

The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

INCLUDING

Bank & Quotation Section
Railway Earnings Section

Railway & Industrial Section
Bankers' Convention Section

Electric Railway Section
State and City Section

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CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

The following table, made up by telegraph, &c., indicates that the total bank clearings of all the clearing houses of the United States for the week ending to-day have been \$6,360,003,214, against \$6,119,329,619 last week and \$6,052,522,889 the corresponding week last year.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph. Week ending Aug. 31.	1918.	1917.	Per Cent.
New York.....	\$2,998,300,569	\$2,693,860,502	+11.3
Chicago.....	411,623,482	382,461,052	+7.6
Philadelphia.....	325,797,763	254,651,222	+27.9
Boston.....	214,444,654	191,764,465	+11.8
Kansas City.....	153,454,972	111,207,030	+38.0
St. Louis.....	124,911,531	102,821,510	+18.0
Pittsburgh.....	80,783,334	82,011,635	-2.2
San Francisco.....	95,379,970	61,760,930	+54.4
Detroit.....	54,000,000	38,568,000	+40.0
Baltimore.....	58,437,632	34,638,683	+68.5
New Orleans.....	47,839,466	30,378,670	+58.0
Eleven cities, five days.....	\$4,561,070,293	\$3,984,823,708	+14.6
Other cities, five days.....	818,467,923	926,787,481	-11.7
Total all cities, five days.....	\$5,379,538,216	\$4,921,611,189	+9.3
All cities, one day.....	980,460,998	1,130,911,700	-13.3
Total all cities for week.....	\$6,360,003,214	\$6,052,522,889	+5.1

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

Detailed figures for the week ending Aug. 24 show:

Clearings at—	Week ending August 24.				
	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
New York.....	\$3,195,254,777	\$3,021,895,256	+5.8	\$2,613,627,756	\$1,820,373,002
Philadelphia.....	395,868,284	385,446,347	+2.7	211,733,621	147,975,433
Pittsburgh.....	138,242,135	79,863,009	+73.1	59,988,327	51,028,901
Baltimore.....	70,794,840	38,290,743	+84.9	33,696,439	27,336,329
Buffalo.....	21,897,814	18,696,183	+17.1	13,637,140	9,517,722
Albany.....	4,377,172	3,991,499	+7.2	3,044,925	6,831,593
Washington.....	13,139,542	9,980,310	+31.7	6,577,943	6,097,606
Rochester.....	6,554,307	5,202,913	+23.6	4,596,521	3,093,054
Saratoga.....	3,770,540	3,030,402	+23.0	2,914,831	3,109,268
Syracuse.....	4,437,331	3,845,081	+15.4	2,596,813	2,188,451
Reading.....	2,435,050	1,990,704	+22.4	1,777,411	1,470,675
Wilmington.....	2,835,772	2,327,083	+7.9	3,321,379	1,787,318
Wilkes-Barre.....	2,369,609	1,825,762	+29.8	1,760,184	1,632,093
Wheeling.....	3,599,483	3,907,262	-7.9	2,699,746	1,628,329
Trenton.....	2,754,893	2,455,767	+12.2	1,651,441	1,723,044
York.....	1,264,119	1,030,320	+22.7	921,694	730,195
Erie.....	2,035,274	1,753,595	+16.1	1,276,567	940,810
Chester.....	1,762,307	1,402,003	+25.1	1,050,380	740,963
Greensburg.....	763,123	790,000	-3.6	750,000	643,123
Binghamton.....	688,900	773,900	-10.9	686,700	582,000
Altoona.....	740,000	590,000	+25.4	525,955	454,476
Lancaster.....	2,221,829	1,881,035	+18.1	1,931,518	1,214,621
Montclair.....	325,570	355,444	-8.4	337,463	358,499
Total Middle.....	\$3,878,037,312	\$3,491,113,704	+11.1	\$2,970,177,840	\$2,090,688,360
Boston.....	278,015,600	196,679,420	+41.1	148,280,122	115,776,855
Providence.....	9,907,400	8,323,500	+17.3	7,590,900	6,155,100
Hartford.....	5,999,296	5,374,832	+7.1	7,123,272	6,305,205
New Haven.....	5,327,205	3,894,144	+36.8	4,050,248	3,136,352
Portland.....	2,400,000	2,200,000	+9.1	1,907,000	1,532,874
Springfield.....	3,604,908	2,829,587	+29.5	2,823,364	2,442,663
Worcester.....	3,510,331	3,071,808	+14.3	3,135,001	2,284,407
Fall River.....	1,907,771	1,494,473	+27.6	1,412,068	829,342
New Bedford.....	1,721,826	1,271,542	+35.4	1,065,209	870,146
Lowell.....	1,000,000	944,482	+5.9	814,978	651,524
Holyoke.....	776,993	721,134	+7.6	739,448	570,541
Bangor.....	551,578	551,462	+0.02	514,737	349,081
Total New Eng.....	\$15,442,967	\$12,755,864	+18.5	\$10,375,847	\$8,094,420

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

Clearings at—	Week ending August 24.				
	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
Chicago.....	\$504,959,067	\$444,512,562	+13.6	\$371,904,850	\$271,154,229
Cincinnati.....	57,195,553	35,700,836	+60.2	26,491,000	24,308,550
Cleveland.....	89,144,692	66,716,769	+33.6	44,789,668	27,129,752
Detroit.....	74,326,475	47,477,994	+56.6	41,637,012	26,959,619
Milwaukee.....	26,274,855	22,537,484	+16.6	16,516,312	12,549,709
Indianapolis.....	16,838,000	12,846,000	+31.1	8,936,620	7,060,820
Columbus.....	10,814,500	9,367,390	+15.4	8,136,800	5,712,900
Toledo.....	11,708,729	9,803,654	+19.4	8,778,645	6,654,530
Peoria.....	4,500,000	5,000,000	-10.0	3,600,000	2,691,716
Grand Rapids.....	4,736,837	4,736,837	+0.0	3,924,441	2,982,289
Dayton.....	3,544,084	2,956,777	+19.9	2,923,910	1,724,114
Evansville.....	3,885,528	2,994,753	+30.0	1,920,012	1,568,808
Springfield, Ill.....	2,162,308	2,414,488	-10.4	1,352,247	1,063,443
Rockford.....	1,275,085	1,120,566	+13.8	1,475,877	1,188,353
Youngstown.....	3,168,505	2,959,627	+7.1	2,374,744	1,407,228
Akron.....	6,504,000	6,754,000	-3.7	3,687,000	2,027,000
Canton.....	2,400,000	2,809,775	-14.0	2,305,948	1,444,700
Lexington.....	825,000	749,743	+10.0	426,721	593,536
Rockford.....	1,750,000	1,632,672	+7.2	1,108,580	800,540
Quincy.....	1,170,016	1,012,906	+15.6	729,544	575,908
South Bend.....	3,109,720	2,820,455	+28.4	656,555	581,987
Bloomington.....	1,298,093	1,232,681	+5.3	811,475	609,017
Decatur.....	1,023,694	926,169	+10.5	611,116	485,704
Springfield, Ohio.....	1,635,980	1,320,837	+24.2	731,123	523,333
Mansfield.....	975,000	964,820	+1.1	616,237	745,063
Danville.....	533,347	500,408	+6.6	442,211	505,150
Lima.....	600,000	600,000	+0.0	560,000	464,527
Jacksonville, Ill.....	530,328	418,698	+26.8	306,334	226,186
Lansing.....	900,000	958,038	-6.1	769,555	444,020
Ann Arbor.....	351,646	323,060	+8.3	250,000	204,064
Adrian.....	108,908	94,293	+15.5	119,459	45,802
Owensboro.....	686,361	442,800	+55.0	336,320	245,107
Tot. Mid. West.....	\$388,867,120	\$601,801,633	+21.3	\$553,720,301	\$405,678,611
San Francisco.....	\$113,921,423	\$7,369,553	+30.4	\$8,832,131	\$45,591,576
Los Angeles.....	28,724,000	24,084,000	+19.3	23,329,305	17,916,472
Seattle.....	38,130,388	22,298,852	+69.5	15,499,954	10,562,503
Portland.....	25,839,795	12,945,648	+99.2	10,696,405	9,137,112
Salt Lake City.....	12,454,387	11,438,502	+9.1	8,369,861	5,630,639
Spokane.....	8,451,115	6,000,000	+40.8	4,165,096	2,677,670
Tacoma.....	5,213,397	2,010,434	+79.1	2,179,243	1,563,092
Oakland.....	6,091,155	4,705,136	+29.8	3,808,569	2,802,840
Sacramento.....	4,302,474	3,462,190	+24.3	2,776,003	1,612,423
San Diego.....	2,132,160	1,771,704	+20.4	1,588,023	1,548,048
Stockton.....	1,914,792	1,886,703	+1.6	1,482,300	860,880
San Jose.....	1,152,156	800,000	+44.0	668,290	544,788
Yuba.....	2,275,312	1,769,176	+28.6	1,226,009	672,872
Pasadena.....	847,656	676,439	+25.3	823,849	683,571
Yakima.....	865,633	577,256	+49.9	337,705	213,450
Reno.....	420,000	400,000	+5.0	333,210	247,465
Long Beach.....	908,827	701,546	+29.6	464,749	463,714
Total Pacific.....	\$268,644,676	\$184,397,625	+47.6	\$185,920,788	\$103,014,148
Kansas City.....	\$194,813,822	\$135,090,295	+44.2	\$103,562,492	\$2,081,874
Minneapolis.....	30,105,522	24,595,964	+22.5	24,451,951	17,223,378
Omaha.....	54,194,663	30,581,474	+77.2	24,735,475	16,564,664
St. Paul.....	13,162,602	11,999,060	+9.7	12,903,808	9,878,269
Denver.....	22,235,486	14,131,995	+57.7	13,672,824	8,467,492
St. Joseph.....	16,166,483	12,306,417	+25.6	9,261,203	6,307,629
Des Moines.....	8,776,343	6,502,465	+35.1	4,915,499	4,245,802
Sioux City.....	8,130,897	4,972,509	+63.6	3,803,577	2,602,713
Wichita.....	10,304,133	4,450,741	+59.6	5,361,648	3,327,332
Duluth.....	5,063,968	4,631,435	+9.3	4,975,448	3,593,473
Topeka.....	3,417,113	2,925,953	+16.9	2,722,224	1,340,264
Lincoln.....	3,677,004	3,297,749	+11.8	2,722,224	1,663,641
Davenport.....	6,892,631	2,047,736	+236.8	1,538,648	1,315,627
Cedar Rapids.....	1,671,639	2,411,924	-30.7	1,653,778	1,419,446
Colorado Springs.....	788,978	730,141	+9.6	716,629	590,332
Fargo.....	1,450,000	1,490,766	-2.7	1,473,075	994,194
Pueblo.....	642,059	547,292	+17.4	426,903	313,717
Fremont.....	682,556	559,467	+22.0	540,557	357,187
Waterloo.....	1,600,000	2,054,000	-27.0	1,833,540	1,145,008
Helena.....	1,669,612	1,584,289	+5.3	1,625,867	876,213
Bozeman.....	1,593,977	1,028,393	+54.0	794,831	531,735

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Besides the overwhelming success that is being achieved in France and in Flanders by the Allies in their all-embracing forward movement against the Germans, pointing to a much earlier termination of the war than seemed possible only two short months ago, there is now another highly favorable development, namely a great improvement in the earnings of the steam railroads of the United States as shown the present week in the income returns that have come to hand for the month of July. These two encouraging features, the one hardly less important than the other, no doubt explain the growing firmness of share values on the Stock Exchange in face of a repellant monetary situation. There has been little or no activity in dealings on the Stock Exchange, but prices the past month have been gradually and almost uninterruptedly moving upward. The rise has been no less evident in the case of the industrial properties than in the case of the railroad shares. Still the revival of confidence which is becoming so palpably manifest, notwithstanding that the scarcity of loanable funds renders speculative dealings in share properties altogether out of the question, must be ascribed largely, if not wholly, to the striking change which has taken place in the prospects of the railroads.

The security holders of the roads have no direct pecuniary interest in the current earnings, since the roads are now operated and controlled by Government and the rental which the carriers are to receive as compensation for the use of their property by the Government is based, not on current revenues, but on past revenues. Nevertheless it is of vital concern to the security holders to know whether their properties are being administered in a way that promises to keep them in a state of solvency or in a way that must lead inevitably to bankruptcy. In other words, when the railroads are returned to their owners will it be under operating and revenue conditions that shall yield adequate profits or that shall leave them without any profit at all?

Prior to the returns for the month of July results of operations during the period of Government control had been extremely discouraging, in part owing to a combination of adverse factors and conditions for which responsibility did not rest with the Government. For the month of June we had an exhibit so bad that no parallel to it can be found in past railroad history and there is little likelihood of a similarly bad exhibit in the future. Not only did many of the largest and strongest systems fail to earn even their operating expenses, but the railroads as a whole also fell short of meeting the amounts charged to expenditures, the deficit below expenses being \$36,156,952 as against net *above* expenses in the corresponding month last year of \$106,181,619, the loss in net for this single month being \$142,338,571. All preceding months of the half-year had also shown losses in net, though not to the same extent. The situation may be summed up in a nutshell by saying that for the six months combined, while gross earnings as compared with the same period of 1917 recorded an increase from \$1,889,489,295 to \$2,071,337,977, or 9.63%, the net earnings, on the other hand, fell off from \$540,911,505 in 1917 to \$265,705,922 in 1918, the shrinkage in net thus being \$275,205,583, or over 50%.

The reasons for this exceedingly poor showing were perfectly obvious and have been set out at length in these columns in past weeks. Suffice it to say that while the augmentation in expenses was continuous and was inordinately added to by wage increases which were made retroactive to Jan. 1 (the whole of the wage increase for the six months being included in return for the month of June), on the other hand the advances in transportation charges which were to furnish compensation for the rising costs of operations did not become effective until towards the very close of the half-year—not until June 10 in the case of passengers and not before June 25 in the case of freight rates.

July was the first month in which the higher freight and passenger rates counted in full. For this reason the returns for that month have been awaited with unusual interest and no little anxiety. Enough of them have been filed to make it certain that the advances in railroad rates, along with the continuous growth in the volume of traffic, are putting the railroads in a condition where better net is following as a matter of course. On a subsequent page to-day, in the department of our paper devoted to railroad earnings, will be found the comparative figures of gross and net earnings of all roads that had up until yesterday filed their returns for the month of July with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington. With two or three exceptions, where evidently special causes were operative, the figures are encouraging in the extreme. Not only is there very considerable improvement in the gross earnings, but the net earnings also record noteworthy gains. A striking instance is the statement of the Pennsylvania Railroad. On the lines directly operated east of Pittsburgh and Erie the gross earnings have risen from \$25,747,219 to \$37,836,003 and the net earnings from \$6,970,055 to \$11,017,620. For the western lines of the system there has been in the case of the Pennsylvania *Company* an increase from \$7,188,125 to \$10,094,822 in the gross and from \$2,130,518 to \$3,288,739 in the case of the net and for the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis an increase in the gross from \$6,445,727 to \$8,898,933 and in the net from \$1,988,559 to \$2,679,533. For the three roads combined therefore we have an increase of no less than \$17,448,687 in gross and of \$5,896,760 in the net.

This important system by no means stands alone in that respect. The New York Central has increased its gross from \$21,192,032 to \$26,282,974 and its net from \$6,712,202 to \$8,364,497. The Baltimore & Ohio has added \$5,754,015 to gross and \$1,942,489 to net; the Delaware Lackawanna & Western \$1,507,975 to gross and \$816,902 to net. The New Haven road has enlarged gross by \$2,753,549 and net by \$1,214,596. In the west the Burlington & Quincy reports \$3,215,713 gain in gross and \$1,500,560 in net; the Chicago & North Western \$3,414,045 gain in gross and \$1,640,060 in net; the Union Pacific \$2,292,869 in gross and \$1,609,899 gain in net, though on the other hand the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul with \$2,404,104 increase in gross falls \$472,921 behind in net. In the south the Southern Railway has added \$5,092,641 to gross and \$2,388,042 to net; the Atlantic Coast has done better by \$1,714,361 in gross and by \$683,385 in net, while the Norfolk & Western has increased its gross by \$1,909,123 and its net by \$606,977. And many other instances similar in kind might be here enumerated.

Accordingly the outlook for the railroads has brightened materially. The higher transportation charges assure that the roads are to be run as successful business enterprises. Unfortunately, as the returns improve, a new cloud appears on the horizon. The Director-General of Railroads is not yet through with raising the wages of employees. When the general wage increase was awarded in May it was estimated that the addition to the pay-roll of the roads would be about \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000 per annum. Further increases affecting other classes of employees were made almost immediately, and a couple of weeks ago Mr. McAdoo himself stated that the increases in wages would aggregate \$475,000,000 per year. On Thursday of this week dispatches from Washington announced that 300,000 more men were to get larger pay. It was stated that the Board on Railroad Wages and Working Conditions set up by Mr. McAdoo had recommended higher wages for railroad track laborers and for certain classes of clerks. The advances suggested, it was asserted, ranged between 15% and 25%. No estimate was given of the aggregate amount of the increase, but as 300,000 men are involved it is evident that it means at least \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 addition to the wage bill of the roads. Whether further advances in transportation charges are to follow does not appear. The advances thus far made have been very considerable and have proved decidedly unpopular. Now that the public has learned that when wages are raised, it—and it alone—must foot the bill, Mr. McAdoo need not be surprised if sooner or later he is told in most emphatic fashion that the movement must cease—that travelers and shippers will not tolerate further additions to the extra toll that is being exacted from them.

The foreign export trade of the United States for July 1918 was of full volume (when measured by values) notwithstanding the various restrictive measures in force which would ordinarily be expected to find positive reflection in the total. But to a very appreciable extent the effect of the restrictions is offset by the advance in prices of practically every article that enters into our outward trade. In other words, the very considerable increase in value of the exports of July this year over those of 1917 is to a very much more limited extent due to quantitative augmentation than to the fact that pretty much all along the line commodities are commanding higher prices. This phase of the subject, however, would not seem to call for extended comment at this time, especially as it was quite fully covered by us on July 27 in reviewing the trade statement for the fiscal year ended June 30 1918.

The merchandise exports for the month this year covered a value of \$508,054,495, this aggregate contrasting with \$372,758,414 in 1917 and \$444,713,964 in 1916. For the seven months of the current calendar year, however, the total value of the commodity shipments at \$3,483,156,107, is moderately less than the high record for the period established last year—\$3,660,786,250—but is some 558 millions greater than in 1916 and 1,483 millions in excess of 1915. Imports for the month exhibit a falling off in value of 19 million dollars from June, but a gain of over 15 millions over July last year, the respective totals having been \$241,165,992 and \$260,350,071 and \$225,926,352. For the period since Jan. 1 the aggregate exceeds by about \$1½ million dollars the

total of last year, and to that extent is a new high water mark. The comparison is between \$1,787,169,926, and \$1,778,742,838. The net result of our July foreign trade is a balance of exports of \$266,888,503 which compares with similar export excesses of \$146,832,062 in 1917 and \$261,991,026 in 1916. The export remainder for the seven months is \$1,695,986,181, against 1,882 millions last year and 1,457½ millions in 1916.

The movement of gold in July 1918 was in greatest measure from the United States, but small withal. Imports reached \$2,213,342 and exports \$7,199,221, leaving the net outflow \$4,985,879 and decreasing to \$23,635,374 the net inflow for the seven months ended July 31 1918. Last year for the same period imports exceeded exports by \$233,881,925 and in 1916 by \$173,285,620. Silver exports for the month were next to those for May the heaviest in our history, reaching \$40,830,475 and increasing to \$134,607,828 the aggregate for the seven months. Against this latter total there were imports of \$40,354,161, leaving the net outflow of the white metal \$94,253,667 against \$22,692,378 in 1917.

Canada's foreign trade for July and the first seven months of the current calendar year show a considerable decrease from a year ago. In fact, for the month the falling off in the merchandise flow (imports and exports combined) is 82½ million dollars and for the longer period approximately 244 millions. The diminution is most largely in the outflow, reaching 153 million dollars for the seven months, and is about equally divided between agricultural products and manufactured articles. Specifically the commodity shipments for the period since January 1 totaled a value of \$644,124,274 against \$797,600,674 in 1917, and the inflow aggregated \$533,573,767 against \$624,790,850. The export balance for the seven months of 1918 is, therefore, only \$110,550,507 against \$172,809,824 in 1917.

Our cotton crop review for the season of 1917-18, covering the marketing, distribution and manufacture of the staple, presented on subsequent pages of this issue, gives all available data relating to the subject which painstaking and thorough investigation has enabled us to secure, and will, therefore, we believe, be found worthy of the careful perusal by those interested in cotton. As in the case of previous reviews, issued annually for over half a century, the current report is largely devoted to the presentation of statistics relating to production and manufacture in the United States and comments thereon, but no other country in which cotton is either grown or turned into goods, and from which reliable information can be secured, is neglected. This being the case, these reports should, within the comparatively limited space devoted to them, furnish as complete and comprehensive a history of the world's cotton crops as can be presented at so early a date after the close of the season. Up to the time of entry of the United States into the war in Europe the main difficulties to be surmounted in obtaining data for these reports had to do merely with the returns from abroad and especially from the Continent. But with this country an active participant in the struggle noticeable delay is being experienced in securing some very essential statistics relating to the United States. Details of exports of cotton from several important ports, in fact, have

not been obtainable until within the last few days, and the same is true of information on cotton goods shipments for the fiscal year ended June 30.

The leading feature of the late season was the abnormally high prices obtained for the staple. Starting off at 25.65c. per pound for middling uplands in the New York market, the extreme recession thereafter was to 21.20c. while later there was an advance to 36c. This level was not maintained, but the extreme drop subsequently was to 25.70c., and the close was at 29.65c. The level noted above (36c.) is the highest attained in a full century excepting only the Civil War period and the two years immediately following. In fact, prior to the Civil War, quite low prices prevailed as a rule, although between 1815 and 1824 the 30c. level was reached or passed at times, and in 1795 the average price was about 37c. Indicating what the high average price of the past season really signifies we would point out that on the basis of 29.65c. per pound, the value of the 1917-18 yield reached the prodigious total of about 1,780 million dollars against 1,275 millions in 1916-17, only about 800 millions in 1915-16, and less than 700 millions for the large crop of 1914-15.

A moderate decrease in the country's consumption of cotton is to be noted, the loss being observable both North and South, but most largely in the former section, and attributable in greatest measure, if not wholly, to inability to secure an adequate working force, and the added hindrance of fuel shortage or forced reduction of operations. Consumption at the South decreased from 4,378,298 bales in 1916-17 to 4,323,826 bales in 1917-18, and concurrently the drop at the North was from 3,232,658 bales to 3,006,066 bales. The commercial crop of the United States for 1917-18, as distinguished from the actual growth, which was close to half a million bales more, proves to have been the third in a series of short crops and actually the smallest since 1909-10. It totaled 11,911,896 bales, or 1,063,673 bales less than in 1916-17 and over 3,000,000 bales under that of 1914-15.

The world's aggregate crop of cotton in 1917-18, however, due to the decreased use of the staple in Europe, was not appreciably below consumptive requirements, consequently the previously existing surplus supply—visible and invisible combined—was only moderately decreased. At the same time, however, it is the smallest since 1904. The spinning capacity of the world's mills was further increased to a slight extent but the addition was mainly in the Southern section of the United States. The total of the world's spindles on July 31 this year, as compiled by us, was 147,081,748, against 146,394,755 spindles at the same time last year and 145,043,726 spindles in 1916. Our exports of cotton goods covered a much greater value than in 1916-17, the comparison being between \$169,398,420 and \$136,299,842, and established a new high record, but the advance in prices rather than quantitative increase accounts for the gain. Notwithstanding conditions of congestion on the railroads the volume of cotton moved overland by rail was the heaviest in our history, covering practically one-quarter of the crop.

General Foch still is pressing his advantage, striking suddenly and vigorously here and there with the purpose of preventing the enemy from recovering

sufficiently to make a sustained stand and return drive. The German battle line is being forced back effectively under this incessant hammering. From the region of Soissons around the curve in the front to the vicinity of Lassigny, the enemy has suffered further heavy defeat this week, while further north between the Somme River and Bray, to the south of Arras, Field Marshal Haig has continued victorious thrusts. In fact, on no sector of the front do the Germans seem able to stay their foes, who have captured a large number of additional towns and vantage points which to the further prosecution of the offensive are of the utmost strategic value. General March, Chief of Staff, announced on Wednesday that since July 1 the Allied forces engaged in the fighting on the western front had captured 112,000 prisoners and taken more than 1,300 heavy guns. By heavy guns Gen. March explained that he meant field guns and those of larger calibre. The Allies also have captured vast quantities of stores and ammunition and thousands of machine guns, minenwerfers and small weapons. A fraction more than half the ground gained by the Germans since March 21 last in their advances between Rheims and Arras has been recovered by the British, French, American, Australian and Canadian forces. Not only have the Germans been driven back beyond the old Hindenburg line of 1916-17, but they also have crossed the new Hindenburg line.

A new offensive has been begun by Field Marshal Haig from the north of the Somme to Albert. An advance of two miles eastward already has been gained over the six-mile front. In the fighting the town of Albert on the Ancre (the keystone of the German defense protecting the Germans north of the Somme) was taken on Thursday. The Ancre River to the south of Albert has been crossed by the British on their new drive, thus forming a serious menace to the enemy around Bray, where at last reports Americans were on the battle line. Desperate resistance has been offered to a further eastward advance of the British in the sector immediately south of Arras, where the important railroad town of Bapaume seemed the immediate objective. Military authorities agree that Gen. Foch now has the initiative entirely in his own hands, and that he proposes to press his advantage for a little more than two months of good fighting weather that yet remains before the winter sets in. British troops yesterday captured Combles, between Bapaume and the River Somme, and have crossed the river west of Peronne. Between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai road the Canadian troops have attacked the German line, making favorable progress. Last evening's dispatches stated that all the country south and west of the Somme is now free of the enemy.

The Germans are offering a most determined resistance against the French army in an effort to prevent it gaining a strong foothold north of the Ailette. The French success in this direction would menace the enemy's communications. The Germans launched a counterattack against Morechain without success. After the capture on Thursday of Noyon, French troops advanced eastward to the southern slopes of Mt. St. Simon. Operations during the week have left the German front running north and south instead of northwest and southeast, as it should be, to permit an orderly retreat to the Hindenburg line, where the Germans evidently hope to spend the winter, keeping the Allies on the barren and desolate

land to the west of that famous position. The enemy is now some dozen miles from that line, and the Bapaume-Peronne road is being cut. Unless he can mark time for a while on Tortille River, he will not be able to hold the Peronne-Ham road, which is particularly valuable, as it runs along the Somme. Once across the Somme, there is nothing behind the enemy but a wide plain, cut only by the Omignon River, which is useless to him since it runs parallel to the front. At the same time, he will be obliged to hold back Gen. Mangin south of the Oise, where the French army forms a desperate aggressive hook in the German flank. The Allies now hold a line on the Somme and south of the Somme from Buscourt to Noyon. When the French troops early in the week captured Chaulnes, the enemy was beaten over a front of about 19 miles; the French penetrated the region to a depth at some points of nearly seven miles. From the region north of Chaulnes southward to Nesle, the penetration of the French reached the heights on the left bank of the Somme; southward the advance left the French along the Canal du Nord at various points between Nesle and the outskirts of Noyon.

The Americans are fighting with the French northwest of Soissons in the operation which has in view the blotting out of the Noyon salient and outflanking of the Aisne and of the old Chemin des Dames. The Americans have successfully repulsed several heavy enemy counterattacks in this region. The Americans and Germans also have been engaged in severe battles around Bazoches and Fismette, on the Vesle. In the region around Arras the British are now well astride the roads leading to Douai and Cambrai, and further south along the Somme they have pressed forward to Peronne. Between the Somme and the Oise the French have broken the backbone of the German resistance at Roye, capturing this pivotal point for an invasion eastward of the plains of Picardy and advancing their lines north and south of the town over a front of about 12½ miles to a depth of more than 2½ miles at certain points. Everywhere the Germans have lost heavily in men killed or made prisoners and in addition the Allied troops have captured large amounts of guns, machine guns and war stores.

The British independent air force operating on the West front is carrying on a systematic campaign of bombing enemy towns and cities. They are being heavily attacked as they fly to their objective and on their return. Chemical factories at Mannheim and the railroad station at Frankfort were on Tuesday successfully attacked by the British independent air force, according to an official communication issued. All the British machines returned safely to their base. The demeanor of hundreds of German officers taken prisoner recently is in striking contrast with the attitude of officers captured during the British retreat last spring. Then German officer prisoners were arrogant and said they meant to crush the British to earth, but now they are depressed and very anxious.

As to Russia, it still is difficult to obtain a satisfying view of the real situation, so rapid are the changes. Advices from Vladivostok by way of Shanghai on Sunday last stated that Gen. Pleshkoff, Chief of the Russian forces in Siberia and Manchuria, acting on behalf of Gen. Horvath, the anti-Bolshevist leader, by a coup d'etat had assumed control of the

Russian military forces in the Far East. The Russian volunteers were said to have gone over to Gen. Horvath in a body. This was another of the frequent bloodless revolutions, but if was short-lived. It failed through the intervention of the Allied representatives at Vladivostok, who informed Gen. Horvath's representative, Gen. Pleshkoff, that the authority of the new Siberian Government would be upheld. The diplomats made it very clear that no government based on personal assumption of power would be acceptable to the Entente Powers, but that they were prepared to support governments in Russia that were based on a free expression of popular sentiment. There obviously was nothing left for Gen. Horvath but to relinquish his pretensions to hold the reins of governmental power. Whether he will now work hand in hand with the Allies in their efforts of being of real help to the Russian people remains to be seen. On the Ussuri front, north of Vladivostok, the Bolsheviki have retired 6 miles before a general advance by all the Allied forces. Entente diplomatic representatives at Moscow have been liberated, and latest reports from that city deny, in fact, that they were ever arrested. It is stated, however, that the Allied military mission at Moscow still is in custody. An official announcement was issued at Archangel last week by the Entente Governments in the northern region of Russia denying the statement recently made by Lenine and Trotzky, the Bolshevik Premier and War Minister, respectively, that Great Britain, France and the United States were enemies of Russia. The Allied military action, the announcement added, was aimed at the expulsion of the Germans from Russian territory and the suppression by force of arms of the Brest-Litovsk treaty. A press dispatch from Copenhagen quotes the "North German Gazette" as saying that the principles laid down by Germany in the supplementary agreements to the Brest-Litovsk treaty signed in Berlin Tuesday will not cause or support the disunion of former Russian territory. The independence of the Baltic Provinces is assured, it says, and Russia has consented to recognize the independence of Georgia in the Caucasus. The newspaper adds that Russia has agreed to pay Germany 6,000,000,000 marks for German losses due to Russian revolutionary confiscatory legislation. Of this sum the Ukraine and Finland jointly will pay 1,000,000,000 marks. Germany has obtained concessions in the oil fields around Paku.

Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for British Foreign Affairs, lost no time in replying to the speech last week of the German Secretary of State for Colonies before the German Society. Lord Robert said the British Government has been collecting and soon will publish evidences of Germany's brutality and callousness in governing her colonies. After the publication he is sure that the world would agree that the colonies cannot be restored to Germany. He described Dr. Solf's utterances as a very remarkable "essay in psychology" which seemed to indicate that sections of German opinion were beginning to realize that the attitude taken by the Pan-Germans must be disastrous to the future of Germany. It was not his view that the Pan-Germans were done for, as in the last resort they would always dominate Germany. As to Dr. Solf's statement about Germany, he said it appeared to represent an advance toward decency. But it was

not clear; and he challenged Dr. Solf to say if he meant that Germany was prepared to give up Belgium and to restore the damage done. "Let him say this in plain language so that the world will understand," he added. The Under-Secretary cited how only a few weeks before Dr. von Kuhlmann (former German Minister of Foreign Affairs) had been ousted because he said Germany could not have things all her own way and declared the German Chancellor (Count von Hertling) also had been made to explain away a phrase he had uttered about the restoration of Belgium. Referring to the Brest-Litovsk treaty, Lord Robert said that anyone who had seen the way the so-called independent States were created would perceive it had been done so that they would have as little independence as possible. Turning to Dr. Solf's mention of a league of nations the speaker said: "Devoted as some of us are to the conception of a league of nations, we see no hope of the success of any such scheme unless preceded by victory—until it is acknowledged by Germany that her whole military system is criminal." Only last April the Germans in the flush of victory were talking of a continent from Flanders to Egypt and saying that the only peace possible was a German peace. The speaker added that as far as the Allies were concerned they have made up their mind that the only way to obtain peace was on the field of battle, and they were determined to carry on the war to victory.

Lord Robert's speech not unnaturally produced keen resentment in the German press. The "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin asks "Where is that peaceful spirit of President Wilson who once declared there must be neither conquerors or conquered." The same paper also declares that it always knew that England's war aims were the political and economic subjection of Germany and adds, "And if now, after the sacrifices in men and money made by England and the United States the outcome of the war is to be profitable for them, it means that peace must bring not only the complete powerlessness of the German Empire but also if possible that of all Europe, as the proper reward for the Anglo-Saxon nation." Count Reventlow, writing in the "Deutsches Tageszeitung," sees in the reception of Dr. Solf's speech by the Entente countries justification of the Pan-German views. He says that it is a heavy blow for those Germans advocating peace by understanding, and adds "It is possible that this reception of Dr. Solf's speech will form a wholesome lesson for the German cherishers of illusions." The "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" says that Lord Cecil's speech should disillusionize those Germans who do not realize that words and phrases about high ideals only result in making the enemy doubt the strength and will of the Germans.

In London the markets for securities have responded to the continued success of the Allied armies in France and Flanders by a display of strength but without pronounced activity. Central American bond issues have been in demand and to quote a press dispatch, shipping shares have advanced "in anticipation of an extension of the movement toward the concentration of resources." Improved labor conditions operated as a stimulant in gold mine shares. Mexican issues were weaker. French and Italian bonds especially were in demand in response to the improvement in the rates of exchange. The

steady improvement in British investment values which has accompanied the improved military situation is indicated by the monthly statement received by cable of the "London Bankers' Magazine," covering 387 representative securities as of Aug. 20 compared with a month previous. These securities showed an increase of £50,172,000, or a gain of 1.9%, which compares with a gain for July of £28,740,000, or 1.1%. The increase in South African mines during the month was 6.8%; foreign Government securities advanced 2.7%, British and India funds 2.1%, American railroads 1.7% and British railways 1.3%. At the beginning of the war the aggregate value of the securities was £3,370,700,000. A steady and almost uninterrupted decline took place until the low point of £2,571,612,000 was reached in April of this year. Since that month there has been as steady an advance to the present figure of £2,712,736,000. This is significant of the steady growth in confidence in the success of the war.

There appears more interest in speculative securities. So-called "war rich" classes are among the most prominent of the buyers. They are not wholly satisfied with plain investments, a fact which is reviving the suggestion for a premium bond issue to satisfy the speculative craving and at the same time swell the war funds. Financial opinion, says the London correspondent of the "Journal of Commerce," is doubtful whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer, A. Bonar Law, will countenance the suggestion, considering his previous refusal, although the general prejudice has probably lessened since that time. The London City & Midland Bank on concluding the absorption of the London Joint Stock Bank will issue fresh capital, increasing the combined banks' paid-up capital from £7,169,000 to about £8,200,000. The new shares, nominally of £2 10s. each, will be sold at £5 each, half of the proceeds to be credited to reserves, thus increasing the combined reserve funds also to about £8,200,000.

Financial opinion in London as to the duration of the war is showing some increase in confidence though there still is no serious thought that the war will end this year. Cable reports speak of a few wagers being made of 2 to 1 that the Germans will be cleared out of France by the first of October. But the more conservative judgment, quoting the special cable correspondent of the "Evening Post," is that "unless Germany's resisting power turns out to have been weakened more than has commonly been supposed, her resistance at the Western front will increase; patience then being required pending further striking developments." It is also felt in the City, the same correspondent adds, that the action of the Allies in Russia was belated and that therefore considerable difficulties will be encountered before German progress is arrested. But the correspondent continues: "There is now absolute confidence in the ultimate downfall of Germany—in Russia as elsewhere—and the only uncertainty is whether Germany will anticipate her ultimate defeat by diplomatic surrender or whether the military cabal will struggle to the last. In that case it seems to our people that the war might easily last another year or perhaps longer. However this may be, it is believed that we shall be confronted with a German 'peace offensive' shortly. It will be futile; having in fact been spoiled beforehand by Germany's actual plotting with pacifists in the Allied countries."

British revenue returns for the week ending Aug. 24 again showed a shrinkage, which resulted in a further decrease in the Exchequer balance of £604,000. There was a falling off in issues of Treasury bills, although the amount still exceeded those repaid. Expenditures for the week aggregated £41,474,000 (against £57,026,000 for the week ended Aug. 17), while the total outflow, including repayments of Treasury bills and other items, equaled £110,239,000, compared with £136,679,000 a week ago. Receipts from all sources were £109,636,000, as against £136,187,000 the previous week. Of this total, revenues contributed £12,160,000, in contrast with £14,547,000 last week; war savings certificates amounted to £1,500,000, against £1,500,000, and other debts incurred £11,143,000, against £8,614,000. War bonds totaled £18,371,000, against £23,096,000, and advances £5,000,000, comparing with £15,000,000 the week before. Sales of Treasury bills reached a total of £61,312,000, as against £73,280,000 a week ago. Treasury bills outstanding were further expanded and now amount to £1,057,364,000. Last week the total was £1,055,327,000. Exchequer balances aggregated £11,428,000, and compare with £12,032,000 the previous week.

The sales of British war bonds last week amounted to only £18,568,000, which compares with £21,808,000 the week preceding. The aggregate of sales through the banks to Aug. 24 is £993,738,000. The post offices report for the week ended Aug. 17 sales of bonds amounting to £406,000, bringing the total up to £36,319,000. The previous week's sales through the post offices amounted to £364,000. War savings certificates for the week of Aug. 17 totaled £3,044,000, making the ultimate aggregate indebtedness on this head £227,291,000.

Official discount rates at leading European centres continue to be quoted at 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 not been changed from 3 17-32% for sixty and ninety-day bills. Money on call in London remains as heretofore, at 3%. No reports have been received by cable of open market rates at other European centres, so far as we have been able to discover.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows an additional and substantial gain in gold of no less than £880,146. There was, however, only a nominal increase in total reserve, note circulation having expanded £864,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities declined to 17.80%, comparing with 17.90% last week and 18.21% a year ago. This latter feature is attributable to an increase in deposits, in round numbers, £1,221,000 in public deposits, £113,000 in other deposits and £1,032,000 in Government securities. Loans (other securities) increased £302,000. The Bank's stock of gold on hand now stands at £69,544,824, which compares with £54,303,491 in 1917 and £56,197,498 the year preceding. Reserves aggregate £30,382,000, as against £32,346,691 a year ago and £38,495,563 in 1916. Loans total £99,253,000, in comparison with £105,498,500 and £91,941,125. Clearings through the London banks for the week totaled £407,120,000, against £403,360,000 last year. Our special corres-

pondent 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. Aug. 28.	1917. Aug. 29.	1916. Aug. 30.	1915. Sept. 1.	1914. Sept. 2.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	57,612,000	40,406,800	36,151,935	32,324,800	35,287,760
Public deposits.....	34,918,000	46,525,875	52,361,446	137,935,493	28,676,628
Other deposits.....	136,109,000	131,093,744	102,140,601	87,921,638	133,818,826
Government securities.....	59,454,000	57,899,020	42,188,314	44,418,357	28,025,971
Other securities.....	99,253,000	105,498,500	91,941,125	145,105,473	121,820,692
Item's notes & coin.....	30,382,000	32,346,691	38,495,563	54,558,455	30,924,952
Coin and bullion.....	69,544,824	54,303,491	56,197,498	68,433,258	47,772,712
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	17.80%	18.21%	24.91%	24.15%	19.04%
Bank rate.....	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%

The Bank of France in its weekly statement shows a continued gain in the gold item, the present week's increase being 550,600 francs. This brings the Bank's aggregate gold holdings up to 5,435,382,175 francs, of which 2,037,108,500 francs are held abroad. At this time in 1917 the amount was 5,311,827,467 francs (including 2,037,108,484 francs held abroad), while the total in 1916 was 4,812,732,064 francs (including 573,773,871 francs held abroad). During the week silver increased 1,325,000 francs, bills discounted rose 16,813,000 francs and Treasury deposits were augmented by 136,491,000 francs. Advances, on the other hand, fell off 13,526,000 francs and general deposits recorded a loss of 238,392,000 francs. Note circulation expanded to the extent of 10,141,000 francs, making an aggregate of 29,433,966,000 francs outstanding. In 1917 and 1916 the respective amounts were 20,568,912,860 francs and 16,424,647,330 francs. On July 30 1914, the period just preceding the outbreak of war, the total was 6,683,184,785 francs. Comparison 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.	Aug. 29 1918.	Aug. 30 1917.	Aug. 31 1916.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
Gold Holdings—				
In France.....Inc.	550,600	3,398,273,075	3,274,718,982	4,238,958,193
Abroad.....No change		2,037,108,500	2,037,108,484	573,773,871
Total.....Inc.	550,600	5,435,382,175	5,311,827,467	4,812,732,064
Silver.....Inc.	1,325,000	320,498,000	260,019,358	338,609,583
Bills discounted.....Inc.	16,813,000	903,936,000	593,434,848	448,318,612
Advances.....Dec.	13,526,000	827,162,000	1,115,031,477	1,174,834,884
Note circulation.....Inc.	10,141,000	29,433,966,000	20,568,912,860	16,424,647,330
Treasury deposits.....Inc.	136,491,000	298,559,000	15,243,568	80,163,048
General deposits.....Dec	238,392,000	3,477,306,000	2,782,774,766	2,213,659,126

The Imperial Bank of Germany in its statement for the week, as of August 23, showed the following changes: Total coin and bullion decreased 90,000 marks; gold increased 285,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 62,417,000 marks; notes of other banks expanded 1,198,000 marks; bills discounted declined 9,182,000 marks; advances decreased 5,555,000 marks; investments gained 440,000 marks; other securities increased 12,253,000 marks; note circulation showed the large gain of 181,604,000 marks; deposits increased 30,826,000 marks, while other liabilities declined 150,949,000 marks. The German Bank's gold on hand is reported at 2,348,046,000 marks, which compares with 2,402,854,000 marks a year ago and 2,468,582,000 marks in 1916.

Saturday's bank statement of New York Clearing House members, which will be found in more complete form on a later page of this issue, made a better showing. Loans registered a further substantial reduction, while reserves were expanded. This may be said to reflect the action of the Treasury authori-

ties in requesting a restriction of credits. The decrease in the loan item totaled \$55,414,000. Net demand deposits increased \$25,533,000, to \$3,637,169,000 (Government deposits of \$541,491,000 deducted). Net time deposits, however, declined \$1,216,000, to \$160,598,000. Cash in vaults (members of the Federal Reserve Bank) expanded \$1,319,000, to \$98,510,000 (not counted as reserves. Reserves in the Federal Reserve Bank of member banks increased \$33,103,000, to \$522,225,000. Reserves in own vaults (State banks and trust companies) were reduced \$281,000, to \$11,259,000, while reserves in other depositories (State banks and trust companies) declined \$215,000, to \$8,007,000. Circulation gained \$213,000, to \$35,806,000. There was an increase of \$32,607,000 in aggregate reserves, thus bringing the total to \$541,491,000, against \$563,490,000 last year. Surplus reserves showed a gain of \$29,281,150, there having been an increase in reserve required of \$3,325,850, and the total of excess reserves now stands at \$59,355,230, on the basis of 13% reserves for member banks of the Federal Reserve system (but not counting \$98,510,000 cash in vaults held by these banks). In the same week of last year, surplus on hand stood at \$68,770,920, on a similar basis.

There is little really new to be said about money. The entire situation is under control of the Treasury, which is being aided earnestly by the Federal Reserve Board and its component banks and by the Clearing House associations throughout the country. It is difficult to see how greater co-operation could be secured between the banks and the Government. Funds are arbitrarily on a 6% basis, call rates being kept down to that figure by offerings of the money committee. But the committee through its acting Chairman, Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, announced that "any disposition to indulge in speculative commitments based on borrowed money must of necessity lead to an increase in rates which will prove corrective." Mr. McGarrah's statement follows:

The efforts to stabilize money rates made since the First Liberty Loan was offered have met with a cheerful and sincere co-operation on the part of borrowers and lenders. The Government in prosecuting the war requires a constantly increasing amount of money, and while every effort will continue to be made to maintain rates at the present level, it is thought wise, in view of the present progress of the Allied armies, to point out that any disposition to indulge in speculative commitments, based on borrowed money, must of necessity lead to an increase in rates that will prove corrective.

Secretary McAdoo offered for subscription another block of \$500,000,000 "or more" Treasury certificates of indebtedness dated and bearing interest from Sept. 3 1918, payable January 2, 1919, with interest at the rate of 4½%. Subscription book will close on Sept. 10 and certificates will be issued in denomination of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000. The plan of J. P. Morgan & Co. and other international bankers to create and develop a market for acceptances by loaning upon them on call has, we understand, resulted in a satisfactory increase in the acceptance business. There was, however, no definite result in the form of producing an easier tendency in the money situation as a whole. When we consider that a large Government bond issue is definitely in sight and that steps are being taken to cut down credits to the lowest possible proportions,

there is slight encouragement to expect any easing up for some time to come.

Referring to money rates in greater detail, loans on call for mixed collateral were again maintained during the week at 6%, which was the high and low, as well as the basis for renewals, on each day of the week, and 6½% on all industrials. Following the formal announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. that loans on call would be made on bankers' acceptance bills, several other large financial institutions have declared their willingness to enter into transactions on these terms, and as a result a very considerable volume of business was reported in call loans on bankers' acceptances at the pre-arranged figure of 4½%. In time money the situation has shown no change. Practically no business is being done in fixed date funds, and the rate is now quoted nominally at 6% for all periods from sixty days to six months, against 5¾@6% last week. In the corresponding week of last year sixty-day money was quoted at 4@4¼%, ninety days at 4½%, four months at 4½@4¾% and five and six months at 4¾@5%.

