 Jan 29	9 1/2 Jan 2	7 Nov 10	29 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	5,900	Missouri Pacific tr etcs.....	41 Jan 15	24 1/2 Jan 2	19 1/2 Nov 10	34 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	3,200	New York Central.....	67 1/2 Jan 15	75 1/2 May 14	57 1/2 Dec 11	61 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	17,300	N Y N H & Hartford.....	27 Apr 11	45 1/2 May 29	21 1/2 Sept 10	52 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	300	N Y Ontario & Western.....	18 1/2 Jan 22	21 1/2 May 15	17 Nov 10	20 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000	Norfolk & Western.....	102 Jan 24	108 1/2 May 14	92 1/2 Dec 11	138 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	2,600	Northern Pacific.....	31 1/2 Jan 24	39 May 14	25 Dec 11	110 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	2,440	Pennsylvania.....	43 1/2 May 27	47 1/2 Jan 2	40 1/2 Dec 11	57 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	200	Pere Marquette v t c.....	9 1/2 May 1	14 Jan 4	12 Dec 11	30 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Do prior pref v t c.....	52 1/2 Apr 3	58 1/2 Feb 19	45 Nov 10	73 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	70,200	Pittsburgh & West Va.....	30 Apr 6	37 Jan 11	37 Oct 11	67 June 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	4,900	Do preferred.....	61 Jan 10	70 1/2 June 12	53 1/2 Apr 10	65 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	184,400	Reading.....	70 1/2 Jan 15	76 1/2 June 5	61 1/2 Dec 11	70 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	200	Do pref.....	25 Jan 15	39 May 15	34 Nov 10	45 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	50	St Louis-San Fran tr etcs.....	9 1/2 Apr 3	14 Jan 2	12 Dec 11	20 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	200	St Louis Southwestern.....	19 1/2 Mar 12	23 1/2 May 15	22 Dec 11	32 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	Do pref.....	34 1/2 Feb 13	40 1/2 Jan 3	34 Dec 11	53 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	3,925	Seaboard Air Line.....	7 Apr 17	8 1/2 Jan 4	7 1/2 Dec 11	18 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	5,100	Southern Pacific Co.....	15 1/2 Apr 19	21 June 6	16 1/2 Dec 11	39 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	6,900	Southern Railway.....	80 1/2 Jan 24	88 1/2 Feb 27	75 1/2 Dec 11	98 1/2 Mar 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,800	Do pref.....	20 1/2 Apr 30	26 May 15	21 1/2 Dec 11	35 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	Texas & Pacific.....	57 Jan 21	63 May 15	51 1/2 May 10	65 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	13,700	Union Pacific.....	14 Mar 4	19 1/2 Feb 20	15 1/2 Nov 10	19 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	Do pref.....	109 1/2 Jan 15	126 1/2 May 31	62 Dec 11	95 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	400	United Railways Invest.....	69 Jan 3	74 1/2 Mar 11	69 1/2 Dec 11	85 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	3,700	Wabash.....	44 1/2 Jan 15	104 May 24	44 1/2 Dec 11	114 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	Do pref A.....	10 1/2 Apr 9	20 May 7	11 1/2 Dec 11	23 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	300	Do pref B.....	7 Apr 26	9 1/2 May 15	7 Nov 10	15 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	900	Western Maryland (new).....	39 1/2 Apr 12	44 1/2 Jan 15	36 1/2 Dec 11	58 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	300	Do 2d pref.....	20 Jan 29	21 1/2 Feb 15	20 Dec 11	43 Mar 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	800	Western Pacific.....	13 Jan 2	21 1/2 June 4	10 1/2 Dec 11	18 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,200	Wheeling & Lake E Ry.....	46 Jan 6	60 June 12	35 1/2 Dec 11	48 1/2 July 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Do pref.....	8 Apr 22	10 1/2 Jan 2	7 Dec 11	23 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Wisconsin Central.....	17 1/2 Apr 17	22 1/2 Feb 18	16 1/2 Nov 10	50 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Industrial & Miscellaneous.....	34 May 2	39 1/2 Jan 3	33 Dec 11	54 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Advances Rumely.....	11 Jan 19	16 1/2 May 9	7 1/2 Nov 10	18 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Do pref.....	25 1/2 Jan 15	36 1/2 May 20	19 Oct 11	37 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	60	Ajax Rubber Inc.....	49 Jan 2	60 1/2 May 17	45 1/2 Dec 11	80 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	4,000	Alaska Gold Mines.....	11 1/2 Apr 27	27 1/2 Jan 12	1 Dec 11	11 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	720	Ataska Juneau Gold M'ng.....	15 Apr 1	31 Jan 21	1 1/2 Dec 11	8 1/2 Mar 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	8,500	Alts-Chalmers Mfg v t c.....	17 1/2 Jan 15	37 May 24	15 Dec 11	32 1/2 May 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	400	Do preferred v t c.....	72 1/2 Jan 4	86 1/2 May 24	65 Dec 11	86 1/2 Mar 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Amer Agricultural Chem.....	78 Jan 17	96 Feb 13	72 Dec 11	91 Dec 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	3,900	Do pref.....	89 1/2 Jan 17	96 Feb 20	63 Dec 11	103 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	19,400	American Beet Sugar.....	64 Jan 9	84 May 8	78 1/2 Dec 11	98 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	Do pref.....	34 Jan 9	50 1/2 May 17	29 1/2 Nov 10	35 May 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	100	American Car & Foundry.....	89 1/2 Jan 23	97 Apr 30	87 Dec 11	111 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	4,800	Do pref.....	83 1/2 Jan 14	81 1/2 June 12	57 Feb 10	80 1/2 June 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	5,000	American Cotton Oil.....	106 Jan 3	110 1/2 May 23	100 Nov 10	118 1/2 May 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	20,600	Do pref.....	25 Jan 16	43 1/2 May 23	21 Dec 11	50 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	12,900	American Hide & Leather.....	78 May 16	84 May 22	80 Dec 11	101 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,900	Do pref.....	11 1/2 Jan 10	16 1/2 June 14	10 Feb 11	17 1/2 Mar 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	300	American Ice.....	50 Jan 2	75 1/2 June 14	43 1/2 Dec 11	75 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	1,300	Do preferred.....	11 1/2 Jan 2	35 1/2 May 13	8 1/2 July 10	18 1/2 Jan 10	
---	---	---	---	---	---	15,40						

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CNT., Saturday June 8, Monday June 10, Tuesday June 11, Wednesday June 12, Thursday June 13, Friday June 14, Sals 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. The table lists numerous stocks such as Industrial & Misc. (Cons.), Far, Burns Bros., Butte Copper & Zinc v. t. e., etc., with their respective price ranges and share counts.

* 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.

New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly 2541

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 June 14										Week ending June 14										
Interest Period	Price Friday June 14	Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1.		Interest Period	Price Friday June 14	Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1.								
		Bid	Ask		Low	High			Low	High		Low	High							
U. S. Government.										Chesapeake & Ohio (Cont.)										
U S 3 1/2% Liberty Loan 1932-47	J-D	99.65	Sale	99.51	99.72	5535	97.20	99.98												
U S 4% converted from 1st Liberty Loan	J-D	94.76	Sale	94.60	95.20	515	93.00	98.40												
U S 4% 2d Liberty Loan 1927-42	M-N	94.00	Sale	94.40	95.15	7909	93.00	97.98												
U S 4 1/2% converted from 1st Liberty Loan	J-D																			
U S 4 1/2% converted from 2d Liberty Loan	M-N																			
U S 4 1/2% 3d Liberty Loan 1928	M-S	96.58	Sale	96.50	97.32	6178	95.32	99.10												
U S 2% consol registered	Q-F	98	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2		97	97 1/2												
U S 2% consol coupon	Q-F	98	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2		97 1/2	97 1/2												
U S 3% registered	Q-F	99	100	99 1/2	100		99	99 1/2												
U S 3% coupon	Q-F	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100		98 1/2	99 1/2												
U S 4% registered	Q-F	103 1/2	107	105 1/2	105 1/2		105	105 1/2												
U S 4% coupon	Q-F	103 1/2	107	105 1/2	105 1/2		105	105 1/2												
U S Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2% 1936	Q-F	97	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2		97 1/2	97 1/2												
U S Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2% res 3%	Q-F	97	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2		97 1/2	97 1/2												
U S Panama Canal 3% 1901	Q-M	85	85	84	85		83	84												
Registered	Q-M	85	85	84	85		83	84												
U S Philippine Island 4% 1914-34	Q-F			100	100															
Foreign Government.										Chicago Burlington & Quincy										
Amer Foreign Secur 5% 1919	V-A	96 1/2	Sale	96 1/2	97 1/2	99	94 1/2	97 1/2												
Anglo-French 5-yr 5% Exter loan	A-O	91 1/4	Sale	91 1/4	92 1/4	500	88 1/4	93												
Argentina—Internal 5% of 1909	M-S	81 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	84		78	83 1/2												
Bordeaux (City of) 3-yr 6% 1919	M-N	90	Sale	88 1/2	90 1/2	263	84	90 1/2												
Chinese (Hukuang Ry)—5% of 11	J-D	65	65	60	61		53 1/2	60 1/2												
Cuba—External debt 6% of 1904	M-S	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2		90 1/2	94 1/2												
Exter debt of 14 ser A 1919	F-A	90 1/2	93 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2		80	91 1/2												
Exter loan 4 1/2% 1919	F-A	80 1/2	82 1/2	84	84		80	84												
Donation of Canada 5% 1921	A-O	95 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2		93 1/2	96 1/2												
Do do 1926	A-O	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	13	90 1/2	93 1/2												
Do do 1931	A-O	91 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	47	88 1/2	92 1/2												
French Repub 5 1/2% secured loan	F-A	97 1/2	Sale	97 1/2	98 1/2	370	94	95 1/2												
Japanese Govt—2 loan 4 1/2% 1925	F-A	83 1/2	87	83 1/2	85 1/2		80 1/2	82 1/2												
Second series 4 1/2% 1925	F-A	83 1/2	87	83 1/2	85 1/2		83 1/2	85 1/2												
Do do "German stamp"	F-A	79 1/2	79 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	27	77	77 1/2												
Sterling loan 5% 1931	J-D	73 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2		74 1/2	74 1/2												
Lyons (City of) 3-yr 6% 1919	M-N	89 1/2	Sale	89	90	218	84	90												
Marseilles (City of) 3-yr 6% 1919	M-N	89 1/2	Sale	89	89 1/2	228	84	90												
Mexico—Exter loan 2 1/2% of 1890	J-D	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2		40	42 1/2												
Gold debt 4% of 1904	J-D	30	30	33 1/2	34 1/2		22	31 1/2												
Paris (City of) 5% loan of 1912	M-S	82 1/2	Sale	81 1/2	84 1/2	222	81 1/2	89 1/2												
Tokyo City—5% loan of 1912	M-S	80	Sale	79	80	29	68	80												
U K of Gr Brit & I 3-yr 5% 1918	M-N	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	99 1/2	194	97	99 1/2												
3-yr 5 1/2% notes	M-N	97 1/2	Sale	97	97 1/2	169	95 1/2	98												
5-yr 5 1/2% notes	M-N	94 1/2	Sale	94	94 1/2	523	91 1/2	95 1/2												
Convertible 5 1/2% notes 1919	F-A	99 1/2	Sale	99	99 1/2	228	91 1/2	100												
17 have are prices on the basis of \$100																				
State and City Securities.										Chicago Milwaukee & St Paul										
N Y City—4 1/2% Corp stock 1960	M-S	83 1/4	84 1/4	84	84 1/4	12	87 1/4	84 1/4												
4 1/2% Corporate stock 1964	M-S	80 1/4	81 1/4	81	81 1/4	21	87 1/4	81 1/4												
4 1/2% Corporate stock 1990	A-O	80 1/4	81 1/4	81	81 1/4	18	87 1/4	81 1/4												
4 1/2% Corporate stock 1965	M-S	80 1/4	81 1/4	81	81 1/4	6	87 1/4	81 1/4												
4 1/2% Corporate stock 1963	M-S	80 1/4	81 1/4	81	81 1/4	11	85	80 1/4												
4 1/2% Corporate stock 1968	M-N	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	3	85	80 1/2												
4 1/2% Corporate stock 1968	M-N	80	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	3	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1968	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1967	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1966	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1965	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1964	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1963	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1962	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1961	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1960	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1959	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1958	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1957	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1956	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1955	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1954	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1953	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1952	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1951	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1950	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1949	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1948	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85	80 1/2												
4% Corporate stock 1947	M-N	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	85													

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending June 14										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending June 14									
BONDS		Interest Period	Prices Friday June 14		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1.		Interest Period	Prices Friday June 14		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1.			
			84d	Ask	Low	High		No.	Low		High	84d	Ask	Low		High	No.	Low	High
Delaware & Hudson—																			
1st lien equip g 4 1/2s	1922	J - J	93 3/4		94	Apr '18		93 1/4	94										
1st & ref 4s	1943	M - N	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	June '18		80 1/2	86 1/2										
30-year conv 5s	1935	A - O	86 1/2	88 1/2	85 1/2	June '18		85 1/2	90										
Alb & Susq conv 3 1/2s	1946	A - O	73 1/4	75	72	May '18		71	76										
Renss & Saratoga 1st 7s	1921	M - N	101 1/4		112 1/2	Dec '16													
Denver & Rio Grande—																			
1st cons g 4s	1936	J - J	67	65	67	63 1/2	40	60 1/2	69										
Consol gold 4 1/2s	1936	J - J	71	73	71	71	17	68	71										
Improvement gold 5s	1928	J - D	74	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	7	73	76 1/4										
1st & refunding 5s	1955	F - A	52 1/2	53	52 1/2	52 1/2	19	48 1/4	56										
Rio Gr June 1st gu g 5s	1939	J - D		95	37	Aug '17													
Rio Gr Sou 1st gold 4s	1940	J - J		77 1/2	61 1/4	Apr '11													
Guaranteed	1940	J - J			39	July '17			67 1/2										
Rio Gr West 1st gold 4s	1939	J - J		66 1/2	66 1/2	67	2	63 1/2	67 1/2										
Mtge & coll trust 4s A	1949	A - O	50	58	55	May '18		50	55										
Det & Mack—1st lien g 4s	1995	J - D			82	Dec '16													
Gold 4s	1995	J - D			75 1/2	July '16													
Det Riv Tun—Ter Tun 4 1/2 1941	1941	M - N			77	77	5	73	77 1/2										
Dul & Missab & Nor gen 5s	1941	J - J			96 1/2	96 1/2	June '18		93 1/4	97 1/2									
Dul Iron Range 1st 5s	1937	A - O	94 1/2	93 1/2	97	May '18		97	97										
Registered	1937	A - O			105 1/2	Mar '08													
Dul So Shore & Atl g 5s	1937	J - J			87	Mar '18		82	87										
Elgin Joliet & East 1st g 5s	1941	M - N			88 1/2	95	104	Jan '17											
Erie 1st consol gold 7s	1920	M - S	100 1/4	101	100 1/2	102 1/2	5	100	101										
N Y & Erie 1st ext g 4s	1947	M - N			80	78	Apr '18		78	173									
2d ext gold 5s	1919	M - S			96 1/2	96 1/2	Mar '18		96 1/2	96 1/2									
3d ext gold 4 1/2s	1923	M - S			96	93 1/2	Jan '18		93 1/2	95									
4th ext gold 5s	1920	A - O			95 1/4														
5th ext gold 4s	1928	M - S																	
N Y, E & W 1st g 5s	1920	M - S	100 1/2		107 1/2	Nov '16													
Erie 1st cons g 4s prior	1996	J - J			69	67 1/2	60 1/2	June '18											
Registered	1996	J - J						84	Dec '16										
1st consol gen lien g 4s	1996	J - J			55	Sale	54	55	16	49 1/2	57 1/4								
Registered	1996	J - J						73	June '16										
Penn coll trust gold 4s	1951	F - A			78	79 1/2	78	June '18											
50-year conv 4s Series A	1953	A - O			48 1/2	49	48 1/2	18	42	49 1/4									
do Series B	1953	A - O			48 1/2	Sale	48 1/4	48 1/2	6	42 1/2	49 1/4								
Gen conv 4s Series D	1953	A - O			53	Sale	53	53 1/2	4	48 1/2	56								
Ohio & Erie 1st gold 5s	1942	M - N			93	94	93	1	87 1/2	93									
Dry & Mahon 1st g 5s	1938	J - J			83 1/2														
Erie & Jersey 1st f 6s	1955	J - J			100	100	May '18		98 1/2	100									
Ganone River 1st f 6s	1957	J - J			96	103 1/4	Aug '17												
Long Dock consol g 5s	1935	A - O	107		110 1/2	Nov '17													
Coal & RR 1st eur g 5s	1922	M - N			103	Jan '18		103	103										
Dock & Imp't 1st ext 5s	1943	J - J			80	102 1/2	July '17												
N Y & Green L gu g 5s	1946	M - N			88	88	85	Jan '18											
N Y Susq & W 1st ref 5s	1937	F - A			74 1/2	80	80	5	74	80									
2d gold 4 1/2s	1937	F - A			62														
General gold 5s	1910	F - A			62	61	Apr '18		61	61									
Terminal 1st gold 5s	1943	M - N			77 1/2														
Mid of N J 1st ext 5s	1940	A - O			76														
Wilk & East 1st gu g 5s	1942	J - D			62 1/4	74	62	Feb '18											
Ev & Ind 1st cons g 6s	1926	J - J																	
Vanau & T H 1st cons 6s	1921	J - J			90 1/2														
1st consol gold 5s	1943	A - O			61														
Mt Vernon 1st gold 5s	1923	A - O																	
Sull Co Branch 1st g 5s	1930	A - O																	
Florida E Coast 1st 4 1/2s	1939	J - D			75 1/4	80	81	May '18											
Fert St U D Co 1st g 5s	1941	J - J																	
Ft Worth & Rio Gr 1st g 4s	1928	J - J			55														
Galv Hou & Hen 1st 5s	1933	A - O			88														
Great Nor O B & Q coll 4s	1921	J - J			94	Sale	93 1/2	94	163	92	94 1/2								
Registered	1921	J - J																	
1st & ref 4 1/2s Series A	1951	J - J			87	Sale	87	87	4	86 1/2	90								
Registered	1951	J - J																	
St Paul M & N 1st 4s	1933	A - O																	
1st consol gold 5s	1933	J - J			103 1/4	113	103	Apr '18											
Registered	1933	J - J																	
Reduced to gold 4 1/2s	1933	J - J			91 1/4	94	91 1/4	91 1/4	1	91 1/4	95								
Registered	1933	J - J																	
Mont ext 1st gold 4s	1937	J - D			83 1/2	86	85	Apr '18											
Registered	1937	J - D																	
Pacific ext guar 4s	1940	J - J																	
Min Nor Div 1st g 4s	1948	A - O			79														
Min Union 1st g 5s	1922	J - J			101														
Mont O 1st gu g 5s	1937	J - J			105 1/2														
Registered	1937	J - J																	
1st guar gold 5s	1937	J - J			94 1/2														
Will & S 1st gold 5s	1939	A - O			93 1/4														
Green Bay & W 1st ext 5s	1933	F - A																	
Debiture c/s "B"	Feb				70 1/2														
Guif & S 1st ref & t g 5s	1939	J - J			75	77 1/2	75	75	7	75	83								
Hooking Val 1st cons g 4 1/2s	1922	J - J			75	Sale	75	76 1/2	6	75	78								
Registered	1922	J - J																	
Col & H V 1st ext g 4s	1948	A - O			70 1/2	87 1/2	82 1/2	Aug '17											
Col & Tol 1st ext 4s	1955	F - A			70 1/2														
Houston Belt & Term 1st 6s	1937	J - J			95	90 1/4	Apr '17												
Illinois Central 1st gold 4s	1951	J - J			80 1/2	93	93 1/2	June '18											
Registered	1951	J - J																	
1st gold 3 1/2s	1951	J - J			73	90	73 1/2	Dec '17											
Registered	1951	J - J																	
Extended 1st gold 3 1/2s	1951	A - O			63 1/2	81	81												

Main table with columns: SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES. (Saturday June 8, Sunday June 10, Tuesday June 11, Wednesday June 12, Thursday June 13, Friday June 14) and STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE (Railroads, Miscellaneous, Mining, etc.) with Range Since Jan. 1. and Range for Previous Year 1917.

* Bid and asked prices. a Ex-dividend and rights. b Assessment paid. c Ex-stock dividend. d Ex-rights. e Ex-dividend. f Half-paid.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange June 8 to June 14, 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, 1st Lib Loan 4s, etc.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange from June 8 to June 14, 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 Baldwin Locomotive, Buff & Suss Corp, etc.

z Ex-dividend.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange from June 8 to June 14, 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 Rolling Mill, Amer Wind Glass, etc.

z Ex-dividend.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Complete record of the transactions at the Baltimore Stock Exchange from June 8 to June 14, 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., First preferred, Second preferred, etc.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange from June 8 to June 14, 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 Shiplbuilding, Booth's Fish com, etc.

z Ex-dividend.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

TRANSACTIONS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY.

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending June 14, 1918, categorized by Stocks, Railroad & Co., State, Min. & Foreign Bonds, and U. S. Bonds.

Table showing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending June 14, 1918, and from Jan. 1 to June 14, 1918, categorized by Stocks, Bank shares, Government bonds, State, mun. & bonds, and RR. and misc. bonds.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore exchanges for the week ending June 14, 1918, categorized by Shares and Bond Sales.

New York "Curb" Market.—Below we give a record of the transactions in the outside security market from June 8 to June 14, 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 showing transactions in the New York "Curb" market for the week ending June 14, 1918, categorized by Stocks, Par, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, and Range since Jan. 1.

Large table listing various stocks and bonds with columns for Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for the Week (Shares), and Range since Jan. 1 (Low, High).

Table with columns: Bonds, Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices, Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. Lists various bond types and their market performance.

New York City Realty and Surety Companies

Table listing various companies and their stock prices, including Alliance R'ty, Amor Surety, Bond & M G, Casualty Co, City Investing Ltd, etc.

Quotations for Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f".

Large table of stock and bond quotations, including Standard Oil Stocks, RR. Equipments, Ordnance Stocks, Tobacco Stocks, and Short-Term Notes.

BANK NOTES—CHANGES IN TOTALS OF, AND IN DEPOSITED BONDS, &c.—We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in national bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit therefor:

Table showing circulation of bank notes and legal tenders from 1917-18, with columns for Bonds and Legal Tenders.

\$13,681,030 Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding June 1, of which \$12,732,400 covered by bonds and \$948,630 by lawful money.

The following show the amount of each class of U. S. bonds held against national bank circulation and to secure public moneys held in national bank depositories on May 31:

Table titled 'U. S. Bonds Held May 31 to Secure' showing amounts for various bond classes.

The following shows the amount of national bank notes afloat and the amount of legal-tender deposits May 1 and June 1 and their increase or decrease during the month of May:

Table showing National Bank Notes—Total Afloat and Legal Tender Notes for May 1918.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies

Table listing various banks and trust companies in New York City, including American, Amer Exch, Atlantic, Battery Park, Bowers, etc.

* Banks marked with a (*) are State banks. † Sale at auction or at Stock Exchange this week. ‡ Includes one-third share Irving Trust Co. † New stock. ‡ Ex-rights.

* Per share. † Basis. ‡ Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. † New stock. ‡ Flat price. † Nominal. ‡ Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. (†) Without par value.

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. 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 Alabama & Vicksburg, Ann Arbor, etc., with their respective earnings.

AGGREGATES OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %) and Monthly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %). Includes rows for Mileage, Cur. Yr., Prev. Yr., and monthly aggregates from June to April.

		Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
Consumers Power Co (Mich) a	Apr '18	501,724	275,358	114,451	160,907
	'17	450,732	223,189	76,435	146,764
	4 mos '18	2,014,185	911,894	422,075	489,810
	'17	1,852,919	848,575	311,669	536,906
Cumberland Co (Me) Pow & Lt a	Apr '18	245,126	77,113	71,168	5,965
	'17	233,439	74,811	66,499	8,312
	4 mos '18	934,039	183,760	286,623	def102,863
	'17	925,280	271,716	265,599	6,117
East St Louis & Suburban a	Apr '18	321,032	75,550	67,686	7,864
	'17	298,279	112,695	64,945	47,760
	4 mos '18	1,260,004	276,239	267,345	8,894
	'17	1,146,096	409,600	237,641	151,959
Grand Rapids Ry Co a	Apr '18	99,937	22,006	19,421	2,585
	'17	103,025	30,606	18,187	12,419
	4 mos '18	418,594	102,256	78,283	23,973
	'17	432,798	136,557	71,086	65,471
Hav El Ry, L&P. a- Apr '18	663,345	361,068	132,277	2247,835	
	'17	534,613	304,418	165,722	3150,571
	4 mos '18	2,567,536	1,398,335	519,250	832,785
	'17	2,131,823	1,223,420	653,184	3617,868
Huntington Devel & Gas Co a	Apr '18	81,441	36,507	16,223	20,284
	'17	45,841	26,907	15,625	11,282
	4 mos '18	337,824	154,297	65,937	88,360
	'17	205,344	127,128	61,922	65,206
Keystone Telep. a- May '18	134,339	55,850	28,616	27,234	
	'17	131,305	64,124	27,792	36,332
	5 mos '18	673,365	289,257	143,015	146,242
	'17	645,575	312,570	138,959	173,611
Lewiston Augusta & Waterv St Ry a	Apr '18	73,081	15,817	19,412	def3,595
	'17	65,053	17,778	15,703	2,076
	4 mos '18	227,221	def27,204	70,211	def97,415
	'17	251,776	42,377	62,133	def19,756
Nashville Ry & Light Co a	Apr '18	218,862	84,259	40,490	43,769
	'17	201,591	71,015	40,714	30,381
	4 mos '18	840,835	306,099	163,133	142,966
	'17	810,381	290,809	163,828	126,891
Portland (Ore) Ry Light & Power a	Apr '18	616,280	249,853	178,385	71,468
	'17	473,358	212,784	183,824	28,940
	4 mos '18	2,404,793	994,098	713,220	280,878
	'17	1,897,975	871,714	731,202	140,512
Tennessee Power	Apr '18	163,142	72,820	52,306	20,514
	'17	148,272	62,282	46,681	15,601
	4 mos '18	645,166	286,096	209,240	84,882
	'17	571,494	211,732	183,938	27,794
Tennessee Ry Lt & Power Co a	Apr '18	470,931	198,250	137,462	60,788
	'17	422,179	169,750	130,886	38,864
	12 mos '18	5,439,652	1,889,467	1,048,024	241,443
	'17	5,051,124	2,024,472	1,491,302	533,170

a After allowing for other income received.

Pittsburgh Chartiers & Youghiogheny Ry. Co.—This subsidiary showed an increase in its revenues and net income, and paid a dividend of 7%.

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1917.	1916.
Mileage operated	2,399	2,399
Passengers carried	14,931,458	14,345,960
Passengers carried 1 mile	675,326,000	676,855,000
Revenue per passenger per mile	2,081 cts.	2,095 cts.
Revenue tons carried	51,552,991	47,669,391
Revenue tons carried 1 mile	8,050,345,000	7166,598,000
Revenue per ton per mile	0.639 cts.	0.615 cts.
Operating revenue per mile of road	\$50,641	\$20,694

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDED DEC. 31.

	1917.	*1916.	1917.	*1916.*
Operating Rees:	\$	\$	\$	\$
Freight	51,423,709	44,716,358	Operating income	13,946,948
Passenger	14,053,621	12,084,924	Other income	766,667
Mail	2,290,273	2,108,931	Gross income	14,713,615
Express	2,019,941	1,695,996	Deductions—	
Incidental, &c.	3,719,995	3,430,289	Hire of equip't	2,421,944
Total	73,507,628	64,036,498	Joint facility rents	693,967
Maint. of way, &c.	8,160,800	8,393,477	Rent for leased f'cs	1,406,397
Maint. of equip't	14,900,162	12,628,975	Miscellaneous	622,052
Traffic	1,270,553	1,136,386	Int. on fund. debt	3,582,046
Transportation	29,708,708	22,118,324	Int. on interest	847,050
Misc. operations	593,516	472,917	Sinking, &c. f'd.	1,160,564
General, &c.	1,728,199	1,521,485	Dividends (5%)	4,225,445
Total	60,361,949	46,171,537	Inv. in phys. prop.	1,926,433
Net earnings	17,145,680	17,864,961	Total deduc'ts	14,359,460
Taxes	3,197,138	2,819,996	Balance, surplus	354,149
Unallocables	1,593	6,095		963,875

*Comparison is based on consolidated figures of constituent companies for year 1916.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1917.	*1916.	1917.	*1916.
Assets:	\$	\$	\$	\$
Road & equip't	224,257,674	217,826,075	Common stock	84,511,775
Imp'ts. on leased property	1,827,268	1,588,776	Stock liability	c348,336
Misc. phys. prop.	602,059	604,885	Funded debt (see "Ry." & Indus. Section)	83,943,657
Inv. in affil. cos.—			Traffic, &c., bal.	869,670
Stocks	1,822,051	1,813,696	Acc'ts and wages	3,860,608
Bonds	69,000	69,000	Miscellaneous	11,466,672
Notes	302,385	300,465	Int., &c., matured	124,287
Advances	1,565,458	1,144,360	Divs. declared	2,112,723
Other investm'ts	1,152,267	831,010	Interest accrued	850,673
Cash	2,769,326	3,480,337	Rents accrued	290,644
Time drafts & dep.	100,000	100,000	Deferred liabilities	238,299
Special deposits	115,330	129,046	Tax liability	2,576,777
Traffic, &c., bal.	2,939,605	1,916,520	Operating reserves	878,407
Agents & cond'rs	1,546,673	1,373,268	Acc'd deposits	20,561,304
Miscellaneous	2,610,071	2,138,721	Unadjusted credits	371,478
Material & suppl's	7,217,402	5,476,335	a Add'n to prop.	20,655,280
Deferred assets	94,271	94,414	b Fund. d'r red'red	12,722,068
Unadjusted debts	3,809,790	2,232,408	c Sink. f'd. reserves	106,932
			Approved surp't	152,125
			specifically inv.	5,785,011
			Profit and loss	56,372,349
Total	252,791,530	241,118,412	Total	252,791,530

*Comparison is based on consolidated figures of constituent companies as of Dec. 31 1916. a Through income and surplus. b After adding \$230,189 net credits. c Stock liability for conversion of outstanding securities of constituent companies.—V. 106, p. 1127, 1040.

Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Co. (Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. C. M. Clark, Phila., April 11, wrote in substance:

Effect of War Conditions.—The entrance of this country into the world war for all public utility companies means increased service under conditions of expense and taxation which have caused the operating expenses to increase to a far greater extent than gross earnings have grown through prosperous business conditions. It has been impossible to advance rates for service as rapidly as and to the extent of the increased expense charges.

In the case of the Tennessee Power Co. the rentals have also increased, due to the regular annual advance in payment for Hales Bar Power, and interest has increased due to a transfer to operating account of interest on the Great Falls hydro-electric property, which previous to Jan. 1 1917, was charged to property account. A strike of the motormen and conductors in Chattanooga in Sept. 1917, was the cause of the unfavorable showing of that property. The final result surplus shows a very unsatisfactory comparison with the previous year.

The following statement shows the distribution of the gross earnings between railway, electric light and retail power and wholesale power business, sales to distributing companies owned or controlled not being included in wholesale power.

Of the total gross earnings in 1917 the electric railways afforded 43%, against 46% in 1916; electric light and retail power yielded 33%, against 31% in 1916; and wholesale power 24%, against 23% in 1916.

Tennessee Power Co.—With normal conditions in the coal market the Tennessee Power Co. can generate power continuously at low cost, steam generation making up for the falling off in hydro-electric generation due to reduced stream flow in the dry months of the year. In 1917, however, the cost of coal finally became so high that delivery of power to the largest customer was reduced rather than to sustain further losses through steam generation.

The Great Falls hydro-electric plant started operation in Jan. 1917, and operated very successfully throughout the year, more than meeting the estimates made previous to its construction. Plans for increasing the steam capacity at Parksville and also for building a large steam plant in Eastern Tennessee were abandoned on account of the high price of coal.

Delivery to the Aluminum Company was maintained at approximately 50,000 h.p. during the first half of the year, but had to be reduced during the last few months as low as 32,000 h.p. on account of the reduced stream flow during the dry months and the prohibitive price of coal. There was a reasonable increase in general business, the largest single contract being for 3,500 h.p. for a ferro-alloys plant.

At the end of the year the rated capacity of the generating stations, owned and controlled, amounted to 168,000 h.p., of which amount 113,000 h.p. is hydro-electric and 55,000 h.p. is steam power. The company owns 533.91 miles and operates 31 miles additional of high-tension transmission lines on single circuit basis.

Beginning with Jan. 1918 the company has been able to so arrange its contracts as to limit steam generation to the minimum necessary for regulation and service. The management is attempting to operate as nearly as may be as a hydro-electric system. The result is that the output is slightly less, but the saving in cost of coal is much greater than the loss in gross earnings, so that the net result is more satisfactory.

On July 1 next the prices named in the first contract with the Aluminum Company terminate and are then subject to revision, and the result will undoubtedly be a substantial increase. Progress is being made in advancing rates to other customers.

Nashville Railway & Power Co.—While the gross earnings show an increase (of 3.2%) this is more than offset by the unavoidable increase (of 8.4% and 15.3%) in operating expenses and taxes. After paying the profit dividend \$125,000 there remained a balance available for depreciation, &c., of \$253,832, against \$295,882 in 1916. Nashville has realized very little, if any, profit from war prosperity, but has been affected by the universal increase in cost of labor and materials, and by the great advance in taxation which has been prevalent throughout Tennessee.

The U. S. Government has recently started to construct a very large power plant at Hadley's Bend, about 12 miles above Nashville on the

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. This index will not include reports in the issue of the "Chronicle" in which it is published. The latest index will be found in the issue of May 25. The next will appear in that of June 29.

Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis RR.

(First Annual Report—Year ended Dec. 31 1917.)

President Samuel Rea says in substance:

Results.—The expansion of traffic, freight, passenger, mail and express, heavily taxed your facilities and equipment while heavily increased operating expenditures resulted from efforts to handle promptly the very large volume of traffic, to meet the insistent demands for fuel, to give preference to various kinds of traffic to meet the necessities of war operations, the necessity of utilizing inexperienced employees, due to the drafts of the Government and industries, the shortage of motive power, the heavily increased cost of coal and other supplies, the increased wages, paid as a result of the Adamson Law, and other wage adjustments, the prolonged severe weather conditions during the winter. The total operating revenues increased \$9,471,139, but operating expenses increased \$10,190,411, and taxes increased \$377,142, chiefly due to Federal taxes.

The charges against the gross income aggregated \$8,973,457, an increase of \$1,205,526, chiefly due to charges for hire of freight cars of other companies caused by the traffic congestion and to interest on unfunded debt, and the net income was \$5,740,159, a decrease of \$2,260,947. From this net income an appropriation of \$1,160,564 was made for sinking funds, and \$4,225,445 for a dividend of 5% upon the stock, the balance of \$354,149 being transferred to the credit of the profit and loss account increasing the same to \$6,372,349.

The tonnage mileage on the road proper increased 13.24%, upon all lines directly operated, 12.33%. The freight train mileage increased 367,811, or 2.97%. Total number of passengers carried increased 4.09%. Funded Debt.—The long term debt was reduced \$2,052,920 by the retirement of \$1,025,000 Pittsb. Clin. Ch. & St. L. Ry Co. Consols, and \$1,027,920 Vandalla RR. Consols by their respective sinking funds, and by the payment of \$848,920 maturing car trusts.

Additions.—The expenditures upon the road for additions and betterments were provided for through temporary advances obtained from time to time from the principal stockholder, the Pennsylvania Co. The amount due that company at the close of the year on account of advances for the above and other purposes was \$8,200,000.

Change in Accounting.—In order to give a more complete record of expenditures on the property in conformity with the requirements of the I. R. C. Commission, the improvements heretofore charged to income or profit and loss between Jan. 1 1887, and June 30 1907, amounting to \$18,822,195, have by action of the board of directors on Dec. 26 1917, been included in the investment in road and equipment shown in the general balance sheet. The off-setting entries on the liability side are included in "accrued depreciation" and "additions through income and surplus."

The increased investment in road was \$4,609,367, in equipment \$1,535,528, and in general expenditures \$286,704, this latter item being largely due to expenditures account of the consolidation of your constituent companies. The expenditures upon your property were principally for track elevation work at Chicago, Indianapolis and Pittsburgh, additional yard facilities at Bradford, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., and Richmond Junction, Ind., grading and masonry for extension of the New Cumberland branch, new team track and freight house layout at Newark, Ohio, freight house layout at Kokomo, Ind., freight house at Indianapolis, additional engine house facilities at 59th St., Chicago, grade reduction work upon the Michigan and Vincennes divisions, additional passing siding facilities upon the St. Louis Division, second track work Philadelphia to Irvington, and between Wheeling and Glens Run, &c. The charges to equipment were due to the replacement of locomotives, and passenger, freight and work cars, and to the application of superheaters to 52 locomotives. [Purchase of property for terminal facilities, right of way, &c., aggregated \$539,629; grade reductions and changes of line, \$164,673; bridges, trestles and culverts, \$102,654; increased weight of rail, \$159,612; additional main tracks, \$604,612; sidings and spur tracks, \$208,782; terminal yards, \$963,167; elimination of grade crossings, \$374,813.]

The expenditures for additions and betterments upon the properties operated under lease were \$238,492.

Chicago Union Station Co.—This corporation, in which your company has a proprietary interest, devoted its energies principally to the building of bridges and changing the grades of adjacent streets and relaying sewer, water and gas pipe lines and facilities of public utility corporations. The general situation resulting from the entry of this country into the war has greatly retarded the progress of the work.

Cumberland River. This plant will cost many millions of dollars and will employ a large number of men, many of whom will live or trade in Nashville. There has already been a certain amount of stimulation of business activity in Nashville as a result of the men now engaged in construction work. (See E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. V. 106, p. 1464, 1038.)

Chattanooga Railway & Light Co.—The unsatisfactory showing at Chattanooga is due entirely to a strike of the motormen and conductors which began in September 1917 and was not finally called off until January. While gross earnings increased 9.8%, operating expenses increased 40 1/2%, taxes increased 18.3%, and interest charges increased 1% so the surplus of \$55,855 for the year 1916 was followed by a deficit of \$142,346 for 1917.—Ed.] Had it not been for the strike the showing would have been satisfactory on account of the business to and from Fort Oglethorpe, where a large number of troops were encamped throughout the summer and fall.

Normal conditions are now restored and the earnings are showing satisfactory increases. Expenses are still large, particularly for repairs and accident damages, but our estimates indicate satisfactory increases in earnings for this year. There is great industrial activity in Chattanooga and stimulation in many ways due to the activities of the Government at Fort Oglethorpe and these made it necessary to complete the construction of the new high-speed electric line to Chickamauga Park, at a cost of \$102,104.

General Outlook.—While retrenching not only in operating expenses, but also in capital expenditures, every effort is being made to offset increased expenses by increased rates, as well as by economy of operation. Under this policy the outlook is for decidedly better earnings in 1918, provided no abnormal conditions arise to impose additional burdens of expense and taxation. There can be no question that the hydro-electric plants are much more valuable to-day than ever before, due to the great increase in the cost of coal.

New power business is offering from time to time, which, as contracts expire, presents the opportunity of substituting high-priced business for the large amount of low-priced business done by the company during the past few years. This can be done with practically no increase in power cost as long as steam generation is limited.

The yearly output of the Tennessee Power Company is very large and an increase of only one mill per kilowatt-hour in the price would amount to upwards of \$500,000 in the business done by the Tennessee Power Co. only. The retail power business of the Chattanooga Railway & Light Co. and the Nashville Railway & Light Co. is increasing satisfactorily, not only in volume, but in amounts received therefor through rate increases already secured, and arrangements are being made to secure additional increases.

It is probable that the volume of street railway business done will be substantially increased by the Government activities at Chickamauga Park, near Chattanooga, and by the construction and operation of the large Government powder plant near Nashville. It is impossible, however, under present conditions of labor and material expense, and with the usual five-cent fare, to make a satisfactory showing in the operation of street railways. Some increases in fares have already been made in the Chattanooga district by eliminating certain low-priced excursion and other rates, but on account of increases in the wages of our employees in order to make them comparable with other employments, it undoubtedly will be necessary to secure higher fares for street railway service.

Financial.—The Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Co. and its constituent companies have large capital maturities in June of this year and plans are now being considered to provide for such maturities. It is hoped that assistance may be secured from the War Finance Corporation through a five-year loan, which would give the company ample time to work out its financial problems.

COMBINED OPERATIONS OF CO. AND ITS CONSTITUENT COS.

(Inter-company transactions eliminated.)

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Earnings from—			
Electric railway.....	\$2,263,457	\$2,260,432	\$2,031,491
Electric light and power.....	1,740,027	1,529,122	1,339,735
Wholesale power.....	1,255,175	1,094,032	575,042
Total earnings.....	\$5,258,659	\$4,883,636	\$3,947,268
Operating expenses, rentals & taxes.....	3,459,736	2,789,380	2,267,394
Net earnings.....	\$1,798,923	\$2,094,256	\$1,679,874
Interest.....	\$1,510,051	\$1,340,172	\$1,320,263
Divs. paid on stocks of constit. cos. not owned by Tenn.Ry., Lt. & P.Co.	108,235	108,235	108,472
Balance for renewals, deprec'n, &c.	\$180,637	\$645,849	\$251,139

OPERATING COMPANIES—RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Nashv. Ry. & Lt. Chattanooga Ry. & Lt. Co. Tennessee Pow. Co.

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Gross earns.	2,458,321	2,383,041	1,356,342	1,235,623	1,940,124	1,721,327
Oper. exp.	1,350,361	1,245,937	1,039,537	739,816	815,159	654,899
Net earns.	1,107,960	1,137,104	316,805	495,807	1,123,965	1,066,428
Taxes.....	239,057	207,251	99,366	83,628	73,000	38,000
Rentals.....	490,071	505,971	359,785	356,324	368,935	268,583
Interest.....	125,000	125,000			805,485	854,919
Balance for sur. deprec'n, &c.	253,832	295,882	142,346	55,855	75,544	304,926

x Tennessee Power Co. interest charges are here shown after deducting portion "property chargeable to capital," being interest on investment in undeveloped hydro-electric property, such amounts being \$18,107 in 1917 and \$109,258 in 1916.

TENNESSEE RY., LIGHT & POW. CO. BALANCE SHEET OF DEC. 31.

Assets—	1917.	1916.	Liabilities—	1917.	1916.
Securities owned.....	30,054,523	30,048,523	Preferred stock.....	10,250,000	10,250,000
Bills rec. (sub. cos.).....	3,728,721	3,378,583	Common stock.....	20,000,000	20,000,000
Acc't rec. (sub. cos.).....	22,564	23,004	1-yr. 6% coll. note.....	2,500,000	2,500,000
Tenn. Pow. Co. note.....			Bills payable.....	1,040,000	650,000
M. 5% bd. guar.....	1		Accrued payable.....	63,995	3,714
Disc. chgd. off.....	20,833	70,833	Accrued accounts.....	9,976	
Cash in banks.....	21,060	114	Gen. T. P. Co. 1st M. Pa. Co.	1	1
Suspense.....		1,670	Profit and loss.....	47,727	55,119
Total.....	33,347,703	33,522,829	Total.....	33,847,703	33,522,829

—V. 106, p. 2230, 1462.

Washington Baltimore & Annapolis Electric Railroad.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. George T. Bishop Baltimore, says in substance:

Results.—Your property has shown the best year in its history. The patronage between the terminal cities, as well as between local points, has shown a decided increase. During 1917 385,000 more passengers were carried between Baltimore and Washington than during the preceding year. This was an average increase of 1,050 passengers per day.

Earnings.—

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
Per car mile.....	\$3.98	\$2.53	\$0.47	\$8.85	\$0.25	\$1.20
Per mile of road.....	\$28,380	\$17,220	\$14,390	\$14,866	\$15,140	\$14,515
Per passenger.....	38.68	37.56	35.97	36.71	38.78	39.12

War Traffic.—In July 1917 the U. S. Government began the construction of one of its army cantonments at Admiral, Md., which is located approximately two miles west of Naval Academy Junction. This cantonment is now known as "Camp Meade," and occupies approximately 9,700 acres, 4,100 of which are located north of the track and used for camp quarters, parade grounds, &c., and 5,600 acres of which are located south of the track and used for maneuvering purposes. The land was leased from the owners by your company through its subsidiary, the Terminal Real Estate Co., and subleased to the U. S. Government. Five miles of additional track was constructed to provide double-track facilities between Naval Academy Junction and the centre of the camp; also large and commodious stations, the "Loop" station in the civic centre of the camp and the "Midway" station half way to Admiral, Md.

Additions.—The net total expenditure for acquisitions and permanent improvements for the year was \$452,339, subdivided as follows: (1) Way and structures, \$223,229; (2) rolling stock, \$159,452; (3) power, \$69,007; (4) miscellaneous, \$1,651.

Cars.—We added to the equipment eight modern, high-speed electric locomotives built by the Westinghouse company and 54 modern equipped trail cars. A modern brick and concrete paint and carpenter shop costing \$35,000 will be completed within the next 60 days.

We furnish electric energy for all lighting and power purposes at Camp Meade, and have therefore had to construct a transformer substation with a capacity of 2,500 k.w. at the camp, as well as duplicate three-phase 33,000 volt transmission lines from Naval Academy Junction to the camp substation.

The U. S. Government is now constructing the largest radio station in the world on Greenbury Point, near Annapolis, and your company has entered into a contract to furnish electric energy necessary to operate this station.

Increases in power equipment at the substations have included (a) Scott St. substation, two 500-k.w. rotaries, &c.; (b) Naval Academy Junction substation, one 750 k.w. rotary, &c.; (c) Bennings substation, three 800-k.w. transformers. These installations have been completed.

Outlook for Business, &c.—The growth of the freight business has kept pace with that of the passenger, so that, like the passenger terminal in the city of Baltimore, the freight terminal is now seriously congested. Your directors have had under consideration the desirability of combining these terminals on one plot of ground, a portion of the land for which has already been purchased. War or no war, our future traffic cannot be economically handled except by combined and enlarged terminal facilities.

During the last year the Congress of the United States authorized additions to the Naval Academy buildings at Annapolis to cost \$3,500,000 and to provide for an increase in attendance at the academy of 1,000 naval students, which is about 100% more than the number previously enrolled. This will result in still further increases in freight and passenger business.

Power Purchased.—The total miles operated on power purchased from the Potomac Electric Power Co., controlled by Washington Ry. & Electric Co., were 2,540,503.

INCOME ACCOUNT, &c., FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Passengers carried.....	3,429,966	2,037,139	1,879,790	1,794,672
Operating revenues.....	\$1,560,125	\$946,202	\$845,683	\$816,939
Operating expenses.....	738,597	511,616	469,573	449,626
Net revenue.....	\$821,528	\$434,586	\$376,110	\$367,313
Net rev. auxiliary operations.....	25,576	12,680	14,870	14,925
Total.....	\$847,103	\$447,266	\$390,980	\$382,238
Taxes assignable to ry. oper.....	\$129,052	50,934	42,582	37,814
Operating income.....	\$718,051	\$396,332	\$348,398	\$344,424
Non-operating income.....	12,893	13,341	12,466	13,071
Gross income.....	730,944	\$409,673	\$360,864	\$357,495
Deductions.....	268,293	262,578	258,689	255,767
Preferred dividends (6%).....	87,157	87,345	87,345	87,395
Common dividends (3%).....	90,000			
Balance, surplus.....	\$285,494	\$59,750	\$14,829	\$14,333

* This item covers all taxes, including income and excess profits.

x After deducting income and excess profits taxes.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

Assets—	1917.	1916.	Liabilities—	1917.	1916.
Road & equipment.....	10,042,669	9,590,331	Preferred stock.....	1,455,750	1,455,700
Stk. Tenn. R.E. Co.....	172,200	172,200	Common stock.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Other stocks.....	1,030	1,030	Funded debt.....	5,144,000	5,144,000
Liberty bonds.....	55,800		Wages, &c., pay.....	105,444	52,670
Advances.....	205,398	48,297	Notes, &c., payable.....	200,000	
Cash.....	219,644	157,296	Int., &c., accrued.....	86,231	85,881
Misc. acc'ts., &c., rec.....	30,676	19,555	Tax liability.....	102,783	dr 2,635
Materials & supp.....	46,201	34,246	Accrued deprec'n.....	133,545	114,241
Disct. on funded debt, &c.....	113,138	109,586	Miscellaneous.....	53,150	52,220
			Add'l'ns to prop' through surplus.....	59,000	59,000
			Profit and loss.....	456,354	171,359
Total.....	10,886,767	10,132,542	Total.....	10,886,767	10,132,542

—V. 106, p. 1345, 819.

Chile Copper Company.

(Annual Statement—Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

The annual statement for 1917, as reported to the New York Stock Exchange, compares as follows:

COMBINED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS (INCL. CHILE COPPER CO. AND CHILE EXPLOR. CO.)