Mercantile paper was in fairly good demand, but the market was not active owing to a lack of offerings. Transactions, though small in volume, showed considerable diversity, textile, packers, iron and steel and hardware being among the offerings noted. The rate for sixty and ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, six months' names of choice character and names less well known is still fixed at 6%, without discrimination.

Banks' and bankers' acceptances, as a result of the development referred to above, have shown a marked increase in activity. Local and out-of-town banks were among the buyers and dealings were more diversified than for some time. Quotations ruled without essential change at previous levels. Rates in detail are as follows:

	Spot Delivery		Delivery	
	Ninety Days	Sixty Days	Thirty Days	within 30 Days
Eligible bills of member banks.....	4½@4¾	4¾@4¾	4¾@4	4¾ bld
Eligible bills of non-member banks.....	4¾@4¾	4¾@4¾	4¾@4¾	4¾ bld
Ineligible bills.....	5¼@4¾	5¼@4¾	5¼@4¾	6 bld

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

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

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

a 15 days and 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 has remained steady, being officially stabilized, and has not participated freely

in the strength displayed by the French and Italian exchanges resulting from the military successes of the Allies. Of course it also is true that American troops are in great number in France and Italy and the remittances by our own Government for supplies for those troops are correspondingly larger than in the case of England. The establishment in this city of an acceptance call market is expected to broaden the demand for dollar exchange, especially in the case of South America. Heretofore the absence of borrowing facilities on the part of acceptance dealers has operated to contract the volume of bankers' bills drawn in foreign countries and it will be a source of relief now that dealers can borrow on acceptances at the comparatively low rates which are being named. Mining and other companies in South America for instance will be encouraged to draw a larger amount of dollar acceptances, knowing that dealers will be in a position to borrow on such bills at attractive rates in the event of an actual demand for the bills not being available. The movement, however, will take time to develop. It nevertheless is a step in the right direction.

As to specific quotations, sterling exchange on Saturday, comparing with Friday of the week preceding, was quiet but firm and demand was quoted at $4\ 75\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\ 7555$, cable transfers at $4\ 7655$ @ $4\ 76\frac{5}{8}$ and sixty days at $4\ 73$ @ $4\ 73\frac{1}{4}$. Monday's dealings were devoid of noteworthy feature; trading was of small proportions and the undertone ruled a shade easier, with declines to $4\ 75\frac{1}{2}$ for demand and $4\ 7655$ @ $4\ 76\ 9-16$ for cable transfers; sixty days was unchanged at $4\ 73$ @ $4\ 73\frac{1}{8}$. No changes were recorded on Tuesday and quotations continued at the figures of the previous day; transactions were light in volume. On Wednesday demand bills were a shade firmer and the range was $4\ 75\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\ 7552\frac{1}{2}$; cable transfers, however, were still quoted at $4\ 76\ 9-16$ and sixty days at $4\ 73$ @ $4\ 73\frac{1}{4}$; an influence of strength was the extremely favorable character of the war news. Dulness marked Thursday's operations; demand was fractionally lower at $4\ 75\frac{1}{2}$, while other quotations were unchanged. On Friday the market ruled steady and still without important change. Closing quotations were $4\ 73$ @ $4\ 73\frac{1}{4}$ for sixty days, $4\ 75\frac{1}{2}$ for demand and $4\ 76\ 9-16$ for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at $4\ 75$ @ $4\ 75\frac{1}{4}$, sixty days at $4\ 71\frac{3}{8}$ @ $4\ 71\frac{3}{8}$, ninety days at $4\ 70$ @ $4\ 70\frac{3}{8}$; documents for payment (sixty days) at $4\ 71$ @ $4\ 71\frac{1}{4}$ and seven-day grain bills at $4\ 74\frac{1}{8}$ @ $4\ 74\frac{3}{8}$. Cotton and gain for payment closed at $4\ 75$ @ $4\ 75\frac{1}{8}$. The gold movement for the week has included \$108,000 exported to Canada. No imports were recorded.

A further spectacular rise in both French and Italian exchanges has marked the week's dealings in the Continental exchanges. Francs, under the impetus of a steady demand incidental to payment for account of the rapidly increasing numbers of American troops in France and active buying by several large international banking houses, advanced sharply until 5.46 for checks was reached, a new high record on the current upward movement. In the case of lire, on Monday the Federal Reserve Board through the Division of Foreign Exchange made another substantial advance in its official rate; this time to 6.35 for cables, which compares with 7.50, the previous rate, and a low point of 9.03 touched in

May of this year. The normal figure for lire as well as for francs is about $5.18\frac{1}{8}$. This action serves more forcibly to emphasize the marked success that has attended the Government's plans for the stabilizing of Italian exchange. Frederick I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, makes the following announcement relative to transactions in Italian exchange: "Notice is hereby given that until otherwise instructed, 'dealers' as defined under the executive order of Jan. 26, are prohibited from purchasing or selling Italian lire outside of the United States without first obtaining the approval of the Director of The Division of Foreign Exchange, Federal Reserve Board." Undoubtedly, however, an important factor in the recent strength of the Allied exchanges has been the brilliant successes in the latest British advance on the Somme, coupled with well authenticated reports of the continued and precipitate retreat of the German armies on practically the entire Western front. Rubles continue on an entirely nominal basis with no new developments of moment in that quarter. Quotations for reichsmarks and kronen are not available, all transactions having long been suspended in German and Austrian exchanges. The official London check rate on Paris closed at 26.25, as against 26.76 a week ago. In New York sight bills finished at 5.46 against 5.62; cables at 5.45, against 5.61; [commercial sight at $5\ 46\frac{3}{4}$, against $5\ 62\frac{3}{4}$, and commercial sixty days at $5\ 52\frac{1}{2}$, against $5\ 68\frac{1}{2}$ a week ago. Lire closed at 6.36 for bankers' sight bills and 6.35 for cables. Last week the close was 7.51 and 7.50, respectively. Rubles have not been changed from 14 for checks and 15 for cables. Greek exchange continues to be quoted at $5\ 13\frac{3}{4}$ for checks and $5\ 12\frac{1}{2}$ for cables.

As regards the neutral exchanges, the trend has been towards lower levels. Considerable irregularity has been shown, with declines in Stockholm and Christiania remittances. Swiss exchange was again the weakest feature and a further sharp break to 4.27, the lowest point of the year, was recorded, although later there was a partial rally from this figure. These recessions largely reflect weakness in the European market. The decline in Swedish exchange was accompanied by news of the agreement entered into by Sweden with Great Britain, France and the United States, whereby these Governments consent to the rationing of Sweden in return for the use of 400,000 tons of Swedish shipping and certain specified Swedish products, including Swedish iron ores. Sweden is to grant the Allies credit for their purchases in that country in conjunction with the arrangement. Spanish exchange opened weak and moved irregularly. On Saturday the quotation for checks touched a new low of 23. The close, however, was above this figure. It is understood that arrangements for the long-talked-of commercial loan between Spain and the United States are nearing a satisfactory conclusion and that a basis of agreement has been reached, though no definite information is as yet available. The rate on the loan is believed to be the point at issue, the United States being unwilling to assent to a 5% rate. As already stated, the chief purpose of this loan or credit is to give the United States purchasing power in Spain and obviate the difficulties experienced by the American Government in attempting to buy supplies from Spanish dealers, particularly in food-

stuffs, because of the low value of the American dollar in Spain. The projected credit will do away with the exchange of dollars for pesetas and prove of much value to American importers and Spanish merchants who have been enormously inconvenienced by the vagaries of exchange. Guilders have continued to rule steady and about unchanged.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam closed at 50 $\frac{3}{4}$, against 51 $\frac{1}{4}$; cables at 51 $\frac{1}{4}$, against 51 $\frac{3}{4}$; commercial sight at 50 11-16, against 51 $\frac{1}{8}$, and commercial sixty days at 50 9-16, against 51 the previous week. Swiss exchange finished at 4 23 for bankers' sight bills and 4 21 for cables. This compares with 4 21 and 4 19 a week ago. Copenhagen checks closed at 30.60 and cables at 31.00, against 31.10 and 31.50. Checks on Sweden finished at 34.40 and cables at 34.80, against 34.70 and 35.00, while checks on Norway closed at 31.00 and cables at 31.40, against 31.30 and 31.70 on Friday of last week. Spanish pesetas finished at 23.40 for checks and 23.60 for cables. In the week preceding the close was 23.30 and 23.50.

Referring to South American quotations, the check rate on Argentina is quoted at 44.25 and cables at 44.65 against 44.50 and 44.75 a week ago. For Brazil the rate for checks is now 24.50 and cables 24.75, against 24.75 and 25.00 a week ago. The Chilean rate remains at 15 13-32, with Peru still at 57. Far Eastern rates are as follows: Hong Kong, 87@87 $\frac{1}{4}$, against 84 $\frac{3}{4}$ @85; Shanghai, 125@125 $\frac{1}{2}$, against 120@120 $\frac{1}{2}$; Yokohama, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ @54 $\frac{3}{4}$, against 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ @54 $\frac{1}{2}$; Manila, 49 $\frac{7}{8}$ @50 (unchanged); Singapore, 56@56 $\frac{1}{4}$, against 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ @56 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bombay, 37@37 $\frac{1}{4}$, against 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ @37, and Calcutta (cables), 35.73 (unchanged).

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$381,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Aug. 30. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$6,489,000, while the shipments have reached \$6,108,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations and the gold exports, which together occasioned a loss of \$103,329,000, 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 \$102,948,000, as follows:

Week ending Aug. 30.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change In Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$6,489,000	\$6,108,000	Gain \$381,000
Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations and gold exports.....	44,073,000	147,402,000	Loss 103,329,000
Total	\$50,562,000	\$153,510,000	Loss \$102,948,000

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

Banks of—	August 29 1918.			August 30 1917.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England..	£ 69,544,824	£ —	£ 69,544,824	£ 54,303,491	£ —	£ 54,303,491
France..	135,930,947	12,800,000	148,730,947	130,988,760	10,400,000	141,388,760
Germany..	117,402,300	5,988,300	123,390,600	120,142,700	4,586,100	124,728,800
Russia..	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000	129,490,000	12,699,000	142,189,000
Aus-Hun c.	11,008,000	2,289,000	13,297,000	14,200,000	3,260,000	17,460,000
Spain..	87,008,000	25,661,000	112,669,000	79,975,000	29,546,000	109,521,000
Italy..	42,938,000	3,500,000	46,438,000	33,303,000	2,616,000	36,000,000
Netherl'ds.	58,836,000	600,000	59,436,000	54,738,000	602,400	55,340,400
Nat. Bel. b.	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000
Switz'land.	15,396,000	—	15,396,000	13,750,000	—	13,750,000
Sweden..	14,295,000	—	14,295,000	11,365,000	—	11,365,000
Denmark..	10,493,000	131,000	10,624,000	10,840,000	152,000	10,992,000
Norway..	6,759,000	—	6,759,000	7,151,000	—	7,151,000
Tot. week.	714,701,071	63,944,300	778,645,371	666,716,951	64,461,500	731,178,451
Prev. week.	709,259,931	64,274,050	773,533,981	665,464,698	64,529,500	730,000,000

a Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of £81,484,340 held abroad.

* No figures reported since October 29 1917.

c Figures for 1918 those given by "British Board of Trade Journal" for Dec. 7 1917; figures for 1917 estimated on the basis of the Dec. 7 1917 totals.

h A ug 6 1914 in both years.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE ALLIES.

What may now be described as the crumbling of the German defensive, following the collapse of the German offensive in July, has progressed this week on such a scale as to cause widespread revision of view, even among the military experts, in regard both to future developments of this year's campaign and to the duration of the war itself. This has been evident in the week's comment, not only from Allied but from German sources.

That the Allied military critics, who lately were sure of a formidable German stand on the River Aisne—the rallying point of the German retreat after the Marne reverse of September 1914—and who were constantly hinting at a renewed offensive by the Crown Prince of Bavaria in the North, should now be discussing the probability of a retreat far beyond the line from which Ludendorff's army started on its drive last March, might be explained as expressing hope rather than conviction. General March's recent prediction, that our enlarged army of 1919 can drive through the German lines, was based on conditions not yet wholly existent. But when Hindenburg and the Prussian War Minister publicly confess defeat (though naturally in qualified terms), and when the Imperial Foreign Secretary declares to the German newspapers that "our cause is in great danger," the situation has evidently become one in which facts have forced a change of conviction on the most unwilling minds.

Events have in fact followed one another with exceptional rapidity. The amazing reversal of the situation, whereby a triumphant and seemingly irresistible invasion was transformed overnight, as it were, into a confused retreat, is still so new in time that it is difficult to measure and appraise the influences which caused it. Not many people will suppose that Marshal Foch himself, even with his imperturbable judgment and his trained view of a strategic situation, imagined exactly such a result when he counter-attacked in the middle of July. Even when the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia was evidently broken, it was still supposed that the German army placed before Amiens and opposite the English line would provide a tower of strength.

Yet the defeat and demoralization of Prince Rupprecht's divisions has been, if anything, more complete than the reverses of the army before Rheims and Soissons. Our own Chief of Staff stated last Wednesday that 112,000 German prisoners had been taken since July 1 and more than 1,300 heavy guns taken; this in addition to immense and uncounted supplies of war material. London dispatches of yesterday raised the figures to 120,000 prisoners and 2,000 guns. English military authorities report that the British troops alone have in three weeks captured 47,000 prisoners and nearly 600 guns. In one day of this week forty villages fell into the hands of the French; and the Allied forces, in face of only slight German resistance, have now passed to the east of the old Hinderburg line.

What ulterior purpose the German High Command may have in mind, it is impossible to conjecture. That they are making no preparations for a vigorous stand at some point further back, is inconceivable. At the moment, however, there appear to be four main reasons for this extraordinary collapse of the German war machine. The strategy of Foch, vastly superior to the very transparent

German plan of offensive, has certainly been one reason; not least in the powerful blow which that strategy has administered to the morale of the German army. This influence has been powerfully supplemented by another—the German General Staff's discovery, first, that its idea regarding the non-existence of Foch's "army of reserve" was wholly erroneous, and second, that the American reinforcements, the possibility of whose arrival and the value of whose military co-operation had been stubbornly denied, were present in great force and fighting most successfully.

But it is now beginning to be understood that there has been another and more essentially military reason for the weakness developed in Ludendorff's army. It was inherent in the methods of the German offensive itself. The whole theory of that offensive consisted in culling from all divisions the best of their soldiers, physically as well as mentally, and forming from these superior troops the "shock divisions" which were to break the enemy's line at the first assault and open the way for the inferior troops to follow.

The quite inevitable result was to weaken relatively the value of the other divisions; but this was taken for granted, and was in fact no serious matter, as long as the selected divisions were intact, victorious, and in the lead. In case of defeat and retreat, however, especially after an offensive so enormously costly in lives, the arrangement produced very different results. The best of the "shock troops" would have been largely sacrificed under the murderous defensive fire of the enemy against the mass attacks; and now on the retrograde movement, with Foch striking alternately at every point on the line, the inferior divisions, long ago deprived of their best men, have had to meet repeatedly the full onset of the better manned and better organized enemy troops. This is undoubtedly the explanation of the exceptionally large capture of prisoners.

But finally, there is the question, which grows in interest and importance, as to what reserve of soldiers the German army now possesses. That Ludendorff was compelled to call into action a very great part of his reserve during the critical days for his army in July, and that the divisions thus thrown in have been badly cut up by the unremitting Allied offensive, is already known. What is not known as yet is the extent to which the young recruits of the 1920 class can be sent now to the front and the Austrian army called upon for help.

There has been some not very convincing talk cabled from Europe, to the effect that the whole of the German troops now occupying Poland, Northern and Southern Russia, and Finland, may be summoned to the Western front. If Germany had pursued a sane and statesmanlike policy towards Russia after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, this recourse might be possible, though even then it would be doubtful whether the numerical additions to Ludendorff's army would be of great importance. It is well known that the German soldiers left to confront the feeble or subsidized governments in the East were men of the second grade. But as matters stand today between Germany and her neighbors in the East, as a consequence of her brutality and bad faith, withdrawal of her troops would invite immediate disaster. It would repeat the consequences of Napoleon's recall of Soult's troops from Spain.

On these questions possibly depends the extent of the forced retreat of the beaten German army. If resources of these various kinds are not available, and if Foch himself elects to bring his own reserves fully into action during the remainder of the campaign season, we may yet see the German army driven back across the Meuse and out of French territory, before the snow flies. The world must wait, however, to see what would result from a determined and perhaps desperate stand of the German commander at a prepared position, far back from the present area of conflict.

OUR APATHETIC ACCEPTANCE OF CONTROL AND OPERATION.

—Is there nothing that will arouse the American people to the peril of permanent operation and ownership? Do they really want it? Have they given formal direction, or even assent, to this political policy? Has there ever been a clear demonstration that this is the most efficient and cheapest way?

Here is another set of questions: Is it patriotic to supinely accept a method as the "only way," without giving thought to any other? Is it necessary to transform a political government, a representative democracy, into a huge business integer in order to win this war? Is it "loyal" to our present (or past) form of government to make an alleged need, or even one believed by a few administrators and executives to exist, an excuse for foisting upon the people (without their formal and specific consent or assent) an economic system at variance in principle with the Constitutional rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness"?

Day by day the process goes on, and the people make no protest. Looked at from one standpoint, it is an exhibition by the people of a patriotism sublime. Looked at from another standpoint, it is an abject surrender of democracy to socialism—largely, though it be, through an unwillingness to seem to oppose anything that will "help to win the war." What is the citizen to do, what is his duty? Ought he not to demand of those in charge of these movements that they first show the necessity to exist; and that there is no other way? Does Congress deliberate and compare methods before enacting the suggestions of the Executive branch of the Government into law? Does it not often complain that it is losing—has lost—its independence as a co-ordinate branch or division of the Government, and then, with a brief and cursory discussion of details, proceed to enact into law a method and procedure which is admittedly bureaucratic, if not autocratic, in its essential principle? And once enacted, does it demand an administration that is letter-perfect, or permit one in which the greatest latitude of interpretation is exercised? More than this, does it not embody in much of its legislation the utmost of discriminative power—a method of law-making at extreme variance to the "consent of the governed"?

We ask, with the most serious purpose of which we are capable, and with our most sincere regard for the interests of the people and for the perpetuity of our republic, is it not time for the citizen to think deeply upon our present situation, lest, in a good cause, we surrender too much? Though it be conceded that control and operation of present utilities be necessary, is that warrant for so changing them under a leasehold for the period of the war, as to

destroy their integrity, their individuality, so that when the time does come to return them it cannot be done? And when Congress does order a lease to be entered into, does it in any way authorize these changes in constitution and operation? Why must a loyal citizen, loving his country and proud of its institutions, and guaranteed the right to think on these things and to express his convictions in an honest and respectful way, why must a loyal citizen suffer these things in silence if he believes they are unwarranted by the letter of the law and contrary to the spirit of our liberties? Why?

Here are other questions, more specific and direct: Is there anything in the law for "taking over" the railroads, for leasing them for a term of years from their owners, which would sanction or permit a change in the motive power of a single one of them from steam to electricity? Answer. Yet there is vague talk of experimentation in that line. Is there anything in the law which would warrant, before a single contract is signed with a single one of them, the inauguration of consolidated ticket offices? Does a right to operate one road constitute a right to operate all—as a unit? Answer. And again, as a pure business proposition, when the utmost of immediate speedy service is wanted and needed, could there be "conservation" in introducing electric motive power? Answer. The telephones and telegraphs have been "taken over," and, as in the case of the railroads, wages have been immediately raised—though the origin of the increase in this case remained with the company, which was "agreed to." Now there is published a possible plan of "consolidation" which, it is alleged, may join 25,000,000 miles of independent lines of wire to 50,000,000 American Telephone & Telegraph Co. lines, and eliminate competition with the "Bell System." Will this merging to the point of obliteration of thousands of independent "farmers' lines" in the Middle West and Southwest help us, in the remotest degree, and by any exercise of the imagination, to win the war on the Western front in France? Answer, please. And will mind and money expended on these consolidation processes going on be available for that actual "conservation" which will get the most and best out of an existing plant? Does a miller grind wheat into flour while he is changing from the old stone burrs to the roller system? Have we time or money for these changes that tend toward permanent control and ownership, when our business is to win the war, and our sole purpose in "taking over" is to more effectually use the business machinery we have to that end?

Another proposition is advanced, and a bill introduced, with alleged sanction of administrative forces, to "take over all power plants in the United States, whether steam, electrical or hydraulic." Two hundred millions is to be appropriated as an initial expenditure in acquiring them—which would indicate ownership outright. Now we must feed and munition our armies in France, soon to be increased to four millions of men. It is a great and grave task to which we should bend every energy and for which we must make many sacrifices. But why stop to consider the acquisition of power plants that utilize Niagara Falls for lighting the city of Buffalo? Will that help us win the war? And have we actually so much money that we need never consider any cash for any purpose? Now, isn't it fair and just and loyal, isn't it expedient, to ask ourselves, as

citizens, whether we are actually doing something to win the war by these vague and various means, or actually wasting our substance thereby?

We asked these questions of "Food" and "Fuel" measures. And for ourselves we have never yet been convinced that every need could not have been met under former conditions, that the cost of this superimposed control has not been more than the saving—not in money but in efficiency. Surely these "bureaus" have been a heavy load to carry in addition to the labor in production and distribution which *must be furnished primarily by any system.* But we have these *conservations* inaugurated and working, and not only is it our civic duty to support them in every way, but it would be unwise to try to change back now in the face of our urgent needs. But may we not ask of these accumulating plans for control, operation and ownership that they first show their need before being entered into? Is it not incumbent on those who advocate these changes which affect "business" and individual liberty, to show that there is no other way, no better way? And is a citizen who through apathy allows his liberty to slip, worthy of it?

THE FOURTH WAR LOAN.

Secretary McAdoo, home from a two months' tour of the West, has expressed the opinion that the Fourth War Loan will be absorbed as readily as the others have been. While this is a hopeful augury, it is put out, we doubt not, with a full realization of the task ahead and to stimulate confidence, not overconfidence. The loan, whether it be five or six or even seven billions, will be subscribed!

We need, however, to begin our preparations now, and to continue them to the time in September when the intensive campaign starts. The various committees in charge, the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Public Information, will leave no stone unturned to do all that organized bodies can do to further the cause in advance. But the vast public needs to take on a spirit of consecration to the task, that will establish a general sentiment in which and by which the individual will begin to shape his personal affairs to meet the call certain to be made upon him.

There are certain forecasts which may now be made, deductions from facts. Two considerations invite attention: Educational progress already made becomes cumulative, and exercises its full strength on each successive loan; the so-called national income also gathers a certain momentum due to increased production and savings and thrift conservation, available in larger and larger amount for subscriptions. And this despite an unavoidable slowing down in certain lines of industry due to governmental interferences made in the interest of a selective process intended to automatically, or rather incidentally, restrict waste in non-essential employments. A fortunate condition, which may or may not apply to future loans, is the bountiful crops which are now practically assured. Added to all this is the deepening conviction that the tremendous enterprise in which the nation is engaged does not yet indicate a speedy termination.

There are many speculative features which invite attention. It cannot be doubted that in preceding loans a large amount of surplus or idle capital was consumed. In proportion as this has been absorbed it will attain a ratio of decrease for future use. The

very deduction from profits, through taxation, decreases the perennial supply of free funds available for investment in war bonds. All increase in tax deductions from the returns of business must operate to diminish the power to subscribe for bonds in a direct ratio. In the case of wages, which are paid before profits and dividends are declared, the increase due to "high" standards, becomes available for bond purchases, and makes flotations easier as well as broader. But floating or free capital available for use, the unused balances of all our former years, must continue to grow smaller.

There appear, then, to be two *tendencies* clearly demonstrated: the large subscriptions must grow fewer in number and less in amount; the small subscriptions must increase in number and also in amount. From this we cannot argue any diminution in effort necessary to complete this Fourth War Loan. It is true that a favorable factor is the plethoric condition of deposits in our banks, large and small. But these deposits are products of conditions—they are swollen rather than stable. Argument has been made, by a comparison with loans in the banks, to show that these excessive deposits are *not* the product of loans. But another well-known factor of deposits must be estimated, and this is the *volume* of deposits *flowing through* the banks due to the enormous undertakings and expenditures of war. This temporary flood-tide, while facilitating banks in aiding subscriptions, does not of itself furnish funds available for long-time investments. And if they are so taken and converted, under the apprehension that they furnish actual funds, they must serve by such use to cause a "pinch" sometime, and perhaps at a time when it will be serious.

We need therefore to approach this task with more determination, not less; but with a serious regard for its magnitude and effect. We have grown a little boastful of our financial ability, and this is not a true basis for proper confidence. This great loan will be subscribed. But—and this is important—it is an undertaking we would have deemed impossible five years ago. There are many false ideas of what we term "national income." Are we really so much richer in the essentials of a stable wealth that we can float a six-billion dollar loan as if it were an ordinary thing, one easily adjusted to all our earnings and needs as an industrious people? No—we have need of every atom of frugality, economy and thrift we can muster. We are already relying upon farmers and wage earners. But what if our crops in another year shall fail? What if "war profits" through "control" laws shall diminish so that wages, now increasing, now suddenly shot upward by Government "taking over" and operation, shall turn downwards? It is certain that costs of war (with five million men in arms and millions actually fighting across seas consuming vast stores of ammunition) will increase, almost beyond our powers of computation. We must subscribe for this loan, when opened, quickly and adequately, but with a full sense that another will be soon needed. And in order that we do not mistake desire for ability, and confidence for strength, and borrowing for buying, and floating, flying capital for latent and unconverted, though convertible, real wealth, we should approach this task, as a people, with a full sense of its magnitude, meaning and future effect. We are becoming too callous to the real import of these huge undertakings. And in proportion as we do so we are gambling with the future.

What then is the duty of corporations and individuals? Of course to save and to apply savings. But, in our opinion, more, far more, than this. It is to take stock of every *resource that may be made available for this imperative purpose*. It implies an intensive study of all convertible assets that may be applied to this need—and with the least detriment to production and continued power to produce. We talk of "national income," we make comparisons with "national income," as if all we had to do was to dip down into this inexhaustible reservoir and float any bond issue that may be called for. By the same reasoning, in years to come we can do the same thing, and *pay this war debt as fast as we are creating it*. Does any one for a moment believe such a thing possible? What then are we doing, if we are not borrowing these vast sums on our actual wealth and on our future labor, settling down on all that we have and all that we are to mortgage that will continue from generation to generation? If so of what avail to parade these glittering and guileful statistics of "gross" national income. We shall not be deterred from a patriotic intent because we analyze the real nature of our effort. On the contrary, we will be aided thereby. And it is our belief that if, as we confront this new duty, we will relate our corporate and individual resources to their susceptibility to become bonds without lessening our efforts or diminishing our active and reserve powers, we will make sure this new war loan, and more certainly make its flotation a foundation for others that we know must come.

CURTAILED USE OF AUTOMOBILES ON SUNDAY.

Just when the sere and yellow leaves are beginning to fall, vaguely to remind us that opulent summer is over, there comes upon an unsuspecting world this latest "conservation" measure of the Fuel Administration, requesting us to cease using our automobiles on Sunday. Alas, are our "melancholy days" come in truth! No more shall we take the highways, careless who owns the cottage by the side of the road, and fly away, on wings of the wind, into the heart of Nature. Soon the nuts will be dropping in the forest, beating their mystic tattoo on the dusty leaves, and we shall not hear them. Soon the far ridges will flame in their autumn glory and we shall not see them. Soon, all the waning splendor of the year will pass with no appreciative city eye to glimpse, at forty miles an hour, the quiet farms and contented villages that dwell far from the madding crowd. Yet this is the stern mandate of war and we must obey.

They tell us that war is the great leveler. And it must be so. For now, we shall all put our feet upon common earth, and walk. Someone, in a remote and dull past, has referred to this prosaic accomplishment as the "king's exercise." And there are antiquated physicians who still recommend the process for the health's sake. But these have been little heeded in a restless and rushing age. Visionaries, even now, are beginning to spurn these motor vehicles that run on wheels, picturing to us a near day when, at will, we shall glide along the endless reaches of the air, swifter than the stormwinds. Now, we must walk, even though, as the fabled wrestlers of old, in touching the good ground, we shall rise up renewed. Nothing in all the range of war deprivations could more surely teach us true humility and

our common brotherhood. In all our vast program for ships of the sea, in all our rapid transit progress in roaring elevated and muddled subways, we had almost forgotten our two good legs, made and provided for locomotion from the beginning. Truly, revolutions sweep backward as well as forward.

Friends of this new order, intended to save "gas," particularize in this way: "In the whole country there are 5,500,000 automobiles. If all were operated on Sunday on the basis of five gallons for each car, the gasoline consumption would reach the stupendous total of 27,500,000 gallons." To be sure it would; the arithmetic is quite correct. More—the "saving" would reduce, according to prevailing price, to seven or eight million dollars—we decline to be bound to anything less than millions or to be required to be exact even in these. These dollars would buy war stamps and war bonds to pay for gasoline sent oversea to win the war. There is to be no curtailment in production, merely a diversion in use. It is all so plain that he who walks may read. The only wonder is that we never thought of it in just this way before. To be sure, heavy taxes are to be imposed on cars manufactured and cars used, and though we shall now be deprived of use without any exemption of taxes, this is but one of those incidental discrepancies which will creep in when Government control is independent of mere Government taxing power.

No one has mentioned it, as far as we have observed, but there ought to be a considerable "saving" in human life. Joy-riding seems to be especially fatal on Sundays. And children, not being educated in Blue Laws, play on a Sunday, much as on other days, having the usual penchant for streets and roads, rather than spacious back yards. And those who have been in the habit of walking may cross the streets with impunity, while traffic policemen may take a holiday. But we will not pursue these collateral savings to road houses, shore resorts, and wayside hotels, it is enough that 27,500,000 gallons of gasoline will be saved, on every single Sunday these "red devils" of a fast age are placed in storage. Wheat, beef and sugar transform into flesh and bone, very necessary components of the human body in war or peace, but gasoline is a clear war-saving, and goes direct to the battlefields in France. One is appalled at the figures seven days in the week would produce.

The making of pleasure cars, it is declared, will probably cease after Jan. 1 1919. But there is compensation in this, for if we cannot use them on the one day in the week on which they are available, of what use to own them? It is a terrible reversion to the ancient days when we were wont to "walk in the still woods," and listen to sermons in the stones and running brooks. But what of that? We should glean all from the war that we can, and this enforced communion with nature is not to be overlooked. It may be said of us, "A primrose by the river's brim, a yellow primrose is to him, and it is nothing more." But this is only the envy of speeders who break the law, and who never stop to pluck a wild flower, in fact never stop at all save for a punctured tire. And if we "should live to be the last leaf upon the tree," we will never forget "the moss-covered bucket that hung in the well," when we climbed fences and went across fields for a cool drink, such as we have never had since. A Fuel Administration that can awaken memories such as these can never be entirely out of place in those divine econo-

mies to be derived from the prosecution of a great war.

There was a time, before we set out to make the world safe for democracy, when our statisticians in economics showed us to what poverty we were tending as a people by the use of automobiles. It was even declared that certain persons would mortgage their modest homes to indulge in this wild extravagance. There were some figures compiled to show that it cost, wear and tear on the car included, would be about seventeen cents a mile to travel by automobile. This is more than five cents in a subway, with two cents added for a transfer. The Director-General of Railroads is now offering tickets good on any steam road in the country at three cents a mile. Compared to these figures, Sunday saving in automobile travel is no mean thing in the light of an eighty per cent flat tax on war profits! And we are constrained to think of these things because war has its compensations and the days of reconstruction are coming some time. Saving "gas" is a good thing in itself—but how much better a thing it is if we take the analogy over into the realms of espionage and giving aid and comfort to the enemy. *There*, the better the day the better the deed. Sunday saving will then never be followed by a blue Monday, and we will feel a sense of security we may not have felt before. The great trouble with all of us is that we do not look for the compensations and do not rightly study the life lessons that are set before our very eyes. Who knows but that the simple expedient of walking, honored by our illustrious fathers in the days of Constitution making, may not render us more contemplative, more introspective, as with bent head we take our way by mountain and shore in the good old primitive way of "foot in hand," and that this will reveal to us the mighty conservation of saving pounds at the "source" while we are saving pence "of a Sunday."

CONGRESS AND UNNECESSARY PRINTING.

In one morning journal of Tuesday a headline told us that "waste of paper stirs the House," and surely that waste, with other wastes, ought to stir Congress and to have stirred it long ago. Congressman Walsh of Massachusetts, one of the very few members who are willing to be deemed disagreeable by seeking to protect the public fund, asked the House to observe that Congressman Blanton of Texas had taken five pages of the "Record" for inserting a report of his own renomination, and Mr. Treadway of Massachusetts had similarly inserted extracts from speeches of his in a previous session. This abuse, now called "the extension of remarks", is the familiar old one known as "leave to print."

The Constitution requires that "each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy," and no question has ever been or ever will be raised over the necessity of some record of proceedings; but a publication containing things not uttered, with any matter interpolated which any member wishes to thrust in or tag on, is both a falsehood and a waste.

Only a few weeks ago the daily newspapers were ordered to reduce size and to do and omit to do certain things as a means of reduction; non-compliance would leave them without paper, they were

delicately told, and no new journal could be started at all; one weekly in Montana is reported as refusing to defer its plan to become a daily, and the issue thus raised is not yet determined. Country weeklies are now ordered to conserve paper, to an estimated 15%, and a dozen orders in detail are leveled at them, as that no publisher may continue a subscription more than three months after the term paid for, or may issue any kind of "special edition," or may sell his publication to anybody at less than the published subscription price, or may "sell his publication at an exceedingly low or nominal subscription price," and so on. Book publishers are also to be required to make a 25% reduction in output of new titles and are to have conservation of paper forced upon them by sundry regulations.

As to all this, the mounting prices of materials might be left to enforce their own consequences, without specific orders negative and positive. For example, people are unable just now to buy (because dealers are forbidden to sell) wheat flour except by taking meal also, but they are not in terms ordered to eat less flour or to eat meal, a food material which some do not like; they can get all the flour desired and can do what they will with the meal, the argument of cost being left to make its own way. Why publishers of all lines, all having their own troubles, cannot be left, without commands and minatory hints, to conform their conduct to price conditions, under the usual pressure of self-interest and self-preservation, is not explained.

Necessity is no disputant; she listens dully to remonstrance, and then stolidly repeats the dictum with which she began. What must be endured, foregone, or submitted to, must be; the country is on a course which allows neither retreat nor hesitation, and when the necessity is made clear every person must bow and submit; we are rationed that we may survive the perils into which we have come, and complaints are not to be tolerated.

But who (if any) are feasting while others endure constriction; who are wasting as formerly, while the country is urged by circumstances and exhorted hourly by words to pinch and save? Are they who are giving conservation orders so freely and in every direction complying with those orders themselves? To stick into the mis-named "Record" Mr. Treadway's old remarks cost \$300, devouring of the savings stamps urged upon us all to buy with our savings—how many? Mr. Treadway, Mr. Blanton, and all others who keep along in this hoary abuse can make no use of the stuff, printed but not published, except to send it to the folks at home, at an added cost for carrying, while we, the people, must pay increased postage on our own communications.

What is news, what is of public value, the burdened press of the country will still carry to the people. Shall paper for the "Record" and other matter which renders no public service be "commandeered," while the publications upon which the life of the nation depends (for only by communication can life continue) be squeezed? Which should yield, if one must? Let Congress answer, as Congress *can* answer, if the members will rise, at last, to a fuller consideration and comprehension of duties and have the courage to put "privileges" aside for at least the term of national privations.

THE FEDERAL COURT'S VIEW OF THE LUSITANIA DISASTER.

The decision filed on last Saturday by Judge Julius M. Mayer of the Federal District Court of New York in the case of the Lusitania follows, and presumably ends, more than three-score suits in which a total of over six millions was demanded of the Cunard Line, upon allegations mainly that while the ship bore the outward appearance of a mere passenger transport she carried munitions of war and high explosives and was also negligently and improperly navigated in dangerous waters. The decision is formally upon the petition of the company that its liability be limited in any event to its interest in the vessel and cargo. The opinion of the Court is of great length, occupying nearly eight full newspaper columns; it goes very thoroughly into the subject, sketches the case in full, and is valuable as not merely being the first passing by an American court upon such contentions as put forward here but as relating to a case which will remain memorable, and, we may all hope and expect, unique and solitary in its character and its horror, while the world stands.

The contention that the Lusitania was other than a passenger ship in usual passenger service is simply disposed of. She was not armed; the false affidavit that guns were seen on her was disposed of long ago. She did carry a quantity of leather infantry fittings, of empty shells, and even some safety cartridges; but most of these were incapable of being discharged without further treatment, and none could be exploded by mere impact; the cargo was an ordinary one, and while some of it was capable of being turned to war service, the same could be alleged in respect to sawed lumber or pig lead or sheet steel; almost any material is war material in that it can be turned to war uses.

The claim that the ship was sent out in culpable disregard of warning is discussed at length and dismissed as unsound. The proclamation of Feb. 4 1915 did say that after the 18th of that month "every enemy merchant ship found in the said war zone [the waters about Great Britain and Ireland] will be destroyed without its being always possible to avert the dangers threatening the crews and passengers on that account." Submarine conduct of dates now recent has varied in ruthlessness, time being given for passengers and crew to leave the Carolina before striking deadly blows upon her, while the tanker Kellogg was savagely torpedoed without a moment's warning and the persons on board left to shift for themselves as they could. It is evident, although Judge Mayer did not remark upon the fact, that the Lusitania would not have obeyed any order to stop and the only way to halt her was to strike her a death blow without warning; the U-boat must do as it did or fail of its purpose. This alternative does not change the character of that purpose but only the more fully condemns it, as President Wilson pointed out long ago. Was it culpable negligence to disregard this proclamation, even when accompanied by a memorial that "it may not always be possible to avert the dangers which may menace passengers and merchandise?" Judge Mayer says it was not, even after the appearance, on the morning of the day of the ship's departure, of the famous warning notice, dated nine days before, reminding travelers

that if they sailed in the war zone on enemy ships they would "do so at their own risk." The ship rightfully went, he says, unless the company was willing to yield to threats, and nobody familiar with British character would expect from such threat anything more than to take every possible precaution. Judge Mayer omits to add that if it was reckless to send the ship after that advertisement it was reckless in the passengers to go on any British vessel; but he does say that while we now fully understand German methods we did not at that time and nobody was under any kind of obligation to doubt that the ancient custom (affirmed even in the German Prize Code as then existing) would be adhered to, and that the safety of persons on board would be held paramount. The fact is that few persons regarded the advertisement, at the time, as more than an attempt to frighten, or took the warning by the German Embassy as meaning worse than "the perils to be expected from quick disembarkation and the possible rigors of the sea after the proper safeguarding of the lives of passengers by at least full opportunity to take to the boats."

The Lusitania is declared by Judge Mayer to have been "seaworthy in the highest sense," with boat capacity for nearly 700 more persons than were on board, besides 20 life buoys and 1,959 more life belts than she had passengers. The details of the voyage and of the sinking of the ship are sketched at length, but can be passed by for the present purpose. Ships had already been attacked and sunk near the usual course; certain instructions (some of them more advisory than peremptory) had been given; and precautions as to the watch maintained in the danger zone and the exact course followed had been taken. The handling of the vessel, before and after the striking, is found to have been competent, and it is declared, as a long-established rule, that the captain was both justified and bound to follow his own judgment, inasmuch as he best knew the emergency which no person on land could exactly foresee. Further, says the Court, even if negligence is shown, the settled law rule is that such negligence is not a ground of liability and "cannot be the proximate cause of the loss or damage, if an independent illegal act of a third party intervenes to cause the loss."

The intervening third party was the German Government, "acting through its instrument, the submarine commander, and violating a cherished and humane rule observed, until this war, by even the bitterest antagonist." The Cunard company took every precaution, short of abandoning navigation, and cannot be held responsible, in law or morals, for an act beyond its control or foresight, an act so inhuman and unprecedented that nobody conceived it possible; surely the company was not more bound to foresee what all except the authors of the deed deemed impossible than were the passengers, who did not turn back after being officially notified that if they ventured they would "do so at their own risk."

Whether there can be any recovery, in the legal sense, is doubtful. Judge Mayer concludes by calling it not doubtful that the Allied nations "will well remember the rights of those affected by the sinking of the Lusitania and when the time shall come will see to it that reparation shall be made." It has been declared in private and more or less officially intimated that Germany "must," as a part

of the terms of peace, pay for all the costs of the war and for all the damage she has wrought, so far as those are capable of expression in terms of money. The justice of this is not open to discussion; how far the unhappy German people who have tolerated such heinous warfare will be able to go in reparation if open to great doubt, but so premature and difficult a problem need not be considered now.

THE FORCEFULNESS OF LIBERTY—A NEW UNDERSTANDING OF FREEDOM.

[By Daniel Chauncey Brewer, of the Order and Liberty Alliance.]

Liberty against Despotism! The street gamins know something of existing world issues, but hardly understand the significance of the great struggle. Few of us do. In a negative sort of way we sense the fact that it is undesirable to be deprived of our freedom. We do not intend to let this happen! When it comes, however, to realizing how much Liberty can do for us—how inestimably precious Liberty is—and how war promises to demonstrate this—we are still much befogged.

Although we claim to be a free people we were loath to let Liberty do its perfect work in time of peace, and are reluctant to follow her in our great peril. So true is this that our best patriots, Government departments and emergency committees turn to Autocracy for ideas instead of using the weapons which Liberty provides. Look, they say, at the good results German method, German drill, German order, have accomplished! They might add, Look at the incalculable mischief which German kultur has wrought not only for the world but for Germany herself.

The trouble with these well-meaning persons, departments and organizations is that they mistake the orderly arrangement of ideas and the orderly direction of enterprise as something which is peculiar to Absolutism.

This is a glaring mistake. Absolutism has no more claim upon what is good in such culture than the counterfeit has upon the art which he turns to his own advantage. The order which underlies efficient management is a part of, or a reflection of, God's law, and is not only a characteristic of perfect Liberty, but a prerequisite. If free men, therefore, wish to become compelling in strife with error, they have only to put in operation rules which a due regard for each other and the Power behind their origin will lead them to adopt. This done they will find themselves possessed of an efficiency which will whip the arbitrary systems of tyranny in any field, because it includes that mysterious quality of *invention* which banishes when the spirit is shackled.

The mighty need of the hour is an appreciation of our self-sufficiency, and the limitations of the Prussian system. Such an appreciation will enable the Republic to rebuke those who muddle its affairs by confusing Liberty with license, those who muddle its affairs by confusing Liberty with license, or who endeavor to crowd it into a German harness.

Need for light! That there is such need not trouble us as much as would be the case if we were not under the sort of pressure that wakes nations to action. Those who know history realize that such need has been the cause for every leap forward that the race has made, and that progress has frequently been measured by the sore necessity of the hour.

Why then should not the intolerable pronouncements and aggressions of the German peoples—the attempt to commit a crime of crimes—so stir that which is unsubduable in man as to bring into action latent powers which have been unsuspected. Surely the war will be worth while if it brings about such a consummation.

We Americans were on the edge of losing our liberties when the storm of war swept us forward. God Almighty discovered in us spirit enough to resent the manner in which the Prussians flouted our rights and those of less powerful people, and we rose to meet a near peril.

What if in the Divine ordering of things His regard for duty done, sacrifice offered, and an open mind, should be not only a new birth but a *new understanding of Freedom*.

Current Events and Discussions

CONTINUED OFFERING OF BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

J. P. Morgan & Co. this week disposed of the usual offering of ninety day British Treasury bills on a 6% discount basis. The bills are dated Aug. 27.

CREDITS ESTABLISHED AND AMOUNTS PAID TO ALLIES—ITALIAN EXCHANGE.

While the total credits established by the United States on behalf of the Allies reach \$6,692,040,000, the actual payments amount to \$6,089,064,750. The Associated Press dispatches from Washington on Aug. 23 in reporting this said:

Payments to the Allies since the United States entered the war to-day passed another billion dollar mark and stood at \$6,089,064,750. This represents the aggregate of checks actually drawn on the Treasury and paid, as distinguished from credits established, or agreements by the United States Government to make loans, which now amount to \$6,692,040,000.

All credit accounts are open and are being drawn on periodically by the Governments to which they are extended, excepting that to Russia, which has an unexpended balance of \$137,000,000. Technically this is still available, but the Bolshevik Government has never presented any demands for payment.

Credits now established for the Allies are as follows: Great Britain, \$3,345,000,000 [a new credit to Great Britain was announced this week, as indicated in another item]; France, \$2,065,000,000; Italy, \$760,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000; Belgium, \$154,250,000; Greece, \$15,790,000; Cuba, \$15,000,000; Serbia, \$12,000,000.

Reports have reached the Treasury recently that some Italian commercial interests felt the United States was not making adequate loans to Italy, nor making sufficient effort to bring down the high rate of exchange, which works a hardship on Italian importers. Treasury officials explained to-day that every request of the Italian Government for loans has been granted, and that there is no difference of opinion between the two Governments. The exchange rate has been reduced materially within the last two months, and further efforts to bring it nearer par are under way, but Italian merchants are said to be slow in taking advantage of the Allied system for pooled purchases in this country.

NEW CREDIT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

An additional credit of \$400,000,000 was extended to Great Britain by the United States on Aug. 29, bringing the total credits established for that country up to \$3,745,000,000. This makes the total credits extended to the Allies \$7,092,040,000, Great Britain having received \$3,745,000,000, France \$2,065,000,000, Italy \$760,000,000, Russia \$325,000,000, Belgium \$154,250,000, Greece \$15,790,000, Cuba \$15,000,000 and Serbia \$12,000,000.

NEW FRENCH MILITARY HOME CREDIT.

A proposal for a military credit amounting to \$2,500,000,000 was submitted at a meeting of the French Cabinet by Minister of Finance Louis Klotz, on Aug. 23. It is intended to meet the expenditures of the fourth quarter of 1918.

THE FRENCH BANK AND THE WAR.

The following, under the above caption, appeared in the New York "Evening Post" of Aug. 24, having been received by that paper in special correspondence from Paris under date of Aug. 1:

In this country at the present moment, the financial mind is more or less preoccupied with the problem of the Bank of France, whose advances to the State for war now amount to \$3,780,000,000—an increase of \$1,240,000,000 in the past twelve months—which has loaned \$688,000,000 on Treasury bonds against advances to Allied Governments, and whose note circulation is now \$1,780,000,000 more than a year ago and \$4,480,000,000 more than when the war began in 1914. The future status of the Bank is the subject of Socialist attack which, with Radical help, has been holding up the voting of the renewal of the Bank's privilege for twenty-five years.

Now the Bank of France, besides having been the backbone of French finance all through the war, is all that will stand between France and paper money after the war. By paper money is meant a fiduciary currency which, according to Finance Minister Klotz's definition in Parliament, has no other guarantee than the promise of the State to pay. No matter how great the banknote issue in France may be, the notes are no liabilities of an autonomous bank, and are gauged on the Bank of France's gold and commercial paper (which still represent a respectable percentage), plus the French Treasury's debt to the Bank.

All this is a different thing from a State promise to pay printed on paper issued to individuals. But, while the holding up of the renewal by Parliamentary politics is annoying, no French financier believes for one moment that the essential status of the Bank of France will be modified by Parliament. In the present Constitution of the French Republic, the Bank of France is the only institution endowed with original and fundamental powers, and the French people are not ready to give up the benefit of such a balance-wheel in the working of their national machinery.

RENEWAL OF CHARTER OF BANK OF FRANCE.

We also give the following from the New York "American" of Aug. 23 regarding the renewal of the charter of the Bank of France, to which reference has already been made in these columns:

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted to renew the charter of the Bank of France for twenty-five years, by a heavy majority.

Some ultra-radical members offered an amendment to extend the charter for the duration of the war only. Their hostile speeches savored uncannily of Bolshevism.

M. Klotz, the Finance Minister, had the patience to listen to these ignorant tirades and the infinite tact to reply to them without resort to discussion or ridicule. The fact is, of course, that stock in the Bank of France has been and is a safe but relatively unremunerative investment. The returns—to the stockholder—are less than is yielded by any prominent banking institution in the world.

What the Bank has done for the State is shown by its latest report. The note circulation stands at roundly 29,000,000,000 francs. The Bank thus far has advanced to the French Government approximately 19,000,000,000 francs. If to these are added the advances made by the Bank to Allied Governments, 77% of the amount of the note circulation would represent obligations incurred by the French Government to the Bank of France.

Normally, the rate of discount of the French institution is 2% below that of the Bank of England. It has withstood and helped other honest French establishments to withstand every crisis from the day of its foundation by Napoleon June 15 1800. Twice it came to the aid of the Bank of England.

It maintains 450 offices throughout France. It discounts bills for amounts as small as 50 francs. The confidence of the French business men in the Bank is attested by the fact that most financial and commercial transactions are liquidated not in checks but in the notes of the Bank of France. All business is done at a minimum charge.

RUSSIA FAILS TO MEET BOND INTEREST ON NEW HAMPSHIRE CHARITY FUND.

From Concord, N. H., on Aug. 29, the following telegraphic advices were received by the press of this city:

For the second time since the Russian-Japanese charity fund was created in this State, Russia, it was learned to-day, has failed to meet the interest on bonds valued at \$10,000 held by the fund. After the signing of the treaty of Portsmouth in 1905 Russia and Japan each gave \$10,000 for a special charity fund commemorative of the event, and the money was invested in war bonds of the two nations.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN ROUMANIA'S WAR CREDIT.

The following is taken from "Financial America" of Aug. 26:

A despatch from Amsterdam says that the Finance Minister of Roumania has introduced a bill in Parliament, according to advices from Bucharest, asking for an increase in the war credits from 1,700,000,000 lei to 2,000,000,000 lei. (A lei in normal times is equal to 19½c.)

PROPOSED CREDIT BY SPAIN TO THE UNITED STATES.

Announcement that negotiations were proceeding for a commercial loan between Spain and the United States is credited to the Spanish paper, "El Liberal," in cables from Madrid on Aug. 25 to the press of this country. The newspaper is reported as declaring:

Spain is opening a credit of 300,000,000 or 500,000,000 pesetas, the United States giving as a guarantee the signatures of American firms exporting cotton to Spain. With this credit the United States will be able to purchase in Spain some of the products necessary for its army in France without the necessity of changing dollars into pesetas, thus avoiding the reduction in exchange.

Ambassador Willard and other American officials have had several interviews with the members of the Spanish Government, and it is believed that the basis of an agreement has been reached. The interest payable on the loan has been the subject of discussion, the United States objecting to paying 5%. America offers to pay the balance remaining of the loan in Mexican gold on the day of liquidation.

The Washington dispatches of Aug. 25 had the following to say relative to the negotiations:

Negotiations between the United States and Spain for the extension of commercial credits to the former as reported in a Madrid dispatch to-day, quoting "El Liberal," have been in progress for more than two months, and officials here have been expecting for some time the receipt of news that the extension had been arranged.

The negotiations, it is understood, were carried on with Spanish bankers, who will make the extension, although it was necessary to obtain for the bankers the support of the Government. The Spanish Government, it is held here, is scarcely in a financial position at the present time with much of its trade cut off and through deprivations upon its ocean tonnage by German submarines, to make a credit extension on its own account.

The primary purpose of the credits will be to give the United States purchasing power in Spain. The American Government has been endeavoring to buy army supplies from Spanish dealers, especially from dealers in foodstuffs. This has been difficult through the low value of the American dollar in Spain. The credit extension as pointed out in the "Madrid Dispatch," will eliminate the exchange of dollars for pesetas and accordingly facilitate the purchase of supplies. It will also be of great value to Spanish merchants and American importers, who have been greatly inconvenienced by the necessities of exchange.

The credit extension, amounting as it does to only about \$75,000,000 will afford some relief even though hardly large enough to supply the possible needs of the United States.

The negotiations have been conducted largely through Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and President of the Inter-Allied Council of Finances and Purchases. The matter is known to have been discussed at meetings of the council in Paris.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD BARS FOREIGN SALES OF ITALIAN LIRE.

The issuance by Fred. I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board, of the following order, supplementing a previous one, covering the purchase of lire in foreign countries, was announced yesterday:

Notice is hereby given that, until otherwise instructed, "dealers," as defined under the Executive order of Jan. 26, are prohibited from purchasing or selling Italian lire outside of the United States, without first obtaining the approval of the Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange, Federal Reserve Board.

**COMPARATIVE FIGURES OF CONDITION OF
CANADIAN BANKS.**

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

	ASSETS.		
	July 31 1918.	June 29 1918.	June 30 1914.
Gold and subsidiary coin—	\$	\$	\$
In Canada	55,612,205	54,982,175	28,948,841
Elsewhere	20,966,054	20,582,449	17,160,111
Total	76,578,259	75,564,624	46,108,952
Dominion notes	186,520,172	183,814,738	92,114,482
Deposit with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation	5,848,099	5,821,486	6,667,568
Deposit in central gold reserves	88,870,000	84,470,000	3,050,000
Due from banks	166,098,305	175,885,728	123,608,936
Loans and discounts	1,065,911,371	1,061,896,959	925,681,966
Bonds, securities, &c.	456,758,268	424,773,302	102,344,120
Call and short loans in Canada	74,382,762	76,970,920	67,401,484
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada	167,112,836	170,034,476	137,120,167
Other assets	91,432,524	90,603,897	71,209,738
Total	2,379,512,596	2,349,836,130	1,575,307,413
	LIABILITIES.		
	\$	\$	\$
Capital authorized	183,866,666	189,866,666	192,866,666
Capital subscribed	111,780,356	112,111,266	115,434,666
Capital paid up	111,450,680	111,781,331	114,811,775
Reserve fund	114,140,148	114,344,068	113,368,898
Circulation	187,865,833	194,681,710	99,138,029
Government deposits	109,924,975	106,967,514	44,453,738
Demand deposits	765,072,455	759,446,017	495,067,832
Time deposits	992,015,137	965,934,556	663,650,230
Due to banks	41,340,016	45,070,546	32,426,404
Bills payable	1,953,595	1,364,931	20,096,365
Other liabilities	29,647,456	28,001,995	12,656,085
Total, not including capital or reserve fund	2,127,819,467	2,101,467,269	1,330,488,683

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

PRICE OF SILVER FIXED BY CANADA.

Ottawa press advices of Aug. 28 state that Canada has followed the United States in stabilizing the price of silver at the maximum of \$1 01½ per ounce. A new regulation has been issued prohibiting, except under license, the export of coin, bullion or bars. The Order-in-Council, it is said, states that serious difficulties have arisen in connection with the purchase of silver which is urgently needed for coinage by the Allied Governments and recites the steps by the United States and the British Governments.

GOLD SALES TO JEWELERS STOPPED.

The "Wall Street Journal" yesterday printed the following:

The New York Assay Office has been ordered by Washington not to sell any more gold bars to jewelers and others until further notice.

This order has created something akin to consternation in the jewelry trade, as it means crippling the industry for the time being.

It is believed that the reason for this order is the fact that the sales of gold bars to the trade have recently been unprecedentedly large and the Treasury Department is suspicious that the gold is being either hoarded or taken for export, contrary to the present regulations.

For twelve months ending June 30 last the sale of gold bars to the trade at New York reached over \$55,000,000, which is an increase of nearly \$12,000,000 over the previous year.

ADVANCES ON ACCEPTANCES BY J. P. MORGAN & CO.—COOPERATION OF OTHER HOUSES.

The inauguration this week by J. P. Morgan & Co. of its policy of making advances on calls against eligible acceptances to dealers and discount houses at rates based on the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank has had the effect of stimulating the acceptance market. Announcement of the intention of the firm to establish a market for acceptances on the 26th, was made in these columns last week. Coincident with the news of the firm's plans, it became known that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had recently encouraged and supported the acceptance market by making temporary advances to those dealing in such paper. To quote from the "New York Times" of Aug. 25:

This aid was furnished by the bank buying acceptances from brokers or dealers with the understanding, or general agreement, that at a subsequent date the acceptance would be repurchased. This arrangement is similar to recent transactions in respect to Treasury certificates of indebtedness. It will be recalled that for a considerable period banks requiring funds made the practice of selling their Treasury certificates to the Reserve Bank under an agreement for the repurchase of the same. This method of financing was resorted to in large volume for some weeks prior to the passage of an amendment to the war revenue bill eliminating from taxation promissory notes secured by Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates, but since then such transactions have been relatively few.

The Federal Reserve Bank, under the provisions of the Reserve act, providing for "open-market operations," can buy and sell bills, notes etc. Its rediscounting and loaning operations, however, are limited to member banks and to other Federal Reserve banks. It cannot therefore

discount bills for brokers or make advances to them on promissory notes secured by acceptances. The bank has the right, however, to buy and to sell acceptances, and this power has been availed of for the purpose of facilitating the acceptance market. The so-called loans made to brokers and dealers on acceptances have not been direct loans but merely transactions of purchase and resale. Under this arrangement it has been possible for the dealers to carry on their business and keep alive the acceptance market—something which would have been very difficult to accomplish if acceptances could not be carried at less than 6%, the current rate for Stock Exchange call loans. Under the arrangement entered into with the Reserve Bank, brokers have been able to borrow money on their acceptances at rates commensurate with the current rates for the bills. The accommodations given by the Reserve Bank will now be supplied by the Morgan firm and other banks with the establishment of an acceptance call money market.

J. P. Morgan & Co. in its announcement of last week stated that the rate on advances to be made by it on Monday last would be 4½%. Several banking houses made known their intention to cooperate with the firm in its new undertaking, these including the Columbia Trust Co., Brown Bros. & Co., Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., Salomon Bros. & Co. The Guaranty Trust Co. is said to have begun making advances on prime acceptances at 4½% several months ago.

With regard to the action of J. P. Morgan & Co., Maurice L. Farrell of F. S. Smithers & Co., is credited in the "Journal of Commerce" with the following:

Mr. Morgan's announcement is bound to have a tremendously favorable effect upon the development of the discount market in this country; in fact, it is one of the most important moves which has been made since the inception of the American Discount Market in the fall of 1914.

For the past year discount houses and acceptance dealers have been greatly handicapped in their operations by inability to obtain call money at reasonably low rates, as a result of which it became impracticable for them to carry large portfolios of eligible bills for any great length of time. They have been compelled instead to keep turning over their bills as quickly as possible and consequently have not been able to supply prospective buyers with either a greatly diversified list of names or of maturities.

The facilities now about to be offered by J. P. Morgan & Co. will go a long way toward rectifying this situation, and I have no doubt that many of the other large banks and trust companies will, in the near future, adopt a similar policy.

The same paper gave the following comments of Morton H. Fry, of Bernhard, Scholle & Co.:

The announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. that, beginning with next Monday, they will advance money on call against eligible acceptances at rates based on the discount rate of the Federal Reserve Bank, is the most important development that has taken place in the acceptance market in a long time. It means that the discount market will now have available for its needs call money at a rate which is practically the prevailing open market rate for prime bills. Discount houses, whose function it is to act as distributors of bills, will now be able to carry their portfolios, provided a sufficient number of other institutions follow the enlightened lead of J. P. Morgan & Co., without loss while they are distributing them.

One of the very unfortunate effects of the necessity of carrying acceptances that are discounted in the open market at about 4½% in a 6% call money market has been to force bills into the Federal Reserve Banks, thus clogging facilities that in ordinary times should be kept open. Dealers were unable to carry their portfolios for any length of time without facing the prospect of an almost certain loss. They were, therefore, compelled to dispose of their holdings as rapidly as possible and when the open market was not a buyer the bills usually were forced into the Federal Reserve Banks. With money available at 4½% it will now be possible for them to carry their portfolios pending distribution without a loss and this will enable them to effect a broader distribution of bills. It is unquestionable that this action on the part of J. P. Morgan & Co. is a tremendous step in the development of a real discount market in this country.

In indicating the interest evidenced by the Government in the action of the Morgan firm, the "Journal of Commerce" in special advices from Washington on Aug. 25 said:

Very considerable interest has been expressed in Government circles with reference to the development of the call loan acceptance market in New York along the lines mapped out in the recent announcement of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. The innovation is believed likely to be tried to aid in the process of popularizing the acceptance. Before reaching definite conclusions with respect to the working of the scheme, however, it is desired by some to know how it will be likely to affect the stock market situation and whether the tendency of its operation will be to increase or decrease the volume of funds employed in speculation.

There has been no disposition, so far as can be learned, on the part of the Government officers to take any particular position with reference to the essentiality of stock market loans. Unofficial expressions would indicate, however, that this question is viewed as largely academic, as in the case of any great body of towns which tends to provide a definite market for commodities by establishing their prices on a competitive basis and so rendering the staples more easily to trade in. Loans made for the conduct of legitimate business on the exchanges are from a broad point of view believed essential to the maintenance of our business organization and structure and are not simply for the purpose of individual gain through speculation.

The system of lending against acceptances on call may, however, tend to render speculation easier by providing call money at lower rates and so indirectly tending to assist speculative activities. Precisely how this side of the proposition will work itself out is still to be seen.

In connection with the establishment of the free discount market, which constitutes a reason for the new plan for call lending, the question is asked how far the plan will in fact stimulate the creation of acceptances. In this connection it is noted that acceptance liabilities of the banks against banks' acceptances are now considerably less than they were some little time ago. In order to get a satisfactory development of acceptance market conditions the acceptances themselves must be forthcoming in quantity sufficient to furnish a good basis for dealings. The limit to the acceptance liabilities of national banks is so narrow that it requires the participation of many banks to get the development of the paper that is requisite in building up the market as desired.

How far the growth of the acceptance market under the new conditions will be affected by the continued working out of Treasury sales, of certifi-

cates of indebtedness cannot as yet be stated with certainty, but thus far the drift has been toward the substitution of Treasury certificates for acceptances and for stock loans as a means of employing the resources of the banks when being held in liquid form for possible sudden and unexpected demands. The number of factors affecting the whole acceptance and public debt situation is believed to be so great as to make the actual effect of the call loan plan impossible of prediction and dependent on future circumstances.

ORGANIZATION OF STATE BANKS IN MONTANA TO BE DISCOURAGED DURING WAR.

There will be no new State banks organized in Montana while the war continues, according to State Bank Examiner H. S. McGraw, unless very exceptional conditions arise. In announcing the statement by Mr. McGraw that he would discourage the organization of such banks, the Montana "Record" of Aug. 23 said:

Mr. Magraw takes the position that the money that would be put into such institutions can serve a much better purpose invested in thrift stamps and war bonds, and that the organization of new banks would tend to weaken just that much existing banks, and that under present conditions the resources of the State had better be strongly centralized than widely diffused.

PLANS IN DELAWARE FOR CREATION OF STATE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

At a meeting of a committee representing the State banks and trust companies of Delaware, held at Wilmington on Aug. 23, plans were perfected for the presentation to the State Legislature of a bill creating a State banking department under the head of a banking commissioner. Changes are also proposed in the banking laws, some of these changes limiting the exercise of charter rights within the State, and requiring State member banks in the Reserve system to comply with all of the State laws, except as to reserves, which shall be regulated by the Federal Reserve Act. Under the present laws the State Insurance Department has control of the State banks, trust companies and loan associations. It is expected that the proposed legislation will be approved at the annual meeting of the State Bankers' Association to be held at the Hotel du Pont, Wilmington, on Sept. 5.

NEW FEDERAL RESERVE EXAMINERS.

Effective Aug. 16, John A. Will, Auditor of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis, and W. W. Paddock, Examiner of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, were appointed Federal Reserve Examiners.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S WEEKLY TABLE INTENDED TO REPLACE FIGURES OF BANK CLEARINGS.

In making announcement on Aug. 24 of its inauguration of the issuance of weekly tables intended to furnish a better idea of the course and volume of bank transactions than is afforded by the well-known method of bank clearings or bank exchanges, the Federal Reserve Board said:

The Federal Reserve Board has undertaken the preparation of periodical statistics of the volume of the nation's banking business. This service has been furnished heretofore by the Clearing House Section of the American Bankers Association, that organization publishing figures compiled from reports by some 31 clearing house associations. There are, however, about 250 such associations in the United States and efforts are being made by the Board to enlist co-operation by all of them.

The figures heretofore published by the clearing houses themselves and by some of the financial weeklies were simply those of checks cleared, and these naturally can not give as complete a picture of the situation as figures showing all debits to deposit accounts. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the number of business concerns in the country that use the facilities of the same bank and whose checks are cleared on the books of the same bank. The custom prevails in many large industrial centers of drawing on "cash" check for the entire payroll of a plant. Such checks do not, of course, reach the clearing house and, as a rule, the employers receiving the proceeds of those checks do not maintain checking accounts.

In inaugurating its service the Board has, therefore, requested all clearing house managers to telegraph each week figures showing total amounts of debits to deposit accounts, including all checks paid during the week by member banks of their respective clearing houses, and it is expected that the uniform method adopted will reflect more accurately not only the volume of banking business done, but the relative importance of each clearing house city. To-day's statement, being the first, is necessarily incomplete, comprising returns made by about 100 clearing houses only, but as the plan and its purpose become better understood. It is believed that within a few weeks the Board's tabulation will furnish a more reliable index of the volume of banking business. Comparisons will be made each week with the preceding week, and at the end of twelve months, with the corresponding week of the previous year. To-day's figures include transactions from Thursday, Aug. 15 to Wednesday, Aug. 21, inclusive, compared with figures for the week from Friday, Aug. 9, to Thursday, Aug. 15, inclusive. In the future reports will cover the week ending Wednesday, so as to avoid conflict with the reports obtained by the American Bankers Association.

Besides giving the figures for the leading cities in the different Federal Reserve districts where clearing houses are in operation, the Board submits the following table summarizing the results:

Recapitulation Showing Figures for Clearing House Centres for Weeks Ending Aug. 15 and Aug. 21. [In thousands of dollars—that is 000's omitted.]

District.	Number of Centers Included.	Debts to Individual Account.		Debts to Banks' and Bankers' Account.	
		Aug. 15.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 21.
1. Boston	10	341,298	300,241	187,554	207,406
2. New York	8	2,805,186	2,859,785	1,295,179	1,445,149
3. Philadelphia	9	285,150	265,157	261,886	277,376
4. Cleveland	5	98,417	101,055	44,913	46,393
5. Richmond	2	100,372	103,249	85,604	97,746
6. Atlanta	7	90,247	103,325	55,064	50,630
7. Chicago	19	1,294,890	837,694	86,769	652,541
8. St. Louis	7	160,779	162,250	115,527	165,415
9. Minneapolis	5	107,356	132,981	115,022	134,347
10. Kansas City	19	266,088	255,402	298,549	296,013
11. Dallas	8	62,997	87,301	84,015	107,341
12. San Francisco	11	128,629	131,234	60,100	62,689
Grand Total	110	5,743,400	5,369,707	2,738,192	3,543,046

Note.—Large difference between Chicago figures for the two dates is due to the fact that figures for the earlier week are not divided between debts to individual account and debts to banks' and bankers' account, the total debits to both individual and bank accounts being shown in the column headed "Debts to Individual Account."

(a) Figures comprise debts to both individual account as well as to banks' and bankers' account.

In the case of the New York Federal Reserve District the eight cities or centres included are Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Montclair, New York, Orange, Passaic and Rochester; the ten cities of the Boston Federal Reserve District are Bangor, Boston, Fall River, Holyoke, Lowell, New Bedford, New Haven, Providence, Springfield, Waterbury and Worcester; the nine centres of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve District are Altoona, Chester, Lancaster, Lebanon, Norristown, Philadelphia, Reading, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Williamsport, York and Wilmington.

RESERVE BOARD'S RULING ON TRADE ACCEPTANCES.

According to the "Official Bulletin" of Aug. 20, the Federal Reserve Board has ruled that it does not approve for general use a form of trade acceptance which contains a condition that any discount will be allowed if payment is made before maturity.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD'S RULING REGARDING INDORSEMENT OF ACCEPTANCES.

Among informal rulings by the Federal Reserve Board appearing in the August "Bulletin" of the Board we quote the following with reference to the indorsement of acceptances:

(To a Federal Reserve Bank.)

I have your letter of July 3, in which you inquire whether all acceptances should be indorsed in order to insure that the instrument "bears evidence of title."

Acceptances must bear the signature in blank or to order of the last party to whom the acceptances has been indorsed, but if the acceptance is indorsed in blank it can, of course, change ownership from one holder to another without being indorsed by each subsequent holder, and the title would pass all the same.

As a matter of better protection, purchasers of acceptances generally have the acceptance indorsed to their order, thus insuring themselves against their being collected or disposed of by others than the legitimate owner. In that case, of course, the holder has to indorse the bill. Where the purchaser is not quite certain as to the genuine character of the signatures on the bill, he would, of course, be well advised to insist upon indorsement by the seller.

In England the habit is general to indorse acceptances freely, and, as you know, I am very much in favor of establishing a similar practice here. As a matter of fact, in New York we have progressed so far that out of about \$120,000,000 of acceptances held by the New York Federal Reserve Bank only about \$3,000,000 were unindorsed according to its last statement.

I hope we may soon reach the point when Federal Reserve banks can make a definite rule not to buy bankers' acceptances except such as bear at least three responsible signatures, being those of the acceptor, the drawer and the indorser.

July 12 1918.

"WITHOUT RECOURSE" INDORSEMENT DOES NOT AFFECT NOTE OTHERWISE ELIGIBLE FOR REDISCOUNT.

M. C. Elliott, counsel for the Federal Reserve Board, has given it as his opinion that if a note is otherwise eligible for rediscount the fact that it bears a "without recourse" indorsement of a non-member bank will not affect its eligibility. We quote his opinion herewith:

July 3 1918.

Sir.—The accompanying letter from the Chairman of the Board of a Federal Reserve Bank asks "Should the Federal Reserve Bank accept for rediscount notes from its members which bear 'without recourse' indorsement of non-member banks?"

In the opinion of this office, if the notes are otherwise eligible the fact that they bear "without recourse" indorsement of a non-member bank would not affect their eligibility.

Under the Negotiable Instruments Law a qualified indorsement constitutes the indorser a mere assignor of the title to the instrument. It may be made by adding to the indorser's signature the words "without recourse" or any words of a similar import. Such an indorsement does not impair the negotiable character of the instrument.

The Federal Reserve Bank would accordingly acquire a good title to the instrument when rediscounted by a member bank whether or not it bore the indorsement "without recourse" of a non-member bank.

If, therefore, the note would be eligible without the indorsement of the non-member bank, it would be eligible with an indorsement "without recourse."

Respectfully,
M. C. ELLIOTT, Counsel.

To Hon. W. P. G. Harding, Governor Federal Reserve Board.

360 DAYS BASIS FOR FIGURING INTEREST FOR DISCOUNT TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

We take from the August "Federal Reserve Bulletin" the following informal ruling of the Federal Reserve Board concerning the basis for figuring interest for discount transactions:

(To Federal Reserve Banks.)

It is desirable to maintain uniformity in figuring interest in rediscount transactions between Federal Reserve banks, and as it has proved most convenient in the purchase of acceptances to use interest tables based on 360 days to the year, the Board has decided that these tables should be used in all rediscount transactions between Federal Reserve banks, and has therefore revoked its previous ruling that the basis of 365 days to the year should be applied, as announced in its circular letter dated Jan. 31 1918. July 9 1918.

INCREASE IN LIMIT FOR WHICH FEDERAL RESERVE EXCHANGE AND TRANSFER DRAFTS MAY BE DRAWN.

A circular calling attention to the raising of the limit from \$250 to \$5,000 for which Federal Reserve Exchange and transfer drafts may be drawn beginning Sept. 3 has been issued as follows by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis:

Effective Sept. 3 1918, the limit as to the amount for which such drafts may be drawn is increased from \$250, the former limit, to \$5,000.

Member banks may draw Federal Reserve exchange drafts upon their Federal Reserve bank under restrictions and regulations as contained herein, and the drafts thus drawn will be received at par, without time deduction being made by other Federal Reserve banks.

Specimen forms of drafts and advices to be used will gladly be furnished upon request. The use of the plan is left to the option of member banks and there is nothing contained therein to prevent a member bank from drawing ordinary drafts on its Federal Reserve bank as at present.

Three forms of drafts may be drawn on your Federal Reserve bank, namely:

- No. 1. Ordinary drafts;
- No. 2. "Federal Reserve exchange" drafts;
- No. 3. "Federal Reserve transfer" drafts.

In making remittances within your own district (No. 9) where Eastern or other exchange is not demanded, No. 1 should be used, upon which no advice to the Federal Reserve bank of drawing is necessary. Such drafts are not receivable for immediate availability at par at other Federal Reserve banks.

In making remittances not in excess of \$5,000, outside your district, or in any case where Eastern or other exchange is demanded, No. 2 may be used, with advice to the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis as provided herein.

In transferring funds to other districts in amounts in excess of \$5,000, No. 3 may be used, with advice of drawing to the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis and with duplicate advice to the Federal Reserve bank at which the draft is payable.

"Federal Reserve Exchange" Drafts.

Your "Federal Reserve exchange" drafts must be drawn upon the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis and will be receivable for immediate availability at par at any other Federal Reserve bank, but actually payable only at the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

They shall, for the present and until otherwise provided, be drawn for amounts not in excess of \$5,000.

Member banks are required to forward to the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis advice daily, as per form, specimens of which will be provided upon request, of the numbers, amounts and totals of all "Federal Reserve exchange" drafts issued on that day. The totals of these advices will be charged to the accounts of member banks upon receipt, and provision made for payment of drafts advised, if funds have been provided by the drawing bank.

"Federal Reserve Transfer" Drafts.

Your Federal Reserve transfer drafts must be drawn upon the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis and made payable at one other Federal Reserve bank designated in the draft. Payment by the other Federal Reserve bank will be made only upon advice from the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis.

Such drafts shall for the present be drawn only for amounts in excess of \$5,000.

Member banks are required to give advice daily, as per form, specimens of which will be provided upon request, of the numbers, amounts and totals of drafts issued that day made payable at each of the other Federal Reserve banks. These advices must be over an authorized signature in ink, and duplicates must be forwarded to the Federal Reserve bank at which drafts are made payable; the duplicate advices must contain the signatures in ink of the officers signing the drafts. Upon receipt of these advices by the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis the totals will be charged to the accounts of member banks and provision will be made for payment of the drafts at the Federal Reserve bank designated, if funds have been provided by the drawing bank. Transfer drafts will not be paid by other Federal Reserve banks unless they have duplicate advices and our confirmation thereof, which confirmation cannot be made in time to serve the purpose unless the original advices are promptly received by us. These advices should in all cases be mailed to us on day drafts are issued.

Member banks drawing Federal Reserve exchange and transfer drafts must at all times provide sufficient excess balances with their Federal Reserve bank, over and above their required reserve to cover all such drafts drawn. This, in order that the charging to their account by the Federal Reserve bank of the amounts of such drafts upon receipt of advice (which in all cases must be mailed the day such drafts are drawn), shall not impair their required reserve balance.

The privilege to draw such drafts will be withdrawn from those banks that do not comply with the rules and regulations in reference thereto.

It is very essential in order to have "Federal Reserve exchange" drafts and "Federal Reserve transfer" drafts prove successful and the work involved through their use accomplished with the least expense and friction that the regulations be rigidly adhered to and that there be no deviation in forms used. To secure absolute uniformity as to size, text, arrangement of text and color of paper, and in order that we may supply proper code word, supplies of such forms must be secured from us. Orders should be given for 500 of each form or multiples thereof. Owing to our being in a position to place a large order for these forms we are quoted at the present time the following prices f.o.b. Minneapolis and will be pleased to furnish them to you at exact cost to ourselves. Orders placed by you with us will be shipped and billed you direct by the lithographers:

Drafts, 500	\$4 50
Drafts in lots of 1,000	7 00 per thousand
Advice Form 1, 500	3 75
Advice Form 1, in lots of 1,000	5 50 per thousand
Advice Form 2 (Dup.), 500	5 00
Advice Form 2 (Dup.), in lots of 1,000	8 50 per thousand

(Prices subject to change.)

Very truly yours,
THEODORE WOLD, Governor.

Dated August 23 1918.

Circular No. 104.

(Insert this circular in your copies of our revised circulars dated May 1 1918, in lieu of circular on "Federal Reserve exchange and transfer" drafts.)

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION ON COLLECTION CHARGES.

A copy of a report of the Committee of Five of the American Bankers' Association on exchanges and collection charges has just been issued to banks and trust companies of the United States. These institutions are asked by the committee to offer suggestions and indicate their views as to whether efforts should be made at this time to secure amendments to the Federal Reserve Act affecting collections. The information embodied in the replies is to be tabulated and used as a basis for the committee's final report to be made at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association at Chicago next month. The following are the conclusions presented by the committee in the report just made public:

Conclusions.

It is evident that the Federal Reserve Board has determined not to formulate any regulations providing for charges to be allowed by the Federal Reserve Bank to the remitting banks on checks that are handled under the provisions of Sections 13 and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act.

The Committee of Five is of the opinion that the law, as it now stands, definitely gives every bank and trust company in America the right to make a charge in any case not to exceed 10 cents per hundred dollars or fraction thereof based on the total of checks present at any one time, to cover service and expense incurred in remitting for checks presented through the Federal Reserve Banks as agents; and further, prohibits the making of any charge on checks handled by the Federal Reserve Banks in the capacity of owners.

The committee further believes that the law imposes upon the Federal Reserve Board the duty of regulating such charges and that the Board has no legal authority to deny any bank the right to make a charge for such service and expense so long as the charge is within the limit fixed by the law. It would seem that it is now clearly up to the individual bank to determine as to whether it will make a charge for the service and expense it incurs to collect and remitting for checks sent to it by the Federal Reserve Bank acting in the capacity of Agent. If the Federal Reserve bank seeks to deny such charges it may do so through proper legal step only. The committee believes the courts will sustain the right of any bank to make a charge. Copy of the opinion of General Counsel Paton of the American Bankers Association sustaining the views of the Committee of Five is given herewith.

Even though Sections 13 and 16 of the Federal Reserve Act as amended give the banks the right to compensation for service and expense involved in collecting and remitting for checks both sections are ambiguous and confused and might to the advantage of all concerned, be clarified. Appended is a suggested amendment designed to clarify the language and remove any possible doubt as to the meaning of these sections. Does the suggested amendment meet with your approval?—And is it your desire that steps shall be taken to have it enacted into law—or should legislative attempts be deferred as a matter of expediency until after the war?

We also print herewith the amendment suggested by the committee:

Suggested Amendment.

Amend the Federal Reserve Act by Repealing the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Paragraph of Section 16, and by Amending and Re-enacting the First Paragraph of Section 13 to Read as Follows:

Every Federal Reserve bank shall receive on deposit from member banks or from Federal Reserve banks or from the United States, current funds in lawful money and Federal Reserve notes, and for collection and credit checks and drafts drawn upon any of its depositors, and when remitted by a Federal Reserve bank for collection and credit checks and drafts drawn by any depositor in any other Federal Reserve bank or member bank upon funds to the credit of said depositor in said Reserve bank or member bank.

Every Federal Reserve bank may receive:

(a) On deposit from member banks and from the United States, Federal Reserve bank notes and national bank notes and for collection and credit checks and drafts payable upon presentation.

(b) Solely for purposes of exchange and collection from member banks, other Federal Reserve banks and the United States, checks and drafts payable upon presentation and maturing notes and bills.

(c) From any non-member bank or trust company deposits of current funds in lawful money, national bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes and solely for purposes of exchange and collection checks and drafts payable upon presentation and maturing notes and bills, provided such non-member bank or trust company maintains with the Federal Reserve bank of its district a balance sufficient to offset the items in transit held for its account by the Federal Reserve bank.

The Federal Reserve Board may by rule fix the charge which may be imposed by each Federal Reserve bank upon its depositors for the service of collection of checks, drafts and maturing notes and bills rendered by the Federal Reserve bank, and shall determine and regulate reasonable charges to be made by member and non-member depository banks for collection or payment of checks and drafts and remission thereof by exchange or otherwise, in no case to exceed 10 cents per \$100 or fraction thereof, based on the total of checks and drafts presented at any one time, no such charges to be made, however, against the Federal Reserve banks upon checks and drafts drawn to the order of the Federal Reserve banks or owned by the United States Government.

The Federal Reserve Board shall make and promulgate from time to time regulations governing the transfer of funds and charges therefor among Federal Reserve banks and their branches, and may at its discretion exercise the functions of a Clearing House for such Federal Reserve banks or may designate a Federal Reserve bank to exercise such functions.

The Federal Reserve Board may also require each Federal Reserve bank to exercise the functions of a Clearing House for its member banks.

WARNING BY G. W. MCGARRAH, OF BANKERS MONEY COMMITTEE, AGAINST SPECULATIVE COMMITMENTS.

A warning to the effect that "any disposition to indulge in speculative commitments, based on borrowed money, must of necessity lead to an increase in rates that will prove corrective" was contained in a statement issued on Thursday by Gates W. McGarrah, President of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank of this city and Acting Chairman of the local Money Committee. The following is the statement:

The efforts to stabilize money rates made since the First Liberty Loan was offered have met with a cheerful and sincere co-operation on the part of borrowers and lenders. The Government in prosecuting the war requires a constantly increasing amount of money, and while every effort will continue to be made to maintain rates at the present level, it is thought wise in view of the present progress of the Allied armies, to point out that any disposition to indulge in speculative commitments, based on borrowed money, must of necessity lead to an increase in rates that will prove corrective.

The issuance of the statement, which was not without its effect on the market, followed a meeting of the Money Committee at which it is reported discussion was had of the money market in general. While Mr. McGarrah declined to amplify his statement various views as to the reasons which prompted its issuance have been expressed. The New York "Sun," in stating that Mr. McGarrah had refused to enlarge upon his statement, said:

It was learned in other quarters, however, that the statement had the approval of virtually all of the officers of the largest banking institutions in the financial district and that it was decided upon only after mature consideration.

One banker said he could not make any explanations for Mr. McGarrah but that present transactions on the Stock Exchange could not be considered excessively speculative. He added that the statement was undoubtedly issued as a warning because bankers desire to keep the money rate around 6%, but that this could not be done if speculators kept increasing their borrowings for speculative purposes and thus interfered with the Liberty Loan campaign.

Another banker declared that the statement was timely because the banking fraternity wanted to guard against speculation in stocks on margin South and West when the prosperity of these sections of the country begins to seek investment in securities. He added that it was the desire of the bankers to have the surplus funds of the South and West find a resting place in stocks, but that the bankers wanted the purchases to be paid in full.

NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK'S SUGGESTIONS FOR CURTAILING CREDIT REQUIREMENTS.

Following up the request made by the Federal Reserve Board for co-operation on the part of banking institutions in an effort to conserve essential resources by the exercise of discriminating judgment in granting credits, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has addressed a letter to the banking institutions in its district suggesting a careful analysis of loans and lines of discount in order to decide where credit conservation should first be applied. As we have previously indicated the directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York adopted on July 31 a minute in sympathy with the views of the Reserve Board, calling upon the officers of the Bank to express to the banking institutions of the district the importance and necessity of conserving credit. In his communication this week (Aug. 23) to the banking institutions, Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Federal Reserve Board, says:

Dear Sir.—The Federal Reserve Board wrote you on July 6 relative to the necessity of conserving credit in order to furnish the Government the increasing volume of credit it requires to finance the war, and the directors of this bank have instructed its officers to discuss the subject further with every bank in the district. While no general rules or program for the conservation of credit can be laid down, the duty of each bank is to do its share in securing the desired results, acting reasonably and judiciously, in such ways as its conditions make practicable and as will spare borrowers undue embarrassment. We have not doubt that, like most bankers, you have already made some progress toward conserving credit, and our directors wish to supplement the Federal Reserve Board's letter by asking you now to take up this necessary work systematically and conscientiously.

Saving of credit by banks, in order to help the situation as a whole, must be the result of saving on the part of borrower. Shifting loans from one institution to another, or sales of collateral which merely throw the burden upon other shoulders, save no credit. Credit conservation can

only be accomplished by business or personal economies, and requires co-operation between banks and their borrowers, and education of borrowers by their banks.

Producers, manufacturers and merchants may do their part and reduce their credit requirements—

- By not overbuying;
- By carrying as small stocks as practicable;
- By postponing new construction, or expansion of their business;
- By effecting business economies.

Individuals may do their part by studying their personal expenses and effecting economies which will enable them gradually to pay off their loans.

May we suggest that you make a careful analysis of your loans and lines of discount in order to determine definitely what credit now in use is not directly connected with Government financing, or the production or distribution of things necessary to maintain the health and efficiency of our armed forces and our civilian population. While the majority of bank loans will prove to be for these purposes, most institutions also have a considerable volume of loans to individuals made for other purposes, many of them of long standing. It is to loans of this character as well as to the less necessary commercial borrowings that credit conservation should first be applied.

New commercial lines or new loans to acquire or improve property, or for non-productive purposes, will rarely be justified unless they are to aid directly in the prosecution of the war. A spirit of saving in the use of credit will naturally lead the banks themselves to exercise restraint in offering new or additional lines of credit in competing for business. A frank discussion of the principles and the necessity of credit conservation with a borrower will usually gain his co-operation, and where a borrower is asked to reduce a loan having securities or commodities as collateral emphasis should be laid on the necessity of gradual and steady reduction by personal economies rather than by selling the collateral.

Several of our member banks, wishing to discuss the matter with their borrowers, have asked us to prepare a brief statement on the subject. We have prepared such a statement, which banks, if they so desire, may either use as a form letter or enclose with a letter of their own. We shall be glad to furnish either statement in any quantity to any bank in the district. Copies are herewith enclosed.

Will you be so good as to acknowledge this letter, advising us what you are doing or are willing to do in order to save credit and giving us your views as to the best method of accomplishing the necessary results? We suggest that one most effective step would be for all the banks in your city or county to reach an agreement for common action. Whenever this bank can properly assist you may count upon our co-operation.

Very truly yours,
PIERRE JAY, Chairman Board of Directors.

The statement or form of letter enclosed with the above carries in briefer form the message to depositors on the need of reducing credit and loan requirements and the way to effect such reduction.

CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE CAUTIONS AGAINST UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURES BY PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The postponement until the conclusion of the war of extensions of street car lines, electric lighting systems, water mains, street paving, or other public utility enterprises not absolutely essential to the war is imperative, according to a letter sent to all State Public Utility Commissioners by the Capital Issues Committee at Washington on Aug. 24. In his letter Governor Hamlin, Chairman of the Committee, says:

It is plain that we must avoid every unnecessary use of capital, involving also the use of labor and materials, in order not to interfere with the financial and industrial requirements of the Government in this paramount task of making war.

Existing facilities must be made to serve in place of new ones, regardless of temporary inconvenience and discomfort unless the public health or paramount local economic necessity is involved.

These considerations apply with marked force to the public utility situation.

The extensions and betterments which public service corporations are accustomed to make in normal times, either on the initiative of their own enterprise or by direction of the regulating commissions under which they operate, should be postponed till after the war.

NEW MEMBERS OF FOREIGN SECURITIES COMMITTEE OF INVESTMENT BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Several new members have been added to the newly designated Foreign Securities Committee of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, to which reference was made in these columns last week, page 745. The new members are Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, and Charles S. Sargent, Jr., of the firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co. Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., is Chairman of the committee.

FINANCIAL AID BY GOVERNMENT TO PLANTS CONVERTING FROM LESS ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

The fact that Government financial aid was available under certain conditions in the case of industries in the process of conversion from less essential production to the manufacture of materials contributing to the war is reported to have been explained by officials of the War Finance Corporation on Aug. 28. The press dispatches from Washington on that day in making this known said:

This was prompted by reports that many manufacturing concerns are threatened with bankruptcy or entire suspension during the war because they have insufficient funds to permit changes in their plants or processes necessary to transform them into essential industries.

The principal conditions for obtaining aid from the Government's half-billion dollar fund established to tide war industries over critical periods are that the concern must be engaged in industry or business essential during the war period and that its credit must be of a nature to provide adequate collateral for the loan.

The first rule has been interpreted rather broadly by the War Finance Corporation directors to permit inclusion of industries whose contribution to the war is indirect, such as street car companies and other utilities, and manufacturers whose product in some way goes into the output of war materials. The second rule may prove the principal block to many Government loans.

Two courses are open to needy manufacturers. They may negotiate advances from banks, which in turn can get 75% of the advance as a loan from the War Finance Corporation, or they may go direct to the corporation and stand a fair chance of getting a loan providing they offer adequate security.

The War Industries Board on Aug. 28 in announcing that curtailments of less essential industries would become increasingly stringent as the war progresses, said:

Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, had suggested to the Federal Reserve Board it work out some plan under which financial aid might be extended to industries that would be hit by the war in the industrial curtailments that are now under way and are to come.

Mr. Baruch warned that curtailments would be necessary in increasing proportions as the war needs grew. His purpose in appealing to the Federal Reserve Board for development of the plans to extend financial aid to industries that must be skeletonized to get maximum production from industries necessary to winning the war was to soften the blow on the industries affected injuriously and to prevent their wrecking.

Mr. Baruch said that the new preference list which the War Industries Board is preparing will carry in sixty-four groups the prime essential industries rated according to war needs. He said this grouping of preferred industries would be followed by the district boards in charge of selective draft in rulings on exemptions on account of need in industry. With these boards will sit members of the committee on relationship of industrial and military man power, an organization formed by the War Department and the War Labor Policies Board.

The War Industries Board Chairman said that he was discussing with the shoe manufacturers the question of price fixing and of standardizing their output to conserve material and labor. He said that the makers realize the conditions that must be met and are co-operating with the Board to meet them. The manufacturers have agreed to cut out as many lines of styles of shoes as possible, and get down to a limited number of fashions. The matter of price fixing is still open. It was explained that the effort to stabilize the price of shoes is not made with the idea that the shoemakers are profiteering, but the shoe industry is the first to be taken up in this way. Other industries may be similarly treated later.

FIFTH OFFERING OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES IN ANTICIPATION OF LIBERTY LOAN.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo offered on August 27 another block (the fifth) of Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan. A minimum amount of \$500,000,000 is offered. The certificates in this week's offering carry 4½% interest; they will bear date Sept. 3, 1918, and are payable Jan. 2, 1919. Subscriptions will be received by the Federal Reserve Banks up to Sept. 10. The certificates will be issued in denominations \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000.

MOVE TOWARD ADOPTION OF PLAN TO SUPPORT LIBERTY LOAN MARKET.

The task of working out plans for supporting the market for Liberty Loan bonds has been delegated to a committee of local investment bankers consisting of George W. Hodges of Remick, Hodges & Co., Chairman; Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company; Harold Stanley, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co., and J. W. Horner of William A. Read & Co. While the committee has not yet committed itself to any plan, the advisability of the adoption of the Canadian plan which operates in supporting the Victory Loans, is said to be under consideration. In commenting upon the latter, and the view held with regard to its adoption in the United States, the New York "Times" of yesterday said:

In Canada the Victory bonds are not traded in on the stock exchanges. The Minister of Finance has appointed three committees, with headquarters in Ottawa, Montreal, and Winnipeg, and all transactions in Victory bonds are made through them. These committees fix a price at which the bonds will be sold and bought, and quotations are published daily. There is a difference of 1% between the buying and selling prices, and the dealer who brings in the buying order makes the 1% commission. Under this arrangement there is an incentive on the part of investment houses to solicit orders for the purchase of the bonds, and this helps to create a demand for the securities. The broker who brings in a selling order receives no commission whatever.

Some local bankers are strongly in favor of the Canadian plan and believe that it would work successfully in this country. Others, on the other hand, favor other lines of procedure, among them the organization of a large corporation the capital stock of which should be distributed among the investment dealers throughout the country. It has been suggested that such a corporation should deal exclusively in Liberty bonds and devote itself to maintaining the price of these securities. Another suggestion offered is that instead of having one central committee in New York City there should be formed twelve committees, one for each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts, and that their operations be along the lines of the three Canadian committees.

In addition to supporting the market for Liberty bonds, it is the intention of Mr. Hodges's committee to work out a plan by which owners of \$50 and \$100 bonds would have adequate facilities for selling their bonds, in case of need, through an agency that would not exact unreasonably high com-

missions. It has long been felt by bankers that there was need for some large organization for this purpose in view of the fact that many persons of no experience in bond transactions have been forced to pay high commissions for the sale of bonds.