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	
Production (lbs.).....	71,636,980	41,305,477	Total income.....	\$7,809,371	\$4,173,049
Gross proceeds.....	26,39 cts.	25.56 cts.	Federal taxes, &c.....	505,233	
Oper. revenue.....	\$18,908,855	\$10,555,725	Int. on Chile Cop. Co. bonds.....	1,616,347	1,050,000
Operating costs.....	\$7,017,678	4,833,693	Int. on loans (net).....	214,179	413,676
Delivery, selling, &c., expenses.....	3,050,100	1,571,328	Other charges.....	\$2,342,202	772,981
Net oper. income.....	\$7,157,077	\$4,133,703	Balance, surp.....	\$2,598,411	\$1,936,392
Other income.....	649,294	39,340			

x Includes in 1917 plant superseded or abandoned in 1917, \$1,026,586; depletion of ore reserves (2.0672c. per gross lb. copper), \$1,710,615 and amortization of discount on bonds, \$105,000.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

Previous surplus Dec. 31 1916, carried forward.....	\$1,790,218
Net surplus from 1917 operations, as above.....	2,598,411
Total.....	\$4,388,629
Adjustment of surplus: Charges by Chile Copper Co. to Chile Exploration Co. for interest and expenses during construction period, now reversed and written off by former company.....	2,006,616
Depletion to Dec. 31 1916, \$1,687,590; plant superseded or abandoned to Dec. 31 1916, \$342,972.....	2,030,562
Balance Add—Profit on steamship operations 1916, \$206,568; sundry credits, \$44,099.....	250,667
Profit and loss, surplus, Dec. 31 1917, see below.....	\$602,118

COMBINED BAL. SHEET DEC. 31 (INCL. CHILE COPPER CO. AND CHILE EXPLOR. CO.)

Assets—	1917.	1916.	Liabilities—	1917.	1916.
Property invest.....	98,928,366	98,928,366	Capital stock.....	95,000,000	95,000,000
Const. & equip.....	515,341,473	14,086,643	7% bonds.....	15,000,000	15,000,000
Int. in steamsh'ps.....	426,605	811,280	7% bonds.....	417,665,000	
Debt, &c., for.....			Accts. payable.....	1,192,334	694,708
deveopd., &c.....	1,094,322	1,470,653	90-day drafts outstanding.....	3,794,099	3,183,491
Int., &c., chgs. (consol. period).....		2,025,524	Notes payable & loans.....		11,220,000
Mat., supp., &c.....	10,724,098	3,026,143	Accrued freight & other expenses on copper.....		322,883
Undist. items in transit.....	1,126,360	1,145,888	Accrued items.....	268,893	186,754
Deferred accta.....	933,840	362,097	Reserved for Federal taxes.....	247,462	
Accounts receiv.....	2,186,534	1,471,860	Def't credits in suspense.....	884,841	943,082
Notes receiv'ly.....	82,500		Reserve for placements, &c.....		312,224
Ore & copper in process (at cost).....	420,001	826,016	Deplet'n reserve of 403,206.....		
Copper in transit (at cost).....	2,213,974	3,611,412	Surplus.....	602,118	1,790,218
Cash.....	2,541,844	486,880			
Total.....	136,057,854	128,853,360	Total.....	136,057,854	128,853,360

a Represents in 1917 property investment by stock issued, \$94,084,065 and by cash, \$3,983,117. b After deducting in 1917, \$2,345,824 depreciation reserves. c For construction and operation (in 1917), d After

deducting \$17,335,000 deferred subscriptions receivable May 29 1918. e After deducting \$1,995,000 unamortized discount on bonds. In the balance sheet for 1917, as reported to the N. Y. Stock Exchange, the company adds the total p. & l. surplus as of Dec. 31 1917, \$602,118 on to the depletion reserve, \$3,398,206 before deducting the \$1,995,000 unamortized discount on bonds, leaving a balance of \$2,005,324. Compare item on a subsequent page.—V. 106, p. 2124, 1690.

Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, and Constituent Companies.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending March 31 1918.)

Pres. Mark Workman, Montreal, June 6, wrote in subst.:

Results.—The earnings for the year, after deducting all expenses incident to operations including repairs and maintenance, administration and selling expenses and business profits tax for year ending March 31 1917, but exclusive of bond interest and before making allowance for depreciation and exhaustion, amounted to \$11,030,112 [this contrasts with \$12,967,875 in year 1916-17.]

From this amount there has been reserved for depreciation, sinking funds, &c., the sum of \$1,384,242. Disbursements for bond interest have been reduced from \$1,230,204 to \$1,064,210, and there was received for interest on surplus funds the sum of \$374,076. [The company's profit and loss reports this last item as included in the net earnings of \$11,030,112.—Ed.]

The net difference between the amount required to provide for interest and discount in year ending March 31 1915 and the past year was more than \$1,000,000, the discount deficit having been extinguished last year by a special appropriation from surplus.

Dividends.—In addition to the regular dividends on the preference shares of the corporation and the pref. stocks of the Dominion Coal Co. and the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., two quarterly dividends of 1% each and two of 1 1/4% each, making 4 1/2% in all, were paid to the holders of the common shares of the corporation. The total disbursements in this connection amounted to \$1,444,397.

Government Taxes.—At March 31 1917 an appropriation of \$3,000,000 was made from surplus for special construction expenditures and for Government taxes. These taxes, when determined, were charged against the operations of the year ending March 31 1918, and the original appropriation of \$3,000,000 has been carried forward intact for the purposes intended.

Balance Sheet.—The net additions during the year to cost of properties amounted to \$2,435,073, chiefly by the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. in respect to its mines at Wabana, its coke ovens and blast furnaces. Current and working assets, &c., have increased by \$5,638,810. Current liabilities have increased by \$1,066,108, due chiefly to the inclusion of estimates of work done by contractors previous to March 31 in excess of payments made at that date and to the increase in value of materials in transit.

The deferred charges (\$493,914) are less than in last year's accounts and include only such charges as are applicable to future operations.

Funded and mortgage debts have been decreased by the sum of \$960,589 through the operation of sinking funds and the payment of debentures due or called for payment.

Dom. Coal 5% 30-yr. bonds \$138,500 Dom. Ship. Co. serial debts \$117,000 Dom. I. & S. 5% 30-yr. bonds 131,000 Dom. St. Corp. 6% 5-yr. notes 470,607 do. consol. 5% bonds 85,653 Employees 6% debentures 17,829

Coal Output.—Despite every effort to prevent it there has been a further serious diminution in the colliery output [from 5,261,198 gross tons in 1915-16 and 4,279,772 in 1916-17, to 3,781,615 in year just ended.—Ed.] As in the previous year this falling off is to be attributed chiefly to the serious reduction of the working force through operation of the Military Service Act.

Steel, &c., Output.—The production is shown in the table that follows. The output of ingots (374,332 gross tons), which is the best measure of the Steel Co.'s production remains practically at the standard attained during the two previous years, beyond which no considerable advance is possible until the new works now under construction become effective.

PRODUCTION FOR YEARS ENDING MARCH 31 (GROSS TONS).

Table with 5 columns: Year (1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14) and 5 rows: Coal Co., Steel Co.-Pig Iron, Steel Ingot, Ralls, Wire Rods, *Bill., &c., Misc. 1917-18-332,231 374,332 17,103 73,650 139,657 45,054 1916-17-346,926 377,079 17,495 67,492 144,051 60,576 1915-16-329,664 371,086 85,197 55,106 142,282 63,337

* Blooms and billets for sale.

CONSOL. PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEARS END. MARCH 31

Table with 5 columns: Year (1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15, 1913-14) and 10 rows: Net earnings, Deduct: Stk. funds, depr., &c., Interest on bonds, &c., Disc. on sec. (writ. off), Pref. divs. in arrears (D. I. & S. Co., Ltd.), Dividends—Pref. shares, Pref. divs. const. cos., Com. div. (D. S. Corp.), Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

x "Net earnings" in 1917-18 includes interest on investments and surplus funds, and is shown after deducting Government taxes.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET MARCH 31.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1918, 1917, 1918, 1917) and 2 columns: Assets (Cost of properties, Inventories, Inv. in war loans, Accts. receivable, Notes receivable, Cash, prepaid insur., Cash with trustees) and Liabilities (Dom. St. Co. pf. stk., do com. stock, do Coal Co. pf., do I. & S. pf., Funded debt, Accts pay., wagen, &c., Dividends declared, Acct' d bond int., Reserves, Profit and loss).

a After deducting reserves for depreciation and exhaustion of minerals, \$14,382,067.

b Funded debt includes in 1918 Dominion Coal Co. 1st M. 5%, \$6,162,000, and Dominion Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., 1st M. 5%, \$6,521,000, and consol. M. 5%, \$7,340,880; Cumberland Ry. & Coal Co. 1st M. 5%, \$1,142,000; Dominion Steel Corp., Ltd., 5-year deb. 5%, \$2,000,000; 6% 5-year notes (called for redemption), \$13,627; and 6% employees' debentures, \$25,271.

c Reserves include in 1918, \$1,700,130 furnace retling &c., \$105,000 pref. divs. accrued, \$3,000 outstanding stock interests in constituent companies, and \$3,000,000 special reserve appropriated for construction expenditures and Government taxes.

d Includes inventories of finished products, materials and supplies at approximate cost, lost reserve.

e After deducting \$5,000,000 held by constituent companies.

Note.—In addition to the bonds outstanding as stated above, \$734,000 Consolidated and \$948,000 Cumberland bonds are deposited as security to 5-year secured notes which have been called for redemption, of which only \$13,627 remains outstanding.—V. 106, p. 2454, 1581.

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

The text of the report will be cited fully another week.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDED DEC. 31.

(Incl. Clyde SS. Co., Mallory SS. Co., N. Y. & Cuba Mail SS. Co., Compania Cubana de Navegacion S. S., N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co. of Maine, U. S. & Porto Rico Nav. Co., N. Y. & Porto Rico SS. Co. of N. Y., Southern S. S. Co., International Shipping Corp., Jacksonville Lighterage Co., Tampa Towing & Lighterage Co., Clyde SS. Term. Co., Carolina Term. Co., San Antonio Docking Co., San Antonio Co., Santiago Term. Co., Santiago Warehouse Co., Wilmington Term. Co. and excl. Mex. Nav. Co.)

Table with 3 columns: Year (1917, 1916, 1915) and 10 rows: Operating revenues, Deduct—Maintenance, incl. deprec'n, Traffic, Transportation, General, Charter, Taxes, War and excess profits taxes (estimated and reserved).

Table with 3 columns: Year (1917, 1916, 1915) and 3 rows: Total deductions, Net operating income, Other income.

Table with 3 columns: Year (1917, 1916, 1915) and 4 rows: Gross income, Bond and note interest, &c., Additional depreciation, Rentals, &c.

Table with 3 columns: Year (1917, 1916, 1915) and 2 rows: Total deductions, Net income.

CONSOL. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 4 columns: Year (1917, 1916, 1917, 1916) and 6 rows: Prev. surplus, Sundry credits, Total, Income, as above, Total.

CONSOL. BALANCE SHEET DEC 31. (See Companies Above).

Table with 4 columns: Year (1917, 1916, 1917, 1916) and 2 columns: Assets (Marine eq., incl. pay'ts acc't ships under construc., Term. prop. & eq., equities in term., &c., Cash held by trust, Investments, Good-will, frans-chises, &c., Inventories, Notes receivable, Acct's receivable, Agents' balances, Interline fr't bals., Ships' accid'ts, &c., Claims in susp.b., Unexpired insur., Prepaid rents, Mkt. stks. & bds., Cash for coupons, Cash for pref. div., Cash on hand, &c., Open voyage accounts, &c.) and Liabilities (Common stock, Preferred stock, Stocks of sub. cos. not held by Atl. G. & W. I., Coll. trust bonds, U. S. & Porto Rico Nav. Co. bonds, Real est. mortgages, Acct's payable, Interline fr't bals., Unearned passage money, &c., Accrued interest, Pref. dividends, Common dividend, Open voyage accounts, &c., Deprec'n reserves, Replace. & marine equip. reserve, Res. for war & excess prof. tax, Sundry reserves, Profit and loss).

* Includes in 1917 Liberty bonds held by trustee. a Investments pledged under the mortgage and other securities. b Stated after deducting reserves. c After deducting \$5,036,600 pref. stock held in treasury. d After deducting in 1917 \$8,257,100 common stock in treasury against \$5,020,100 in 1916. e Authorized \$15,000,000, issued \$13,000,000; in treasury in 1917, \$1,826,000; balance, \$11,174,000. f Authorized \$30,000,000, issued in 1917 \$26,013,000, less \$8,778,000 bonds retired by sinking fund or canceled and \$2,786,000 in treasury and in hands of trustee; balance as above, \$14,449,000.

CAPITALIZATION—ATLANTIC GULF & WEST INDIES SS. LINES AND SUB. COS.—DECEMBER 31 1917.

Table with 5 columns: Capital Stock (Authorized, Issued, Owned, Outstanding) and 10 rows: A G & W I SS Lines (Preferred, Common), Clyde SS Co., Mallory SS Co., Comp. Cubana de Nav. do Mexicana do, N Y & Cuba Mail SS Co., N Y & Porto Rico SS Co., Miscellaneous, Bonded Debt (A G & W I SS L's, Clyde SS Co., Mallory SS Co., N Y & Cuba M SS, N. Y. & P. R. SS, U. S. & P. R. Nav., Carolina Term. Co., Clyde SS. Ter. Co., San Antonio Co.).

Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (White Star Line).

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Secretary Alexander Kerr, A.C.A., May 17 wrote in subst.:

The accounts show a profit of £1,534,261, after providing for excess profits duty and adding interest and dividends on investments and transfer fees. To this must be added the balance of £306,636 brought forward from 1916, making the total credit to profit and loss account £1,834,898. After deducting debenture interest, directors' fees, income tax and depreciation, and making a transfer of £200,000 to general purposes fund and a donation of £10,000 to the staff superannuation fund, there remains a balance to the credit of profit and loss account of £204,255.

Interim dividends amounting to £750,000, equivalent to 20% on the capital of the company, have been paid, leaving a balance to be carried forward of £154,255 12s. 8d.

In accordance with the provisions of the trust deed there have been redeemed by purchases and drawings during the year £133,900 debentures, making the total amount redeemed to Dec. 31 1917, £440,300.

The SS. Delphic was sunk on Aug. 16 last, after attack by an enemy submarine. The fleet has been increased during the past year, owing to the delivery by the builders of the SS. Mahana and SS. Mahla. These two vessels have been built for the New Zealand service, in which this company is jointly interested with the Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.

The protection provided by His Majesty's Navy to the mercantile marine has been of the greatest possible assistance to the company in enabling it to efficiently carry on its various services, and is gratefully acknowledged.

The vessels of the fleet continue under the Liner Requisitioning scheme of the Government (except the Olympic, which is fully requisitioned), but are being managed and operated by the company.

[The company's stock forms part of the assets of the International Mercantile Marine Co., and as such is one of the foreign assets negotiations for the sale of which are now pending. See V. 106, p. 2232, 2345, 2454.]

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net profits	\$1,191,838	\$2,123,005	\$1,803,817	\$795,956
Int. & divs. on inv., &c.	342,406	279,735	164,454	91,578
Miscellaneous	17	18	14	15
Total	\$1,534,261	\$2,402,758	\$1,968,285	\$887,549
Deduct—Debtenture int.	497,956	410,418	410,537	405,211
General interest	303,766	153,720	57,909	39,044
Income tax	—	—	62,182	68,500
Deben. exp. writ. off.	318,940	410,752	428,712	398,968
Depreciation	—	250,000	—	—
General fund	200,000	550,000	—	—
General purpose fund	10,000	10,000	—	—
Miscellaneous fund	—	—	—	—
Dividends a	(20%) 750,000	(20%) 750,000	(35) 262,500	(35) 262,500
Total deductions	\$1,680,841	\$2,258,890	\$948,116	\$916,619
Balance, sur. or def.	def. \$146,350	sur. \$143,868	sr \$1,020,169	def. \$29,070

* After providing for excess profits taxation, &c. Dividends are deducted by company from profit and loss, but shown here for comparative purposes. b The company also paid March 27 1916 a dividend of 30%, amounting to \$225,000 (not deducted in the above 1915 earnings). Dividends as above in 1917 and 1916 are calculated on \$3,750,000 capital stock and in previous years on \$750,000 capital stock. See text above.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets—				
x Steamships, tenders, bldgs., &c.	4,376,285	4,779,496	3,750,000	3,750,000
Movable plant and stores	125,313	104,334	2,109,340	2,343,240
Invest'mts.	414,782	415,074	1,430,000	1,000,000
Gen'l invest'mts.	3,352,180	1,828,000	200,000	200,000
Sundry debtors & debit balance	3,018,713	2,899,868	1,100,000	900,000
Cash	349,999	312,534	Div. paid Jan. '17	187,500
			Pending voyages	214,422
			Trade bills	607
			Sundry cred's, &c.	3,493,011
			Profit and loss	1,534,262
Total	12,237,274	10,339,357	12,237,274	10,339,357

x Also includes payments on account of new tonnage, after deducting book value of steamers disposed of, and depreciation. y Includes in 1917 amount deposited with trustees for debtenture holders. z After deducting in 1917 \$510,300 purchased and redeemed and \$360 calls in arrears. Contingent liabilities—Guarantees in respect of passenger and freight agreements, \$31,750; guarantee of debtentures in connection with trade investment, \$80,000, and calls unpaid in respect of an investment, \$18,740.

LIST OF THE COMPANY'S FLEET.

Present Gross Tonnage, 400,320. Building, Additional, 68,950 Tons.

Name	Tons	Name	Tons	Name	Tons	Name	Tons
Olympic	46,359	*Corinth	12,343	*Zealandic	8,090	Magnetic	619
Adriatic	24,541	*Ionic	12,332	*Raranga	7,956	Pontic	395
Battle	23,876	*Canopic	12,097	*Pakeha	7,911		
Cedric	21,039	*Persic	12,042	*Waimana	7,852		
Celtic	20,904	*Medic	12,032	*Mamari	7,062		
Ceramic	18,481	*Mahana	11,795	Bovic	6,583		
Mesantic	14,878	*Maha	10,835	*Kumara	6,034	Homeric	33,600
Cretic	13,518	*Taini	9,957	*Karames	5,624	Vedic	8,950
Stevic	12,531	*Arawa	9,372	*Tendars	—	*Matakana	10,400
Runic	12,489	*Curie	8,249	*Nomadic	1,273	*Maimoa	8,000
*Athenic	12,345	*Tropic	8,230	Traffic	675	*Tairoa	8,000

* Jointly owned with Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.—V. 106, p. 1686.

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.

(Second Annual Report—Year ending April 30 1918.)

Pres. George A. Gaston, April 30, wrote in substance: Russian accounts amounting to \$1,751,309 have been written off. This action was taken after careful consideration of the unsettled conditions existing in Russia.

During a large portion of the past fiscal year our operations have been restricted by careful compliance with Governmental regulations made necessary by the war. It is to be anticipated that these conditions will continue with increasing severity until peace is declared, and it will therefore be our aim to carefully conserve the resources in the most liquid condition possible.

From May 1 1917 to April 30 1918 the export and import sales of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., amounted to \$57,537,991. Unfilled orders at the close of the fiscal year totaled \$16,727,942.

The issue of \$2,500,000 of bonds of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore SS. Corp. has been paid in full by that company during the year.

Of the \$4,000,000 outstanding notes of Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., \$1,000,000 matured on April 15 1918, and was paid on that date, thus leaving \$3,000,000 outstanding of the original issue of \$5,000,000.

All of the offices of the company in New York City are now located in the company's building at 39 Broadway.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING APRIL 30.

Incl. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation.]

	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.
Net income	\$3,188,727	\$2,881,721	Interest paid	\$695,647
Int., disc., &c., rec.	792,555	—	Amort. disc't on notes	\$138,931
Divs., &c., from associated cos.	181,050	—	Divs. decl. (41%)	1,275,000
Divs. from other companies	148,500	—	x Written off	1,751,309
			Res. for contin., &c.	637,903
Total income	\$3,188,727	\$3,973,926	Balance, surp.	\$23,488

x Represents doubtful accounts written off—Russian. The gross volume of business of the companies for 1916-17 was \$44,950,995 and the net earnings \$2,954,307.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET APRIL 30.

Incl. Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation.]

	1918.	1917.		1918.	1917.
Assets—			Liabilities—		
Stocks of other cos.	1,359,916	1,751,591	Declared capital (300,000 shares)	12,000,000	12,000,000
Secs. of assoc. cos.	166,352	205,002	6% notes, due 1921	3,000,000	4,000,000
Invest'mts in ships	2,124,790	1,203,750	Notes payable	1,920,000	3,690,466
Adv. to other cos.	414,991	719,049	Accepted merchant disc drafts	989,003	337,327
Purn. fixtures, &c.	61,245	39,470	Accoun. payable	1,371,756	1,270,053
Insur. claims, &c.	223,113	231,288	Acceptances	6,940,000	—
Cash	1,432,388	1,153,480	Taxes, &c., acc'd	1,114,417	397,113
Notes receivable	663,040	82,821	Div. pay May 15	300,000	300,000
Accts. rec., less resal	10,938,876	9,373,415	Reserve for taxes	447,979	406,496
Misc. purch. sold and in process of delivery	7,004,036	8,780,032	Deferred credits	202,960	194,162
Ins. on SS. Vigilantia (sunk)	—	376,500	Res. for contin.	263,081	350,000
Securities	176,335	164,800	Surplus	1,432,418	1,408,931
Deferred charges	167,075	207,348			
Total	24,482,213	24,354,547	Total	24,482,213	24,354,547

a Includes accounts receivable (customers), \$3,681,320, and of associated companies, \$7,247,422, less allowance for doubtful accounts, \$259,565. b Covered by merchandise sold, in process of delivery. Contingent liabilities: Drafts, discounted drawn against customers for merchandise sold and shipped and letters of credit, \$4,783,165; sundry guarantees on bonds and contracts, \$690,142. Securities (\$174,800) loaned to and pledged by the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Far Eastern Division, Inc., to secure loan made to that company, 5,559 shares Gaston Williams & Wigmore SS. Corp. deposited with guarantors under a surety bond.—V. 106, p. 1690, 712.

American Pneumatic Service Co., Boston.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

President Gilmer Clapp says in substance:

Bonds, &c.—During the year 1917 your company purchased \$95,000 of its own 5% bonds. The company has no notes payable, and during the year covered by this report did not borrow any money. Mail Tube Investigation.—On March 3 1917 the President signed the Post Office Appropriation Bill which contained a provision continuing our contracts from March 4 1917 to June 30 1918, and directing the Postmaster-General to expend the usual appropriation for the purpose of continuing the existing pneumatic-tube mail service.

This bill also provided that a commission be appointed to investigate the value of pneumatic-tube service, their properties, franchises and other equipment, with a view to the purchase and operation of the same, or any portion thereof, by the Government. The following men were appointed to that commission: the Hon. John H. Bankhead, Thomas W. Hardwick and John W. Weeks, respectively Senators from Alabama, Georgia and Massachusetts, and the Hon. Thomas M. Bell, A. B. Rouse and Halvor Steenerson, respectively Representatives from Georgia, Kentucky and Minnesota. Stone & Webster were selected to survey the tube companies' properties and to investigate the value of this type of service. The American Audit Co. was retained to investigate the cost of construction and operation of the systems.

After public hearings held in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia, the commission on March 1 1918 filed its report unequivocally endorsing pneumatic-tube service and recommending:

1. That pneumatic tubes as now installed for carrying letter mail are necessary for proper postal service and should be continued in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis, but that extensions are necessary in St. Louis to obtain adequate tube service.
- 2-4. That being an exclusive postal facility, the systems should be owned and operated by the Government with its own employees in connection with automobile service.
5. That the purchase price of the tube systems should be extended over a period of years in such a manner that partial payments, together with 4% interest on unpaid balances, including costs of operation as reported by the commission's engineers, shall not exceed the present annual expenditure of approximately \$976,000 for tube service.
6. That the purchase price for the systems now in use in the Postal Service be determined by a reference to the U. S. C. Commission, who shall fix a physical valuation for each of the systems in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and St. Louis at a sum not to exceed \$4,432,622 for the entire systems. In determining these values said commission shall consider the nature and condition of the titles to the properties in each of the cities named.

On May 16 1918 the Senate passed the Post Office Appropriation Bill containing a provision wherein the Postmaster-General is authorized and directed to take over and operate on and after July 1 1918 the pneumatic-tube systems now under contract. In the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions recommended by the Pneumatic-tube Commission in its report of March 1 1918. [See news items on a subsequent page.]

Operation of Mail Tubes.—The total rentals received from the United States Government during the year for mail tube service were \$790,289 for the use of an average length of 46,487 1/2 miles of double tubes. On Dec. 31 1917 the annual rental being paid by the Post Office Department was \$790,313, and the length of double pneumatic tubes used by the Post Office Department under contract with our companies was as follows: Boston, 6,818.9 miles; Brooklyn, 1,350.0 miles; Chicago, 9,903.1; New York, 26,429.0; St. Louis, 1,988.0; total, 46,489.0 miles.

In Boston terminal machinery and tubes have been installed in the New South Postal Station at the corner of Beach and Atlantic Ave. The entire cost of this installation amounting to approximately \$13,000 has been charged off to expense.

Real Estate.—All of the real estate of the company has been kept rented during the year. New five-year contracts have been entered into with the Boston "Globe," "Post" and "Transcript" for the small pneumatic tube service. These contracts were made in connection with the relocation of the Associated Press terminals of these tubes in the Winthrop Building.

Condensed Extracts from Report of W. F. Merrill, Pres. of Lams'n Co. Results.—The operating results of the Lams'n Co. for the year 1917 show a gross business of \$2,448,213, as against \$2,252,792 for 1916, previously our banner year in itself. Of our completed business, \$395,000 represents the income from leased plants.

New business taken during 1917 amounted to \$2,707,000 as compared with \$2,425,000 for the corresponding 12 months of 1916, or an increase of approximately \$300,000. This increase was composed entirely of sale, rather than additional lease business, as the new lease business taken in 1917 was \$50,000 less than for the previous year.

The net earnings for the year before interest is taken are \$296,880, as against \$272,054 for 1916. The net earnings on the capital stock after taking interest are 11 2-3%.

The business taken during 1917, with the exception of less than a half dozen contracts, was of a thoroughly normal and standard type, and Dec. 31 found us with a large amount of uncompleted business on hand.

Standardization, &c.—Further progress has been made during the year in the standardization of the company's product, and in removing from our inventories obsolescent or slow-moving materials. This work is not yet completed, but a large amount was amortized during the year and taken out of 1917 earnings.

Our leased plant systems have been completely revalued on a conservative basis, so that their values are now based on individual lease conditions.

CONSOLIDATED EARNINGS STATEMENT FOR CAL. YEARS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net earnings	\$522,294	\$590,299	\$479,254	\$539,506
Deduct—				
Depreciation	\$61,065	\$65,425	\$63,610	\$75,794
Sinking fund obligation	26,149	30,213	32,434	40,492
Interest on bonds	70,915	67,459	64,180	61,205
Divs. on minority stock	—	—	165	661
Lams'n Co.	580	405	105,000	105,000
1st pref. divs. (7%)	105,000	105,000	188,981	188,981
2d pref. divs. (3%)	188,981	188,981	—	—
Total deductions	\$452,700	\$457,574	\$454,369	\$472,133
Balance, surplus	\$69,594	\$132,725	\$24,885	\$67,373

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING DEC. 31.

	Lams'n Co.		Mail Tube Cos.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Total income	\$2,448,213	\$2,252,792	\$790,289	\$791,043
Total expenses	2,163,077	1,991,213	486,911	392,044
Gross profit	\$285,136	\$261,579	\$303,378	\$398,999
Other income	11,743	10,475	8,243	9,524
Total income	\$296,880	\$272,054	\$311,621	\$408,523
Interest on bonds, &c.	\$63,880	\$58,170	\$281,978	\$282,386
Depreciation and taxes	—	—	76,720	74,144
Dividends	(4%) 80,000	(3%) 60,000	47,000	60,000
Balance	sur \$152,993	sur \$163,884	def \$94,077	def \$8,007

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 (INCL. SUB. COS.).

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Patents & good-will	7,043,323	7,054,196	Common stock	4,995,663
Mail tube systems	5,221,160	5,219,766	Preferred stock	6,328,800
Leased plants, &c.	1,454,514	1,330,420	1st pref. stock	1,498,800
Patterns, bldgs., &c.	165,826	165,826	Sub. cos.' stk. held by outsiders	66,264
Cash	319,219	611,496	Bonded debt	491,000
Notes & accts. rec.	688,481	710,990	Accounts payable	206,716
Liberty bonds	63,711	—	Acct. inv. taxes, &c.	136,811
Misc. inventories	973,360	734,738	Divs. unpaid and accrued	26,560
Work in progress	331,029	148,653	Blnk. fund reser. acc'd	662,281
Prepaid accounts	22,764	19,305	Depreciation	999,533
Deferred charges	4,069	5,419	Miscell. reserves	44,598
Sinking fund cash not invested	523	540	Surplus	830,891
Total	16,287,926	16,031,356	Total	16,287,926

—V. 106, p. 2452, 2124.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR CAL. YEARS.

Calendar Years—	1917.	1916.
Total profits and income after deducting all expenses of merchandise & administration, & losses on customers' accounts	\$2,014,406	\$2,374,188
Deduct—Interest charges	224,374	188,000
Contingent reserve and depreciation	—	—
Balance, being net profit & income for cal. years	\$509,316	\$1,802,033
Dividends paid for year 1917 (3 3/4 %)	450,000	—
Balance, surplus	\$59,316	\$1,802,033
Previous surplus	1,802,033	—
Total surplus Dec. 31	\$1,861,349	\$1,802,033

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets—	1917.	1916.	Liabilities—	1917.	1916.
Prop. fixtures &c.	1,051,770	1,117,754	Capital stock	12,000,000	12,000,000
Mdse. & supplies	1,339,616	1,364,012	Underlying bonds (sub. eos.)	190,000	205,000
Due from customers (net)	7,060,716	7,964,605	Notes payable	390,000	775,000
Cash	214,360	250,343	Mdse. acct. payable	359,697	601,171
Investments	75,000	70,000	Acr. commissions	—	—
U. S. Lib. bonds	84,500	—	taxes, int., &c.	238,841	239,563
Deferred charges	20,932	34,092	Conting. res. & depr.	—	786,541
Good-will, &c.	4,992,992	4,992,992	Surplus	1,861,349	1,802,033
Total	15,039,887	16,409,308	Total	15,039,887	16,409,308

—V. 106, p. 1464, 713.

Alabama Traction, Light & Power Co., Ltd., Montreal.

(Fifth Annual Report—Year ended Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. James Mitchell, June 1, wrote in substance:

Industrial Development.—The great activity in the coal, iron and steel industries of Alabama during 1916 has extended to other lines of industry, including graphite mines, cotton mills, ferro-manganese and ferro-silicon furnaces. The consistent growth in our earnings is largely attributable to the industrial development of the Central and Northern Alabama district. The Power company has had to greatly increase its facilities for the production and distribution of power, to meet the constantly growing demand.

Bonds.—There were sold by the Alabama Power Co. in Feb. 1917 \$3,250,000 30-year 5% 1st M. gold bonds and in August 1917 \$1,900,000 6% 5-year notes, secured by a deposit of its 30-year 5% gold bonds (V. 104, p. 75; 2344; V. 105, p. 390).

The urgent requirements of the war prevented us in 1917 from obtaining the electrical equipment needed to give us the full benefit of all our contracts for power supply, although the capital expenditure to supply such contracts was, in several important cases, incurred many months ago.

Power Contracts.—On Dec. 31 signed but unserved contracts for power aggregated about 11,500 k.w., representing an additional annual income of approximately \$360,000. Some of this load has been connected since Jan. 1 1918, and the balance will be taken on from time to time as rapidly as customers can obtain necessary equipment from manufacturers.

Results.—There has been a material increase in operating expenses due to prevailing war conditions; the extremely dry year rendered necessary more than the usual amount of steam operation; much higher wages are paid to labor, and the greatly increased cost of all materials used in operation, maintenance and repairs prevented a better showing being made in net earnings. The electric furnace operations carried on at Anniston were in the beginning of an experimental nature and it was deemed wise to set aside from the earnings from this source as a reserve against possible loss from this and other accounts \$127,704, but of this amount it has been necessary to write off during the year only \$7,933 as uncollectible.

A reserve fund also has been started to amortize the item of bond discount and expense, and in 1917 \$139,817 was set aside from earnings for this purpose. The net income in 1917 before deducting reserves, but after payment of bond interest was \$228,863, contrasting with \$99,339 in 1916.

Coupons. The 1st Mtge. coupons due Sept. 1 1914 and Mar. 1 1915, payment of which was deferred, were paid on Sept. 1 1917 and Mar. 1 1918.

New Plant, &c.—The 35,000 h.p. reserve steam plant at the War of River was completed and put in service on Sept. 15 and immediately took on its share of the load, carrying it when and as required without the slightest interruption until the advent of the usual rainy season again enabled the hydro-electric plant to supply the demand.

During the year over 200 miles of 44,000 volt transmission line were completed; 20 miles of 22,000 volt lines reconstructed to carry 44,000 volts and 25 miles of 44,000 volt lines reconstructed to carry 110,000 volts. The sub-station capacity of the system was increased from 108,000 k.w. to 121,100 k.w. and a further increase in capacity of customers' sub-stations of 29,340 k.w. The generating capacity of the local isolated steam stations was increased from 2,000 k.w. to 3,100 k.w. The number of retail electric power and lighting customers in the municipalities served by the company increased from 5,274 in 1916 to 8,557 at the close of 1917.

Coal.—The company has arranged for the output of coal mines adjoining the War or reserve power plant, whose product is sufficient to supply the company's normal needs for a number of years. The mines contain several million tons of excellent steam coal which can be mined under exceptionally favorable conditions and transported over the company's own railway from the mines to the power house bunkers without rehandling.

In the fall and winter of 1917-18, notwithstanding the coal famine, the Alabama Power Co. by reason of its large hydro-electric plant and the unique position of its steam plant with reference to fuel supply was permitted by the Fuel Administrator to supply all its customers without interruption.

Electric Steel Industry at Anniston.—The enterprise is now in a promising position and should show henceforth substantial returns. The prime object of this venture as stated last year was to establish a permanent market for surplus power and attract other and kindred industries to this district. These expectations have been fully realized as during the year extensive plants for the manufacture of electro-metallurgical products have been established, affording the company a large revenue from what would otherwise be unused surplus power not suitable, because of its variable supply, to ordinary industries.

Govt. Nitrogen Plant—Enlargement of Power Plant of Alabama Power Co. by U. S. Govt.—Late in 1917 the U. S. Govt. decided to erect large plants for the production of nitrates from atmospheric nitrogen for war purposes and selected a site at Sheffield, Ala., on the Tennessee River, where the Muscle Shoals Hydro-Electric Power Co. owned a certain dam site necessary to this project. The company desiring to expedite this important work and appreciating the material benefits which it will undoubtedly derive from the industrial development of this district has since transferred its site to the Government. The work of erecting the nitrate plants is progressing rapidly, but will require a number of years to construct the dam and hydro-electric power house.

The Government has therefore decided to install at the Warrior reserve steam plant of the Alabama Power Co. a 50,000 h.p. steam turbo-generator, together with the requisite boilers, transformers and other equipment and a 110,000 volt transmission line from the steam station to Sheffield, over a right of way belonging to the Power company, a distance of 85 miles.

The construction of this plant, which will cost about \$4,000,000 is being carried out, on the customary contractors' terms, by the Alabama Power Co.'s organization. The work is well advanced and falls within the estimates both as to cost and progress. The plant and transmission line will be operated by the Power company for the use of the Government on a basis to be agreed upon. Its purchase by the Power company on reasonable terms when not further required by the Government will be provided for.

New Directors.—It was decided during the year to invite to the board several representative bankers, engineers and business men in order that it should have the benefit of their advice in the direction of its affairs. The board was accordingly increased from 5 to 12 members (V. 106, p. 716.)

Merger, &c.—The Little River Power Co., a subsidiary, owning properties, dam sites and flow rights in the Little River basin, has been merged with the Alabama Power Co. Power sites on Town and Sauty creeks, formerly owned by the Alabama Power & Light Co., have also been transferred to the Alabama Power Co., but their corporate entities will be continued.

Diversity of Income According to Industries Served.

Industry—	1916.	1917.	Industry—	1916.	1917.
Coal mines	3.12%	3.70%	Public utilities and railways	57.12%	45.80%
Ore mines	4.15%	4.40%	Miscellaneous	4.51%	5.60%
Steel mills	11.10%	25.70%	Total	100.00%	100.00%
Cotton mills	6.90%	6.20%			
Cement mills	11.10%	7.60%			

Developed Power Owned by the Alabama Power Co.

	H. P.	K. W.	Local steam plants:	H. P.	K. W.
Lock 12 hydro-electric	90,000	67,500	Huntsville	2,350	1,750
Jackson shoals hydro-el.	2,000	1,500	Decatur	1,200	850
Gadsden steam plant	15,000	12,500	Guntersville	170	125
Warrior steam plant	35,000	25,000	Marion	400	300
Total	142,000	106,500	Total	4,120	3,055

By reason of contracts with several of its customers, the Power company may, also under certain conditions, make use of their power stations for the development of power.

Statistics of the Alabama Power Co. for Calendar Years.

Statistics—	1917.	1916.	1915.
Kilowatt hours generated	294,969,000	188,041,000	127,222,000
Kilowatt hours sold, & used by co.	255,846,000	162,213,000	108,234,000
Maximum station load (kilowatt)	59,522	41,500	29,500
Retail power and lighting customers	8,557	5,274	—
Wholesale power contracts	114	76	—

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING DEC. 31.

(Incl. Ala. Tr., Lt. & P. Co., Ltd., and Sub. Co., with Interco. Balances Elim.)

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Operating Revenue	\$ 1,991,861	\$ 1,417,018		
Light & power dept.	1,948,424	1,294,380	Net oper. income	1,166,387
Railway department	105,362	93,320	Other income	54,363
Gas department	47,809	46,350		
Water department	4,690	4,301	Gross income	1,220,750
General expense	15,003	9,055	Interest Paid—	
Total	2,154,325	1,471,433	On bonds Trac. Co.	656,295
Deduct—Reserves, &c.	34,759	40,784	On bonds Power Co.	434,297
Reserve for doubtful acct., &c.	127,705	13,631	On floating debt	32,653
Operating revenue	1,991,861	1,417,018	Total int. charges	1,123,245
Operating Expenses—			Less: Portion of int. chargeable to capital account	63,653
Light & power dept.	652,711	426,800	Total int. chgs. (net)	1,059,592
Railway department	105,362	93,320	Income after interest	161,158
Gas department	47,809	46,350	Amortization of bond discount, &c.	139,817
Water department	4,690	4,301	Net oper. income	1,166,387
General expense	15,003	9,055	Bal. for deprec'n.	21,341
Total	2,154,325	1,471,433		

x Portion of above interest chargeable to capital account, being interest on amount expended in properties held for future development.

CONSOL. BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 (INCLUDING SUB. COS.).

Assets—	1917.	1916.	Liabilities—	1917.	1916.
Properties, rights, branches, &c.	34,413,984	31,904,889	Preferred stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
Inv. in other eos.	1,014,420	1,014,920	Common stock	16,975,000	16,975,000
Disc. on bonds, &c.	3,531,817	3,195,049	1st M. coll. 5% 1913	125,900	125,900
Cash in banks, &c.	647,939	92,111	1st M. 6% A. P. Co. 5% 1916	8,000,000	4,760,000
Cash for bonds, &c.	133,480	91,024	6% secured notes	1,900,000	—
Notes & acct. rec.	785,004	1,426,532	Bond int. due Mar.	328,148	656,920
Reserve	30,099	13,036	Notes payable	—	400,000
Miscellaneous	405,108	258,872	Accts. payable	436,920	402,687
Mat'l & supplies	405,108	258,872	Int., &c., accrued	362,894	308,591
Adv. to Anniston Steel Co.	1,592,564	—	Accident, &c., res.	6,312	8,894
Total	42,574,424	37,996,433	Outst. coupons, &c.	141,920	83,370
			Surplus	297,330	225,070
Total	42,574,424	37,996,433	Total	42,574,424	37,996,433

* Includes in 1917 investments in United Gas & Electric Corp. (at cost), \$950,500 2d pref. stock, par, \$1,500,000, and common stock, par, \$500,000, and \$54,920 miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

x Excluding \$25,000 common in treasury of Alabama Power Co. y Not including \$1,865,900 held in treasury (\$12,500 held by Alabama Power Co.).

z Auth. \$100,000,000; issued, \$10,650,000; pledged as collateral to 5-year 6% gold notes due 1922, \$2,639,000, and in treasury of Alabama Power Co., \$11,000; bal. as above, \$8,000,000. Stocks of sub. and affiliated cos. aggregating \$1,451,600 are pledged as additional collateral to the foregoing issue.

d Secured by deposit of \$2,639,000 1st Mtge. 5% gold bonds. Note.—Preferred cumulative dividends in arrears aggregated on Dec. 31 1917, \$180,000.—V. 105, p. 911, 608.

Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

RESULTS FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net profits and income	\$1,289,183	\$1,272,580	\$793,022	\$1,041,675
Sundry chgs., res'vs, &c.	77,294	107,171	223,343	253,933

Balance for dividends	\$1,211,889	\$1,165,409	\$569,679	\$587,692
Preferred divs. (7 %)	\$339,201	\$349,675	\$376,826	\$405,652
Common dividends—(3%)	150,000	(4 1/2%) 270,000	(3) 180,000	(3) 180,000

Balance, surplus	\$692,688	\$545,734	\$12,844	\$2,040
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BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets—	1917.	1916.	Liabilities—	1917.	1916.
Real estate, plant, &c.	5,944,221	5,297,624	Preferred stock	4,833,500	4,836,500
Misc. loans & inv.	184,398	47,079	Common stock	6,000,000	6,000,000
Inventories	7,553,809	4,781,195	Bills payable	2,750,000	847,132
Accts. & bills rec.	5,379,669	4,879,043	Accounts payable	879,910	—
Cash	427,223	513,559	Prov. for inc. taxes	97,709	—
Unexpired insurance, &c.	248,051	167,224	Sundry reserves	60,000	60,000
Total	19,728,374	15,685,724	Div. pay'ble Jan. 1	84,522	85,514
			Profit and loss	5,023,763	3,896,578
Total	19,728,374	15,685,724	Total	19,728,374	15,685,724

—V. 106, p. 1463, 712.

Dominion Textile Co., Montreal.

(13th Annual Report—Year ended March 31 1918.)

Pres. C. B. Gordon, Montreal, May 27, wrote in subst:

Results.—The net profits for the year after deducting all manufacturing charges and making provision for depreciation, amount to \$1,873,371, out of which has been paid the following:

Interest on—		Rent—Mount Royal Mill	\$198,000
Dominion Textile bonds	\$193,170	Preferred dividend	135,842
Dominion Cot. Mill bonds	222,555	Common dividend	350,000
Montmorency bonds	25,687	Bad debts	3,089

The surplus amounting to \$745,028 has been carried to the credit of profit and loss account, which now stands at \$2,189,196, from which the war profits tax for the year 1917-18 will have to be deducted.

Sales for the year amounted to \$16,850,270, an increase of \$3,474,528. Our Halifax Mill was completely destroyed by fire on Dec. 6th last, the day of the terrible disaster. The insurance has been adjusted and we have since disposed of the real estate.

All the mills of the company have been maintained as well as conditions would permit and there is now in operation 9,500 looms, 450,000 spindles employing over 6,500 hands. Costs of manufacturing have continued to mount. Wages have been advanced from time to time and have at least kept pace with the increased cost of living.

War Orders.—During the year we had to overcome a number of unusual conditions and by doing so we were enabled to be of considerable assistance to the American Government in satisfactorily supplying quantities of materials urgently needed in Army equipment.

Outlook.—The outlook for 1918 may be considered satisfactory and we are assured of as full an output as labor conditions will permit.

INCOME ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING MARCH 31.

	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Sales	\$16,850,279	\$13,375,750	\$10,438,099	\$7,643,674
Net prof. aft. repairs, &c	\$1,873,371	\$1,582,706	\$1,481,195	\$1,230,768
Div. 2 1/2% D. C. M. Co.		74,377	74,378	74,250
Total Income	\$1,873,371	\$1,657,083	\$1,555,573	\$1,305,018
Deductions				
Int. on Dom. Tex. bonds	\$193,170	\$193,041	\$192,557	\$192,346
Int. on Montmorncy bds.	25,688	26,138	26,587	26,775
Rent, & int.—Dom. C.M.	222,555	326,665	368,056	366,253
Mt. Royal rent account	198,000	198,000	198,000	198,000
Div. on pref. stock (7%)	135,842	135,331	134,820	134,870
Div. on com. stock (7%)	850,000	(6)300,000	(6)300,000	(6)300,000
Amt. writ. off bad debts	3,089	7,276	8,945	24,227
Patriotic fund		20,000	15,000	10,000
War tax reserve		100,000	100,000	
Total deductions	\$1,128,343	\$1,306,451	\$1,343,965	\$1,252,471
Balance, surplus	\$745,028	\$350,632	\$211,608	\$52,547

x Subject to war tax profits, 1917-18.

BALANCE SHEET MARCH 31.

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	
Land, bldgs., machinery & goodwill	13,000,188	13,700,819	Common stock	5,000,000
Stocks & bonds of other cos.	622,418	365,103	Preferred stock	1,940,600
Raw cotton	2,674,011	1,371,971	Bonds, D. T. Co.	3,267,500
Stock mid. and in process	645,980	348,704	do D.C.N.Co.	3,700,000
Cash	17,178	36,742	Montmorency bds.	422,500
Open accounts	2,874,841	2,280,293	Loans	2,842,091
Supplies, &c.	405,180	397,776	Open accounts	611,167
Insurance	105,000	50,000	Deposits	29,165
Total	20,344,796	18,557,414	Wages	128,000
			Interest on bonds	77,933
			War tax reserves	102,679
			Pref. div. Apr. 15	33,960
			Profit and loss	2,139,195
				1,444,167
			Total	20,344,796
				18,557,414

x Subject to war tax profits, 1917-18.

Note.—There are indirect liabilities consisting of bills receivable under discount amounting to \$436,195.—V. 106, p. 2347, 2125.

Canada Steamship Lines, Limited, Montreal.

(4th Annual Report—Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

President James Carruthers says in substance:

The company has had a satisfactory year. While the gross earnings are higher than last year, the net earnings are slightly lower. This is accounted for by the enormous increase in the cost of everything that enters into the operation of such an undertaking. The vessel tonnage owned by your company is greater than it was last year, despite the losses that have occurred. The company has a promising field for development and expansion on the high seas. The deferred dividends on the preference shares have been paid, and it has been decided that the quarterly dividends shall be resumed. (The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 1917 shows an increase of \$1,932,944 in "vessel account" (from \$18,795,920 to \$20,730,864), representing "net additions for year, being excess of additions to fleet over vessels lost or sold." The income account below for 1917 shows an item of \$941,880 "net profits on sales, &c., of fixed assets.")

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Operating Revenue				
Vessels	\$12,887,256	\$11,819,539	\$7,399,819	\$6,272,233
Docks and wharves	183,772	172,472	165,707	193,389
Miscellaneous	290,394	65,240	114,884	120,189
Other revenue	172,394	64,877	94,625	
Gross earnings	\$13,533,816	\$12,122,129	\$7,775,035	\$6,585,811
Expenses	9,509,952	8,062,584	6,042,977	5,657,774
Net earnings	\$4,023,864	\$4,059,545	\$1,732,058	\$928,037
Deduct—Bond interest	\$90,730	\$125,051	\$140,201	\$166,231
Int. on debent. stock	301,575	317,993	317,583	285,234
Other interest, &c.	41,016	55,460	85,276	15,875
Depreciation	1,061,583	805,310	476,938	455,630
Other reserves, &c.	300,579	42,657	49,907	65,000
Reserved for war tax	300,579	322,017		
Pref. dividends (7%)	875,000	(5) 656,250		(3) 401,042
Total deductions	\$2,720,463	\$2,324,767	\$1,069,908	\$1,389,912
Balance, sur. or def.	cr. \$1,303,401	sur. \$662,152	def. \$662,152	def. \$460,975
Previous surplus	cr. 1,848,225	cr. 20,883	dr. 570,432	dr. 18,300
Total	\$3,151,026	\$1,755,661	\$91,720	dr. \$479,275
Add—Net profits on sales, &c., of fixed assets	cr. 941,880	cr. 179,980	dr. 3,971	dr. 30,826
Total	\$4,093,506	\$1,935,641	\$87,748	dr. \$510,102
P. & L. Deductions				
Proport'n of oper. exp. charged off	\$86,820	\$86,388	\$65,336	\$59,304
Bal. of discount on deb. stock charged off	27,765	1,028	1,028	1,028
Pref. divs. in arrears	1,004,167			
Dividend rate	(12.83-1.3%)			
P. & L. surp., Dec. 31	\$2,374,754	\$1,848,225	\$20,883	dr. \$570,432

BALANCE SHEET, DEC. 31.

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	
Real-est., bldg., &c.	24,409,355	23,058,657	Preference stock	12,500,000
Leases, contr'ls, &c.	8,639,647	6,583,647	Common stock	12,000,000
Invest'ns (at cost)	220,793	93,739	1st M. bonds	1,315,047
Fds for M. bds., &c.	244,107	1,307,388	5% debent. stock	6,081,340
Cash	231,731	612,355	Loan sec. by deb. stock & invest.	600,000
Notes & accts. rec.	1,606,821	1,840,113	Notes payable	421,032
Adjts. due by underwriters	712,633	325,833	Accts. payable	2,538,935
Insur., &c., claims	934,326	585,677	Accrued interest	123,160
Inventories	533,308	326,778	War tax	704,546
Pre'd insur., &c.	1,064,856	707,154	Div. pay Jan. 2 '18	437,500
Operat'n expenses	86,818	172,772	Profit & loss	10,990
S. I. deb. stk. (par)		4290,048	Surplus on s. fd.	
Miscellaneous	5,640	28,587	Pur. of deb. stk.	84,313
			Other reserves	6,960
			Profit and loss	2,374,754
Total	38,676,584	37,918,959	Total	38,676,584
				37,918,959

* Includes in 1917 vessels, \$20,730,864; real estate, buildings, docks and wharves, \$5,511,683, and other fixed assets, \$725,760; total, \$26,968,307; less depreciation reserve, \$2,562,952; balance, as above, \$24,409,355.
 † Denotes sinking fund debenture stock at par, held by trustees.
 Note.—Contingent liabilities on notes receivable under discount \$22,611 and on notes endorsed by allied company, \$120,000.—V. 106, p. 931.

Chicago Telephone Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. Bernard E. Sunny, Chicago, Feb. 1, wrote in subst.:

Practically all utility companies have suffered severely because of greatly increased costs for salaries, wages and materials. This company has been no exception. Because of the high cost of living, wage increases ranging from 7% to 13% were made quite generally, and a cash bonus of \$515,000 was paid out of surplus. Prices of materials increased from 5% to 50% over the high prices prevailing Jan. 1 1917. Taxes were \$1,400,000, an increase over 1916 of \$250,000. The operating expenses thus increased

\$2,521,278, or 18%, while the gross revenue increased but \$1,871,194, or 9 1/2%. A deficit of \$73,000, as compared with a surplus of \$1,193,585 for 1916 (after paying the usual 8% in dividends) can therefore be regarded as another manifestation of the war conditions. We hope in 1918 to avoid serious recourse to the small accumulated surplus.

During the year we "connected" 111,000 new telephones, and we "disconnected" 77,000; there were also 76,000 "disconnections" and 76,000 "connections" on "move orders." In all 340,000 operations, and this showed a gain in telephones of about 34,000. This is about 22,000 less than last year, and is due to a 10% decrease in new orders and a 20% increase in telephones discontinued.

The expense of connecting the 111,000 new telephones was \$570,000, mostly for labor and material (exclusive of the instruments) at the subscribers' premises, which expenditure became a part of the plant investment. The "disconnections" and "moves" cost approximately \$881,000, of which the subscribers paid \$53,000, leaving \$828,000 to be borne by the company. The cost covers only the work on the subscribers' premises (exclusive of the instruments), and there is a large item of expense in the central offices for making the necessary changes that is merged with other expenses, and is not easily ascertainable. The total expense to the company each year on account of the changes in the personnel of the list of subscribers and changes in locations is about \$1,250,000.

The value of our plant increased by \$9,000,000 during the year, represented in additional land, buildings, conduits, cables, switchboards and other telephone property. There was expended for maintenance \$3,360,000 during the same time.

The construction program for 1918 will be curtailed in obedience to the Federal admonition, but work under way and actually required will call for expenditures of about \$5,000,000.

GROWTH OF PLANT.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
No. of owned stations	594,054	590,083	504,124	468,719	430,812	382,537
Total miles of wire	1,815,802	1,620,215	1,489,544	1,350,232	1,139,471	899,530

INCOME STATEMENT FOR YEARS ENDING DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross earnings	\$21,543,914	\$19,672,718	\$17,559,533	\$16,229,369
Operating expenses	16,552,825	14,031,547	12,425,604	11,841,478
Net earnings	\$4,991,089	\$5,641,171	\$5,133,929	\$4,387,891
Taxes and uncollectibles	1,432,550	1,225,056	1,069,443	1,061,876
Total oper. income	\$3,558,538	\$4,413,115	\$4,064,486	\$3,326,015
Net non-oper. revenues	107,581	96,850	152,321	283,050
Gross income	\$3,666,219	\$4,509,965	\$4,216,807	\$3,609,065
Rent, interest, &c.	\$1,218,221	\$1,095,379	\$1,053,759	\$1,038,468
Dividends paid (8%)	2,520,000	2,220,000	2,160,000	2,160,000
Other deductions	1,000	1,000	206,000	4,375
Total deductions	\$3,739,221	\$3,316,379	\$3,419,759	\$3,202,844
Balance, sur. or def.	def. \$73,002	sur. \$1,193,586	sur. \$797,048	sur. \$406,221

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Assets—		Liabilities—		
1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	
Land and bldgs.	9,822,500	7,747,811	Capital stock	36,000,000
Telephone plant	64,273,821	67,339,752	Prem. on cap. stk.	3,911
General equipment	1,135,793	927,580	Unpaid debt	19,092,500
Long-term invest.	143,208	182,342	Bills payable	2,005,500
Intangible capital	3,728	3,508	Accounts payable	1,806,406
Cash & deposits	603,048	512,928	Accr. accts. not due	1,604,442
Marketable secur.	501,789	929,989	Unsett. premium	
Bills & accts. rec.	1,155,149	1,392,156	on deb.	35,486
Mat'ls & supplies	772,362	415,125	Ins. & casualty res.	383,390
Accrued income not due	4,470	1,532	Employee's ben. fd.	500,000
Deferred debts	170,496	150,877	Miscellaneous	18,359
			Accr. deprec. res.	14,918,716
			Approp. surplus	105,600
			Surplus	2,056,651
Total	78,589,364	68,675,973	Total	78,589,364
				68,675,973

New England Company Power System.

(See map on page 183 of "Railway & Indus. Sec.")

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. George S. Smith, Boston, March 15, wrote in subst.

Results.—The year has been to us, as to all other public utility companies, one of stress and strain. Our gross income has grown materially at the expense of our net, but we believe this is a temporary condition. At the present time there are 93 manufacturing plants supplied with our power directly or through lighting cos., which are working on Govt. contracts.

Plant Extensions.—The extension of two high-tension lines from Leominster, Mass., to Camp Devens at Ayer, was made during the summer and a substation installed for the Government at the camp. The substations at Woonsocket and Zylonite went into service on March 22 and June 17, respectively. At Pawtucket substation the original installation of 15,000 k. w. capacity was doubled by the installation of a second bank of transformers and put into service Sept. 9. The second high-tension circuit between Millbury and the Pawtucket substation was completed and put in service during the summer. When it was finally decided to supply for Camp Devens from our system we were asked to extend our 66,000-volt circuit to the Government substation at Camp Devens. Authorization to begin work on the line was received early in July; on the substation not until July 18. It was necessary to go into the market to buy all the necessary materials, as the Government required power Sept. 1. The line is a twin pole line with circuits 40 ft. apart with No. 2 copper on each circuit. On Aug. 19 one line was completed and energy was delivered over temporary connections. That is, we had built a line 8.3 miles and installed transformers in 45 days. On Sept. 23 the substation was finished and both lines completed by Sept. 29.

During the present year work on the transformers at Worcester substation, increasing the capacity there more than 100%, will be completed. Steps toward increasing the capacity of Fitchburg substation to the same extent in the same way are going forward, but will hardly be completed this year. The work of installing a second bank of transformers at Woonsocket substation will be completed within a week or ten days.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EARNINGS FOR N. E. P. CO. SYST.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings	\$2,645,974	\$2,088,437	\$1,489,453
Operating expenses and taxes	1,501,778	767,304	635,154
Net earnings	\$1,144,195	\$1,311,133	\$854,299
Deduct—Bond interest	440,983	446,319	426,126
Other interest	156,781	153,143	86,701
Accrued dividend, preferred stock	278,411	237,102	210,601
Accrued dividend, 2d pref. stock	108,800	108,800	108,800
Balance, surplus	\$159,239	\$365,788	\$122,071

ANNUAL KILOWATT HOUR OUTPUT (000 OMITTED).

	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
34,000	50,000	64,000	98,000	120,000	*173,000</			

the increase in city, county and State taxes amounts roundly to \$172,500, and the payments to the U. S. Government to \$127,500. The final result, therefore, after deducting the increased taxes is a gain in total gross income of \$200,434. There was an increase of 153,134 in the average daily number of exchange messages.

Additions.—Physical progress during 1917 is indicated by an increase of 21 exchanges with a gain of 17,487 in total number of stations (to 301,648); also 30,908 miles of additional exchange and toll wire, including 11,209 miles of underground wire and 8,797 miles of toll wire.

New Stock.—In harmony with the company's long established policy, you were offered on Dec. 15 last \$4,271,100 of treasury stock at par, in proportion to your then holdings. This offering was brought to a successful conclusion. The proceeds will extinguish the bills payable and provide about \$600,000 toward further increases in plant, equipment, &c. (V. 105, p. 1109).

STATISTICS FOR YEARS ENDED DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Exchanges	409	388	373
Subscribers' stations	275,175	256,734	232,591
Connecting station	26,473	27,427	27,411
Exchange and toll lines (miles)	691,773	654,865	618,371
Underground wire mileage	242,783	231,547	215,326
Toll lines, miles	100,315	91,518	86,171
Toll lines connected (miles)	11,279	11,314	10,833
Exchange messages, daily, average	1,503,864	1,350,730	1,175,819

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CAL. YEARS (Incl. Tri-State Telephone Co.).

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Gross earnings	\$10,352,652	\$8,899,584	\$7,849,675
Depreciation	1,411,941	1,526,546	1,009,271
Other operating expenses	5,468,867	4,403,830	3,926,021
Taxes, &c.	548,761	544,420	445,000
Operating income	\$2,623,083	\$2,424,728	\$2,469,284
Other income (net)	109,519	107,440	58,676
Gross income	\$2,732,602	\$2,532,168	\$2,527,960
Rents	\$116,400	\$115,622	\$107,029
Interest	169,540	35,560	37,421
Miscellaneous	92,147	132,200	67,354
Dividends (7%)	2,301,802	2,368,956	2,316,176
Balance, surplus	\$62,000	\$7,000	None

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Intangible capital	1,250,147	1,159,624	Common stock	34,105,600
Land & buildings	2,717,742	2,510,398	Premiums on stock	47,022
Other plants	36,055,586	33,487,500	Bills payable	3,738,500
General equipment	632,023	517,075	Accounts payable	348,097
Invest. securities	429,954	425,718	Accr. lab. not due	1,102,500
Adv. to syst. corp.	47,600	45,500	Employ. ben. fund	182,000
Miscell. investm'ts	35,851	109,909	Deferred taxes	11,320
Cash and deposits	734,551	445,855	Res. for accr. dep.	3,489,770
Bills receivable	92,147	132,200	Res'vs for amortiz.	5,030
Accounts receiv'g	678,271	578,674	Intang. capital	56,304
Materials & supp.	601,749	475,277	Undivided profits	62,000
Marketable secur's	56,079	56,196	Approp. surplus	29,559
Deferred items	73,070	82,313	Unapprop. surplus	198,033
Total	43,405,301	40,078,262	Total	43,405,301

Of the stock on Dec. 31 1917, \$23,830,500 was owned by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—V. 106, p. 933, 602.

Greene Cananea Copper Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

Pres. W. D. Thornton, of the Greene Cananea Copper Co., New York, May 20, wrote in substance:

Results.—Our properties were operated from Jan. 1 to June 22, when, on account of intolerable Governmental conditions, the mines and plants were closed and all American employees withdrawn. It was not until Dec. 10 that work was again started, so that our operating period covered only six months. At present the plants are all in operation, and current production from our own mines is running at from 4,000,000 to 4,500,000 lbs. per month. For the year 1917 the net income was \$2,497,888 and the amount of dividends paid was \$3,954,215. The difference of \$1,456,327 was taken from surplus earnings accumulated in previous years for this purpose.

Merger.—Title to the property and assets of the Greene Consolidated Copper Co., previously held in stock ownership, was taken on July 16. The San Pedro Company has also sold its properties to the Cananea Consolidated Co., and we have now eliminated all unnecessary subsidiary holding and operating companies, which will effect a material saving not only in duplication of work but in taxes as well. The San Pedro Company's financial figures are included in the combined balance sheet and combined income account, but a separate report of the mining operations is submitted, as the property was not transferred until the first of the current year.

Production from the Mines and Works of the Company.

	Copper, Pounds.	Silver, Ounces.	Gold, Ounces.
The Cananea Consolidated Copper Co.	24,711,204	655,656.40	3,803,660
San Pedro Copper Co.	2,658,011	122,137.21	725,328
Custom	3,127,269	113,433.26	1,226,736
Total	30,496,487	891,226.87	5,753,724

The total producing and marketing cost of refined copper for both operating companies, including all expenses of shut-down, was 17,493 cents per pound. The average price received for copper produced during the year was 37.038 cents per pound. The direct Federal tax on bullion, including silver and gold, amounted to \$842,765.83, or 2.763 cents per pound of copper. This was in addition to mining taxes and regular Federal, State and municipal taxes.

COMBINED INCOME ACCOUNT YEAR ENDING DEC. 31 1917.

(Including Greene Cananea Copper Co. and Subsidiary Companies.)	
Sales of copper	\$8,243,694
Sales of silver	772,318
Sales of gold	115,074
Miscellaneous revenues	269,552
Total income	\$9,392,638
Mining & reduction exps., including transports. of ore	34,565,180
Refining & selling exps., incl. transportation of metals	571,440
Adm'n. exp. & Fed. corp. tax.	\$843,751
Mexican taxes on bullion	812,766
Net earnings	\$2,769,502
Depreciation	350,455
Balance	\$2,419,047
Interest received	78,842
Net income	\$2,497,888
Previous surplus	9,504,979
Total	\$12,002,867
Dividends (8%—2% q.-j.)	3,954,215
Total surplus Dec. 31 1917	\$8,048,652

1917 (Total each side \$59,193,025).

Real est., mines and mining claims, rys., bldgs. & equip.	\$50,786,445
Furniture and fixtures	1,000
Surplus on hand, 66%	1,232,577
Cash and cash assets	5,946,759
Accounts receivable	1,215,129
Notes receivable	10,785
Capital stock (auth. \$6,000,000) issued	\$50,000,000
Mexican legal reserve	9,000
Res'vs for repairs, Mexican taxes, &c.	242,900
Acc'ts & wages payable and taxes accrued	892,384
Surplus as per income acct above	8,048,651

—V. 106, p. 2347, 2013.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS.

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Alabama Tennessee & Northern Ry.—Plan of Reorganization Dated April 24 1918.—The Reorganization Committee George C. Van Tuyl Jr., N. Y. City, Chairman, presents the plan outlined below and gives notice that all holders of stock, bonds or notes which are affected by the plan should, if they desire to participate therein, deposit their holdings with the Metropolitan Trust Co., depository, 60 Wall St., N. Y., on or before July 12.

Committee: George C. Van Tuyl Jr., Chairman; Louis V. Bright, George C. Kimball, Herman D. Kountze, David Taylor and George E. Warren, with I. H. Lehman and Rose & Paskus as counsel, and Chellis A. Austin as Secretary, 115 Broadway, New York.

Digest of Introductory Statement.

The company, a consolidation in 1913 of the Alabama Tennessee & Northern RR. Co., Tombigbee Valley RR. Co. and Mobile Terminal & Railway Co., owns 188 miles of main track extending from Nannahuba and Calvert (the latter on the Southern Ry. about 30 miles north of Mobile) northerly to Reform, Ala., with about 12 miles of industrial tracks, sidings and spurs. The equipment includes 15 locomotives, 250 freight cars, 12 passenger and combination cars, 6 cabooses, 60 service cars, steam shovels, &c. steel-frame machine shops and car sheds, 23 depots, and terminal tracks at Mobile, improved docks on the west side of Mobile harbor, where the company has a harbor frontage of 700 feet in length by about 2,000 feet in depth. On Blakely Island the company owns approximately two miles of harbor front from one-half to one mile in depth, immediately opposite the business section of Mobile.

The original plan was to complete the road to a connection with the St. Louis & San Francisco RR. at a point about 50 miles north of Reform, Ala., and possibly beyond that an additional 26 miles to a point of connection with the Illinois Central RR. at Haleyville, Ala. However, in the fall of 1915 the company defaulted in the payment of interest on its various issues of mortgage bonds and secured notes, due to conditions which followed the commencement of the European war in 1914. During the first year of the war export business through the port of Mobile was practically cut off, the market for cotton (which furnished a large portion of the traffic) was destroyed, and a general depression ensued. Consequent on said interest defaults the U. S. District Court placed the property in the hands of receivers in Nov. 1915.

The committee has effected an adjustment which has resulted in the discontinuance of the litigation, which seriously threatened the maintenance of the jurisdiction of the Federal Court in the premises, since seeking the appointment of a different receiver by the State Court on the instance of interests adverse to those of the general body of security holders.

Experts who have gone over the properties believe that an extension of the line to a connection with the St. Louis & San Francisco RR. would enable the road, as a through line, to meet all the charges for bond interest and preferred stock dividends in due course under a plan such as now submitted. However, the condition of the security market during the past two years and the abnormal and prohibitive costs of construction made it impossible to consider a plan of reorganization which would involve an immediate construction and financing of such extension. Meanwhile, the earnings have been applied to the claims preferred by law for labor, materials and taxes, for payment of interest and installments on car trust, which has been reduced by the receivers from \$140,000 of principal to \$90,000, and for additions to and general betterment of the property. The issuance of receivers' certificates has been avoided. The line of railroad has been materially improved during the last two years, its equipment has been kept up to standard, and as a whole the physical condition of the property is considered good.

The property is now earning as a local line, and without through business, in excess of \$100,000 per annum, net, after paying car hire and taxes. Since the receivership several new and large industries have been located along the line and it is expected that these will materially add to the earning power of the road. The property is being operated under instructions received from the Director-General, although it is not, of course, certain as yet that same will remain under Government control. In any event, the general control of the railroads by the Government is expected to result beneficially, as competition with the Southern Railway will be removed and there will be better car supply and fuller co-operation in developing the large tonnage.

In view of the change in the railroad situation, the necessity of preventing a loss of the Blakely Island property through foreclosure of the Vendor's Notes is now essential.

The fixed charges are considerably reduced by the plan, particularly during the first five years.

The plan has been approved by the Noteholders' Committee and it is expected that said committee will promptly take the necessary action to enable it to deposit under the plan all of the Secured Gold Notes held by it.

The plan is not underwritten and there is not included in the cash requirements any provision for the compensation of an underwriting syndicate. The Reorganization Committee, however, has already received subscriptions to the bonds referred to in Article II. of the plan (mentioned under "Cash Requirements" below—Ed.), and all holders of certificates of deposit and depositing bondholders and noteholders will have the privilege of subscribing for the new securities at the minimum price named in the plan.

Securities to be Authorized and Issued by the New Company.

- 1. Prior Lien 30-Year 6% Gold Bonds, Total Authorized, \$3,500,000,** redeemable at any semi-annual interest date at 102½ and int. Intended to be a direct and prior lien upon the entire property, franchises, &c., and upon all extensions thereto, and all other properties theretofore constructed or to be constructed on Blakely Island, the proceeds will be deposited with the trustee for redemption of outstanding bonds or for ext., add'ns, betterm'ts or impts. For the cash requirements of the plan \$850,000 Reserved under restrictions for gen'l corp. purposes of new co. 100,000 Reserved under restrictions to construct an extension northerly from Reform in Ala. to a connection with the St. L.-S. F. Ry., and for improvements in connection therewith. 900,000 Reserved under restrictions for extension southerly from Calvert, Ala., to Mobile, and for necessary impts. therewith. 500,000 Reserved under restrictions for add'ns, impts. and extensions, new property and equipment, and to pay, refund or otherwise acquire equip't, obligations of the old co. or of the new co. 1,150,000

- 2. General (2d) 30-Year Mortgage Gold Bonds, \$2,116,000,** all issuable forthwith under the plan. Redeemable on any int. date at 105%. Interest up to 6% p. a. for the first three years shall be payable only out of net income and only if declared applicable thereto in the exclusive discretion of the board of directors of the new company, but shall be paid absolutely each month during the following two years, if there shall be net income available for that purpose, and thereafter the obligation to pay interest shall be absolute and unconditional.

- 3. Preferred 6% Stock, Total Authorized, \$1,700,000, par \$100.** With preference as to both assets and dividends, and cumulative from and after the expiration of five years from the date of incorporation of the new co. Presently issuable under the plan \$1,527,600

- 4. Common Stock, Total Authorized, \$2,500,000,** in \$100 shares, of which \$2,424,600 (v. t. c.) will be presently issued for the purposes of the plan.

Voting Trust.—The new common stock will be assigned to George C. Van Tuyl Jr., Louis V. Bright, George E. Warren, James C. Colgate, John T. Cochrane and H. A. Smith, to be jointly held by them and their respective successors as voting trustees for five years, with the right either to terminate the trust at an earlier date; or to continue it for a further period of three years in the event that during the said period of five years the full rate of interest of 6% per annum shall not have been paid on the General Mortgage bonds for at least three years of said period.

Securities of Old Co.—Terms of Exchange if Deposited under Plan.

Existing Securities.	Amount	General Mortg.	Will Receive In Exchange	Ref. Stock.	Common Stock.
Ala Tenn & N lat 5a.	\$896,000	100%	\$896,000	10%	\$89,600
Tombigbee V. RR. lat 5a	450,000	100%	450,000	16%	72,000
do Gen. Lien 6a	270,000	100%	270,000		
Mobile Term & Ry lat 6a.	500,000	100%	500,000	10%	50,000
Blakely Is. Vendor Lien 6a, plus acccum int.	118,000				
Debts to banks & others secur & unsecur, abt.	400,000				
Mobile Term & Ry 6% gold notes, due Aug 1 '18	19,000		100%	19,000	20%
Ala Tenn & North Ry—6% secured gold notes:					
Due May 1 1916	406,000		100%	406,000	20%
Due Oct 1 1917	500,000		100%	500,000	20%
Due Aug 1 1918	140,000		100%	140,000	20%
Debenture bonds A	755,086		20%	151,000	
do B	500,000		20%	100,000	
Capital stock	25,000,000				8%
To treasury of new co.				172,400	75,400
Total			\$2,116,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,600,000

Cash Requirements.—The Reorganization Committee will utilize \$850,000 of the new Prior Lien Bonds (by sale at not less than 90% of the par value (or otherwise), with \$127,500 new General Mortgage bonds as bonus, to provide for adjustment or retirement of the Blakely Island Vendor Lien notes, payment of first defaulted semi-annually installment of interest on the four issues of underlying bonds of the old company, adjustment of debts to banks and others, payment of committees' loans, compensation and expenses, foreclosure and reorganization expenses.

The committee representing the holders of underlying bonds holds certain of such bonds which it acquired in adjustment of litigation affecting the properties of the old company and with the General Mortgage bonds of the new company which will be distributed under this plan in respect of such underlying bonds held by said committee, it will be able to supply the \$127,500 of General Mortgage bonds, which will be issued as bonus with the \$850,000 Prior Lien bonds that are to be sold under the plan for new cash.

The board of directors of the new company will be selected by the reorganization committee.

The reorganization committee shall be the sole judge as to whether and when holders of a sufficient amount of securities shall have assented to the plan and whether other conditions are such as to warrant it to declare the plan operative.—V. 106, p. 2343.

Alaska Government Roads.—Appropriation.

The Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington has voted the sum of \$5,250,000 for continuing work on the Alaskan railways.—V. 106, p. 928.

Atlantic Coast Line RR.—Bonds Listed.

The New York Stock Exchange has listed an additional \$5,280,000 General Unified Mortgage series "A" 4½% bonds, due June 1 1961, making the total listed \$22,947,000. These additional bonds were issued to retire an equal amount of Unified Mtge. 4% bonds, being part of \$30,832,484 originally set aside for this purpose. A further \$15,000 of the \$30,832,484 is still reserved to take up the unexchanged remnant of the 4% issue. There are still held in the treasury \$7,983,485 and \$22,849 in the hands of the public.—V. 106, p. 601.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—Federal Manager.

C. W. Galloway, Assistant Purchasing Agent, has been appointed Federal Manager of the company's lines west of Parkersburg and Pittsburgh, and of the Dayton & Union RR., with office at Cincinnati, Ohio. Compare V. 106, p. 2449, 2227.

Bangor & Arcoostook RR.—Assistant to District Director.

P. R. Todd, President, has been retained as Assistant to the District Director and General Manager under the U. S. Government, with office at Bangor, Me.—V. 106, p. 2343, 1795.

Bay State Street Ry.—Wages.

Employees of this company have voted to accept an increase of 5 cents an hour offered by the management, making the maximum wage 40½ cents an hour. This was offered by the management with the provision that the men agree to leave demands in excess of this amount to the new trustees under the State control. See V. 106, p. 2343, 2227.

Birmingham (Ala.) Ry. Light & Power Co.—Wages.

This company has voluntarily increased the wages of its motormen and conductors by 3 cents an hour, bringing the minimum pay to 26 cents an hour and the maximum to 33 cents an hour.—V. 106, p. 818.

Boston & Albany RR.—Federal Manager.

H. M. Biscoe, Vice-President, is retained as Federal Manager under the U. S. Govt., with office at South Station, Boston.—V. 106, p. 2343, 2010.

Boston Elevated Ry.—Subscriptions to New Stock.

Pres. M. C. Brush, as of June 6 1918, wrote:

Up to the present time agreements to subscribe for \$1,300,000 par value of said stock have been received, and as you have been advised, the entire \$3,000,000 of stock must be subscribed for before the Act becomes effective. The question of whether your property is to be operated under this Act is now in the hands of the stockholders. The directors have no further power in the matter, and unless the stockholders are prepared to subscribe for the full \$3,000,000 of new preferred stock as required by the Act, the legislation which has just passed will be of no effect. Compare V. 106, p. 2227, 2449, 2344.

Boston & Maine RR.—Federal Manager.

B. R. Pollock is retained as Federal Manager under the U. S. Government with office at North Station, Boston. Woodward Hudson, general counsel, has been elected to succeed James H. Hustus as President and director.—V. 106, p. 2344, 2227.

Canadian Government Rys.—Appropriations.

In the budget adopted by the Canadian Parliament for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31 1919 there is appropriated for construction and betterments, including equipment, &c., on the Canadian Government Railways (Compare Canadian Nor. Ry. in V. 106, p. 2344) sums aggregating \$18,095,000, of which amount \$11,502,055 is a revote of 1917 and 1918 appropriations, leaving a net increase of \$6,492,945.

Supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31 1919 provide the sum of \$37,000,000 for working expenses for Canadian Government Rys.

Canadian Northern Ry.—New Government Loan of \$25,000,000 to Cover Interest and Deficit, and for New Construction, Improvements and Rolling Stock.—The budget recently voted by the Canadian Parliament for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31 1919 authorizes a loan on account of this system for the purposes stated in V. 106, p. 2223, as follows:

"A loan not exceeding \$25,000,000, repayable on demand with interest, payable half yearly, at the rate of 6%, to be used to meet expenditures made or indebtedness incurred in paying interest on securities or paying maturing loans of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. or any company included in the Canadian Northern Ry. System, to meet deficit in operation of the Canadian Northern Ry. System and for construction, betterments and the purchase of equipment; said loan to be secured by mortgage upon the undertaking of the Canadian Ry. System, containing such terms and conditions as the Governor-in-Council may approve." Compare V. 106, p. 2344, 2336, 2223.

Notes Renewed.

The issue of \$9,733,333 5% Secured notes of 1913, due Aug. 12 1918 has been renewed until 1921 at 5½%. It is stated that renewed notes, unlike the present issue, will carry the Canadian Government guaranty. Compare V. 97, p. 520; V. 105, p. 1304.

Canadian Northern Rolling Stock Ltd., Inc.

See Canadian Northern Rolling Stock, Ltd., below.—V. 106, p. 2344, 2336, 2223.

Central of Georgia Ry.—Federal Manager.

W. A. Winburn, President, has been appointed Federal Manager, with office at Savannah, Ga.—V. 106, p. 2345, 2222.

Central New England Ry.—Federal Manager.

See New York, New Haven & Hartford RR.—V. 106, p. 2345, 1688.

Central Vermont Ry.—General Manager.

J. W. Wardlaw, Assistant to the President and Purchasing Agent, has been retained as General Manager, under the U. S. Government, with office at St. Albans, Vt.—V. 106, p. 2345.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. of Ind.—General Manager.

G. J. Derbyshire has been retained as General Manager, under the U. S. Government, with office at Peru, Ind.—V. 106, p. 2449.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Death of Chairman.

George H. Harris, Chairman of the board of directors, died at his home June 11.—V. 106, p. 2228.

Chicago Indianapolis & Louisville Ry.—No Div.

The directors on June 13 took no action on the 1½% semi-annual dividend on the \$10,500,000 outstanding common stock.—V. 106, p. 2480.

Chicago & North Western RR.—New President.

W. H. Finley, Chief Engineer, succeeds R. H. Aishton as President, Mr. Aishton now serving in the United States Railroad Administration.—V. 106, p. 2228.

Chicago Rock Island & Pacific.—Dividend Deferred.

The directors on June 13 deferred action on the semi-annual dividend on the preferred stocks.—V. 106, p. 2449, 2228.

Cincinnati Indianapolis & Western Ry.—Sub. Co.

See Sidell & Olney RR.—V. 106, p. 2345.

Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis Ry.

E. M. Costin, General Superintendent, has been retained as Federal Manager of this company, the Cincinnati Northern RR. and the Central Indiana Ry., under the U. S. Govt., with office at Indianapolis, Ind.—V. 106, p. 2228.

Connecticut Company.—Wage Compromise.

The company's trainmen at New Haven, Conn., have accepted the compromise offered by the company, which provides compensation of from 34 to 40 cents per hour.—V. 106, p. 1688, 1461.

Denver & Rio Grande RR.—Sale of Fuel Co. Stock.—Certificates of Deposit for First & Ref. Mtge. Bonds Listed.

To satisfy a judgment for \$35,968,403 obtained recently by the Equitable Trust Co. against the Denver & Rio Grande RR., Sheriff's deputies on June 11 attached \$10,418,700 worth of securities held by the defendant in five different banks. The Sheriff also announced that at noon June 20 he would sell 100,000 shares of the Utah Fuel Co., par value \$10,000,000, held by the railroad company, in further satisfaction of the judgment.

The N. Y. Stock Exchange has listed \$3,322,000 Bankers Trust Co. certificates of deposit for First & Ref. Mtge. 5% gold bonds, due Aug 1 1955, with authority to add \$1,830,500 of said certificates of deposit on official notice of stamping, and a still further \$27,537,500 on notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding bonds, making the total auth. to be listed \$32,690,000.

Of the \$42,061,000 First & Ref. Mtge. 5% gold bonds authenticated to date by the trustee, \$1,254,000 have been acquired for the sinking fund (but in the absence of default issuable to retire underlying bonds), \$1,112,000 are held in the treasury, and \$7,005,000 are pledged under the Adjustment Mtge., leaving \$32,690,000 in the hands of the public.—V. 106, p. 2450, 2334, 2228.

Des Moines City Ry.—Fare Increase.

In order to provide for the increase in the wage scale of from 28 to 33 cents an hour to 30 to 36 cents an hour, the company has suspended the sale of its six-for-a-quarter tickets for duration of war.—V. 106, p. 2450.

Detroit Toledo & Ironton RR.—General Manager.

J. A. Gordon, General Manager, has been retained as General Manager, under the U. S. Government, with office at Detroit, Mich.—V. 106, p. 2450, 2110.

Detroit United Ry.—Possible Government Operation.

The company has issued the following:

In common with all business undertakings we are trying to adjust ourselves to the changing conditions with respect to both the labor shortage and the growing costs of everything—also to meet the requirements of the munition factories and other war industry plants. We have already extended tracks to the Dodge Bros. ordinance plant and are now making extensions to the Ford shipbuilding plant. We expect to take care of other like situations as they arise.

Of course if the Government, in its wisdom, wants to take over our 900 miles of railway we will very willingly lead every aid that we can. In fact, we will be glad to have the Government take everything we own if it will help win the war.—V. 106, p. 1796, 1461.

Erie RR.—Additional Bonds Applied For.

This company has applied to the New York P. S. Commission for authority to issue \$12,500,000 6% series "B" Refunding & Improvement Mtge. bonds for general corporate purposes. It is understood that the question as to whether or not these bonds would be deposited as security for Government advances has not come up.—V. 106, p. 2450, 2223.

Fort Smith Light & Traction Co.—Notes Paid.

H. M. Bylesby & Co. as of June 8 1918 wrote: The debenture notes (of which issue \$300,000 are outstanding), due May 1 1918, were extended 90 days at an int. rate of 8%.—V. 106, p. 1577

Fort Worth & Denver City Ry.—New President.

Hale Holden succeeds George B. Harris as President.—V. 106, p. 2345.

Freight Rates.—Committee to Hear Complaints.

See page 2411 in last week's issue.—V. 106, p. 2343, 2228.

Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.—Earnings.

Calendar Years.	Gross Earnings.	Net, after Taxes.	Other Income.	Interest on Fund.	Other Debt.	Deduct'ns.	Surplus.	Balance.
1917	\$6,491,359	\$1,085,398	\$67,178	\$468,605	\$430,488		\$253,482	
1916	5,897,566	1,201,300	63,106	438,605	768,101		57,700	

—V. 105, p. 2183, 715.

Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Line Co.—Interest.

See Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. below.—V. 106, p. 1344.

Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.—Government Loan of \$7,500,000, Including \$3,000,000 Re-noted from \$7,500,000 Loan of 1917.

The Budget recently voted by the Canadian Parliament for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31 1919 authorizes a loan for the benefit of this company and its ally, the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co., as follows:

Loan not exceeding \$7,500,000, payable on demand, with interest payable half yearly at the rate of 6%; to be used to meet expenditures made or indebtedness incurred in paying interest on securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. or the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.; to meet deficit in operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. system and for betterments and the purchase of equipment; said loan to be secured by mortgage upon the undertaking of the Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co. containing such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve. The disposition of the loan to be subject to the direction of the Governor in Council. The company agrees to constitute its board of directors as may be required from time to time by the Governor in Council. (See Transcontinental Railway below.)—V. 106, p. 2345, 1344.

Grand Trunk Ry.—Aid for Subsidiaries.

See Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. above.

Grand Trunk Western Ry.—General Manager.

H. E. Whittenberger, General Supt., has been retained as General Manager for Grand Trunk Western lines under the U. S. Government, with office at Chicago.—V. 104, p. 1387, 2345.

Hocking Valley Ry.—General Manager.

M. S. Conors, General Manager, has been retained as General Manager under the U. S. Government, with office at Columbus, O.—V. 106, p. 2228, 2028, 2004.

Hudson River Connecting RR. Corp.—Construc. Auth.

The U. S. RR. Administration on May 19 authorized this company to expend \$2,000,000 on construction of its bridges, &c. This company was incorporated March 19 1913 to construct for the New York Central RR. a high level railroad bridge across the Hudson River, between Castleton and Shodeck Landing, 11 miles, south of Albany, for use especially in transfer of through freight traffic. The New York Central on Dec. 31 1917 owned the entire capital stock (\$250,000) and also \$300,000 notes.—V. 104, p. 1801.

Illinois Central RR.—Federal Manager.

C. M. Kittle, Vice-President, has been appointed Federal Manager of the Illinois Central, the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley and the Gulf & Ship Island railroads, with office at Chicago.—V. 106, p. 2450.

Indianapolis Street Ry.—Committee.

J. F. Wild has been elected permanent chairman of a committee of 15 security holders of the company to represent the newly organized Association of Indiana Holders of Indianapolis Street Railway Securities. The executive committee of the association is to act in a protective capacity in all matters in which the local street railway co. is involved.—V. 88, p. 1499.

International Ry., Buffalo.—Fare Agreement.

A tentative agreement was reached June 12 between the city and the company, by the terms of which the so-called Milburn agreement is to be amended so as to permit the co. to charge 6 cts. for fares.—V. 104, p. 2010.

Lake Erie & Western RR.—General Manager.

H. A. Boomer, General Manager, has been retained as General Manager under the U. S. Government, with office at Indianapolis, Ind.—V. 106, p. 2229, 2009.

Leavenworth & Topeka RR.—Right to Carry on Business.

The Kansas P. U. Commission on June 7 granted this company the right to do business, and authority to issue \$100,000 capital stock of which \$50,000 is to be used as the purchase price for the old railway company, and the balance for improvements. See details of reorganization and management in V. 106, p. 2450, 2123.

Lehigh Valley RR.—Federal Manager.

Vice-President F. L. Blendinger has been retained as Federal Manager under the U. S. Government.—V. 106, p. 2011, 1461, 1453.

London & Lake Erie Ry. & Transp. Co.—Sale of Prop'y.

Pres. George H. Woods will receive until June 29 tenders for the purchase of the company's property as a going concern or in parcels.—V. 106, p. 2229, 1344.

Louisville & Nashville RR.—Federal Manager.

W. L. Mapother, Vice-President, has been appointed Federal Manager of this company and the Louisville Henderson & St. Louis RR.—V. 106, p. 2229, 1584, 1567.

Mahoning Coal RR.—Extra Dividend.

An extra dividend of \$15 per share has been declared on the common stock in addition to the regular semi-annual dividends of \$5 per share on the common and 2½% on the pref. stocks, payable as follows: Common regular Aug. 1 to holders of record July 15; pref. regular and common extra July 1 to holders of record June 21.—V. 106, p. 601.

Maine Central RR.—General Manager.

D. C. Douglass, General Manager, has been retained as General Manager under the U. S. Government, with office at Portland, Me.—V. 106, p. 1639, 1461, 1453.

Manila Electric RR. & Lighting Co.—Earnings.

Cal. Years—	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Gross earnings	\$1,795,746	\$1,594,078	Replacement,	
Net, after tax	\$878,248	\$758,654	&c., res'v'd.	\$108,000
Bond, &c., int.	265,000	265,033	Divs. (6%)	300,000
Sinking fund.	67,650	43,783	Surplus	\$137,590
				\$69,838

—V. 106, p. 924.

Michigan Central RR.—Federal Manager.

E. D. Bronner, former V.-Pres. of this co. and the Chicago Kat. & Sag. Ry., with office at Detroit, Mich., is retained as Federal Mgr. under the U. S. Govt. for both roads.—V. 106, p. 2229, 2123.

Missouri Pacific Ry.—New President.

Harry Bronner has been elected President, succeeding B. F. Bush, resigned as Regional Director for the Southwestern District.—V. 106, p. 2229, 2123.

Mobile & Ohio RR.—Federal Manager.

R. V. Taylor, Vice-President and General Manager, has been appointed Federal Manager of this company and the Gulf Mobile & Northern, with office at Mobile, Ala.—V. 106, p. 2229, 929.

Morris County Traction Co.—Wage Increase.

The employees of this company have accepted a flat increase of 2½c. an hour, with further increase promised for Sept. 1.—V. 105, p. 2456.

National Transcontinental Ry.—Govt. Appropriations.

The National Budget recently adopted by the Canadian Parliament, covering estimates for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31 1919, provides \$250,000 to pay claims for right-of-way, &c., for this company, the entire amount being re-voted as unexpended from last year's appropriation of \$500,000.

New York Central RR.—Sub. Co. Bridge Appropriation.

See Hudson River Connecting Ry. above.—V. 106, p. 2454, 2346.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Equipment

Trust Series "DD."—J. P. Morgan & Co., Lee, Higginson & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co. have arranged for the sale of \$3,420,000 Equipment Trust 6% certificates, Series "DD," dated May 15 1918, to mature semi-annually from Nov. 15 1918 to May 15 1928, inclusive, in equal amounts of \$171,000.

The Commercial Trust Co. of Philadelphia, under the so-called "Philadelphia plan," as trustee, holds title to the following standard equipment, which has been leased to the New York New Haven & Hartford RR. at a rental sufficient to pay from time to time the principal and interest of the above certificates: 50 Santa Fe type locomotives, 60 all-steel passenger coaches, 40 all-steel baggage cars, 6 electric locomotives, 6 locomotive cranes. This equipment, which was contracted for at various periods all prior to April 1917, at a total cost of \$4,756,563, was delivered new and placed in operation from Sept. 1 1917 to June 1 1918. Of such cost the New York New Haven & Hartford RR. paid in cash \$1,336,563, an amount equal to nearly 40% of the trust certificates. It is conservatively estimated that the above equipment, if purchasable at the present time, would cost at least \$6,670,000, or nearly twice the amount of the outstanding certificates.

Federal Manager.

President E. J. Pearson has been retained, under the U. S. Government, as Federal Manager of this company and the Central New England Ry., with office at New Haven, Conn.—V. 106, p. 2450, 2229.

New York Railways Co.—Decision.

The New York State Court of Appeals recently handed down a decision in favor of the company in its case against the New York P. S. Commission, reversing the decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which required the company before paying any interest on its \$30,626,977 outstanding income bonds, to expend monthly, from Jan. 1 1912, for maintenance during the month, 20% of gross operating revenue for such month, and if this amount was not expended during the month, to credit the unexpended portion thereof to an account called "Accrued amortization of capital." The company objected to this order and brought suit to test the power of the P. S. Commission. (Compare V. 94, p. 698; V. 95, p. 1608.)—V. 106, p. 2229, 1901.

Norfolk Southern RR.—Federal Manager.

J. H. Young, President, has been appointed Federal Manager with office at Norfolk Va.—V. 106, p. 822, 607.

Pacific Electric Ry. (Los Angeles).—Wage Increase.

This company has increased the wages of its street car men by 3½ cents per hour, the new schedule providing from 35½ cents an hour to 40½ cents an hour. Interurban trainmen will receive from 37½ cents to 43½ cents an hour.—V. 103, p. 1687.

Pacific & Idaho Northern Ry.—Out of Receiver ship.

This road is reported to have passed out of the hands of a receiver. Edgar M. Heigho, formerly Receiver and General Manager, having been elected President and General Manager with office at New Meadows, Idaho.—V. 103, p. 1687.

Passenger Fares.—Increased Passenger Fares in Effect.

On June 10 last the increased passenger fares of 3 cents a mile, ordered by the Director-General of Railroads, became operative. See also preceding pages of this issue.—V. 106, p. 2229, 2133.

Pennsylvania Company.—Tenders.

The National City Bank, as trustee, will until June 29 receive tenders for the sale of \$990,995 First Mtge. Coll. Trust 4½% bonds, due July 1 1921. Lowest bids will be accepted, not to exceed par flat.—V. 106, p. 1037.

Pennsylvania RR. (Lines West).—Federal Manager.

G. L. Peck, Vice-President, has been retained as Federal Manager of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Erie and Pittsburgh, with office at Pittsburgh, Pa.—V. 106, p. 2451, 2229.

Pere Marquette RR.—President Becomes Federal Manager.

F. H. Alfred, President and General Manager, has been retained as Federal Manager under the U. S. Government with office at Detroit, Mich. (The annual report for 1917 was cited in V. 106, p. 1568.)—V. 106, p. 2230, 1568.

Philadelphia Co. of Pittsburgh.—Earnings.

Apr. 30 Yrs.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.
Net income	\$5,792,331	\$5,817,927	Prof. divs.	\$ 417,292
Improvements,			Com. divs. (6½%)	\$2,958,653
deprec., &c.	1,652,216	1,426,178	Surplus	764,170
				909,334

Gas Rate Increase.

A Pittsburgh dispatch states that this company will increase the price of natural gas from 36 to 37 cts. gross, and from 27½ to 35 cts., net, for domestic use.—V. 106, p. 2451, 2346.

Philadelphia (Electric) Railways.—Wage Increase.

Wages of this company's trolley men have been increased from 30 to 35 cents per hour for first year men, 36 cents for second year men and 37 cents for third year men, effective June 16.—V. 106, p. 475.

Pittsb. Cinc. Chic. & St. L. RR.—Stricken from List.

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has stricken from the regular list \$14,000 1st Consol. 5s, due Oct. 1 1932, of the Chic. St. Louis & Pittsb. RR., redeemed by the sinking fund, leaving the amount listed \$1,492,000.—V. 106, p. 1127.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Ry.—New Secretary.

F. H. Harvey has been elected Secretary and Auditor succeeding H. G. Strode.—V. 106, p. 2451, 2230.

Pittsburgh Youngstown & Ashtabula Ry.—Bonds.

This company has applied to the Ohio P. S. Commission for authority issue \$453,000 First Mtge. bonds.—V. 106, p. 709.

Portland (Ore.) Ry. Light & Power Co.—Improvements.

Approval has been granted of this company's application for permission to construct a reservoir on Oak Grove Creek in Clackamas County for the storage of about 40,400 acre-feet of water, a project to cost about \$3,000,000. The company's application was also approved permitting it to appropriate 667 second-feet of the stored water together with the water of the Clackamas River for the development of 10,000 h. p. This latter development with flume and power plant to cost about \$1,250,000.—V. 106, p. 2123, 1797.

Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Co.—Offering

of 7% Three-Year Notes.—Lee, Higginson & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co. and Estabrook & Co. are offering, at 98 and int., yielding about 7¾%, a new issue of \$12,250,000 7% Three-Year Sinking Fund Mtge. gold notes, dated June 1 1918, due June 1 1921. Interest payable J. & D., in Boston, New York and Chicago. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500.

The notes are callable as a whole or in part, on any interest date upon 30 days' notice; at 102 during 1918; at 101 during 1919, and at 100 during 1920. The company agrees to pay interest without deduction for any normal Federal income tax up to 2%.

Terms of Issue.—To provide for the retirement, by call at par, on Aug. 1 1918 of the entire issue (\$10,057,000) 6% mtge. bonds maturing Feb. 1 1919, and to reimburse the treasury for additions recently made.

Bond Call.

All of the outstanding 5-year 6% Mtge. bonds, dated Jan. 15 1914, and due Feb. 1 1919, have been called for payment Aug. 1 at par and int. at the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston.—V. 106, p. 2346, 2011.

Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Co.—Default

on Bonds Covering Quebec & Saguenay Line.—The Quebec Savings & Trust Co., as trustee for the authorized issue of 60,000,000 francs 5% 30-year French currency bonds, dated Jan. 1 1912, gives notice, by adv., that the holders of bonds of said issue will meet at the office of the trustee in Montreal on July 9 to consider what action, if any, should be taken in view of the company being in default:

- For failing to secure the radiation of an alleged lien or privilege for the payment of money due contractors in connection with construction work done on the line of the Quebec & Saguenay Ry. [See below.]
- For failing to provide for payment of a portion of the coupons of the said bonds within the delay provided in the trust deed;
- For failing to reimburse the trustee with the amounts paid out of moneys forming part of the mortgaged premises in connection with the execution of the trust.

Sub. Co. Sale.

See Quebec & Saguenay Ry. below.—V. 106, p. 500.

Quebec & Saguenay Ry.—Government Purchase—Suit.

The supplementary estimate in the Canadian budget for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31 1919 provides the sum of \$3,489,313, "to acquire free and clear of charges, incumbrances or claims at any public sale, the Quebec & Saguenay Ry., extending from its junction with the Quebec Montmorenci & Charlevoix Ry., to Nain Falls, Que., about 62.3 miles, at price not exceeding \$3,489,313."

Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals, in connection with inquiries made in the House of Commons on May 23, said: "I desire to add to the end of this item [as quoted above] the words 'exclusive of any sums paid out of amounts voted by Parliament in 1916 and 1917.' (Query 1.) What is the total amount that has been paid out? "About \$1,500,000 in addition to this." [Including presumably construction, &c.—Ed.]

(Query 2.) Will the Minister explain this item a little more fully? "Two years ago an Act was passed authorizing the purchase of this railway, with two others [Quebec Montmorenci & Charlevoix Ry. and Lobiniere & Megantic Ry.]. We are now taking only the Quebec & Saguenay. I have before me the judgment of Judge Cassels, in which the amount of the award is stated as \$2,892,249 87. [Compare V. 104, p. 500; V. 96, p. 203.] Then there are two years' payments during construction on monthly balances, \$228,519 63, and interest from July 1 1916 up to the present time, \$373,854 84."

(Query 3.) The Minister is not increasing the judgment of the Exchequer Court? "No."

(Query 4.) Is this to be a final payment? Shall we have title to the property when this payment is made? "We cannot pay one dollar of this until they hand us the deeds and the title, free from all incumbrances."

The main budget for the year 1918-19 also appropriates a further \$900,000 for construction work on the Q. & S. Ry. This line, which is stated, will be in complete operation by Aug. 1 next, does not enter the City of Quebec, but it is reported that the Government is negotiating for running right over the Quebec Montmorenci & Charlevoix Ry., which will remain the property of the Quebec Ry. Light Heat & Power Co.

Justice Mercier in the Superior Court at Montreal on May 31 rendered judgment in two cases in which he held that the company must pay contractors O'Brien and Doherty \$970,519, being the balance adjudged due for work done and the materials supplied in the construction of the portion of the line between St. Joachim and Murray Bay. With interest from Sept. 1912, the damages amount to over \$1,250,000. The Court also declared that the plaintiffs were entitled to a privilege upon the railway to the extent of the plus value given by their work to secure payment of their claim.

In one of the actions, the contractors were not entitled to a privilege which would rank ahead of the bonds of the company. This intervention, however, was dismissed with costs as unfounded. Compare V. 96, p. 203; V. 103, p. 579; V. 104, p. 560; V. 105, p. 1209; also page 134 of "Electric Ry." Sec.—V. 106, p. 2011.

Rapid Transit in New York.—Strike.—

Work on the new subways was stopped on June 10 when between 5,000 and 6,000 men engaged in construction work went on strike, because of the refusal their demand for increased wages from the contractors. The General Contractors' Association announced to the Union officials their inability to pay the increased wages promised some days earlier, because the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, on June 7, took no action in the case.

The Board of Estimate on June 13 paved the way for a solution of the subway difficulty when it requested the co-operation of the P. S. Commission, and upon the suggestion of the President of the Board of Aldermen, invited the Commission to meet it in conference Saturday morning.—V. 106 p. 2451, 2345.