There is no uniform commission rate. Some houses charge 20 cents per \$1,000, other 30 cents, and some institutions make no charge. At these rates there is practically no profit to dealers, and many say that Liberty Loan dealings are made at a loss.

It is the object of Mr. Hodges's committee to create a market for Liberty bonds between loan offerings. Experience has shown that after the flotation of each loan at par prices immediately decline. If the Canadian plan were adopted, it is said, there would be an inducement to dealers to obtain purchasers of bonds during these periods and the demand thus stimulated would have the effect of supporting the market.

Before any definite plan of action is adopted the committee expects to consult with Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department and obtain his approval. The committee expects to hold several meetings and consider whatever suggestions are submitted.

SIZE OF LIBERTY LOAN AND EXPECTATIONS THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BREAK RECORDS.

While no official statement has yet been made concerning the exact amount of the forthcoming Liberty Loan, an indication that it will be for \$6,000,000,000, as has been generally expected, was furnished in a large thermometer erected in Washington on Aug. 29 to record the progress of the campaign on which that figure appeared. It is stated that official announcement as to the size of the loan will be withheld until the pending war revenue bill is disposed of. Despite the fact that the Liberty Loan campaign does not open until Sept. 28 several hundred thousand dollars in subscriptions have already been pledged to the loan by foreign-language organizations in different parts of the country, according to reports to Hans Rieg, director of loan organizations among the foreign-born citizens. The Catholic Slovak Ladies Union at a meeting in Washington on Aug. 23 subscribed \$100,000. The Slovenian Catholic Union has pledged \$100,000 of organization funds for fourth Liberty bonds. Croatians of New York City, Calumet, Mich., and Detroit, and the Yugoslav National Council report organization of special soliciting committees for the fourth loan.

It is stated that the Treasury Department, so confident that the Fourth Liberty Loan will break all records for the number of subscribers, has ordered the Bureau of Engraving to prepare about 35,000,000 separate bonds, or 8,500,000 more than for the Third Loan, when about 26,500,000 bonds were sold. One-third of the Fourth Loan bonds, it was reported on Aug. 25, have already been engraved and are being turned out at the rate of 500,000 a day.

NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE BANK URGES CONVERSION AND REGISTRATION OF LIBERTY BONDS.

A letter with regard to the desirability of the conversion and registration of Liberty Bonds has been issued as follows by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

Aug. 26 1918.

Conversion of Liberty Loan Bonds.

Dear Sirs.—The conversion of the bonds of the First and Second Liberty Loan into bonds bearing 4¼% interest, has now been in progress over a month, but so far only a small proportion of the holders of small bonds are availing themselves of this privilege. This may be due to several causes, and it is quite likely that many of the holders of small bonds will not convert them.

It is therefore important that as much publicity as possible be given without delay to the conversion privilege, to the end that all persons who might wish to avail themselves of the opportunity may do so, and we are, therefore, sending you under separate cover several posters, which we would ask you to kindly place in a conspicuous position in your banking room or bank windows, and possibly in your local post office or some other convenient place.

A very large number of Liberty Loan coupon bonds have been reported as either lost or stolen. Coupon bonds are bearer obligations and pass from hand to hand practically the same as currency, and are seldom recovered after loss. For this reason, permit us to emphasize the desirability of securing registered bonds.

The Treasury Department is now in a position to make reasonably prompt deliveries of registered bonds. We, therefore, urge your active co-operation so that as many of the holders of Liberty Loan bonds as possible may obtain them in registered form, and in that way secure absolute protection against loss.

In one of the posters referred to in the above the Bank says:

3½% bonds of the First Liberty Loan,
4% bonds of the First Liberty Loan converted,
4% bonds of the Second Liberty Loan,
may now be converted into 4¼% bonds of the respective loans.

This conversion privilege must be exercised, if at all, on or before Nov. 9 1918, when it expires.

The 4% bonds cannot be converted after that date, even though bonds of a higher rate of interest be thereafter issued.

The Bond Division of the Bank reports that up to the close of business on Aug. 24 there had been converted \$24,886,250 of the First Liberty Loan bonds and \$400,229,750 of the Second Loan bonds.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES APPEALED TO TO INVEST BACK PAY IN LIBERTY BONDS.

An appeal to railroad employees to invest every available dollar in the Fourth Liberty Loan was made by Director-General McAdoo this week; Mr. McAdoo directed his appeal especially to the use in this way of the back pay awarded to the trainmen, stating that "no employee can make better use of his back pay than to lend it to the Government at interest, thus securing an investment of absolute safety for himself and building up a reserve for a rainy day." We quote as follows from his circular:

Every loyal American must invest in the securities of his Government to the limit of his ability if America is to triumph in this war. Each of these loans must be subscribed in full. No patriotic American will have performed his duty by subscribing to one loan only or by buying a few War Savings stamps. Each and every one should practice every possible economy, save every possible dollar and buy as many Liberty bonds as he can afford every time a Liberty Loan is offered to the country.

In the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign which is just ahead of us, I am going to make a special appeal to every railroad employee to go the limit in lending his available means to Uncle Sam. Now is the time to prepare for that campaign by saving every possible dollar so that each may be ready to do his part before the subscription closes.

Hundreds of thousands of employees in the railroad service of the United States have received or will receive checks for back pay in accordance with the provisions of the wage order. No employee can make better use of his back pay than to lend it to the Government at interest, thus securing an investment of absolute safety for himself and building up a reserve for a rainy day.

I want the railroad men and women of the United States to do more, if possible than anybody else because I want them to be among the first always in patriotism, in service and in sacrifice to our great and glorious country. We have the Kaiser groggy. Let us keep hitting hard now until his is counted out.

CANADA'S "VICTORY LOAN" BONDS ADVANCE TO PAR—THE DOMINION'S METHOD OF STABILIZING PRICES.

Much has been said of late of Canada's method of stabilizing the price of its war bonds and additional interest attaches to the matter in view of the announcement on Aug. 12 by the Victory Loan Special Committee at Toronto that the price at which Victory Loan bonds were to be sold by dealers to the public would be advanced from 99½ to 100. We have accordingly been in communication with the Dominion officials for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the legislative authority under which the regulating operations are being carried on. It appears that there is no specific law covering the arrangement for stabilizing the market, but that the transactions are governed by an agreement with dealers. Replying to our inquiry R. A. Daly, Secretary to the Victory Loan Special Committee, writes us as follows:

VICTORY LOAN SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Toronto, Aug. 27 1918.

William B. Dana Company, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—Your letter of the 19th inst., addressed to the Minister of Finance, has been referred to me for reply.

As already advised you by the Secretary to the Minister, there is no legislation covering the arrangement made for stabilizing the market for Victory Loan securities. The transactions in Victory bonds are governed by an agreement drawn up between the Victory Loan Special Committee and practically every dealer of any standing in the Dominion.

The Victory Loan Special Committee was appointed by the Dominion Executive of the Victory Loan, with the approval of the Minister of Finance, and sufficient funds were provided by the Government to enable the Committee to purchase whatever bonds were offered to it.

As your subscriber states, the Victory bonds have not yet been listed on the exchanges as the Committee found it advisable not to do so. All the details in connection with the methods followed by the Committee are given in the agreement, copy of which is enclosed. This agreement expired on July 31 last and we are therefore enclosing copy of the supplementary agreement which was executed shortly before that date.

We enclose herewith copy of a letter sent on the 19th inst. to the Financial Advertising Manager of the New York "Sun." The substance of this letter appeared in their issue of Aug. 22.

Yours very truly,

R. A. DALY, Secretary.

The letter referred to above by Mr. Daly as having been addressed to the New York "Sun" reads:

Aug. 10 1918.

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. addressed to Sir Thomas White.

The plan for maintaining the market for Canada's Victory Loan is covered in detail in the form of agreement, copy of which is enclosed. Since the Committee commenced operations on the 22d of January last it has stood ready to purchase any amounts of Victory Loan that were offered to it, reserving to itself, however, the right to scale the price down a little for very large blocks. At times when there was a substantial surplus of bonds we exercised this right, but at other times when we had a very few bonds on hand we paid the same price for large blocks as we did for small.

The successful operation of the Committee has rested on two main principles:

First. The naming of a fixed price at which the bonds are sold by dealers to the public. When the Committee began operations (on Jan. 22 last) the fixed price was 98½ and accrued interest. On June 7 last it was advanced to 99½ and accrued interest, and on Aug. 12 last it was advanced to par and accrued interest. Both advances rose out of the demand that existed for the bonds.

Second. The payment of a commission to dealers on sales of bonds to investors sufficient to enable them to throw their organizations into

this work. As already suggested the fixed selling price to the public was 98½ and accrued interest. The Committee's buying price was accordingly fixed at 97½ and accrued interest. This left a spread between the buying and selling price of the Committee of 1%, and this 1% was allowed as a commission to dealers on any sales of bonds which they might make for the Committee. In this way the commission may be considered as having been paid by the seller.

Further important clauses to the agreement are those which deal with the restriction of sales of bonds by dealers to the Committee. Clause 3 reading:

"It being in the national interest to minimize the liquidation of Victory bonds for the duration of the war, the dealer hereby agrees with the Committee not to take Victory bonds in exchange for other securities, and it is understood that it is the spirit of this agreement that no dealer shall encourage sales of Victory bonds by investors."

and Clause 4:

"No dealer shall be entitled to a commission on sales of bonds from a customer to the Committee."

Those who at first were inclined to predict a failure for the work of the Committee were influenced largely by the fact that price fixing in itself was unsound. They overlooked, however, the fact that anything that was artificial about fixing the price was counterbalanced by providing a profit to dealers which gave them sufficient incentive to take care of the bonds which have come on the market. Since the Committee commenced operations we have purchased about \$50,000,000 of bonds and have sold about \$49,000,000 of bonds, with the result that the market is in a thoroughly clean condition. We have relieved certain large buyers who had bought the bonds simply from patriotic motives, and through the dealers we have redistributed them for permanent investment. The whole of the Victory Loan outstanding, including conversions of previous issues, amounts to about \$500,000,000, so that the Committee have actually purchased and resold one-tenth of the whole issue. This would be equivalent to purchases of about \$400,000,000 on your third Liberty Loan.

Judging from our experience, there seems to be no reason why the methods adopted for Canada's Victory Loan should not work satisfactorily in the United States. It would be necessary, however, to allow a commission to American dealers on results of Liberty bonds to investors in order to insure the success of the plan there.

One of the greatest factors in the success of the Committee has been the spirit of confidence which its existence inspires.

Yours very truly,

Secretary.

The text of both the original and supplementary agreements entered into between the Victory Loan Special Committee, appointed and constituted by Canada's Victory Loan Dominion Executive, follows:

This Agreement, made in duplicate the _____ day of January, 1918, between: The Victory Loan Special Committee at present composed of G. H. Wood, Edwin Hanson, P. McDougall, R. A. Stephenson, A. M. Nanton, H. R. Tudhope, J. W. Mitchell, W. A. Mackenzie, or their successors in office, a committee specially constituted in connection with Canada's Victory Loan, 1917 (hereinafter called "The Committee"), of the first part, and _____ (hereinafter called "The Dealer"), of the second part.

Whereas, The Committee has been specially appointed and constituted by Canada's Victory Loan Dominion Executive for the purpose of organizing and stabilizing the market for Canada's Victory Bonds, 1917, and for such purpose proposes to enter into agreements of the like tenor and effect as this agreement, with such persons, firms and corporations as trade in Government bonds or are otherwise satisfactory to the Committee.

Now Therefore this Agreement witnesseth and it is mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. The Dealer will deal exclusively through the Committee in connection with Canada's Victory bonds of 1917, all maturities.

All proposed purchases of Victory bonds by dealers from customers shall be submitted to the Committee, and no purchases shall be made except for the Committee. The Dealer will not purchase Victory bonds for his firm's account, either from the Committee or from any other source, but the Dealer may purchase from the Committee for his own personal investment, in which case he will pay the investor's price, he or his firm receiving no commission.

All proposed sales of Victory bonds by Dealers to customers shall be at the price fixed by the Committee, and completed from bonds purchased from the Committee.

The Dealer hereby undertakes to report in writing to the Committee concurrently with the execution of this agreement the total amount of Victory bonds owned by him at the time of execution of this agreement, with the respective scrip numbers. In all cases where the Dealer offers his own bonds to the Committee he hereby agrees to state such ownership.

2. The Committee will from time to time fix the price at which bonds shall be sold by the Dealer to customers, and will immediately advise the Dealer by letter or telegram of any change in such fixed price. The price fixed at the date of this agreement is set out in Schedule "A" hereto, which is hereby declared to be and form part of this agreement.

3. It being in the national interest to minimize the liquidation of Victory bonds for the duration of the war, the Dealer hereby agrees with the Committee not to take Victory bonds in exchange for other securities, and it is understood that it is the spirit of this agreement that no Dealer shall encourage sales of Victory bonds by investors.

4. No Dealer shall be entitled to a commission on sales of bonds from a customer to the Committee.

5. The Dealer will be entitled to the following remuneration:

(a) On bonds purchased from the Committee at the price fixed by the Committee from time to time a commission of ½ of 1% of the par value of such bonds.

(b) To receive from the Committee as additional remuneration for his efforts in undertaking an active selling campaign in Victory bonds an amount equal to ¼ of 1% of the par value of all bonds sold by him for the Committee provided the sale is completed.

The additional remuneration allowed to a Dealer by the Committee shall be retained by the Committee and held at the credit of the Dealer for a period of at least one month. All commissions to which the Dealer is properly entitled shall be paid to him as soon as possible after the last day of the month succeeding that in which such commission is earned.

6. The Dealer will not pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, to investors, either directly or indirectly, any rebate or share or allowance of any remuneration or commission to which the Dealer shall or may become entitled hereunder. The Dealer, however, may employ a bona fide sub-agent and pay or allow such sub-agent a commission of not more than ½ of 1% on all sales to investors, provided that every sub-agent shall enter into an agreement with the Dealer:

(a) To give no rebate or allowance out of such commission.
 (b) To maintain the price as fixed from time to time by the Committee.
 A sub-agent is hereby defined as an intermediary who acts for a Dealer in the sale of bonds to an investor and who has no proprietary interest in the investment when made, either personally or as a member of a purchasing firm or trust, or as an officer or director of a purchasing corporation.
 7. Dealings in said bonds shall be in accordance with the rules and regulations set out in Schedule "B" hereto which is hereby declared to be and form part of this agreement. It is understood that such rules and regulations may from time to time be changed or added to by the Committee.
 8. In the event of the breach by the Dealer of any of the provisions herein contained, the Dealer will pay the Committee, or the Committee at its option shall be entitled to retain from any funds under its control to the credit of the Dealer as liquidated damages for such breach the following sums:

(a) In respect to the first breach, the total amount of the commission and remuneration to which the Dealer might otherwise be entitled in respect of the offending transaction or the sum of \$25, whichever is the larger.
 (b) In respect of a second breach, a sum equivalent to three times the total amount of the commission and remuneration to which the Dealer might otherwise be entitled in respect of the offending transaction, or \$100, whichever is the larger.

Provided that in addition to the foregoing the Committee may cancel this agreement on the Dealer committing any breach hereof by giving him twenty-four hours' notice.

9. Any notice which the Committee desires or is required hereunder to give to the Dealer may be given by mailing same in a prepaid registered letter addressed to the Dealer at the address undernoted and shall be conclusively presumed to have reached the Dealer at the time such letter would have been delivered in the usual course of the post. Provided that any notice in regard to change in fixed price may be given by telegram and shall become effective from the date of delivery of telegram to Dealer's under-noted address.

10. This agreement shall govern all dealings by the Dealer in bonds of the Dominion of Canada known as Victory Loan Bonds, 1917, dated the first day of December 1917, and it is understood that by the word "bonds" throughout this agreement Victory Bonds, 1917, are referred to.

11. This agreement shall remain in force, except as hereinafter provided, until July 31 next.

12. In case of disputes between the parties to this agreement the decision of the Committee shall be final and binding.

13. The Committee reserves to itself the right to cancel this agreement at any time prior to the expiration thereof on giving to the Dealer twenty-four (24) hours' notice of such its intention.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:
 By VICTORY LOAN SPECIAL COMMITTEE, [Seal]
 By DEALER, [Seal]

Witness for Dealer
 Address for Notices

Amount of Victory Bonds owned by dealer at time of executing this agreement is as follows: (If none are held, please so state.)

\$.....	Due 1922	Script Numbers.
\$.....	" 1927	
\$.....	" 1937	

Certified Correct, [Seal]
 Dealer.

SCHEDULE "A"

Referred to in the annexed Agreement.
 Fixed Price, Which May Be Changed From Time to Time by the Committee.
 1. The fixed price for sales of fully-paid bonds to clients shall be ninety-eight and seven-eighths (98 $\frac{7}{8}$) and accrued interest net.
 2. The fixed price for sales of partly paid bonds to clients shall be the amount paid up on same, plus accrued interest on such payment and one-quarter of one per cent ($\frac{1}{4}\%$) on the par value of the bonds.

SCHEDULE "B."

Rules and Regulations, Which May Be Changed or Added to From Time to Time by the Committee.

Districts and Offices.

For the purpose of this agreement, Canada shall be divided into three Districts, namely, Eastern District—consisting of the Provinces of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces; Central District—consisting of the Province of Ontario; Western District—consisting of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

The Committee shall have an office in each District. The office of the Eastern District shall be at Montreal, Central at Toronto and the Western at Winnipeg. The Committee may re-arrange the Districts and add additional offices from time to time as they shall determine.

Office hours shall be from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. on ordinary business days and from 10 a. m. to 12 noon on Saturdays.

Secretaries.

A General Secretary shall be appointed for the Committee and Local Secretaries for the Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg offices, the General Secretary to act as the Local Secretary at Toronto.

Dealers.

Dealers in the Eastern District shall deal exclusively with the Montreal office; dealers in the Central District exclusively with the Toronto office; dealers in the Western District exclusively with the Winnipeg office.

Branch offices of dealers shall, for the purpose of this agreement, be considered as dealers themselves and shall deal exclusively with the Committee in the district in which such branch office is located.

Delivery.

Prices quoted by the Committee from time to time either for buying or selling shall be for delivery and payment at the Bank of Montreal, at the point where the Committee is located.

Unless otherwise stated all transactions shall be for fully-paid bearer bonds.

Delivery charges on incoming bonds shall be borne by the customer and on outgoing bonds by the dealer.

The dealer or investor shall be responsible for making good delivery of bonds purchased through or from him by the Committee.

Any holder of scrip certificates desiring delivery of the definitive bonds at some point other than where the last installment has been paid must so notify the Finance Department.

Clearings.

All buying and selling orders must be in writing and should be lodged by the dealer with the Secretary before 11 a. m. in order to be dealt with by the Committee.

All buying and selling orders will be recorded by the Secretary in order of receipt.

Deliveries of all orders dealt with shall, unless otherwise arranged, be made or accepted the following banking day, after which interest ceases. No deliveries will be made or accepted on Saturday.

In case of a sale by the Committee a form letter shall be sent to the Bank of Montreal at the point where such Committee is located, requesting them to deliver to the dealer a specified amount of bonds, as described in the letter, and on payment according to the statement therewith.

In case of a purchase by the Committee a form letter shall be sent to the Bank of Montreal at the point where such Committee is located, requesting them to receive from the dealer a specified amount of bonds, as described in the letter, and to make payment according to the statement therewith.

These form letters shall be made out in triplicate. One copy shall be for the Bank, one for the dealer and one for the Committee.

When bonds are delivered to a dealer by the bank, the bank shall enter the numbers of the bonds so delivered on a receipt form in duplicate, one to be kept by the bank and one by the Secretary.

When bonds are delivered by a dealer to the bank, the dealer shall enter the numbers of the bonds so delivered on a receipt form in triplicate, one to be kept by the dealer, one by the bank, and one handed by the bank to the Secretary after being certified by the bank.

Signing Officers.

All requests to the bank to receive or to deliver bonds shall be signed by the Secretary and one member of the committee, or in the absence of the Secretary by two members of the Committee.

Confidential Nature of Dealings.

All dealings of or with the Committee shall be treated as strictly confidential.

Supplementary Agreement (Expires Dec. 31 1919).

This Agreement made the Tenth day of July, One thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Between: The Victory Loan Special Committee at present composed of G. H. Wood, Edwin Hanson, P. McDougall, R. A. Stephenson, A. M. Nanton, H. R. Tudhope, J. W. Mitchell, W. A. Mackenzie, or their successors in office, a Committee specially constituted in connection with Canada's Victory Loan, 1917 (hereinafter called "the Committee"), of the first part, and [Seal] (hereinafter called "the dealer"), of the second part.

Whereas an agreement was entered into between the Committee and the dealer on the [Seal] day of [Seal] 1918, governing dealings in Canada's Victory bonds of 1917, all maturities, and it is desirable to amend and supplement the said agreement.

Now therefore this agreement witnesseth and it is mutually agreed by and between the parties hereto as follows:

1. The said agreement shall remain in force until the 31st day of December 1919, unless previously terminated pursuant to the provisions therein contained.

2. The said agreement shall apply to every and all Victory Loans and Victory bonds of all maturities made and issued by the Dominion of Canada, during the continuance of the said agreement as herein extended, provided that nothing herein or in the said agreement contained shall prevent the dealer from subscribing for Victory bonds of any future Victory loan at the time of issue thereof, but all Victory bonds so acquired shall forthwith become subject to the said agreement as hereby amended and the dealer shall immediately after allotment to him report in writing to the Committee the amount of Victory bonds so subscribed for and acquired by him.

3. The price at which Victory bonds of any issue made after the date hereof shall be dealt in shall be fixed from time to time by the Committee in accordance with the provisions of the said agreement.

4. The Committee shall have the right to release and discharge from the operation of the said agreement as amended by this supplementary agreement, any issue or any maturity of any issue of Victory bonds by giving notice as provided in the said agreement and thereafter dealing in the bonds specified in such notice shall be free from the terms of the said agreement.

5. In order to assist the Government of Canada in the flotation of bonds of any future Victory loans the Committee may by notice given as provided in the said agreement suspend in whole or in part dealings in all or any then existing Victory bonds for such period prior to and during any such Victory loan flotation as they may determine, and during such period the dealer shall not buy, sell, exchange or otherwise deal in any Victory bonds specified in such notice otherwise than as prescribed in such notice.

6. The said agreement shall be read as if the said agreement and this supplementary agreement formed one instrument.

In witness whereof the said parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of: } VICTORY LOAN SPECIAL COMMITTEE, [Seal]
 By [Seal] }
 By DEALER, [Seal]

Witness for dealer.

SUGGESTIONS TO CORPORATIONS BY N. Y. FEDERAL RESERVE BANK CONCERNING PLANS FOR CONTRIBUTING TO LIBERTY LOAN.

Preliminary to the inauguration of the Fourth Liberty Loan Campaign Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has addressed a communication to corporations which will be called upon to furnish a substantial part of the next Liberty Loan, suggesting a program which might be followed in making provision for investment in the loan. We quote the letter herewith:

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

Aug. 26 1918.

Dear Sir, With the time for the beginning of the next Liberty Loan campaign set for the latter part of next month the Liberty Loan Committee is definitely considering plans to be followed for raising the amount which may be assigned in the Second Federal Reserve District.

Based on the Government's expenditures during recent months and the ratio of increase shown over the earlier months of the year there seems no reason to doubt that by the end of this year our expenditures will have reached the enormous monthly total of over \$2,000,000,000, and that the amount of the next Liberty Loan to be placed during October will be in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000,000.

In view of this situation it seems necessary for us to ask all large investors to begin to make their preparation in advance if possible, so that their subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan may be as large as circumstances will permit. I am therefore writing to ask if the corporations which will be called upon to furnish a substantial part of the next Liberty Loan will not consider a program somewhat as follows:

1. Make an absolute appropriation out of expected income of such amount as may be available; in fact, the largest amount which circumstances will permit, for investment in the Fourth Liberty Loan.
2. Pending the offering of the Fourth Liberty Loan invest surplus income as it accrues in treasury certificates of indebtedness bearing 4½% interest with a view of converting the certificates into bonds of the Fourth Loan. These can be purchased at your bank.

These certificates of indebtedness may be used in making payments for the Liberty Loan bonds for which you subscribe. In case you are uncertain as to the amount of taxes which you will be called upon to pay following enactment of the new tax bill, it may be borne in mind that the terms of this bill may be signed before the next issue of bonds is made, and, to the extent that additional reservations of income are required, they, in turn, may be invested in certificates to be issued this month which can be used in making payment for income and excess profits taxes, and the maturity of which will be adjusted for that purpose.

3. Comply with the recommendations of the Treasury Department as to filling their subscriptions through the banks, in which funds are carried which will be used in making payment for the bonds.

The third item is of more importance than is generally realized. In connection with the Third Liberty Loan a very large amount of money was transferred from New York to other Federal Reserve Districts in order to make payment for bonds subscribed in those districts out of funds customarily carried by the subscribers in New York City banks. In view of the fact that the quota assigned to the New York district is based in large part upon deposits, including those so transferred, the burden actually thrown upon the subscribers in the Second Federal Reserve District is made heavier than is intended in the allocation of the quotas among the Federal Reserve districts. Furthermore, it places an immense burden upon the New York money market, to the detriment of those who need to have recourse to it from time to time.

In making this suggestion at the present time, I am actuated by the hope that the corporations will begin to make preparations for the next loan at an early date and will handle the matter in such way as will minimize the disturbances in the money market and will comply with the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the method of filling subscriptions.

Yours very truly,
BENJAMIN STRONG, Governor.

SECRETARY McADOO DENOUNCES REPORTS OF CONFISCATION OF SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

In denying on Aug. 27 reports that the Government contemplated the confiscation of savings bank deposits Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo said:

My attention has been called to an insidious propaganda that is being carried on, probably by secret agents of Germany, to sow the seeds of distrust in the minds of savings bank depositors by false rumors that the United States Government is contemplating the confiscation of the savings of the people.

The absurdity of these statements is manifest. In order, however, to allay the fears of the few who might be alarmed by such reports, I repeat that these rumors are wholly baseless.

NOMINATION OF ALBERT RATHBONE AS ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

President Wilson on Aug. 29 nominated Albert Rathbone to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to succeed Oscar T. Crosby, who is representing the Treasury Department in France. Mr. Rathbone is a member of the New York law firm of Joline, Larkin & Rathbone. He has been a member of Secretary McAdoo's war loan staff since the first of the year.

GUY EMERSON ON CO-OPERATION OF NEWSPAPERS IN LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGNS.

Speaking before the Convention of the National City Editors Association in the Hotel Majestic, this city, on Aug. 24, Guy Emerson, Director of the Publicity Liberty Loan Committee of the Federal Reserve District of New York, stated that the aim of his committee in the Fourth Liberty Loan "is not so much to get wider publicity as it is to get more intensive publicity, and in every way possible to get distinction into our appeal." Mr. Emerson explained that his talk was for the purpose of discussing with his hearers "frankly and intimately what I regard as the most vital potentiality in our problem at the moment. I want to take over with you," he said, "the vision behind all this work and the possibilities that exist for doing better the tremendously fine work that has already been done well. I want to ask you to consider whether we can do anything to speed up!" In part, he added:

The soul of America is right, and as long as the soul is right the people will buy Liberty bonds to the utmost. They will buy all the bonds that the Government asks for in the Fourth Loan, in the Fifth Loan, in the Sixth Loan, and in as many loans as we need to win the war.

We may say, then, that our first problem is to keep this morale right, no matter how hard the sacrifices may become, no matter how long the casualty lists may be, no matter how long the war may last, until victory is won.

And secondly, our problem is to win the war quickly. The Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff have told us that we have two alternatives. We can either go along on a gradually increasing scale, and win the war certainly within two or three years, or we can put everything we have into the war now—redouble our sacrifice, redouble our energy, turn the searchlight of publicity on the work of war, physical and spiritual, from one end of the country to the other, tell the truth about it, and increase our fighting efficiency at home—and thus win the war definitely and conclusively next year.

We have had some good Liberty Loan advertising. The copy for the Fourth Loan, I believe, is 100% better than the copy was in the Third Loan. The President has written us an advertisement for this loan. But we are aiming in the Fifth Loan to get even more of these vivid, personal, gripping appeals. The best that it is possible for any American to write, is what the Liberty Loan Committee wants. We are going to aim for supremely good advertising because people are going to demand it. And here, too, newspaper men can help. A few of our best advertisements for the Fourth Loan have been written by newspaper men.

I realize that the front page is the place for news. But in war times if an editorial can be written now and then which has this great fundamental power to move men and women, there is every reason why it should be put on the front page. It is not the President's job to write advertisements, but he has written an advertisement for the Fourth Liberty Loan because he recognized the need of focusing the attention of the whole American people on this tremendously important campaign—a campaign which I have no doubt he visualizes not as a financial transaction but as an operation in mobilizing the spirit of a people, a bringing about of co-ordinated action, shoulder to shoulder, from one end of the country to the other to put over one great big specific piece of war work.

When the President writes an advertisement it is an exceptional thing. But in war times we must do exceptional things; and putting a ringing editorial in a box on the front page is the kind of exceptional thing which I would suggest to you as worthy of consideration to help win the war two years earlier.

As long as this war goes on, the first thing that people are going to look at every morning is the front page of the newspapers. There is no one influence toward winning the war quickly that is more powerful, more subtle, more lasting than the appeal with which you gentlemen can touch the hearts of our people. I think it is well worthy of your deepest consideration as to how this appeal can be given the greatest force and the greatest distinction, as a definite and integral part of the inspired war machinery of America.

I believe that the American people are just as much interested in getting even greater power into the war work of the press as they are in getting increased power into the production of airplanes, or ships, or guns.

I may say, speaking on behalf of the Liberty Loan Committee that you have our deep appreciation of the intelligence, patience and generosity with which you have met our requests, just as you have our admiration for the distinguished manner in which you have handled the unprecedented problems which the war has put upon you.

I may add that in working out this problem of winning the war at the earliest possible moment, in keeping the people behind the war to the utmost, in touching their hearts and touching their souls, to help them to take a noble part in this greatest task which has ever been placed upon the world, we are working shoulder to shoulder at all times with all of you. We could not have done what has already been done without you. We cannot realize the vision which we have for the future without your help.

PART PLAYED BY NATIONAL BANKS IN INSURING SUCCESS OF LIBERTY LOAN ISSUES.

In making public on Aug. 24 figures of the subscriptions through national banks to the three Liberty Loan offerings and the holdings of Liberty bonds by these institutions, Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams states that "the national banks of the United States have been most useful and effective instrumentalities in the placing of Liberty loans and very potent factors in insuring the success of the issues." Their activity in contributing toward the success of the several issues is indicated by the Comptroller as follows:

The records show that the total subscriptions to the three Liberty Loans received through national banks aggregated more than \$6,000,000,000 out of a total of all subscriptions of \$11,828,000,000. The total amount allotted to subscribers was \$9,975,000,000. The bonds have been widely and thoroughly scattered among investors and only a small portion has been retained by the national banks themselves. The effect of this distribution has been to leave the resources of the national banks free to supply the commercial and industrial needs of the country.

On June 29 1918 the aggregate amount of Liberty bonds of all three issues held by national banks was \$408,859,000, or 2.29% of the total resources of the national banks, which on the same date amounted to \$17,839,000,000.

The national banks further report that the total amount of money which they were loaning on the security of Liberty bonds of all the three issues on June 29 1918 was only \$457,000,000, or 2.56% of total resources.

These figures indicate clearly that these banks have pursued a conservative policy in keeping their resources in a liquid condition, and have not over invested in Liberty bonds, but have performed an exceedingly valuable service in effecting a broad distribution among their customers and to the public.

The banks of the country are now in a position to contribute largely of their own resources toward the purchase of Liberty bonds if there should ever be occasion to do so; but it is hoped and believed that they will be able to continue successfully their policy of aiding in the diffusion of the Liberty Loans widely among the people rather than of buying them for their own account.

The bonds of the three Liberty issues owned by national banks on June 29 1918, exclusive of bonds they had sold or contracted to sell included \$62,290,000 of 3½% bonds, \$272,016,000 of 4% bonds and \$74,553,000 of bonds of the third issue. In addition to these bonds the national banks also reported holdings of \$618,766,000 of United States short-term certificates of indebtedness.

It is noteworthy that the net amount of Liberty bonds of the third issue retained by all national banks in the New England States is only \$4,017,000. The amount retained by all national banks in the Eastern States, including the large cities of New York and Philadelphia, is only \$55,435,000; by national banks in the Southern States, \$6,162,000, and in the Middle States, \$7,254,000. The national banks in the Western States have in the aggregate disposed of an amount equal to all that they subscribed for.

and the net balance of the third loan kept by national banks in the Pacific States was only \$2,329,000.

The net amount of Liberty bonds of all three issues retained by the national banks in the central reserve cities was reported at \$113,095,000; in other reserve cities, \$85,172,000, and in the country banks, \$210,592,000. The country national banks hold \$12,325,000 more Liberty bonds than the combined holdings of the national banks in all reserve and central reserve cities.

WAR REVENUE LEGISLATION.

As a result of the difficulty experienced by the House Ways and Means Committee in perfecting the pending war revenue legislation, the submission of the bill to the House has been delayed until next week. The profits and income tax schedules have served as the stumbling blocks in completing the work of the Committee, and while various reports have come out as to its conclusions, even last night the information available as to its action did not appear to indicate a final decision. Announcement was made last Sunday that the Committee had completed on Saturday, the 24th, the excess profits schedule; under its action on that day. After the 8% deduction and \$3,000 specific exemption the Committee on that day decided on a 35% tax on excess profits over the exemption and up to 15%, 50% on all between 15 and 20%, and 70% on all above 20% on profits. Provision was made to avoid undue hardship to small concerns. A foreign corporation, it was stated, would not be entitled to the \$3,000 exemption. The New York "Times" of Aug. 26 in reporting that the Committee at its session on the 24th had agreed upon a definition of capital which probably would not be materially amended said:

In effect it is provided that for the purpose of computing corporation income taxes and war profit taxes, capital shall include the following:

Actual cash paid for shares of stock,
Cash value of tangible property, not including cash paid in for stock at the time of such payment, but this value is not to exceed the par value of the original shares of stock issued therefor unless the value of such tangible property at the time it is paid is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to have been clearly and substantially in excess of such par value, in which case such excess shall be treated as paid-in surplus, but this surplus in any case shall not exceed 25%.

Paid-in or earned surplus and undivided profits, not including, however, surplus and undivided profits earned during the taxable year, and not including the increase in the value of any asset above the original cost until by sale such increase is actually realized;

Intangible property bona fide paid in for stock or shares before March 3 1917, in an amount not exceeding (a) the actual cash value of such property at the time paid in; (b) the par value of the stock or shares issued therefor, or (c) in the aggregate 20% of the par value of the total stock or shares of corporation outstanding on March 3 1917, whichever of (a), (b) or (c) is lowest shall be applied.

Invested capital shall not be construed to include capital invested in "inadmissible assets" or borrowed capital.

On the 26th the Committee decided that inadmissible assets under the profits tax section should include stocks and bonds, except those of the United States, the income or or dividend from which was not used in computing net income. Conferences between Secretary McAdoo and Representative Kitchin were held on Aug. 26 when it was stated that Treasury officials still insisted upon their version of the excess profits and a differential between earned and unearned income. Secretary McAdoo, it is announced, renewed his recommendation that a higher tax be levied on unearned than earned incomes as a means of encouraging sale of tax-free Government securities. The Secretary pointed out that if the revenue bill is not enacted by Sept. 28, the opening day of the Fourth Liberty Loan, the loan may be somewhat hampered, because business men will not know definitely what their tax burdens are to be. With respect to the two points as to which the Treasury and Representative Kitchin have been at odds, Secretary McAdoo recommended:

Taxes on war profits shall be raised by an 80% war profit impost, with an alternative profit tax, based upon the present terms, of from 20 to 60%. Normal tax on unearned incomes shall be 15% and the normal tax on earned incomes 12%.

Chairman Kitchin's proposals, as they stood at the time of last Monday's conference, embodied the excess profits schedule which we indicate above had been agreed to on the 24th, with a tax on individual incomes at 13% on unearned incomes and 10% on earned incomes. After a further conference on the 27th between Representative Kitchin, Secretary McAdoo, Assistant Secretary Leffingwell and Dr. T. S. Adams, Chairman of the Treasury Excess Profits Tax Advisory Board, Mr. Kitchin intimated that an agreement in all probability would be reached on a flat normal tax of 12% on both earned and unearned incomes, with corresponding changes in the higher brackets of the surtaxes.

It was stated that the excess profits feature of the revenue bill was not considered by Secretary MacAdoo and Mr. Kitchin on the 27th, and newspaper accounts from Wash-

ington stated that it was declared on high authority that the rates would remain as formulated by the committee.

The Committee's attention on the 28th was devoted to consideration of fifty or more new suggestions from the Treasury Department. As to the administration features of the bill, with differences between the Treasury Department and Representative Kitchin's Committee still unadjusted, the Committee, on Aug. 29, decided upon a further conference on the 30th with Mr. McAdoo, and appointed for the purpose Representatives Kitchin, Garner, Longworth and Fordney.

Late yesterday it was reported that a virtual agreement on the income tax rate and other important features of the bill had been reached by Secretary McAdoo and the special sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee. Chairman Kitchin was said to have announced upon his return to the House that a flat rate of 12% on normal incomes, over \$4,000, without a differential on unearned incomes, was agreed upon. A normal tax of 6% on normal incomes below \$4,000 down to the exemption limit was also agreed upon. It was still the purpose of the Committee, Chairman Kitchin said, to incorporate the 35-50-70% increased rate on excess profits in the bill. The 80% tax on war profits, it is likewise stated, is to stand. The maximum surtax on incomes is raised to 65%.

Representative Kitchin was quoted by the New York "Times" as saying on Aug. 29:

I am hopeful of being able to report the bill next Monday, certainly not later than next Wednesday. When the bill is completed and sent to the House it will represent most careful consideration, not only of business but also of the needs of the Government. Delay at the present time means that the committee is bringing the bill to a state of perfection. There should be very little necessity for long consideration in the House or by the Senate Finance Committee.

A feature of the House Committee's deliberations on the bill on the 26th was the presentation of a resolution by Representative Moore for the creation of a joint committee of Congress to supervise the Government's war expenditures. The resolution was defeated by a strictly party vote.

Hearings on the War Revenue Bill to begin next Tuesday and continue for not more than ten days were arranged on Aug. 27 by the Senate Finance Committee. All industries will be asked to appoint representative spokesmen to avoid duplication of evidence presented, but any one desiring to be heard will be invited to attend.

SENATOR LODGE SEES DICTATED PEACE AS THE ONLY SATISFYING PEACE.

In enunciating in the Senate on Aug. 23 the principles necessary to a just and righteous peace, Senator Lodge (ranking Republican member since the death on Aug. 17 of Senator Gallinger of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee) not only reiterated the pronouncements of President Wilson, but apparently voiced the sentiments in Congress of the political party with which he is affiliated. The Senator's recital of the essential conditions looking to a just peace occurred during debate on the bill providing for the changes in the draft ages. In declaring that no peace that ever satisfies Germany in any degree can ever satisfy us, Senator Lodge asserted that "It cannot be a negotiated peace. It must be a dictated peace, and we and our Allies must dictate it. The victory bringing such a peace must be won inside, not outside, the German frontier. It must be won finally and thoroughly in German territory and can be so won nowhere else." "When," he further said, "Germany is beaten to her knees and the world is made safe by the arrangements which I have suggested, then and not before we shall have the just and righteous peace for which we fight." The Senator's speech outlining the terms requisite to a satisfying peace is quoted in detail herewith:

Mr. President, nothing could be more inspiring, nothing could give greater confidence to our allies and to the country than the earnest desire and complete readiness of Congress to pass this new draft bill, for thereby is shown the determination of the representatives of the people in both branches to put the largest possible number of men in France at the earliest possible moment in order to win a complete victory without delay. The Senate, indeed, was eager to pass an enlarged draft law last June, and I cannot but think that it is to be regretted that the Secretary of War at that time stopped any action by Congress for reasons which have never been made very clear. The opposition of the Secretary being now withdrawn, this bill will quickly pass. Much previous time has been lost, but I have no doubt that every exertion will now be made to carry through the new registration as rapidly as possible. This is a great measure of preparation, and expresses, I am sure, the feeling of the American people in regard to the prosecution of the war. The weight of the United States is already turning the scales which so long have hung in doubtful balance. That weight must be increased in every possible way. A great victory has been won in the Marne salient, in which American troops took a large and most important part. That victory has been continued in the advance of the

British, French and American troops from Amlens. We have every right to rejoice over what has been accomplished. We also have a right to feel the deepest pride in the splendid achievements of the American soldiers. During the great German drive which began in March, the clouds hung low and dark, but if hopes were dimmed our faith in the ultimate result, I believe, never wavered. An undue pessimism then would have been harmful in a high degree, and an uncalculating optimism now would be, almost equally mistaken. Great victories have been won. The reasons for those victories I believe to be two—the appearance of American troops in large numbers on the fighting line and the unity of command. From nothing have the Allies suffered so much as from the lack of unity of command, and our Administration is entitled to high praise for having cordially joined in putting all the armies on the western front under the command of Marshal Foch. In military operations nothing can be worse than divided counsels and independent commands, even if each commander is a man of the highest ability. For military successes there must be one man and one mind to make the final decision. That has been a great element of strength to the Germans. The fact of this unity of command which we and our allies have at last attained has been felt from one end of the western front to the other. The other reason for success was the appearance as I have said, of the American troops in the fighting line. It was not to be found in their numbers alone, although those were large and of the highest importance; it was in their quality. Our soldiers had necessarily but little experience in the long and bitter defensive warfare carried on by the Allies for the last four years, but they brought something quite as important as vital even as that experience. They were picked men of the finest physical and mental quality, never war-worn nor weary. They had not suffered from the miseries of hope deferred, from the discouragement which follows great deeds that bring no final result. Their spirit was at its highest. In one word, they were the best shock troops in Europe, for the shock troops of England, and France and Italy and Germany and Austria had all been much more than decimated and had lost to a degree the freshness of the first keen impulse. I can imagine the glow of satisfaction with which Marshal Foch put his new soldiers to the touch. In that supreme test he found that he had a weapon which combined the crushing power of the sword of Richard with the keenness of the scimitar of Saladin, and which had the perfect temper of both. He must have rejoiced mightily when he saw these American troops fling themselves upon the Germans and in many cases drive before them in headlong rout that famous infantry. Imagination, as Napoleon said, plays a great part in war, and the presence of these new and gallant troops from the United States and the consciousness that thousands more were coming must have infused fresh spirit throughout the long line of fighting men and renewed the vigor and confidence of our brave and sorely tried allies. But we must not misconceive the character of the victory, great as it has been, and the determination exhibited by the passage of this bill shows that we do not misconceive it. It was a victory of defense. It was a "victory of arrest," as it is well defined by Mr. Frank Simonds in an admirable article which appeared on the 11th of August and which I shall take the liberty of printing as an appendix to what I am about to say. The offensive has apparently passed into our hands, but the victory of attack, although begun, is still to be won. We shall win it, but it will be no easy task, and I am sure that the American people mean to carry it through to the bitter end and to an entire completeness. It therefore is of importance that we should have in our minds a clear definition of what that completeness and that end must be. We must face facts and strive for a complete veracity of mind. We must know just what we mean to do, for knowing what we mean to do is half the battle.

The Germans, repulsed and losing, will undoubtedly resort to their other weapon, which they have used more than once during this war with terrible effect. They will begin an insidious and poisonous peace propaganda. With this weapon they have succeeded in disorganizing Russia, reducing that great country to a wreck, and removing it for the time being as a military factor. With the same weapon they brought about the Italian defeat on the Isonzo, which was the result of treachery and disintegrating propaganda and not of straight fighting, because the Italians, when unbetrayed, have shown since then at the Piave the finest fighting qualities and have thrown Austria back in crushing defeat. It is the German propaganda which we shall be obliged to face in the ensuing months, and it therefore seems to me of the last importance to know exactly what we mean by peace. Generalities will not serve. It must be, it is commonly said—we have all said it—a just and righteous peace. But what is a just and righteous peace? What are the conditions that would make it so? What is the irreducible minimum? We intend to make the world safe for democracy. But what exactly do we mean by democracy? If we mean, as we undoubtedly do, the democracy of England, France, Italy and the United States, we can all understand it; but the Bolsheviki masquerade under the name of democracy, and the Bolsheviki, by a combination of treachery, corruption and ignorance have reduced Russia to servitude under Germany and have engendered a form of democracy as dangerous to the world as the Government of the Hohenzollerns. But assuming, as we do, when we say we must make the world safe for democracy that we mean our own conception of democracy, how is it to be made safe? That, again, is a vague term which must be answered, and can only be answered by definition. We are fighting and our allies are fighting with us for security; for independence; for the right of nations, great and small, to govern themselves in their own way; for organized races and peoples to have the opportunity to govern themselves in independent States; for the sanctity and observance of treaties; for the general disarmament of nations. How are these things to be secured? The details are really far more important than the general propositions, in which we all agree. Broadly speaking, there is only one way to obtain this security of the nations, this safety of democracy, this preservation of freedom and civilization, and that is by reducing Germany to a condition where by no possibility can she precipitate another war for universal conquest, with all its attendant horrors, upon an unoffending world. Again we are faced by details. How is this to be done? I see only one way in which it can be done, and I will enumerate the results, the hard facts, the essential conditions to which we must attain.

- Belgium must be restored.
- Alsace and Lorraine must be returned to France—unconditionally returned—not merely because sentiment and eternal justice demand it, but because the iron and coal of Lorraine must be forever taken from Germany.
- Italia Irredenta—all those areas where the Italian race is predominant, including Trieste—must go back to Italy.
- Serbia and Roumania must be established in their independence.
- Greece must be made secure.
- Most important of all, if we are to make the world safe in the way we mean it to be safe, the great Slav populations now under the Government of Austria—the Jugo-Slavs and the Czecho-Slovaks, who have been used to aid the Germans, whom they loathe—must be established as independent States.
- The Polish people must have an independent Poland.
- And we must have these independent States created so that they will stand across the pathway of Germany to the East. Nothing is more vital than this for a just, a righteous, and an enduring peace.

The Russian provinces taken from Germany by the villainous peace of Brest-Litovsk must be restored to Russia. The President, as you all remember, has announced the vast importance of sustaining Russia. If Germany continues to hold a large part of Russia, the world for years to come will be under the shadow of another great war which will surely be precipitated upon us when Germany has developed her Russian possessions to the point of yielding her men, money and supplies.

Constantinople must be finally taken away from Turkey and placed in the hands of the Allied nations as a free port, so as to bar Germany's way to the East and hold the Dardanelles open for the benefit of mankind.

We must not be beguiled into concessions to Turkey in the hope of separating her from Germany. It would be a miserable outcome to have Turkey retained in Europe, a curse to her subjects and neighbors, a plague spot and a breeder of wars. Her massacres must not under any pretense be condoned nor her iniquities rewarded. Let Turkey and Bulgaria share the fate of their master and be so treated that they will be unable again to trouble the world.

Palestine must never return to Turkish rule, and the persecuted Christians of Asia Minor—the Syrians and the Armenians—must be made safe.

These are the principal conditions which alone will give us a victory worth having, and when we talk about a complete peace and a just and righteous peace, let it be known to all the world that this is what we mean. It is idle to talk about our not annihilating the German people. Nobody, of course, has any such idea. It could not be done even if we wished to do it. We are not engaged in this war to try to arrange a government for Germany. The German people must do that themselves, and they will get precisely the government that they desire and deserve—just as they now have the government they prefer, whose purposes and ambitions and barbarism they share and sustain. Our part and our business is to put Germany in a position where she can do no more harm in the future to the rest of the world. Unless we achieve this we shall have fought in vain. Congress and the President had no right to declare war unless they meant to do precisely this thing. Nothing less would justify our action. We are pouring out the best blood of the country, the blood of our chosen youth, upon the altar of patriotism. We are making every sort of pecuniary sacrifice. We are bearing an immense burden of taxation. We are mortgaging with our loans the future of coming generations. We have set aside for the time being the Constitution under which individual liberty has been preserved and the country has grown and prospered. We have adopted measures which lead, if unchecked, to the building up on the one hand of a great bureaucracy such as that which crushed and ruined Russia and which on the other are stimulating the development of state socialism. It is our intention to return, as our laws show, to the old restriction, protections, and rights of the ordered freedom of the Constitution. We are taking these vast risks, we are bearing these huge burdens, we are making these unspeakable sacrifices of life with a brave and cheerful spirit; but we have no right to do all these things unless we win the prize and reach the goal which alone can warrant and justify them. The results which we must have, and which I have ventured to outline, can never be obtained by a negotiated peace. Lord Lansdowne—and he is not alone—appears to think that this war can be ended by a peace formulated by eminent representatives of the nations in the old way. He does not seem to have gone beyond the methods of 1815 and the Congress of Vienna. As this war is utterly different from any war that the world has ever known, so must the peace which concludes it be utterly different from any peace which the world has ever known. It can not be a peace of bargain, of give and take, and of arrangement. No peace that satisfies Germany in any degree can ever satisfy us. It can not be a negotiated peace. It must be a dictated peace, and we and our allies must dictate it. The victory bringing such a peace must be won inside, not outside, the German frontier. It must be won finally and thoroughly in German territory, and can be so won nowhere else. In no other way can we secure the safety for which we are fighting. In no other way can we justify the sacrifices we are making. To this supreme end our efforts must be addressed. I do not underrate the difficulties. I do not underestimate the obstacles to be overcome. But the difficulties and the obstacles must alike be crushed, set aside, and overridden. The United States occupies, fortunately, a position in which she will be able to speak with a powerful voice. We seek no territory, no material gain for our own country. We seek only the safety of civilization and freedom and the assurance of our own absolute independence and our right to live our own lives and settle our own problems in our own way. There is no territory by which we could be bribed or influenced, no trade advantage by which we could be tempted. There is no personal profit which can turn us from the one great object. Our sole purpose is to put Germany finally and completely in a position where she can never again attempt to conquer and ruin the world as she has done in the last four years. This purpose can be accomplished. We shall do it, but we must be above all propositions of a bargained peace, all suggestions of negotiations; deaf to every voice which would divert us from the path; deaf alike to the whimper of the pacifist and to the wheedling or truculent appeal of the helpers of Germany. When Germany is beaten to her knees and the world is made safe by the arrangements which I have suggested, then, and not before, we shall have the just and righteous peace for which we fight. In this way and in no other shall we obtain it. We shall obtain it because we are going to win. Let us but be true to ourselves, and we shall not then be false to any man.

Senator Hitchcock, while praising the speech of Senator Lodge as impressive, had the following to say in the Senate on Aug. 27, according to the New York "Times":

As to the terms of peace, I do not think the time has arrived to discuss them. For the present I prefer simply to stand with the President in earnest advocacy of "force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit," and to let a discussion of the terms of peace wait till that has brought the German mind to a condition in which it can see things as the rest of the world does.

Speaking for myself, I agree with him that we must have a great military triumph for our side as a basis for peace discussion. The power we are fighting is a military power. The system of Germany is essentially military. The German people must become convinced that their system is wrong. They must be shown that the system of military autocracy, built up and developed in fifty years, is a failure. Nothing less than a great military defeat can bring this about. He that lives by the sword shall perish by the sword. They must, as a nation, learn that lesson by experience. Argument will not do. The example of other nations is not enough. Only military disaster will convince them that their system is wrong and their gods false. They must once and for all abandon their idea of conquest. They must cease to sing or think of "Deutschland über Alles." They must discover in the midst of military disaster and bankruptcy that their only hope of the future is to live as other nations live.

When that time comes the German people will be willing to give a guarantee of peace. They will be willing to accept a democratic theory of self-government. They will be willing to agree to the independence of small nations. They will be willing to accept justice in place of force as the international standard, but they will not be ready to do these things and repudiate military autocracy until they have tasted defeat. Nothing but a great military triumph can bring a real and a permanent peace.

WOOLEN MILLS ASKED TO STOP MANUFACTURE OF NAVAJO OR INDIAN BLANKETS.

With a view to conserving wool for military needs, all woolen mills have been requested by the War Industries Board to stop the manufacture of Navajo or fancy Indian blankets. The Board's announcement of this, made on Aug. 23, follows:

Because of the necessity of conserving the existing wool supply for the military needs, Herbert E. Peabody, Chief of the Woolens Section, and Lewis Penwell, Chief of the Domestic Wool Section, of the War Industries Board, have requested all woolen mills to refrain from further manufacture of Navajo or fancy Indian blankets. This applies to the mills only and not to the Indians, whose small production is made upon hand looms.

The woolen mills have been further requested to divert their stocks into the production of clothing material for loggers engaged in work for the Emergency Fleet Corporation and for the air craft production.

PRICES FIXED FOR NEW WOOLEN CLIPS.

Announcement of maximum prices on new woolen clips and prices for men's wear and women's wear new clips to be paid by the rag collector to the cutter-up was made as follows by the War Industries Board on Aug. 21:

The Price Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board has fixed the following maximum prices upon the new woolen clips and also prices for men's wear and women's wear new clips which are to be paid by the rag collector to the cutter-up, effective on all sales made from Aug. 22 and remaining in effect until Oct. 1 1918 and thereafter pending the compilation of data which is to be furnished by the Federal Trade Commission. These prices are net f.o.b. shipping point and are based on high standard of grading and should not be paid for inferior packing, and are to apply to sales made both to the Government and to the public:

Men's Wear.		Per Lb.	
Men's black and blue worsteds	\$0.48	All-wool overcoatings	.23
Fine clothing-house clips, light-weight	.39	Medium overcoatings free from cotton warps	.20
Fine merchant-tailor clips	.38	All-wool mackinaws	.17
Medium clothing-house clips, light weight	.37	Mixed overcoatings, including cotton warps	.10
Ordinary clothing-house clips, including cotton warps	.32	Cotton-warp clothing clips	.05
		All-wool flannels	.25

Women's Wear.		Per Lb.	
Fine cloak and suit house, light-weight mixed clips, including serges	\$0.33	All-wool mixed serges	.40
Fine cloak and suit house, light-weight mixed clips, without serges	.25	All-wool cloakings	.20
		Cotton-warp serges	.08
		Cotton-warp cloak and suit clips	.05

New Woolen Clips.			
Per Lb.		Per Lb.	
Black worsted	\$0.65	Black serge	.50
Blue worsted	.62	Blue serge	.50
Blue worsted edges	.50	Brown serge	.50
Brown worsted	.57	Green serge	.50
Black and white worsted	.58	Red serge	.50
Light worsted	.54	Tan serge	.60
Fine light worsted and clips	.50	Black and blue serge edges	.35
Fine lights	.45	Dark serge	.35
Fine dark worsted	.48	Light serge	.45
Fine dark worsted and clips	.47	White serge	.70
Fine mixed clips	.44	Blue chevlot	.28
Mixed dark clips	.40	Red chevlot	.28
Mixed clips	.35	Brown chevlot	.28
Medium mixed clips	.32	Green chevlot	.28
Heavy weight clips	.28	Black chevlot	.28
Coarse dark clips	.23	Light blue chevlot	.28
Coarse light clips	.23	Tan chevlot	.35
Ordinary light clips	.25	Light homespun	.35
Black and white	.30	Medium homespun	.30
Dark gray oxford	.26	Ordinary homespun	.25
Plain black clips	.26	Light flannel	.35
Blue uniform clips (without edges)	.38	Red flannel	.35
Fancy mackinaw	.20	Green flannel	.35
Union	.08	French flannel	.25
Light union	.11	Mixed flannel	.25
Light blue serge	.52	Black flannel	.33

PRICES FIXED ON VARIOUS GRADES OF RAGS.

An announcement of the War Industries Board on Aug. 19 reported that the price fixing committee of the Board had fixed the following maximum prices upon various grades of rags, effective on all sales made from Aug. 19, and remaining in effect until Oct. 1 1918 and thereafter, pending the compilation of data which is to be furnished by the Federal Trade Commission. These prices are net f.o.b. shipping point and are to apply to sales made both to the Government and to the public. The prices follow:

Cents Per Pound.		Cents Per Pound.	
Mixed softs	21½	Skirted cloth ripped from rough cloth	11½
Blue serge	25	Skirted cloth, sorted from mixed rags	10
Brown serge	32	Light skirted cloth	15½
Green serge	32	Black and white skirted cloth	17
Red serge	28	Fine light skirted cloth	18½
Black serge	22	Brown skirted cloth	8½
White softs	52	Black skirted cloth	10
White flannels and serges	50	Blue skirted cloth	10
White knits	56	Tan skirted cloth	25
Red knits	27½	Light skirted worsted	25
Blue knits mixed	26½	Blue skirted worsted	21
Silver gray knits	45	Black skirted worsted	22
Brown knits	32	Brown skirted worsted	23
Fancy knits	21	Dark skirted worsted	17
Black dressed knits	30	Wool carpets	10½
Light hoods	38	Soft-back carpets	4½
Light gray underwear	16	Mixed linseys	4½
Fine light merinos	32	White linsey flannels	3½
Fine dark merinos	25	Wool bodies	8½
Coarse dark merinos with serges	16	Skirted delaines	6½
Coarse light merinos with serges	24		
Thibets	28½		
Rough cloth	8½		

PERMITS FOR GRAIN EXPORTS CENTRALIZED TO PREVENT PORT CONGESTION.

Transportation permits for the export of grain and grain products have been made subject to the approval of C. E. Spens, Manager of Inland Traffic for the U. S. Food Administration. The latter's announcement of this was issued on Aug. 21 as follows:

The Railroad Administration and the Exports Control Committee have decided, in order to better control the port situation and thereby prevent congestion and to secure maximum transportation results, to concentrate the approval of transportation permits, covering all export grain and grain products, through one channel, and to that end it has been arranged that, effective at once, the issue of these permits shall hereafter be subject to the approval of C. E. Spens, Manager of Inland Traffic for the United States Food Administration, and who also is a representative of the United States Railroad Administration. The permits will be issued directly, as heretofore, by the freight traffic committee, but only when approved as mentioned.

At the present time this arrangement will only include North Atlantic ports, where heretofore the permit system has obtained. It is the intention, however, to also inaugurate the permit system within the immediate future at all Gulf ports, when the issue of permits will be subject to the same approval as at North Atlantic ports.

Mr. Spens has opened an office at New York, 42 Broadway, with Mr. C. A. Lahey, Assistant Manager of Inland Traffic, of the United States Food Administration, directly in charge of the new work.

RESTRICTIONS IN STYLE, COLORS, &c., OF FUR AND FELT HATS FOR CIVILIANS.

The variety in styles, colors, shapes, weights and trimmings of fur and felt hats for the civilian trade for the spring season of 1919 will be restricted and curtailed under a program accepted by the manufacturers through their war service committee after conference with the Felt Section of the Textile Division and the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board. Announcement of this was made by the War Industries Board on Aug. 21; from its statement we quote further as follows:

The Conservation Division has sent to makers of men's fur and wool felt hats and to makers of women's fur and wool felt hat bodies a schedule of the program for conservation for the spring season of 1919 to become effective about Sept. 1. The schedule follows:

To the makers of men's fur and wool felt hats and the makers of women's fur and wool felt hat bodies:

As you well know, readjustments of pre-war business methods and business practices are necessary in order to meet the extraordinary conditions which have now developed. These readjustments should be made with the least possible dislocation of industry in order that all interests may be protected as far as possible. Conservation is a vital factor in the war program and conservation of materials and labor in the hat industry is urgently necessary.

The enclosed program for conservation for the spring season of 1919 has been thoroughly discussed with the war service committee of the industry. This plan will be further developed and issued in a more specific form for the fall season of 1919. For instance, it is then planned to standardize colors along the lines mentioned in item No. 2.

This program will be finally announced and made effective on or about Sept. 1 unless substantial reasons are immediately presented which will give cause for its modification. Any such changes will only be considered in the light of bringing about a more effective method of meeting the present war conditions.

The following recommendations are to cover the manufacture of all fur and wool felt hats for the civilian trade for the spring season 1919:

1. The number of body qualities usually manufactured to be reduced as far as practicable.
2. The variety of colors of fur felt hats for men to be restricted to 9. The variety of colors of fur felt hats for women to be restricted to 9. Mixed colors to be eliminated in fur felt hats. The variety of colors of wool felt hats for men to be restricted to 12. The variety of colors of wool felt hats for women and children to be restricted to 12. (A manufacturer producing fur felt hats for men and women may manufacture 9 distinct colors for each. A manufacturer producing wool felt hats for men and women may make 12 distinct colors for each. A manufacturer producing both wool and fur felt hats for men and women may make 9 distinct colors of fur for men and 9 distinct colors of fur for women, 12 distinct colors in wool for men and 12 for women.) It is suggested that the colors of men's hats be confined to the following: Black, two shades of brown, two shades of green, two shades of steel, pearl and Belgian belly.
3. The variety of weights of bodies to be reduced as far as is practicable.
4. No styles to be produced in the so-called staple shapes in dimensions in excess of 6-inch crown, 3½-inch brim. No fancy or novelty shapes in excess of 5½-inch crown and 2¾-inch brim.
5. No genuine leathers to be used exceeding in width 1¼-inch unturned; no genuine leathers with turned edges. No imitation leathers exceeding in width 1¼-inch unturned.
6. The use of linings to be discouraged for spring season of 1919, and to be discontinued for fall season of 1919.
7. On so-called staple shapes in soft hats bands are not to exceed 12 lines in width. On fancy or novelty shapes no band to exceed 22 lines in width. On both of the above, bands not to exceed 36 inches in length for a size 7½ hat. This figure to include material used in bow. No bindings exceeding 10 lines in width to be used on soft hats. No bands exceeding 12 lines in width to be used on stiff hats. Bands not to exceed 36 inches in length, including bow for size 7½ hat. No binding on stiff hats to exceed 11 lines in width.
8. No leathers to be draw-strung or faced. No elastics, cords, buttons or eyelets to be used.
9. No stickers to be used in the tips of soft hats.
10. Six hats to be packed in a carton wherever possible. (This does not mean that not more than one style may be packed in a box.) In order that stocks in the hands of the hat manufacturers and paper manufacturers be fully utilized, no one special color or design of covering paper should be insisted upon by any manufacturer. It is suggested that wherever possible

uncovered chip board boxes be used. If a covering paper is used it should be unbleached.

11. Salesmen to carry only one sample trunk on the initial trip, and no sample trunk on the duplicate trip each season.
12. Roundings to be compressed in bales instead of shipped in bags.
13. No hats to be made with turned over or turned under edges.
14. The amount of shellac used to be reduced as far as is practicable.
15. The sale of ticket hats to be discouraged.

Please report any materials that you have on hand which will be affected by these recommendations, itemizing character and quantities.

CONSERVATION DIVISION, WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

PUBLISHERS OF TEXT BOOKS CALLED UPON TO REDUCE PRODUCTION TO 50%.

The annual production of new school and college text books is ordered reduced to 50% in a circular issued to text-book publishers by the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board. In announcing the issuance of the circular the Board says:

The Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board has issued to all publishers of text books a circular which provides, among other things, that during the war the annual production of new school and college text books shall be reduced to 50% of normal or less. It also advises that during the war no change be made in text books except where the text books in use are clearly unsuited to the needs of the schools. The circular follows:

To All Publishers of Text Books:

The Priority Board of the War Industries Board has listed paper mills as an essential industry, and has rated them in the fourth class for priority for coal on the distinct understanding that all wasteful uses of paper shall be eliminated and the necessary use be curtailed to the minimum.

Paper mills will be put upon the priority list for coal conditioned upon their signing a pledge that they will furnish no paper to any consumer who will not also sign a pledge in duplicate that he will exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of paper and will observe all rules and regulations of the Conservation Division and of the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board. These pledges are now being prepared and will be furnished shortly. One copy will be left on file with the mill and the other will be sent to this office.

The following regulations have been made by the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board for the control of paper used in the production of all books of educational character, and are to become effective immediately:

1. Price lists to be substituted for catalogues. The price lists shall not contain more than the titles, authors, prices, grade for which the book is intended and 10 words of descriptive matter. Publishers with no salesman and who do their entire business by mail will be allowed to publish their catalogues in their present form.

2. No new circular shall be issued containing more than four pages. No page is to be over 8 1/2 by 11 inches in size. Circulars to be printed in one color only and no coated paper to be used except where illustrations are reproduced which in the book itself are printed on coated paper. Circulars which do not comply with these conditions shall not be reprinted.

3. The return or consignment privilege shall not be allowed except on introductions, in which case not over 20% of the stock ordered may be returned. This does not apply to State depositories.

4. No coated paper shall be used in the printing of text books hereafter, except in cases where coated paper is necessary to print work of such character that it cannot be properly printed on uncoated papers; all of such exceptions to be listed with the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board.

5. The annual production of new school and college text books during the war shall be reduced to 50% or less of the average number issued annually during the five years preceding Jan. 1 1918. Revisions of old books are not considered as new books. Consideration will be given to the case of publishers who have had no output of new books or only a nominal output for the last five years. Consideration will also be given to new books made necessary or desirable by the exigencies of the war.

6. No text-book publishers shall use paper heavier than the following:

Machine finish.....	25x38-50	Coated book (as explained in section 4).....	25x38-70
S. & S. C.....	25x38-60		
English finish.....	25x38-60	Drawing paper.....	25x38-70
Eggshell finish.....	25x38-60		

Weights of binding boards shall be reduced as much as practicable. In cases where books are filed under State laws, with an agreement to maintain weights of papers and boards, publishers are authorized to continue using the present weights of paper and boards until such time as the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board gets an agreement from the authorities for the publishers to substitute the above standards.

7. No desk or examination copies are to be furnished without charge, except such as are customarily sent by the editorial department to newspapers and periodicals for review. The plan to be followed is that now a part of the text-book law of California. Accompanying each bill for examination copies, the following statement should be used: "As a war measure, the Pulp and Paper Section of the War Industries Board deems it necessary that all examination copies be sent billed on approval at 20% discount from list prices, transportation prepaid. If the books are retained, they are to be paid for at the prices billed; otherwise they are to be returned within 30 days after a decision has been reached as to adoption, when credit in full will be given."

8. The Pulp and Paper Section strongly advises that during the war adopting bodies should make no change in text books, except where the books in use are clearly unsuited to the needs of the schools or where the advance in the act of teaching or conditions brought about by the war demand.

"CONTINGENT FEE COVENANT" NOT APPLICABLE TO COAL JOBBING CONTRACTS.

That the so-called "contingent-fee covenant," directed by the President to be inserted in all Government contracts, is not applicable to the coal industry is set forth in a communication to the United States Fuel Administration from T. W. Gregory, Attorney-General, according to an announcement of the Fuel Administration. In order to break up the practice followed by many business concerns of negotiating Government contracts through brokers or contingent-fee operators, the President directed the insertion of a covenant in all Government contracts prohibiting the practice. To ascertain the influence of the covenant upon the sale of coal the Fuel Administration submitted to the Department of Justice four interrogatories, as follows:

1. Where coal is purchased by a jobber from an operator at a price below the mine price fixed by the President or the United States Fuel Administrator, can such jobber sell such coal to the United States Government at the mine price so fixed? Of course, in the case of such a sale the jobber would be the "contractor" and not the operator, and it would appear that the profit realized by the jobber might not be construed as compensation paid by the operator to the jobber for the procurement of the contract.

2. Is the above provision intended to prevent an operator from employing a sales agent on sales of coal to the Government where such sales agent receives as compensation for his services either a fixed price per ton or a percentage of the selling price? In the determination of this question it should be borne in mind that many coal operators do not maintain their own sales departments, but employ established distributors of coal to act as sales agents under term contracts, on which such sales agents undertake to sell the output or a given quantity of the operator's coal for a fixed or percentage compensation.

3. Is the above covenant to be construed to prevent any agency of the Government from employing a distributor of coal as purchasing agent and paying such agent the commission allowed by rule 2 of the rules and regulations in reference to licenses contained in publication No. 22, inclosed herewith?

4. Are contracts between coal operators and railroads to be construed as Government contracts so as to require the insertion therein of the covenant quoted above? In answering this question the fact should be considered that a very large percentage of coal purchased by railroads in the past has been purchased—(1) at the Government price through jobbers, who in turn purchase from the operators below the Government price; (2) at the Government price from sales agents, who receive their compensation from the operators; (3) at the Government price through purchasing agents employed by the railroad and paid by the railroad the purchasing agent's commission permitted by the above-mentioned rule 2.

The Fuel Administration announces that the Attorney-General's ruling is contained in a letter dated Aug. 19, which reads as follows:

I have before me your letter of July 20 on the subject of the covenant against contingent fee operators which the President has directed to be inserted in all Government contracts.

You ask how far the requirement of the insertion of this covenant is to be observed in certain circumstances arising in the coal industry, and what its effect will be if so inserted.

I have no hesitation in saying that the circumstances set forth in your first, third and fourth paragraphs are within neither the letter nor the spirit of the covenant.

In the second paragraph you ask: "Is the above provision intended to prevent an operator from employing a sales agent on sales of coal to the Government where such sales agent receives as compensation for his service either a fixed price per ton or a percentage of the selling price?"

The letter of the covenant and the President's request is broad enough unquestionably to include such a situation, but it is clear, when the attendant circumstances are considered, that the situation is not within the spirit either of the President's order or of the covenant. Rules and regulations have been promulgated relative to licenses for the distribution of coal and coke by which the compensation to be paid to sales agents is rigidly controlled. Manifestly it was not the intention of the President in requesting the insertion of this covenant to modify the policy or affect these rules and regulations. The situation in the coal industry is, therefore, outside the mischief which the covenant was intended to cure, and unquestionably outside the President's intent.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the covenant has no relation to any of the situations set forth in your letter.

Respectfully,
T. W. GREGORY, Attorney-General.

REPORTS TO OIL DIVISION OF WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE NOT INTENDED TO INTERFERE WITH THOSE OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

The National Petroleum War Service Committee, of which A. C. Bedford is Chairman, made public the following letter received under date of Aug. 20 from the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration regarding the refusal of certain oil companies to comply with the request of the Federal Trade Commission for reports and information.

New York, August 20 1918.

We have received advices from the Federal Trade Commission that certain oil companies, particularly in the Pacific Coast territory, have refused to furnish reports and information requested by the Federal Trade Commission upon the ground that all such information in the future must be furnished only to the Oil Division. This indicates complete misapprehension on the part of some portions of the oil industry.

It is true that the question of co-ordination and simplification of the activities of the Federal Trade Commission and of the Oil Division and the preparation of a new form of questionnaire is now under consideration between the Commission and ourselves; but the Oil Division has issued no orders to its licensees directing that reports or information be furnished only to the Oil Division, in any way interfering with the proper activities of the Federal Trade Commission. Our understanding with the Commission distinctly provides that there shall be no break in its records, and until a satisfactory plan is reached for securing reports and information from oil companies different from that which has heretofore been employed, it is our understanding and expectation that the activities of the Commission in this direction will continue as heretofore.

Will you please see that this expression of our views is given wide publicity throughout the industry?

Very truly yours,
UNITED STATES FUEL ADMINISTRATION,
OIL DIVISION.
By NORMAN B. BEECHER, Counsel.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION'S ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING STABILIZATION OF OIL PRICES.

Supplementing the information furnished by the National Petroleum War Service Committee regarding plans to stabilize oil prices and maintain output (referred to in these columns Aug. 17, page 655), the United States Fuel Administration has issued the following:

A plan has just been made effective through the co-operation of the National Petroleum War Service Committee and United States Fuel Administration that is intended to result in stabilizing the price of crude petroleum both to large and small refiners and maintaining the flow of crude oil in its present channels. It is believed that the arrangement will prevent any radical change in consumers' prices of gasoline and other oil products.

The details are to be handled by committees on conciliation and for operation of the various producing fields. It has been the custom of

various refiners to bid against each other for crude production by paying premiums in excess of the base rate for oil as established by the larger pipe line companies. This has resulted in the diversion of oil from one refinery to another and in many instances the payment of excessive prices for crude oil. It has led to considerable disorganization and for some months the Fuel Administration has sought to correct these practices. The greatest difficulty arising from this situation was experienced in the mid-continent field.

Mark L. Requa, General Director of the Oil Division of the United States Fuel Administration, recently met the producers and refiners of the mid-continent field in meetings at Tulsa, Okla., and Houston, Tex. As a result of his suggestions the producers and refiners named from their own members committees to adjust any local dispute which, in the event they were unable to settle, it was agreed would be referred to the National Petroleum War Service Committee. Should the National Committee be unable to adjust the dispute referred to it then appeal may be had to the Fuel Administration.

The plan provides generally for maximum premiums to be paid for oil of varying qualities in the various fields throughout the United States. It arranges, so far as is practicable, for the flow of oil in existing channels and assures protection as to price and supplies for small refiners. At the same time it will prevent any radical change in consumers' prices due to the competition which has influenced such prices.

The Fuel Administration believes that by leaving the settlement of all questions as to premiums and diversion of crude oil to the voluntary agreement of the industry itself the harmonious relations between the various interests will be maintained.

It is believed this plan will assure the producer a satisfactory price for his oil; the independent refiner protection against the higher bids of his competitor who would pay a greater premium and that the flow of production will be maintained without interruption or change. Thus the oil industry is contributing to the war-work program by eliminating conditions which have arisen out of the premium practice and through the harmonious adjustment of such differences as have existed in the past.

LIMITATIONS UPON STORAGE OF BITUMINOUS COAL BY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

Under date of Aug. 22, the U. S. Fuel Administration reports that the tremendously increasing demand for coal for special war purposes in the Eastern part of the country, particularly for the Navy and Transport service, is making it necessary to draw more heavily on the Eastern coal fields than was originally contemplated. In order to decide how best to secure this coal for these purposes with the least disturbance of the coal supply moving to other industries, a meeting of all State Fuel Administrators east of the Mississippi and also the States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota, was held in Washington on Tuesday, Aug. 20. At this meeting it was decided that to accomplish the desired result it would be necessary to limit the amount of coal storage that industrial plants would be allowed to accumulate and to carry on hand and to fix a uniform amount for each State. United States Fuel Administrator Garfield announced the basic policy of the Fuel Administration as to storage as follows:

Coal in excess of that required for current operations shall be delivered to plants not on the preference list of the War Industries Board only when it is not in demand for use before April 1 1919 by consumers on said list, namely, railroads, the Federal Government, States, counties, public utilities, retail dealers, or manufacturing plants on the preference list.

In carrying out this policy, allowance shall be made for differences in distance from the mines and for differences in transportation conditions which may require more or less storage at the beginning of winter to insure uninterrupted operation until the following spring.

The following report, framed by a committee of State Fuel Administrators, aided by officials of the Administration, was adopted by the conference and concurred in by Dr. Garfield:

The maximum limits of storage indicated for the several States or part of States defined hereafter are as follows:

MAXIMUM NUMBER DAYS STORAGE BITUMINOUS COAL ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

	—Steam Coal—			—By-Product and Gas Coal—		
	Public Utilities.	Pref'd Indus.	Non-Pref'd Indus.	By-Prod. & Gas Plants.	Pref'd Indus.	Non-Pref'd Indus.
Maine.....	120	90	30	120	90	0
Mass., Vt., N. H., Northern N. Y., Conn., Rhode Isl's., South'n N. Y., N. J., Del., Eastern Pa., Md., D. C., Va., N. C., S. C., Ga., Fla., West. Ohio, West. Pa., W. Va., East. Ky., East-ern Ohio.....	90	60	30	90	60	0
Lower Michigan... Ill., Ind., Mo., Wis., Minn., N. D., S. D., Upper Mich.	75	45	20	75	45	0
	30	30	15	45	30	0
	30	30	15	45	30	0
	30	20	15	45	30	0
	90	45	20	60	60	0
	--	--	--	60	60	0
	--	--	--	90	90	0

It is understood that these limits are mandatory and each Fuel Administrator is expected to see that the different classes of consumers are not allowed to exceed these limits. At the same time, it is understood that particular cases may require special treatment by a State Fuel Administrator, either by way of granting more stocks of coal than are indicated by these limits, or by restricting them to a less supply than indicated by these limits.

Where a State Administrator decides that the maximum limit should be exceeded in a special case for some special reason, he shall have authority to grant a revocable increase in writing for a specific added number of days. The Administrator shall report each such specific case in writing immediately to the United States Fuel Administration at Washington, which may

in writing disapprove the extension granted by him. Otherwise, it shall stand subject to action of the State Fuel Administrator.

Any company or concern which is permitted under the zoning regulations now or hereafter in force to obtain coal from Illinois, Indiana, Western Kentucky, or from mines west of the Mississippi River may retain such reserve stock of coal as it shall have on the effective date hereof, on condition that such company or concern shall thereafter use screenings or mine run only for its current necessities, and shall obtain such screenings or mine run for current use only from such last-mentioned fields.

DISCONTINUANCE OF SUNDAY USE OF AUTOMOBILES, MOTOR CYCLES AND MOTOR BOATS IN EAST.

As a gasoline conservation measure the request has been made by the U. S. Fuel Administration that the use on Sundays of automobiles, motor cycles and motor boats be discontinued in the United States east of the Mississippi River until further notice. Motor vehicles to which the restriction does not apply are:

- Tractors and motor trucks employed in actual transportation of freight.
- Vehicles of physicians used in the performance of professional duties.
- Ambulances, fire apparatus, police patrol wagons, undertakers' wagons and conveyances used for funerals.
- Railway equipment using gasoline.
- Repair outfits employed by telephone and public service companies.
- Motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam or electricity is not available.

Taxicabs or automobiles for hire are included among the vehicles to which the Sunday edict applies. Only voluntary compliance with the request will it is announced by the Fuel Administration prevent the issuance of a mandatory order prohibiting the use of gasoline on Sundays. This week's action was taken by the Fuel Administration, it was stated, to meet a threatened shortage of gasoline for shipment overseas, created by the increased domestic demands and extensive military operations in France. A statement issued jointly by Administrator Garfield and Mark S. Requa, Director of the Oil Division of the Fuel Administration on Aug. 27 said:

The United States Fuel Administration considers it necessary that a limited conservation of gasoline be undertaken in the States east of the Mississippi River, in view of the increasing demand for gasoline for war purposes and the paramount obligation of meeting promptly and fully all overseas requirements.

An appeal is made, therefore, to the people of the United States east of the Mississippi River to exercise rigid economy in the consumption of gasoline during the next few weeks as a necessary and practical act of patriotism.

War necessities are being and will continue to be promptly and fully met, but this is the period of the year when consumption of gasoline is at its highest, and the increased domestic demands, together with the extensive military operations in France, have rendered necessary for a limited period the adoption of safeguards against possible shortage.

In view of the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of differentiating between the various uses to which automobiles are applied, the United States Fuel Administration believes that the greatest measure of economy can be effected with the least interference with the business of the country through the discontinuance of all classes of motor vehicles, motor boats and motor cycles on Sundays.

The United States Fuel Administration therefore requests that in the section of the United States east of the Mississippi River there shall be a discontinuance of use of the vehicles above specified, including all such as are operated for hire on each Sunday hereafter until notification that the need for such discontinuance has ceased.

After listing the exceptions to the request the statement makes an appeal "to the patriotic men and women of America east of the Mississippi River to undertake voluntarily additional conservation in the operating of their own automobiles wherever possible."

Following the issuance of the above, A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, and Chairman of the Board of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, gave out the following:

As a result of the concerted effort of every factor in the petroleum industry, there has been a substantial increase in the production of gasoline during the past year. Appeals for the conservation of gasoline have also been heeded. It had, therefore, been hoped that no unusual methods of conservation would be necessary. But war necessities are paramount and must be met.

It has so happened, however, that a tremendously increased demand for gasoline incident to the increased and enlarged war activities on the part of our own army and our allies in Europe has come at the height of the season of greatest demand for gasoline for consumption in motor vehicles in this country. The situation has been intensified by the unusually favorable weather conditions recently prevailing.

This season is to the gasoline industry what the middle of winter is to the coal trade—it represents the peak-load of consumption. This period of peak-load, however, is not an extended one, and the precautionary measures now taken as a safeguard against any possible shortage of gasoline for our war program need not necessarily be of long duration.

The specific scheme of conservation for the moment applies only east of the Mississippi River. Producers and refiners in the territory west of the Mississippi are now making a careful survey of the whole situation, and unless it is possible to obtain from them a sufficient supply of gasoline it may be necessary that within the next week or more the scheme of conservation shall be applied throughout the country.

The public should understand that the sole purpose of this conservation program is to supply all war needs and all essentials of domestic consumption. There is not at present enough gasoline for all war needs and all domestic purposes; therefore the less essential domestic requirements must for the moment stand aside. Under ordinary circumstances the present output of gasoline would represent more than enough to take care of the normal requirements of this country and those countries which depend upon us for their usual supplies.

The situation is similar to that now prevailing with reference to sugar and wheat; we have enough for our own uses, but not for ourselves and our Allies, too. It is the part, therefore, of every citizen to get behind this program as a very definite step in winning the war.

On Aug. 29 the following statement as to the saving in gasoline which would be effected through compliance with the request for the restricted use of automobiles on Sunday, was issued by M. L. Requa, Director of the Oil Division:

The request for this conservation applies only to the territory east of the Mississippi River. In this territory there are 4,000,000 motor-driven vehicles, of which approximately 200,000 are trucks. It is fair to assume that the remaining 3,800,000 motor vehicles, if run on Sundays, would each use two gallons of gasoline; so that the saving to be effected, if every motor used patriotically complies with the Fuel Administration's request, would be about 7,600,000 gallons. This would be in addition to the saving effected by the non-use of motor-boats; and in this connection it might be well to state that the conservation request has no application to those motor fishing boats plying at a necessary trade.

Motorists are requested to initiate every means of conservation possible in the handling and use of gasoline and lubricating oils. The useless operation of engines when the car is not in motion must be discontinued. Extreme care must be exercised that gasoline and oil is not spilled; that leaks are not tolerated; and evaporation not permitted. The gasoline and lubricating oil user must realize that there is not an inexhaustible supply of crude oil, and he must appreciate the fact that the need for it now exceeds that of any previous time.

War needs must be first supplied. By conserving through the non-use of motor driven vehicles for a few Sundays and the exercise of care in the use of gasoline and oil during other days, there probably will be no necessity for more severe control.

If this program is followed to the extent that the Fuel Administration believes it will be, a few Sundays will effect the desired conservation.

In answer to appeals which have been made to the Fuel Administration for exceptions in special cases, the Fuel Administration in a statement issued yesterday said:

The request made by the Fuel Administration that pleasure riding be discontinued on Sundays for the present in order to conserve our supply of gasoline for war needs, was not intended to prohibit reasonable use of gasoline driven vehicles as the means of necessary transportation, where other means are not available.

Mr. Garfield believes that the public will construe the request wisely and intelligently and will not use their automobiles for other than the most necessary purposes.

The intention of the request is that all mere pleasure riding be eliminated, but that necessary use of the automobiles be not interfered with.

Just what is pleasure riding and what is necessary use must be determined by the individual; keeping in mind always that we must have additional reserves of gasoline so that there may be no possibility of delays in overseas shipments.

The United States Fuel Administration will not attempt to tabulate automobile traffic on Sundays.

Elmer Thompson, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, commenting upon the request of the Fuel Administration, was quoted in the New York "Tribune" as saying:

It was plain to be seen the order was coming. There are statistics to show that 3.7 gallons of gasoline are being consumed per day per car in the United States. This is more than half the normal consumption.

Naturally, the order will be met in a friendly spirit. The club members will be urged to co-operate in every way. I might say, however, that there are comparatively few high-grade automobiles in use on Sunday.

The farmer and workman will feel the restriction more than others, because Sunday is practically their only time to motor. I have been in touch with hotels throughout the country and have learned that tourist travel has diminished since the United States entered the war.

Then, too, the work or fight order resulted in hundreds of chauffeurs enlisting or seeking other positions, with the result that many high priced cars have been standing idle in garages for want of a driver. We conduct an employment agency for chauffeurs, and practically all our requests now are for men over forty-five years of age.

As indicating the effect of the discontinuance of Sunday motoring in New York State the New York "Times" on Aug. 28 said:

On June 1 last there were 421,084 automobiles licensed in the State of New York. A conservative estimate is that, if all of these cars were run on Sunday, they would consume five gallons of gasoline each or a total of 2,105,420 gallons. Including taxicabs, there are 192,432 registered motor cars in the City of New York. If all these cars were operated on Sunday, and each averaged a consumption of five gallons of gasoline for the day, they would altogether consume 962,160 gallons of gasoline on any one Sunday. In the whole country there are 5,500,000 automobiles. If all were operated on Sunday on the basis of five gallons for each car, the gasoline consumption would reach the stupendous total of 27,500,000 gallons. These figures are, of course, extreme, but give an idea of the possibilities of gasoline saving.

OUTPUT OF AUTOMOBILES IN LAST HALF OF 1918 LIMITED TO 25% OF 1917 OUTPUT.

The production of passenger automobiles and repair parts during the last six months of 1918 is to be limited to 25% of the total production in 1917 under an agreement reached between manufacturers and representatives of the War Industries Board, according to an announcement made by the latter on Aug. 25. To permit this production the Board gave notice that it will extend preferential treatment for obtaining materials necessary to "match up" the stock on hand. Plants having an excess of steel on hand after completing the permitted construction, according to the terms of the agreement, will be required to turn over the supply to other plants. The agreement is expressed in a letter to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, in which the Board refrains from making any prom-

ises concerning production of passenger automobiles after Dec. 31 1918, but reiterates its previous request that all plants get on a war-work basis before the end of the year. In its announcement of the agreement the Board said:

Bernard M. Baruch, Chairman, and representatives of various divisions of the War Industries Board reached yesterday a satisfactory conclusion of their negotiations with representatives of the automobile industry, concerning the curtailment to be effected in the production of passenger automobiles.

The meetings in which the agreement was reached were characterized by complete harmony, Messrs. Hugh Chalmers and Albert Reeves, representing the industry, accepting without hesitation or reservation the cut suggested as one imperatively required by the demands of the Government's war program, particularly for steel, iron, coal and labor.

The agreement was expressed in a letter addressed to the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce and signed by Alexander Legge, Vice-Chairman; Edwin B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner; J. L. Replogle, Director of Steel Supply; and George N. Peek, Commissioner of Finished Products of the War Industries Board, who served as a committee with full powers to act for the Board in the automobile negotiations.

In effect the agreement provides that no manufacturer of passenger automobiles shall produce in the second half of this year more than 25% of the number of cars produced by him in the entire year 1917. To effect this production, the War Industries Board will extend preference treatment to automobile manufacturers in the matter of obtaining the materials they require to "match up" the stocks now in hand, upon condition that the manufacturers subscribe to the pledges required by the Priorities Division of the Board. There is a further condition that, in evening up their stocks and completing the cars now in process of manufacture, plants that have an excess supply of steel shall turn over to other plants that can use it such steel as may be required to complete their production and is not needed for war work.

Concerning the production of passenger automobiles after Dec. 31 1918, the representatives of the Board were able to make no promises. Because of the great requirements for iron, steel and coal in the war program, the members of the Committee again urged the members of the automobile industry to make all possible haste in converting their plants so that they may be used for direct or indirect war work.

The investment in the industry in 1917 was roundly more than a billion dollars. It was the feeling of the Board that an industry of this magnitude demanded all the assistance that could be legitimately given in enabling it to clean up its stocks, and the representatives of the industry expressed their willingness to place themselves on the same basis of business sacrifice that is demanded of other industries in this period when the needs of the Government precede all others.

The following is the text of the letter:

NATIONAL AUTOMOBILE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

7 East Forty-second Street, New York City.

Gentlemen: Supplementing our letter to you of the 9th inst., we beg to advise that we have now received most of the reports embodying the data and information which we requested you to furnish us, and have given these reports careful study and consideration. From them it appears that the stocks of raw materials and of semi-finished materials in the hands of manufacturers of passenger automobiles, while large, are greatly unbalanced, with the result that these large stocks, aggregating approximately \$150,000,000, cannot be liquidated until they have been "matched up" with other materials necessary to manufacture the completed cars.

The conclusion has been reached that it is in the public interest, as well as in the interest of your industry, that it be assisted as far as practicable, without interfering with the war program, in the liquidation of its stocks now on hand; and to that end the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board will accord a degree of preference designed to accomplish this result to all manufacturers of passenger automobiles who will subscribe to a pledge to be prescribed by the Priorities Commissioner embodying in substance the following:

(1) That the manufacturer will limit its purchase of materials, equipment and supplies to such as are absolutely necessary to match up its stocks now on hand.

(2) That its production of passenger automobiles, and all repair parts therefor, shall not for the six months ending with Dec. 31 1918, exceed 25% of its production for the calendar year 1917.

(3) That it will conserve and economize in every possible way its stocks of iron and steel and their products now in its hands, or that may come into its possession, and will release on request of the War Industries Board to such other manufacturer of passenger automobiles as may be designated by the said Board such of its stocks as can be utilized by such other manufacturer and which are not required by it for either the limited production above specified or for war work.

(4) That it will from time to time render such reports of its activities under oath or otherwise as may be called for by the War Industries Board.

The War Industries Board will, in carrying into effect the terms of the pledge herein provided for, use as a basis, as far as applicable, the sworn reports recently rendered it in pursuance of its request.

In justice to the passenger automobile industry we feel again impelled, as the situation appears to us now, to frankly repeat our statement to you of Aug. 9, that the urgent war requirements for iron and steel are so great that the probability of your industry procuring iron and steel after Jan. 1 1919, for the manufacture of passenger automobiles is so uncertain that we again urge the members of your industry to as rapidly as possible utilize your facilities for the production of direct and indirect war requirements, not only in the interest of the nation but in the interest of your industry itself. In such effort the members of your industry will have the active and whole-hearted co-operation of this Board.

CONFERENCE OF STEEL MEN TO CONSIDER INCREASED STEEL OUTPUT.

The question of increased steel production to meet war requirements was discussed in this city at a meeting at the Waldorf on Wednesday of representatives of the important steel companies various labor problems were among the matters given consideration. At the conclusion of the conference Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Committee on Steel and Steel Products of the American Iron and Steel Institute, issued the following statement:

The iron and steel meeting to-day was attended by representatives of all the principal manufacturing concerns. There was considered the question of securing the largest possible production of steel for military necessities. With other matters was discussed various labor problems.

After careful deliberation the whole subject matter, by unanimous vote, was referred with power to a committee composed of the members of the present General Committee of the American Iron & Steel Institute, as follows: E. H. Gary, Chairman; James A. Farrell, E. A. S. Clarke, C. M. Schwab, John A. Topping, E. G. Grace, Willis L. King, A. C. Dinkey, J. A. Burden, James A. Campbell, L. E. Block, H. G. Dalton and A. F. Huston.

Those attending the conference included most of the members of the Institute's Steel Committee, and the following: E. S. Thomas, President of the Brier Hill Steel Company; Waddill Catchings, Chairman of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company; James Bowron, President of the Gulf States Steel Company, and Leonard Peckitt, President of the Empire Steel Company.

The War Industries Board was not represented at the meeting. A conference between the steel interests and the Board was held in Washington last week, as indicated in these columns Aug. 24, page 759.

RULES FOR REFRIGERATOR MAKERS FOR CONSERVATION OF IRON AND STEEL.

The discontinuance of the use of iron or steel by manufacturers of refrigerators wherever it is practicable to adopt a substitute has been requested by the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board in a letter submitted to refrigerator makers outlining a program of conservation. Among other things, this program proposes the discontinuance of all-steel or all-porcelain refrigerators and the use of wood for exteriors; likewise the discontinuance of the manufacture of metal water coolers. In its letter the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board says:

Washington, Aug. 18 1918.

To the Manufacturers of Refrigerators:

It is of primary importance in the present emergency that the country's resources be used to full advantage, and that we husband our supplies of materials, equipment and capital to aid in carrying on the war. The Conservation Division is making an inquiry to learn what savings the refrigerator manufacturing industry can effect, and how the amount of capital invested in manufacturers' and merchants' stocks can be reduced. This is in accordance with plans that are being put into effect in numerous industries.