Rutland RR.—General Manager.—

G. T. Jarvis, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr., has been retained as Gen. Mgr., under the U. S. Govt., with office at Rutland, Vt.—V. 106, p. 1789, 709.

St. Louis & Suburban Co.—Fare Increase.—

This company's subsidiary the Alton Granite City & St. Louis Traction Co. has been authorized by the Illinois P. U. Commission to increase its fares from 5 to 7 cents on the lines in Granite City & Alton suburbs of East St. Louis.—V. 105 p. 291.

San Diego & Arizona Ry.—Mortgage.—

This company has applied to the California RR. Comm. for authority to execute a mortgage securing \$12,000,000 6% bonds, due July 1 1957. The company asks authority to issue, at the present time, \$8,000,000 of the bonds, and also to issue \$5,826,800 of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock.

It is stated in the application that the company desires to issue \$2,979,055 of the pref. stock to the Southern Pacific Co. and \$2,847,799 68 to J. D. Spreckels and his brother in payment of an equivalent amount of indebtedness for advances made by the Southern Pacific and the Spreckels, respectively, prior to Oct. 1 1916. Of the bonds the company proposes to issue \$2,654,930 80 to the Southern Pacific and \$754,325 to the Spreckels for advances made. It is proposed to issue the remainder of the bonds to the Southern Pacific Co. in payment for advances to be made by it for the purpose of completing the company's railway line extending from San Diego to Seelye, Imperial County.

The company's line is undergoing construction, but is operating between San Diego, Cal., and Campo. Including the line in Mexico, 108 miles of track are laid.

Released from Federal Control.

D. W. Pontius, Gen. Mgr., as of June 3 writes: "This line has definitely been released from Federal control, and therefore we have no contract with the Government."—V. 106, p. 1231, 1127.

Schenectady (Electric) Ry.—Strike Ended.—

The 12-day strike on this company's lines has been settled, the men accepting a temporary increase of 6 1/2 cents per hour, pending the investigation of the War Labor Board. The Schenectady Council also agreed to waive the franchise restrictions of 5-cent fares, if it is found that the revenues are not sufficient to meet the increased wages.—V. 106, p. 613.

Schuylkill Electric Ry.—Fare Increases.—

This company has given notice of an increase in the zone rate from 7 to 8 cents, effective July 10.—V. 105, p. 73.

Sidell & Olney RR.—No Dismantlement.—

The Illinois P. U. Commission has denied this company's petition to dismantle its 85 miles of line between Sidell, Ill., and Olney. Compare V. 106, p. 2230.

Southern Ry.—Federal Manager.—

E. H. Coopman, Vice President in charge of operation, has been appointed Federal Manager of this company's system, with office at Washington, D. C.—V. 106, p. 2230, 1901.

Stark Electric Ry.—Fare Raised.—

The City Council of Alliance, Ohio, has voted on 6 cent fare for this company. Twenty tickets will be sold for \$1 instead of 25.—V. 104, p. 2553.

Syracuse & Suburban RR.—Mortgage—President.—

A press dispatch yesterday stated that the stockholders have authorized a mortgage to secure an issue of \$1,000,000 bonds. Of proceeds, \$550,000 will be used for the payment of outstanding bonds. Part of the remainder to reimburse the company for capital expenditures and the balance will be held in the treasury.

J. J. Stanley of Cleveland, O., has been elected President, succeeding W. J. Harvie, who remains as Gen. Mgr. and a member of the board.—V. 106, p. 2011.

Toledo St. Louis & Western Ry.—General Manager.—

B. C. Stevenson, Gen. Traf. Mgr., has been retained as Gen. Mgr., under the U. S. Govt., with office at Toledo, O.—V. 106, p. 2230, 1462.

Toledo Terminal RR.—General Manager.—

A. B. Newell, Pres. & Gen. Mgr., has been retained as Gen. Mgr. under the U. S. Govt., with office at Toledo, O.—V. 99, p. 1216.

Trenton (N. J.) & Mercer County Trac. Co.—Wages.—

The night employees of this company have voted to walk out unless the demand for a wage of 40 cents an hour is granted. It is stated that the company has agreed to increase wages, providing the P. U. Commission grants the company permission to advance fares from 5 to 6c., and to abolish the present six-for-a-quarter tickets.—V. 106, p. 1901, 1462.

Union Depot RR., St. Louis.—Bonds as Security.—

See United Rys. Co. of St. Louis below.—V. 68, p. 333.

United Rys. Co., St. Louis.—War Finance Corp. Loan.

—The Treasury Department has authorized the following:

The War Finance Corp. has executed a contract with the company by which it advanced \$3,235,000 upon the note of United Railways Co. payable Dec. 1 1918, with interest at the rate of 7% per annum. The note is secured by \$800,000 of 3 1/2% Liberty bonds, and by the entire issue of \$3,500,000 First Mortgage 6% bonds of the Union Depot Railroad Co. of St. Louis, the maturity of which has been extended from June 1 1918 to Dec. 1 1918.

The bonds of the Union Depot RR. are a first lien on property in the city of St. Louis, comprising about one-seventh of the entire mileage of the United Rys. Co. This mileage is entirely within the city of St. Louis and comprises some of the most important lines of the street railway system.

Based upon a valuation recently placed by the Missouri P. S. Commission upon the property of United Rys. Co., the property covered by the mortgage of the Union Depot RR. is more than double the amount of the advances made by the War Finance Corp.

The United Rys. serves many industries now engaged in work both necessary and contributory to prosecution of the war.

Fare Appeal.—

Announcement has been made that the city of St. Louis will file an appeal in the Cole County Circuit Court from the decision of the Missouri P. S. Comm. granting the company a 6c. fare. Compare V. 106, p. 2451, 2346.

Washington Baltimore & Annapolis Elec. RR.—Fares.

This company has applied to the I.-S. C. Comm. for permission to raise its fares to 3c. a mile and to cancel all special and excursion rates.—See also "Annual Reports" on preceding page.—V. 106, p. 1345, 819.

West Virginia Traction & Electric Co.—Fares.—

The West Virginia P. S. Commission has authorized this company to increase fares from 5 to 6 cents and has permitted the establishment of a new zone cutting the ride between Wheeling and Elm Grove in half, and the charge of an additional 4 cents in the new zone.—V. 106, p. 1037.

Western Maryland RR.—Federal Manager.—

A. W. Thompson recently appointed Federal Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio RR. has been retained as Federal Manager for this company and the Cumberland Valley RR.—V. 106 p. 2442, 1462.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explosives Co.—Creditors' Dividend.—

Judge Mayer in the U. S. District Court has ordered the receivers to pay a second 50% dividend to merchandised creditors whose claims have been allowed on condition that they accept payment in Liberty bonds at par. To those who may refuse to accept this condition a payment of 25% only of the full amount will be made, leaving 25% to be paid at some future date. The first 50% dividend amounted to \$827,196.

In another order Judge Mayer authorized the receivers to build a plant for manufacture of T.N.T. at approximate cost of \$500,000. Compare V. 106, p. 2452, 2231.

American Car & Foundry Co.—Govt. Car Orders.—

The final apportionment of the Government order for 100,000 cars has been revised since the original figures were announced, the changes as reported in the "Railway Age" being as follows:

Company	50-Ton S. S. Box.	40-Ton D. S. Box.	50-Ton Compt Gondola.	55-Ton Hopper.	70-Ton L. S. Gondola.	Totals.
Am. Car & Foundry Co.	9,000	11,000	5,000	6,000	---	31,000
Bettendorf Company	3,000	---	---	---	---	3,000
Cambridge Steel Co.	---	---	---	3,000	---	3,000
Hastell & Barker Car Co.	6,000	---	2,000	---	---	8,000
Keith Car & Mfg. Co.	---	1,500	---	---	---	1,500
Laconia Car Co.	---	1,000	---	---	---	1,000
Lenoir Car Works	---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000
Liberty Car & Equip. Co.	---	1,000	---	---	---	1,000
Magor Car Corporation	---	---	1,000	---	---	1,000
Mt. Vernon Car Mfg. Co.	---	4,000	---	---	---	4,000
Pacific Car & Fdry. Co.	---	2,000	---	---	---	2,000
Pressed Steel Car Co.	---	---	6,500	5,000	2,500	14,000
Pullman Co.	---	6,000	---	2,000	---	8,000
Ralston Steel Car Co.	---	---	---	4,000	---	4,000
St. Louis Car Co.	---	1,000	---	---	---	1,000
Standard Steel Car Co.	---	2,000	5,500	5,000	2,500	15,000
McGuire-Cummings Manufacturing Co.	---	500	---	---	---	500
Totals	25,000	25,000	20,000	25,000	5,000	100,000

Compare V. 106, p. 2452, 1992, 930.

American Chain Co., Inc.—Offering of Preferred Stock.—

Hincks Bros. & Co., Bridgeport, Conn., are offering an issue of \$1,000,000 7% Cumulative Preferred stock at \$100 per share, yielding 7%. The stock is callable on any dividend date at 107 and dividends. Q.-J.

The company which began business in 1912 now owns 11 plants in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Virginia and Canada, and is said to be the largest manufacturer of chains in the world and is the sole owner and maker of Weed Chain Traction grips for automobiles, &c.—V. 105, p. 2000.

American Graphophone Co.—Successor Co. Initial Div.

See Columbia Graphophone Co. below. See plan, V. 106, p. 1463.—V. 106, p. 1460, 1128.

American Hide & Leather Co.—Plan Discussion.—

Plans are again being discussed for discharging the arrears of dividends on the pref. stock, now amounting to about 117%. This fact and reports of favorable earnings are supposed to account for the remarkable advance in the price of the stock as shown in our quotation department.

As to the plan, "Financial America" yesterday said: "It was stated in well-informed quarters that no definite action was contemplated until the efficiency engineers who are engaged in making an examination of the company have reported. Their report is expected in about two months. One plan that has been mentioned is the payment of 64 1/2% in 7% cumulative preferred shares in lieu of the accumulated dividends. There is \$12,500,000 preferred outstanding and this would bring the total up to \$21,000,000. There would be no change in the \$11,500,000 common stock. Such action would clear the way for the resumption of dividends on the junior issue."—V. 106, p. 2012, 1902.

American Pneumatic Service Co.—House Vote.—

The House of Representatives at Washington on June 12 rejected the Senate Amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill for the purchase of the mail tubes in New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis and Philadelphia. The conferees were instructed to continue their conferences. It is expected that a compromise will be agreed upon. The annual report is cited on a preceding page.—V. 106, p. 2452, 2124.

American Railroad Express Co.—Treasurer.—

Caleb S. Spencer has been appointed V.-Pres. and Treasurer of this new company. Mr. Spencer has been in the employ of the Adams Express Co. since 1872 and for two years past has been Treasurer and a Vice-President.—V. 106, p. 2452, 2346.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Contemplated Financing.—

It is currently reported that this company is arranging for some further financing it being expected that the new issue will consist of \$40,000,000 convertible bonds. In Jan. last the company issued \$40,000,000 1-year 6% notes dated Feb. 1, 1918, which issued was promptly over-subscribed. Compare V. 106, p. 2124, 2012.

Position of Stock.—Leading Boston bankers in an elaborate circular regarding the property say:

American Telephone stock represents substantially ownership of 7,031,530 telephones, and the company's wires represent service extended to 10,475,678 telephones out of the total of 11,031,530 in the United States. The stock has been for a number of years based on an 8% dividend basis, and has been regarded as one of the best of American investment securities. Recently the security of the 8% dividend has been questioned, and it has been suggested that the company is in a process of slow strangulation under the jurisdiction of the various public service commissions which have been held responsible for retarding the growth and weakening the financial condition of the railroads.

We do not think that the danger is as great as it is generally thought to be. The Telephone company has been well managed and its financial history has been sound. The company and the commissions have worked together to procure adjustments of rates to keep the return on capital fairly level over a long period of years. The relations between the company and its commissions have been satisfactory and they are so to-day; as a consequence, we believe it is thoroughly unsound to make deductions in respect to the telephone situation from the history of the railroads, and we further believe that the company's history and its present condition will show that the stock is to-day in an essentially strong position, subject to some danger, it is true, but nevertheless with the facts and the balance of chances in its favor.—V. 106, p. 2124, 2012.

American Trona Corporation.—Accumulated Prof. Divs.

The directors have declared, payable on June 29 1918 to preferred stockholders of record on June 25, all accumulated dividends on the pref. stock up to March 1 1918.

Holders of interest warrants are notified that the amount called for by warrants will be paid to registered holders thereof upon surrender.—V. 105, p. 1900.

American Woolen Co.—Wage Inc.—Sub. Co. Stk.—Notes.

This company will, on June 17, put into effect a wage increase of 10% for its mill employees. See Ayer Mills Co. below.—V. 106, p. 2453, 2347.

Appleton Co., Mass.—Extra Dividend of 5%.—

An extra dividend has according to press reports been declared on the stock along with the regular semi-annual dividend of 5% both payable June 15 to holders of record May 29.—V. 106 p. 89.

Armour & Co., Chicago.—Offering of \$60,000,000 6% Gold Debentures.—A syndicate of Chicago bankers, consisting of the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank,

First Trust & Savings Bank, Halsey, Stuart & Co., the Merchants' Loan & Trust Co. and the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, are offering by advertisement on another page this company's new issue of \$60,000,000 6% Serial Convertible gold debentures. Dated June 15 1918, due in six equal annual installments June 15 1919 to 1924, inclusive.

[A dispatch from Chicago says the books for the sale of the new Armour bonds were closed almost immediately as the issue was quickly oversubscribed.]

The debentures are redeemable at par at the option of the company on any interest date upon 60 days' notice, as a whole or in series, in which latter event the company must first for redemption all the debentures of one or more of the series, first maturing.

The debentures are convertible on and after Sept. 1 1918, par for par, into 7% cumulative pref. stock, which is exempt from personal property taxes in Illinois. Interest J. & D. 15 in U. S. gold coin at the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, trustee, or at the trustee's agent in New York City. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 c's. Interest shall be maintained in an aggregated amount equal to at least one and one-half times all current liabilities, including these debentures.

Maturities and Prices.—\$10,000,000 due June 15 yearly: 1919—99.25 and int., yielding about 6 3/4%; 1920—97.75 and int., yielding about 7 1/4%; 1921—96.75 and int., yielding about 7 1/4%; 1922—95.75 and int., yielding about 7 1/4%; 1923—95 and int., yielding about 7 1/4%; 1924—94.50 and int., yielding about 7 1/4%.

Data from Letter from President J. Ogden Armour.
Purpose of Issue.—The entire proceeds will be devoted to the reduction of current liabilities, thereby not increasing present indebtedness.

Security.—The direct obligations of the company. No additional mortgage shall be placed upon properties and assets of the company which does not include these debentures in the lien of such mortgage. Current assets shall be maintained in an aggregated amount equal to at least one and one-half times all current liabilities, including these debentures.

Assets.—Total assets as of Oct. 27 1917 (the close of the company's last fiscal year) were \$314,174,136. There is no lien of any kind upon the property, except its first closed mortgage dated June 1 1909, due June 1 1939, for \$50,000,000, which is a lien upon approximately \$60,000,000 out of a total of \$103,801,645 capital assets.

Earnings.—During the last three years the average earnings, available for interest charges, have been approximately \$21,950,000, and the average annual interest charge (incl. interest on the bonds) has been approximately \$4,480,000. During this period over \$45,000,000 net earnings have been retained in the business, after paying cash dividends amounting to \$6,000,000. In 1917 earnings from sources within the United States applicable to interest were over \$27,000,000 on a gross volume of business amounting to \$475,000,000. The earnings for 1917 do not include any revenue from business originating in South America or other foreign countries, the volume of which business amounted approximately to \$300,000,000. (See "Report," V. 106, p. 495.)

Preferred Stock.—The 7% cumulative preferred stock into which these debentures are convertible may be redeemed by the company at 115 and dividends. The total presently to be authorized will be \$60,000,000, all of which will be held in the treasury to be available for exchange for these debentures.

Statement Authorized by V.-Pres. R. J. Dunham, dated June 9.

Armour & Co., in order to better care for the tremendous expansion of its business and the obligations imposed upon it by war necessities, has sold to a syndicate of Chicago banks and bankers an issue of \$60,000,000 6% serial convertible gold debentures, the syndicate being composed of the Continental & Commercial National Bank, Continental & Commercial Trust & Savs. Bank, First Nat. Bank, First Trust & Savs. Bank, Illinois Trust & Savs. Bank, Merchants Loan & Trust Co., and Halsey, Stuart & Co.

The debentures will be of an authorized issue of \$60,000,000, all of which will be presently issued, to be dated June 15 1918 and will mature in six annual installments, \$10,000,000 each June 15 1919 to 1924, inclusive, callable at par at the option of the company on sixty days' notice. They will be convertible at any time at the option of the holder at par into 7% cumulative preferred stock of Armour & Co., of an issue to be presently created, and which in due course will be listed on the stock exchanges of Chicago and New York. The debentures will be direct obligations of Armour & Co., with total assets of \$314,174,136 89, and with no lien on its property except its first closed mortgage (dated June 1 1909, due June 1 1939) for \$50,000,000. The entire proceeds of the issue will be devoted to the reduction of the company's liabilities.

Statement by J. Ogden Armour, dated June 8.

I am greatly pleased that Chicago has reached that stage in its financial and commercial development when our local banking institutions can finance transactions of this magnitude and properly care for the needs and industrial development of the over-rapidly growing business of this great Central West, and I predict that this will be but the forerunner of many transactions of like or greater size handled by Chicago bankers, now that the country's attention will be called by this Chicago's financial strength and ability.

Armour & Co., due to the war, have had tremendous demands made on them for working capital, this in spite of the fact that in the last three years the net earnings of over \$52,000,000 in that period, more than \$46,000,000 has been retained and reinvested in the business. It is my hope that as many as possible of the purchasers of these debentures will convert same into our preferred stock, as they will be welcome partners and associates in Armour & Co. It has long been my wish that the time would come when I could invite the public to participate in the management and profits of our business and the method proposed and adopted seems most suitable. The investor of small means will be as welcome as one of greater wealth, and to that end we will make these debentures as small as \$100, so that any man or woman in the country may become one of our stockholders by the investment of that amount. This stock should prove of particular value to residents of Illinois as an investment as it will be exempt from all personal property taxes.

Gross sales of Armour & Co. from sources within this country for the first six months of its fiscal year ended April 27 1918, were \$321,737,064, representing an increase over the previous year of \$94,078,471, or 41.3%.—V. 106, p. 1902, 494.

Atlas Crucible Steel Co. (Dunkirk, N. Y.).—Offering of Serial Gold Notes.—White, Weld & Co., N. Y., and O'Brian, Potter & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., are offering at prices to yield from 7 1/2 to 8%, according to maturity, a new issue of \$1,000,000 7% Serial gold notes dated May 1 1918 and due in five equal annual installments May 1 1919 to 1923 incl., Series "A," "B," "C," "D" and "E," respectively.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A 512."

Interest M. & N. in New York or Buffalo, without deduction for any taxes which the company or the trustee may be required or permitted to pay thereon or to retain therefrom. Pennsylvania State taxes, other than inheritance or succession taxes, refunded by company. Denom. \$1,000 c's. Authorized issue, \$1,000,000.

All outstanding notes redeemable, as a whole, at the option of the company, on any interest date, at 107 and int. upon 60 days' notice. All notes, except those of Series A, redeemable by lot for sinking fund to April 30 1919 at 103 and int.; thereafter to Apr. 30 1920 at 104 and int.; thereafter to Apr. 30 1921 at 105 and int.; thereafter to Apr. 30 1922 at 106, and thereafter at 107 and int. Trustee, Columbia Trust Co., New York.

Extracts from Letter of Pres. Arthur H. Hunter Dated June 4 1918.
Organization.—Incorporated in July 1912 and has since been actively engaged in the manufacture of high-grade high-speed and carbon tool and special alloy steels. Executive offices are in Buffalo and general offices and mill at Dunkirk, N. Y.

Business.—The company manufactures high-grade, high-speed and carbon tool as well as special alloy steels used in the manufacture of practically all kinds of iron and wood working tools and for magnets, ball bearings, gasoline motor valves and special machined parts. Its customers include the largest purchasers of tool and special steels in the world, and the U. S. Navy and various arsenals are at present users of Atlas steels.

The main mill covers about ten acres of buildings, including crucible and electric furnaces, hammers, rolling mills, laboratory, inspection and shipping departments, &c. The company refines its own tungsten ore. The

company has recently acquired the modern cold-drawn polished drill rod mill of the Atlas Drawn Steel Corp., adjoining its property.

For the year ended Sept. 30 1917 the company had a finished production of approximately 4,000,000 lbs. Present capacity is about 7,900,000 lbs. per annum. It is estimated that on July 1 1918 the company will be in a position to produce 12,500,000 lbs. of finished product per annum.

Capitalization (No debt other than notes)—

Authorized	Outstanding	
7% Serial gold notes	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
7% cumulative preferred stock	1,000,000	750,000
Common stock (par value \$100)	2,000,000	2,000,000

Purpose of Issue.—About 1/4 of the proceeds from the notes will be used for additions and the balance for inventories and working capital.
This Issue.—No mortgage and no funded indebtedness maturing more than one year from issue may be created during the life of the notes. While any of the notes are outstanding the company will not issue any additional stock except for cash at par, and will not retire any of its preferred or common stock, and no dividends on the common stock will be declared or paid in excess of 5% per annum.

Sinking Fund.—The notes, except series "A," maturing 1919, which will not be purchasable by the sinking fund, will have a sinking fund amounting to: (1) The difference, if any, on May 1 1920, and on each May 1 thereafter, between \$200,000 and the principal amount of outstanding notes not previously retired and actually maturing on such May 1; and (2) a sum equal to at least 10% of net earnings after operating expenses, interest and taxes.

Earnings for Years Ending Sept. 30 and 6 Months to March 1918.

	1916	1917	1917-18
Net sales	\$2,009,467	\$4,043,536	\$2,329,708
Gross profit	896,641	1,826,101	1,229,196
Balance, after selling, gen. exp. & depr.	\$581,397	\$1,138,234	\$739,819
Miscellaneous income	6,822	13,302	12,868
	\$588,219	\$1,151,537	\$752,687

Less sundry reserves

			\$2,060
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Net income subject to Federal taxes

	\$588,219	\$1,151,537	\$670,621
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The Federal income and excess profits taxes for the year ended Sept. 30 1917 have been calculated to amount to \$475,884 and a reserve of \$350,000 has been set up to provide for the corresponding taxes in respect of the six months to March 30 1918.

We estimate that the net earnings before Federal taxes for the present fiscal year, ending Sept. 30 1918, will be in excess of \$1,600,000.

Management.—The present management, which has been with the company since its inception, and owns a controlling interest, remains in active charge.

Ayer Mills Company.—Stock—Notes.

The increase in this company's authorized capital stock of from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, referred to last week in these columns, is explained as in fact only a bookkeeping transaction for the American Woolen Co., which holds all of the stock except directors' shares. On March 1 last the Ayer Mills Co. paid off from earnings \$1,000,000 construction notes. It is stated that the American Woolen Co. plans, in the next nine months, to pay off the next installment of \$1,000,000 notes. Compare V. 106, p. 2453, 1346.

Baldwin Locomotive Works.—Sub. Co. Dissolution.—See Edystone Munitions Co. below.—V. 106, p. 2231, 2124.

Barney & Smith Car Co.—Govt. Order Reallotted.

It is understood that this company's pending order for 2,000 cars from the Government has been reallocated to other companies. See American Car & Foundry Co. above and V. 106, p. 1861.—V. 106, p. 2124.

Bibb (Cotton) Manufacturing Co.—Stock Increase.

This company has increased its authorized capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000 and is reported to have large Government contracts. The company's 8 mills in Georgia manufacture yarn and cloth.—V. 88, p. 1439.

Bradley Copper Co.—Output (lbs.).

	1918—May	1917	Increase	1918—5 Mos.	1917	Increase
	6,758,000	6,750,000	8,000	27,682,000	26,042,000	1,640,000

—V. 106, p. 2121, 2012.

Bronx (N. Y.) Gas & Electric Co.—Decision Reserved.

The Appellate Division reserved decision yesterday on the company's application for a judicial opinion as to the power of the P. S. Commission to increase gas rates beyond the maximum 80-cent per thousand cubic foot rate fixed by statute.—V. 106, p. 1690, 1232.

Brooklyn & Manhattan Ferry Co.—Discontinued.

The ferries of this company operating from the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn to Roosevelt and 23rd Sts., Manhattan, have been discontinued, because of the high costs of labor and materials and a disagreement with city officials over finances. It is stated that an agreement was made between the city and the company providing \$30 a day for the chartering of each of the company's boats, an appropriation of \$132,000 annually also being made to protect the company against loss. It is reported that the company is facing a deficit of \$200,000 yearly, and in view of the fact that the city holds that there was nothing in its contract to provide for reimbursing the company against depreciation it was decided to suspend operations until a settlement was reached.—V. 95, p. 299.

Butte & Superior Mining Co.—Decision.

The U. S. Supreme Court has denied this company's application for a writ of certiorari in the case recently decided by the Appellate Court at San Francisco in favor of Elm Orlu Mining Co. See V. 106, p. 2447, 2231.

Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.—Production (lbs.).

	1918—May	1917	Decrease	1918—5 Mos.	1917	Decrease
	4,768,000	5,688,000	920,000	21,176,000	26,870,000	5,694,000

—V. 106, p. 1580, 1346.

Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.—Status, &c.

Pres. Nathaniel Curry on May 30 addressed the shareholders in substance as follows in connection with the declaration of 3 1/2% on the deferred preferred dividends:

The bank loans to the parent company have been paid off, and those to the subsidiary companies at this date aggregate less than \$1,000,000.

Net profits for April 1918, after payment of bond interest, &c., were the largest in the history of the company, and the surplus earnings for the first seven months of the current fiscal year were over \$2,000,000, exc. war taxes.

The physical condition of all properties has been fully maintained and the works and equipment were never in better shape than they are to-day. Heavy expenditures have been necessary to equip the plants to produce war munitions, and this expenditure is being written off against shipments. A large part of the new equipment is of permanent character.

Complete appraisals of the properties are now being made and will probably be completed in time to enable the data to be used in connection with the supplementary report for the first seven months of the current fiscal year, which will be presented to the shareholders at the annual general meeting to be held on July 15 1918.

The high cost of materials necessitates a very large inventory, as your company's output at present represents a value of approximately \$5,000,000 per month. This, together with the uncertainties of railway traffic, Governmental regulation of all war materials under the present system of priority orders, &c., makes it imperative that a strong cash position be maintained. Your directors believe that the financial condition of the company has so substantially improved as to leave no further room for anxiety, but in view of the abnormal trade conditions they do not think it opportune to consider a definite dividend policy at this date. Compare V. 106, p. 2453, 2347.

The stockholders' committee named last week requests that proxies intended for use by the committee at the annual meeting July 15 be sent to Louis G. Beaubien, 50 Notre Dame St. West, Montreal. The committee represents "a large number of shareholders in Canada and the United States who desire a thorough investigation of the company's affairs." The directors in circular of June 10 reply to the criticisms of the committee and deny that Director A. Hicks Lawrence was refused any information which a director should be allowed to have. They further explain the matter of remuneration. The payment of \$50,000 to Senator Curry, they state, was a remuneration for his special services and for having personally guaranteed obligations of the company and of its subsidiary, Canadian Steel Foundries, Ltd., aggregating considerably over \$1,000,000.

As to the dividend, the directors say: "The liquid assets fully justified the recent declaration of a 3 1/2% payment on the deferred preference dividends. The seven months' statement for the current fiscal year, which will be issued to shareholders on or before the date of the annual general meeting on July 15, will unquestionably show that the action of the directors in this respect was a conservative one."—V. 106, p. 2453, 2357.

Canadian Converters Co., Ltd.—Combined Earnings.

Apr. 30 Yr. Net Prof. Bond Int.	Dividends, Deprec.	Miscel.	Surplus.
1917-18—\$217,889	\$23,940	(4%) \$69,340	\$27,000
1916-17—204,005	23,940	(1%) 17,335	27,000
			13,651
			122,078

—V. 106, p. 2453.

Canadian Northern Rolling Stock, Ltd.—Incorporated.
Notice is given, under the Canadian "Companies Act," incorporating this company under date of May 31, with a capital stock of \$100,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$500 each.

Cerro de Pasco Mining Co.—Output (lbs.)—

—1918—May—1917—	Increase.	—1918—5 Mos.—1917—	Increase.
6,166,000	4,670,000	1,496,000	31,214,000
			28,204,000
			3,010,000

—V. 106, p. 2012, 1792.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Stock Listed.
The N. Y. Stock Exchange has listed the company's \$6,485,800 capital stock.—V. 106, p. 1690.

Chile Copper Co.—Bonds Listed—Report.
The New York Stock Exchange has listed \$17,835,500 of the authorized \$35,000,000 Collateral Trust 6% 15-year convertible bonds, series "A," due April 1 1932. Compare V. 104, p. 1047, 1147, 1594, 2013; V. 105, p. 1000; V. 106, p. 1580.
The annual figures for 1917 are given under "Reports" above.—V. 106, p. 2124, 1690.

Columbia Portland Cement Co., Inc.—Merger.
See Knickerbocker Portland Cement Co., Inc., below.

Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co. and Sub. Cos.

—3 Mos. end, Mar. 31—	—12 Mos. end, Dec. 31—
1918.	1917.
1916.	1915.
*Net earn. (sub. cos.) \$492,340	*\$382,352
*\$355,966	*\$1,915,746
*\$1,551,227	*\$1,551,227
Accr. int. on 6% bds. 85,975	85,996
86,388	347,388
344,373	344,373
Balance—	*\$406,365
*\$296,357	*\$269,578
*\$3,568,358	*\$1,206,853

* After deducting for maintenance and depreciation of plants and equipment reserve for doubtful accounts proportion of unacquired accounts and expenses of C-T-R Co. * Before deducting appropriation for excess profits and other unusual taxes.—V. 106, p. 1364, 1347, 1338.

(Wm.) Cramp & Sons Ship & Engine Bldg. Co.—Pres.
Harry W. Hand has resigned as President and is succeeded by J. Harry Mull, formerly Vice-President.—V. 106, p. 712.

Detroit Edison Co.—Offering of Additional Bonds.
Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., Boston, and the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, are offering \$2,676,000 5% First & Refunding Mtge. gold bonds, due July 1 1940, making the total now outstanding \$11,276,000. Compare V. 100, p. 2169; V. 102, p. 1990; V. 103, p. 2240; V. 105, p. 74.—V. 106, p. 1580, 710, 707.

Edmunds & Jones Co.—No Common Dividend—Report.
The directors have omitted the quarterly dividend for the current quarter on the common stock, but have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on the pref. stock. From July 1 1916 to Oct. 1 1917, inclusive, quarterly dividends were paid at the rate of \$1 per share on the common, but in January and April last distributions of only 25 cents a share were paid. See also under "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.—V. 106, p. 820, 400.

Empire Steel & Iron Co.—Extra Dividend.
A dividend of 2% has been declared on the preferred stock on account of accumulations, along with the regular semi-annual dividend of 3%, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 20.—V. 106, p. 1035.

Evansville & Indianapolis RR.—Status.
This company, as announced last week, has been placed in charge of W. J. Jackson, General Manager of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois RR. A press dispatch from Terre Haute reported: "Less than a year ago, with the bondholders' approval, the receiver was authorized to issue \$700,000 in certificates to by engines and cars, but the second-hand engines bought soon were out of commission, by reason of inefficiency, and at one time no freight trains were moved for a week.
"The receiver increased the passenger fare against the wish of the State Public Service Commission, and freight rates were advanced against protests of shippers, especially coal operators. Thirty-seven mines were made idle because coal could not be sold with the added freight charges. The operators had appealed to Washington for relief."—V. 106, p. 2450.

Fairbanks Co. (Scales, &c.).—Offering of 8% Cumulative First Pref. Stock.
Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston, are offering by adv. on another page at \$100 per share and div., in blocks of 10 shares, with a bonus of two shares of common stock, \$1,000,000 8% cumulative First Pref. stock. Divs. Q-F. Red. three years after issue at 110 and dividends. The bankers report:

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security.—Opinion No. A-437."

Data from Letter of Pres. Harry T. Peters, N. Y. City, June 5 1918.

Capitalization—	Authorized.	Outstg.
8% cumulative preferred stock (par \$100)	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Preferred stock (par \$100)	2,000,000	1,473,500
Common stock (par \$25)	1,500,000	1,317,808

Organization.—Incorporated in June 1891, in N. J., to acquire the business, &c., of Fairbanks & Co. in N. Y. and other cities. Operations have been continuous during 40 years. During this period the company has been closely identified with E. & T. Fairbanks & Co. at St. Johnsbury, Vt., pioneer manufacturers of scales (V. 102, p. 1814).

The primary business of the company is that of merchandise distribution and manufacture, and its lending products are mill supplies and a wide variety of standard articles, including Fairbanks scales, valves, mill supplies and specialties, machinery, transmission, trucks and wheelbarrows, gas engines, pipe and fittings, and plumbing. The company is exclusive sales agent for Fairbanks' scales for the Eastern half of the U. S. and the rest of the world except Canada. This contract runs to 1929.

Plants.—Two manufacturing plants are owned and operated. A factory at Binghamton, N. Y., an investment of over \$700,000, produces valves. This property consists of about 7 1/2 acres, buildings occupying about 1/2 the area. Production of this plant for 1918 is estimated as likely to be \$2,500,000, as compared with \$2,100,000 in 1917. A factory at Rome, Ga., produces wheelbarrows and trucks. The land area is about 272,000 sq. ft. and the plant consists of over 20 buildings. Estimated sales production of this plant for 1918 is \$1,000,000, against \$870,500 in 1917.

The company is fundamentally a selling organization, and from its central office in N. Y. it covers the industrial field of the world through branch houses in many cities.

Calendar Years—

	1917.	1916.
Gross sales to customers	\$11,928,275	\$8,614,179
Net profit (exclusive of Federal income and war excess profits taxes for 1917, \$372,920)	1,318,394	673,310

From the net earnings for 1917 after depreciation about \$140,000 was written off against the company's Hamburg, Germany, and Russian investments, and over \$372,000 for taxes, leaving final surplus earnings for the year of \$806,159.

Purpose of Issue.—To effect a reduction in the company's loans, furnishing financial stability and independence and permit normal development.

First Preferred Stock Provisions.—A sinking fund, beginning this year, of 10% of the net earnings in excess of full dividends on the first pref. stock, the pref. stock and all taxes, until all of the first pref. stock is redeemed. If in any year such 10% is less than \$50,000, all of the available earnings up to \$50,000 shall be set aside for the sinking fund. If such 10% is more than \$100,000, only \$100,000 shall be so set aside. First pref. has no vote unless default is made in dividends for one year, in which event it has the same voting power as the common until all accum. divs. have been paid.

Condensed Balance Sheet as of Dec. 31 1917 (Total, each side, \$8,244,111).

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Property investment	\$1,740,656	Com. (auth. \$2,500,000)	\$1,000,000
Merchandise	3,449,784	Prof. (auth. \$2,000,000)	1,473,500
Cash	740,981	Notes and accts. payable	2,677,185
Receivables	2,256,257	Deferred credit items	163
Advances, &c.	2,393	Special loan	500,000
Deferred debit items	54,039	Reserves*	398,944
		Surplus	2,193,719

* No reserve was provided for income and excess profits tax of 1917, amounting to \$372,620.

Including the \$1,000,000 cash received for the new stock, and taking into account profits for the first five months of this year (estimated), net current assets at present appear to be equivalent to about \$405 for each share of first pref. stock, or, incl. the property investment, nearly \$575 per share. Allowing full par value for the 1st pref. stock and pref. stock outstanding, net current assets as above will give the common stock (par \$20) an equity of about \$39 per share, or, including the property investment, an equity of \$62 per share.

Officers and Directors.—Harry T. Peters, Pres.; J. R. Peters, V.-Pres.; J. A. Wells, Treasurer.
J. W. S. Wells, Chairman of Board; Charles Connor, Boston, attorney; Daniel W. Gunnett, Boston, of Richardson, Hill & Co.; E. V. R. Thayer, N. Y., Pres., and E. R. Tinker, N. Y., V.-Pres., respectively, Chase Nat. Bank; R. H. Williams, N. Y., of Williams & Peters.—V. 99, p. 52.

(E. & T.) Fairbanks Co.—Allied Co. Stock Offered.
See Fairbanks Company above.—V. 102, p. 1814.

Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corp.—Sale July 13.
This property is advertised to be sold under foreclosure of the mortgage, dated May 29 1916, at Blountville, Tenn., on July 13 as ordered by the U. S. Dist. Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee Northeastern Division on May 28.—V. 106, p. 2125, 1038.

Galena-Signal Oil Co.—New Stock Subscriptions, &c.
Holders of the pref. and common stock of record June 29 are offered the right to subscribe at par for \$4,000,000 of the \$8,000,000 8% cum. new pref. stock at the rate of one share of such new pref. stock for each five full shares (regardless of classification) of stock now held. If any stockholder holds fractional certificates (regardless of class) aggregating one or more full shares, such full share or shares will be added in determining the extent of his right to subscribe. Any remaining fraction will be ignored.
Full share and fractional share warrants for the new stock will be issued as soon as practicable after June 29. Full particulars of the methods of subscription and payment will be included in letter accompanying the warrants. Compare V. 106, p. 2232.

Glendale (Cal.) Consolidated Water Co.—Sale Auth.
The California RR. Commission has authorized the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. of Los Angeles, as trustee, for the bondholders, to sell the company's system to the city of Glendale for \$55,150. Compare V. 106, p. 2347.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.—Dirigible Production.
This company is reported to be making dirigible balloons for the United States Government at the rate of 3 daily, costing \$50,000 each and capable of a speed of 42 miles an hour.—V. 106, p. 2125, 718.

Greene-Cananea Copper Co.—Output—Ann. Report.

	1918—May—1917.	1918—5 Mos.—1917.
Copper (lbs.)	4,100,000	4,370,000
Silver (ounces)	127,260	153,188
	482,870	751,779

Compare annual report on a preceding page.—V. 106, p. 2347, 2013.

Hollinger Consolidated Mines Co.—V.-Pres.—Div.
A press dispatch from Toronto states that D. A. Dunlap of Toronto has been elected V.-Pres., succeeding John McMartin, deceased.
A dividend of 1% was declared on stock registered June 10, and will be payable on June 17.—V. 104, p. 2455.

Hudson Navigation Co.—Fare Increase.
This company has increased its fares between Albany and New York from \$2 50 to \$3, which compares with a rate of \$2 in effect last year.—V. 106, p. 825.

Hudson River Day Line Co.—Fare Increase.
This company has increased its fares between New York and Albany from \$2 50 to \$3, which compares with a rate of \$2 in effect last year.—V. 104, p. 1804.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada.—Interim Dividend.
An interim dividend of 1 1/2% has been declared on the ordinary shares payable June 27. (Unconfirmed.) V. 105, p. 2454.

International Mercantile Marine Co.—Sub. Co. Report.
See Oceanic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (White Star Line) under "Reports" above.—V. 106, p. 2454.

Island Oil & Transport Co.—New President.
L. G. Huntly has been elected President of this company.—V. 106, p. 1234, 401.

Keith Ry. Equipment Co.—Car Order Revision.
See American Car & Foundry Co. above.—V. 106, p. 2233.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co.—Decision.
The U. S. Supreme Court has denied an application for writ of certiorari made by B. F. Goodrich Co. and the Republic Rubber Co. in a patent suit in which they were defendants and in which action the Kelly-Springfield Co. obtained \$500,000 damages for violation of patent rights. Compare V. 106, p. 1130, 1123.

Kennecott Copper Corp.—Output (lbs.)—

	1918—May—1917.	Decrease.	1918—5 Mos.—1917.	Decrease.
	3,404,000	7,208,000	3,804,000	26,828,000
				35,634,000
				8,806,000

—V. 106, p. 2348, 2120.

King Philip Cotton Mills Corp.—Extra Dividend.
An extra dividend of 3 1/2%, it is stated, has been declared along with the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2%, both payable July 1 to holders of record May 20.—V. 105, p. 2277.

Knickerbocker Portland Cement Co., Inc.—Consol.
The stockholders will vote on June 27 on merging the Columbia Portland Cement Co., Inc., and the Knickerbocker Portland Cement Co. under the name of Knickerbocker Portland Cement Co., Inc.

(S. S.) Kresge Co.—Sales.

	1918—May—1917.	Increase.	1918—5 Mos.—1917.	Increase.
	\$2,919,986	\$2,345,473	\$574,513	\$12,731,009
				\$10,820,750
				\$1,910,259

—V. 106, p. 2455, 2233.

(S. H.) Kress & Co.—Sales.

	1918—May—1917.	Increase.	1918—5 Mos.—1917.	Increase.
	\$1,623,366	\$1,396,397	\$226,969	\$7,137,181
				\$6,080,048
				\$1,057,133

—V. 106, p. 2233, 1581.

McCrory Stores Corporation.—Sales.

	1918—May—1917.	Increase.	1918—5 Mos.—1917.	Increase.
	\$760,988	\$585,788	20.4%	\$3,287,751
				\$2,730,813
				20.39%

—V. 106, p. 1691, 1341.

McGuire-Cummings Mfg. Co.—Govt. Car Order.
See American Car & Foundry Co. above.

Manhattan Electrical Supply Co., Inc.—Earnings.—

The sales for the 4 months ended April 30 1918 were \$1,711,100, or at the rate of approximately \$5,150,000 annually. Net sales for the full year 1917 were \$5,234,323 and net profits \$625,884. The amount applicable for the common stock in 1917 was equal to \$15 85 a share. Net quick assets exceed \$2,000,000, against a total capitalization of \$1,370,500 7% first pref. stock, \$347,100 7% cumulative second pref. stock and \$3,000,000 common stock. Since Oct. 1 1917 the company has retired out of earnings \$129,500 first pref. stock and \$152,900 second pref. stock.—V. 106, p. 2455, 2126.

Metropolitan Petroleum Co. (Del.)—Attachment.—

The Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y., as trustee, on June 12 began attachment proceedings in the N. Y. Supreme Court against the company to recover \$1,378,000 alleged to be due on a trust agreement executed on Jan. 15 1916 by the corporation to secure an issue of debenture bonds. The complaint states that on July 2 1917 the corporation defaulted interest and this default has not been made good to date.—V. 106, p. 2126, 2014.

Mexican Telegraph Co.—Officers and Directors.—

John L. Merrill has been elected President of the Mexican Telegraph and the Central & South American Telegraph Co's. James B. Beard was elected 2d V.-Pres. of both companies. W. Emlen Roosevelt was elected Chairman of the Board of the Central & South American Telegraph Co. and E. L. Bayliss was elected Chairman of the Board of the Mexican co.—V. 106, p. 2340, 1799.

Mid-Co. Petroleum Co. (Tulsa, Okla.)—7% Serial Gold Bonds.—Bolger, Mosser & Willaman, Chicago, and Stern Bros., Kansas City, Mo., will shortly offer, at prices to yield from 8% to 8 3/4%, according to maturity, \$3,000,000 First Mtge. 7% serial gold bonds, due serially in quarterly payments beginning Nov. 15 1918 to 1921. A circular shows: **Security.**—A first mortgage on the property, consisting of producing wells of 7,500 bbls. per day, a refinery, 14 casinghead gas plants, tank cars, pipe lines, etc. **Company.**—Has been operating in the mid-continent oil fields for a number of years, and about a year ago brought in what is known as the Billings pool, one of the largest oil fields in Oklahoma. **Purpose of Issue.**—To provide facilities for taking care of this addition, and has the approval of the Capital Issues Committee. The company is furnishing gasoline for aeroplanes.

Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.—Stricken from List.—

The Philadelphia Stock Exchange has stricken from the regular list \$575,000 20-year 5% Convertible Sinking Fund gold bonds, due March 1 1936, purchased and canceled for sinking fund, leaving the amount listed at this date \$44,707,000.—V. 106, p. 1061, 2455.

Montana Power Co.—Listed—Earnings.—

The N. Y. Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on and after June 17 1917 of an additional \$5,500,000 common stock, making the total amount authorized to be listed \$40,633,300. This additional stock no longer restricted as to dividends leaves also outstanding, but still restricted as aforesaid, \$9,000,000, which will become entitled to full dividend rights, \$3,000,000 thereof yearly on June 2 in 1919, 1920 and 1921. **Earnings.**—For four months ending April 30:

4 Months to April 30—	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Gross earnings	2,514,204	2,485,440	Bd. & sc. Int. (net)	506,815
Net, after taxes	1,800,359	1,871,652	Pf. divs. (1 1/2%)	169,256
Other income	8,534	—	Com. divs. (1 1/4%)	436,344
Gross income	1,809,193	1,871,652	Surplus	696,778
				953,790

Natoma Land & Mining Co.—Bonds Called.—

Thirty-five (\$35,000) First Mtge. 6% gold bonds, due Jan. 1 1927, Nos. 165 to 190 incl., have been called for payment July 1 at par and int. at Mercantile Trust Co. of San Francisco. See Natomas Company, V. 105, p. 285.

Natomas Co., San Francisco.—Bonds Called.—

See Natoma Land & Mining Co. below.—V. 105, p. 285.

New Cornelia Copper Co.—Output.—

	May 1918.	5 Mos. 1918.
Production in pounds	4,404,000	20,450,000

New York & Long Branch Steamboat Co.—Receiver.—

The U. S. Court, at Trenton on June 7, on application of Thomas G. Patten of New York, appointed Edward S. Slocum, Jr., of Long Branch, as temporary receiver. The company operates steamboats from Long Branch, N. J., to N. Y. It is claimed that two of the company's three boats were removed from service and that later the Government took over the remaining one at \$60 a day.

Niagara Falls Power Co.—Hitchcock Resolution Passed.—

The U. S. Senate has passed the Hitchcock resolution extending the authority of the Secretary of War to grant permits for the diversion of water power at Niagara Falls until July 1 1919. An amendment by Senator Wadsworth of New York to repeal the law prohibiting power companies from installing new machinery was rejected. Senator Wadsworth introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to issue 50-year permits for the diversion of water for power purposes from Niagara River. The bill recognizes the State's regulation of utilities and its taxing power, and is designed to meet the objections of New York State officials to the pending House bill. See Merger plan, V. 106, p. 2455, 2341.

Niagara Lockport & Ontario Power Co.—Earnings.—

Cal. Year—	1917.	1917.	1917.	1916.
Sales elec. pow.	\$2,311,718	\$1,893,432	Gross income	\$1,055,096
Cost of power	1,054,492	727,312	Rents, tax, &c.	283,212
Gross profit	\$1,257,226	\$1,156,119	Int. charges	477,453
Net earnings	1,023,510	974,629	Contract' chgs.	81,447
Other income	31,586	208,465	Balance, surp.	\$212,984
				\$406,825

Northern States Power Co.—Bonds Listed.—

The N. Y. Stock Exchange has listed an additional \$3,568,500 First and Refunding Mtge. 5% 25-year bonds, series "A," due April 1 1941, making the total listed \$21,568,500. The additional bonds were sold to reimburse the company for 75% of the cost of additions and extensions. A further \$1,000,000 was recently offered by Harris, Forbes & Co. Compare V. 105, p. 76; V. 106, p. 1131.—V. 106, p. 1582.

Northwestern Yeast Co.—Extra Dividend.—

It is announced the declaration of an extra dividend of 3% along with the regular quarterly dividend of 3% both, payable June 15 to holders of record June 12.—V. 106, p. 402.

Ontario Silver Mining Co.—Resumes Dividend.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cts. per share on the \$15,000,000 outstanding capital stock, payable July 5 to holders of record June 20. This is the first dividend to be paid since Dec. 1902.—V. 81, p. 1318.

Pacific Development Corp.—Offering of Stock.—Hayden, Stone & Co. are offering at par \$50 per share the small balance of an issue of \$1,060,850 7% common stock offered to the shareholders at par in April last but not taken by them (book value \$65). Dividends Q.-F. 15.

Capitalization (No bonds or pref. stock) Apr. 30 1918.

	Outstanding No. of Shares.	Value.
Common stock	—	\$5,435,500
		108,710

The system, including all operating subsidiaries, has no bonded debt except a small issue of \$64,000 American Machine Co. 6s, payable serially over ten years. The stock has been issued for cash at par or in exchange for shares of subsidiary companies.

Organization.—Organized in Jan. 1917 (in N. Y.) to consolidate in a holding corporation various operating subsidiaries.

Earnings for Calendar Years—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net profits	\$1,070,000	\$936,323	\$523,385
Dividends paid	112,311	125,000	55,800
% earned on stock outstanding at close fiscal year	25.85	34.17	22.60

Earnings are of corporation for 1917 and subsidiaries as a unit for previous years.

Data From Letter of Pres. Edward B. Bruce, Dated N. Y., May 29 1918.
Business.—The corporation possesses a threefold business purpose: (a) Development of foreign trade, particularly with the Orient. This business is handled through trading subsidiaries; (b) development of subsidiary industrial concerns closely allied with foreign trade; (c) representative of American capital in countries where its trading companies or industrial subsidiaries operate.

The corporation is a holding organization, owning 75 to 100% of the stock of five principal subsidiaries, three of which are trading concerns and two industrials with plants in the South. The three principal trading companies are the Pacific Commercial Co., operating in the Philippines, with a business dating back 18 years; Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., a N. Y. Corporation, trading in China and eastern Siberia; Hartmann Bros., Inc., started in 1907, handling imports from the Argentine. This company also sells in the U. S. the exports shipped from the Orient by other Pacific Development subsidiaries.