The division has been advised that refrigerator manufacturers are offering a greater variety of grades, styles and sizes than is necessary to meet the essential requirements of the civilian population in time of war, and that it would be entirely practicable to effect a substantial reduction. It is stated, furthermore, that some manufacturers are now offering styles of refrigerators and water coolers which consume a larger quantity of steel than is necessary or desirable at the present time. By reducing the variety and discontinuing these unnecessary features, the amount of capital in manufacturers' and merchants' stocks can be substantially reduced and important savings effected in steel and other war materials.

The division particularly requests manufacturers to discontinue using iron or steel wherever it is practicable to adopt a substitute. It is imperative that the use of steel be confined to strictly war industries, except where it is required to meet the essential demands of the civilian population. Steps have already been taken to insure an increased production of sheet zinc, and manufacturers of refrigerators should utilize this metal to replace iron or steel wherever possible. Experts have advised that the use of plain sheet zinc for this purpose is perfectly sanitary. A satisfactory process for applying enamel on sheet zinc has also been developed. The division will gladly aid any manufacturer with detailed information on this point.

It is, furthermore, extremely important that manufacturers curtail their consumption of block or pig tin and tin oxide. We are entirely dependent upon overseas shipments for our supplies of this metal. Considerable hazard is involved in its importation and large quantities are required for our war program. Laboratory and manufacturing tests are now being made to determine whether larger savings than provided for by the enclosed program can be effected. The division will welcome suggestions from manufacturers.

A program of conservation, which has been drawn up, is being submitted to each refrigerator manufacturer. A copy is inclosed. This program will be made effective unless substantial reasons are immediately presented to show that by some modification the needs of the Government can be met more effectually. If you can send us any suggestions whereby greater economies can be brought about, we shall be glad to receive them. Will you please acknowledge this letter promptly, assuring this division of your co-operation?

Yours very truly,

CONSERVATION DIVISION, WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

The following was enclosed with the above:

CONSERVATION DIVISION, WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Washington, D. C.

Schedule for Manufacturers of Household Refrigerators.

1. No manufacturer is to add any new patterns or styles to his line during the war.
2. Each manufacturer to reduce the number of grades in his line to not more than two. Grade one—This line to consist of high-grade refrigerators lined with sheet metal, porcelain, opal glass, stone, monolithic or other substances, not more than two of these linings to be used in this grade by each manufacturer. Grade two—This line to consist of cheaper grade refrigerators, lined with sheet metal, either plain or enameled. No other kind of lining to be used.
3. Each manufacturer to restrict his line of grade one refrigerators for the domestic wholesale and retail trade as follows: Single-door, lid-top icing, four sizes; three-door, front icing, three sizes; four door, front icing, three sizes; apartment-house style, four sizes.
4. Each manufacturer to restrict his line of grade two refrigerators for the domestic wholesale and retail trade as follows: Single-door, lid-top icing, four sizes, plain and enameled lining; three-door, front icing, three sizes, enameled lining only; four-door, front icing, one size, enameled lining only; two-door, apartment-house style, four sizes, enameled lining only; household ice chest, four sizes, plain lining only; grocers' ice chest, two sizes, plain lining only.

5. The manufacture of all-steel or all-porcelain refrigerators to be discontinued and wood used for all exteriors.
6. The manufacture of metal water coolers to be discontinued.
7. The manufacture of refrigerators with double lids to be discontinued.
8. The use of iron or steel to be restricted to ice racks, flues and drain pipes, porcelain linings and shelves, wire for shelves, nails, screws and trimmings. Sheet zinc to be used wherever practicable.
9. The use of pure tin for tinning shelves to be discontinued and an alloy containing not more than 60% tin substituted.
10. Solder for galvanized parts to contain not more than 45% tin. For zinc parts not more than 50% tin.
11. The manufacture of removable shelves may be continued, but these are not to be adjustable for height.
12. The use of galvanized iron for covering the under side of the ice chamber supports to be discontinued.
13. Each manufacturer to submit to this division a list of styles and sizes (outside measurement, height, width and breadth) that he will continue to manufacture.

PRESIDENT WILSON APPROVES CONTINUANCE OF PLATE AND SHEET ZINC UNTIL JANUARY.

The maximum base price of 14 cents f. o. b. plant for plate zinc and 15 cents a pound for sheet zinc is to be continued on deliveries from Sept. 1 1918 to Jan. 1 1919. The prices are subject to the usual trade discounts and extras or differentials which were in effect Feb. 1 1918. Approval by President Wilson of these prices until January next was announced as follows by the War Industries Board on Aug. 24:

The President has approved an agreement made between the producers of sheet and plate zinc and the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board (after investigations by this committee in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission as to the cost of production), that the maximum base price of 14 cents per pound f. o. b. plant for plate zinc and 15 cents per pound f. o. b. plant for sheet zinc, shall be continued on deliveries from Sept. 1 1918 to Jan. 1 1919, subject to the usual trade discounts and extras or differentials that were in effect Feb. 13 1918. These discounts and extras shall be effective on all contracts executed between Feb. 13 1918 to Jan. 1 1919. Sheet zinc shall be considered as including all gauges of one-eighth inch thickness and less and plate zinc as including all gauges thicker.

The conditions are as formerly: First, that the producers of plate and sheet zinc will not reduce the wages now being paid; second, they will sell to the Allies, to the public, and to the Government at the same price; third, that they will take the necessary measures, under the direction of the War Industries Board, in the distribution of plate and sheet zinc to prevent it from falling into the hands of speculators, who might increase the price to the public; and fourth, that they pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production of plate and sheet zinc so as to insure an adequate supply as long as the war lasts.

PRICE FOR GRADE A ZINC CONTINUED AT 12 CENTS.

The maximum base price of 12 cents per pound f.o.b. East St. Louis for grade A zinc, which had previously been in force until Sept. 1, has been continued until Jan. 1. The price at point of delivery is to be the East St. Louis price plus the freight from East St. Louis to point of delivery. Announcement of this was made by the War Industries Board Aug. 24. The conditions are as formerly, viz.:

First, the producers of Grade A zinc will not reduce the wages now being paid; second, that they will sell to the Allies, to the public and to the Government at the same price; third, that they will take the necessary measures, under the direction of the War Industries Board, in the distribution of Grade A zinc to prevent it from falling into the hands of speculators who might increase the price to the public; and, fourth, that they pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production of Grade A zinc so as to insure an adequate supply so long as the war lasts.

AGRICULTURAL LIME PLACED ON ESSENTIAL LIST BY WAR PRODUCTS BOARD.

Announcement has been made that at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, the War Priorities Board has placed agricultural lime in preferred classification in the matter of fuel supply as well as in the matter of transportation. The announcement printed in the "Official Bulletin" Aug. 23 says:

Secretary Houston acted upon the recommendation of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, which was in session in Washington last week. The committee declared that production and distribution of pulverized limestone and burned lime for agricultural purposes should be declared essential in the production of food and other war necessities, both indirectly through the clovers and directly through many staple crops, such as wheat, corn and cotton.

The action of the War Priorities Board should bring relief to farmers. Reasons given by the Agricultural Advisory Committee for urging that lime be placed on the preference list were that the prices of lime and limestone are now very high, that they were advancing before the war on account of the newly created demand on the part of farmers, and that now the high cost of labor and fuel has made further heavy increase. Inability to secure delivery by transportation lines, together with a great advance in the cost of material, is limiting the liming of land to a serious degree, the committee said. The limited coal supply and danger of actual coal shortage was declared to be a further serious handicap to the lime supply.

The full text of the Advisory Committee's recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture is as follows:

We believe that hunger throughout the European countries is a thing to be greatly feared during the coming years, and the eastern half of the United States must do much in saving the situation. In a great part of this area production is hampered by soil acidity, which can be corrected only by plentiful use of lime. Meeting the lime deficiency of these soils should be our first consideration. Experiments running through long terms of years at various experiment stations and the experience of thousands of practical farmers indicate clearly that our acid soils will not produce the

clovers unless lime is supplied. There has also been full demonstration of the fact, both by experiment station and repeated farm practice, that many staple crops can not profit rightly from applications of fertilizers until the lime requirement has been met. The prices of lime and limestone now are very high. They were advancing before the war on account of the newly created demand on the part of farmers, and now the high cost of labor and fuel has made further heavy increase. Inability to secure delivery by transportation lines, together with the great advance in the cost of material, is limiting the liming of land in a serious degree. A limited coal supply and danger of actual coal shortage is a further serious handicap to the lime supply.

We believe it to be just as important to deliver lime or limestone to the farmers quickly as it is to deliver most other war necessities. We believe that we are justified in asking that the railroads, under the Director-General, make a special freight rate less than that now prevailing, and every possible improvement in the transportation of agricultural lime should be made. Manufacturers should be encouraged to put low-priced pulverized on the market, and these should be delivered to buyers without any undue delay. Manufacturers of lime should be supplied all the fuel that they can properly use in the production of agricultural lime, and their shipments should go forward as promptly as other essentials. There should be assurance that material for new plants will be provided and forwarded promptly when such plants are necessary for an adequate supply of agricultural lime. If supplies of lime and limestone can not be secured by farmers promptly, and at prices that will encourage their free use, the Government should regulate the whole business for the public good. This extreme course should not be taken until the transportation and fuel factors have been taken care of by the Government and the full energy of the United States Department of Agriculture has been expanded in propaganda to secure the liming of our soils.

Should Be Declared Essential.

Whereas the Advisory Committee of the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration fully indorses the above statement of the agricultural lime situation; and

Whereas it is our conviction that this statement is backed by the United States Department of Agriculture, by many State experiment stations, and by repeated experience of many practical farmers;

Resolved, That the production and distribution of pulverized limestone and burned lime for agricultural purposes should be declared essential in the production of food and other war necessities, both indirectly through the clovers and directly through many staple crops, such as wheat, corn, and cotton; and

Resolved, That our Government should do everything in its power to further such production and distribution by placing agricultural lime in preferred classification in the matter of fuel supply as well as in transportation.

It is further announced that subsequently the committee voted thanks to the Secretary of Agriculture for his prompt action in securing the placing of agricultural lime on the preference list of the War Priorities Board, and requested that the ruling to that effect be made public, together with the resolution previously adopted by the committee.

ELECTRICAL JOBBERS AND MANUFACTURERS ON PREFERENTIAL LIST.

It was made known by the War Industries Board on Aug. 22 that electrical jobbers and manufacturers had been placed on the preferential list for priorities on condition that they limit their output to essential products and undertake to see that such products are devoted solely to essential uses as that term may be defined from time to time by the Priorities Division. We give the announcement herewith:

At a hearing before the Priorities Commissioner and other representatives of the War Industries Board, the War Service Committee, representing electrical jobbers, presented their claims for preferred treatment to maintain their stocks for general distribution.

As a result of the hearing, the Priorities Commissioner announced that manufacturers of electrical apparatus and supplies will be accorded a degree of preference for their materials to enable them to operate, conditioned upon their pledging themselves to limit their output to essential products and undertake to see that such products are devoted solely to essential uses as that term may be defined from time to time by the Priorities Division. The manufacturers must be relied upon to police their own industry and also in a measure to police jobbers, distributors and retail dealers.

It is believed to be in the public interest that jobbers should be permitted to maintain reasonable stocks from which Government agencies, war industries, and the civilian population may draw for their necessary essential requirements; provided the jobbers will pledge themselves to rigidly restrict the use of all stocks to solely essential uses and to reduce to an absolute minimum both jobbing and retail stocks. The jobbers will be relied upon to police their own industry and that of the retailers. Any jobber or retailer violating the pledge will be cut off from procuring further supplies.

MANUFACTURERS OF LIME PLACED ON PREFERENCE LIST BY PRIORITIES DIVISION—PLEDGE OF MANUFACTURERS.

In a circular to manufacturers of lime, just made public by Edwin B. Parker, Priorities Commissioner of the War Industries Board, it is announced that the decision has been reached that the commodity is in part a war industry and that the Priorities Division will receive the application of any manufacturer of lime for a place on the preference list. With their application the manufacturers are asked to include a pledge of co-operation. The following is the circular in its entirety:

Circular No. 9.
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
Priorities Division.

To all Manufacturers of Lime:

Since the conference between your representatives and the undersigned, with other representatives of the War Industries Board, careful consideration has been given to the several problems then considered, and a decision

has been reached that yours is in part a war industry, in view of the showing you have made that your commodity is used in many manufacturing processes producing war materials and in operations carried on directly and indirectly by the war agencies of the Government. In the opinion of the Board your industry is also, in part, one of national importance, in that, to a limited extent, your product is used in filling non-deferrable and essential civilian requirements, especially in connection with soil rehabilitation.

The Priorities Division will receive the application of any manufacturer of lime for a place on the preference list. It will, in every case, take into consideration the situation of such manufacturer, the amount of its direct and indirect Government business, and the uses to which the remainder of its product is being devoted.

With its application such manufacturer should include its pledge of co-operation in the form following:

"Priorities Division, War Industries Board, Washington, D. C.:

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use, nor so far as lies within its power permit to be used, any products of its manufacture now in, or which may hereafter come into, its possession or control, save (a) for essential uses as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board; or (b) under permits in writing signed by or under authority of such Priorities Division; that it will make no sale or delivery of such products to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with it a similar pledge in writing, and that it will use its utmost endeavor to insure that its products shall be distributed solely for essential uses."

Any manufacturer who has already made application for place on the preference list should send in its pledge of co-operation in the foregoing form and mention the fact that application has previously been forwarded.

In addition, such manufacturer must send each month its reports on forms which it will secure from the Building Materials Section of the War Industries Board, showing the deliveries and uses made of its product during the preceding month.

The pledge to be given such manufacturer by its customer who purchases for resale should be addressed to each manufacturer and be in the following form:

"To _____,
"City of _____,
"State of _____."

"The undersigned hereby pledges itself not to use, nor, so far as lies within its power, permit to be used, any lime of your manufacture now in, or which may hereafter come into its possession or control, save (a) for essential uses as that term has been or may be defined or applied from time to time by the Priorities Division of the War Industries Board; or (b) under permits in writing signed by or under authority of such Priorities Division; and further that it will make no sale or delivery of such lime to any customer for resale until such customer has filed with the undersigned a similar pledge in writing, and that it will report to you monthly dispositions made during the previous month of such lime."

Any manufacturer whose plant now is, or in future shall be, exclusively devoted to manufacturing products being or to be absorbed directly or indirectly by the Government, or in other uses of essential importance, and whose requirements and output bear proper economical relationship to each other, will be placed upon the preference list, upon condition, however, that such manufacturer shall observe its pledge of co-operation and the rulings of the Priorities Division.

Such manufacturer should scrutinize with great care orders which are offered it for its products for uses not directly sanctioned by the Government but represented to be of indirect war value or to be of value to agricultural lands. Many such uses which would normally be quite unobjectionable can and should be deferred under present conditions. Manufacturers and dealers are in a position to contribute and are expected to contribute substantially to such a result.

The United States Fuel Administrator has very recently in unequivocal terms stated that "the country needs now—and for the whole period of the war will need—more coal than it can possibly produce and transport." The necessity for conserving fuel is therefore imperative, and to that end it is necessary to substantially curtail the production of non-war industries and that portion of the production of war industries devoted to non-war uses. It is also important that no unnecessary burden be laid upon the transportation lines of the country, that they may be free to render direct and indirect war service. Labor must be released from non-war industries to the extent that it is required for war work. As far back as March 21 1918 the following resolution was unanimously adopted and given wide publicity by the War Industries Board:

"Whereas it has come to the notice of this board that new industrial corporations are being organized in different sections of the United States for the erection of industrial plants which can not be utilized in the prosecution of the war; and

"Whereas plans are being considered by certain States, counties and towns for the construction of public buildings and other improvements which will not contribute toward winning the war; and

"Whereas the carrying forward of these activities will involve the utilization of labor, materials, and capital urgently required for war purposes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the War Industries Board, That in the public interest all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward winning the war, which involve the utilization of labor, material, and capital required in the production, supply, or distribution of direct or indirect war needs, will be discouraged, notwithstanding they may be of local importance and of a character which should in normal times meet with every encouragement; and be it further

Resolved, That in fairness to those interested therein notice is hereby given that this Board will withhold from such projects priority assistance, without which new construction of the character mentioned will frequently be found impracticable, and that this notice shall be given wide publicity that all parties interested in such undertakings may be fully apprised of the difficulties and delays to which they will be subjected and embark upon them at their peril."

It is believed that you may confidently be depended upon to carry into effect the letter and spirit of this resolution so far as concerns your industry and see to it that your products are devoted solely to those uses which can not in the public interest be deferred until after the war.

If in any given case the use proposed to be made of the product of any manufacturer shall be in connection with construction which has not been defined as essential by the Priorities Division, but is one which the proposed user conceives to be in the public interest and of such essentiality that even under existing conditions it should not be deferred, then such proposed user may make a full statement of the facts in writing under oath to the regional representative of the Resources and Conversion Section of the War Industries Board in his district, and apply to such representative for his approval of the proposed construction. Should such regional representative approve the construction project, he shall promptly transmit the application for a permit with his approval and reasons therefor to the Building Materials Section of the War Industries Board at Washington for submission to the Priorities Division, and if approved by said division a construction permit will be issued by the Building Materials Section.

Where a proposed purchaser of lime intends using during any one year exceeding one ton for the improvement of the soil for agricultural purposes, then the proposed user should make a full statement of the facts in writing under oath, and present the same to the State official of the State where the lands are situated having supervision of agricultural production or soil conservation (usually the State director of extension). Should such official

be of the opinion that the use proposed is essential to the maintenance of the present producing capacity of the land in question or that it will directly or immediately increase its production of agricultural products, then such official shall so certify, stating in such certificate the amount of lime which the proposed purchaser is justified in so using, bearing constantly in mind (a) that a great amount of fuel is consumed in the manufacture of lime, and that the necessity for conserving fuel as a war measure is imperative; and (b) that as a war measure the use of lime for agricultural purposes should as a rule be limited to such uses as are calculated to produce direct and immediate results rather than results which will not manifest themselves until after the war. A manufacturer or dealer in lime may sell to the holder of such certificate not exceeding the amount of lime named therein to be used for agricultural purposes.

The instructions contained in this circular relating to the use of lime in construction work shall not be so construed as to prevent the sale of small quantities for the repair of or extension to existing structures, which repairs or extensions involve in the aggregate a cost of not exceeding \$2,500, nor to prevent the sale of small quantities of lime for agricultural purposes of not exceeding one ton to any one purchaser during any one year.

Yours, very truly,

EDWIN B. PARKER, *Priorities Commissioner.*

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1 1918.

A circular similar to the above has been issued to cement manufacturers, with whom an agreement was reached in June, whereby they would be accorded preferential treatment to secure a reasonable supply of fuel.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD HOLDS MOVING PICTURES AS ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY.

The tentative conclusion that the moving picture industry is an essential one was reached on Aug. 23 by the War Industries Board following a hearing of moving picture interests before the Priorities Commissioner and other representatives of the War Industries Board. The Board's conclusions were based on the activities of the industry in supplying an educational medium and in furnishing "a wholesome and comparatively cheap means of recreation." Certain limitations are placed on the operation of the industry. Each member must pledge to discontinue all non-essential production and eliminate all wasteful methods. Permits for the erection of new theatre buildings and equipment for new theatres will be denied during the war. Manufacturers are to encourage the repair of existing machines rather than the purchase of new. The following is the announcement of the War Industries Board.

After a hearing before the Priorities Commissioner and other representatives of the War Industries Board of the claims of a committee representing the entire motion-picture industry in all its branches from the manufacture of the film to the projection of the picture on the screen the following conclusion, tentatively reached, are announced:

(1) To the extent of the activities of the industry in connection with the several agencies of the Government, the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and other organizations actively engaged in war work, and also to the extent of its activities in supplying an educational medium and in furnishing to the great masses of the people a wholesome and comparatively cheap means of recreation, it should be, and is, recognized as an essential industry.

(2) This, in common with practically every other industry, embraces some elements of non-essentiality, and each member of the industry will pledge himself to discontinue all non-essential production and eliminate all wasteful practices, as these may from time to time be defined by the War Industries Board.

(3) Permits for the erection of new theater buildings and equipment of new theaters will be denied until we shall have won the war.

(4) Some localities are over-theatered, and where this condition exists no new theater will be opened to replace those retiring from business.

(5) There is used in the manufacture of films nitrate of soda, sulphuric acid, camphor, acetone, wood alcohol, and linters, all of which are needed in producing explosives. The imperative necessity of economizing in the use of these materials is obvious. To that end, the practice of taking a number of negatives of a single picture will be discontinued, and in the future only one negative will be taken, save where the film is intended for export, when the number will be limited to two.

(6) Films that are worn out or obsolete and now carried in stocks will be "scrapped" and returned to the film manufacturer to be worked over and reclaimed and used in the manufacture of new films. In this way the drafts of the film manufacturer on war materials will be greatly curtailed.

(7) The studio directors will exercise the greatest care to insure that only wholesome pictures are produced.

(8) Manufacturers of machines for projecting the picture on the screen will be given preference treatment for the manufacture of spare and repair parts of existing machines and should encourage in every possible way the repair and use of all existing machines rather than junking them and replacing them with new ones.

(9) The manufacture of new tin containers and of iron boxes for packing and shipping film will be discontinued and substitutes used therefor, in order that tin and iron may be conserved.

(10) Those members of the industry, whatever the nature of their activities, will be accorded a degree of preference to enable them to operate, conditioned upon their rigidly observing the rules and regulations which will be prescribed by the War Industries Board.

On July 20 we referred, on page 227, to the announcement authorized by the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder that "skilled men, including legitimate performers, engaged in the production and presentation of motion pictures, will not be placed in classes designated in the selective service regulations as being engaged in non-essential industries." With regard to a policy recently adopted by the Los Angeles police department concerning moving picture plays press advices from the city on Aug. 27 said:

Few, if any, motion-picture plays containing mob or crowd scenes will be produced in Los Angeles studios, according to producers, if a policy recently adopted by the police department of Los Angeles is carried out.

The Police Department recently announced its decision that appearing in Roman mobs, modern riots, or wheat-pit panics was not work essential to the winning of the war, and that participation in a sham battle for the films was not fighting in the sense intended by Provost General Marshal Crowder in his "work or fight" order. The police order was directed at what the profession termed "extras," who were hired by the day, first by one company and then by another, to provide "atmosphere." Most of the men thus employed were of the age and class included in the police order.

When the first warning was not generally observed it was repeated, and by way of emphasis about a hundred men waiting for employment at several studios within the city were arrested. Some of these were taken before their draft boards, others allowed to look for more useful employment, while a number were held on vagrancy charges.

SHORTAGE OF 1,000,000 UNSKILLED LABORERS—NEW LIST OF NON-ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

Along with the announcement by the Department of Labor at Washington on Aug. 22 that a further curtailment of non-essential production was planned to release men for war work, it was stated that the fact that there is now a shortage in war work of 1,000,000 unskilled laborers and that the reserve of skilled workers is exhausted developed at a conference on the 22nd, of field agents of the Federal Employment Service. Confectioners and delicatessen establishments, cleaners and dyers, auto industry accessories are among the industries which the Community Labor Board of the U. S. Employment Service of the District of Columbia includes in non-essential war work. The Department of Labor in announcing this on Aug. 22 said:

The Department of Labor authorizes the following:
The Community Labor Board of the United States Employment Service of the District of Columbia, acting in conformity with the declaration of the labor-recruiting program as prescribed by the Department of Labor, declares as non-essential or non-war work the unskilled labor employed in the industries mentioned below in which male employees are now working and on whom a formal notice will be served, if that course is necessary. The voluntary release of these men by their employers so that they may be transferred to war work is expected without such formal notice from this board.

Men who are released from the various non-essential industries, as determined by this board, may apply at the local office of the United States Employment Service, 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W., where they will be given employment in essential war work.

The men at this time to be released by establishments determined by the board to be non-essential are the laborers, porters, janitors and other unskilled workers. This board has determined the following industries to be engaged in non-essential work:

Auto industry accessories.	Builders and contractor; not engaged in the erection of structures for war work.
Driver of pleasure cars—cleaning, repairing, and delivery of same.	
Sight-seeing cars.	Dancing academies.
Auto trucks engaged in work other than fuel or Government work.	Mercantile stores.
Teaming, other than delivery of products for war work.	Florists.
Bath and barber shop attendants.	Fruit stands.
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool rooms.	Junk dealers.
Bottlers and bottle supplies.	Livery and sales stables.
Candy manufacturers, cigars and tobacco.	Pawn brokers.
Cleaners and dyers.	Peanut vendors and establishments.
Clubs.	Shoe shining shops.
Confectioners and delicatessen establishments.	Window cleaners.
	Soft drink establishments.
	Soda fountain supplies.

It may be necessary for the board to add to this list from time to time. The following is the general policy of the Department of Labor, under which the Washington board is operating:

"For the purposes of the centralizing war labor recruiting program 'war work' means—

"1. The manufacture of products or the erection of structures directly or indirectly supplied to some department of the Government for use in connection with the war. 'Indirectly supplied' includes goods delivered under sub-contracts to Government contractors.

"2. Coal mining is wholly war work.

"3. Railroads and farms are engaged in war work to the extent that under this program they are protected from all recruiting by other industries.

"The making of products which may ultimately be used for war purposes, but which are not to be delivered either directly to the Government or to some contractor who uses them in producing or as a part of products to be delivered to the Government, is not considered war work."

At the conference of field agents of the Federal Employment Service on the 22nd, Nathan A. Smythe, Assistant Director of the Employment Service, said:

The time has come for the entire nation to realize that business as usual is no longer possible. It is a question of winning the war quickly and finally or having it drag on indefinitely to an indefinite end. If we are to win the war quickly the production of luxuries and non-essentials in this country must come to an end. Classification of what are essentials at the present time has brought the War Industries Board to the point where definite action can be taken.

We are faced with a condition which means a great lesson to be learned by the American people. When the people know the facts they will rise to the situation. The force of public opinion must get the country on a completely war basis right away. Manufacturers must give up the creation of needless goods, workers must be willing to change from non-essential to war production even at hardship to themselves; the public at large must stop buying luxuries and thereby make the problem of curtailing non-essentials easier. Manufacturers must accept the burden of developing untrained workers to take the places of skilled men who go to more important work.

Every man and woman must measure the value of his or her work only as it counts towards the winning of the war. We must be ready to go as far in this as England and France have done, and no Government machinery, the United States employment service, or any other agency can accomplish this without the awakening of the American people to the needs.

INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING IN UNITED STATES SINCE OUTBREAK OF WAR IN 1914.

According to a report on "Wartime Changes in the Cost of Living," issued by the National Industrial Conference Board, an average increase of 50 to 55% in the cost of living for the family of the average wage earner has occurred in the United States during the period from the outbreak of the war in July 1914 to the middle of June 1918. For the different items increases as follows are reported:

Food	62%
Rent	15%
Clothing	77%
Fuel and light	45%
Sundries	50%
Average increase (depending on apportionment of these respective items in the family budget)	50% to 55%

It is stated that in combining the percentages of increase for the respective items, in order to determine the average increase for the budget as a whole, food was taken as constituting 43% of the total family expenditure, rent 18%, clothing 13%, fuel and light 6% and sundries 20%. Applying the Board's percentages of increase for the respective items to this distribution of the budget, the average increase is 52%. The distribution of budget items just given is an average based on cost of living studies made by several United States Government bureaus and other agencies, covering in all 12,000 families. The report cites records of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which show an average increase in retail prices of fifteen leading articles of food between mid-summer of 1914 and June 1918, of about 62%. All articles of food, it is pointed out, show a considerable increase in price since 1914. Exceptional advances were recorded in prices of flour, lard and corn meal. In Philadelphia, the increase in the cost of food between 1914 and the end of 1917 was 54.41%; 55.28% in New York; in Jacksonville, Fla., 57.32%, and in New Orleans, 50.83%.

A frequent feature of the replies received during the inquiry was that further increases in rent during the coming fall were to be expected. It is added that information secured from retail stores in cities well distributed throughout the country indicates increases in prices of the most common articles of wearing apparel ranging from 50.5% for women's dollar blouses up to 161% for men's overalls. The report places the average rise in the total clothing budget since 1914 at 77%. This increase compares with an increase of 51.33% between 1914 and 1917 for families in the shipbuilding district of Philadelphia, and an increase of 52.21% among similar families in the shipbuilding district of New York. Prices secured from coal dealers in different localities frequently showed advances of 20% to 40% up to June 1918, for ton lots of anthracite, and more marked increases in the cost of bituminous coal, which is extensively used for domestic purposes in some sections of the country.

INQUIRY BY GOVERNMENT INTO COST OF LIVING WITH VIEW TO MAKING WAGE ADJUSTMENTS.

A country-wide investigation of the cost of living has been started by the Bureau of Statistics of Labor at Washington—the material collected to be used as a basis in making wage adjustments. In making known the Bureau's plans the Department of Labor says:

"The inquiry will include several different features, the principal one being the gathering of information from families as to their expenditures for one year for the various items of food and of clothing, and for housing, fuel, furniture, and miscellaneous expenses. Information will be gathered by duly authorized special agents of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, who will call on representative families in different parts of each locality visited.

All information given by housewives to these agents will be held as strictly confidential. Six agents are beginning work in Baltimore to-day (Aug. 20). Every housewife visited is urged to furnish the information asked for. Not only will the information be of service to the Government, but it will help the housewife in knowing exactly what she is getting for her money.

Every housewife is now helping to win the war in a most effective way by conserving and regulating the food supply in her home. Here is a chance for her to help still more. Every housewife called on by one of these Government agents is urged to co-operate by giving the fullest information possible. This is one way to help win the war.

NEW DRAFT LAW ENACTED—AGE LIMITS 18 TO 45—ANTI-STRIKE CLAUSE DROPPED.

By a vote of 336 to 2 in the House, and without a single dissenting vote in the Senate, the new Man Power bill has been passed, extending the age limits for military service to 18 and 45 years and bringing an estimated 13,000,000 additional Americans within the scope of the draft. The measure was passed by the House on Saturday last (Aug. 24) and by the Senate on Tuesday the 27th. It then went to conference to

straighten out certain differences between the two bills, and was reported back by the conferees on Thursday. Final action was taken in the House on Thursday afternoon, when the report of the conference committee was unanimously accepted. In the Senate there was considerable objection to some of the minor changes made in the House, and the final vote was not reached till late yesterday (Friday) afternoon. It is understood that certain objections raised by the Interior Department in regard to the provision enabling soldier minors to take up Homestead lands are to be met by special legislation. The amendment providing for educating at Government expense young draftees whose schooling is interrupted was also under criticism.

Provost Marshal General Crowder, anticipating favorable action, had already sent out the millions of questionnaires required, and the machinery is all ready to proceed with the work of registration as soon as President Wilson has issued the necessary proclamation setting the date.

During the brief period of its passage through Congress, the measure has, as to its main features, met with an impressive unanimity of opinion, and an entire lack of partisanship. Differences developed, it is true, on two important points—the "work or fight" anti-strike clause, and the advisability of calling 18-year-old boys to the colors—but these differences were ironed out either in the debate or in conference; and as to the purpose of the bill—to put the entire manpower of the nation at the disposal of the Government for the winning of the war—there was to all intents and purposes no difference of opinion at all. The War Department is therefore able to proceed with its announced purpose of placing an army of not less than 4,000,000 men on the battle fronts by next June, sufficient, in the opinion of the General Staff, to make victory decisive. The final vote in the Senate, as noted, was unanimous, Senator Gore of Oklahoma, who voted "no" at first, having obtained permission to withdraw his vote when he found himself alone in opposition; and the two negative votes in the House being cast respectively by Meyer London, the lone Socialist Representative from the East Side of New York, and William Gordon, Democrat, an avowed pacifist, who has just been defeated for renomination by his Cleveland, Ohio, constituency.

Repeated efforts were made in both House and Senate to make 19 years the youngest draft age, or, that failing, to provide that the 18-year-old draftees should be called last, but all amendments to such effect were finally defeated. Secretary Baker's assurances, as given individually to various Senators, that the Department, while it did not wish to be limited by law, nevertheless intended to call the 18-year-old boys last, undoubtedly influenced the votes of many. Mr. Baker said that the Department would endeavor to make all drafts out of Class I registrants from ages 19 to 45 before taking men from 18 to 19, but he cautioned that in some jurisdictions this rule might not apply, because the Class I men in these ages might be exhausted and boys of 18 to 19 would have to be called.

Senator Chamberlain, however, while supporting the bill as it stood, insisted that there was every probability that the 18-year-old registrants would be sent abroad before next summer, and warned the Senate and the country not to cherish any delusion to the contrary. As quoted in the press dispatches on Wednesday, Senator Chamberlain said:

"The step that the Senate is about to take is a serious one. I know that the taking of young men from their homes and sending them to the battle front touches the heart of every man, woman and child in America, and nothing in the world except what seems to me to be a necessity would lead me to vote to do that. My principal object in rising is that there may be no misunderstanding about the course suggested in this bill.

"There has been more or less of misunderstanding about what the Secretary of War proposes to do. Under this bill the President has the power to divide these young men into classes and in that way retain the 18-year-old men in this country a little longer than he might retain the older ones. But that is the beginning and end of his power, and there is no reason for any of us to misunderstand what the purpose of the War Department is.

"That is why I say that I shall not be a party to misleading the American people with reference to these young men. Whatever may have been said on the side by the distinguished Secretary of War, whatever may have been said on the side and in some desultory conversation by the Chief of Staff, the record shows what they intended to do and the record made by Mr. Baker before these committees showed what he intended to do and that is what I intend to do when I vote to take these young men of 18. I vote to do it because I believe that in the emergency which confronts us if we intend to win this war we must get these young men over to the front and get them there as soon as they can possibly be sent and sufficiently trained."

At this point Senator Chamberlain read excerpts from Secretary Baker's testimony before the House Committee and then he commented:

"There is not any equivocation about that language of Mr. Baker and the substance of it is contained in the Senate Military Committee hearings.

"In other words, it is the purpose of the War Department to have these young men over there by June 30 1919. Now, it is immaterial to me how the Senators vote. I shall vote because I believe the necessities of this war require these young men there. That is the first thing that induces me to

do it now, and the second because I believe the young men make the best soldiers, after all.

"I do not propose to sit here and have the impression go abroad that this bill, which affects the whole life of the Republic and every home in it—that the country shall be deceived as to what the purpose of this bill is.

"If it passes, every man between these draft ages, between 18 and 45, may be called by the 30th of June next and only the President has the power to detain them here for a short while if he wants to."

There were numerous roll calls in the Senate on amendments designed to prevent drafting the junior class. Only one of them, however, the amendment by Senator Poin-dexter (Wash.) to make the junior limit 19 instead of 18 years, was voted upon in the open Senate after the bill had left the committee of the whole. The amendment was lost 52 to 21.

In the House the test on the lower age limit came in the vote on an amendment offered by Chairman Dent of the Military Committee, to give deferred classification to the 18-year-old class. The motion was defeated by a vote of 194 to 146.

The "work or fight" clause inserted by the Senate was rejected by the House, and was finally dropped from the bill in conference. The purpose of the clause was to make specific the right of the Government to break up strikes in essential industries by depriving strikers of their deferred classification. The House conferees, however, insisted that this point was already sufficiently covered in the present law, which states that no exemption shall continue when the reason for it no longer exists, and the Senate conferees readily fell in with this view. The general attitude toward the bill was expressed by Senator Chamberlain, who said:

The Senate conferees agreed not to insist upon the amendment. We want to get the bill through. The drafting of men 18 to 45 is, after all, the essential purpose of the bill.

The Senate conferees accepted the section of the House bill providing for the education of the younger element in the new army who have had their scholastic work interrupted by their call to the colors. The Senate amendment provided that they should have not exceeding two years' training at Government expense after the war. The House bill provided as follows:

That the Secretary of War is authorized to assign to educational institutions for special and technical training soldiers who enter the military service under the provisions of this Act in such numbers and under such regulations as he may prescribe; and is authorized to contract with such educational institutions for the subsistence, quarters and military and academic instruction of such soldiers.

The Smith amendment passed by the Senate, designed to prevent alleged profiteering in officers' uniforms, and providing that officers of the army should be permitted to buy their uniforms at cost through the Quartermaster Department, was modified by the conferees. The proviso as re-drafted by the conferees permits officers to be furnished hereafter by the War Department with the items of wearing apparel which they may desire to purchase at cost. There is no compulsion to buy through the War Department, and officers wishing to indulge themselves beyond the standard styles of uniforms may do so in the open market.

The Penrose amendment, adopted by the Senate and designed to throw upon the local draft boards the responsibility for deciding, solely from the registrant's questionnaire, whether or not he is exempt, was thrown out in conference, after Gen. Crowder explained that enactment of the amendment would compel many changes in the questionnaire and cause much delay in putting the draft into effect.

In the House, slight objection was raised by Representative Scott Ferris and others to sections for granting home-stead lands to soldiers. Opposition was not leveled against the proposition itself, but what was considered the laxity of the sections. Mr. Ferris thought that unless great care is taken there would be a riot of claim attorneys and graft in the matter. On assurance by Chairman Dent that opportunity would be given to throw precautions around the provisions in supplemental legislation, Ferris's objection was withdrawn.

Representative McCulloch of Ohio fought unsuccessfully against the rejection by the conferees of his amendment which sought to make aliens of countries allied with us in the war subject to the draft. There was strong sentiment in the House for this amendment, but Chairman Dent explained that the matter was taken care of in another bill and that the ratification of treaties was necessary to bring aliens under the military laws of the United States.

NEW YORK STATE HAS FURNISHED 323,474 MEN FOR THE WAR—CAN SEND MILLION.

That New York State alone has furnished 323,474 men for the war—201,474 under the Selective Service Law and 122,000 volunteers—was revealed in the preliminary report

of Adjt.-Gen. Chas. H. Sherrill to Governor Whitman on Aug. 25. Arrangements have been completed to send an additional 25,000 during the first week in September, and the Adjutant-General says the State is prepared to furnish a million if necessary.

EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT OF NEW YORK POLICE-MEN URGED BY MAYOR AND CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The Chamber of Commerce of New York State, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the New York Police Association and other civic bodies have joined Mayor Hylan and Police Commissioner Enright in appealing to the Federal authorities to exempt the members of the New York police force from the draft, on the ground that the men are needed for the protection of the city and cannot be replaced under present-day conditions. It was pointed out that adequate police protection is essential for a city having more than one-tenth of all the physically destructible property in the United States within its borders, and that the vast quantity of Government supplies being sent from here to France also requires a police force able to cope with any situation which possibly may arise. The cosmopolitan character of its population also is referred to. A letter sent by the Chamber of Commerce under date of Aug. 21 and signed by Welding Ring, Cleveland H. Dodge, E. H. Outerbridge, Charles H. Bernheimer, Henry A. Caesar, Samuel W. Fairchild and L. F. Loree, members of the Executive Committee, summed up the situation as follows:

The City of New York is a pivotal point both in manufacturing and in the shipment of men, munitions and army supplies of all kinds. Its preservation from disturbances, outbreaks of violence, of outrages by enemy aliens, of fire or other disaster, is of vital importance to the war efforts of the nation.

Because of its size, its activities and its importance and the heterogeneous character of its population, and because it is the largest labor market in the United States, it is the centre to which adventurous spirits of all kinds resort. All of this makes it one of the most difficult as it is one of the most necessary places to give the very best possible security and protection. The police force of this city is renowned for its efficiency in the protection of life and property. It has acquired that reputation as the result of long training and remarkable esprit de corps among its men. This force has been already seriously depleted by the draft. Eight hundred of its membership have gone into military training, or about 8% of the number. Unless provisions are made in the new Draft Act to exempt the trained police force, it may easily lose 50% of its personnel.

The seriousness of this cannot be magnified, not so much to the city of New York per se as to the vital interests of the nation in the conduct of the war. Men cannot be trained quickly to knowledge of the laws under which the police have to act and to their duties. Green men can be much more quickly trained to be efficient soldiers of the line than to be trained and efficient policemen.

The value of the existing trained force of police in their present position and carrying on their present duties is worth vastly more to the interests of the Government and the country while at war than the military value would be of the entire trained force if it was put into the army as a unit. Indeed, this force is worth immensely more to the Government where it is in protection of the vast industries and functions being performed here, than many times their numerical number as soldiers of the line.

We do not hesitate to urge upon you the most earnest consideration of these views and the adoption of a provision in the Draft Act which shall exempt this force.

If it is taken away or largely depleted by the draft, it can only be recruited from men past middle age not then fitted by adaptability or physical qualities for the responsible and strenuous life of a policeman. To so deteriorate the protective force of this important war base would be taking a hazard which we believe a careful military commander would not consider justified.

A letter from Mayor Hylan to Senator Calder on the same subject pointed out among other reasons making prompt action necessary:

Already more than 700 men have been drafted, and before the end of this year at least 1,000 will have been drafted into the military service, and ultimately 28% of the entire force, or 3,000 men, will be called. Should the Government raise the draft age to 45 years, virtually every able-bodied policeman in this city will be sooner or later taken into the army. Policemen of this city, physically fit, will be called before civilians with dependents, because they cannot claim exemption from a monetary standpoint, since, under the provisions of the Fenner law, the city pays them the difference between the salary they get as policemen and the salary they get as members of the army.

The arguments advanced that no exception can be made in New York City regarding drafting of policemen, because to do so would mean that every other city in the country would be justified in making similar demands, should have no weight. New York City is in a class by itself. It is the financial centre of the world; from it radiate all activities looking toward the speedy and satisfactory conclusion of the war. This is not true of any other city in this country. Riots or disturbances in this city, improperly handled and ineffectively quelled, would be a national disaster that would be pleasing to the enemy, and would certainly demand the attention of the Government.

PROTECTION OF UNITED STATES BY SHIPPING BOARD'S INSURANCE PLAN.

Estimated losses suffered by the Emergency Fleet Corporation amount to about \$13,500,000, according to an announcement made by the United States Shipping Board last week in which it sets out that the United States is protected against all financial loss by the Shipping Board's

self-insurance plan. This announcement we quote here-with:

There is a world of romance in marine and war-risk insurance, and no more fascinating subject than how men bravely risk life and property in submarine zones—their only protection the watchfulness of Uncle Sam and their own farsightedness in carrying ample insurance to cover property loss.

Through the policy which it has adopted the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation has been able to employ measures to protect the United States against all financial loss due to perils of the sea. Fires, accidents, acts of God—such as the effects or tornadoes, storms, and heavy weather; breakage of machinery, explosions of boilers—all are provided for in the self-insurance carried by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

For slightly more than one-half cent for every dollar value represented by ships the United States Shipping Board insures its vessels against marine losses on voyages from trans-Atlantic and Atlantic ports to European Atlantic ports. An additional 4 or 5 cents for every dollar of value represented by our vessels covers war losses, such as submarine sinkings, damage done by floating mines, and attacks by enemy vessels.

Approximately \$30,000,000 in premiums had been set aside by the Shipping Board up to July 29 this year.

Estimated losses of all kinds suffered by the Emergency Fleet, including damages of ordinary character, amount to about \$13,500,000.

Chairman Edward N. Hurley has made it a basic policy to surround himself with the best experts in their official lines that can be obtained. It was this policy which brought to the insurance committee of the Shipping Board the services of Hendon Chubb, of New York; H. F. Eggert, of New York; and W. R. Hodge, President of the Boston Insurance Company. It is through these experts all insurance problems must pass.

HEROES' FLOWER MOUNDS CALLED FOR BY MAYOR HYLAN ON MEMORIAL DAY, SEPT. 1.

Supplementing his proclamation of Aug. 15 designating to-morrow, Sept. 1 as "Heroes' Day," Mayor John F. Hylan of New York on the 27th issued a further proclamation calling for a Heroes' Flower Mound in parks in each Borough on the day set apart for honoring the soldiers who have died. The following is the Mayor's proclamation:

City of New York, Office of the Mayor.
PROCLAMATION.

To the People of the City of New York:

No citizen of New York is unmindful of the supreme sacrifices that have been made by the sons of this city who to-day lay in their graves in France. There is no man, woman, or child in our city who would not shed tears and place flowers on those graves if it could be done.

By previous proclamation I have heretofore set this coming Sunday, Sept. 1, as Heroes' Day, and many plans have already been announced by the committee to make our sense of appreciation to these heroes and their mothers clear to all the world.

In addition to all other plans for the day I hereby proclaim that there will be a Heroes' Flower Mound in each Borough of the city in one of the parks to be designated. Each Borough President is hereby called upon to see that this plan is carried out in conjunction with the committee.

We cannot go through France to decorate the graves of the boys we love, but we can have a sentimental representation of those graves in Central Park, Crotona Park, and a park in each of the boroughs.

The citizens of New York, rich and poor alike, should watch for the announcement of the exact place where each borough is to have its Heroes' Flower Mound. Sometime Sunday, between sunrise and sunset, I hope every one in New York will want to show the well deserved affection for our boys that will cause them all to go to these flower mounds and drop at least one little flower there to help build up a mountain of appreciation for our boys.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the City of New York to be affixed.

Done in the City of New York, this 27th day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred eighteen.

JOHN F. HYLAN.

By the Mayor,
GROVER A. WHALEN,
Secretary to the Mayor.

In his earlier proclamation the Mayor said:

The past few weeks have been weeks of battle and of victory for our soldiers in France. They have met and beaten the enemy, have covered themselves with glory and have added new renown to the great name of America.

A victory so splendid could only be obtained at great price, and that price many of the sons of New York have paid with their lives.

It is altogether fitting that we should honor these brave men who have died in arms for the cause of human liberty by setting aside a day in which to celebrate their valor and their achievements and their supreme sacrifice.

I request that the clergy of all denominations lend their aid to the Committee on Arrangements; that the officers and members of commercial, social and patriotic organizations also assist in every way possible and that all good citizens do whatever lies in their power to make this Heroes' Day a solemn and impressive tribute to our gallant dead.

ATTACK BY MAYOR HYLAN OF NEW YORK ON NEWSPAPERS.

In airing his views on newspapers, Mayor John F. Hylan of New York makes the allegation that "the people have discovered, particularly in New York, that practically all of the large newspapers are controlled by the special privilege seeking interests, and have as little regard and little respect for the truthfulness and fairness of such papers as they have for the gossip monger and trouble maker in a small community." Mayor Hylan's attack on the newspapers figured in a letter addressed to Clyde P. Steen, President of the National Association of City Editors, and which was read by the latter at the dinner of the Association held at the Hotel Majestic, this city, on Aug. 24. The letter in full follows:

CITY OF NEW YORK.
Office of the Mayor.

Aug. 23 1918.

Clyde P. Steen, Esq., President National Association of City Editors, Hotel Majestic, New York City.

Dear Mr. Steen.—Your invitation to be present and welcome the members of the National Association of City Editors at their annual banquet is received.

I have delayed answering, hoping that I might be able to arrange to be present and to personally extend a welcome on behalf of the city, I regret this is impossible. I am taking this opportunity to say a word to you.

The people of New York are highly honored to have such distinguished men in their midst who will attend your annual convention. As Chief Executive of the city, I wish to extend to you a warm and sincere greeting. I hope the result of your deliberations at your annual convention will meet the expectations of your association and result in benefits to the people throughout the country.

I would like to offer a word or suggestion, which I hope will be received in the spirit in which it is intended by the great men who control the destinies of the papers throughout the country. The people for many years past have looked to your association to guide and advise them in all matters of public importance and benefit. The daily readers have assumed that the papers they read are independent, unbiased, truthful, and fair in their articles and editorials. However, their confidence has been shaken by misrepresentation, biased and untruthful news and editorials which have been and are at intervals appearing in the press. They believe that the policy of the paper is controlled and influenced by certain interests that are more interested in the special privilege seeker than in the people. In many instances this is true, brought about, no doubt, by the financial condition of a particular paper, whose owners are unable to secure sufficient revenue from their paper to make a profit, and who are compelled to rely upon the subsidy furnished, in one form or another, by certain interests who are profiteering upon the people. This makes the paper a pliant tool of the interests and is used to mislead the people.

The management of the paper, with this policy in mind, sends out the news gatherer on a mission, with instructions. The facts are gathered distorted and the articles colored in accordance with instructions and in accordance with the prejudices of the individual news gatherer, thereby getting away from the purpose of disseminating fair and unbiased news. The editorial writer likewise colors his editorial to suit the interests of the paper and his employer.

The people in a small community quickly discover the gossip monger and the talebearer, and such person is discredited and has no standing in the community. The people have discovered, particularly in New York, that practically all of the large newspapers are controlled by the special privilege seeking interests, and have as little regard and little respect for the truthfulness and fairness of such papers as they have for the gossip monger and trouble maker in a small community. This shaken confidence and the belief that the press is controlled to a great extent by those who are profiteering in the necessities of life, is causing great and most serious unrest among the people.

The policy of every paper in the country should be to present the facts as they find them, and not to attempt to bias and prejudice the minds of the people with untruthful and unfair editorials and news articles.

In order for the press to regain the confidence in the people, they must first of all adopt a policy which will make their paper honest, fearless, and independent in the presentation of news. I sincerely hope that the great men who are connected with the papers of the United States will appreciate the necessity of regaining the confidence of the people, and use their influence against the profiteering interests that are controlling the necessities of life and exploiting the people.

Permit me to make this suggestion at this time: Would it not be wise for a return to the days when our writers and molders of public thought on matters affecting public questions appearing in the daily papers signed the same with their names?

Very truly yours,
JOHN F. HYLAN, Mayor.

Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank of New York, who was present at dinner, addressed the gathering after the reading of the letter, and, according to the New York "Sun", made the following comment with regard to Mayor Hylan's strictures:

When I hear of the low state of the public press as described by the Mayor, of the low state of justice that prevails, it seems to me that we have heard nothing worse about Russia. If I accepted those statements as facts, if I really believed that was the state of affairs here, I don't know but I'd be looking upon Russia as a good place to emigrate to.

REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE ON AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION.

The report of the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs which has been investigating the aircraft program was filed with the Senate on Aug. 22 by Senator Thomas of Colorado, Chairman of the sub-committee, the other members of which are Senators Reed of Missouri, Smith of Georgia, New of Indiana, and Frelinghuysen of New Jersey. The report substantiates many of the charges of waste and inefficiency, and declares that a good part of the original appropriation of \$640,000,000 was "practically wasted," necessitating the further appropriation of \$884,304,758 which has since been made. At the same time the committee disclaims any purpose of wholesale condemnation, praises much that has been done, and declares that the time is nearly at hand when quantity production may be expected. Charges of profiteering and favoritism to individuals and localities are contained in the report, but the committee leaves consideration of individual shortcomings and misfeasance to be dealt with by the Hughes committee in its report, which is also expected soon.

In the committee's opinion there are three chief causes for the disappointing results, which are set forth as follows:

1. That the airplane program was largely placed in the control of the great automobile and other manufacturers, who were ignorant of aeronautical problems.

2. These manufacturers undertook the impossible task of creating a motor which could be adapted to all classes of flying craft. It is not too much to say that our airplane program has been largely subordinate to the Liberty motor.

3. We failed at the beginning of the war to adopt the common-sense course of reproducing the most approved types of European machines in as great numbers as possible. This should have been carried on coincident with the production of the Liberty motor. This sound policy has very recently, but after a lamentable lapse of time, been adopted.

The committee strongly urges one-man control through the creation of a Department of Aviation, headed by a Cabinet member.

Other recommendations are for a commission to observe operation at the front and return to give suggestions; to have as many responsible concerns as possible in aircraft production, just as factories of all kinds have been turned into munitions works, greater attention to air study, including courses in colleges, and encouragement of the inventive genius of the nation.

Secretary Baker, after the report was made public, was quoted as saying:

I have read only the newspaper summary of the report of the sub-committee on aircraft of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. Many of the details and difficulties discussed by the report seem to have been corrected, and the conclusion reached by the committee that substantial progress is now being made will be very reassuring to the country.

In the meantime, of course, the War Department, will examine with great care the full text of the report, and all the evidence taken by the sub-committee, of which a copy has recently been supplied to the Department. Our effort will be to take all possible advantage from the inquiry which the sub-committee has made, and to give most careful consideration to its recommendations and findings.

Secretary Baker having ruled that certain parts of the Senate committee's report contained information which should not be allowed to reach the enemy, the Censorship Board of the Post Office Department issued orders that papers printing the report should be refused for foreign delivery through the mails. The "Chronicle," which has an extensive foreign circulation, is therefore unable to give the text of the report.

AIR SERVICE REORGANIZED WITH JOHN D. RYAN IN FULL CONTROL—"DIRECTOR OF MUNITIONS" ALSO APPOINTED.

Closely following the publication of the report of the Senate committee's aircraft investigation, Secretary Baker on Aug. 27 announced a sweeping reorganization of the entire air service. John D. Ryan, Director of the Bureau of Aircraft Production since the previous reorganization in April last, has been appointed Second Assistant Secretary of War, charged with full responsibility for the army's air service. In his new capacity Mr. Ryan, with the title of "Director of Air Service," will have control not only of the Bureau of Aircraft Production, but also of the Bureau of Military Aeronautics, thus bringing all branches of the air service under a single control. In naming Mr. Ryan as Second Assistant Secretary of War, it was announced that he replaces Edward Stettinius, now in France, "who will continue the special representative of the War Department in France, with full power to carry out special missions with which he is charged." Mr. Ryan will name the man to take his place as head of the Aircraft Production Board.

At the same time, Secretary Baker announced the designation of First Assistant Secretary of War Benedict C. Crowell as "Director of Munitions," with full power and responsibility for the carrying out of the munitions program. Mr. Crowell, since his appointment as Chief Assistant to Mr. Baker, has had special charge of industrial matters coming before the War Department. His designation as Director of Munitions will mean in reality but slight change from the work in which he has already been engaged. Additional authority now has been delegated, however, which will enable Mr. Crowell to handle the large problems embraced in the task described by Secretary Baker as seeing "the munitions required for our military organizations are procured and furnished to the army in the field." Secretary Baker's statement announcing the appointments follows:

With the concurrence of the President I have to-day selected Mr. John D. Ryan to act as Second Assistant Secretary of War in the place of Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, who is now in France. Mr. Stettinius will continue the special representative of the War Department in France with full power to carry out special missions with which he is charged, and will exercise as such special representative all the powers he has heretofore had.

Mr. John D. Ryan, as Second Assistant Secretary, is designated Director of Air Service, and is charged with the responsibility of procuring and furnishing to the army in the field the material and personnel required for the air service, and is given supervision, control and direction over the Bureau of Aircraft Production and the Bureau of Military Aeronautics with full power completely to co-ordinate their activities and to develop and carry out the air program. Mr. Ryan will select a new head for the Bureau of Aircraft Production.

Mr. Benedict C. Crowell, First Assistant Secretary of War, is specially entrusted with the responsibility for the munitions program, and as Director

of Munitions is given the necessary power to see that the munitions for our military operations are procured and furnished to the army in the field.

Mr. Keppel retains the duties heretofore assigned him.

The new relation assumed by Mr. Stettinius is in pursuance of a plan fully discussed with him before he went to Europe and with which he is in full accord.

APPOINTMENT OF FIVE SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO CHIEF OF ORDNANCE U. S. A.

The appointment by Major-Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance of the U. S. Army of five special assistants who will act for him in the general supervision of the various activities of the Ordnance Department was announced by the War Department on Aug. 23. The announcement says:

Col. Guy E. Tripp, Ordnance Department, United States Army, who has been serving as Chief of the Production Division, has been named as one of these special assistants, and has been placed in complete charge of the administration and work of the 11 district officers having supervision over the production of ordnance material in their respective sections of the country. The Ordnance District Chief will report directly to him. Col. C. C. Jamieson, Ordnance Department, United States Army, succeeds Col. Tripp as Chief of the Production Division.

The other special assistants named are:

Mr. W. H. Marshall, in charge of all material excepting machine guns, rifles, pistols, and their ammunitions and accessories, and excepting also chemicals, propellants, and explosives.

Lieut.-Col. Bascom Little, Ordnance Department, United States Army, in charge of machine guns, rifles, pistols, and their ammunitions and accessories.

Lieut.-Col. W. C. Spruance, Ordnance Department, United States Army, in charge of chemicals, propellants and explosives.

Lieut.-Col. Ralph Crews, Ordnance Department, United States Army, in charge of matters pertaining to the interpretation of contracts, &c.

It will be the function of Mr. Marshall and Lieut.-Cols. Little and Spruance to decide all engineering, manufacturing, and inspection matters concerning the respective ordnance materials over which they will have supervision, keeping informed as to low points in the manufacturing programs for these articles, and directing appropriate steps by the proper division or divisions to overcome these low points. For example, it will be the function of Mr. Marshall to follow the artillery program through all divisions of the work, including engineering, manufacturing, and inspection, and see to it that there is no unnecessary lagging anywhere along the line. Where differences of opinion arise between the various divisions concerning artillery or other material under his supervision, it will be his function to make the proper decisions. Each of these special assistants, in turn, will keep the Chief of Ordnance constantly advised as to the progress of the various programs under their charge. Heretofore each of the divisions would report to the Chief of Ordnance. The difficulty lay in the fact that whereas the Chief of the Engineering Division, for example, could report as to plans made in his division for all the various articles to be produced by the Ordnance Department for the Army, he could not report as to production progress on any of these articles or as to what proportion of them were meeting the standards of the Inspection Division and the demands of the Supply Division. Hereafter all this information, in co-ordinated form, will be available to the Chief of Ordnance through his several special assistants.

A sixth special assistant is to be appointed who will have charge of financial, accounting, and statistical matters, with authority to decide for the Chief of Ordnance all questions relating to the appropriation of money, accounting methods, financial statements, statistical reports, &c., and all differences of opinion between divisions on accounting or statistical methods, disposition of complaints, and dealing with other governmental agencies on these matters.

Lieut.-Col. D. C. Seagrave, Ordnance Department, United States Army, in the capacity of Secretary to the Chief of Ordnance, will be in charge of the main office and correspondence requiring the attention of the Chief of Ordnance and the executive section. Maj. Charles H. Swift, Ordnance Department, United States Army, is named in the other as assistant to Col. Seagrave.

Lieut.-Col. James L. Walsh, Ordnance Department, United States Army, is placed in charge of communication by cable with Expeditionary Forces and all other confidential matters requiring the attention of the Chief of Ordnance.

MOVEMENT FOR LEGISLATION TO PREVENT RENT PROFITEERING.

A bill to empower the President to control rents and take over any property necessary to protect workers from profiteering landlords proposed by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation has been approved in principle by the War Labor Policies Board. The Department of Labor in reporting recently suggestions which had been made to prevent profiteering in rentals said:

From many industrial cities engaged on war contracts complaints of rent profiteering have been received by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation. The following measures to overcome this evil have been recommended by the bureau to the local councils of defense and other co-operating agencies, and are applied under the direction of the Homes Registration and Information Division of the bureau:

First, the supply of housing accommodations can be increased by means of a publicity campaign and a canvass of the vacant houses, flats and rooms. Property owners who have never before taken roomers should be appealed to on patriotic grounds to open their houses. By listing all vacancies from one central registry, rent extortion may be, to an extent, prevented through the law of supply and demand.

Next, lists maintained by the registry may be rendered accessible to the local city governments, which in some places have instructed the assessors to increase the valuation of houses so that taxes will be levied on the basis of the profiteer's rental. When the valuations of houses are raised to the extent to which the rent has been raised, profiteering, it has been found, is quickly curbed.

In addition to these methods, and most important of all, representative local committees on rent profiteering have been established in 30 cities through the Homes Registration Service of the Housing Bureau. The Council of National Defense has co-operated in establishing such committees. These are divided into rent adjustment committees composed of one representative of labor, one representative of real estate interests

and one representative of the general public. One such subcommittee meets one night weekly and summons both landlord and tenant.

Landlords who have raised their rentals are considered profiteers by the Bureau of Industrial Housing. Those, however, who have raised them are called on to show expenses and improvements which will justify increases. Landlords guilty of profiteering are appealed to on patriotic grounds. They are shown that their practices interfere with the comfort and well-being of the workers. They are shown that their action increases labor turnover by making the workers discontented and that thereby the production of war essentials is reduced.

When they see that rent profiteering means aiding the enemy and postponement of victory, they almost invariably agree to the decision of the committee. If they do not agree, the facts are published in full without comment. These committees are thus a powerful means of creating sentiment against the profiteer and of inducing all citizens to co-operate with the Government in securing homes for war workers at reasonable rentals.

The local committees are able by these patriotic appeals and by publicity to check rent profiteering. Reports to the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation have indicated notable success of this plan in many industrial communities.

The request that Congress enact legislation to prevent rent profiteering in war industrial centres was made to that body on Aug. 9 by the War Labor Policies Board. Felix Frankfurter, Chairman of the Board, was quoted on that day as saying:

The War Labor Policies Board at its meeting to-day approved the principle of the bill drawn by the Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation designed to prevent rent profiteering.

The Housing Bureau reported certain landlords in munition areas are endangering the national defense by unreasonable and excessive rental charges. It was reported municipal authorities, who lack the power to deal with the evil, have appealed to the Federal Government, and the war production departments have found extortionate rentals are creating industrial discontent and are seriously retarding war production.

In its resolution the Policies Board petitioned Congress to extend to other war workers the same protection against profiteering which was accorded ship workers under the naval emergency fund act. The bill presented would authorize the President, for the period of the war, to control rental charges in certain districts and to requisition all rights and interests in those areas where reside industrial workers who are engaged in arsenals, shipyards, navy yards, other Federal agencies and in industries connected with and essential to the national defense.

It was reported in the New York "Times" of Aug. 25 that the Republican Club of the Nineteenth Aldermanic District had adopted resolutions condemning landlords who are raising rents and calling upon President Wilson to appoint a Rent Administrator, together with a competent staff, "for the purpose of regulating and controlling the matter of rents for private homes, apartment houses, and tenement buildings." It was also resolved that the public press be appealed to to request similar action on the part of other political and civic organizations. According to press advices from Bath, Maine, Aug. 20 as a result of complaints that two owners of tenement houses had charged exorbitant rentals to workmen employed in the construction of warships there, the Navy Department ordered that the two houses owned by them be commandeered for the Government. One of the tenants, it was claimed, was required to pay \$5 a week for each of the four rooms, or \$80 a month, where he formerly paid \$7 a month for the four rooms.

OPPOSITION IN ARGENTINA TO WEBB LAW.

Criticism of the Webb law, designed to promote export trade by permitting American exporters to form combinations for foreign business, has developed in Argentina. According to telegraphic advices from Buenos Aires, to the daily press in the United States on Aug. 25, the law was sharply criticised in a long editorial on that date printed by "La Epoca," the Government newspaper. The dispatches also said:

This measure has been repeatedly attacked by other leading newspapers of Argentina. "South American markets will be left to fight as best they can against the same commercial practices which are prohibited between the States," says "La Epoca." "It is not likely we shall find tolerable that which the States have prohibited because it was obnoxious to them."

The newspaper expresses the hope that after the war the competition of other nations will counterbalance the effect of the Webb law in Argentina.

Official recognition of the criticism, says "Financial America," in Washington advices Aug. 27, is to be taken because the attack was carried in the Government newspaper, and therefore could not well be overlooked. "Financial America" further says:

It is understood that Argentina and the Latin countries will be told that the Webb law is not designed for the exploitation of foreign markets, but that it permits combinations in foreign marketing with a view to reducing prices, meeting competition and in other ways to advance communication between the United States and its sister nations. The charge that the American Congress is willing to permit the commission of misdemeanors prohibited under the national Sherman Anti-Trust law is resented in connection with the Webb legislation. The situations are fundamentally different, it is explained.

It is said that steps will be taken immediately to explain to the South and Central American countries the real nature of the Webb law. No "trust" methods will be tolerated under the new law, and this will be made clear to the countries affected. It is possible a mission will be sent south to do missionary work in clearing up the situation.

The Webb Act became a law with its approval by President Wilson on April 11. We gave its text in our issue of April 13.

TOURIST RAILROAD FARES TO CALIFORNIA AND FLORIDA.

The following announcement by the U. S. Railroad Administration was printed in the "Official Bulletin" of Aug. 24:

Director-General McAdoo announces that tourist fares to California, tickets on sale all the year, with nine months' limit as heretofore, will be 90% of double the one-way fares bearing the same percentage relation to the present one-way fares as the former round-trip fares bore to the old one-way fares. The fares from the Missouri River will be \$5.40 higher than they were formerly, from Chicago \$9.81 higher, from New York \$17.55 higher.

Winter tourist fares to Florida and Southern points will be made on the same basis as to California, namely, 90% of double the one-way fares, and the new fares will bear about the same average ratio to the present advanced fares as the old winter fares bore to the old one-way fares. Tickets will be sold from Oct. 1 to Apr. 30, both inclusive, with return limit June 1, stopovers to be allowed on going or return trip within final limit as heretofore.

CAPITAL STOCK RETURNS TO BE FILED BY SEPT. 30.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second District issued a statement on Aug. 27 concerning the filing of capital stock returns which must be filed and payments made for not later than Sept. 30. Collector Edwards said:

What I should like to have the public understand is that all companies not specifically exempt, are required to file returns, even though they are not taxable, and regardless of the market value of their capital stock, whether under or over \$75,000.

Previous regulations, according to instructions from Washington, held that mutual insurance companies and so-called Massachusetts trusts were not liable to this tax. The previous ruling has been reversed. Mutual and participating plan insurance companies, so-called Massachusetts trusts, Pennsylvania partnerships, with limited liability, and similar so-called limited partnerships or partnership associations are liable to this tax.

Likewise previous regulations held that both parent and subsidiary companies were liable to tax. The new regulations hold that companies, exclusively engaged in the holding of securities of other companies are not engaged in business within the meaning of this act. However, a company engaged in business in addition to owning the securities of other companies is liable to the tax and no deduction is allowed on account of holding such securities.

Previous regulations held that capital stock once issued would be regarded as outstanding, even though it had been reacquired by the company and carried on its books as Treasury stock. This ruling is canceled by the new regulations.

Previous regulations provided rates for capitalizing average of annual net income for determining fair value. New regulations provide that tax-payers shall use for this purpose the rate prevailing in the particular business and locality to make the stock of corporations similarly engaged worth par.

Previous regulations provided that fair value would be determined and reported as follows: First, by market quotations; second, prices at which shares were sold if not listed on any exchange; third, estimate based on book value or by capitalizing average of the annual net income.

New regulations provide for reporting as the fair value the amount shown by the exhibit reflecting the greatest value, except that under certain conditions, when the fair value to be reported would be the amount reflected by the exhibit which more nearly conforms to the required value.

Regulations No. 38, revised, supersedes all previous rules and regulations, and is applicable in its entirety for the taxable period ending June 30, 1919. It is retroactive, however, in so far as liability to the tax is concerned, with the exception that companies whose capital stock had a fair value of less than \$75,000 will not be required to make returns for the taxable periods ended June 30, 1917, and June 30, 1918.

Certain classes of corporations previously held exempt and now held liable to this tax will be required to file returns for the taxable periods ended June 30, 1917 and June 30, 1918, inasmuch as that part of the revised regulations dealing with liability to tax is made retroactive. Returns by such companies for past periods should be made on Form 707, revised April 1917 and will be accepted without penalty, if filed on or before the final filing date for the returns for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. The determination of fair value of such delinquent returns will be in accordance with the old rules and regulations.

FEATURES OF THE VARIOUS SECTION PROGRAMS AT THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Some of the details of the program of the various sections of the American Bankers' Association to be presented during the annual convention which takes place the week of Sept. 23 at Congress Hotel, Chicago, were made public this week. We quote as follows from the announcements:

Savings Bank Section.

The list of subjects and speakers chosen by the Savings Bank Section promises to make its meeting one of the most interesting and important in its history. The Savings Bank Section will hold its meeting on Tuesday Sept. 24. Railroad securities is one of the first topics to be discussed. The banks of the country have more than \$1,700,000,000 invested in railroad securities, hence the recent contract made by the United States Railroad Administration with the railroads will have a large effect upon savings banks' investments. Samuel Untermeyer, Counsel for the National Association of Railroad Security Owners will talk on this subject. Francis H. Sisson, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York, and Vice-Chairman of the Railway Executive Advisory Committee, will discuss "The Effect of the War on Railroad Securities."

"Has America Sufficient Capital to Finance the War" is the subject of David Friday's address. Mr. Friday is a member of the firm of Thompson & Black, Financial Engineers, New York, and has been in Washington with the Treasury Department for some months past making an intensive study of this all-important question.

Public utility securities and their desirability as a savings bank investment will be discussed by Samuel Insull, President of the Commonwealth Edison Co. of Chicago, and Chairman of the State Council of Defense.

During the Tuesday afternoon session W. E. Knox, Comptroller of the Bowers Savings Bank, New York, will address the convention on "War Work of the Savings Bank." Mr. Knox was President of the Section during 1914-1915.

The question of greater liquidity of savings bank assets will be discussed under the title "Is the Short Term Liquid Security an Essential to the Proper Operation of a Savings Bank?" Edwin W. Kemmerer, Professor of Finance and Banking, Princeton University, will lead the discussion. Prof. Kemmerer has just returned from Mexico after having reorganized the currency system in that country.

Twelve prepared short discussions will follow the address of Prof. Kemmerer. The following will discuss the question:

John W. B. Brand, Treas. Springfield Institution for Savings, Springfield, Mass.

F. C. Grant, Treas. Merrimac Savings Bank, Merrimac, Mass.

P. LeRoy Harwood, Treas. The Mariners Savings Bank, New London, Conn.

E. Corning Townsend, Pres. Buffalo Savings Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.

S. Fred Strong, Treas. Connecticut Savings Bank, New Haven, Conn.

Samuel H. Beach, Pres. Rome Savings Bank, Rome, N. Y.

B. F. Saul, Pres. Home Savings Bank, Washington, D. C.

R. C. Stephenson, Vice-Pres. St. Joseph County Savings Bank, South Bend, Ind.

W. E. McVay, Vice-Pres. Guaranty Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

Frederic B. Washburn, Pres. Worcester Five Cent Savings Bank, Worcester, Mass.

J. H. Johnson, Pres. Peninsular State Bank, Detroit, Mich.

H. P. Gifford, Treas. Salem Five Cents Savings Bank, Salem, Mass.

S. Fred Strong, Chairman of the Committee on Acceptances of the Savings Bank Section will preside over the discussion. Jerome Thralls, Assistant Secretary of the American Trade Acceptance Council, will also give a short five-minute talk on the "Trade Acceptance as an Investment for Savings Banks."

Trust Company Section.

The Executive Committee of the Trust Company Section, of which Frank W. Blair of the Union Trust Co., Detroit, is President, will meet on Monday morning, to review the work of the past year and make plans for the coming year. At eleven o'clock of the same day the retiring and new State Vice-Presidents will meet in joint session with the Executive Committee. Reports will be submitted and various phases of national and State legislation pending and proposed will be discussed.

At the first regular session on Tuesday (Sept. 24) reports of various committees will be received and a conference of publicity and advertising managers will be held. On Tuesday afternoon President Blair will deliver his annual address. John S. Drum, President Savings Union Bank & Trust Co., San Francisco, will talk on "The Work of the Capital Issues Committee." "Uncle Sam as Custodian of Alien Property" is the subject of Ralph Stone's address. Mr. Stone is President of the Detroit Trust Co., Detroit, Mich. Francis H. Sisson will discuss "Trust Service and the War" and Hal H. Smith, member board of directors Union Trust Co., Detroit, "Some Duties of Trust Companies to Their Trusts." A. D. Welton, Manager Department of Public Relations, American Bankers' Association, will take about "A Banking System in the Making." Time will be allowed for discussion of topics in which members may be interested other than those on the program.

National Bank Section.

The National Bank Section will devote Monday morning, Sept. 23, to conference of Vice-Presidents of the Section for the various States whose terms of office will begin with the close of the Chicago convention, the Vice-Presidents for the past year and the various committeemen. Activities of the Section for the coming year will be planned so that it will render the greatest possible service to its members.

The program for Tuesday, Sept. 24, includes President J. Elwood Cox's annual address; Dr. C. Alfonso Smith's talk on "National Banks and the Reconstruction Period" and a discussion of "Taxation" by Judge Bryan Richmond, Va. The afternoon session will be opened by an address, "Relations That Should Exist Between the Federal Reserve Banks and Their Members" by Joseph Chapman, Vice-President of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis. A general discussion of questions of interest to national bankers will occupy the remainder of the afternoon.

State Bank Section.

The program of the State Bank Section is made up mostly of round table talks on everyday subjects. Among such subjects are "Hazards in Everyday Banking," Thomas B. Paton, General Counsel of the American Bankers' Association; "Charges for Presenting Drafts and Furnishing Credit Information," Walter E. Sprecher, Cashier State Bank of Independence, Wis.; "Characteristics of Live Stock Paper," B. F. Berkeley, President Alpine State Bank, Alpine, Tex.; "State Banks and the Cotton Crop," Geo. W. Rogers, Vice-President Bank of Commerce, Little Rock, Ark.

Other subjects to be discussed by everybody that cares to talk include "Bank Democracy," "Profit and Loss in Small Loans," "Contract Rates of Interest," "Our National Bank Brethren," "State Banks and the American Bankers' Association" and "Homestead Exemptions."

There may be some significance in the fact that Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, will deliver an address on the subject of "Banking Evolution." Mr. Sabin is a prominent figure in the new council of State banking institutions, and the fact that he is given a position of honor on the program of the State Bank Section would seem to indicate a spirit of co-operation between the old association and the new one.

It is understood that President E. D. Hurford of the State Bank Section will make some suggestions in regard to the legislative machinery of the American Bankers' Association, presumably reflecting the sentiment of thousands of small bankers who have not heretofore been heard.

The State Bank Section started two years ago with 400 members. Its membership now exceeds 9,000. Probably 60% of this membership is located in the Middle West within 1,000 miles of Chicago.

Clearing House Section.

The Clearing House Section will hold a conference on Monday morning, Sept. 23, to be attended by State representatives of this Section and members of the various committees. The aim of this meeting is to round up the past year's work and outline the work for the coming year. President John McHugh will deliver his annual address on Tuesday morning, after which Win. A. Law, ex-President of the American Bankers' Association, President of the First National Bank of Philadelphia, will present his views of "The Clearing House as a Power in War and in Peace." F. B. Brady, Vice-President of the Peoples Trust Co., Chillicothe, Missouri, will discuss the county or nation plan and the value and functions of Clearing Houses in small cities and towns.

The afternoon session will be headed by R. S. Hecht, President of the American Institute of Banking and Vice-President of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Co. of New Orleans. The Forum—general discussion—will be opened by J. H. Fulton, Vice-President of the National City Bank of New York, who will discuss "Condensed Statements." He will be followed by

three well-known leaders: C. W. Allendoerfer, Vice-President First National Bank, Kansas City; Clay H. Hollister, President Old National Bank, Grand Rapids; and Fred Collins, Cashier Milan Banking Co., Milan, Tenn., who will discuss the various phases of service, exchange and collection charges. An open discussion of these subjects will follow.

Another feature of the forty-fourth convention of the American Bankers' Association will be the agricultural conference under the auspices of the Agricultural Commission of the Association. Dr. Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will address the bankers, who will discuss various methods by which they can aid in putting into effect the agricultural program for 1918.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

No bank or trust company stocks were sold this week either at the Stock Exchange or at public auction.

Edmund P. Tate, Assistant Treasurer of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, has just sailed for Paris to take charge of the Bureau of Personnel of the American Red Cross in France. He has received a commission in the Army. Mr. Tate has gone abroad in response to a cabled request from Major James H. Perkins, who succeeded Major Grayson M. P. Murphy when the latter resigned as head of the American Red Cross in Europe to enter military service on General Pershing's staff.

The appointment of Horace Howe as Cashier of the Gotham National Bank of this city, is announced. Mr. Howe had previously been Assistant Cashier of the institution.

The work of modernizing and enlarging the banking room of the People's Bank & Trust Co. of Passaic, N. J., has just been completed by Hoggson Brothers, the New York builders. The new quarters are excellently arranged and finished in a pleasing manner, and will, it is said, provide ample accommodations for the rapidly increasing business of the bank, which has made these improvements absolutely imperative. The People's Bank & Trust Co. was organized by General Bird W. Spencer in the fall of 1889. Hon. Garrett A. Hobart and Hon. John J. Knox, the latter of whom has just resigned from the office of Comptroller of the Currency to accept the Presidency of the National Bank of the Republic of New York City, were among the incorporators. The present officers are: Bird W. Spencer, President; Cornelius Van Riper, Andrew McLean and Albert W. Shaw Jr., Vice-Presidents; Wm. H. Stevens, Treasurer; Henry M. Thompson, Secretary; Frank Terhune, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia is to be held on Sept. 27 to take action on the question of increasing the capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. The notice to the stockholders also states that they will be asked to authorize the issue of the new stock (5,000 shares, par \$100) at not less than \$200 per share at such time and upon such terms and conditions as may be determined by the directors.

The Northern State Bank of Gary, Ind., was closed by State Auditor Klauss on Aug. 26. The Indianapolis "News" quotes the State Auditor as saying:

A recent examination of the Northern State Bank of Gary disclosed the fact that the bank was in an insolvent or failing condition, that the assets had been dissipated through numerous bad loans, and that the present management was inefficient.

In order to protect the depositors it has been deemed for their best interests to close the bank and make application to the Judge of the Superior Court of Lake County for a receiver. It is believed there is a sufficient amount of good assets, together with the stockholders' double liability, to pay all depositors in full.

Banks and trust companies shall require thirty days' notice on withdrawal of savings accounts on amounts in excess of \$100. Dividends will be paid depositors as frequently as the asset can be converted into cash. It is likely that the first distribution can be made within thirty days. All other banks in Gary are in good condition.

The bank had a capital of \$100,000 and deposits of \$655,423. Through its President, Samuel J. Watson, the bank recently caused the arrest of T. T. Snell, former President of the First National Bank of Gary, on a charge that he had secured a loan of \$5,000 from the bank upon securities alleged to be worthless. After several postponements Mr. Snell was bound over to the Superior Court of Lake County last Saturday for trial.

The Union Station Bank of St. Louis was closed on Aug. 26 by State Bank Commissioner Enright. The institution had

a capital of \$100,000, and on June 28 its deposits were reported as \$1,628,267. The "Globe-Democrat" reports President F. W. Wrieden (who succeeded Charles E. Lane as President in January) as stating that the bank had a quantity of slow assets; "they did not," he is quoted as saying, "exceed the capital and surplus and I felt that I could gradually get rid of them." The St. Louis "Republic" credits Mr. Wrieden with the following:

Last Friday he [Bank Commissioner Enright] told me that I would have to replace the questionable assets at once with \$200,000 in cash, or in securities of that value. I told him it would take some time to do this, as several of the directors were out of town. Sunday afternoon and night we had a meeting of the directors and we called in other bankers and members of the Clearing House Association. The Clearing House members told us it was too late to help us and there was nothing to do but consent that the bank be turned over to the Commissioner.

Mr. Wrieden, according to the "Republic," said that he had interested a number of prominent business men in the formation of a company to take over the bank, and believed that he would have succeeded on Monday last had the Commissioner not insisted on taking over the bank.

The bank was not a member of the Clearing House but cleared through a member bank.

George H. Taylor, Jr., announces the opening of his office under the name of George H. Taylor, Jr. & Co., 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, for the continuance of purchasing and distributing of investment securities. Mr. Taylor has been active in investment banking for the past sixteen years during which time he has been manager of sales for E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chicago, office and later senior member of the firm of Stanwood, Taylor & Co., Chicago.

Plans were recently perfected for a consolidation of the First National Bank of Fond du Lac, Wis. (capital \$125,000) and the Fond du Lac National Bank (capital \$200,000) under the name of the First-Fond du Lac National Bank. It is learned that while negotiations looking to the consolidation had been in progress some time, the first definite and official step was taken on Aug. 12 when the stockholders of the First National Bank at a special meeting at which all the stock was represented authorized three amendments to its charter, viz.:

1. Authorizing an increase in its capital stock from \$125,000 to \$400,000.
2. Authorizing a change of name to the First-Fond du Lac National Bank.
3. Authorizing a change in the number of directors.

On Aug. 14 the stockholders of the Fond du Lac National Bank took action authorizing the consolidation. The consolidated institution will be housed in the building of the Fond du Lac National. The removal of the First National is planned to take place between to-day (Aug. 31) and Tuesday next Sept. 3, the enlarged bank beginning operations on the latter date. With regard to the consolidation the "Daily Commonwealth" of Fond du Lac says in part:

The consolidation of the First National Bank and the Fond du Lac National Bank brings together two of the oldest and most favorably known financial institutions in Wisconsin. The former is in its 64th year, the latter in its 32d year.

Many of the leading business men of Fond du Lac have been officially identified with the two banks that are thus joining their forces in the new organization but there are four who have had an especial prominence in their affairs. They are J. B. Perry, for many years President and now Chairman of the Board of the First National; Ernest J. Perry, President of the First National; G. A. Knapp, President of the Fond du Lac National and F. J. Rueping, Vice-President of the Fond du Lac National. Mr. J. B. Perry is the nestor of the Fond du Lac bankers. His connection with the First National dates from its organization. In fact he became identified with the First National's predecessor the Bank of the Northwest at the time of its organization in 1855 and has continued that connection up to the present time being now Chairman of the Board, thus having seen more than sixty-three years of banking service. Mr. G. A. Knapp, President of the Fond du Lac National, was one of the founders of that institution. Mr. Ernest J. Perry, President of the First National, has seen twenty-seven years of continuous service in that bank. Mr. F. J. Rueping succeeded his father, the late Frederick Rueping, one of the founders of the Fond du Lac National as a member of the directorate of that institution and later became Vice-President.

It is of interest to note that one of the banks in the consolidation is Fond du Lac's oldest financial institution. The Bank of the Northwest was organized in 1855. Ten years later it was nationalized.

The Fond du Lac National Bank, the younger of the two institutions consolidated, was founded in 1887. The original officers of the bank were C. A. Galloway, President; Frederick Rueping, Vice-President; G. A. Knapp, Cashier; L. Muentzer, Assistant Cashier.

The only survivor of this group is Mr. G. A. Knapp, who after thirty-one years of service is President of the Fond du Lac National, and with the completion of the reorganization will become the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the First-Fond du Lac National Bank. Mr. Knapp's term of service as a bank officer in point of length is second only to that of Mr. J. B. Perry.

The First-Fond du Lac National Bank will be under the direction of:

President, Ernest J. Perry; Chairman of the Board, G. A. Knapp; Vice-Presidents, F. J. Rueping and T. C. Eberneau; Cashier, C. J. Breitzman; Assistant Cashiers, J. L. Gornican and Charles Hotelling.

Judge Fritz, who has been hearing, we understand, the cases of a number of the depositors of the defunct Citizens Savings & Trust Co. of Milwaukee, on July 31 ordered an additional \$50,000 to be paid those depositors who hold claims against the bankrupt institution. All depositors who have already received 25% of their deposits by this order of Judge Fritz are to receive an additional 25% and all those who have not received the initial 25% are to be paid 50%. Moreover, the Court ruled that in a number of cases where claims have not been fully established the depositors be given additional time to prove their claims and, if able to do so, we understand, they also are to be entitled to 50%. As stated in our issue of Nov. 1 1913, the Citizens Savings & Trust Co. of Milwaukee was closed by the Wisconsin State Banking Commissioner on Oct. 2 1913 to conserve the interests of the depositors. The capital of the institution was \$300,000 and the deposits shortly before the closing were reported at \$405,260.

A charter for the Liberty National Bank of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been issued by Comptroller the Currency John Skelton Williams. As indicated in our issue of July 6 in referring to plans regarding the organization of the institution, it has been formed with a capital of \$300,000.

Friends and patrons of the Farmers' National Bank of Longmont, Colo., visited its individual bank building and assisted in the celebration attending the opening last week. The new structure, which was erected and equipped by Hoggson Brothers, follows in design the Roman Doric style, and is executed in buff limestone. The spacious interior of the banking room is flooded with light from large windows and is most excellently arranged and equipped for the expeditious transaction of business. The Farmers' National Bank was organized in 1881 with a capital of \$50,000. The present officers are W. L. McCaslin, President; J. H. Jones, Vice-President; J. H. Forsyth, Vice-President; W. T. Coon, Cashier, and W. C. Coulehan, Assistant Cashier.

The Central State Bank of Dallas, Texas, has increased its capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000. The new stock (par \$100) was disposed of at \$125 per share. The increased capital became effective July 3.

As part of a plan to widen the scope and increase the activities of the institution, some important changes have been made in the personnel of the Union Savings & Trust Co. of Seattle, which became effective Aug. 15. James D. Hoge, heretofore President of the Union Savings & Trust Co., and its founder in 1903, was elected Chairman of the Board; Joseph A. Swalwell, formerly Vice-President of the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, was appointed President to succeed Mr. Hoge, and Guy F. Clark, until recently President of the Dexter-Horton Trust & Savings Bank and a Vice-President of the Dexter-Horton National Bank of Seattle, was elected a Vice-President of the institution. The number of directors, we understand, is to be increased in the near future. In connection with the above, James D. Hoge, the new Chairman, has purchased (as a private enterprise) the Hoge Building, in which the Union Savings & Trust Co. has been housed since 1911, and which is said to be one of the finest bank and office structures in the West, and by so doing, we understand, the resources of the institution have been materially strengthened. The bank occupies the entire Second Avenue floor of the building, and is equipped with every convenience and facility necessary for the carrying on of an up-to-date banking business. The capital of the Union Savings & Trust Co. now stands at \$600,000, while its surplus and undivided profits total \$181,421. The Union Savings & Trust Co. is a member of the Federal Reserve system. James D. Hoge will continue active with the bank and is the largest stockholder.

W. H. High, an Assistant Cashier of the Anglo & London Paris National Bank of San Francisco and a former President of the California Bankers' Association, died suddenly on Aug. 7 aged sixty-five years. Prior to his connection with the Anglo & London Paris National Bank, Mr. High was Manager of the San Francisco Branch of the International Banking Corporation and at still a earlier date served as a state bank examiner.

COTTON MOVEMENT AND CROP OF 1917-18.

Our statement of the cotton crop of the United States for the year ended July 31 1918 will be found below. It will be seen that the total crop this year reaches 11,911,896 bales, while the exports are 4,488,245 bales and the spinners' takings are 7,314,167 bales, leaving a stock on hand at the ports at the close of the year of 914,355 bales. The whole movement for the twelve months is given in the following pages, with such suggestions and explanations as the peculiar features of the year appear to require. The first table indicates the stock at each port July 31 1918 and 1917, the receipts at the ports for each of the past two years and the export movement for the past year (1917-18) in detail, and the totals for 1916-17 and 1915-16.

Ports of	Receipts Year end'g.		Exports Year ending July 31 1918.				Stocks	
	July 31 1918.	July 31 1917.	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.	July 31 1918.	July 31 1917.
Texas	1,734,843	2,976,049	547,170	59,980	195,934	803,090	142,378	106,844
Louisiana	1,064,267	1,541,110	421,815	242,347	72,502	736,664	316,425	163,470
Georgia	1,297,731	1,085,670	349,319	142,979	142,537	635,035	157,494	78,737
Alabama	107,290	113,317	78,408	-----	1,000	79,408	9,195	8,100
Florida	97,163	89,489	34,707	-----	-----	34,707	10,474	4,017
Miss.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
So. Caro.	202,834	174,263	-----	-----	-----	30,709	6,238	-----
No. Caro.	144,947	194,767	7,174	35,989	24,906	68,069	39,381	48,100
Virginia	257,881	452,549	78,680	21,000	2,303	101,983	66,800	59,355
New York	416,817	437,946	507,221	115,650	257,759	880,630	91,774	58,090
Boston	412,377	403,226	140,339	25,670	5,522	171,531	19,404	8,456
Buffalo	477,461	414,109	78,434	1,367	3,856	83,667	16,000	25,590
Pillsb.	44,100	46,542	29,252	-----	473	29,725	6,621	2,550
Port Mo.	-----	-----	1,750	-----	-----	1,750	-----	-----
San Fr.	-----	-----	-----	-----	169,517	169,517	-----	3,139
Wash'tn.	-----	-----	-----	-----	444,802	444,802	5,720	6,679
Det., &c.	-----	-----	1,633	-----	246,044	247,667	-----	-----
Totals								
This yr.	5,862,681	-----	2,276,098	644,982	1,567,165	4,488,245	914,355	-----
Last yr.	-----	6,895,037	2,630,906	1,010,276	2,080,559	5,721,341	-----	579,285
Prev. yr.	-----	7,180,856	2,865,711	925,115	2,454,299	6,248,035	-----	529,788

a These figures are only the portion of the receipts at these ports which arrived by rail overland from Tennessee, &c. b Shipments by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows that the total receipts at the Atlantic and Gulf shipping ports this year have been 5,862,681 bales, against 6,895,037 bales last year, and that the exports have been 4,488,245 bales, against 5,721,241 bales last season, Great Britain getting out of this crop 2,276,098 bales. If now we add the shipments from Tennessee and elsewhere direct to manufacturers, and Southern consumption, we have the following as the crop statement for the three years:

Year ending July 31.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
Receipts at ports.....bales	5,862,681	6,895,037	7,180,856
Shipments from Tennessee, &c., direct to mills.....	1,725,389	1,702,234	1,770,115
Total	7,588,070	8,597,271	8,951,094
Manufactured South, not included above.....	4,323,826	4,378,298	4,002,446
Total cotton crop for the yearbales	11,911,896	12,975,569	12,953,450

The result of these figures is a total crop of 11,911,896 bales (weighing 6,073,419,502 pounds) for the year ended July 31 1918, against a crop of 12,975,569 bales (weighing 6,654,058,545 pounds) for the year ended July 31 1917.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN SPINNERS' TAKINGS IN 1917-18 have been as given below:

Total crop of the United States, as before stated.....bales	11,911,896
Stock on hand at commencement of year (Aug. 1 1917).....	104,424
At Northern ports.....	474,861
At Southern ports.....	579,285
At Northern interior markets.....	17,916
Total supply during the year ending Aug. 1 1918.....	12,509,097
Of this supply there has been exported to foreign ports during the year.....a	2,242,201
Less foreign cotton imported, b.....bales	222,043
Sent to Canada direct from West.....	246,044
Burnt North and South.....c.....	-----
Stock on hand end of year (Aug. 1 1918).....	-----
At Northern ports.....	141,499
At Southern ports.....	772,856
At Northern interior markets.....	14,373
Total takings by spinners in the United States for year ending Aug. 1 1918.....	7,314,167
Taken by Southern spinners (included in above total).....	4,323,826
Total taken by Northern spinners.....	2,990,341
a Not including Canada by rail. b Includes about 111,020,900 lbs. foreign, mainly Egyptian, equaling 222,043 bales of American weights. c Burnt includes not only what has been thus destroyed at the Northern and Southern outports, but also all burnt on Northern railroads and in Northern factories.	

These figures show that the total takings by spinners North and South during 1917-18 have reached 7,314,167 bales, of which the Northern mills have taken 2,990,341 bales and the Southern mills have consumed 4,323,826 bales.

Distribution of the above three crops has been as follows:

Takings for Consumption—	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	
North.....	2,990,341	3,112,788	3,348,591
South.....	4,323,826	4,378,298	4,002,446
Total takings for consumption.....	7,314,167	7,491,086	7,351,037
Exports—			
Total, except Canada by rail.....	4,242,201	5,530,970	6,063,348
To Canada by rail.....	246,044	190,271	184,687
Total exports.....	4,488,245	5,721,241	6,248,035
Burnt during year.....	-----	2,400	2,522
Total distributed.....	11,802,412	13,214,727	13,601,594
Add—Stock increase minus cotton imported.....	109,484	6239,158	6648,144
Total crop.....	11,911,896	12,975,569	12,953,450
b Deduction.			

In the above are given the takings for consumption. The actual consumption for two years has been:

	1917-18	1916-17
	Bales.	Bales.
Northern mills' stocks Aug. 1....	926,055	1,045,925
Takings a.....	7,314,167	7,491,086
Total.....	8,240,222	8,537,011
Consumption a—North.....	3,006,066	3,232,658
South.....	4,323,826	4,378,298
Total.....	7,329,892	7,610,956
Northern mills' stock end of year.....	910,330	926,055

a Takings and consumption include 222,043 equivalent bales foreign cotton (Egyptian, Peruvian, &c.) in 1917-18 and 291,810 bales foreign cotton in 1916-17.