In addition the company owns 100% of the stock of the International Vegetable Oil Co. and 85% of the stock of the American Machine & Mfg. Co., the former operating cottonseed oil mills in the South, a lard-compound plant, and has recently taken over the Philippine Mfg. Co., which operates oil mill in the Philippines. American Machine Co., Atlanta, Ga., has been producing vegetable oil machinery for ten years, but is now making 155 mm. shells for the Gov't.

The organization which owns stores, warehouses, tugs, schooners and a complete selling organization, both in the Philippines and China, merchandises everything from automobiles, heavy machinery and agricultural implements to soap and dress goods and in China acts as representative of American corporations, on a commission basis.

Earnings.—Through the subsidiary system in 1917, a gross of over \$40,000,000 was done. In 1917 a net of \$1,070,000 was earned after all deductions except dividends, equal to 44% on the average capital paid in during the year and 25% on the amount outstanding Dec. 31. During the last five years the companies controlled have averaged over 30% per annum on their capital.

Directors.—Andrew W. Preston, Arnold Hartmann, Chester P. Sterns, E. B. Bruce, E. H. Hartmann, Francis R. Hart, Frank Hawkins, Galen L. Stone, Guy W. Currier, Herbert Fleischacker, Herbert H. White, J. W. Conway, Lester H. Monks, M. F. Loewensteln, Richard F. Hoyt, Royall Victor, Vilhelm Meyer, Wallace D. Simmons, William Endicott, Willard Straight, W. W. Banks.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES' CAPITAL SITUATION.

	Pacific Commercial	Andersen, Meyer & Co.	Hartmann Brothers	Int. Veg. Oil & Mfg. Co.	Am. Ma. & Mfg. Co.
Capital	\$1,224,400	\$77,500	\$700,000	\$1,200,000	\$400,000
Surplus	1,240,515	230,000	—	168,000	10,000
% owned by Dev.	75%	97%	100%	100%	85%
Carried on books	1,447,400	692,500	700,000	1,273,884	296,320
Actual value	2,366,848	909,375	700,000	1,368,000	350,267
Share val. carried	100.29	100	100	106	86.4
Actual book value	165	132	100	114	102.5

Phelps-Dodge Corp.—Extra Dividend.—The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$3 50 a share, in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement of \$2 50 a share, both payable June 28 to stockholders of record June 18.

DIVIDENDS—(Until Mar. 30 1917 of Phelps Dodge & Co. (holdings co.); '09-'11, '12-'15, '16-'17, 1918.)

Regular	10 yrs.	10	10	10	10	10	2 1/2	2 1/2
Extra	2 yrs.	5	6 1/4	4	10	22 1/2	22	5 1/2, 3 1/2

(Albert) Pick & Co., Chicago.—New Stock—Report.

Albert Pick, Pres. & Treas., in circular of June 12 1918, says in brief: "The board of directors have voted to increase the outstanding capital stock by the sale from the treasury stock of 1,000 shares of the common stock at par to the present holders of the common stock of record on July 1. Certain of the large holders have generously consented to waive sufficient of their respective allotments so that the other shareholders may purchase an amount equal to 10% of their present holdings. The stock will be ready for delivery and must be paid for on Aug. 1 1918. As the market price is about \$75 per share and the earning power and intrinsic value warrant a still higher price, this offer is a highly valuable privilege to the present stockholders." The annual report is cited on a preceding page.—V. 106, p. 933, 719.

Prairie Oil & Gas Co.—Extra Dividend.

The company has declared an extra dividend of \$2 along with the regular quarterly dividend of \$3, both payable July 31 to holders of record June 29.—V. 106, p. 2014.

Pullman Co.—New Secretary.

J. F. Kane, formerly Assistant Secretary, has been elected Secretary to succeed A. S. Weinsheimer.—V. 106, p. 2457.

Quebec Bridge Co.—Government Appropriation.

The Canadian Parliament, in the national budget for the fiscal year ending March 31 1919, voted \$700,000 for construction work on this bridge, of which \$500,000 was re-voted from the unexpended 1917-18 appropriations of \$1,600,000.—V. 87, p. 1479.

(R. J.) Reynolds Tobacco Co.—Common Dividend Payable in Scrip—Exchange of Scrip for Two-Year 6% Certificates.

The company has declared along with the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on its pref. stock, the regular quarterly dividend of 3% on the common and Class B common stock, all payable July 1, to stockholders of record June 21. The common and Class B common dividends are to be paid in notes or scrip, to be dated July 1 1918, to bear 6% interest, payable J. & J. until maturity, and to be redeemed in cash on July 1 1920.

Holders of the company's scrip certificates issued April 1 1918 representing dividend No. 77 are granted the option of exchanging their scrip certificates either on July 1 or on Oct. 1 1918 for two-year 6% certificates dated July 1 1918, payable in cash and having identical terms with the scrip to be issued in payment of the July 1 dividend.

This company in April last declared an extra dividend of 2% in addition to the regular 3%, payable in 6% scrip.

Common Dies.

	'08.	'09.	'10.	'11.	'12.	'13.	'14.	'15.	'16.	'17.	1918.
Regular	6	6	6	6	6	12	12	12	12	3	3
Extra	13	14	0	0	4	0	4	10	11	19	2

Royal Dutch Co.—Allied Company's New Stock.

See Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd., below.—V. 106, p. 2457, 2014.

San Diego (Cal.) Consol. Gas & Elec. Co.—Note Issue.

The California Railroad Commission has been asked to authorize the creation of an issue of \$1,100,000 5-year 6% notes to be secured by pledge of some \$1,370,000 first mtge. 5% 30-year gold bonds due March 1 1939. The notes it is proposed to use as follows: (a) To be issuable forthwith on account of new construction and improvements made and proposed, \$150,000 (b) To be reserved to pay off or refund \$400,000 2-year 6% notes due July 1 1919; (c) To be issued from time to time on account of the estimated construction expenditures from May 1 1918 to May 1 1920, \$550,000.—V. 106, p. 1132, 1882.

Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—New Stock.

It is stated that this company's proposal to increase its authorized capital stock to \$12,000,000 by capitalizing part of its reserve funds has been adopted, and the company is distributing as a bonus to shareholders there new shares for every five shares held.—V. 106, p. 2457.

Shenango Furnace Co.—Officers.—William P. Snyder Sr., who has resigned as President to become Chairman, has been succeeded by William P. Snyder Jr. C. D. Dyer has been elected Vice-Pres.; Geo. L. Collard, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.; Henry Irwin Jr., Treas., and H. M. Wilson, Sec.—V. 105, p. 1622.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.—6% Extra Div.—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 6% on the common stock out of 1917 earnings and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the preferred stock. The extra or deferred dividend is payable June 29 to stock of record June 19. The preferred dividend is payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

The following statement was issued after the meeting of directors: "In April 1917 the directors of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. deferred the payments of dividends on the common stock. At that time, while the company was earning amounts well in excess of dividend requirements, the cash position of the company made inexpedient the payment of dividends.

"In April of this year the board of directors found the company in position to resume the payment of dividends on the common stock. To-day the cash position of the company is sufficiently strong to justify the payment of the dividends which were deferred. The board of directors have, therefore, declared the usual dividend on the preferred stock for the current quarter and in addition has declared a dividend of 6% out of the earnings of last year, making payment in full of the dividends which were deferred."

Strike Agreement.—

See page 2400 in last week's issue.—V. 106, p. 1800, 1692.

Standard Motor Construction Co.—Dividend.—

The directors have declared a dividend of 20% on the capital stock out of the current earnings, payable July 15 to holders of record at 12 o'clock noon June 3. This compares with 20% paid May 1.—V. 106, p. 1466, 1040.

(J. V.) Thompson Coal Properties.—Sale Refused.—

Judge Charles P. Orr in the United States District Court at Pittsburgh Pa. has handed down an opinion refusing to allow the Treasurer of Greene County Pa. to sell part of the (about) 7,000 acres of coal land owned by J. V. Thompson for the collection of unpaid taxes accrued during the past 5 years. This order holds intact the property, pending the consummation of the sale of the property as a whole to the H. C. Frick Coal Co. for about \$3,400,000. Compare V. 106 p. 2015, 809.

Torrington Co.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 1% on the common stock in addition to the quarterly disbursement of 3% payable July 1 1918, to stockholders of record June 21. The same amount was paid in April last.—V. 106, p. 1143, 303.

Union Oil Co. of California.—Bonds Listed.—

The N. Y. Stock Exchange has listed the outstanding \$9,001,000 First Lien 5% 20-year bonds, series A, due Jan. 2 1931, with authority to add thereto the \$533,000 treasury bonds when actually sold, making the total now authorized to be listed \$10,559,000. The total amount authorized under the mortgage is \$20,000,000 of which \$12,864,000 has been issued to date, but of this sum \$3,330,000 has been redeemed by the sinking fund and \$533,000 is in the treasury, leaving only \$9,001,000 outstanding.

The remaining \$7,136,000 bonds are issuable according to the terms of the indenture as follows:

To refund the following bonds of subsidiary companies:
1st M. 5a Mission Trans. & Refg. Co., due Nov. 1 1921..... \$479,000
1st M. 5b Union Transporta. Co., maturing Feb. 1 1923..... 1,888,000
1st M. 5c Producers' Transporta. Co., maturing July 1 1921..... 1,406,000
To acquire oil properties, stock and indebtedness of subsidiary companies and other corporations owning oil properties and facilities, to construct or purchase plants or operating facilities, and for betterments and impts. of mortgaged properties & rights 3,363,000
—V. 106, p. 2350.

United Shoe Machinery Corp.—Extra Div.—Rehearing.—

An extra dividend of \$1 (4%) has been declared on the common stock along with the regular quarterly dividend of 50c. (2%) on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 37 1/2c. (1 1/4%) on the preferred stock, payable July 5 on stock of record June 18.

The Solicitor-General for the United States, has filed a petition for rehearing in the suit of the United States against the company recently decided in the company's favor. Compare V. 106, p. 2238, 2224.

United States Steel Corporation.—Unfilled Orders.—

See "Trade and Traffic Movements" on preceding page.—V. 106, p. 2458, 2350.

United States Worsted Co., Boston.—Plan to Issue \$2,000,000 First Pref. Stock, Chiefly to Discharge at Par \$1,837,500 Accumulated Dividends (36 3/4%) on the \$5,000,000 1st Pref. Now Outstanding, With a View to Regular Cash Dividends on 1st Pref. Shares Beginning Oct. 15 Next, also to Discharge Accumulated Interest on Income Certificates in New Sinking Fund Certificates.—President Andrew Adie in adv. dated at Boston June 7 proposes the following plan:

- (a) To increase the authorized first pref. stock from \$6,000,000 (of which \$5,000,000 has been issued) to \$7,000,000.
(b) First preferred stockholders to accept new first pref. stock at par for the amount of dividends unpaid and accrued up to July 15 1918, 1 e. e. 30 1/2%, which would require a maximum of \$1,837,500 additional first pref.
(c) The difference between the maximum required for dividends, 1 e. e. \$1,837,500, and the \$2,000,000 of new first preferred stock, amounting to \$162,500, will be offered to the stockholders at par. Some of the larger stockholders have agreed to take at par not so much of this \$162,500 as is not subscribed for by the stockholders in general.
(d) The Sinking Fund Income Certificate holders to accept new sinking fund certificates at par for the amount of interest unpaid and accrued up to June 30 1918, which would require a maximum of \$348,166 67 additional certificates on the present \$1,300,000 outstanding.

A large majority of the first preferred stockholders and of the sinking fund certificate holders have agreed to accept the plan if it shall become operative. Andrew Adie, James D. Golt and Channing W. Souther, President, Counsel and Treasurer, respectively, of the U. S. Worsted Co., have consented to act as a committee of the board having full powers to declare the plan operative and to carry it out.

Your company during the first three years after its organization went through a most trying financial experience. In 1913, in order to save the company, certain people were willing to and did purchase sinking fund income certificates on which both the sinking fund payments and interest were made secondary to the dividends on the first pref. stock.

There is now accrued and not paid \$1,837,500 dividends on first pref. stock, figured up to July 15 1918, and \$348,166 67 interest on the sinking fund certificates figured up to June 30 1918. That is to say, before the second preferred or common stockholders can receive any income on their shares, \$2,185,666 67 (besides regular accruing dividends, sinking fund payments and interest) must be earned and paid to the prior securities.

Your company at present, owing to its large volume of business and the high cost of raw materials, has an indebtedness of approximately \$4,000,000. In the opinion of the directors, this makes it impossible to settle the accrued dividend and interest obligations in cash at the present time. Your directors have been in conference with holders of a large amount of your securities, and the following plan for clearing up the situation has been suggested and has been approved by the board of directors. Your directors feel that if this plan is approved and carried out they will be justified in beginning regular quarterly cash dividends on the first pref. stock on Oct. 15 1918.

The "Boston News Bureau" says: "At present United States Worsted is handling the largest business in its history. It is sold up for the remainder of the year. Its 1918 gross sales should total approximately \$25,000,000. Unfilled orders on the books are in excess of \$10,000,000, of which \$8,000,000 is for Government account. For some time 70% of operations have been upon military contracts. Though net quick assets now total over \$6,000,000, the figures of sales and forward business tell their own story of the inadvisability of making a large cash distribution. Total indebtedness is in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000, nearly twice the total of accrued interest and preferred dividends, \$2,185,666.7"—V. 106, p. 1341, 1040.

Utica Gas & Electric Co.—Offering of Refunding and Extension Mtge. 5% Bonds.—Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., Boston, the Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, and Coffin & Burr are offering at 89 1/2 and int., yielding about 5.67% \$1,260,000 Refunding & Extension Mtge. 5% gold bonds, dated July 1 1907, due July 1 1957. A circular shows:

"Passed as not incompatible with the interest of the United States, but without approval of the merits, security or legality. Opinion No. A-483. (Signed) Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board."

The mtge. is now closed except for refunding \$390,000 divisional bonds.

Company.—Conducts the entire gas business and substantially all the electric light and power business in Utica, Little Falls, Herkimer, Whiteboro, &c., in the Mohawk Valley. Population served over 150,000. Owns a gas manufacturing plant with an aggregate capacity of 6,000,000 cu. ft. daily, and 216 miles of mains through which 556,000,000 cu. ft. of gas were distributed during 1917 to over 25,000 customers. The electric property includes plants with an installed rated generating capacity of 30,000 h.p., of which 11,000 h.p. is hydro-electric.

The company expects to have 18,000 h.p. additional hydro-electric generating capacity in service by Oct. 1 1918. The water power sites and water rights are owned in fee. Transmission and electric distribution system includes 91 miles of transmission lines, 170 miles of distribution lines, and a total of 1,286 miles of wire. Sales of current during 1917 aggregated 65,000,000 k. w. h. to over 13,800 customers.

Table with 3 columns: Capitalization, Authorized, Outstanding. Rows include Capital stock (10% dividends), Refunding & Extension M. 5s (this issue), and Divisional bonds.

Includes \$184,000 divisional bonds held uncanceled in sinking fund. Security.—A mortgage on the entire property subject to the \$2,390,000 divisional (closed mortgage) bonds. In addition the bonds are a first lien upon all the stock of the Glens Falls, N. Y., Gas & Electric Co. and the Consolidated Light & Power Co. (Whitehall, N. Y.), and 56% of the outstanding stock of the United Gas, Electric Light & Fuel Co. (Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, N. Y.), which are pledged under the Refunding and Extension Mtge. Beginning July 1 1927 and annually thereafter, 1% of the par value of Ref. & Ext. M. bonds outstanding must be paid as a sink. fund.

Earnings for the Year ended April 30 1918.
Gross earnings.....\$2,171,708 Annual int. on bonds.... \$350,000
Net, after taxes..... 778,452 Balance..... \$428,451
Dividends have been paid on the capital stock at the rate of not less than 7% per annum for the last nine years, the rate since Apr. 15 1913 having been 10% per annum, during which last named interval the company's annual sales of both gas and electricity have increased over 70%.—V. 106, p. 2350.

Virginia Power Co.—Annual Report.—

Cal. Years— 1917. 1916. 1917. 1916.
Gross earnings.....\$577,761 \$424,951 Bond interest....\$196,724 \$194,833
Net, after taxes... 211,111 163,638 Other interest... 34,214 32,414
Other income..... 3,716 21,210 Balance, deficit... \$16,111 \$12,398
See map in "Ry. & Ind." Section on page 208.—V. 106, p. 720.

Western Union Telegraph Co.—N. Y. Stock Exchange Upheld in Action Restraining Boston Brokers from Using Ticker Service. See p. 2385 in last week's issue.

Organization of Workers, &c.

See general news on a preceding page.—V. 106, p. 2458, 2350.

(J. G.) White Companies.—Annual Report.—

Calendar —Net Profits— —Diss. Paid— —Bal., Sur. or Def—
Years— 1917. 1916. 1917. 1916. 1917. 1916.
J. G. W. Cos. *280,225 206,061 a176,000 a175,522 sur.104,225 sur.30,539
J. G. White & Co., Inc. *123,180 149,018 a120,000 a120,000 sur. 3,180 sur.29,018
J. G. White
Eng. Corp. *190,095 71,048 b75,000 b55,000 sur.115,095 sur.16,048
J. G. White
Mgt. Corp. *36,950 35,995 c51,000 c50,522 def.14,050 def.14,527
* After deducting reserves for Federal income and excess profits taxes, 1917, &c., and also omitting inter-company common stock dividends for the J. G. White Companies. a Represents dividends on pref. stock, b Includes (7%) \$35,000 on pref. yearly, and on common stock in 1917 \$40,000 (6%), against \$30,000 (2%) in 1916. c Includes yearly 7% on pref. and 6% on common, calling for \$21,000 and \$30,000, respectively, in 1917, against \$20,522 and \$30,000 in 1916.—V. 106, p. 714.

Willys-Overland Co.—Status.—Pres. John N. Willys is quoted in the Boston "News Bureau" in subst., as follows: As passenger car production is lowered, plant capacity is taken by war orders. Profits on latter are reasonable, and volume is so large we should this year make \$9,000,000.

Automobiles already produced are being used up, and the supply is being reduced. After the war demand for automobiles will be enlarged and capacity will then be freed from war orders. Before production was curtailed we were turning out automobiles at rate of 150,000 annually. This may be cut to 50,000.

The company has about \$35,000,000 in war orders on hand. These orders keep us going to about capacity and since the Government is continually offering new contracts it is probable we shall have \$75,000,000 of war business before the year is over.—V. 106, p. 2238, 2127.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.—Extra Div.—Sec'y.—

An extra dividend of 3% is currently reported to have been declared on the common stock along with the regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the common and 1 1/4% on the preferred. Leroy A. Manchester has been elected Secretary and will take over the work formerly done by the V.P. & Sales Mgr.—V. 106, p. 827.

CURRENT NOTICE

The recent offering of \$5,500,000 City of Philadelphia 4 1/2% bonds, due May 1 1948, was awarded to Bally, Brock & Co., of Philadelphia, and the First National Bank of this city, and are being offered for private investment at 103 1/2 and interest, yielding 4.30%. This is the first issue of bonds bearing 4 1/2% interest, which has been put out by Philadelphia since 1876, and are to-day the only issue of bonds of that city now outstanding bearing an interest rate higher than 4%. These bonds are free from Pennsylvania State tax and are also exempt from Federal income tax. Interest Jan. 1 and July 1, registered bonds in \$100 denominations and multiples, and coupon bonds in denominations of \$1,000.

At 100 and interest, exempt from all Federal income taxes, Hornblower & Weeks, William R. Compton Co. and the Equitable Trust Co. of this city are jointly offering for investment \$717,500 City of Galveston, Tex., 5% direct obligation bonds, due serially 1925 to 1947. Principal and semi-annual interest is payable at the National City Bank of this city. The bonds are eligible to secure Postal Savings deposits. The estimated value of Galveston's taxable property is \$75,000,000; assessed valuation, \$42,138,646; total bonded debt, \$5,944,500, and net debt, \$3,471,769. See advertisement for other particulars.

Exempt from the Federal income tax, A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., of this city, are advertising a selected list of municipal bonds which they own and offer at prices to yield the investor 4.60% to 5%. Detailed information regarding these and other municipal issues will be mailed on request. General particulars of to-day's offerings appear in the firm's advertisement.

Proposals will be received until Wednesday, June 26, by A. Archibald, Director of Revenue and Finance of the City of Newark, N. J., for \$1,073,000 of that city's 5% bonds. Full details of this sale will be found in to-day's advertisement, which appears elsewhere in the "Chronicle."

The Commercial Times

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, June 14 1918.

Civilian trade is naturally more or less restricted with available supplies small and the Government hold on the trade of the country growing tighter and tighter. War industries are in the van. Retail trade on the whole has been rather brisk, although the weather has been more or less unfavorable in some parts of the country; that is, abnormally cool in the East and unusually hot for this time of the year in some parts of the West and Southwest. With spring overcoats worn in New York on June 15, the temperatures in parts of Nebraska have latterly been over 100 degrees. Early in the week it was 94 degrees at Chicago, and it has been abnormally hot in parts of Missouri and Kansas. Not only materials, but fuel is rather scarce, and not a few industries feel it. Also there is more or less uncertainty as to the future of Government price-fixing. Rumors at one time that this policy had been abandoned by the Government were sharply denied by Government officials. There is no doubt that both wholesale and retail trade of the ordinary kind would be much larger than it is in view of the greatly increased buying power of large sections of the country, if it were possible to get merchandise in the quantities desired. There is talk of a scarcity of coal later on. The coal distribution for railroads and the Government is still to be directed from Washington. Fuel is to be allowed according to a preference list. A questionnaire on fuel is sent to the various industries. It has already been sent to householders. They must stipulate the quantity that they have been in the habit of buying annually and will be supplied accordingly. Fuel Administrator Garfield says that conservation of at least 60,000,000 tons of coal by two means—cutting down of supplies of less essential industries and economy by domestic consumers—is the only course open to the Government, and that longer to avoid meeting this issue would be fatal. At least 80,000,000 tons more will be needed this year than last, and the production during the first five months of this year has increased but 10,000,000 tons over the same period of last year. The Fuel Administrator also announces the curtailment of coal supplies to manufacturers of passenger automobiles for the year beginning Aug. 1 to 25% of the quantity consumed in 1917-18. It is stated, too, that three meatless days per week will be adopted shortly. Hardware jobbers are to be restricted in their business. They are to supply articles only for essential uses, owing to the scarcity of iron and steel. This affects not only hardware, but machinery, oil well supplies, and similar articles. All leather imports are to be stopped henceforth. Food regulations are to be strictly enforced. In the last ten months the Food Administration has imposed more than 800 penalties for violations. Every effort is to be made to raise the largest food crops possible. In Kansas action has been taken to put a stop to what is termed "slacker farming," where the owner is so disloyal that he refuses to till the soil, or allow it to be tilled. By action in equity receivers are appointed to till the farm. Meanwhile the consumption of wheat in this country has been curtailed, it seems, about 60%, but it does not look now as though such a restriction would have to be enforced during the new season, now not far off. Meanwhile shipbuilding is being pushed with extraordinary vigor all over the country. The merchant fleet of the United States now amounts to approximately 10,000,000 gross tons, not including ships in the control of the Army and Navy as transports and supply boats. The American merchant marine is now second only to that of Great Britain. It increased during May more than it did during the entire first year of the European war. The Government practically controls the iron and steel trade. The production of both is enormous, but the consumption more than keeps pace with it. Meanwhile German submarines are still present on our Eastern coast, and there is a rumor that Germany will declare the entire Atlantic Coast a danger zone. A few more ships have been sunk. They have recently sunk 5 ships carrying 25,200,000 lbs. of sugar, and one steamer, the Vindegen, with a cargo of 2,500 tons of copper worth nearly \$1,500,000. The effect of the U-boat invasion is to greatly intensify the war feeling all over the United States, and the building of war vessels is being hastened, rather than recall warships from European waters. On account of the U-boats New York is still darkened at night; that is, the glaring electric lights of theatres along Broadway and adjacent streets are no longer permitted; Fifth Avenue looks sombre and Coney Island has also had to pale its formerly effectual fires. The war news in the main has latterly been rather more favorable, and this, with a strong stock market, has had a heartening effect in the business world, especially as the outlook for the crops, both grain and cotton, is considered favorable. It is worthy of note, too, that the European crop news has recently been more cheerful, except from Russia and the Scandinavian countries. Argentina's crops also seem to promise well, and it is of interest to notice that ocean tonnage is more plentiful at Argentine ports. The world of business, in fact, is looking forward to the time when greatly augmented shipbuilding at home and abroad will relieve the scarcity of ocean tonnage and cause a material

reduction in freight rates. It is so scarce now, however, that July cotton in Liverpool is \$90 a bale higher than in New York, an increase over the normal difference of more than 1700%. Meanwhile non-essential trades are going more and more into eclipse. Already the making of Christmas gifts, it is announced, will be discouraged. That will undoubtedly hit many manufacturing trades. The sales of jewelry, liquors and beer are being greatly reduced; many saloons in all the boroughs of New York have had to close for lack of business.

LARD higher; prime Western, 24.45@24.55c.; refined to the Continent, 26.50c. South American, 26.90c.; Brazil, 27.90c. Futures declined, with packers selling both lard and ribs. Also hogs have declined. There has not been much buying, except by shorts. On a single day the Western receipts of hogs were 115,000, against 74,600 last year. To-day prices declined. They are lower for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
July delivery	24.17	24.20	24.12	24.20	24.27	24.12
September delivery	24.37	24.40	24.32	24.40	24.47	24.37

PORK higher; mess, \$47@54; clear, \$46@52. Beef products, firm; mess, \$33@34; extra India mess, \$57@58. Cut meats steady, pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 25½c.; pickled bellies, 32c. To-day July pork ended at \$1 25, a decline for the week. Butter, creamery, 44½@45c. Cheese, flats, held, colored, specials, 25@26c. Eggs, fresh, 38½@39½c.

COFFEE firm. No. 7 Rio, 8½c.; No. 4 Santos, 10½c.; fair to good Ceuca, 11½@12½c. Futures have been almost motionless much of the time. Trade interests have bought a little; outsiders have sold. The uncertainties of the freight situation have restricted cost and freight business. Brazilian quotations have been irregular, but on the whole rather weaker. The official rate of freight from Brazilian ports is still \$1 70 to the United States and 750 francs to Havre. Meanwhile Brazilian stocks are, of course, very large. Santos has 3,060,000 bags, against 1,054,000 last year; Rio, 753,000 bags, against 134,000 a year ago. But, on the other hand, the New York stock is only 1,091,259 bags, against 1,526,819 last year. The total for the United States is 1,197,453 bags, against 1,772,373 last year. But, after all, the quantity afloat from Brazil is 1,049,000 bags, or about 680,000 more than a year ago. It is announced that additional allotments of ocean freight room have been made by the Government. According to the notice received, the United States Shipping Board have allotted the steamers Florida, Arkansas and Newa for coffee from Brazilian ports to New York only, clearance July-August at the rate of \$1 70 per bag. All short shipments ex Buekeledijk, or Budda 2d will be cared for on these vessels if applied for. The space on these vessels will be allotted by the War Trade Board, among importers of record for the calendar years 1916-17. In the allocation of this space engagements already made will be taken into consideration. To-day prices ended 2 to 3 points higher. They are a trifle lower for the week.

June	cts. 7.79@8.00	October	cts. 8.21@8.23	February	cts. 8.47@8.49
July	8.03@8.04	November	8.28@8.30	March	8.53@8.55
August	8.09@8.10	December	8.35@8.37	April	8.60@8.62
September	8.15@8.17	January	8.41@8.43	May	8.67@8.69

SUGAR steady; centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 6.005c.; granulated, 7.45c. Another cargo, that of the Pinur del Rio, of 3,600 tons of Cuban raw bound for Boston has been sunk by a German submarine. This is the fifth cargo that has been sunk, or in all 12,600 tons. But it is stated that the U-boat menace is not to interfere with the June schedule as recently arranged, by the International Sugar Committee, and the Joint Committee on West Indies Transportation with the concurrence of the United States Shipping Board. Of course every precaution will be taken looking to the safety of sugar ships. At the same time, the committees will take a chance. Of course there is no other way. Exports last week from Cuba were 109,787 tons, or 17,696 tons more than in the previous week and nearly double the total for the same week last year. The stocks at Cuban ports are 1,056,100 tons, or practically 300,000 tons more than a year ago and 250,000 tons more than at this time in 1916. The number of mills grinding has been reduced to 70, a decrease of 25 from the previous week. The International Committee has been buying on a fair scale for June shipment at 4.985c. cost and freight. Refined is in light demand. Oscar S. Strauss has been appointed by the Food Administration to pass upon the refiners' application for a larger margin of profit. This appointment has pleased the trade.

OILS.—Linseed higher; city, raw American seed, \$1 59@ \$1 60; Calcutta, \$1 50. Lard, prime, \$2 25. Coconut, Cochin, 17¼@18c. Ceylon, 16¼@16½c. Soya bean, 18@18½c. Spirits of turpentine, 62c. Strained rosin, common to good, \$9 90@10. Cottonseed oil, prime crude, Southeast, 17.50c. Closing prices for refined for future delivery follows:

June	20.00	August	20.10
July	20.10	September	20.10

PETROLEUM firm; refined in barrels, \$15 05@16 05; bulk, \$8 25@9 25; cases, \$18 75@19 75. Gasoline, firm; motor gasoline, in steel barrels, to garages, 24c.; to consumers, 26c. Gasoline, gas machine, steel, 41c.; 72 to 76 degrees, 33@39c. Exports of petroleum to the Allies during April show a loss of 9,003,632 gallons as compared with those of March. Meanwhile there is the usual seasonal increase in new operations. Texas field advices report a

completion at Saratoga that flowed at the rate of 12,000 barrels daily until sand choked the output; another well starting at 8,000 barrels was also credited to the same pool. Another interesting strike was an immense gas well in the Goose Creek pool that later produced 1,500 barrels of oil.

Pennsylvania dark \$1 00	South Lima.....\$2 38	Illinois, above 30
Cabell.....2 77	Indiana.....2 23	degrees.....\$2 42
Orickton.....1 40	Princeton.....2 42	Kansas and Okla-
Corning.....2 85	Somerset, 22 deg..2 60	homa.....2 25
Wooster.....2 68	Ragland.....1 25	Caddo, La., light.....2 25
Thrall.....2 25	Electra.....2 25	Caddo, La., heavy.....1 25
Strawn.....2 25	Moran.....2 25	Canada.....2 68
De Soto.....2 15	Plymouth.....2 33	Headton.....1 45
North Lima.....2 38		Henrietta.....2 25

TOBACCO has been in moderate demand and firm, with available supplies none too plentiful. Foreign tobacco is very firm and as may readily be inferred from recent events is not at all likely to be in very liberal supply; far from it. In short, the general features of the tobacco trade show little or no change. The latest Government weekly report shows that the setting of tobacco was begun in the Western Lake region, where the ground is in excellent condition. Setting was completed in Southern New England. Rain is needed for this work and for the best development of the plants in the Ohio Valley. Tobacco made good growth in Middle Atlantic Coast States.

COPPER unchanged at 23 1/2c. The Government consumption is, of course, large. It is estimated that not more than 10 to 12% of copper consumed is for non-essential industries. No shortage is feared. Some estimates of the output in the United States during May run as high as 190,000,000 lbs., which, added to importations, would bring the total tonnage up to 240,000,000 lbs. Producers will probably ask for an advance after Aug. 15, owing to the increase in freight rates. Tin latterly easier in tone, after some advance. It has dropped in London of late. Spot Chinese tin was offered here at 89 to 90c.; and at the Coast at 86 to 87c. Banca tin was quoted at 88 cents for May-June shipment, and 89 cents afloat. Lead higher at 7 1/4 @ 7 1/2c., owing to a big Government demand. Yet, producers are not anxious to see the price go too high, as they believe it might cause Government intervention. The advance in freight rates also told. Spelter higher at 7.63 @ 7.70c., owing to decreased stocks, due to the closing of some of the producing factors in the industry.

PIG IRON, of course, is in excellent demand. The great question is one of distribution. The authorities predict an ample supply for all consumers, whatever difference of opinion there may be on that subject. Unfortunately, many consumers of foundry grades are unable to get any at all or are forced to get along with next to none. Meanwhile, iron is consumed as fast as it is manufactured. Distribution just now is confined to consumers whose product is essential to the war program of the Government. Others have to wait. It is true that the production is remarkably large. It is likely, too, to continue to be large if the weather remains comparatively cool. Lately it has been rather abnormally cool. None the less, it is a fact that consumption treads closely on the heels of production in these remarkable times. Furnaces are not yet accepting new orders. The railroad situation improves, but labor is scarce. Altogether, it is a perplexing situation for all concerned.

STEEL is dominated completely by the Government. The War Industries Board on June 6 formulated a program which is now in full effect. Nothing is moving except as the Federal authorities direct. Some think this simplifies the situation probably for the duration of the war. Certainly the Government now directs production and distribution. On the other hand, some profess to find the action of the War Industries Board more or less puzzling. This action provides that no pig iron or steel products shall be shipped except under priority certificates and that after all priority requisitions have been filled producers may supply their customers if such customers are on the preferred list which will be sent out later. But thus far no exact information on this rather interesting question has been vouchsafed. The trouble is that nobody knows just how much steel the Government will want. Previous estimates are constantly being increased. They seem likely to be staggering. In short, there is a good deal of uncertainty as to just what the Government requires and as to just how its requirements will be or can be carried out. General Pershing is promised all that he wants.

COTTON.

Friday Night, June 14 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 49,044 bales, against 55,056 bales last week and 51,750 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1917 5,577,464 bales, against 6,548,051 bales for the same period of 1916-17 showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1917 of 970,587 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston.....	2,059	1,933	4,075	304	1,972	2,630	12,973
Texas City.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Port Arthur.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Aranas Pass, &c.	---	---	---	---	---	623	623
New Orleans.....	763	4,987	2,623	2,988	3,138	3,108	17,607
Mobile.....	---	238	198	---	319	10	765
Pensacola.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jacksonville.....	---	---	---	---	---	500	500
Savannah.....	2,597	1,531	2,541	966	1,247	2,305	11,187
Brunswick.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Charleston.....	---	---	27	50	104	266	451
Wilmington.....	---	---	---	82	---	---	86
Norfolk.....	419	386	150	235	286	61	1,517
N'port News, &c.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York.....	---	1,219	186	---	---	---	1,405
Boston.....	69	177	281	---	417	---	944
Baltimore.....	---	---	---	---	---	862	862
Philadelphia.....	---	24	---	---	---	---	124
Totals this week.....	5,907	10,602	10,060	4,625	7,484	10,366	49,044

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1917 and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to June 14.	1917-18.		1916-17.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1917.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1916.	1918.	1917.
Galveston.....	12,973	1,578,913	21,147	2,508,536	230,349	181,049
Texas City.....	---	7,921	---	243,337	35,635	19,848
Port Arthur.....	---	8,102	---	41,447	---	---
Aranas Pass, &c.	623	36,329	---	49,991	---	---
New Orleans.....	17,607	1,583,904	13,760	1,404,023	392,205	202,641
Mobile.....	765	96,089	661	98,743	11,403	6,726
Pensacola.....	---	33,792	---	31,351	---	---
Jacksonville.....	500	41,436	---	60,081	13,600	8,300
Savannah.....	11,187	1,085,321	8,088	824,111	190,711	90,463
Brunswick.....	---	133,500	3,500	134,170	19,100	11,800
Charleston.....	451	202,002	464	169,410	39,628	17,270
Wilmington.....	86	95,887	118	87,080	38,819	51,063
Norfolk.....	1,517	292,540	5,935	518,262	77,059	94,811
N'port News, &c.	---	5,420	103	15,231	---	---
New York.....	1,445	120,958	90	35,401	158,800	85,997
Boston.....	944	107,019	469	87,444	18,608	9,652
Baltimore.....	862	79,869	4,213	113,103	20,565	30,110
Philadelphia.....	124	5,462	108	6,330	7,546	5,790
Totals.....	49,044	5,577,464	58,656	6,548,051	1,242,026	815,520

Note—45,000 bales added as correction of receipts at New Orleans since Aug. 1.

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.....	12,973	21,147	15,384	9,710	14,171	9,328
Texas City, &c.	623	---	---	---	---	225
New Orleans.....	17,607	13,760	12,514	8,598	15,235	8,124
Mobile.....	765	661	2,788	184	1,375	560
Savannah.....	11,187	8,088	6,647	3,152	6,536	5,817
Brunswick.....	---	3,500	3,000	---	---	145
Charleston, &c.	451	464	383	586	318	463
Wilmington.....	86	118	1,331	599	---	457
Norfolk.....	1,517	5,935	7,312	2,359	1,958	4,398
N'port N., &c.	---	103	102	---	7,060	138
All others.....	3,835	4,880	2,207	3,852	1,323	609
Tot. this week.....	49,044	58,656	51,668	29,037	47,984	30,264
Since Aug. 1.....	5,577,464	6,548,051	6,800,371	10,178,674	10,387,850	9,619,941

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 28,602 bales, of which 5,477 were to Great Britain, 8,628 to France and 14,497 to the other destinations. Exports for the week and since Aug. 1 1917 are as follows:

Exports from—	Week ending June 14 1918.				From Aug. 1 1917 to June 14 1918.			
	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.
Galveston.....	---	---	---	---	459,227	57,780	181,667	698,674
Port Arthur.....	---	---	---	---	8,102	---	---	8,102
Laredo, &c.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,657
New Orleans.....	2,871	8,628	10,490	21,995	384,795	212,974	64,030	661,799
Mobile.....	2,606	---	---	2,606	69,790	---	1,000	70,790
Pensacola.....	---	---	---	---	34,566	---	---	34,566
Savannah.....	---	---	---	---	190,904	132,759	142,537	466,200
Brunswick.....	---	---	---	---	107,969	---	---	107,969
Wilmington.....	---	---	---	---	7,174	35,989	24,906	68,069
Norfolk.....	---	---	---	---	65,800	21,000	2,003	88,803
New York.....	---	---	---	---	456,476	103,823	185,898	746,207
Boston.....	---	---	---	---	119,627	25,670	2,782	148,079
Baltimore.....	---	---	---	---	81,298	1,367	3,066	86,331
Philadelphia.....	---	---	---	---	28,078	---	---	28,078
Port'd, Me.	---	---	---	---	1,750	---	---	1,750
Detroit.....	---	---	---	---	1,623	---	---	1,623
Pacific ports	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals.....	5,477	8,628	14,497	28,602	2,017,179	591,367	1,163,971	3,772,517
Tot. '16-17.....	29,101	3,855	6,798	39,754	2,492,878	911,642	1,712,121	5,116,641
Tot. '10-'05.....	40,833	10,166	44,970	95,969	2,477,197	809,897	1,974,871	5,261,965

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.

June 14 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—						Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Cont'l.	Const.wise.	Total.	
Galveston.....	16,998	---	---	---	1,500	18,498	201,851
New Orleans.....	3,000	---	---	2,000	5,000	10,000	382,205
Savannah.....	3,000	9,000	---	---	14,000	26,000	164,711
Charleston.....	---	---	---	---	500	500	39,126
Mobile.....	531	---	---	---	---	531	10,872
Norfolk.....	---	---	---	---	350	350	76,709
New York.....	5,000	4,000	---	3,000	---	12,000	146,800
Other ports.....	4,000	1,000	---	1,000	---	6,000	145,873
Totals.....	32,529	14,000	---	6,000	21,350	73,879	1,168,147
Total 1917.....	26,728	5,870	---	19,654	9,108	61,360	754,160
Total 1916.....	69,122	12,127	100	31,580	9,823	122,752	794,838

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been far from active, but nobody expects any great activity in the present time. Prices advanced for a time, then reacted. Liverpool has been in the main pretty firm. Day after day it advanced more than was due. The spot markets were firm. High premiums continued to prevail. Japanese interests have been buying the low grades and New England has been inquiring for cotton for fall delivery. Stress has been laid on the fact that futures are still far below the Southern spot parity. Also there was talk for a time to the effect that the Eastern belt was getting rather too much rain. Private reports of grassy fields in that section had more or less effect. Moreover, the war news was considered in some respects rather more favorable. The latest German drive was not so successful as some had feared it might at be least for a time. And there has been some talk to the effect that the Government was inclined to abandon the policy of fixing prices on commodities. This is here mentioned merely for what it is worth; it is in direct conflict with other reports. Cotton goods have been firm, with a steady demand. And with a rapidly expanding army, it is natural to expect a large military consumption. It is supposed the American army will be increased to any amount, in fact, far beyond 5,000,000 men, if necessary. And the life of a uniform in active warfare is short; and so with other cotton supplies, not to mention guncotton and other munitions which are simply burned up in a flash. And as regards the crop, there are bound to be weather scares from time to time during the summer; weevil may come to the front; grassy fields may play a part. Even now, according to the latest weekly Government weather report, boll-weevil are becoming numerous in the southern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. And there is the question of labor. That is undoubtedly scarce over much of the South. What if the fields should get badly clogged with grass? How to clear them? And if labor continues scarce, how about getting the crop picked? Furloughs to farm workers in the army, it seems, may, after all, not be granted, for anything like the period that would be required for farm work. The fields, it is supposed, will suffer more or less from the lack of labor properly to attend to them. At the same time, mills may gain in the matter of labor from the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Child Labor Law unconstitutional. The latest figures as to the American consumption show that it is not materially less than the high record figures of last season. Meanwhile, too, European stocks are down to what might be termed the famine stage. Certainly they are extraordinarily small. From present appearances they are not likely to be increased very much in the near future. And if by any chance peace should come during the approaching crop year, pretty much everybody believes that it would have a decidedly stimulating effect on the world's cotton trade. But on the other hand, the crop news in the main has been good. For the fourth week in succession the weekly Government weather report was favorable. It seems that the rains during the week east of the Mississippi have done more good than harm. In spite, too, of the talk about the scarcity of labor, chopping out and cultivation made favorable progress. In Texas the stand is good and the growth rapid. In Oklahoma chopping is well advanced to a good stand. East of the Mississippi cotton is fruiting well in southern districts. It is forming in squares as far north as northern Georgia. It advanced materially in the Carolinas and also made good progress in Tennessee. This season California and Arizona are not ignored. The crop is doing well in those States. Moreover, exports continue small. And with restrictions on foreign trade, both as to imports and to exports, in order to furnish tonnage for American troops, munitions and supplies, it would seem as though ships will be so fully employed that civilian commerce will have to stand aside for some time to come. In that case exports which already make a pitiable showing, as compared with last year, may not increase much. At any rate, that is the very general fear. Lancashire is seriously hampered. Now the British War Office prohibits the purchase, sale or delivery or payment for Carolina Sea Island cotton, as well as West Indian Sea Island, or any article wholly or partially manufactured therefrom without a permit; no person may put into process of manufacture without a permit. The lines are being drawn tighter and tighter. The war is the main thing. Everything else must give way. This is all perfectly just and proper. But it necessarily means restrictions on the cotton business of the world with every other form of commerce. And the fact must be taken into consideration. Latterly there has been less demand for July and the premium over October has shown a tendency to decrease. In fact, at one time it was down to 124 points, as against 260 points recently. And price fixing talk is not downed. In fact, the other day a vague rumor that the Government might regulate the price of cotton goods on the basis of 30 cents per pound for raw cotton promptly chilled the market. For at that time middling uplands here was practically 30 cents, at New Orleans, 30.38c., at Charleston and Memphis 30 cents, at Savannah 29.75c., and at Augusta 31 cents. Small wonder that apparently baseless rumors of this kind caused selling. On the recent rise, too, much of the short interest has been covered, and if report speaks true, a pretty large concentrated bull account has been

built up in Wall Street. Latterly, the weather has improved and Liverpool has sold new crop months freely. So have trade interests and Wall Street houses. Liverpool prices, moreover, failed to keep up the early pace; they began to come lower than due. And the German drive is still on. Naturally, it was watched with more or less interest, not to say anxiety, at least for a time. To-day prices were irregular, advancing only to react, and in the end net changes were slight. Of alien-owned cotton 3,000 bales sold at 29 to 32 1/2c., bringing what spot people regarded as excellent prices. Germany, it is understood, is to declare the Eastern coast of the United States in the danger zone. Middling upland closed at 30c., an advance of 25 points for the week.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

June 8 to June 14—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling uplands	30.05	29.70	29.95	29.60	30.00	30.00

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

1918 c.	30.00	1910 c.	15.30	1902 c.	9.44	1894 c.	7.31
1917	25.25	1909	11.35	1901	8.38	1893	8.00
1916	12.50	1908	11.60	1900	9.06	1892	7.56
1915	9.75	1907	13.15	1899	6.31	1891	8.56
1914	13.60	1906	11.20	1898	6.56	1890	12.25
1913	12.35	1905	8.95	1897	7.69	1889	11.12
1912	11.90	1904	12.40	1896	7.44	1888	10.12
1911	15.80	1903	12.50	1895	7.25	1887	11.25

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.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.		
			Spot.	Contract	Total.
Saturday	Quiet, 30 pts. adv.	Very steady	---	---	---
Monday	Quiet, 35 pts. dec.	Steady	---	---	---
Tuesday	Quiet, 25 pts. adv.	Very steady	---	---	---
Wednesday	Quiet, 35 pts. dec.	Steady	---	---	---
Thursday	Steady, 40 pts. adv.	Firm	103	---	103
Friday	Quiet, unchanged	Steady	---	---	---
Total			103	---	103

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, June 8.	Monday, June 10.	Tuesday, June 11.	Wed'day, June 12.	Thurs'dy, June 13.	Friday, June 14.	Week.
June—							
Range	25.93	25.58	25.83	25.51	25.88	25.84	25.60
Closing	25.93	25.58	25.83	25.51	25.88	25.84	25.60
July—							
Range	25.75-10	25.50-22	25.48-07	25.55-80	25.58-00	25.65-25	25.43-25
Closing	25.03-05	25.68-70	25.93-95	25.61-65	25.98-00	25.94-98	---
August—							
Range	25.00	24.65-25	24.80-11	24.47-55	24.71-85	24.90-22	24.47-25
Closing	25.05	24.66	24.95	24.50	24.90	25.22	---
September—							
Range	---	---	24.84-00	---	---	25.05	24.84-05
Closing	24.43	24.94	24.57	24.34	24.84	24.90	---
October—							
Range	23.52-95	23.90-49	23.80-70	23.65-93	23.74-38	24.12-63	23.52-70
Closing	23.93-95	24.44-47	23.97-00	23.84-35	24.34-35	24.35-37	---
November—							
Range	---	23.67	---	---	---	---	23.67
Closing	23.69	24.22	23.75	23.54	24.09	24.15	---
December—							
Range	23.03-65	23.45-11	23.50-39	23.20-60	23.34-00	23.80-27	23.03-73
Closing	23.54-66	24.07-09	23.66-70	23.45-47	23.99-00	24.05-07	---
January—							
Range	22.95-30	23.30-95	23.35-25	23.15-24	23.24-00	23.63-15	22.95-725
Closing	23.35-37	23.90-92	23.50	23.32-34	23.85-90	23.90	---
February—							
Range	---	23.85	23.45	23.27	23.80	23.85	---
Closing	23.30	23.85	23.45	23.27	23.80	23.85	---
March—							
Range	22.83-34	23.42-60	23.50-00	23.15-20	23.22-75	23.79-06	22.83-706
Closing	23.25-29	23.81	23.35	23.22	23.80	23.85	---
April—							
Range	---	---	---	---	23.30	---	23.30
Closing	---	---	---	---	23.30	---	23.30

124c. QUOTATIONS FOR MIDDLING COTTON AT OTHER MARKETS.—Below are the closing quotations of middling cotton at Southern and other principal cotton markets for each day of the week:

Week ending June 14.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed'day.	Thurs'dy.	Friday.
Galveston	30.50	30.50	30.50	30.25	30.55	30.55
New Orleans	30.35	30.38	30.38	30.50	30.75	31.00
Mobile	29.50	29.50	29.75	29.75	30.00	30.00
Savannah	29.75	29.75	29.75	29.75	30.00	30.00
Charleston	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Wilmington	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50
Norfolk	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50
Baltimore	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.50
Philadelphia	30.30	29.05	30.20	29.85	30.25	30.25
Augusta	31.00	31.00	31.00	31.00	30.75	30.50
Memphis	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
Dallas	28.35	28.85	28.85	28.85	30.25	30.25
Houston	30.35	30.35	30.20	30.25	30.35	30.35
Little Rock	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.

	Saturday, June 8.	Monday, June 10.	Tuesday, June 11.	Wed'day, June 12.	Thurs'dy, June 13.	Friday, June 14.
June	27.69	27.48	27.39	27.60	27.95	27.65
July	26.69-75	26.48-53	26.39-40	26.60-62	26.95-96	27.18-20
August	25.03-09	25.63	25.39-49	25.85-90	25.95-05	25.70-74
October	23.03-09	23.47-49	23.08-12	23.00-04	23.43-46	23.39-42
December	22.65-69	23.10-11	22.67-71	22.56-58	22.98-02	23.03-04
January	22.45-47	22.92-95	22.58-61	22.34-38	22.82-84	23.87-89
March	22.40-45	22.82-86	22.49-51	22.24-29	22.72-77	22.77-82
Tone						
Spot	Steady	Dull	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Options	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady

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.

June 14—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Stock at Liverpool.....	bales. 271,000	445,000	1,654,000	1,793,000
Stock at London.....	22,000	25,000	51,000	43,000
Stock at Manchester.....	35,000	44,000	55,000	153,000
Total Great Britain.....	331,000	514,000	1,760,000	1,989,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	.....	*1,000	*1,000	*4,000
Stock at Bremen.....	.....	*1,000	*1,000	*222,000
Stock at Havre.....	120,000	177,000	285,000	300,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	1,000	7,000	15,000	14,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	8,000	90,000	73,000	47,000
Stock at Genoa.....	3,000	31,000	125,000	438,000
Stock at Trieste.....	.....	*1,000	*1,000	*3,000
Total Continental stocks.....	132,000	308,000	601,000	1,028,000
Total European stocks.....	463,000	822,000	1,271,000	3,017,000
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	22,000	38,000	354,000	162,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe.....	130,000	157,000	344,729	308,140
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe.....	80,000	30,000	25,000	15,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt.....	278,000	110,000	45,000	175,000
Stock in Bombay, India.....	878,000	933,000	892,000	892,000
Stock in U. S. ports.....	1,242,026	815,520	917,590	24,338
Stock in U. S. interior towns.....	903,087	666,988	543,520	571,352
U. S. exports to-day.....	21,965	9,718	10,296	6,566
Total visible supply.....	3,800,078	3,527,226	4,144,155	6,071,396

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Liverpool stock.....	bales. 120,000	333,000	528,000	1,521,000
Manchester stock.....	9,000	27,000	49,000	132,000
Continental stock.....	*115,000	*248,000	*401,000	*806,000
American afloat for Europe.....	130,000	157,000	344,749	308,140
U. S. port stocks.....	1,242,026	815,520	917,590	924,338
U. S. interior stocks.....	903,087	666,988	543,520	571,352
U. S. exports to-day.....	21,965	9,718	10,296	6,566
Total American.....	2,541,078	2,257,226	2,794,155	4,323,396
East Indian, Brazil, &c.....	151,000	112,000	136,000	272,000
Liverpool stock.....	22,000	25,000	51,000	43,000
London stock.....	29,000	17,000	6,000	21,000
Continental stock.....	*17,000	*60,000	*100,000	*168,000
India afloat for Europe.....	22,000	38,000	54,000	162,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat.....	80,000	30,000	25,000	15,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt.....	278,000	110,000	45,000	175,000
Stock in Bombay, India.....	*960,000	878,000	933,000	892,000
Total East India, &c.....	1,259,000	1,270,000	1,350,000	1,748,000
Total American.....	2,541,078	2,257,226	2,794,155	4,323,396

Total visible supply—3,800,078 3,527,226 4,144,155 6,071,396
Middling upland, Liverpool—21,884 17,064 8,250 5,353
Middling upland, New York—30,000 24,900 12,850 9,800
Egypt, Good Brown, Liverpool—31,134 28,851 12,411 8,154
Peruvian, Rough Good, Liverpool—39,000 24,000 13,500 10,400
Broach, Fine, Liverpool—21,214 16,500 7,900 5,200
Tinnevely, Good, Liverpool—21,494 16,682 7,924 5,324

* Estimated.
 Continental imports for past week have been ----- bales.
 The above figures for 1918 show a decrease from last week of 74,211 bales, a gain of 272,852 bales over 1917, a decline of 344,077 bales from 1916 and a loss of 2,271,318 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.

Towns.	Movement to June 14 1918.			Movement to June 15 1917.		
	Receipts.		Shipments. Week.	Receipts.		Shipments. Week.
	Week.	Season.		Week.	Season.	
Ala., Eufaula.....	4,466	2,380	8	9,864	7,233	
Montgomery.....	341 48,849	764 5,827	1,000	45,276	1,970 20,070	
Selma.....	3 34,002	19 593	43	21,718	199 1,974	
Ark., Helena.....	56 41,544	1,334 3,922	181	73,390	398 5,072	
Little Rock.....	3,310 24,679	1,206 18,475	1,137	232,093	2,446 18,959	
Pine Bluff.....	344 144,140	2,291 27,053	499	151,889	3,198 23,781	
Ga., Albany.....	12,350	1,678	20	19,159	1,581 1,181	
Atlanta.....	10 121,364	1,600 19,904	120	102,223	1,600 14,306	
Atlanta.....	1,062 327,461	1,810 29,852	3,700	317,784	3,709 48,681	
Augusta.....	244 433,786	4,865 88,118	1,273	371,587	9,270 53,186	
Columbus.....	200 38,214	400 7,000	437	61,992	2,300 6,687	
Macon.....	360 167,667	1,269 15,121	1,069	167,834	3,880 13,676	
Rome.....	5 64,419	133 6,500	200	58,144	399 4,000	
La., Shreveport.....	151 196,869	1,625 18,767	203	149,133	748 8,384	
Miss., Columbus.....	75 105,115	1,075 22,000	34	7,019	64 1,066	
Clarkdale.....	250 130,002	1,250 27,500	350	112,864	1,250 17,000	
Meridian.....	243 35,890	805 6,882	176	22,967	871 4,646	
Natchez.....	12 30,326	3,239	90	16,213	195 1,068	
Vicksburg.....	38,482	91 11,033	16	19,218	16 3,402	
Yazoo City.....	4,167 1,011,767	2,999 20,229	10,159	965,176	11,704 17,330	
Mo., St. Louis.....	526 60,902	919 12,807	1,200	81,168	1,494 6,300	
N.C., Greensboro.....	5 10,808	50 252	41	11,715	73 56	
Raleigh.....	5,196 139,344	1,683 15,913	1,755	178,503	1,773 15,603	
O., Cincinnati.....	816 66,948	1,010 6,691	194	81,089	1,224 1,310	
Okla., Ardmore.....	50 44,754	250 2,109	100	29,507	100 54	
Chickasha.....	800 136,391	1,800 19,000	1,228	142,899	2,352 19,463	
S.C., Greenville.....	1,391	4,835	1,228	16,432	574 2,191	
Greenwood.....	9,601 1,361,160	14,217 360,070	9,715 1,277,746	23,140 240,433	20,497 29,397	
Tenn., Memphis.....	1,367	1,144	325	2,370	75 297	
Nashville.....	26,992	590	194	62,158	628 1,355	
Tex., Abilene.....	13 21,026	20 782	50	24,082	60 755	
Brenham.....	63,448	50 450	456	43,211	334 476	
Clarksville.....	299 129,490	429 8,997	2,956	126,608	1,263 6,263	
Dallas.....	62,070	200 3,100	100	39,649	78 321	
Honey Grove.....	7,309 1,898,318	18,236 116,725	13,998	2,481,376	19,050 65,368	
Houston.....	250 105,600	750 6,800	1,340	143,159	659 4,604	
Paris.....	30,141	.....	24	43,609	37 42
San Antonio.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, 41 towns.....	36,298 7,484,763	63,150 903,087	54,684 7,892,203	104,256 666,988	.....

* Last year's figures are for Greenville.
 The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 26,852 bales and are to-night 236,099 bales more than at the same time last year. The receipts at all town have been 18,386 bales less 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:

June 14.	1917-18		1916-17	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Shipped—				
Via St. Louis.....	2.9 0	1,000,801	11,704	999,673
Via Mounds, &c.....	8,188	464,775	2,772	263,754
Via Rock Island.....	84	23,144	.....	6,545
Via Louisville.....	2,124	93,780	2,822	116,429
Via Cincinnati.....	510	37,149	517	62,124
Via Virginia points.....	2,036	200,838	10,246	328,806
Via other routes, &c.....	25,998	693,614	13,012	723,727
Total gross overland.....	41,933	2,514,191	41,073	2,461,138
Deduct Shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.....	3,335	313,308	4,880	242,278
Between interior towns.....	2,362	108,830	2,613	153,492
Inland, &c., from South.....	28,781	843,661	20,330	461,081
Total to be deducted.....	34,478	1,265,799	27,823	866,851
Leaving total net overland*.....	7,461	1,248,392	13,250	1,604,287

* Including movement by rail to Canada. a Revised.
 The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 7,461 bales, against 13,250 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 355,895 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1917-18		1916-17	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to June 14.....	49,044	5,577,464	58,656	6,548,051
Net overland to June 14.....	7,461	1,248,392	13,250	1,604,287
South'n consumption to June 14.....	83,000	3,754,000	91,000	3,781,000
Total marketed.....	139,505	10,579,856	162,906	11,933,338
Interior stocks in excess.....	*26,852	548,595	*49,572	1,313,254
Came into sight during week.....	112,653	.....	113,334	.....
Total in sight June 14.....	.....	11,128,451	.....	12,246,592
North. spin'n's takings to June 14.....	60,705	2,317,601	53,865	2,950,178

* Decrease during week. a These figures are consumption; takings not available.
 Movement into sight in previous years:
 Week—
 1916—June 16..... 118,543 1915—June 16..... 11,819,667
 1915—June 18..... 95,726 1914—June 18..... 14,768,093
 1914—June 19..... 90,732 1913—June 19..... 14,491,487

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our advices by telegraph from the South this evening indicate a continuation of generally favorable weather for cotton. In Texas the plant is in good condition but somewhat late. From sections of Alabama there are reports that boll weevils are increasing.

Galveston, Tex.—Weather conditions have been quite favorable for crop development and the plant has made good progress and is in good condition, but late. We have had rain on three days the past week, the rainfall being two inches and forty-four hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 82, the highest being 92 and the lowest 72.

Abilene, Tex.—There has been rain on one day of the week, to the extent of fifty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 68 to 96.

Brenham, Tex.—There has been rain on two days during the week, to the extent of fifty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 98, averaging 84.

Cuero, Tex.—It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching two inches and fourteen hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 83, the highest being 98 and the lowest 68.

Dallas, Tex.—We have had rain on three days of the past week, the rainfall being one inch and sixty hundredths. Thermometer has averaged 83, ranging from 68 to 98.

Henrietta, Tex.—There has been rain on three days during the week, to the extent of one inch and forty-two hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 66 to 104, averaging 85.

Huntsville, Tex.—We have had no rain during the week. Average thermometer 82, highest 96, lowest 68.

Kerrville, Tex.—It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and six hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 94 and lowest 64.

Lampasas, Tex.—It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching fifty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 81, ranging from 60 to 102.

Longview, Tex.—There has been rain on three days during the week, the rainfall being ninety-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 68 to 100, averaging 84.

Luling, Tex.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, to the extent of six hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 70, maximum 100, mean 85.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—We have had rain on two days the past week, the rainfall being sixty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 82, the highest being 96 and the lowest 68.

Palestine, Tex.—We have had rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being one inch and twenty-two hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 83, ranging from 70 to 96.

Paris, Tex.—There has been rain on three days during the week, the rainfall being two inches and seventy hundredths. Thermometer has ranged from 66 to 98, averaging 82.

San Antonio, Tex.—We have had rain on one day during the week, to the extent of six hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 76, highest 98, lowest 54.

Weatherford, Tex.—We have had rain on three days of the past week, the rainfall being one inch and twenty hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 66 to 98.

Ardmore, Okla.—There has been rain on two days during the week, to the extent of one inch and twenty-two hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 68 to 101, averaging 85.

Muskogee, Okla.—The week's rainfall has been eleven hundredths of an inch, on one day. Average thermometer 78, highest 96, lowest 60.

Oklahoma, Okla.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the precipitation reaching fifty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 98 and the lowest 64.

Eldorado, Ark.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the rainfall being one inch and forty-seven hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 65 to 98, averaging 82.

Little Rock, Ark.—It has rained on two days of the week, the precipitation being thirty-six hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 80, highest 94, lowest 66.

Alexandria, La.—It has rained on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching fifteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 85, the highest being 99 and the lowest 70.

New Orleans, La.—The week's rainfall has been sixty-two hundredths of an inch, on two days. The thermometer has averaged 82.

Shreveport, La.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 69 to 99, averaging 84.

Columbus, Miss.—It has rained on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching seventy-eight hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 57, highest 99, average 78.

Greenwood, Miss.—There has been rain on two days of the week, to the extent of ninety-hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 76, the highest being 96 and the lowest 56.

Vicksburg, Miss.—We have had rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being one inch and sixty-four hundredths. Thermometer has averaged 79, ranging from 68 to 91.

Mobile, Ala.—The weather has continued favorable and with beneficial showers the plant is fruiting well. Weevil reports increase. There has been rain on five days during the week, to the extent of eighty-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 68 to 91, averaging 80.

Montgomery, Ala.—The week's rainfall has been sixty-six hundredths of an inch, on two days. Average thermometer 80, highest 94 and lowest 65.

Selma, Ala.—We have had rain on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and thirty-five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 79.5, the highest being 97 and the lowest 61.

Madison, Fla.—Rain has fallen on five days during the week, the precipitation reaching eighty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 80, ranging from 67 to 93.

Tallahassee, Fla.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being ninety-one hundredths of an inch. Thermometer has ranged from 67 to 92, averaging 80.

Athens, Ga.—The general conditions of cotton in this section of the State is very good.

Atlanta, Ga.—The week's rainfall has been thirty-five hundredths of an inch, on two days. Average thermometer 78, highest 92, lowest 64.

Savannah, Ga.—The week's rainfall has been fifty-six hundredths of an inch, on three days. The thermometer has averaged 79, ranging from 68 to 93.

Charleston, S. C.—There has been rain on two days during the week, to the extent of three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 69 to 88, averaging 79.

Greenwood, S. C.—The week's rainfall has been forty-seven hundredths of an inch on two days. Average thermometer 76, highest 93, lowest 60.

Spartanburg, S. C.—It has rained on three days of the week, the rainfall reaching forty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 96 and the lowest 59.

Charlotte, N. C.—The crop is doing finely. We have had rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being thirty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 76, ranging from 59 to 93.

Weldon, N. C.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being ninety-seven hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 51 to 97, averaging 74.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—We have had no rain during the week. Mean thermometer 76, highest 94, lowest 58.

Memphis, Tenn.—Weather favorable for rapid growth. There has been rain on one day of the week to the extent of twenty-four hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 93 and the lowest 68.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	June 14 1918.	June 15 1917.
New Orleans.....	Above zero of gauge. 11.6	12.0
Memphis.....	Above zero of gauge. 18.8	32.4
Nashville.....	Above zero of gauge. 8.2	10.9
Shreveport.....	Above zero of gauge. 16.5	4.6
Vicksburg.....	Above zero of gauge. 31.0	36.4

OUR COTTON ACREAGE REPORT.—Our cotton acreage report will probably be ready about the 20th of June. Parties desiring the circular in quantities, with their business cards printed thereon, should send in their orders as soon as possible, to ensure early delivery.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1917-18.		1916-17.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply June 7.....	3,874,289	-----	3,705,454	-----
Visible supply Aug. 1.....	-----	2,814,776	-----	3,198,251
American in sight to June 14....	112,653	11,128,451	113,334	12,246,592
Bombay receipts to June 13.....	550,000	1,770,000	66,000	2,631,000
Other India shipm'ts to June 13..	-----	76,000	2,000	240,000
Alexandria receipts to June 12....	53,000	813,000	1,000	673,000
Other supply to June 12 *.....	612,000	215,000	8,000	225,000
Total supply.....	4,051,942	16,817,227	3,895,788	19,213,843
<i>Domest.</i>	-----	-----	-----	-----
Visible supply June 14.....	3,800,078	3,800,078	3,527,226	3,527,226
Total takings to June 14, a.....	251,864	13,017,149	368,562	15,686,617
Of which American.....	166,364	10,107,149	280,562	12,077,617
Of which other.....	85,000	2,910,000	88,000	3,609,000

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces the estimated consumption by Southern mills, 3,754,000 bales in 1917-18 and 3,781,000 bales in 1916-17—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners—9,263,149 bales in 1917-18 and 11,905,617 bales in 1916-17, of which 6,353,149 bales and 8,296,617 bales American. b Estimated.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT REPORT ON COTTON CONDITION.—The Agricultural Department at Washington issued on June 1 its report on cotton condition as follows:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, estimates, from the reports of the correspondents and agents of the Bureau, that the condition of the cotton crop on May 25 was 82.3% of a normal, as compared with 69.5% on May 25 1917, 77% on May 25 1916, 80% on May 25 1915 and 79.0% the average of the past ten years on May 25. Comparisons of conditions, by States, follow:

States—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	10-Year Average.
Virginia.....	89	75	89	88	86
North Carolina.....	84	63	76	85	80
South Carolina.....	80	70	65	80	76
Georgia.....	78	69	73	81	78
Florida.....	75	76	82	80	83
Alabama.....	78	61	76	78	78
Mississippi.....	86	66	83	82	80
Louisiana.....	85	74	82	76	78
Texas.....	82	74	78	79	79
Arkansas.....	85	64	87	84	81
Tennessee.....	90	63	80	85	81
Missouri.....	79	73	80	80	85
Oklahoma.....	86	77	85	76	81
California.....	91	82	97	82	*92
Arizona.....	90	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	80	-----	-----	-----	-----
United States.....	82.8	69.5	77.5	80.0	79.0

* Eight years.
Cotton acreage and yield per acre, 1917, by States—revised estimates:

States—	Area Planted (In Cultivation End of June) 1917. Revised. Acres.	Area Picked, 1917. Acres.	Yield per Acre, 1917. Lbs. Lint.
Virginia.....	53,000	53,000	180
North Carolina.....	1,562,000	1,515,000	194
South Carolina.....	2,850,000	2,837,000	263
Georgia.....	5,274,000	5,195,000	173
Florida.....	188,000	183,000	100
Alabama.....	2,017,000	1,977,000	125
Mississippi.....	2,814,000	2,788,000	*155
Louisiana.....	1,465,000	1,454,000	210
Texas.....	11,676,000	11,092,000	135
Arkansas.....	2,810,000	2,740,000	170
Tennessee.....	908,000	882,000	130
Missouri.....	161,000	153,000	190
Oklahoma.....	2,900,000	2,783,000	165
California.....	155,000	136,000	242
Arizona.....	46,000	41,000	285
All other.....	16,000	15,000	175
United States.....	34,925,000	33,841,000	159.7

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

Week end'd.	Receipts at Ports.			Stocks at Interior Towns.			Receipts from Plantations		
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1916.
April 26.....	82,063	66,817	99,812	1,154,082	957,000	909,613	19,014	25,403	43,412
May 3.....	65,373	60,243	97,583	1,093,016	922,841	852,920	9,307	25,994	40,590
10.....	56,713	70,719	83,041	1,066,189	877,537	803,134	23,886	25,415	33,295
17.....	48,490	60,116	101,366	1,028,217	838,634	747,540	11,518	21,213	45,772
24.....	48,850	40,952	85,340	984,341	801,750	692,609	4,980	4,063	30,400
31.....	51,720	69,326	76,931	956,972	764,815	638,896	24,381	32,391	33,290
June 7.....	55,056	69,693	66,535	929,939	716,560	597,737	28,023	21,438	24,304
14.....	49,044	58,656	51,668	903,087	666,938	543,620	22,192	9,084	-----

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since Aug. 1 1917 are 6,126,059 bales; in 1916-17 were 6,861,305 bales, and in 1915-16 were 6,866,714 bales. 2.—That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 49,044 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 22,192 bales, the balance being taken from stocks at interior towns. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 9,084 bales and for 1916 they were ----- bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP.—The summary of the information received by the Alexandria General produce Association during the month of April is as follows:

Lower Egypt.—Except in some of the northern parts of the Delta, sowing is now completed. The area under cultivation is less than that of last year, owing to the decree reducing the area under cotton. The weather has been changeable and has checked to some extent the normal development of the young plants, which, although not over vigorous, are generally in good condition, though about 10 days later than last year. Resowing has been necessary on a larger scale than in previous years, especially so in the early sown lands. Bacterioidis has practically everywhere been

sown in increasing quantity, to the detriment of other varieties. Water for irrigation has been distributed regularly and has been sufficient, not to say abundant. In one or two cases, though only of little importance, the appearance of cutworm is reported.

Upper Egypt and Fayoum.—Sowing is everywhere completed. For the reasons stated above, the area under cotton is less than that of last year. Ashmoun has been sown practically throughout. The young plants have been affected by winds and rain and are rather backward. Resowing has been necessary more than usual in several districts; water is abundant.

Advices under date of May 10 to the Alexandria Cotton Co., Ltd., of Boston, supplementing the monthly report, are as follows:

Climatic conditions have been changeable with the result that the cotton plantations have been unable to recover the delay sustained early in the season. A delay in the development of the plants estimated at about 20 days is general in all regions of the Delta. Scarcely any fungus attacks are reported everywhere, the heaviest being in the North Delta. Water supply is abundant.

BOMBAY COTTON MOVEMENT.

May 23. Receipts at—	1917-18.		1916-17.		1915-16.	
	Week	Since Aug. 1.	Week	Since Aug. 1.	Week	Since Aug. 1.
Bombay	49,000	1,542,000	72,000	2,452,000	54,000	2,881,000

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Alexandria, Egypt, May 22.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
Receipts (cantars)—			
This week	61,655	7,075	1,284
Since Aug. 1.	5,799,597	5,027,561	4,563,658

Exports (bales)—	1917-18.		1916-17.		1915-16.	
	Week	Since Aug. 1.	Week	Since Aug. 1.	Week	Since Aug. 1.
To Liverpool	13,215	174,693	194,865	2,511	197,941	
To Manchester, &c.	10,082	249,204	126,401		128,897	
To Continent and India	65,037	1,600	114,482	3,973	163,200	
To America	56,763		120,731	800	190,744	
Total exports	23,297	515,097	1,600	556,479	7,284	680,782

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report by cable from Manchester to-night states that yarns are hardening but are slow of sale. Cloths are quiet. We give prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1918.						1917.					
	32s Cop Twist.		8 1/4 lbs. Shrt Ings Common to finest.		Col'n Mid. Upl's		32s Cop Twist.		8 1/4 lbs. Shrt Ings Common to finest.		Col'n Mid. Upl's	
Mar 20	d. 44 1/4 @ 46 1/4	s. d. 22 0 @ 29 0	d. 21.98	d. 16 1/4 @ 18 1/4	d. 9 4 1/2 @ 12 1/2	d. 12.88						
May 3	44 1/4 @ 46 1/4	22 0 @ 29 0	21.40	16 1/4 @ 18 1/4	9 4 1/2 @ 12 1/2	12.89						
10	43 1/4 @ 46 1/4	22 0 @ 29 0	21.55	16 1/4 @ 18 1/4	9 4 1/2 @ 12 1/2	12.80						
17	44 @ 46 1/4	22 0 @ 29 0	21.55	16 1/4 @ 18 1/4	9 4 1/2 @ 12 1/2	13.26						
24	44 1/4 @ 46 1/4	22 1 1/2 @ 28 0	20.88	17 1/4 @ 18 1/4	10 0 @ 13 0	13.90						
31	46 @ 48 1/2	22 9 @ 29 0	21.33	17 1/4 @ 18 1/4	10 1 @ 13 10 1/2	14.53						
June 7	46 @ 48 1/2	22 9 @ 29 0	21.90	18 1/4 @ 19 1/2	10 10 1/2 @ 14 10 1/2	15.51						
14	46 @ 48 1/2	22 9 @ 29 0	21.88	21 @ 23	12 5 @ 16 6	17.06						

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	May 24.	May 31.	June 7.	June 14.
Sales of the week	6,000	10,000	11,000	13,000
Of which speculators took				
Of which exporters took				
Sales, American	2,000	6,000	5,000	6,000
Actual export				
Forwarded	53,000	59,000	50,000	49,000
Total stock	303,000	307,000	286,000	271,000
Of which American	141,000	147,000	126,000	120,000
Total imports of the week	20,000	64,000	22,000	34,000
Of which American	5,000	40,000	14,000	27,000
Amount afloat	105,000	155,000	149,000	
Of which American	59,000	67,000	80,000	

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. Upl'ds		21.93	21.93	21.93	21.93	21.88
Good Mid. Uplands.		22.56	22.56	22.56	22.56	22.51
Sales	HOLIDAY	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Futures.		Quiet.	Barely at'y	Quiet.	Steady.	Steady.
Market opened		15 @ 17 pts. advance.	6 @ 11 pts. advance.	7 pts. dec.	16 1/4 pts. advance.	20 @ 27 pts. advance.
Market closed.		Steady, 10 @ 23 pts. adv. on new, 4 points on old.	Irregular, 8 @ 23 pts. adv. on new, 10 points on old.	Unsettled, 11 pts. adv. to 19 pts. dec. on new, 20 pts. dec. on old.	Quiet, 11 pts. adv. to 11 pts. dec. on new, 10 pts. dec. on old.	Unsettled, 6 @ 34 pts. adv. on new, 5 points on old.

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below. Prices are on the basis of good middling upland for new contract and middling upland for old contract, unless otherwise stated.

June 8 to June 14.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	12 1/2 p. m. 12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m. 12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m. 12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m. 12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m. 12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m. 12 1/2 p. m.
New Contracts	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
June	32.21	32.15	32.20	32.40	32.33	32.50
July	31.60	31.59	31.64	31.69	31.62	31.80
August	30.79	30.68	30.71	30.80	30.62	30.61
September	19.76	19.71	19.81	19.79	19.63	19.61
October	19.26	19.21	19.38	19.30	19.14	19.11
Old Contracts						
June	20.78	20.78	20.78	20.88	20.78	20.68
July	20.70	20.70	20.70	20.80	20.70	20.60

BREADSTUFFS.

Friday Night, June 14 1918.

Flour has remained quiet. Consumers are well supplied. At the same time it is noticeable that substitutes are not quite so depressed. For one thing they are not offered so freely. This has imparted a greater steadiness to prices for them. The receipts of flour have been on a fair scale, but mills have been offering sparingly on new business. There has been only a moderate trade, even though the mills have at times modified their prices. Rye flour has been quiet but comparatively steady. Considerable rye flour, it is pointed out, has been exported during the time the committee has been in charge of it. Some estimates are that something like 500,000 barrels have been exported from local and out of town stocks. New crop flour is not yet offered. As the case stands, both American and European wheat crop advices are so favorable that next season may see easier prices and more normal conditions of trade. Certainly it is to be hoped so. Stocks of high grade cornmeal are said to be small, although low grades are in large supply. Bakers have had their attention called to the fact that the Federal Food Board has adopted a modification of existing rules as follows: No licensee shall manufacture any products without using in the manufacture thereof at least ten pounds of cornmeal with each ninety pounds of wheat flour and other substitute cereals. This does not change the rule, which requires at least one pound of substitutes with each three pounds of wheat flour in bread and rolls, and increased amounts of substitutes for other baked products. Cornmeal must be included as a part of the substitute now required. Dealers in flour and substitute cereals are also required to sell at least 10% of cornmeal as a part of the required amount of substitutes.

Wheat has been strong, as is only natural, considering the smallness of supplies. The visible stock in the United States is down to the extraordinarily small total of 821,000 bushels, against 1,181,000 bushels in the previous week and 23,824,000 bushels at this time last year. But there is this cheering thing in the situation: that crop reports from both home and abroad are in the main excellent. It is evident that the world's wheat harvest this year will be considerably larger than that of last year. In Canada beneficial rains have occurred. The general outlook for crops there is good. On the Pacific Coast prospects are also favorable, although some sections would be the better for rain. In the dry sections the yield may be comparatively light. But elsewhere, and in the main for the coast, it will be, to all appearance, good. At the same time it is gratifying to notice that shipbuilding is being rapidly pushed on the coast. Australian wheat is arriving there in moderate quantities. In the meantime, however, many mills have closed, having ground their allotment of wheat. In the United Kingdom the grain crops generally look well, in spite of the fact that in some parts of the country wire worms and other insect pests have done damage. In Russia unsettled conditions still prevail and make calculations difficult, if not impossible. The sowing of spring wheat crops has been hindered. It is hard to find out just what the crop outlook is. But aside from that fact in the main it is far from good. The Central Powers are paying very high prices, it is stated, for all grain bought in the Ukraine. This confirms the impression that the general outlook for harvest is very bad. In Italy things would look better, but for cool, rainy weather. Clear and warmer conditions are wanted. In Spain the weather has been favorable. In Argentina the weather has been clear and mild, except in southern districts. Good rains there are desirable. Prices have been firm as there is a steady demand for export, and it is added that tonnage conditions are steadily improving. In France the crops look well. An unofficial estimate places the output of wheat in France at 220,000,000 bush.; this is approximately 80,000,000 bush. larger than the amount harvested in 1917. Import requirements in France have lately been estimated at 144,000,000 bush., whereas, at the beginning of the season the official estimate was 176,000,000 bush., but the Minister acknowledged that nothing like this reduced quantity could be obtained. Inhabitants, consequently, are strictly rationed and bread supplies contain a large percentage of substitutes. Larger deliveries of native wheat have been reported; but flour supplies are generally insufficient, and recommendation has been made of the addition of 20% of potatoes in breadmaking. A dispatch to the New York "Times" says that not a drop of rain has fallen for the last two months in Norway. Crops there have already suffered greatly and if there is not plenty of rain shortly famine seems unavoidable. Denmark and Sweden are almost as badly off.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red	\$2.26	\$2.26	\$2.26	\$2.26	\$2.26	\$2.26
No. 1 spring	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29	2.29

Indian corn advanced sharply, owing to very hot weather at the West. Within a week it advanced 15 cents. At Chicago the temperature has latterly been as high as 94 degrees, and in Nebraska over 100 degrees. Temperatures

have been the highest of the season in some parts of the West. But with a prediction of cooler weather, and considerable profit-taking, prices reacted. Sample prices at Chicago at one time declined sharply, though at Peoria at the same time they advanced 5 cents. In other words, the market has been more or less irregular and unsettled. In the main, however, it has been higher. On the 11th inst. prices ran up 4 cents, in spite of good weather and crop news. It advanced, too, in spite of the fact that pretty much everybody had been looking for a reaction after the recent big advance. The trouble was that when shorts tried to cover, the prices ran away from them. For offerings were very small. Evidently the market had become oversold. Meanwhile, this is a time for small receipts and also for crop scares, if there are to be any. And usually, of course, there are. Of late there has been talk of the possibility of the hot wave at the West doing a good deal of harm. On the other hand, the visible supply in this country is 12,848,000 bush., against 2,708,000 bush. last year. Crop reports in the main have been favorable. The rise of late has been probably due more to a strong technical position than to anything inherently bullish in the situation. Meanwhile, Argentine advices say that corn is neglected, though the offerings have been fairly liberal. The exporters there are not inclined to buy, although the tonnage situation is more favorable. Also, although receipts in American markets generally lag at this time, they have of late been liberal, despite predictions of a sharp decrease. Liverpool advices state that the situation has shown a material improvement, as arrivals have been increasing and larger quantities are being allocated to millers. Demands for feeding purposes keep steady. American crop indications are encouraging; exports offerings are liberal and of good quality, but shipments are small, as the interest shown by exporters so far has been disappointing. The Continent, it is added, continues to absorb fair quantities, and the demand for this source keeps active. Meanwhile, the floating quantity has increased. To-day prices declined, with favorable weather. But there is an advance of about 5 cents on July for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.
 No. 3 yellow.....\$1 63¼ Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
 \$1 63¼ \$1 63¼ \$1 63¼ \$1 63¼ \$1 66¼ \$1 64

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.
 June delivery in elev. (new contract).....\$1 43 \$1 41¼ \$1 40
 July delivery in elevator (new contract).....\$1 36¼ \$1 39¼ \$1 42¼ 1 44¼ 1 43¼ 1 42¼

Oats have advanced, partly owing to the rise in corn. Large seaboard clearances, however, have also helped. So has a sharp decrease in the visible supply in this country. Besides, exporters have shown more interest. Rumors have been to the effect that several hundred thousand bushels have been sold to Europe here and at the outports. At Chicago there has been good buying by commission houses. Moreover, receipts have been small. Chicago advices have insisted that there was every evidence of an export demand there. Also it is said that farm stocks have been over-estimated. The decrease in the visible supply last week of nearly 2,300,000 bushels was regarded by not a few as a telling point. Others have laid more stress on the export demand, with bids of as high as 14¼ cents over Chicago July on the track at Newport News. At Chicago No. 3 white has been 8¾ to 9 cents over July. Country offerings have latterly been small. On the other hand, after all the visible supply is pretty large for this time of the year, i. e., 18,542,000 bushels against 16,661,000 a year ago. And the crop advices are in the main very favorable. What is more, harvesting has begun in some parts of the country. Liverpool advices report that the spot demand is less active and releasements have gradually increased; that American shipments continue of good proportions, with a fair percentage destined to the United Kingdom. American crop news is satisfactory and export offerings remain ample. Argentine export offerings in Liverpool have been large, but the absorption lately has increased and prices, consequently, have been firmer; shipments from this grower are being maintained at a good amount. Continental absorption has been fairly liberal, and a percentage of the shipments from America and the Argentina are destined to these consumers. The floating quantity is maintained. To-day prices declined somewhat. Country offerings to arrive were liberal with little demand. Crop reports were good, though it is said that hot weather in parts of Missouri and Kansas has caused premature ripening. And parts of Montana need rain. For the week prices are higher.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.
 Standards.....\$2-82¼ Sat. Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri.
 No. 2 white.....\$1 75-82 83¼-84 84¼-85 85¼-86¼ 85¼ 86

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.
 June del. in elev. (new contr't) cts. 72¼ 74¼ 76¼ 77 75 74¼
 July del. in elev. (new contr't).....66¼ 67¼ 70¼ 71¼ 69¼ 69¼

FLOUR.
 Spring.....\$10 75@11 20
 Winter.....10 85@11 10
 Kansas.....10 90@11 20
 Rye flour.....10 35@11 50
 Corn goods, all sacks 100 lbs.
 White.....\$5 30
 Bolted.....5 09¼
 Corn flour.....4 80@5 13
 Corn starch.....per lb. 5¼@6¼c.
 Rice flour, spot and to arrive.....per lb. 9¼@10¼c.
 Barley flour (to arrive) \$8 10@10 00

GRAIN.

Wheat—	Oats—
No. 2 red.....\$2 26	Standard.....85¼
No. 1 spring.....2 29	No. 2 white.....86
No. 1 Northern.....2 28	No. 3 white.....85
Corn—	No. 4 white.....84¼
No. 3 mixed.....1 64	Barley.....
No. 2 yellow.....1 75	Feeding.....\$1 20@1 25
No. 3 yellow.....1 64	Malting.....1 25@1 30
No. 4 yellow.....1 55	Rye—
Argentine.....nom.	Western.....2 02

The statements of the movement of breadstuffs to market indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Chicgo.....	132,000	42,000	2,024,000	1,597,000	389,000	25,000
Minneapolis.....	947,000	126,000	126,000	235,000	198,000	38,000
Duluth.....	62,000	—	—	6,000	17,000	—
Milwaukee.....	14,000	29,000	70,000	186,000	107,000	23,000
Toledo.....	—	26,000	—	34,000	4,000	2,000
Detroit.....	—	—	5,000	8,000	—	—
Cleveland.....	—	—	—	19,000	—	—
St. Louis.....	58,000	27,000	140,000	357,000	5,000	1,000
Peoria.....	14,000	2,000	341,000	112,000	45,000	8,000
Kansas City.....	3,000	5,000	430,000	172,000	13,000	3,000
Omaha.....	—	48,000	430,000	261,000	—	—
Total wk. '18.....	221,000	1,152,000	3,592,000	2,971,000	778,000	100,000
Same wk. '17.....	301,000	3,664,000	4,078,000	3,340,000	737,000	144,000
Same wk. '16.....	345,000	4,829,000	2,556,000	4,367,000	1,311,000	287,000
Since Aug. 1—						
1917-18.....	14,190,000	169,389,000	215,247,000	291,417,000	50,610,000	22,745,000
1916-17.....	16,865,000	334,429,000	499,775,000	245,489,000	80,286,000	20,435,000
1915-16.....	18,012,000	472,174,000	205,380,000	194,871,000	103,537,000	21,147,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended June 8 1918 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
New York.....	154,000	14,000	460,000	824,000	165,000	45,000
Philadelphia.....	70,000	5,000	285,000	176,000	24,000	5,000
Baltimore.....	84,000	7,000	135,000	761,000	8,000	25,000
Newport News.....	11,000	—	—	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	71,000	16,000	53,000	64,000	—	—
Montreal.....	63,000	48,000	—	659,000	331,000	—
Boston.....	58,000	—	11,000	133,000	70,000	15,000
Total wk. '18.....	511,000	91,000	934,000	2,017,000	598,000	90,000
Since Jan. 1 '18.....	11,431,000	13,245,000	12,488,000	50,547,000	5,374,000	2,460,000
Week 1917.....	371,000	8,370,000	801,000	3,845,000	130,000	173,000
Since Jan. 1 '17.....	9,362,000	108,684,000	32,169,000	59,809,000	7,577,000	5,912,000

* 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 June 8 are shown in the annexed statement:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Pas.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York.....	456,144	1,149,368	113,084	144,251	19,797	40,933	110,200
Boston.....	—	—	—	170,000	—	—	—
Baltimore.....	—	79,253	—	539,110	—	—	—
Newport News.....	—	—	11,000	—	—	—	—
New Orleans.....	707,000	2,761,000	—	818,000	15,000	348,300	—
Total week.....	1,163,144	3,089,621	124,084	1,671,361	34,797	352,333	110,200
Week 1917.....	1036,030	35,794	148,986	3,960,182	431,708	221,139	111,783

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 June 8, 1918.	Since July 1, 1917.	Week June 8, 1918.	Since July 1, 1917.	Week June 8, 1918.	Since July 1, 1917.
United Kingdom.....	75,039	2,173,066	502,043	23,410,164	3,328,598	14,512,404
Continent.....	16,901	2,901,360	587,111	28,645,394	560,253	7,303,750
So. & Cent. Amer.....	2,844	243,909	74,000	94,797	73,000	583,736
West Indies.....	25,033	412,261	—	7,282	26,077	201,509
Brit. No. Am. Colon.....	—	5,250	—	200	—	—
Other countries.....	667	71,364	—	32,190	1,693	11,175
Total.....	124,084	5,807,210	1,163,144	52,090,027	3,989,621	22,612,574
Total 1916-17.....	148,086	11,732,065	10,360,350	241,427,905	357,941	48,078,018

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending June 8 1918 and since July 1 1917 and 1916 are shown in the following:

Exports.	Wheat.			Corn.		
	1917-18.		1916-17.	1917-18.		1916-17.
	Week June 8.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	Week June 8.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.
North Amer*.....	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Russia.....	2,537,000	246,679,000	317,813,000	2,232,000	32,102,000	49,804,000
Danube.....	—	—	6,352,000	—	—	—
Argentina.....	3,276,000	51,692,000	62,034,000	82,000	18,446,000	98,110,000
Australia.....	720,000	38,221,000	42,910,000	—	—	—
India.....	210,000	14,503,000	30,418,000	—	—	—
Oth. countries.....	28,000	3,074,000	3,096,000	48,000	3,611,000	4,955,000
Total.....	6,771,000	354,168,000	462,623,000	2,362,000	54,159,000	152,935,000

* North America.—The Canadian Government has officially prohibited the issuance of both manifests and exports until after ten days. This is effective during the continuance of the war. a Revised.

The quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on dates mentioned was as follows:

	Wheat.			Corn.		
	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
June 8 1918.....	Not avail	able	—	—	—	—
June 1 1918.....	Not avail	able	—	—	—	—
June 9 1917.....	Not avail	able	—	—	—	—
June 10 1916.....	—	—	59,536,000	—	—	14,900,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports June 8 1918 was as follows:

	GRAIN STOCKS.				
	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley, bush.
United States—					
New York.....	61,000	625,000	2,155,000	48,000	046,000
Boston.....	4,000	192,000	740,000	14,000	345,000
Philadelphia.....	4,000	404,000	1,112,000	28,000	141,000
Baltimore.....	10,000	593,000	1,443,000	55,000	13,000
Seaboard Ports—					
Newport News.....	—	—	659,000	—	—
New Orleans.....	5,000	720,000	3,688,000	—	235,000
Galveston.....	—	237,000	—	—	17,000
Buffalo.....	300,000	952,000	2,168,000	10,000	105,000
Toledo.....	21,000	132,000	251,000	69,000	365,000
Detroit.....	24,500	53,000	111,000	26,000	—
Chicago.....	135,000	3,870,000	3,193,000	438,000	347,000
Milwaukee.....	3,000	629,000	188,000	38,000	85,000
Duluth.....	25,000	1,000	76,000	1,000	58,000
Minneapolis.....	60,000	521,000	339,000	149,000	771,000
St. Louis.....	1,000	897,000	468,000	2,000	65,000
Kansas City.....	58,000	1,638,000	709,000	16,000	—
Peoria.....	45,000	238,000	138,000	—	5,000
Indianapolis.....	43,000	811,000	329,000	2,000	—
Omaha.....	31,000	727,000	769,000	12,000	18,000
On Lakes.....	—	120,000	—	—	—
On Canal and River.....	—	—	—	—	20,000
Total June 8 1918.....	821,000	12,848,000	18,542,000	907,000	3,236,000
Total June 1 1918.....	1,181,000	13,038,000	20,822,000	852,000	3,358,000
Total June 9 1917.....	23,824,000	2,708,000	10,661,000	583,000	1,562,000
Total June 10 1916.....	44,198,000	13,393,000	15,600,000	752,000	2,280,000
<i>Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats, 60,000 bushels; total, 66,000 bushels, against 4,749,000 in 1917; and barley, 20,000 in New York total, 20,000, against 703,000 in 1917.</i>					
Canadian—					
Montreal.....	3,432,000	109,000	3,380,000	—	1,169,000
Pt. William & Pt. Arthur.....	1,150,000	—	4,708,000	—	—
Other Canadian.....	773,000	—	4,079,000	—	—
Total June 8 1918.....	5,355,000	109,000	12,176,000	—	1,169,000
Total June 1 1918.....	5,352,000	709,000	11,262,000	—	700,000
Total June 9 1917.....	12,927,000	999,000	15,549,000	258,000	252,000
Total June 10 1916.....	25,765,000	170,000	12,770,000	63,000	418,000
Summary—					
American.....	821,000	12,848,000	18,542,000	907,000	3,236,000
Canadian.....	5,355,000	109,000	12,176,000	—	1,169,000
Total June 8 1918.....	6,176,000	12,957,000	30,718,000	907,000	4,405,000
Total June 1 1918.....	6,533,000	13,747,000	32,084,000	852,000	4,058,000
Total June 9 1917.....	36,751,000	3,707,000	32,210,000	841,000	1,814,000
Total June 10 1916.....	69,963,000	12,563,000	28,360,000	815,000	2,698,000

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 11.—The general summary of the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture, indicating the influence of the weather for the week ending June 11 is as follows:

COTTON.—The generally favorable temperature conditions and good, well distributed showers in nearly all portions of the cotton belt made the week just closed very favorable for the development of the cotton crop, which continued to make rapid advancement. The week was favorable for farm work and chipping out, and cultivation made favorable progress, although some late crops were affected by scarcity of labor. The crop on the whole is rather late in Texas, but the stand is generally good and the growth rapid; some cotton is still being planted in the western and northwestern portions of that State. Chipping is well advanced to a good stand in Oklahoma, but some of the fields are becoming grassy in that State. Cotton is now good to excellent in Arkansas and is steadily improving; chipping is well advanced and squares are forming locally in that State. East of the Mississippi River the plants are fruiting well in the southern districts and forming squares as far north as Northern Georgia. The crop improved materially during the week in the Carolinas and made good progress in Tennessee, while in Arizona and California the warm weather was beneficial and cotton is now doing well in those States. Boll weevil are becoming numerous in the southern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

SPRING WHEAT.—The weather was favorable for spring wheat over the upper Great Plains and in the upper Mississippi Valley, and the crop is almost universally reported to be in an excellent condition in that region. The crop needs moisture in the far Northwest, but there was a marked improvement in the Central Rocky Mountain States. Early seeded spring wheat began heading on a short straw in Washington, while the late sown is thin and spotted. It needs rain badly in that State and in Oregon, where it is not so good as the better-rooted winter wheat.

WINTER WHEAT.—Winter wheat ripened rapidly in central districts under favorable conditions of temperature and sunshine, but the heads are not so well filled in Missouri and Iowa as expected. The condition in North Carolina is not so good as was indicated two weeks ago. The high temperatures were injurious to all grains in California, where they are maturing too rapidly. In Oregon, where rain is needed, the well-rooted fall grains are in better condition than the spring-seeded crop. In practically all other districts, especially in the more important winter wheat States of the central Great Plains and in the Middle Atlantic Coast region, the heads are well filled and the crop continues promising. The plants are blossoming in Washington and heading to the northern limits of the country. The harvest of winter wheat made satisfactory progress under favorable weather conditions in the more southern districts, being about completed in some sections. During the week just closed, harvest advanced northward to Southern Virginia, Central North Carolina, Northern Tennessee, Southern Missouri, Southeastern Kansas and Central Oklahoma. It is expected to progress during the week ending June 18 to North Central Virginia, the mountainous districts of North Carolina, the central and southern portions of Ohio and Indiana, to about the Missouri River in Missouri, and to the central eastern portion of Kansas. During the week ending June 25 harvest is expected to begin as far north as the northern portions of Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and to Atchison, Ellsworth and Pratt counties, Kansas. Threshing has begun in some of the more southern districts.

CORN.—The weather conditions were favorable for the development of the corn crop in nearly all sections of the country, except where excessive rains occurred in some parts of the upper Mississippi Valley. In Kansas the crop made the best growth of the season, although it is still somewhat backward. A good stand is reported in Nebraska, except in the flooded lowlands. The latter part of the week was especially favorable in Iowa and much needed cultivation was done in that and other States. Some planting is still going on in the extreme North, and replanting is still necessary in parts of the Ohio and Central Mississippi valleys. It is tasseling and earing in the lower Mississippi Valley and early corn is maturing in Texas. Rain is needed in a few districts of the East and on the Pacific Coast.

OATS, RYE AND BARLEY.—The weather continued favorable for the development of oats, rye and barley, except on the Pacific Coast, where high temperatures and dry weather were unfavorable. Grain matured too rapidly in California, with the high temperatures, where the stand is uneven and considerable of the late sown has been cut green for hay. Oats have headed short in Kansas, but are in good condition in most Eastern districts. They are heading well in the Central Mississippi Valley and the Lake region. Barley is generally excellent in the upper Great Plains, while rye is from fair to excellent. Winter oats harvest is well advanced in the more Southern States and is completed in some localities. Oats are ripening as far north as Southeastern Virginia and Oklahoma and harvest is expected to begin north to extreme Southern Illinois by June 25.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

New York, Friday Night, June 14 1918.

Arrangements for Government control of the textile industry are nearing completion, and few branches of the trade now remain outside the sphere of Federal regulation. The

silk industry is, perhaps, one without a Government administrator, but according to rumors one will soon be appointed. During the week the War Industries Board and Textile Administrator formulated plans for stabilizing the cotton goods markets, and it has been announced that prices would be fixed on yarns and goods for converters, jobbers, manufacturers and consumers, while everything would be done to increase production. Under Government control, both official business and civilian trade will be supervised. According to tentative agreement, from June 8 to the end of September, goods that can be delivered may be traded in as usual, but prices on sales for delivery after Sept. 30 will be subject to revision. After the first of the new year trading prices will be those agreed upon by the various committees. The object of the Government taking control is to prevent unreasonably high prices on both Government and civilian business, while the trade will still be allowed a fair profit. It is understood that the prices to be fixed will be only for short periods, say, ninety days, and will be changed as conditions necessitate. There has been no intimation that prices for raw material will be fixed or any control exercised over it by the Government. Although there is still considerable uncertainty as to how matters will develop, there is a general feeling in the trade that the changes in prices will be mostly downward, as mills are generally selling goods based on much higher prices for raw materials than those now prevailing. Details and final agreements, however, are still to be worked out by the committees and Federal authorities. One of the purposes for the Government taking control of the cotton goods industry is to bring about a larger production of staple fabrics. Also to eliminate the wide differences between prices paid by the Government and civilian buyers. The trade in general is co-operating as far as possible with the Government, and while the movement for control is a tremendous undertaking, it is confidently believed that the trade will readily adjust itself to the new conditions, and that there will be no interruption to business. By the end of next week the committees investigating the situation will present their data to the War Industries Board, and a list of prices will be issued as early as possible.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—As a result of the developments in connection with the Government taking over control of the cotton goods industry, business in the markets for staple cottons has been comparatively quiet during the past week, with most of the transactions confined to pressing needs. Offerings from first hands have not been heavy, and mills are showing little concern as regards future business. Buyers, on the other hand, in view of the contemplated price fixing, have been holding off in the hope of making purchases to better advantage. It is becoming more evident that there will be an increase in the production of staple lines, and that many odd constructions will be discontinued. Many mills manufacturing fine goods will divert their machinery to staple lines, and it is expected that the scarcity of such goods will soon be greatly relieved. Most of the buying by the Government consists of staple lines. At present, however, merchandise is not very plentiful, and there has been but little re-selling, notwithstanding the prospects for lower prices. Mills have made moderate sales of goods for delivery after Oct. 1, with prices to be named after the Government's lists have been announced. Although export trade continues quiet, some improvement has been noted in the making of shipments. Gray goods, 38½-inch standard, are quoted unchanged at 19½¢.

WOOLEN GOODS.—In markets for woolens and worsteds, business for ordinary account continues very quiet, with the scarcity of fabrics becoming more evident and prices firm. The movement for the standardization of cloths appears to be gaining ground, and it is believed that when allotments of raw material are made to mills a portion of the material will be used in specified construction of goods. According to reports, more orders for winter goods have been canceled by mills, and there is considerable uncertainty as to the amount of fabrics that will be available for civilian use next spring. Business with second hands is also quiet.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Aside from a few more small arrivals from abroad, nothing of interest has developed in the markets for linens during the past week. Business continues inactive, with the high prices restricting buyers, while holders of goods are showing no anxiety to sell, owing to the smallness of their supplies. The goods which arrived passed rapidly into consuming channels, and consequently there has been no increase in stocks in first hands. Most of the goods were long overdue, and were promptly used to fill back orders. Retailers are not pressing linens for sale, but are giving more attention to moving various cotton substitutes, thus conserving their supply of pure linens. Prices for substitutes rule very firm, and in many cases are close to those quoted for pure linens a year ago. Advices from abroad do not indicate that there will be any improvement in the production of linens this year for civilian use, while it is also reported that there will not be any material increase in the amount of substitutes to be exported to this country. More activity has developed in the markets for burlaps, and in sympathy with bullish foreign advices the market has ruled firm. Lightweights are quoted at 19.00¢, and heavyweights at 23.75¢.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT.

NEWS ITEMS.

Analysis Dealing with Per Capita Assessment and Debt of Cities, Towns and Villages in Canada.—In the issue of the Toronto "Globe" of June 10 it is stated that an interesting and instructive analysis dealing with the relative standing of the per capita debt to the assessment in the various urban municipalities in Canada has just been worked out by W. L. McKinnon & Co. of Toronto. In brief, the "Globe" says; this analysis shows that in sixty cities of Canada the assessment averages \$1,054 per capita, as against a debt of \$1 84 per capita. In 380 towns the average assessment is \$553 per capita and the debt \$75, while in 1,619 villages the average assessment is \$502 per capita and the debt \$32.

"These figures," remarked Mr. McKinnon, in conversation with the Globe, "show conclusively that on the average the situation in Canada is thoroughly sound. A tax rate of 12 mills on the dollar would pay 6% interest and liquidate the entire principal in thirty years without taking into account all the revenues earned from the public utilities of the municipalities."

Canada (Dominion of).—Internal War Loans—Proposed Second "Victory Loan."—See reference in our editorial columns this week.

Ingersoll, Ont.—Debentures Sold "Over the Counter."—Following the success of a year ago in disposing of a \$100,000 debenture issue "over the counter," the town has again succeeded in placing a block of debentures in this manner. As to the plan adopted to dispose of these, Mayor J. V. Buchanan in a recent issue of "The Financial Post" of Toronto, said:

We had \$36,000 worth of debentures to sell. These debentures were to be issued for payment of moneys borrowed to lay permanent pavements. The holding of court of revision, together with the preparing and passing of by-laws, re-debentures, and the printing of debentures, occupies so much time that we found it would be the middle of June at least before we would be in a position to deliver the debentures.

As you know, March and April are the months when money is being paid in on mortgages, and at that time money is more available we found than at any other time during the year. We therefore determined to prepare for the taking up of our debentures, even before we had the debentures issued, and we sold all the \$36,000 worth in March and April, giving demand notes signed by the Treasurer and myself, as Mayor, drawing interest at 6%, and receiving from the investor in exchange for these notes the amount he wished to invest in the debentures when they were ready. We expect to have the debentures ready now in about ten days and we will then exchange the demand notes for debentures.

The debentures are to run a term of fifteen years, drawing interest at 6%, payable annually, and it is a satisfaction to the council and to myself to know that Ingersoll this year, as well as last, paid not one dollar of commission to anyone for the sale of debentures. The plan we adopted was to take off our coats and make ourselves bond salesmen, and we feel that we received payment in full for our services because of the feeling of satisfaction which we had in having saved out municipality some considerable money in these present war times.

Massachusetts (State of).—Legal Investments for Savings Banks.—The following bonds have become legal investments for savings banks in Massachusetts since the official list was issued by the State Banking Department under date of Jan. 20 1918 and published in full in these columns on March 2, pages 946 and 947: Bonds of the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, City of Lorain, Ohio, and the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mt. Joy & Lancaster RR. 1st mortgage 4% bonds, due 1943.

Newfoundland (Government of).—Additional War Bonds Sold.—In addition to the \$3,000,000 6½% 10-year coupon war bonds recently purchased by a syndicate, some of the principal members of which were the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., Wood, Gundy & Co. and A. E. Ames & Co., all of Toronto (V. 106, p. 2468), an additional block of \$1,000,000 bonds has been placed with the same syndicate and are offered to investors at the price the first lot were sold, viz.: par and interest. Denoms. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Date June 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & J.) payable in gold in Toronto, Montreal, New York or St. Johns, Newfoundland, at the holder's option. The bonds are issued subject to the legal opinion of J. B. Clark, Esq., K.C., Toronto, and are exempt from all present or future taxes imposed by the Newfoundland Legislature, including any income tax.

St. Louis County (P. O. Osceola), Mo.—Road Bond Case.—A motion has been filed in the U. S. Supreme Court by Prosecuting Attorney Ralph, of St. Louis County, to dismiss the appeal of Thomas K. Skinker and L. Cass Miller from the decision of U. S. District Judge Dyer in the Federal Court in December 1916, sustaining the opinion of the State Supreme Court, handed down in July 1916, upholding the issuance of the \$3,000,000 4½% road-construction bonds voted in February 1916.—V. 104, p. 1307.

BOND CALLS AND REDEMPTIONS.

Denver, Colo.—Bond Call.—The following bonds were called for payment at the City Treasurer's office May 31:

STORM SEWER BONDS.

- Sub Dist. 2, North Denver Storm Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 17.
- Sub Dist. 3, North Denver Storm Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 16.
- Sub Dist. 4, North Denver Storm Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 20.
- Washington Park Storm Sewer Dist.—Bonds Nos. 151 and 152.
- West Denver Storm Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 68.

SANITARY SEWER BONDS.

- Sub Dist. No. 5, East Side Sanitary Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 53.
- Part "B" Sub Dist. 6, East Side Sanitary Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 1.
- Part of Sub Dist. 9, East Side Sanitary Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 17.
- Sub Dist. 10, East Side Sanitary Sewer Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 36 & 37.
- Seventh Ave. Special Sanitary Sewer Dist.—Bond No. 7.
- West and South Side Sanitary Sewer Dist.—Bonds Nos. 379 to 381, incl.
- Part "A" Sub Dist. 3, West and South Side Sanitary Sewer Dist.—Bond No. 57.

- Part "A" Sub Dist. 5, West and South Side Sanitary Sewer Dist.—Bond No. 13.
- Part "A" Sub Dist. 6, West and South Side Sanitary Sewer Dist.—Bond No. 12.
- Sub Dist. 10, West and South Side Sanitary Sewer Dist.—Bond No. 24.
- Sub Dist. 11, West and South Side Sanitary Sewer Dist.—Bond No. 16.
- Part "A" Sub Dist. 14, West and South Side Sanitary Sewer Dist.—Bond No. 38.
- Part "A" Sub Dist. 15, West and South Side Sanitary Sewer Dist.—Bond No. 8.

IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

- Arlington Park Improvement Dist.—Bonds Nos. 96 to 99, incl.
- Capitol Hill Improvement Dist. No. 6—Bonds Nos. 73 to 75, incl.
- Capitol Hill Improvement Dist. No. 7—Bonds Nos. 24 to 26, incl.
- Cherry Creek Improvement Dist. No. 2—Bonds Nos. 45 and 47.
- Cherry Creek Improvement Dist. No. 3—Bond No. 47.
- East Denver Improvement Dist. No. 5—Bonds Nos. 101 and 102.
- East Denver Improvement Dist. No. 6—Bond No. 28.
- East Denver Improvement Dist. No. 7—Bond No. 20.
- East Side Improvement Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 124 to 129, incl.
- East Side Improvement Dist. No. 2—Bonds Nos. 106 to 108, incl.
- East Side Improvement Dist. No. 3—Bonds Nos. 16 to 18, incl.
- East Side Improvement Dist. No. 4—Bond No. 18.
- East Side Improvement Dist. No. 5—Bond No. 20.
- East Side Improvement Dist. No. 6—Bonds Nos. 26 to 28, incl.
- Montclair Parkway Suburban Improvement Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 80.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 2—Bond No. 58.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 6—Bond No. 71.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 8—Bonds Nos. 78 and 79.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 11—Bond No. 27.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 12—Bond No. 20.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 13—Bonds Nos. 46 and 47.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 16—Bond No. 26.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 17—Bonds Nos. 29 and 30.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 18—Bond No. 23.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 19—Bond No. 13.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 21—Bond No. 24.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 23—Bonds Nos. 30 and 31.
- North Side Improvement Dist. No. 26—Bond No. 5.
- Seventh Ave. Parkway Improvement Dist.—Bond No. 27.
- South Capitol Hill Improvement Dist. No. 4—Bonds Nos. 71 and 72.
- South Denver Improvement Dist. No. 4—Bonds Nos. 91 and 92.
- South Denver Improvement Dist. No. 5—Bonds Nos. 85 and 86.
- South Denver Improvement Dist. No. 9—Bond No. 30.
- South Denver Improvement Dist. No. 10—Bond No. 13.
- South Denver Improvement Dist. No. 11—Bonds Nos. 25 to 28, incl.
- Williams Street Parkway Improvement Dist.—Bonds Nos. 12 and 13.

PAVING BONDS.

- Alley Paving Dist. No. 20—Bond No. 26.
- Alley Paving Dist. No. 21—Bond No. 22.
- Alley Paving Dist. No. 22—Bond No. 23.
- Alley Paving Dist. No. 24—Bond No. 23.
- Alley Paving Dist. No. 26—Bond No. 12.
- Alley Paving Dist. No. 30—Bond No. 16.
- Alley Paving Dist. No. 35—Bond No. 8.
- Alley Paving Dist. No. 36—Bond No. 7.
- Alley Paving Dist. No. 38—Bond No. 7.
- Broadway Paving Dist. No. 3—Bond No. 67.
- Broadway Paving Dist. No. 4—Bonds Nos. 46 and 47.
- East Denver Paving Dist. No. 4—Bond No. 16.
- East Denver Paving Dist. No. 8—Bond No. 24.
- Lincoln Street Paving Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 52 to 54, incl.
- Market Street Paving Dist. No. 2—Bond No. 68.
- Montclair Parkway Suburban Paving Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 64 and 65.
- North Denver Paving Dist. No. 1—Bond No. 15.
- West Denver Paving Dist. No. 1—Bonds Nos. 33 and 34.
- West Denver Paving Dist. No. 3—Bond No. 60.
- West 23d Ave. Paving Dist. No. 2—Bond No. 15.

PARK BONDS.

- East Denver Park Dist.—Bonds Nos. 1028 to 1127, incl.
- Montclair Park Dist.—Bonds Nos. 449 to 451, incl.

SIDEWALK BONDS.

- Downington Sidewalk Dist.—Bond No. 7.

SURFACING BONDS.

- Park Hill Heights Surfacing Dist.—Bond No. 5.

CURBING BONDS.

- South Side Curbing Dist. No. 2—Bond No. 48.
- Clair J. Pitcher is Manager of Revenue.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS

this week have been as follows:

AKRON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Akron), Summit County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$375,000 4½% 1-19-year serial school bonds offered on May 25 1917—V. 104, p. 1928—were awarded on that day to the Central Savs. & Trust Co. of Akron.

ALCORN COUNTY (P. O. Corinth), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—The Board of County Supervisors will receive proposals until 2 p. m. July 2 for \$15,000 6% refunding bonds. For further information address W. C. Sweet, Attorney, Corinth.

ALLATOONA-PROCTOR DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1, Cobb and Bartow Counties, Fla.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$16,900 8% drainage bonds recently awarded to the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago (V. 106, p. 2469), are in denom of 30 for \$500, 1 for \$100 and 1 for \$90. Date Jan. 1 1918. Principal and annual interest payable at New York. Due \$1,690 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1921 to 1930, inclusive.

ALLIANCE, Stark County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On June 10 the \$27,500 5½% 12-20-year serial fire and police-dept.-equipment bonds—V. 106, p. 2143—were awarded. It is stated, to the Wm. R. Compton Co. of Cincinnati for \$27,790 25, equal to 101.65%.

ANDERSON, Anderson County, So. Caro.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—The following financial statement has been issued in connection with the sale of the \$40,500 6½% (direct obligation) certificates recently awarded to the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago (V. 106, p. 2469):

<i>Financial Statement.</i>	
Total value of all property (estimated).....	\$18,000,000
Assessed valuation for taxation.....	3,213,055
Total bonded debt.....	\$401,500
Total certificate debt.....	87,363
Less certificate debt (which is self-liquidating).....	\$488,863
	87,363

Net bonded debt..... \$401,500
Population, 12,500.

ANDERSON-COTTONWOOD IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Anderson), Shasta County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—On July 11 the voters of this district will decide whether they are in favor of issuing \$45,000 irrigation-system bonds, according to reports.

ARANSAS COUNTY (P. O. Rockport), Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 2 p. m. July 8 by John C. Herring, County Clerk, for \$30,000 5½% coupon highway bonds. Auth. of vote 94 to 8 at an election held Mar. 23. Denom. \$1,000. Date Apr. 10 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at New York. Chicago, Austin or Rockport. Due \$1,000 yearly on Apr. 10 from 1919 to 1948, incl. Cert. check for \$1,000, payable to F. Stevens, County Judge, required. Official circular states that this county has never made any default in payment of its bonded indebtedness, and that there is no controversy or litigation pending or threatened. Concerning the validity of these bonds, the corporate existence or the boundary of the territory or the title of the present officers to their respective offices.

<i>Financial Statement.</i>	
Real value of property estimated.....	\$5,000,000 00
Assessed value of real and personal property equal'd for 1917.....	2,769,418 00
Total bonded debt, including this issue.....	73,000 00
Sinking fund on hand.....	12,878 54
Not bonded debt.....	60,121 46
Floating debt (bridge warrants).....	12,000 00
Population 1910 (est.), 2,000; 1918 (est.), 3,000.	

ASHLAND, Ashland County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On June 5 the \$3,000 5% 1-5-year serial coupon sanitary sewer bonds (V. 106, p. 2143), were awarded, it is stated, to Otis & Co., of Cleveland, at 100.50.

Other bidders were: W. L. Slayton & Co., Tol., \$3,009 30 First National Bank, Ashland \$3,000 00 Ashland Bank & Savings Co., Ashland, 3,005 00

ATHENS, Athens County, Ohio.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received on June 6 for an issue of \$10,000 5% fire truck bonds. It is stated.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, Monmouth County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The \$24,000 4 1/4% 2-25-year serial borough-hall bonds offered on May 14—V. 106, p. 2040—were awarded, it is stated, as follows: \$20,000 to Edward Jansen of Atlantic Highlands and \$2,000 to a local banking institution.

ATTLEBORO, Bristol County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 13 a loan of \$100,000, dated June 15 and payable Nov. 1 1918 was negotiated with A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., of Boston at 4.70% discount and \$9 50 prem. Other bidders were:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Bid Price. Includes R. L. Day & Co., Boston (4.69%), Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, New York (4.69%), S. N. Bond & Co., New York (4.70%), and Old Colony Trust Co., Boston (4.76%).

AUBURN SCHOOL TOWNSHIPS (P. O. Tiro), Crawford County, Ohio.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—The school bonds voted Sept. 26 1917 will be offered for sale within 40 to 60 days.—V. 105, p. 1437.

AURORA, St. Louis County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—The State of Minnesota is reported as having purchased \$120,500 bonds.

AVOYELLES PARISH (P. O. Marksville), La.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that \$50,000 road bonds were recently disposed of.

BALLSTON SPA, Saratoga County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until June 28 by Joseph B. Humphrey, Village Treasurer, for the \$5,000 5% fire equipment bonds voted March 19 (V. 106, p. 1378). Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1918. Int. F. & A. Due \$1,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1919 to 1923, inclusive.

BANGOR, Van Buren County, Mich.—BONDS DEFEATED.—On May 27 a proposition to issue \$28,000 street-improvement assessment bonds was defeated.

BARBERTON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$30,000 5% school bonds offered without success on Dec. 8 1917—V. 105, p. 2198—and the \$8,000 5% fire-dept. automobile bonds offered without success on Feb. 26 last—V. 106, p. 948—have been purchased by the State Industrial Commission of Ohio.

BARSTOW SCHOOL DISTRICT, San Bernardino County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—Local newspapers state that F. M. Brown & Co. of San Francisco were recently awarded \$30,000 6% school bonds for \$30,467, equal to 101.55%.

BEACH CITY, Stark County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The three issues of 5% coupon street-impt. bonds, aggregating \$4,500, offered on Sept. 24 1917—V. 105, p. 1122—were sold during October last to the Beach City Banking Co.

BEAVER CITY, Furnas County, Neb.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$5,000 5% 10-20-year (opt.) water-impt. bonds is reported sold to Fairbanks, Morse & Co. of Omaha at par.

BELLAIRE, Antrim County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—The \$6,000 6% 2-7-year serial lighting-plant bonds voted on May 23—V. 106, p. 2359—have been disposed of.

BELLEFONTAINE, Logan County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. July 1 by Paul O. Hatch, City Auditor, it is stated, for \$2,800 6% sanitary sewer bonds. Denom. \$280. Date March 1 1918. Int. M. & S. Due part yearly beginning March 1 1919.

BELOIT, Rock County, Wisc.—BOND SALE.—On June 6 Bolger, Mosser & Willaman of Chicago were awarded \$8,000 5 1/2% coupon street-impt. bonds for \$8,201 (102.512) and int. Denom. \$500. Date June 20 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due \$1,000 yearly beginning June 20 1919. Other bidders were: McCoy & Co., Chicago, \$8,149; Beloit State Bank, Beloit, \$8,068; A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago, \$8,112; Second War Sav. Bk., Milw., \$8,053; Hugh McGavock, Beloit, \$8,100; Central Bond & Mtge. Co., \$8,050; Hanchett Bond Co., Chic., \$8,067.

BERGEN COUNTY (P. O. Hackensack), N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 24 by Jas. M. Harkness, Clerk of Board of Chosen Freeholders, for the purchase of tax anticipation bonds in an amount not to exceed \$300,000 or multiples of \$50,000 thereof. The bonds will be issued June 26 and mature Dec. 31 1918. Interest rate to be named in bid. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company, for 2% of the par value of the amount bid, payable to the "County of Bergen," required.

BINGHAMTON, Broome County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—Recently the following bonds were awarded at par as follows: \$26,500 to the Peoples Trust Co. of Binghamton, and \$3,750 election and \$750 enrollment bonds to Susan Heeg of Binghamton.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—BOND SALE.—Papers state that approximately \$25,000 5 1/2% public impt. bonds (to be issued from time to time during the next twelve months) have been awarded to Weil, Roth & Co. of Cincinnati at 100.55.

BLADENBURG RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bladensburg), Knox County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On June 1 the \$1,100 6% school-building bonds—V. 106, p. 2358—were awarded to Charles Colins at par.

BLAINE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 26 (P. O. Chinook), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until June 22 by Samuel Unruh, District Clerk, it is stated, for \$1,000 bonds at not exceeding 6% interest.

BLOOMINGTON, McLean County, Ill.—BOND ELECTION.—On July 8 a proposition to issue \$15,000 impt. bonds will be submitted to the voters, it is stated.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bloomville), Seneca County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On June 10 the \$2,000 4 1/2% 5-10-year serial fire-equipment bonds—V. 106, p. 2368—were awarded to G. A. Smith of Tiffin for \$2,005, equal to 100.10. Other bidders were: W. L. Slayton & Co., Tol., \$2,005 40; Exchange Street Bank, Durfee, Niles & Co., Tol., 2,003 30; Bloomville, \$2,000 00

BOONTON, Morris County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—On June 10 the 5 1/4% coupon (with privilege of registration) water bonds—V. 106, p. 2359—were awarded to J. S. Rippl & Co. of Newark at 107.526, a basis of a little less than 4.80%, for \$158,000 bonds. Other bidders were: Hemick, Hodges & Co., N. Y., \$162,000; National City Co., N. Y., \$164,000; Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., N. Y., \$162,000; Clark, Dodge & Co., N. Y., \$164,000; B. J. Van Ingen & Co., N. Y., \$162,000; Prudden & Co., N. Y., \$165,000; Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., \$162,000; Weil, Roth & Co., Cinc., \$170,000; A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., N. Y., \$162,000.

BOSTON, Mass.—NOTE SALE.—On June 14 \$5,000,000 notes, issued in anticipation of taxes, were awarded to the First National Bank of Boston on a 4.56% basis, interest to follow.

BRADY, McCulloch County, Tex.—BOND SALE.—Recently J. L. Arlt, of Austin, purchased \$25,000 6% 10-40-year water-works bonds.

BREMEN, Fairfield County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by W. E. Freisner, Village Clerk, until 12 m. July 10 for \$6,000 6% 1-12-year serial storm-sewer bonds. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1918. Int. ann. Cert. check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for within 10 days from time of award.

BRISTOL, Bucks County, Pa.—NO ACTION YET TAKEN.—No action has yet been taken looking towards the issuance of the \$52,000 filtration-plant bonds recently authorized.—V. 106, p. 1818.

BRITTON, Marshall County, So. Dak.—BOND SALE.—On June 10 the \$15,000 20-year gold coupon bonds—V. 106, p. 2470—were awarded to John Naveen & Co. of Chicago, at par and int. for 5s, less an allowance of \$222. Other bidders were:

Kalman, Matteson & Wood, St. Paul—Par, int. to date of delivery; 5% allowance of \$1,490; 5 1/2%, allowance of \$700; 6%, absorb all expenses and pay premium \$150. Bankers National Bank, Minneapolis—Par, int. to date of delivery and premium of \$11; 5% allowance of \$1,250. Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis—Par with int. to date of delivery; 5% allowance of \$1,200. F. E. McGraw, St. Paul—Par with int. to date of delivery; 5% allowance of \$995; 5 1/2%, allowance of \$239; 6%, will pay \$156 50.

BROCKTON, Plymouth County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 13 the loan of \$210,000, dated June 15 1918 and maturing \$100,000 Nov. 29 1918 and \$110,000 Jan. 20 1919—V. 106, p. 2470—was negotiated with Salomon Bros. & Hutzler of New York at 4.66% for notes maturing Nov. 29 1918 and 4.69% for notes maturing Jan. 20 1919. Other bidders were:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Bid Price. Includes A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Boston (4.70%), S. N. Bond & Co., New York (4.70%), Blake Bros. & Co., Boston (4.75%), Estabrook & Co., Boston (4.73%), F. S. Mosley & Co., Boston (Nov. 29 notes, 4.80%; Jan. 20 notes, 4.79%), Old Colony Trust Co., Boston (4.79%), R. L. Day & Co., Boston (4.79%), Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York (4.83%).

BRONSON, Branch County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$6,500 5% serial paying bonds has been sold at private sale. Denom. \$500. Int. F. & A. Due serially from 1920 to 1926, incl.

BRYAN, Williams County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 25 an election will be held to vote on a proposition to issue \$90,000 light and water-plant improvement bonds.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—BONDS SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.—The ten issues of 4 1/4% registered tax-free bonds, aggregating \$1,470,000, offered without success on May 15 (V. 106, p. 2470), were disposed of at private sale to New York bankers on June 7.

BURLINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Mt. Holly), N. J.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The issuance of \$16,000 emergency bridge bonds has been authorized by the Board of Chosen Freeholders, it is stated.

CAMBRIDGE, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 12 the loan of \$200,000 maturing Jan. 8 1919—V. 106, p. 2470—was awarded to the Harvard Trust Co. of Cambridge at 4.85% discount and \$10 premium. Other bidders were:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Bid Price. Includes Blake Bros. & Co., Boston (4.73%), Charles River Trust Co., Boston (4.74%), A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Boston (4.78%), S. N. Bond & Co., Boston (4.80%), Old Colony Trust Co., Boston (4.81%), Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York (4.83%).

CAMPBELL COUNTY (P. O. Jacksboro), Tenn.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on June 29 of the \$100,000 5% coupon Dixie Highway bonds—V. 105, p. 2470. Sealed bids for these bonds will be received until 11 a. m. on that day by William Allen, County Judge. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int.—J. & J.—payable at the Hanover Nat. Bank, N. Y. Due July 1 1918. Certified check for 2% of amount of bid, payable to L. M. Baird, Trustee, required. Official advertisement states that this county has never defaulted in or contested the payment of its obligations, either principal or interest. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bonded debt (including this issue) June 8 1918, \$539,000. Floating debt (add'd) \$30,000. Total debt, \$569,000. Sinking fund, \$10,000. Assessed val., 1917 \$6,521,513. True value of all taxable property (est.), \$10,000,000. Total tax rate (per \$1,000) \$31. Population 1910 (Census), 27,387; 1918 (est.), 35,000.

CATTARAUGUS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cattaraugus), Cattaraugus County, N. Y.—BONDS NOT YET SOLD.—No sale has yet been made of the \$50,000 school-building bonds voted on Apr. 23—V. 106, p. 1930. A. M. Mowry is District Clerk.

CHAGRIN FALLS, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The State Industrial Commission of Ohio on June 5 purchased \$7,500 6% 1-8-year serial water-improvement bonds at par and int. Denom. \$500. Date May 2 1918. Int. A. & O.

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (P. O. Urbana), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On June 11 the \$2,232 5 1/4% 1-3-year serial ditch bonds—V. 106, p. 2470—were awarded to the Champaign National Bank at par and int. There were no other bidders.

CLAY COUNTY (P. O. Brazil), Ind.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that Breed Elliott & Harrison, of Indianapolis, have purchased the \$50,760 6% 1-15-year serial drainage bonds offered without success on May 25 (V. 106, p. 2359) at 98.

CLAY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Clay), Wetzel County, W. Va.—BOND SALE.—The \$12,000 5% school bonds, offered on May 25—V. 106, p. 2041—were awarded, according to reports, to the Bank of Littleton at par and int. Date Jan. 1 1918. Due Jan. 1 1930, subject to call on Jan. 1 1928.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Local papers state that an issue of \$50,000 bridge-repair bonds has been authorized.

CLEVELAND COUNTY (P. O. Shelby), No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. July 8 by J. J. Lattimore, Clerk Board of County Commissioners, for \$25,000 Township No. 9 bonds, at not exceeding 6% int. Date July 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due \$2,500 yearly beginning 1928. Cert. check on a local bank for \$500 required.

COLUMBUS, Platte County, Neb.—BOND OFFERING.—Wm. Becker, City Clerk, will receive proposals until 8 p. m. June 28, it is stated, for \$15,000 5% 5-year intersection paying bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 31 1917. Int. J. & D.

CONCORD SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lauderdale County, Miss.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 25 a proposition to issue \$5,500 school-building bonds will be submitted to the voters, it is stated.

COTTONWOOD HIGHWAY DISTRICT, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—Perria & Hardgrove of Spokane have purchased, it is stated, \$50,000 6% 10-20-year (opt.) bonds at 97.

COWLEY, Big Horn County, Wyo.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until June 22 by C. S. Vaterlaus, Town Clerk, for the \$10,000 6% 15-30-year (opt.) water-extension bonds, mentioned in V. 106, p. 1379. Cert. check for 5% required.

CRANSTON (P. O. Providence), Providence County, R. I.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the \$365,000 bonds mentioned in V. 105, p. 2289—\$15,000 were sold on July 24 1917 to the Sinking Fund Commissioners at par. The remaining \$350,000, we are advised, "have not as yet been sold and at present we feel it would be advisable to await a more favorable time for putting them on the market."

CUMBERLAND, Allegany County, Md.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 9:30 a. m. June 27 by C. Frank Keyser, Commissioner of Finance and Revenue, for \$200,000 (unsold portion of an issue of \$500,000) 4 1/4% general impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1916. Int. J. & D. Due Dec. 1 1956. Cert. check, bank draft or cash for 2 1/2% of the amount of bonds bid for, required.

CYNTHIANA, Harrison County, Ky.—BOND OFFERING.—Report state that R. S. Withers, Mayor, will receive bids until June 25 for \$2,500,000 5% 20-year serial school bonds, authorized at the election held Apr. 30 by a vote of 979 to 27.—V. 106, p. 1931.

DAVENPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Davenport), Scott County, Iowa.—BONDS APPROVED BY CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE.—According to reports, authority has been granted by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board to issue \$400,000 school bonds.

DE KALB COUNTY (P. O. Auburn), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Sam G. Stone, County Treasurer, until 10 a. m. June 18 for \$37,500 and \$58,000 4 1/4% 1-10-year serial highway improvement bonds. Denom. not less than \$50. Date June 18 1918. Interest semi-annual. Due part each six months from May 15 1919 to Nov. 15 1928, inclusive. Bonds to be delivered at Auburn.

BONDS NOT TO BE RE-OFFERED.—The \$58,000 4 1/2% 1-10-year serial highway-impt. bonds offered without success on May 22—V. 106, p. 2359—will not be re-offered for sale.

DE PERE, Brown County, Wis.—BONDS DEFEATED.—A proposition to issue \$25,000 auditorium bonds was defeated, according to reports, at an election held June 3.

DORRANCETON (P. O. Wilkes-Barre), Luzerne County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—William G. Shortz, Secretary of Board of School Directors, will receive sealed bids until 8 p. m. June 20, it is stated, for \$70,000 4 1/2% school bonds. Int. semi-ann.

DOVER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Dover), Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$8,000 6% 5-year school bonds offered on June 6—V. 106, p. 2359—were awarded to Seasongood & Mayer of Cincinnati for \$8,162, equal to 102.025. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1918. Int. A. & O. Other bidders were: Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Tol. \$8,137 00 Lakewood State Bank, Stacy & Braun, Toledo, 8,125 24 Lakewood, 8,000 00 Ohio & Co., Cleveland, 8,120 00 W. L. Slayton & Co., Tol. 8,200 80 Well, Roth & Co., Cin. 8,060 00 Durfee, Niles & Co., Tol. 8,203 80 * The bid of W. L. Slayton & Co. was conditional and was therefore not considered, while the bid of Durfee, Niles & Co. was received too late for consideration.

DOWS, Wright County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.—At an election to be held June 27 the question of issuing \$14,000 water-works bonds will, it is stated, be presented to the voters for their approval or disapproval.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, Ontario County, N. Y.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$16,378 76 drainage bonds awarded to H. A. Kahler & Co. at 100.05 for 5.65%—V. 106, p. 2470—are dated June 1 1918. Denoms. 16 for \$818 94 and 4 for \$818 93. Int. ann. on June 1. Due 1 bond yearly beginning June 1 1919.

EAGLE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Zionville), Boone County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—On June 8 the \$7,000 5 1/2% 1-10-year serial school bonds—V. 106, p. 2249—were awarded to the City Trust Co. of Indianapolis for \$7,108, equal to 101.542. Other bidders were: Lincoln National Bank, Fort Wayne, \$7,041 00 Boston Paving Brick Co., Crawfordsville, 7,077 00 Myer-Kiser Bank, Indianapolis, 7,076 50 Brest, Elliott & Harrison, Indianapolis, 7,017 50 Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago, 7,017 00

EAST PROVIDENCE, Providence County, R. I.—BOND SALE.—The \$40,000 4 1/2% gold bonds the offering of which was postponed on July 17 1917—V. 106, p. 103—have been purchased at par by the Sinking Fund Commission.

EATON, Preble County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An issue of \$8,000 5 1/2% coupon water-works improvement bonds has been authorized. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual int. (A. & O.) payable at the Village Treasurer's office. Due \$500 yearly on April 1 from 1920 to 1931, inclusive.

EDEEN TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Nevada), Wyandot County, Ohio.—BONDS VOTED.—On June 4 an issue of \$20,000 5% centralized school-building equipment bonds was authorized by a vote of 51 to 29.

ELLIS COUNTY (P. O. Ennis), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—The proposition to issue \$80,000 Leland Road District bonds, carried, it is stated, at the election held May 25—V. 106, p. 2145.

ELLISVILLE, Jones County, Miss.—BONDS DEFEATED.—On June 3 the proposition to issue \$3,000 street-impt. bonds was defeated by a vote of 64 to 34, a two-thirds majority being necessary to carry—V. 106, p. 2359.

EL PASO COUNTY (P. O. El Paso), Tex.—BOND SALE.—Recently the Hanchett Bond Co., of Chicago purchased \$119,000 5% tax-free serial road bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Feb. 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest (F. & A.) payable at the Seaboard National Bank of N. Y. Due on Feb. 1 as follows: \$5,000 1919, \$5,000 1920, \$3,000 1921 and 1922, \$4,000 1931, and \$8,000 yearly from 1932 to 1943, inclusive.

Financial Statement. Assessed valuation for taxation, 1917, \$59,486,800. Total bonded debt (including this issue), \$2,180,000. Less sinking fund, \$184,676. Less bonds in treasury, 61,000. Net debt, \$1,934,324.

ERIE, Erie County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—T. Hanlon, City Clerk, will receive sealed bids until June 21, it is stated, for \$100,000 improvement bonds.

ERIE COUNTY (P. O. Sandusky), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On June 5 the \$79,000 5% 10-year serial pike-improvement bonds (V. 106, p. 2249) were awarded, it is stated, to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Chicago for \$79,102, equal to 100.129.

ERIE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Erie), Erie County, Pa.—BONDS APPROVED.—Local papers state that the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board has approved \$275,000 school bonds, which will be offered late in August or early in September. R. Stanley Scobill is School District Business Manager.

ESSEX COUNTY (P. O. Newark), N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Amos W. Harrison, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, until 2 p. m. June 27 for 4 1/2% gold coupon tax-free (with privilege of registration) road-impt. bonds, not to exceed \$284,000. Denomination \$1,000. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York. Due \$16,000 yearly on June 1 from 1919 to 1922, incl.; \$22,000 yearly on June 1 from 1923 to 1932, incl., or such less amount in 1932 and preceding year as shall remain unmet of said \$284,000 by reason of their sale above their par value. Certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to R. W. Booth, County Collector, required. Bonds to be delivered July 2 1918 at 2 p. m. at the County Court House in Newark. The bonds have been engraved under the supervision of the above trust company and their validity has been approved by John C. Thomson of New York, and a copy of his opinion as to the legality of the bonds will be furnished the successful bidder without charge.

ETTRICK, Trempealeau County, Wis.—BOND ELECTION.—A proposition to issue \$25,000 additional bonds for the Ettrick & Northern RR. will, it is stated, be submitted to the voters on June 20.

FAIRMONT, Martin County, Minn.—DESCRIPTION OF CERTIFICATES.—The \$6,500 6% tax-free certificates of indebtedness awarded early in 1918 to the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago at 101.10—V. 106, p. 1051—are described as follows: Denoms. 15 for \$400 and 1 for \$500. Date Feb. 1 1918. Prin. and ann. int. payable at Chicago. Due \$400 yearly on July 1 from 1918 to 1932, incl., and \$500 July 1 1933.

Financial Statement. Total value of property (est.), \$2,000,000. Assessed valuation for taxation, 1,641,441. Total bonded debt, \$181,000. Less water debt, \$71,000. Less sinking fund, 6,784. Net bonded debt, 82,216. Improvement debt (additional), 104,500.

FALLS CITY, Richardson County, Neb.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$60,000 6% electric-light-ext. bonds recently awarded to the First National Bank and the Richardson County Bank, both of Falls City, at par—V. 106, p. 2471—are described as follows: Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1918. Int. M. & N. Due May 1 1938.

FLORENCE, Lauderdale County, Ala.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Local papers state that this city is considering the issuance of \$300,000 school and \$175,000 water-works-extension bonds.

FOREST LAKE, Washington County, Minn.—BOND ELECTION.—A proposition providing for the issuance of \$35,000 water-works bonds will be submitted to the voters on June 25, it is stated. F. W. Walker is Village Recorder.

FLOYDADA, Floyd County, Tex.—BOND SALE.—It is reported that \$18,000 6% street-paving bonds have been awarded to the Blanton Banking Co. of Houston.

FRAMINGHAM, Middlesex County, Mass.—NOTE SALE.—The \$27,800 5% notes offered without success on Jan. 31—V. 106, p. 517—were subsequently awarded to F. S. Moseley & Co. of Boston at 100.95. Date Feb. 1 1918. Due \$2,000 1919-1926; \$1,000, 1927-1937 and \$800 in 1938.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Frankfort), Ky.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. June 12, it is stated, by N. B. Smith, County Judge, for \$50,000 refunding bonds at not exceeding 4 1/4% interest.

GALVESTON, Galveston County, Tex.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—In an advertisement on a preceding page of this week's issue of our paper, Hornblower & Weeks, the Wm. R. Compton Co. and the Equitable Trust Co., all of New York City, are offering to investors at par and interest \$717,500 5% direct obligation bonds of the city of Galveston. The bonds are coupon in form and in denom. of \$1,000 and \$500. Dated April 1 1916, May 1 1917 and Nov. 1 1917. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the National City Bank, New York. Due serially from 1925 to 1947.

Financial Statement. Estimated value of taxable property, \$75,000,000. Assessed valuation, 42,138,646. Total bonded debt, 5,944,500. Net debt, 3,471,769. Population (1910) Government Census, 36,981; 1916 (est.), 41,863.

GARZA COUNTY (P. O. Post), Tex.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$23,000 5% 10-40-year optional school bonds recently awarded to the County School Fund at par (V. 106, p. 2471) are in denom. of \$1,000 and are dated Sept. 10 1917.

GONZALES COUNTY (P. O. Gonzales), Tex.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$60,000 5 1/2% 30-year tax-free Road District No. 3 bonds, mentioned in V. 106, p. 518 are in denom. of \$1,000 and are dated Feb. 15 1918. Int. semi-ann. in Gonzales or at the Seaboard National Bank, N. Y. Assessed val. of dist. 1917, \$747,180.

GREEN BAY, Brown County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—On June 10 the Second Ward Savings Bank of Milwaukee was awarded the \$40,000 5% 1-20-year serial coupon Lincoln School bonds dated May 1 1918—V. 106, p. 2145—for \$40,585 (101.462) and int. Other bidders were: Continental & Com'l Trust, E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chi. \$40,313 40 & Sav. Bank, Chicago, 40,546 80 Hanchett Bond Co., Chi. 40,227 00 First Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chi. 40,537 00 Central Bond & Mfg. Co., 40,228 00 Taylor, Kwart & Co., Chi. 40,524 00 Hornblower & Weeks, Chi. 40,213 00 McCoy & Co., Chicago, 40,515 50 Elston & Co., Chicago, 40,208 00 R. M. Grant & Co., Chi., 40,432 00 Wells-Dickey Co., St. Paul, 40,201 00 McCartney Nat. Bank, National City Co., Chi., 40,156 00 Green Bay, 40,430 00 John Nuveen & Co., Chi., 40,104 00 H. C. Speer & Sons, Chi., 40,408 00 Edmunds Bros., Boston, 40,100 00 Rudolph Klaybolte Co., Cin. 40,404 40 Seasongood & Mayer, Cin. 40,040 00 Kellogg Nat. Bk., Green B. 40,384 00 All bidders offered accrued interest.

GREENVILLE, Pitt County, N. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—It is stated that sealed bids will be received until June 17 by A. Dunn, Mayor, for \$63,000 6% street bonds. Int. semi-ann.

GRESHAM, Shawano County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—The State Bank of Gresham during May was awarded, at par, it is stated, the \$14,000 6% 1-1-4-year serial water-power and electric-light plant-purchase bonds. Voted Oct. 22 1917—V. 105, p. 2562.

GUERNSEY COUNTY (P. O. Cambridge), Ohio.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received for the \$25,000 5% coupon road bonds offered on June 4—V. 106, p. 2145. The bonds, it is stated, will be re-advertised.

GUTTENBERG, Hudson County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by William J. Bramley, Town Clerk, for an issue of 5% gold coupon (with privilege of registration) refunding bonds not to exceed \$55,000. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int.—J. & J.—payable at the Trust Co. of New Jersey, Town of Union. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$2,000 1919 to 1923, incl., and \$5,000 1924 to 1938, incl. Certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the "Town of Guttenberg" required. The successful bidders will be furnished with the opinion of Hawkins, Delafroid & Longfellow of New York, that the bonds are binding and legal obligations of the town. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon.

HALL COUNTY (P. O. Memphis), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—It is stated that \$20,000 5 1/2% 20-30-yr. Road Dist. No. 4 bonds carried at a recent election. Denom. \$500. S. G. Alexander is County Judge.

HAMILTON, Butler County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Local papers state that the City Council has passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$60,000 waterworks-impt. bonds.

HARLEM, Columbia County, Ga.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. July 15 by J. T. Olive, Mayor, for \$10,000 5% 20-year coupon school bonds. Denom. \$100. Date July 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the office of the Town Treasurer, J. L. Washington is Town Clerk.

HARMONY SCHOOL DISTRICT, San Luis Obispo County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The First National Bank of Visalia has been awarded, it is stated, \$8,000 6% 5-year bonds.

HARTFORD-WASHINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hartford), Hartford County, Conn.—BOND SALE.—Richter & Co. of Hartford have been awarded at par the \$182,000 5% serial bonds, the unsold portion of an issue of \$235,000 bonds—V. 106, p. 1931.

HARTLAND (Town), Niagara County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed or verbal bids will be received until 11 a. m. to-day (June 15) by H. J. Sibly, Town Supervisor, (P. O. Lockport), for \$5,063 371 10-year serial drainage bonds. Int. rate to be named in bid.

HASTING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hastings), Adams County, Neb.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 10-20-year (opt.) school bonds offered May 28—V. 106, p. 2249—were awarded the following day to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport at par less \$450 for blank bonds and attorney fees for 65. Denom. \$1,000. Date Apr. 1 1918. Int. A. & O.

HIGHLAND PARK, Wayne County, Mich.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held July 10 to vote on a proposition to issue the \$210,000 general hospital bonds mentioned in V. 106, p. 2360.

HILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Havre), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until July 15 by W. F. McDonald, District Clerk, for the \$2,000 6% 5-10-year (opt.) school-bldg. authorized at the election May 25. V. 106, p. 2249.

HILLSBORO, Hills County, Tex.—BOND SALE.—The \$25,000 5% 15-40-year (opt.) sewage-disposal bonds, offered on June 4—V. 106, p. 2360—were awarded on that day to the Harris Tr. & Savs. Bk. of Chicago at par, less \$482 50. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1918.

HOLMES COUNTY (P. O. Lexington), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. July 2, it is stated, by J. H. Fuqua, Clerk Bd. of Co. Supers., for \$6,000 Road Dist. No. 3 bonds at not exceeding 6% interest.

HOMER, Dakota County, Neb.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held June 18, it is stated, for the purpose of having the voters decide whether they are in favor of issuing \$7,500 light and \$3,400 water bonds.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY (P. O. Huntington), Ind.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received for the two issues of 4 1/2% road-impt. bonds, aggregating \$35,300, offered on June 8—V. 106, p. 2460.

HURON COUNTY (P. O. Norwalk), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by W. H. Griffin, County Auditor, until 12 m. July 1 for \$98,030 5% inter-county highway bonds. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due \$5,300 each six months from April 1 1919 to Oct. 1 1923, incl., \$6,000 each six months from April 1 1924 to April 1 1927, incl., and \$1,000 Oct. 1 1927. Cert. check for \$5,000, payable to County Treas., required. Bidders will be required to satisfy themselves of the legality of the issue, but full transcript will be furnished successful bidder as provided by law.

HURON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Huron), Beadle County, No. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. June 17. It is stated, by Wm. Habel, Clerk of Board of Education, for \$100,000 5% 30-year school bonds. Denom. \$1,000.

JEFFERSON COUNTY (P. O. Jefferson), Wisc.—BONDS PROPOSED.—At a meeting of the Board of County Supervisors on June 4, it was decided, according to reports, to bond the county in the sum of \$50,000 to fight the white plague.

JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 16 (P. O. Boulder), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. July 2 by D. V. Ogan, Dist. Clerk, it is stated, for \$4,000 6% bonds. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1918. Int. J. & D. Due June 1 1938, subject to call June 1 1928. Certified check for \$100 required.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Twiggs County, Ga.—BOND SALE.—The \$15,000 6% 1-30-year serial coupon light and water bonds offered on June 1 (V. 106, p. 2360) were awarded, it is stated, to W. M. Davis & Co. of Macon at 102.

JEROME, Yavapai County, Ariz.—BOND SALE.—The \$40,000 5% sewer bonds (not 6% as first reported)—V. 106, p. 2471—were disposed of at par as follows: \$20,000 to the United Verde Copper Co., \$10,000 to the United Verde Extension Mining Co. and \$10,000 to the Bank of Arizona. Due \$5,000 every two years.

KEENER SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. De Motte), Jasper County, Md.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by C. K. Fairchild, Township Trustee, until July 1 for \$2,600 6% 5-year school bonds. It is reported.

KENT, Hardin County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—W. W. Reed, Village Clerk, will receive proposals until June 28 for \$9,000 6% Mill Street (village's portion) improvement bonds. Interest semi-annual.

KINGFISHER, Kingfisher County, Okla.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing \$16,000 paving bonds was defeated at a recent election.

KINGSTON CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Adams County, Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. July 1 by the Clerk of Board of County Supervisors (P. O. Natchez), for \$4,500 5% 10-year school bonds. Denom. \$100. Date Aug. 15 1918. Interest annual, payable at the County Treasurer's office. Certified check for 10% of the amount bid, payable at the County Treasury, required. Bonds to be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers at the Bank of Commerce, Natchez, on Aug. 15 1918, at which time the balance of the purchase price is to be paid.

KITTANNING SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Kittanning), Armstrong County, Pa.—BONDS VOTED.—On May 21 the proposition to issue \$105,000 school-building bonds (V. 106, p. 2145) carried by a vote of 522 to 152.

LACONIA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Laconia), Belknap County, N. H.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—The \$125,000 6% 1-20-year serial school bonds offered without success on June 4 1917—V. 104, p. 2368—will be offered in part shortly.

LA HABRA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. La Habra), Orange County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—According to reports the National City Co. of San Francisco was recently awarded \$72,000 6% bonds, for \$12,617, equal to 105.141. Date July 1 1918. Due yearly from 1923 to 1934, incl.

LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Glenn County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$14,000 5% 8-31-year serial school bonds, bid, and furnishing bonds, dated May 1 1918, offered on June 3—V. 106, p. 2249—were awarded, according to reports, to the State Board of Control of California at par.

LAKEWOOD, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$12,000 5% 1-6-year serial water-works bonds recently sold at par—V. 106, p. 2471—are in denom. of \$1,000 and dated Feb. 11 1918. Interest A. & O.

LAMONTE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lamonte), Pettis County, Mo.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$15,000 6% school-bldg. bonds, recently authorized by a vote of 104 to 8, was awarded to the Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis.

LANCASTER, Fairfield County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An ordinance has been passed authorizing the issuance of \$4,000 5% coupon sewer-repair bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. A. & O.—payable at the City Treasurer's office. Due April 1 1925. E. W. Mossman is City Clerk.

LAUDERDALE COUNTY SUPERVISORS DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Meridian), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until July 2 (date changed from June 4)—V. 106, p. 2249, by W. R. Pistole, Chancery Clerk, for \$20,000 6% bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Apr. 1 1918. Int. annually on Apr. 1, payable at the County Treasurer's office. Cert. check on any bank in Meridian for \$200 required. Official circular states that there is no controversy or litigation pending or threatened affecting corporate existence or boundaries of said district.

Financial Statement. Total bonded debt of district 520,000. Assessed valuation, real estate 456,975. Assessed valuation, personal 159,340. Assessed valuation railroads (est.) 151,835. Total assessed valuation, 1917 768,150.

LEBANON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lebanon), Warren County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On June 7 the \$110,000 6% 1-14-year serial coupon street assess. bonds—V. 106, p. 2145—were awarded to the District Sinking Fund Commissioners for \$11,335, equal to 102.672. Other bidders were: Wm. R. Compton Co., Cin., \$11,292 00; Otis & Co., Cleveland, \$11,150 00; W. L. Slayton & Co., Tol., 11,263 53; Ohio Nat. Bk., Columbus, 11,311 63; Durfee, Niles & Co., Tol., 11,217 50; Seasongood & Mayer, Cin., 11,130 00; Stacy & Braun, Tol., 11,159 43; Tillotson & Wolcott Co., Well, Roth & Co., Cin., 11,150 00; Cleveland, 11,055 00.

LINCOLN COUNTY (P. O. Libby), Mont.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 24 the question of issuing \$48,000 county high-school bonds will be submitted to the voters. It is stated. Int. rate not to exceed 6%.

LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Warland), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—It is reported that proposals will be received until June 24 by E. C. White, Dist. Clerk, for \$5,000 6% 10-20-yr. refunding bonds.

LIVE OAK COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 5, Tex.—BOND SALE.—The Blanton Banking Co., of Houston, recently purchased, it is stated, \$20,000 5% 1-20-year bonds.

McALESTER, Pittsburg County, Okla.—NO BONDS ELECTION.—We are advised by J. M. Gannaway, City Clerk, that reports stating that this city contemplated the holding of an election to vote on the issuance of \$500,000 water bonds, are erroneous.

McKENZIE COUNTY (P. O. Schafer), No. Dak.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$180,000 6% tax-free seed-grain and feed bonds recently awarded to the Minneapolis Trust Co., of Minneapolis at 101.319—V. 106, p. 2471—are in denom. of \$500 and dated Mar. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the above trust company. Due Mar. 1 1923.

Financial Statement. Actual valuation (estimated) 9,500,000. Assessed valuation, 1917 4,736,430. Bonded debt, this issue only 180,000. Population, 1915, 10,800; 1918 (est.), 12,000.

MADISON COUNTY (P. O. Madisonville), Tex.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$100,000 1-40-year Precinct No. 1 bonds has been awarded, it is stated, to the Blanton Banking Co., of Houston.

MALDEN, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 7 a loan of \$450,000, issued in anticipation of taxes and maturing in six months, was awarded to Blake Bros. & Co. of Boston at 4.74% discount plus \$4 premium.

MANKATO, Blue Earth County, Minn.—BOND ELECTION.—On July 20 the voters will pass upon a proposition to issue to the State of Minnesota \$100,000 4% building and equipment bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly from 1924 to 1933, inclusive, and \$10,000 yearly from 1934 to 1938, inclusive.

MANSFIELD, Richland County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$35,000 6% 1-20-year serial fire-apparatus bonds recently authorized—V. 106, p. 2250—were purchased by the State Industrial Commission of Ohio.

MARION COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ocala), Fla.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$10,000 5% tax-free school bonds awarded on Mar. 16 to the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago at \$9,057—V. 106, p. 1489—are described as follows: Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1918. Prin. and ann. int. payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due April 1 1938. Total bonded debt, \$85,000. Assessed valuation, \$1,933,471. Total value of property (est.), \$6,000,000. Population, 7,000.

MARLINTON, Pocahontas County, W. Va.—BOND OFFERING.—J. W. Milligan, Mayor, will receive proposals until July 1, it is stated, for \$10,000 6% water and light bonds.

MELROSE, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 13 a loan of \$50,000 maturing June 12 1919 was negotiated with E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston at 4.73% discount. Other bidders were:

Discount. Premium. Estabrook & Co., Boston 4.74% ---. R. L. Day & Co., Boston 4.79% ---. Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, New York 4.79% ---. Blake Bros. & Co., Boston 4.84% \$4 00. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston 4.84% ---. S. N. Bond & Co., New York 4.90% 1 00. Goldman, Sachs & Co., New York 4.99% ---. A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Boston 5.00% 19 00.

MEMPHIS, Shelby County, Tenn.—BOND SALE.—The \$500,000 River Terminal bonds, bids for which were received until May 21 (V. 106, p. 2250) and on which action was deferred for two weeks, were awarded on June 4 to A. B. Leach & Co. of Chicago, at their bid of par, accrued interest and a premium of \$730,000 for bonds bearing interest at the rate of 5%. The bid was conditioned on the approval of the Capital Issues Committee being secured, and the city will immediately take up with that committee the matter of securing their approval of the issue. There were two other bids, E. H. Rollins & Sons, and Hornblower & Weeks and R. M. Grant & Co., but neither of them met the terms of sale, both being under par, and they were not therefore not considered.

MENDON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mendon), Adams County, Ill.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$30,000 high school bldg. bonds awarded to the State Savings Loan & Trust Co. of Quincy on May 1—V. 106, p. 2250—bear 5% int. and are in denom. of \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Int. ann. in July. Due serially from 1917 to 1936, incl.

MIAMI, Dade County, Fla.—BOND SALE.—The Robinson-Humphrey-Wardlaw Co., of Atlanta, has been awarded, it is stated, \$65,000 sewer, \$40,000 street, \$40,000 bridge and \$30,000 dock 5% bonds dated July 1 1918 and maturing July 1 1928. The same company has also been awarded \$15,000 park and \$10,000 hospital 5% bonds. Of these \$10,000 bear date of Jan. 1 1918, payable Jan. 1 1929, and the remaining \$5,000 are dated Jan. 1 1917, maturing \$5,000 in each of the years 1940, 1941 and 1942. The price paid is said to be 100.95.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—BOND SALE.—On June 10 Ames, Emerich & Co. of Chicago and Milwaukee were awarded the following three issues of 5% tax-free coupon bonds (with privilege of registration), aggregating \$380,000:

\$200,000 park bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$10,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1938 inclusive. 50,000 park bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Due \$2,500 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1938 inclusive. 50,000 hospital bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Due \$2,500 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1919 to 1938 inclusive. Date Jan. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Net bonded debt (including this issue), \$16,866,000. Asses. valuation for taxation 1917, \$539,457,120. Population (est.), 425,000.

MINERAL SPRINGS SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4, Richmond County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on June 17 of the \$3,000 high-school-building bonds, at not exceeding 6% int., authorized at an election held Sept. 15 1917—V. 106, p. 2472. Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by L. J. Bell, County Superintendent of Schools (P. O. Rockingham), Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1918. Int. semi-ann., payable at the Bank of Pee Dee, Rockingham, or at the Hancock National Bank, New York City. Due \$500 on June 1 as follows: \$500 1920, \$500 1922, \$500 1924, \$500 1926 and \$500 from 1927 to 1938, incl. Certified check (or cash) of \$150 required. Bonds to be delivered within 30 days. Expense of attorneys' approving opinion and printing of bonds to be paid by purchaser. Official circular states that no default in payment of bonds has ever been made by this district and that there is no litigation pending or threatened against issue of above bonds. Total bonded debt, this issue only. Assessed val. 1917, \$287,000; actual val. (est.) 1917, \$600,000. Total tax rate, \$1 78. Population in 1917 (est.), 1,250.

MOLINE, Rock Island County, Ill.—BOND SALE.—Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport are reported to have purchased \$20,000 5% 12-year refunding bonds at 101.35.

MOMENCE, Kankakee County, Ill.—BOND SALE.—On June 8 the \$11,000 5% 1-11-year serial judgment funding bonds—V. 106, p. 2472—were awarded to the Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis for \$11,016 50 (100.15) and bank bonds. Other bidders, all of Chicago, were:

Bid. Halsey, Stuart & Co. \$11,010. H. C. Spoor & Sons Co. 10,951. John Nuyven & Co. (allowance of \$200 for expenses) 11,010. Hanchett Bond Co. (allowance of \$28 for expenses) 11,000. R. M. Grant & Co. (allowance of \$13 for expenses) 11,000.

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Bloomington), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—It is stated that Rolla E. Walker, County Treasurer, will receive bids until 2 p. m. June 25 for \$2,500 4 1/2% highway-impt. bonds.

MONROE TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. West Liberty), Logan County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On May 31 the \$45,000 5% coupon school bonds—V. 106, p. 2146—were awarded to Well, Roth & Co. of Cincinnati for \$45,945, equal to 102.011.

MONROVIA, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 7:30 p. m. June 17 by Lewis P. Black, City Clerk, for the \$42,500 6% water bonds, voted at the election held April 23—V. 106, p. 1932. Denoms. 40 for \$500 and 40 for \$552 50. Date June 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Due \$1,062 50 yearly on July 1 from 1919 to 1938 incl. Cert. check drawn upon some responsible bank for \$2,000 payable to the City Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

MONTEREY COUNTY RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 1655, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. June 24, it is stated, by Jas. Taylor, County Treas. (P. O. Salinas), for \$58,000 6% impt. bonds. Due yearly on Jan. 1 as follows: \$3,000 1923 to 1931 incl., \$7,000 1932 to 1936 incl., and \$9,000 1937; \$24,000 are subject to call Jan. 1 1927.

BOND SALE.—It is also stated that an issue of \$24,000 6% impt. bonds was awarded to the Salinas City Bank at par and int.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY (P. O. Dayton), Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The County Commissioners have authorized an issue of 25,000 hospital bonds, it is stated.

MUSSELSHELL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 42 (P. O. Roundup), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 5 p. m. June 22 by James A. McLeod, Dist. Clerk, it is stated, for \$1,600 6% 10-20-yr. (opt.) school bonds. Cert. check for \$150 required.

NASHUA, Hillsborough County, N. H.—BOND SALE.—On June 1 the \$54,000 4 1/2% 1-10-year serial road bonds—V. 106, p. 2250—were awarded as follows: \$12,000 to the Sinking Fund, \$1,000 to the Trustees of Woodlawn Cemetery and \$41,000 to E. H. Rollins & Sons of Boston at par.

NEBRASKA.—BONDS PURCHASED BY STATE.—During the month of May the following three issues of bonds, aggregating \$113,000, were purchased by the State of Nebraska:

\$57,000 5 1/4% City of Kearney Paving District No. 25 bonds. Date May 1 1918. Interest annually on May 1, payable at the State Treasurer's office. Due May 1 1928, subject to call after May 1 1919. 46,000 5 1/4% Kearney Paving Districts Nos. 18, 19, 26 and 28 bonds. Date May 1 1918. Interest annually on May 1, payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due May 1 1928, optional after May 1 1919. 10,000 5% Litchfield water and light bonds. Date May 1 1917. Interest annually on May 1, payable at the State Treasurer's office. Due May 1 1937, optional after May 1 1922.

NEWARK, Essex County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by A. Archibald, Director of Revenue and Finance, until 11 a. m. June 26 for the following 5% gold coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds not to exceed the amounts mentioned:

\$823,000 street opening bonds. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$24,000 1919 to 1921 incl.; \$25,000 1922 and 1923; \$28,000 1924 to 1928, incl.; \$33,000 1929 to 1933 incl., and \$36,000 in 1934 and 1944 incl.

250,000 water bonds. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$5,000 1919 to 1928 incl.; \$6,000 1929 to 1938 incl.; and \$7,000 1939 to 1958.

Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Prin. and semi-annual interest (J. & J.) payable at the National State Bank of Newark. Certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the "Director of the Department of Revenue and Finance of the City of Newark," required. The successful bidder or bidders will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, McCook & Hoyt, of New York, that the bonds are valid and legal obligations.

The official advertisement of this offering will be found on a preceding page of this week's issue.

NEW CASTLE, New Castle County, Dela.—BOND SALE CANCELED.—The award to A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., of Phila. of the \$25,000 5% 5-30-year (opt.) registered street impt. bonds—V. 106, p. 2472—has been canceled.

NEW CASTLE, Fond du Lac County, Wyo.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on June 28 of the \$90,000 6% 10-15-year (opt.) gold coupon water-system bonds (V. 106, p. 2250). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 8 p. m. on that day by A. M. Nichols, Mayor. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1918. Int. semi-annual, payable at Kountze Bros., N. Y. Information may also be obtained from Royal D. Salisbury, Consulting Engineer, 1415 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. Total bonded debt June 8 1918, \$4,000. Sinking fund, \$21,000. Assessed valuation, \$454,874.

NEW CONCORD, Muskingum County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 25 the voters will decide whether they are in favor of issuing \$5,000 deficiency bonds. It is stated.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (State of).—BOND SALE.—On June 14 Hornblower & Weeks were awarded \$500,000 4 1/2% coupon (with privilege of registration) war loan bonds, series of 1918, at 102.501, plus \$10. Demons. 300 for \$1,000 and 400 for \$500 each. Date July 1 1918. Int. payable semi-ann. (J. & J.) at National Shawmut Bank, Boston, or at State Treasurer's office in Concord. Due \$75,000 yearly on July 1 from 1930 to 1935, incl., and \$50,000 July 1 1936. The issue has received approval of the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board.

NEWPORT, Campbell County, Ky.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. June 20 by Chas. D. McCrea, Commissioner of Finance, for \$60,000 5% coupon street-improvement bonds. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1918. Interest semi-annual. Due July 1 1936. Certified check for 3% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the above Commissioner, required. The bonds have been approved by the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board.

NEWPORT, Newport County, R. I.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—It is stated that a loan of \$75,000 issued in anticipation of taxes, dated June 18 and payable Sept. 3 1918, was awarded on June 13 to the Acquidneck National Bank of Newport at 4.58% discount.

NEWTON, Middlesex County, Mass.—NOTE SALE.—On June 12 an issue of \$25,000 5% notes, dated June 14 1918, and maturing June 1919, was awarded to Estabrook & Co. of Boston at 100.23. Other bidders were: E. H. Rollins & Sons, Bos., 100.207; Blake Bros. & Co., Boston, 100.052; Merrill, Oldham & Co., Bos., 100.189; C. B. Butler, 100.001; Chandler, Wilbur & Co., Inc., 100.11; Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, N. Y., 100.10; R. L. Day & Co., Boston, 100.08.

NEWTON COUNTY (P. O. Kentland), Ind.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale was made on June 11 of the \$9,500 4 1/2% highway improvement bonds offered on that day (V. 106, p. 2472).

NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Ordinances have been passed. It is stated, authorizing the issuance of \$6,000 electric-light-plant and \$3,200 street-completion bonds.

NORFOLK COUNTY (P. O. Dedham), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 11 the loan of \$75,000 dated June 12 and payable Nov. 11 1918—V. 106, p. 2472—was awarded to S. N. Bond & Co. of Boston at 4.70% discount, plus \$2 25 premium. Other bidders were:

Table with columns: Bidder, Bid, Discount, and Premium. Includes Estabrook & Co., R. L. Day & Co., and R. M. Grant & Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.—BONDS PURCHASED BY STATE.—The following nine issues of 4% bonds, aggregating \$55,300 were purchased at par during the month of May by the State of North Dakota:

Table with columns: Place Issuing Bonds, Amt., Purpose, Date, and Maturity. Lists various bond issues for funding and refunding.

NORTHAMPTON, Hampshire County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—F. S. Moseley & Co., of Boston, have been awarded the loan of \$100,000 maturing Nov. 17 1918, offered on June 12 (V. 106, p. 2472) at 4.75% interest to follow. Other bidders were:

Table with columns: Bidder, Bid, and Premium. Includes Old Colony Trust Co., Blake Bros. & Co., R. L. Day & Co., and Arthur Perry & Co.

NORTH SACRAMENTO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. North Sacramento), Sacramento County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—It is stated that an election will be held June 29 to vote on the question of issuing \$20,000 school bonds.

NORTH TONAWANDA, Niagara County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—City Clerk F. C. Goltz will receive sealed bids. It is stated, until 8 p. m. July 3 for \$61,500 5% 1-10-year serial street bonds. Interest semi-annual.

NORWOOD, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. June 17 by W. R. Locke, City Auditor. It is stated, for \$15,000 5 1/2% water-works and electric light plant extension bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Apr. 1 1918. Due \$1,000 yearly on Apr. 1 from 1919 to 1933, incl. Cert. check for 5%, payable to City Treasurer, required.

OAKLYN, Camden, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The \$1,200 5% serial school bonds authorized at an election held July 9 1917—V. 105, p. 203—were sold in August last to the School Trustees of the State of New Jersey at par. Denom. \$200. Date Aug. 1 1917. Int. F. & A.

OKMULGEE, Okmulgee County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—On June 3 the two issues of 5% water-works and sewer-extension bonds, aggregating \$535,000—V. 106, p. 1710—were awarded. It is stated, to C. W. McNear & Co. of Chicago at 100.50.

OKMULGEE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Okmulgee), Okmulgee County, Okla.—BONDS APPROVED.—The Attorney-General's office on June 8 approved, it is stated, an issue of \$100,000 school-site and building bonds.

ONEIDA County (P. O. Rhinelander), Wis.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$60,000 6% Three Lake Drainage District bonds recently awarded to the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago—V. 106, p. 2472—are in denom. of \$500 and dated Mar. 12 1918. Prin. and ann. int. payable at the State Bank of Three Lakes. Remittance will be made by the bank in Chicago or New York Exchange without cost, or coupons may be collected without cost through the Hanchett Bond Co., Chicago. Due \$4,000 yearly on Mar. 12 from 1923 to 1937, incl.

ORANGE, Orange County, Tex.—BONDS APPROVED BY CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE.—The Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board has approved, according to reports, an issue of \$100,000 school bonds.

PAWTUCKET, Providence County, R. I.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., of Phila., have purchased, it is stated, the \$200,000 tax-anticipation notes maturing Oct. 22 1919, mentioned in V. 106, p. 1261.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On June 12 the \$3,000,000 public-library and the \$2,500,000 public impt. 4 1/2% 30-year tax-free coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds—V. 106, p. 2250—were awarded to the First National Bank of New York and Reilly, Brock & Co. of Philadelphia jointly at 102.177—a basis of about 4.371%. There were 38 bids submitted totaling \$24,237,000. The last offering made by the city was in Sept. 1917 when \$7,275,700 4% 3-year bonds were sold "over the counter" at par and int. Among the bidders at Wednesday's sale were:

Table with columns: Bidder, Bid, and Interest. Lists numerous bidders for Philadelphia bonds, including Bidde & Henry, Wm. A. Read & Co., Drexel & Co., Harris, Forbes & Co., etc.

The above bonds are offered to investors, in an advertisement on a preceding page, by the successful bidders, the First National Bank of this city, and Reilly, Brock & Co., of Philadelphia, at 103 1/2 and interest, yielding nearly 4.30%.

LOAN PROPOSED.—The Common Council is expected to pass a resolution, it is stated, providing for the creation of a temporary loan of \$1,200,000 for the maintenance of the city during the remainder of the year. It is further stated that this loan will not be floated if sufficient funds are received from taxes by September.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Philadelphia), Pa.—LOAN PROPOSED.—Local papers state that this district is contemplating a temporary loan of \$1,000,000 in anticipation of revenue, to pay teachers' salaries.

PHILLIPS COUNTY (P. O. Helena), Ark.—BOND OFFERING.—It is reported that sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. June 20 by J. W. Denison, Chairman Board of County Commissioners, for \$95,000 6% road-improvement bonds.

PICKAWAY COUNTY (P. O. Circleville), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On June 10 the \$36,000 6% 1-10-year serial coupon bridge and culvert bonds—V. 103, p. 2361—were awarded to Seabrook & Mayer of Cincinnati for \$37,649 equal to 104.580. Other bidders were:

Table with columns: Bidder, Bid, and Premium. Lists bidders for Pickaway County bonds, including Daviss-Bertram Co., Spitzer-Rorick & Co., etc.

PIERCE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 106, Wash.—BOND SALE.—On June 8 the \$4,500 school bonds—V. 106, p. 2361—were purchased. It is stated, by the State of Washington at par for 58.

PINE GROVE IRRIGATION DISTRICT, Klamath Falls, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—It is reported that S. K. McKenzie, Dist. Sec., will receive proposals until 2 p. m. June 24 for \$1,000 6% bonds. Int. semi-ann.

PITTSBURGH, Crawford County, Kans.—BOND SALE.—The Fidelity Trust Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has been awarded, it is stated \$29,117 4 1/2% street impt. bonds at par.

PLYMOUTH, Luzerne County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m. to-day (June 15). It is stated, by John H. Rowe, Chairman of Finance Commission, for \$10,000 5 1/2% 6-year aver. impt. bonds. Int. J. & J.

PLYMOUTH (Town), WONEWOC (Town) & ELROY (City) JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6, Juneau County, Wis.—BOND SALE.—On June 5 the Wisconsin Trust Co., of Milwaukee was awarded the \$18,000 5 1/2% heating and improvement bonds—V. 106, p. 2361—at 101.10. Denom. \$1,800. Date Aug. 1 1918. Due \$1,800 yearly. Other bidders, all of Chicago, were:

Table with columns: Bidder, Bid, and Premium. Lists bidders for Plymouth and Elroy bonds, including A. B. Leach & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., etc.

PORT OF NEWPORT, Ore.—BOND SALE.—Issues of \$90,000 5% 5-10-yr. serial and \$75,000 6% 11-25-yr. serial impt. bonds have been awarded. It is stated, to Mulholland & Hough of Spokane.

POTEAU, Le Flore County, Okla.—BONDS VOTED.—By a vote of 205 to 70 the voters on June 7 authorized the issuance of \$95,000 6% 25-year water bonds.

POTTSVILLE, Schuylkill County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the City Council until 7:30 p. m. June 28 for \$21,000 5% 5-20-yr. (opt.) slag purchasing plant and gasoline motor truck bonds. Geo. W. Jungkurth is Supt. of Accounts and Finance.

PRINEVILLE, Crook County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that \$100,000 6% 20-year railway bonds have been disposed of.

PURISSIMA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. San Jose), Santa Barbara County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—The \$4,500 6% 1-10-yr. serial bonds offered on June 3—V. 106, p. 2361—were awarded, it is stated, to the State Board of Control of California for \$4,526, equal to 100.577.

RAVENNA, Portage County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—An ordinance was passed May 23 authorizing an issue of \$50,000 5 1/2% coupon refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the Second National Bank of Ravenna. Due \$3,000 each six months from Mar. 15 1932 to Sept. 15 1939, incl., and \$2,000 Mar. 15 1940.

RED LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Red Lake Falls), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Geo. Dupont, County Auditor, will receive proposals until 11 a. m. June 19, it is stated, for \$18,994 6% 20-year road and bridge and \$5,540 49 6% ditch bonds. Int. semi-ann.

RICHMOND, Ray County, Mo.—BOND SALE.—On June 3 the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago works bonds—V. 106, p. 2361—at 99.57. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Date July 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Other bidders were:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Amount. Includes Mercantile Trust Co., St. L. \$31,822; William R. Compton Co., St. Louis \$31,305; Kaufman-Smith-Emert Inv. Co., St. Louis 31,606; Mortgage Trust Co. 31,053; Whittaker & Co., St. L. 31,402; Powell-Garard & Co., Chi. 31,013; Francis Bros. & Co., St. L. 31,290; Miss. Valley Tr. Co., St. L. 30,800.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—On June 10 the \$100,000 8 month school construction, \$200,000 4 month school construction and \$300,000 4 month notes—V. 106, p. 2472—were awarded as follows: the \$100,000 notes to H. A. Kahler & Co. of New York at 4.75% and \$3 80 prem., while the remaining two issues of notes amounting to \$500,000 were awarded to R. W. Pressprich & Co. of New York at 4.68%. Other bidders, all of New York, were:

Table with 4 columns: Bidder Name, Notes, Interest, Premium. Includes R. W. Pressprich & Co. (8 mos, 4.83%), H. A. Kahler & Co. (4 mos, 4.775% \$4 00), A. B. Leach & Co. (8 mos, 4.80% 17 00), Salomon Bros. & Hutzler (4 mos, 4.70% 19 00), White, Weld & Co. (4 mos, 4.84%), The National City Co. (8 mos, 4.74%), Robert Winthrop & Co. (\$50,000, 4 mos, 4.85% 6 33), S. N. Bond & Co. (\$50,000, 8 mos, 4.75% 31 67), S. N. Bond & Co. (\$50,000, 4 mos, 4.90%), S. N. Bond & Co. (\$50,000, 8 mos, 4.90% 1 00), S. N. Bond & Co. (\$50,000, 4 mos, 4.80% 5 00).

ROGERS COUNTY (P. O. Claremore), Okla.—BONDS APPROVED.—An issue of \$31,150 refunding bonds was approved by the Attorney-General's office on June 8, it is stated.

ROSS COUNTY (P. O. Chillicothe), Ohio.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$30,000 6% 1-10-year serial bridge bonds awarded on May 26 to A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., of Chicago at 104.106 and int. are in denoms. of \$500 and dated May 1 1918. Int. semi-ann.

RUNNELLS COUNTY (P. O. Ballinger), Tex.—BOND ELECTION.—The voters will have submitted to them on June 20 the question of issuing \$75,000 road bonds.

RUSH COUNTY (P. O. Rushville), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—J. O. Williams, County Treasurer, will sell at 2 p. m. June 20 \$23,840 4 1/2% road bonds, it is stated. Denom. \$596. Date June 15 1918. Int. M. & N. Due \$596 each six months from May 15 1919 to Nov. 15 1938, inclusive.

RUSK FARM DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Ladysmith), Rusk County, Wis.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. June 20 by J. A. Michaelson, Secretary Bd. of Comms., for \$25,000 6% construction bonds. Due yearly from 1922 to 1931 incl. Cert. check for \$1,000 required.

RYE (Village), Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held June 18 to vote on the question of issuing \$6,500 garbage-plant bonds.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. St. Clairsville), Belmont County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Annie W. Hoffingworth, Clerk of Board of Education, will receive proposals until June 27, it is stated, for \$2,500 6% refunding bonds. Denom. \$250. Date Mar. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the district depository in St. Clairsville. Due \$250 yearly on Mar. 1 from 1923 to 1932, incl.

ST. FRANCIS COUNTY (P. O. Forrest City), Ark.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$195,000 5 1/2% 2-20-year serial Road Improvement District No. 3 bonds was awarded to Whittaker & Co., of St. Louis. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Date Feb. 1 1918.

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY (P. O. South Bend), Ind.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the three issues of 4 1/2% highway bonds offered on June 5—V. 106, p. 2251—the \$20,800 and \$13,000 issues were awarded, it is stated, to A. L. Kitzelman of Indianapolis for \$43,805, equal to 100.11. No bids were received for the \$29,000 Buehler road bond issue offered on the same day.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY (P. O. Duluth), Minn.—BOND SALE.—On June 5 the \$32,000 5% drainage bonds—V. 106, p. 2362—were awarded to the First Nat'l Bank of Duluth for \$32,343, equal to 101.071. Denom. \$1,000. Date June 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. (J. & J.) payable at the American Exchange Bank, N. Y. Due \$2,000 yearly on June 1 from 1923 to 1936 incl. and \$4,000 June 1 1937. Total bonded debt \$1,179,515. Assess. val. 1917 \$355,059,977. Assess. val. of moneys and credits (add) \$40,190,106.

ST. LUCIE COUNTY (P. O. Port Pierce), Tex.—WARRANT OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. July 9 by the Board of County Commissioners, for \$35,000 6% time warrants. Denom. \$1,000.

ST. PAUL, Ramsey County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—It is reported that R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago, have been awarded \$445,000 refunding bonds, consisting of \$200,000 4 1/2% and \$245,000 5%, due serially from 1922 to 1931, inclusive, at 100.22. Other bidders were:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Amount. Includes Merchants Tr. & Sav. Bk. \$4,717 00; Wells-Dickey Co. 6,942 00; Estabrook & Co. 7,075 50; W. L. Day & Co. 5,256 87; Stacy & Braun 4,583 50; Kinsell, Kinnitt & Co. Taylor, Ewart & Co. 4,583 50; Ames, Emerich & Co. McCloy & Co. 5,878 00; A. B. Leach & Co. Wm. R. Compton Co. 6,870 00; White, Grubbs & Co. Capital Trust & Savings Bank 5,117 50; Hornblower & Weeks 56,728 40; Kalman, Matteson & Wood 3,604 50; First Tr. & Sav. Bk., Chic. 6,319 00; Guaranty Tr. Co., N. Y. 6,319 00; Cont. & Comm. Tr. & Sav. Bank of Chicago 6,319 00; Minnesota Loan & Tr. Co. Harris Trust & Sav. Bank 6,430 00; National City Co. 5,127 50; William Salomon & Co. 6,764 00; Curtis & Sanger 6,768 45; Edmunds Bros. Hodget & Co. E. H. Rollins & Sons 5,893 05.

SALEM, Essex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 7 a \$200,000 loan was negotiated with A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., of Boston at 4.85% discount plus a \$9 00 prem. Due Apr. 10 1919.

SANDUSKY COUNTY (P. O. Fremont), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. to-day (June 15) by F. E. Siegen-thaler, County Auditor, it is stated, for \$2,000 5% East St. paving bonds. Int. semi-ann.

BOND SALE.—An issue of \$136,000 5% inter-county highway District No. 274 bonds has been purchased by the State Industrial Commission of Ohio. Denom. \$500. Int. M. & S.

SAN JACINTO COUNTY (P. O. Coldspring), Tex.—BOND SALE.—The Blanton Banking Co. of Houston has been awarded, it is stated, \$15,000 6% 1-15-yr. serial court-house bonds.

SAYRE, Bradford County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Borough Secretary H. B. Mercereau will receive sealed bids until 7.30 p. m. June 24, it is stated, for \$26,000 5% 12 5-6-year aver. street bonds. Int. semi-ann. Certified check for \$500 required.

SCOTIA, Clinton County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—E. Crosby, Village Clerk, will receive proposals until 8 p. m. to-day (June 15) for \$5,100 5% 20-year refunding water bonds. Int. F. & A. Cert. check for 2% required.

SEATTLE, Wash.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—We are in receipt of the following financial statement in connection with the offering on June 22 of the \$300,000 1-10-year general negotiable coupon bonds at not exceeding 6% int. V. 106, p. 2473.

Financial Statement May 1 1918. Total bonded indebtedness \$ 7,123,400 00; Warrants outstanding, general fund \$53,962 25; Warrants outstanding, judgment fund 886 85; Condemnation awards in cause No. 123597, against the general fund have been filed, amounting to 280,730 44— 344,579 54.

Population of Seattle, Census of 1910. 237,194; Population according to U. S. Census Bureau, June 1 1917. 366,445.

SEBASTIAN COUNTY (P. O. Fort Smith), Ark.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$70,000 road impt. bonds has been purchased by Chicago bankers, it is stated.

SEMINOLE COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, Fla.—BOND SALE.—The Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago was recently awarded \$15,000 6% tax-free school bonds. Date Jan. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in New York. Due Jan. 1 1948. Total bonded debt, this issue only. Assess. valuation \$324,300. Total value of all property (est.) \$648,600. Population 1,250.

SHERBOURNE COUNTY COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Big Lake), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. June 22 by F. E. Wellington, Dist. Clerk, for \$10,000 refunding bonds at not exceeding 5% int. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at First Nat. Bank, St. Paul. Due \$500 yearly on July 1 from 1923 to 1932 incl. and \$5,000 July 1 1933. The legal opinion of H. W. Moody, Attorney, St. Paul, will be furnished to the purchaser without charge. Cert. check for \$2,000, payable unconditionally to the Dist. Treas., required. Bonds will be ready for delivery at time of sale.

SIoux CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Sioux City), Woodbury County, Iowa.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$75,000 5% school bonds awarded on May 9 to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport (V. 106, p. 2473) are described as follows: Denom. \$1,000; due 1928.

SOMERSET (Town), Niagara County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Edward Arnold, Town Supervisor will receive proposals until 11 a. m. to-day (June 15) at the office of Hickey, Thompson & Gold, Savings Bank Building, Lockport, for \$11,922 89 drainage bonds. Rate of interest to be named in bid. Date Jan. 1 1918. Due part yearly on Apr. 1 from 1919 to 1928, incl., and optional yearly on April 1.

SPRINGFIELD, Hampden County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—Blake Bros. & Co. of Boston were awarded on June 11 the loan of \$600,000 maturing Nov. 8 1918—V. 106, p. 2473—at 4.57% discount, plus a \$6 premium. Other bidders were:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Amount. Includes S. N. Bond & Co., New York 4.70% \$13 00; Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, New York 4.71%; White, Weld & Co., Boston 4.75% 12 00; National City Company, Boston 4.75% 8 00; National City Bank, New York 5.00%.

SPRINGFIELD, Clark County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The Davies-Bertram Co. of Cincinnati has purchased at private sale the three issues of 5% 1-10-year serial coupon special assess. bonds, aggregating \$109,435, offered without success on May 13 (V. 106, p. 2148):

Financial Statement. Assessed valuation \$67,258,650 00; Total indebtedness \$2,679,653 05; Water debt 373,000 00; Sinking fund 249,559 91; Net debt 2,057,093 14; Population 1910, 46,921; 1918 (estimated) 68,000.

BONDS AUTHORIZED.—On June 3 an ordinance was passed authorizing an issue of \$3,852.03 5% sanitary sewer assess. bonds. Date Mar. 1 1918. Due part yearly on Mar. 1 from 1919 to 1923 incl. W. H. Mahoney is City Clerk.

STILLWATER COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Mont.—BONDS PROPOSED.—The County Commissioners, it is stated, are endeavoring to get permission from the Capital Issues Committee of the Federal Reserve Board to issue not to exceed \$100,000 court-house-building bonds.

STONE CORRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, San Luis Obispo County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—During May the First National Bank of Visalia was awarded, it is stated, \$9,000 6% bonds.

SUMMIT, Cook County, Ill.—BOND SALE.—The Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago has purchased \$7,000 5% 7-20-year serial electric-light bonds. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) payable at the Village Treasurer, or through the offices of the above bankers. Bonded debt, \$20,500. Water debt, \$6,500. Assessed valuation, \$569,742. Population, 5,200.

SYCAMORE, Turner County, Ga.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 18 the voters will be asked to vote on a proposition to issue \$7,000 school bonds, it is stated.

TABOR INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tabor), Fremont County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The \$40,000 school bonds voted at an election held April 8—V. 106, p. 1711—have been sold.

TETON, Fremont County, Idaho.—BOND SALE.—On June 1 Keeler Bros. of Denver were awarded the \$15,000 6% 10-20-yr. (opt.) water bonds—V. 106, p. 2043—at par and int. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Interest J. & J.

TEXAS.—BONDS REGISTERED.—The following bonds have been registered by the State Comptroller:

Table with 5 columns: Amount, Place and Purpose of Issue, Rate, Due, Date Reg. Includes \$20,000 Live Oak Co. Road Dist. No. 5, 5% \$500 per year May 21; 2,500 Crosby Co. C. S. D. No. 8, 5% 20 years May 21; 20,000 Leon Co. Road Dist. No. 7, 5% 20 years May 21; 1,500 Cherokee Co. C. S. D. No. 9, 5% 5-20 years May 21; 800 Cherokee Co. C. S. D. No. 33, 5% 5-20 years May 21; 800 Cherokee Co. C. S. D. No. 44, 5% 5-20 years May 21; 1,000 Cherokee Co. C. S. D. No. 82, 5% 5-20 years May 21; 36,000 Guadalupe Co. Road D. No. 1, 5% 30 years May 21; 2,500 Crosby Co. C. S. D. No. 7, 5% 20 years May 21; 1,000 Lipscomb Co. C. S. D. No. 67, 5% 12 years May 21; 1,000 Waller Co. C. S. D. No. 18, 6% 5-10 years May 21; 5,000 Williamson Co. C. S. D. No. 61, 5% 5-40 years May 21; 600 Hopkins Co. C. S. D. No. 35, 5% 10-20 years May 21; 50,000 Houston Co. Road Dist. No. 4, 5% \$2,000 per year May 21; 20,000 Houston Co. Road Dist. No. 6, 5% \$1,000 per year May 21; 25,000 City of Brady Water-Works, 5% 10-40 years May 23; 1,000 Nueces Co. C. S. D. No. 20, 5% 5-10 years May 27; 251,000 Sabine Co. Special, 5 1/2% \$8,000 per year May 31; 15,000 Bell Co. Special Road, 5% 20-40 years May 31; 2,000 Bell Co. Special Road, 5% \$500 per year May 31.

THERMOPOLIS, Hot Springs County, Wyo.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The two issues of water and sewer bonds, aggregating \$50,000, awarded as to on May 25 to Sweet, Causey, Foster & Co. of Denver—V. 106, p. 2473—are described as follows:

\$25,000 water bonds. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.) payable at the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y. City. Due June 1 1948, optional June 1 1933. 25,000 sewer bonds. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the office of the Town Treasurer or at the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y. City. Due June 1 1935, optional June 1 1928. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1918.

Financial Statement. Real valuation, estimated \$2,400,000; Assessed valuation, 1917 1,411,463; Total bonded debt (including these issues) 158,500; Less water debt 115,000; Net debt 43,500; Population, 1910 (Federal Census), 1,560; 1918 (est.), 2,500.

THOMASVILLE, Thomas County, Ga.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$15,000 funding and \$8,000 street-impt. 6% (not 5 1/2% as first reported) bonds recently awarded to Frudden & Co. of Toledo for \$23,110, equal to 100.478—V. 106, p. 2473—are described as follows: Denom. \$1,000. Date April 1 1918. Int. A. & O. Due yearly from 1920 to 1928 incl.

THROOP (Borough), Lackawanna County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On June 5 the \$65,000 5% 11-15 year serial coupon (with privilege of registration) tax-free refunding bonds—V. 106, p. 2148—were awarded to the

Rudolph Kleybolte Co. of Cincinnati for \$66,555 55, equal to 102,393. Other bidders were: M.M. Freeman & Co., Phila. \$66,476 00 | A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., Cin. \$66,092 | Fraxier & Co., Phila. 66,235 50 | Lyon, Singer & Co., Pittsb. 65,832

TUSCALOOSA, Tuscaloosa County, Ala.—BOND ELECTION.—Newspapers state that an election will be held July 15 to vote on question of issuing \$95,000 city school impt. bonds.

UHRICHSVILLE, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by H. O. Snyder, Village Clerk, until 12 m. June 29 for \$21,000 5 1/2% coupon debt-extension bonds. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. (J. & D.) payable at the Village Treasurer's office. Due \$1,000 yearly. Cert. check for \$600, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Bonded debt (incl. this issue) June 7 1918, \$211,155. Assessed valuation, \$4,980,260. Total tax rate (per \$1,000), \$13 50.

VIGO COUNTY (P. O. Terre Haute), Ind.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—An issue of \$60,000 4 1/2% tax-free coupon brick road-construction bonds recently authorized are in denom. of \$500 and dated June 15 1918. Int. semi-ann. (M. & N.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due \$1,500 each six months from May 15 1919 to Nov. 15 1938 inclusive.

VIMVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Lauderdale County, Miss.—BOND ELECTION.—The question of issuing \$5,000 school-building bonds, will, it is stated, be submitted to the voters on June 25.

VINCENT SCHOOL DISTRICT, Merced County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that an issue of \$9,000 5 1/2% school bonds was recently awarded to the State Board of Control of California at par.

VOLUSIA COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 41 Fla.—BOND SALE.—On May 17 the \$12,000 6% 28-year school bonds dated Jan. 1 1918 (V. 106, p. 1933) were awarded to F. G. Hoehler & Co. of Toledo.

WALLOWA, Wallowa County, Ore.—BOND OFFERING.—J. C. Baird, City Recorder, will receive proposals until July 15 for \$7 682 39 6% coupon sewer bonds. Due 20 years, subject to call by city any time after 10 years from date.

WALTHAM, Middlesex County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. to-day (June 15) for a temporary loan of \$100,000 dated June 17 and maturing Nov. 12 1918.

WAPAKONETA, Auglaize County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Elmer E. Newcomer, City Auditor, until 12 m. July 8 for the following 5 1/2% coupon bonds: \$5,000 West Auglaize St. impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Due \$500 yearly on June 1 from 1921 to 1930 inclusive. 11,200 assessment tax collection bonds. Denoms. 10 for \$500 and 10 for \$620. Due \$1,120 yearly on June 1 from 1919 to 1928 inclusive.

Date June 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & D.) payable at the office of the City Treasurer. Cert. check (or cash) for \$100 required on each bid.

WARE COUNTY (P. O. Waycross), Ga.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—Reports state that this county will probably call an election in the near future to vote on the question of issuing \$1,000,000 road bonds.

WARREN, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On June 1 the \$5,500 6% coupon market house bonds—V. 106, p. 1933—were awarded to Durfee, Niles & Co. of Toledo for \$5,553 80, equal to 100,632. Other bidders were: Tillotson-Wolcott Co., Cl. \$5,545 00 | Seagonood & Mayer, Cin. \$8,526 00 | Hanchett Bond Co., Chic. \$,537 50 | W. L. Slayton & Co., Tol. 8,500 95

WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Williamsport), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$5,220 4 1/2% 1-10-yr. serial tax-free road impt. bonds offered on June 6—V. 106, p. 2252—were awarded on that day to Bettie Luppold for \$5,245, equal to 100,478.

WARREN COUNTY (P. O. Vicksburg), Miss.—BOND SALE.—The \$150,000 serial road bonds recently authorized—V. 106, p. 2252—have been awarded. It is stated, to the Kaufman, Smith, Emert, Co. of St. Louis.

WASHINGTON COUNTY SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Chipley), Fla.—BOND SALE.—On June 3 the \$35,000 6% 16-year school bonds dated June 4 1918—V. 106, p. 2148—were awarded to Powell, Garard & Co. of Chicago for \$35,570 (101.628) and int. Among the other bidders were:

A. C. Drummond, \$35,566 | J. C. Mayer & Co., Cin. \$35,400 | R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago. 35,585 | Sidney Spitzer & Co., Toledo 35,357 | John Nuveen & Co., Chicago 35,455

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Portsmouth), Scioto County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On June 10 the \$7,500 6% 1-5-year serial coupon school bonds—V. 106, p. 2363—were awarded to Ouds & Co. of Cleveland at 100.75. It is stated.

WAUKEGON, Lake County, Ill.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 21 the voters will have submitted to them the question of issuing \$40,000 refunding bonds. It is stated.

WAUSAU, Knox County, Neb.—BOND ELECTION.—On June 17 a proposition to issue \$16,500 village hall bonds will be submitted to the voters. It is stated. F. E. Anderson is Village Clerk.

WELDON VALLEY DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Fort Morgan), Morgan County, Colo.—BOND SALE.—The \$2,000 6% 3 2-3-year aver. impt. bonds offered on April 20—V. 106, p. 1491—were awarded to Miss Margaret Lamborn. It is stated at 95. Int. A. & O.

WEST POINT, Clay County, Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. June 20 by D. Gottlieb, Mayor, for \$30,000 20-year city bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for \$350 required.

WESTVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Westville), Adair County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—W. F. Langley, Clerk Bd. of Ed., will receive bids until June 15 for the \$1,700 6% 20-year (opt.) school bonds recently authorized—V. 106, p. 1933. Denom. \$1,000.

WHITE BEAR SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ramsey County, Minn.—BONDS DEFEATED.—On June 7 a proposition to issue \$20,000 school bonds, was defeated. It is stated, by a vote of 358 "for" to 439 "against."

WHITMAN, Plymouth County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On June 10 the loan of \$25,000 dated June 12 1918 and maturing June 12 1919—V. 106, p. 2473—was awarded to F. S. Moseley & Co. of Boston at 5% discount. Other bidders were:

Arthur Perry & Co., Boston. 5.23% | Dr. Theodore Chamberlain. 5.10% | S. N. Bond & Co., Boston. 5.10% | G. D. Parker & Co., Boston. 5.15% | R. L. Day & Co., Boston. 5.09%

WHITSETT SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT, Guilford County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 11 a. m. July 8. It is stated, by W. C. Boren (P. O. Greensboro) for \$10,000 5% school bonds.

WILMINGTON, New Hanover County, No. Caro.—BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—According to local papers, bonds to the amount of \$275,000 were ordered advertised at the regular session of the City Council on June 10. \$50,000 of which will be new bonds to finance contemplated necessary improvements and extensions of streets, water and sewer mains, and the remainder to refund former issues of bonds that fall due \$100,000 Oct. 1 and \$125,000 Jan. 1 1919.

WINNETKA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Winnetka), Cook County, Ill.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$16,500 school-building and \$18,000 school-site bonds awarded to the Merchants Loan & Trust Co. of Chicago—V. 106, p. 2363—bear 5% int. and are in denoms. of \$500. Date May 1 1918. Int. M. & N. Due serially on May 1 from 1919 to 1938 incl.

WITT, Montgomery County, Ill.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held June 4 the proposition to issue \$16,000 5% water-works bonds—V. 106, p. 2252—carried by a vote of 293 to 63. Date of sale not determined.

YARBORO SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Yarboro), Missisipp County, Ark.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$10,000 6% tax-free school bonds, the sale of which was reported in V. 106, p. 1601, are in denom. of \$500 and are dated April 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.) payable at the Chicago Title & Trust Co. Due \$500 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1923 to 1942 incl. Total bonded debt, this issue only. Assess. val., \$250,000. Total value of all property (est.), \$1,000,000. Population 1,800.

YAZOO COUNTY (P. O. Yazoo City), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. June 27 by S. S. Griffin, Clerk of Board of County Supervisors, for \$75,000 6-20-year serial bonds at not exceeding 5% int. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Certified check for \$1,000, payable to the above Clerk, required. The successful bidder to furnish blank bonds free of expense to the county.

YOLO COUNTY WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 1, Calif.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$12,000 6% school bonds was recently awarded to the Bank of Esparto for \$13,000, equal to 108.33. It is stated.

YONKERS, Westchester County, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—R. W. Pressbick & Co. of New York have been awarded. It is stated, \$400,000 6 months notes due Dec. 11.

YOUNGSTOWN, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Local papers state that an ordinance has been passed authorizing the issuance of \$3,200 street-extension bonds.

An ordinance was also passed authorizing the issuance of \$25,000 5% coupon road-impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-annual int. payable at the office of the Sinking Fund Trustees. Due \$5,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1921 to 1925 incl. M. F. Hyland is City Clerk.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

BERLIN SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Willow Hill), Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The \$400 8% 5-year debentures authorized in April—V. 106, p. 1712—have been purchased by the Manufacturers Life Ins. Co. of Toronto.

BRIDGEWATER, N. S.—DEBENTURES TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—The \$20,000 6% debentures recently authorized—V. 106, p. 2252—will be offered about July 1.

CALGARY, Alta.—DEBENTURES OFFERED BY BANKERS.—A syndicate composed of the Dominion Securities Corporation, Ltd., A. E. Ames & Co. and Wood, Gundy & Co., has purchased and are offering to investors at par and interest \$2,300,000 7% coupon (with privilege of registration) gold debentures. It is stated that the amount purchased was \$230,000, with a 60-day option on the remainder of the issue. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000. Date June 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest (J. & D.) payable at Molsons Bank, Toronto, Montreal and Calgary, and the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, New York. Due June 1 1928. The official circular states that this issue does not constitute new financing, but is for the refunding of capital expenditures made prior to the war and temporarily financed on short-term notes. The debentures are a direct and primary obligation of the city at large and are additionally secured by long-term bonds amounting to \$2,766,029, held in trust by the Molsons Bank as trustee.

Municipal Statistics. Assessed valuation for taxation 1918 (subject to revision) \$76,508,000 General debenture debt (exclusive of present issue) 16,115,703 Less—Water-works debentures \$3,491,542 Electric light and power 2,285,496 Street railway 2,365,174 Collected sinking funds 720,464 8,862,676

Net debenture debt \$7,253,027 Itatepayers' share local improvement debt \$4,381,816 Sinking funds collected on utilities and local impt. accounts 1,520,898 Population (estimated) 65,000 Calgary is the largest city in Alberta and the chief manufacturing, railway and business centre between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast.

DARTMOUTH, N. S.—DEBENTURE SALE.—H. M. Bradford of Halifax has purchased at 98.21 the \$125,000 school and \$5,000 sewer-extension 6% 10-year coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds—V. 106, p. 2364. Denoms. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Date July 2 1918. Int. semi-ann. (J. & J.) payable at Dartmouth. Due \$100,000 in 25 years and \$30,000 in 10 years.

ESTUARY, Sask.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—An issue of \$9,000 10-year installment debentures at not exceeding 8% int. has been authorized. L. H. Wallace is Village Secretary-Treasurer.

FREEMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The Canada Landed & National Co. of Winnipeg has purchased. It is stated, \$2,000 school bonds.

GOLDEN VALLEY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Ponteix), Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The \$2,200 7 1/2% 1-10-yr. serial school debentures recently authorized—V. 106, p. 2252—have been awarded to the Waterman-Waterbury Co. of Regina. Date May 15 1918. Int. annually in May. Due on May 1 from 1919 to 1928 inclusive.

INGERSOLL, Ont.—DEBENTURES SOLD "OVER THE COUNTER."—See reference on a preceding page of this department to the sale "over the counter" of \$36,000 6% 15-year debentures. Int. ann.

LOVERNA, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Reports state that the Waterman-Waterbury Mfg. Co. of Regina was recently awarded the \$3,000 7% 5-year debentures authorized during May. V. 106, p. 1934.

MONTREAL, Que.—DEBENTURES TO BE OFFERED BY SYNDICATE.—On June 11, according to the Montreal "Gazette," it was announced that the syndicate which purchased the \$6,100,000 5-year 6% bonds at 97, as reported by us in these columns last week, will make a public offering of the bonds immediately, the price to the public to be par and interest on a straight 6% basis. The "Globe" goes on to say that it was further announced that the syndicate, which was understood at the time to be made up of a group of French-Canadian bond houses, is composed of Rene T. Leclere and Versailles, Vidrecaire & Boulets. Both houses have been successful in placing large blocks of bonds with French-Canadian investors in this Province. Rene T. Leclere purchased a large block of the first Montreal loan of this year at the time the bonds were being offered through the Bank of Montreal and subsequently placed this block amounting to well over \$1,000,000 at par and interest against the par flat asked in the original offering. That is the block was placed on a 6% basis, against about 6 1/2% for the original offering. At the same time the firm of Versailles, Vidrecaire & Boulets placed \$1,500,000 Outremonts, also on a 6% basis.

DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that \$500,000 debentures was authorized by the Legislative Commission on June 1 in anticipation of revenue.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.—DEBENTURE SALE.—The Eastern Securities Corp. has purchased at 97.6, it is stated, \$40,000 6% 5, 10, 15 and 20-year debentures in denom. of \$500.

NORTH VANCOUVER, B. C.—DESCRIPTION OF DEBENTURES.—The \$40,000 5% 20-year water-works-installation debentures mentioned in V. 106, p. 2252, are to be in denom. of \$1,000 and dated Aug. 1 1918 Int. F. & A. Due Aug. 1 1938.

OSHAWA, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—An issue of \$38,000 6% 20-installment debentures has been purchased. It is stated, by Neely's, Limited, of Toronto.

PETERBOROUGH COUNTY (P. O. Peterboro), Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until June 18 for \$22,000 5% and 5 1/2% 20-year debentures.

RED DEER, Alta.—CHANGE IN INTEREST RATE.—We are advised by the City Commission that the rate of interest on the \$24,000 3-year treasury bills offered for sale June 21—V. 106, p. 2174—has been increased from 6% to 7 1/2% and is payable at the Imperial Bank of Canada, Red Deer, Toronto, Montreal or the Bank of the Manhattan Co., New York.

SCARBORO TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—At a meeting of the Township Council in Woburn on June 10 an issue of \$20,000 6% school debentures were sold locally.

SHACKLETON SCHOOL DISTRICT, Sask.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On June 1 the \$1,000 8% 10-year school debentures recently authorized—V. 106, p. 2253—were awarded to W. L. McKinnon & Co. of Toronto.

VICTORIA, B. C.—CERTIFICATE SALE.—A syndicate composed of the Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd., of Toronto, the Houser, Wood Corporation and Greenshields & Co. of Montreal has been awarded \$1,000,000 6% 10-year gold treasury certificates. Denom. \$1,000. Date March 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. (M. & S.) payable at the Bank of British North America, Toronto, and Montreal and in New York City. Due March 1 1928.