Cotton Consumption in the United States and Europe.

UNITED STATES.—Reviewing the events of the cotton season lately closed, we give foremost importance to the extremely high prices obtained for the staple by the planters—prices beyond any secured since the season following the close of our Civil War (when, due to the chaotic situation, cotton was a very scarce article), and affording a phenomenal profit to the planter. There had been times in the not far distant past when cotton reached what was then considered a very high level of value, but the advances, on those occasions, as in 1910-11, being primarily due to speculative manipulation, were not maintained. In 1917-18 the price was at all times very high—never falling below 21c. per pound at New York for middling upland, ruling above 30c. or close to that figure for nearly eight months, reaching at its highest 36c. in April (a level topping every quotation subsequent to Nov. 9 1866), closing the season at 29.10c., and averaging for the 12 months 29.65c. Ordinarily such an extreme level of value would have made itself felt in no uncertain way in the curtailing of the use of the staple, but the exigencies of the war situation, absorbing quite fully the output of linters as well as some low-grade cotton in the manufacture of explosives, and the great measure of prosperity the United States has experienced, acted as neutralizing factors. The general run of cotton goods advanced in even greater ratio than the raw material and production quite fully passed into consumptive channels. As a single illustration, we note that standard printing cloths within the year moved up from 8c. to 14c. per yard, or over 75%, whereas the rise in cotton averaged only 54%. Reflecting the active demand for goods, and indicating how slightly the use of cotton was curtailed by the various developments—high prices, production of finer count goods, &c.—attention is called to the fact that the consumption by the mills of the United States reached for the 12 months a total of 7,329,892 bales, or only 281,064 bales less than in 1916-17, and with that exception the heaviest in the country's history.

It is to be pointed out as one of the important developments of the season that there was an appreciable gain in the exports of cotton goods, this following steady augmentation in the outflow in the preceding three twelvemonth periods. The continuation of the war in Europe and the consequent inability of the Central Powers to supply those markets in which they had built up a considerable trade inured to our benefit, a fact reflected in our increased shipments of staple cottons to Mexico. There has also been a marked gain in trade with Argentina, and the West Indies have come into greater prominence as an outlet for our goods. To the far East likewise there has been a much greater volume of exports, with the Philippines the chief absorber. In fact the one curious feature in our foreign trade in cotton goods is the failure of dealings with China to show any mentionable expansion, but this seems to find explanation in the remarks of our English correspondent on the conditions in that country. In the aggregate for all countries our cotton goods exports in 1917-18, according to the official statistics issued by the Department of Commerce, reached a value of \$169,398,420, against \$136,299,842 in 1916-17 and \$112,053,235 in 1915-16. Here it will be observed is an increase in the latest twelve months of \$33,098,578, or 24.3%. However, the augmentation in 1917-18 even more than in 1916-17 is a matter of value to a much greater extent than quantitatively. Using cloths as a means of proving this, we note that while value advanced 42.4% in 1917-18, there was a decrease in quantity of 0.76%.

The season of 1917-18 was replete with steps by the War Industries Board, Council of National Defense, &c., &c., which in many instances, directly or indirectly, affected raw cotton or its manufactured products, but as reference of a more or less extended nature was made thereto in the "Chronicle" at the time, passing mention here must suffice. In September the War Industries Board issued an order prohibiting shipments of cotton in quantities less than 65 bales per car to conserve space in the moving of the crop, and a

little later steps were taken to control exports to neutrals so as to prevent supplies reaching Germany and her allies. At Washington, in October, a conference was held at which every branch of the cotton industry was represented, the purpose being to devise means for greater economy in packing cotton and greater speed in its transportation, and compression to a density of from 32 to 35 lbs. per cubic foot instead of 22½ lbs. was advocated. Various licensing regulations and modifications thereof were a part of this history of the season. In February the new priority order as to fuel consumption was put in operation and toward the close of that month cotton stored at the Bush Terminal, New York Bay, was ordered removed in order to make way for Government use of the premises. As early as April action toward the fixing of prices for cotton fabrics began to be taken, and later, after mature consideration, a plan was adopted. A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to fix the price of raw cotton, notwithstanding indicated opposition of both growers and spinners, but thus far nothing has been done in the matter. An important conference between bankers and cotton interests was held in May at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, having for its purpose the making of arrangements for the use of trade acceptances in the purchase and sale of cotton, and after an interchange of views, recommendations to that end were made. The cotton manufacturers of the country at their convention in May pledged their support to the Government in price-fixing, coal priority and all other necessary war-winning measures. In June modification of cotton grade requirements in Government contracts was made, and at a conference of cotton State bankers held at New Orleans July 5, a proposal was formulated for the organization by the Government of a corporation to purchase cotton. But this has met with no response.

An incident of the season was the taking over and sale by the Alien Property Custodian of 8,596 bales cotton held at New York for enemy account. Reference to important developments abroad will be found in our review of Europe, and is hence omitted here.

The exportation of cotton in all directions except from Pacific Coast ports to destinations in Japan was greatly hampered in the late season not only by the shortage of tonnage of sea-going vessels available, but also to greater or lesser extent by the congestion of traffic on the rail lines to various ports, and was further hindered by licensing and other regulatory steps. In consequence the volume of the outflow was much the smallest of any year in over two decades. It is to be noted, moreover, that shipments to those European neutrals from whom the Central Powers had without doubt secured very considerable supplies of American cotton prior to the time the United States entered the war fell to a practically irreducible minimum. In fact the exports to Northern Continental Europe, other than to France, in the season lately closed were confined to 1,000 bales forwarded to Sweden in August 1917. Against this negligible amount, we find that in 1916-17, Holland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark received from us an aggregate of 169,559 bales, in the preceding year 195,536 bales, and in 1914-15 no less than 1,345,806 bales, these totals comparing with an annual average of somewhere about 100,000 bales in preceding years. It would be futile to claim that German submarines and mines had not taken their toll of cotton ships in 1917-18. We are unable to present any detailed list of losses as we did a year ago, owing to the great secrecy that has surrounded the movement of vessels from this country for over a year past. But the amount is smaller than might be supposed. We have made as thorough investigation as possible and have been surprised to learn that during the whole season there had been apparently an addition of less than 50,000 American bales to the stock of cotton reposing in Davy Jones's locker.

Even more so than in the previous season the inability to secure an adequate working force to operate establishments anywhere near as fully as the volume of orders being booked warranted, was an unfavorable development in the manufacturing division of the cotton industry the past season. When the United States simply classed as a neutral there was already a well-defined drift away from the mills to munition plants, &c., where higher pay could be secured. But with our entry into the conflict and conscription operative, where there had not already been voluntary enlistment, the drain upon the labor force has been very marked. We shall not attempt to conjecture what the loss has been. Suffice it to say that the accession of women workers has not in any great measure offset it nor has the resort to operating at night. This is clearly proven by the continued and decided

curtailment of production at Fall River. Aside from the operating side of the mill question the outcome recently has been especially satisfactory in the matter of earnings. Manufacturers almost without exception comment favorably on this phase of the question. In fact the dividend record at representative centres would seem to indicate that never before have shareholders received as handsome returns as now on their investment, despite the extremely high cost of the raw material, prices of goods advancing more than commensurately.

Consumption of the raw material, as noted above, was moderately less than in the preceding season in the United States, but greater than in any year theretofore. The current loss is to be found in both sections of the country and is to be ascribed in part to the restrictions placed upon operations by the Fuel Administration, but finds principal explanation in lack of an adequate force of hands to fully man machinery, plants having been at all times well under orders for Government and private account. The use of linters in the various ways for which they are available, but primarily in the manufacture of explosives, has again been a feature, the amount consumed having run well ahead of 1916-17. It is worthy of note that, whereas in 1913-14 the United States consumed less than 300,000 bales of them, the war gave such impetus to their use that in 1915-16 the total had risen to 869,702 bales and to 1,116,385 bales in 1917-18. Concurrently, of course, exports of linters have declined materially, dropping from 436,161 bales in 1916-17 to 187,704 bales in the late year.

Labor troubles cut no mentionable figure in the operations of the mills in the late season, although on one or two occasions the absence of tact in handling the situations that arose might have meant strikes of great importance. In October a move for a further advance of 15% in the wage scale was started at Fall River, with the intimation that refusal would precipitate a strike. This demand the manufacturers declined to meet, but offered the operatives a general advance of 10%, which in turn was rejected. Later, however—in fact, on Nov. 30—the owners so far receded from their original stand as to tender a 12½% raise with the proviso that the whole wage question should be passed upon by a Federal arbitrator, both sides to abide by his decision. This was accepted by the hands, and a strike, which was scheduled to begin Monday, Dec. 3, was avoided. The arbitrator made a most thorough investigation of the whole subject of wages, and his decision, which was announced on Feb. 7, upheld the 12½% advance as fair to all concerned, and suggested that it be continued until June 1. Following action at Fall River, advances were given in other sections of New England. As the end of the six months' period approached, evidence of unrest was not lacking, and it was soon apparent that demands for a further wage increase in New England would soon materialize. The initiative in the matter was taken at New Bedford in April, when an advance of 25% was requested to which the manufacturers replied on the 29th with an offer of 12½%, effective June 3. This, of course, was rejected by the operatives on May 7, and on the 14th they sent an ultimatum to the effect that unless the 25% was granted a strike would be called. It was not long before the lead of New Bedford was followed by the Fall River Textile Council in putting in a demand for an identical advance, which the manufacturers promptly refused as unreasonable. At the same time, however, the executive committee of the Manufacturers' Association was given a free hand to make the most satisfactory terms possible with the operatives. A conference on May 20 brought no result, but at a further meeting on the 29th a compromise on 15% was reached. At New Bedford the operatives refused to accept 15% and a strike was instituted, but it lasted but a day or two, as 17½% was offered and accepted. The latest advance of 15% at Fall River makes the new wage basis 39.12c. for weaving a cut of 47½ yards of 64x64 28-inch printing cloths, or very much the highest rate in the history of the cotton manufacturing industry there. Strikes at Manchester, N. H., Lowell, Mass., and Pawtucket, R. I., over the wage question were inaugurated in July and had not been adjusted as the season closed. As a matter of interest we append a compilation showing the course of wages at Fall River during the past forty-two calendar years:

Year.	Wage per Cut.	Year.	Wage per Cut.	Year.	Wage per Cut.	Year.	Wage per Cut.
1877	19.00c.	1892	19.63c.	1907	21.78c.	1912	21.62c.
1878	18.00c.	1893	21.00c.	1908	19.80c.	1913	22.71c.
1880	21.00c.	1894	18.00c.	1909	17.32c.	1914	24.98c.
1884	18.50c.	1895	16.00c.	1910	18.00c.	1915	27.48c.
1885	16.50c.	1896	18.00c.	1911	21.78c.	1916	30.23c.
1886	18.15c.	1897	16.00c.	1912	23.96c.	1917	34.02c.
1888	19.00c.	1899	18.00c.	1908	19.66c.	1918	39.12c.

The printing cloth situation at Fall River the past twelve months can be summed up briefly. On July 31 1917 the ruling quotation for 28-inch 64x64s was 8c. and from that level there was a drop to 7 3/4c. on Aug. 5 and to 7 1/2c. on Sept. 24. Thereafter, however, the trend of prices was steadily and, at some times decidedly, upward. An advance to 7 3/4c. occurred on Oct. 3, a further rise to 8c. on the 10th and to 8 1/2c. on the 20th. On Nov. 3 and 10 advances of 1/8c. were registered, the quotation on the last-named date standing at 8 1/2c., and on Nov. 22 and again on the 30th, as well as on Jan. 9, 21 and 22, 1/8c. was added, with 9 3/4c. the ruling price on the last-named date. In the meantime the quotation for the raw material had ascended very materially—from 25.05c. to 31.95c. for middling uplands in the New York market. Further changes upward in the value of printing cloths quickly followed. On Jan. 29 the price was marked up 1/8c., and the same was true of the 31st, while during February a further 1 cent was added, making the price at the close of that month 11 3/4c., or a gain of 2c. over Jan. 22, whereas the rise in cotton has been fractional. The ascending tendency had not by any means culminated. On the contrary, March 2 found the price at 12c., March 7 at 12 1/2c., March 23 at 13c., April 3 at 13 1/2c., and April 11 at 14c. Concurrently, cotton had been tending upward, and on April 4 reached a higher point (36c.) than attained at any time since November 1866. Following the considerable decline in the value of the raw material that occurred in late April, the cloth was reduced 1/8c. on May 11, but was back to 14c. on the 18th and continued to rule at that figure until the close of the season. Full production of printing cloths as well as other goods was prevented by lack of help and stocks of all varieties of cotton were very light on July 31. Furthermore, mills are believed to be well sold up at good prices for a quite extended period. It has been intimated that the mills at Fall River as a whole have never been in as good financial condition as now. The more modern establishments have done especially well, greatly increasing their available surpluses, and older mills have gotten into a much better condition financially. In fact, it is only in rare instances that any of the corporations now show a net indebtedness.

For the third successive season the crop of cotton secured has been much below reasonable expectations. It was hoped that from the high-record planting of the spring of 1917 there would be an appreciably heavier yield than that of the previous season. But this expectation was far from being met, unfavorable weather conditions; as in 1916, and lessened fertility of the soil in many localities, ascribable to the restricted use of fertilizers and their somewhat inferior quality, acting to hold down the yield. Before cotton had begun to move at all freely the consensus of opinion based upon the periodic Government reports was that another short crop had to be faced and the estimate of the Department of Agriculture which appeared on Dec. 10 was quite generally accepted as an approximately correct forecast. That estimate gave the anticipated outturn as 10,949,000 bales of 500 lbs. gross weight each (not including linters) and it was substantially confirmed in March by the final ginning report of the Census Bureau showing a production of 11,231,263 running bales, not including linters, this aggregate being raised to 11,248,242 bales in a subsequent report. This result, of course, covers the total ginned during the season as distinguished from the aggregate given in our present report, which is the commercial crop—the amount of cotton and linters marketed between Aug. 1 1917 and July 31 1918. Proper comparison requires, therefore, that linters (which the Census Bureau reports do not include, and which for the crop year totaled about 1,130,997 bales) must be added to the aggregate ginned as given above. Doing this we have as the Census Bureau total 12,379,239 bales, or 467,343 bales more than the commercial crop as compiled by us. In the previous year the difference was also inconsiderable, but in 1915-16 there was a much greater divergence between the commercial crop and the Census Bureau figures, the former exceeding the latter by 990,003 bales and in 1914-15 the difference was even wider, but on the opposite side of the account the first total being only 15,067,247 bales. That comparatively wide difference—almost 2 million bales—was explained by the fact that in the absence of a normal demand for supplies, due to the situation the war in Europe had brought about, a considerable portion of the year's yield failed to come forward to the points of counting—that is, did not reach the ports or Southern mills, or pass overland to the North; in other words, was held at plantations or the interior towns. At the 33 counted interior towns alone, in fact, the stock July 31 1915

was 325,970 bales greater than on the same date in 1914. In 1915-16 and 1916-17 seasons, on the other hand, the divergence between the two sets of figures is accounted for by the coming upon the market of the cotton held back at the close of 1914-15, while in 1917-18 the addition of 332,625 bales to the stocks of the counted interior towns—cotton not embraced in the commercial crop—covers the greater part of the excess shown by the Census Bureau.

A further moderate augmentation of the spinning capacity of the mills of the United States occurred in the season lately ended. Extension of manufacturing facilities, however, was largely confined to the South, the augmentation in spindleage there having been 328,923 spindles, giving a current total of 14,369,599 spindles, or more than double the number in operation as late as 1902-03. In that section a number of new mills have started up and the capacity of older establishments has been added to. This fact is conclusively proven by our recent investigations, but for reasons given elsewhere in this review the increased capacity is not fully reflected in the volume of consumption, some of the new mills as well as part of the additional spindles in old establishments having been in operation only a portion of the season. Our usual statement of spindles in the United States is as follows:

Spindles—	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
North.....	19,500,000	19,400,000	19,050,000	18,900,000
South.....	14,369,599	14,040,676	13,256,066	13,017,969
Total.....	33,869,599	33,440,676	32,306,066	31,917,969

SOUTHERN cotton mills recorded a further moderate growth in spinning capacity in the late year, but, due to inability to secure an adequate supply of labor, consumption fell away somewhat from the high-water mark set in 1916-17. At the opening of the season machinery was as fully employed as possible and that was the situation continuously, with night work more or less of a feature. Following the plan inaugurated by us thirty years ago, we have within the past few weeks taken a virtual census of the Southern mills and have secured extensive and comprehensive information bearing upon the operation and development of the establishments. The information given by each mill covers not only current operations, but projected future development, and is concise, yet comprehensive. It gives the number of spindles and looms active or idle during the season, including new mills started and additions to old plants—also the actual consumption of cotton for the year, stated in bales and pounds, the average count of yarn spun and full details as to new mills, whether already under construction or merely projected and contemplated expansion in existing factories—in fact, all the information that is really essential to an intelligent and thorough-going review of the cotton manufacturing industry of the South. The aggregates of our detailed returns are as follows; establishments that have been idle all the season and are not likely to resume operations are excluded from the compilation:

Southern States.	Mills	Number of			Average No. Yarn.	Consumption.			
		Spindles.		Looms Run.		Bales.	Ave. Net Weigt Pounds.		
		Altes.	Running.						
Virginia..	15	524,190	517,190	14,423	20	604,013	493.70	298,201,273	
N. Caro.	327	4,447,982	4,402,118	66,243	23	1,188,488	476.63	566,471,976	
So. Caro.	159	4,868,844	4,773,748	108,692	26	924,402	481.23	444,848,156	
Georgia..	142	2,458,149	2,386,781	44,004	15	876,327	485.83	425,845,622	
Florida..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Alabama	67	1,151,030	1,134,928	19,063	18	388,374	487.21	189,221,399	
Mississ'pi	15	162,330	147,196	3,637	20	45,483	483.80	22,005,763	
Louisiana	4	93,388	93,388	2,150	10	40,138	473.93	19,024,548	
Texas....	15	131,536	131,536	3,300	11	77,139	503.67	38,852,456	
Arkansas	2	13,500	13,500	160	11	10,452	501.25	5,239,020	
Tenn.' see	28	384,962	381,180	5,873	18	112,534	483.47	54,406,590	
Missouri	2	31,336	31,336	730	11	15,742	481.44	7,578,752	
Kentucky	9	96,640	94,008	1,425	12	32,668	477.13	15,586,960	
Okla.' ma	1	5,712	5,712	—	8	8,066	494.74	3,990,565	
Totals	1917-18	786	14,369,599	14,111,621	269,700	20	4,323,826	483.66	2,091,273,080
	1916-17	775	14,040,676	13,937,167	264,976	22	4,378,298	483.89	2,118,648,116
	1915-16	752	13,256,066	13,055,293	268,968	22	4,002,446	483.37	1,935,485,738
	1914-15	754	13,017,969	12,737,498	253,202	23	3,164,896	479.84	1,518,640,395
	1907-08	717	10,451,910	9,864,198	205,478	20	2,234,395	477.55	1,067,010,962
	1902-03	594	7,039,633	6,714,589	153,748	19 1/2	2,049,902	479.85	983,649,984
	1807-08	391	3,670,290	3,574,754	91,829	18 1/2	1,227,939	470.04	577,186,180

Figures for years prior to 1913-14 cover period from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31. Note.—Much new machinery has been put in operation within the past few months, increasing the number of spindles appreciably without affecting consumption to a material extent. These returns include consumption of foreign cotton by the mills and of linters in mattress factories, &c.

The foregoing compilation denotes that in all of the leading States except North Carolina there has been a decreased consumption of cotton in 1917-18. North Carolina continues to be the leading State in amount of the raw material used if not in the number of spindles. The net result for the season in the aggregate for the Southern States is a decrease in consumption of 54,472 bales, or 27,375,036 pounds, leaving the 1917-18 total 4,323,826 bales, which compares with approximately 3,006,066 bales at the North, or an excess for

the newer manufacturing field of 1,317,760 bales. The tendency towards the construction of larger mills continues to be a feature of the development of the cotton-manufacturing industry in the South. This is proven by the fact that in 1905-06 the average number of spindles per mill was only 13,765, had risen to 15,545 in 1910-11, and in the late season was 18,282 spindles. The reports at hand from the South, when gone over in detail, denote that 2 old mills, with 8,748 spindles, have ceased operations permanently and 13 mills, containing 147,242 spindles, have started up, making a net gain of 11 mills and 138,494 spindles during the season. The full extension of capacity in 1917-18, however, is not expressed by that total, for the equipment of old mills was increased to the extent of 190,429 spindles. The aggregate net gain for the season was, therefore, 328,923 spindles.

Further extension of the cotton-manufacturing industry in the Southern States in the near future is also indicated by our returns, the financial outcome of the last three years having tended to stimulate mill building. As gathered from our returns, it is expected that several new mills will start up during the fall and early winter. Additions to old mills, moreover, are under way or in contemplation, so that altogether the prospective augmentation in capacity within the next twelve months will reach approximately 250,000 spindles.

EUROPE.—The world war and its effects have, of course, been the controlling factors in the cotton industry of Europe during the past twelve months. Changes of an important character have taken place and a striking feature of the year has been the fact that in Great Britain the conditions have enabled employers to make large profits, whilst in most other countries the situation has become more wretched than ever, and, owing to the difficulties in obtaining raw material, a considerable amount of machinery has had to be stopped.

Great Britain.—In the opinion of the writer, more money has been made by cotton spinners and manufacturers in Great Britain during the past twelve months than in any previous year in the history of the trade. In spite of dearer raw material and the much higher cost of production, prices in yarn and cloth have advanced at a rather alarming rate, and although a considerable amount of machinery has been standing idle, the prices obtained for the smaller output have been of a record character. The Board of Control was appointed in June 1917, and from the beginning of September spinning mills engaged on American cotton were only allowed to run 70% of the machinery, but Egyptian concerns were able to work to the full extent. Last December this scheme was revised and mills using American cotton were compelled to stop 40% of the spindles and production in weaving was cut down by 30%. These measures were necessary, owing to the limited supplies of American cotton in Liverpool. From the beginning of June another restriction of output has taken place, and at the moment mills engaged on American cotton and all weaving concerns are only allowed to work 50% of the machinery for 40 hours a week instead of 55½ hours. In the Egyptian spinning trade only 80% of the spindles can be worked for the full 55½ hours per week. Since the curtailment of output came into force the operatives thrown out of employment have "played off" in rotation and have received grants from the funds of the Control Board. It is held that this system has been abused and a dispute has taken place which at the time of writing is unsettled between the Control Board and the Trade Union officials, as the Board has decided to pay only compensation to work-people who are "played off" continuously. Strong representations continue to be made to the Government to provide more tonnage for cotton from the United States, but all the shipping available is required for bringing American troops and equipment to Europe, and at the present time there is little hope of any immediate relief for Lancashire users in this respect. Owing to the small amount of machinery at work, manufacturers of cloth have experienced no difficulty whatever in selling the production. The turnover has, of course, not been as large as in normal times, but very remunerative prices have been obtained, and latterly demand in many fabrics has definitely overtaken supply. Our chief outlet, India, has not bought freely, and all along the line the high figures required have been resisted. From time to time a very fair business has been done in light miscellaneous fabrics, but gray shirtings and sheetings have been dull and many makers have completely run out of order in these classes of goods and are now busy on army cloths. At the time of writing the Monsoon news is not all that

could be desired, and the rains in certain districts are undoubtedly weak. If the Monsoon fails, the outlook for Lancashire will be serious. It has been a wretched year for trade with China. Although buying has been of retail dimensions, stocks in Shanghai have tended to increase as merchants abroad have been afraid to send supplies to the up-country districts. Internal troubles have been very pronounced and traders have had no confidence in the outlook. For several months a rather increasing business has been done for Java and the Straits Settlements. One of our best markets for some time now has been Egypt, and merchants who trade with that part of the world have done remarkably well. An encouraging demand has been experienced for most of the South American outlets. The requirements of the Government in heavy materials have tended to increase and more firms than ever have been engaged on war contracts. Latterly, more activity has shown itself in fine, strong materials for aircraft purposes. It has been a busy and profitable year for the home trade. The wholesale houses throughout the country have reported considerable prosperity. It may be pointed out that manufacturers of cloth who spin their own yarn have done better than makers who buy twist and weft. There has been a steady upward movement in charges for printing, finishing, bleaching and dyeing. The following table gives particulars of our foreign trade in yarn and cloth for the twelve months ended June 30.

Exports—	1917-18,	1916-17,	1915-16,
Yarns.....pounds	138,737,200	147,002,300	176,817,500
Cloth.....yards	4,714,231,400	5,073,338,500	5,129,551,300

A remarkable development is to be noted in the position of yarn during the year. Twelve months ago the outlook was very uncertain. When the Control Board decided to restrict production it was soon apparent that the regulations favored spinners rather than manufacturers of cloth. For over six months demand in most counts and qualities has definitely exceeded supply and spinners who have been able to give quick delivery have been in a position to secure extraordinary prices. For a long time, now, there have been practically no stocks in first hands. In American numbers a large and active demand has been experienced in coarse counts for army cloths. The turnover in medium and fine qualities has also been very healthy. Record profits have been made by employers and at the end of June most companies were able to pay either an increased dividend or a special bonus to shareholders. Mills with adverse balances have been able to clear off their debts and other concerns have increased their reserves. Much more money has of course been made on private contracts than on Government orders, as in the latter instances prices are now fixed according to raw cotton rates. A very encouraging trade has been experienced by spinners of Egyptian yarns. Recently much difficulty has been met with in satisfying the requirements of customers. More and more machinery has been turned onto counts and qualities suitable for aeroplane cloths. The margin of profit has tended to broaden.

Numerous restrictions have been placed upon our foreign trade in yarn and some of our leading outlets have been entirely closed. For some time now no licenses to ship to Holland have been available and considerable quantities of yarn are being held in Manchester warehouses waiting the permission of the Government to export. It should be said these goods have been paid for by our customers abroad. India has bought with fair freedom, from time to time, of fine numbers, but trade in 40s mule, which at one time was very large, has fallen flat. The Government is still not publishing particulars of our shipments of yarn and cloth and only totals are given each month.

In view of the extraordinary conditions which have prevailed throughout the industry it is satisfactory to be able to record that labor questions have been dealt with by the employers and the trade union officials with a good deal of forbearance, and although there have been some occasions when serious differences have arisen, we have not been near any important stoppage of machinery. In August last all operatives put in a claim for a rise in wages. After discussion the application was deferred. In December, however, the demand was renewed. A joint conference took place in Manchester and ultimately it was agreed that a general advance of 15% should take place, no change in list rates being possible for six months. In June a further application was considered and after several joint meetings it was arranged that wages should be raised 25%. It may be pointed out that compared with August 1914 the workpeople in all branches of the industry are now receiving higher wages to the extent of 60%.

The committee which was appointed by the British Government rather more than twelve months ago to consider the best means of developing the growth of cotton throughout the Empire has published its report and certain recommendations of far-reaching importance have been made. It is generally believed that the most favorable place in the Empire for successful developments is in India, and before very long an attempt will be made to improve the staple and the quality of raw cotton produced in our dependency. A feature of the year has been the decision of the British and Egyptian Governments to control the buying and selling and distribution of Egyptian cotton from Aug. 1 1918. The regulations in the first instance may be rather harassing for users, as there may be difficulty in finding suitable Government types, but it is realized that the action of the authorities is justified in view of the importance of securing the whole of the Egyptian crop for the Allied countries. The British Cotton Growing Association has continued its admirable work, but owing to the war developments of any moment have been checked. The spindles in Great Britain are estimated at 57,000,000. On the whole it may be said that the consumption of American cotton during the twelve months is about 2,500,000 bales.

European Continent.—Owing to the war reliable advices from European countries with regard to trade conditions during the past year have not been easily obtained. The industry as a whole has been thoroughly disorganized, chiefly owing to the difficulty experienced in securing supplies of raw cotton. Production in many instances has been entirely centred on war contracts. This, of course, refers particularly to the countries at war, whilst neutrals have been hampered at every turn as a result of the restrictions upon foreign trade.

It is understood that in Germany less and less machinery has been worked in the cotton districts. The chief obstacle to progress has been the shortage of raw material, and numerous attempts have been made to secure substitutes. It cannot be said that much success in connection therewith has been attained. The Government has controlled completely the output, and very few cotton fabrics have been available for ordinary use. The spindles are estimated at about 9,000,000.

Owing to the course of the war there has been no opportunity for cotton manufacturers in France to improve their position, and the textile districts remain in the hands of the enemy. Substantial supplies of both yarn and cloth have been imported from Allied countries, particularly from Great Britain. The spindles are estimated at about 6,000,000.

The effects of the war have been felt more severely than ever in Holland. Numerous mills have been brought to a standstill. In addition to the difficulty of securing raw cotton there has been less yarn available from foreign countries. Licenses to export from Great Britain have been withdrawn. The industry as a whole throughout the year has been very disorganized. The spindles are estimated at 500,000.

The industry in Belgium has been at a standstill. Some attempts, it is said, have been made by Germany to start the mills again, but obstacles have been met with at every turn.

The reports from Russia have been rather better than expected. Numerous firms have been able to carry on production as a result of local-grown cotton. Extraordinary prices have ruled, especially for manufactured articles, and the demand is said to have exceeded supply. Labor questions, of course, have been very prominent. The spindles are estimated at about 8,000,000.

Numerous difficulties have been met with by firms in Italy, but demand has been active and a fair amount of foreign trade has been done, especially with customers in the Near East. A good deal of machinery has had to stand idle, owing to spinners not being able to get adequate supplies of raw cotton. The spindles are estimated at 4,500,000.

News of any kind from Denmark has been very scarce, but a considerable amount of unemployment has been experienced.

The industry in Austria is understood to have been greatly upset, and the machinery has been entirely occupied in making articles suitable for the armies in the field. Extraordinary prices have had to be paid by the public for cotton fabrics. The spindles are estimated at about 4,000,000.

The continuance of the war has undoubtedly had a marked effect upon spinning and manufacturing firms throughout the Continent of Europe, and at the moment there are no signs of improvement. Machinery in some districts has been dismantled, and when peace comes about considerable repairs will be necessary. At some future date, however, there will be, undoubtedly, a very big demand for raw cotton.

We are indebted to a special and well-informed European correspondent for the foregoing review of the spinning industry in Great Britain and on the Continent in 1917-18, and for the estimates of consumption in Europe for the latest season incorporated in our compilation below. Taken in conjunction with our remarks on the situation in the United States, presented further above, it covers quite fully the countries of the world that take chief important rank in cotton manufacturing.

A number of other countries of lesser, though steadily increasing, importance have to be included to complete the narrative of the world's progress in cotton production and manufacture. We use official data in those cases so far and for as late periods as it can be obtained, and we present below the results reached, showing (1) the cotton consumption of each manufacturing country for a period of four years; and also the total annual and average weekly consumption; (2) the world's production of cotton (commercial crops) for the same years, and (3) the spindles in all manufacturing countries from which reliable information can be secured as they stand to-day compared with like results in former years.

Japan, which stands next in importance to Europe and the United States, increased its consumption of the raw material during the season—at least, that is the conclusion we reach from partial returns at hand—but development of the industry was hampered somewhat by difficulty in obtaining the needed spindles from Great Britain. India, too, has apparently used a little more cotton, and in the absence of any official returns, which will not be available for some little time yet, as the Bombay Mill Owners' Association now makes up its statistics for the twelve months ending Aug. 31, we adopt as a close approximation about 2,262,000 bales of 392 lbs. net each, equaling 1,775,000 bales of 500 lbs. average. For Mexico and Canada we have no other recourse except to adopt the imports into each country as a measure of consumption; in the case of the former no recent statistics covering home yield or mill operations have been obtainable, and Canada has no source of supply other than through imports. No statistics of value can be secured from China or Brazil. "Other Countries," consequently, include exports of cotton from the United States and Europe to localities other than those specifically mentioned in the table; also the cotton burned or lost at sea. The compilation appended, therefore, embraces substantially the entire distribution or consumption (expressed in bales of 500 pounds net weight each) of the commercial cotton crops of the world, and the portion taken by each country.

THE WORLD'S ANNUAL COTTON CONSUMPTION.

Countries—	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	
Great Britain.....	2,900,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	3,900,000
Continent.....	3,000,000	4,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total Europe.....	5,900,000	7,000,000	9,000,000	8,900,000
United States—North.....	2,991,400	3,193,392	3,238,748	2,768,416
South.....	4,182,546	4,237,296	3,870,971	3,037,280
Total United States.....	7,173,946	7,430,688	7,109,719	5,805,695
East Indies.....	1,775,000	1,764,000	1,723,011	1,648,468
Japan.....	1,850,000	1,774,960	1,747,382	1,538,210
Canada.....	249,468	190,915	208,040	185,287
Mexico.....	10,092	5,000	19,600	44,000
Total India, &c.....	3,884,560	3,734,875	3,698,033	3,415,974
Other Countries, &c.....	585,000	1,000,000	530,000	625,000
Total world.....	17,543,509	19,165,563	20,343,752	18,746,669
Average weekly.....	337,375	368,569	391,226	360,513

From the foregoing table it would appear that the world's total consumption for 1917-18 records a decrease from the aggregate for a year ago of 1,622,057 bales and is 2,800,246 bales less than the record result for 1915-16. The sources from which cotton has been drawn in each of the last five years are stated in the subjoined table of the world's commercial crops, in bales of 500 pounds net each:

WORLD'S COMMERCIAL CROPS OF COTTON.

Countries—	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.	1913-14.
(Amount coming forward)	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
United States.....	11,547,650	12,670,099	12,633,960	14,796,467	14,494,762
East Indies.....	3,950,000	4,100,000	3,625,034	3,337,000	4,592,149
Egypt.....	1,167,000	950,000	892,172	1,235,487	1,439,502
Brazil, &c.....	500,000	270,000	220,000	240,000	387,947
Total.....	17,164,650	17,990,099	17,371,166	19,578,954	20,914,660
Consumption, 52 weeks.....	17,543,509	19,165,563	20,343,752	18,746,669	19,858,176
Surplus from year's crop.....	£378,856	£1,175,464	£2,972,586	832,285	1,056,484
Visible and invisible stock:					
Sept. 1 beginning year.....	4,203,618	5,379,082	8,351,668	7,519,383	6,462,809
Sept. 1 ending year.....	3,824,762	4,203,618	5,379,082	8,351,668	7,519,383

^a Includes India's exports to Europe, America and Japan and mill consumption in India, increased or decreased by excess or loss of stock at Bombay.
^b Receipts into Europe &c., from Brazil, Sanyon, Peru, West Indies, &c., and Japan and China cotton used in Japanese mills.
^c Deficiency in the year's new supply.

The above statement indicates, in compact form, the world's supply of cotton (exclusive of that raised in Russia) in each of the five years, the amount consumed and also the extent to which visible and invisible stocks were augmented or diminished. It will be observed that the India crop shows a decrease from that of 1916-17. There is, however, a

gain in the Egyptian yield, and an increase in the amount secured from miscellaneous sources is to be noted. But the yield in the United States was deficient, and consequently the general new supply of cotton has been less than current consumption, and the surplus supply, therefore, was slightly diminished.

The augmentation of the spinning capacity of the mills of the world has been moderate the past season. The only important addition has been in the Southern part of the United States, spindles there now numbering over 14 millions, or a gain over last year of 328,923 spindles. Our compilation for the world is as follows:

NUMBER OF SPINDLES IN THE WORLD.

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Great Britain.....	57,000,000	57,000,000	57,000,000	57,000,000	56,900,000
Continent.....	43,200,000	43,200,000	43,200,000	43,200,000	43,200,000
Total Europe.....	100,200,000	100,200,000	100,200,000	100,200,000	100,100,000
United States.....					
North.....	19,500,000	19,400,000	19,050,000	18,900,000	18,900,000
South.....	14,369,599	14,040,676	13,256,066	13,017,969	12,940,240
Total U. S.....	33,869,599	33,440,676	32,306,066	31,917,969	31,840,240
East Indies.....	7,000,000	6,900,000	6,839,877	6,848,744	6,778,895
Japan.....	3,100,000	3,041,930	2,875,634	2,772,982	2,577,342
China and Egypt.....	1,100,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	1,015,000
Total India, &c.....	11,200,000	10,991,930	10,765,511	10,671,726	10,371,237
Canada.....	1,050,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	965,000	965,000
Mexico.....	962,149	762,149	762,149	762,149	762,149
Total other.....	1,812,149	1,762,149	1,762,149	1,727,149	1,727,149
Total world.....	147,081,748	146,394,755	145,033,726	144,516,844	144,038,626

In the above we use estimates for Great Britain and the Continent that we believe to be approximately correct. The results of the United States are, of course, our own figures, and those for India are taken from the official reports of the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, except that the latest totals are approximations, Japan's aggregates are officially communicated, China's figures are compiled from consular reports, and for Canada and Mexico the totals are in part estimated.

Great Britain's trade in cotton goods with foreign countries, as indicated by the volume of exports, decreased moderately during the year. The statement of exports (reduced to pounds) by quarters for the last two seasons is subjoined. These years end with July 31. *Three ciphers are omitted.*

GREAT BRITAIN'S COTTON GOODS EXPORTS FOR TWO YEARS.

	1917-18		1916-17	
	a Yarns	Pieces Goods	a Yarns	Pieces Goods
(000s omitted.)	Pounds.	Yards.	Pounds.	Yards.
1st quar.—Aug.—Oct.	42,112	1,272,352	291,772	49,910
2d quar.—Nov.—Jan.	29,814	1,148,011	256,056	44,233
3d quar.—Feb.—Apr.	26,907	1,068,343	233,286	35,269
4th quar.—May—July.....	34,376	1,055,955	246,130	42,289
Total.....	133,209	4,533,791	1,027,244	171,701

a Including thread.

The totals in pounds in the above compilation are as computed by us, but are believed to be approximately correct. They indicate that the export movement this season has been 1,027,244,000 pounds, or 141,478,000 pounds less than the total of the previous season, and some 590,252,000 pounds smaller than the record aggregate of 1912-13.

To complete the year's history of the cotton goods trade in Great Britain we append data as to prices, the statement covering the last three years:

Liverpool.	1917-18.				1916-17.				1915-16.			
	Mtd. Up-land Cotton		32-Cop Twst.		Mtd. Up-land Cotton		32-Cop Twst.		Mtd. Up-land Cotton		32-Cop Twst.	
	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.
Aug. 31..	18.25	26 3/4	16 3/4	9.47	14 1/4	9 3/4	5.73	8 1/4	17 1/4	11 1/4	7 1/4	1 1/4
Sept. 30..	18.62	26	16 0/4	9.50	14 1/4	9 7/8	6.85	11	17 1/4	11 1/4	7 3/4	1 1/4
Oct. 31..	21.42	31	17 7/8	10.77	16 1/4	10 5/8	7.04	10 1/4	18 1/4	12 1/4	8 0/4	1 1/4
Nov. 30..	21.42	31	17 7/8	10.77	16 1/4	10 5/8	7.45	11 1/4	18 1/4	12 1/4	8 0/4	1 1/4
Dec. 31..	22.47	37 1/4	20 1 1/2	12.11	18 1/4	10 7 1/8	7.92	12 3/4	19 1/4	13 1/4	8 7 1/8	1 1/4
Jan. 31..	22.08	39 1/4	21 3/4	10.63	17 1-16	10 8	7.82	13	19 1/4	13 1/4	8 7 1/8	1 1/4
Feb. 28..	23.15	39 1/4	22 0/4	11.02	16 1/4	10 5/8	7.71	12 3/4	19 1/4	13 1/4	8 7 1/8	1 1/4
Mar. 31..	23.74	40 1/4	22 0/4	11.60	16 1-16	10 5/8	7.77	12 3/4	19 1/4	13 1/4	8 7 1/8	1 1/4
Apr. 30..	24.32	43	22 0/4	12.77	17 3-16	10 10 1/4	7.77	12 3/4	19 1/4	13 1/4	8 7 1/8	1 1/4
May 31..	21.25	45 1/4	25 0	13.00	17 1/4	11 0	7.95	12 3/4	19 1/4	13 1/4	8 7 1/8	1 1/4
June 30..	21.33	47 1/4	26 1 1/2	14.53	18 1/4	11 11 1/4	8.56	13 1/4	19 1/4	13 1/4	8 5 1/4	1 1/4
July 31..	22.59	54 1/4	28 0	19.45	25 1/4	16 2	8.10	13	19 1/4	13 1/4	8 3	1 1/4
Aug. 31..	20.34	50 1/4	29 1 1/2	19.05	24 1/4	15 11 1/4	8.19	12 3/4	19 1/4	13 1/4	8 2	1 1/4

We now add a brief summary by months of the course of the Manchester goods market during the season closing with July 31 1918, and also of the Liverpool cotton market in the same form for the same period. These summaries have been prepared for this occasion with great care, and the details will, we think, prove an interesting and serviceable record for reference.

AUGUST.—Manchester.—As regards actual transactions the month was a quiet one in the cotton goods trade, but there were developments of absorbing interest to the industry. Most important of these was the promulgation on the 10th of a plan for controlling the output of the mills and weaving sheds, this scheme (with slight modifications) to be put in force on Sept. 10, and run for twelve weeks. A stoppage of 40% of the spindles in each mill was provided

for, with an alternative of an extra 10% if a levy be paid, and of a similar stoppage of looms with the alternative of anything up to the full number with a levy, the money received from the levies to be used in both cases for unemployment funds. The difference in the conditions between spinning and weaving, however, aroused controversy that threatened to be acute, and it was considered possible that the plan might be modified. Devised to be operative for only a comparatively short period, the opportunity for reconsideration of its provisions would come at its end, unless there should be no further need for these restrictions. The scheme was to husband supplies of cotton, and to ensure a continuance of a fair measure of employment, but the circumstances which led to its inception also stimulated the Government to make particular efforts to increase the cotton supply. Arrangements for this had progressed so far that the scheme might fairly be regarded as a precaution against possible dangers rather than as a necessity dictated by current conditions. The hope was entertained that at the end of the three months a return to something like normal conditions might be feasible, and that some plan would be devised for the resumption of unrestricted operations in the Liverpool futures market. The problem seemed to be to find a formula which would give sufficient latitude for all legitimate transactions of the trade, while excluding or severely handicapping those purely speculative to which excessively high prices are generally attributed. With the scheme as outlined above so soon to go into operation it was but natural that when cotton began to decline late in the month demand for cloth dropped to very small proportions. Yet there was considerable latent demand, and a fair amount of Indian business was done early in the month. Shipping to the Far East was generally practicable, and the congestion that once troubled the trade was relieved, though there was still difficulty in the case of the Mediterranean ports. Some of the smaller Far Eastern markets did moderately, and China was at least better than it had been. South American and African markets, Persia, the West Indies, and various other outside markets bought pretty regularly, if on a small scale. The home trade was yet in its quiet period, but some measure of Government buying was in evidence. What manufacturers had to fear was a greater degree of restriction in spinning than in weaving. An irregular and unsatisfactory month in the spinning trade was noted and stocks of medium counts appeared to press heavily on the market. A moderate business continued wherever a spinner would take a low price; some of them believed, however, that a relatively large demand for yarn was coming. The exports of yarns and goods from Great Britain for the month, all reduced to pounds, reached 110,361,000 lbs., against 101,744,000 lbs. in August 1916. Liverpool.—The market for raw material tended upward during the early part of the month, but after advancing from 19.05d. at the opening to 20.15d. by the 10th a decline set in which continued quite steadily to the close, which was at 18.25d. The net decline for the month was .80d.

SEPTEMBER.—Manchester.—The Board of Control took precedence of all other matters as a feature of the cotton goods market in September, and while there was at times a tendency to question its rulings they were loyally acquiesced in quite generally. The scheme for reducing the consumption of cotton proved to be feasible but there was some dissatisfaction on the part of operatives on account of their out-of-work pay. The scheme did not involve any further loss of operatives to the industry, and it was hoped that at the end of the three months' experiment full employment would be resumed. This, however, would depend upon the position of the cotton supply, and some anxiety upon this head induced the Board to arrange for the opening of the futures markets. The new contract for future trading was well received on the whole, and it was expected that the allowance of freer dealings in futures would not only facilitate imports of the raw material from the United States to Lancashire, but enable spinners and manufacturers to carry on the business under more favorable conditions. The demand for cloth improved during the month, and was best after cotton prices had begun to recover, though it was checked by the big advance. The demand from India however, continued very unsatisfactory, but there were more offers, and those in the trade were generally confident that demand would come. The prospects of shirting-makers, were still very poor, though something was done for China and the Straits. Printing and finishing goods were in moderate demand, but makers of heavy goods had the best of it, and reports said that some large orders had been taken for the British or Allied Governments. The home trade, too, was a considerable buyer. Spinners had to work in very uncertain conditions, and a good deal of irregularity was the result. Some had stocks upon which it seemed prudent to realize while prices were so high, even at some abatement

from the market price, while others were strong in engagement and intent on improving margins. Exports of yarns and goods from Great Britain aggregated 93,705,000 lbs., against 106,754,000 lbs. in September 1916. *Liverpool.*—The trend of the market for the raw material in September was at first steadily downward, middling uplands dropping from 18.25c. Aug. 31 to 16.90c. on Sept. 13. Thereafter the tendency was in the main upward, an advance to 18.92c. being recorded by the 24th, from which level there was a decline to 18.62c. at the close.

OCTOBER.—*Manchester.*—The new futures contract continued to work without noticeable difficulty, but those who were unfriendly to futures markets maintained that it had little to do with stimulating imports of cotton, and there was considerable dissatisfaction about the lack of facilities for calling cotton and, generally, with the exaction of extreme prices for stocks. It was reported that a great deal of cotton was on the way and a census of stocks in spinners' hands taken by the Control Board in the closing days of the month, it was thought, might justify the running of more machinery. But it was anticipated that the control of machinery by the Board would not end with the term fixed for the experiment. Consumption was far below the imports, and spinners, in spite of some warnings from Liverpool, bought cotton freely. It appeared that the only justification for a continuance of the restrictions in the working of spindles and looms was the belief that freight for cotton exports could not be continued on the recent scale. Congestion in Eastern goods was reported and especially in those for the Near East, and there were rumors of large advances in freights. The piecers' strike, arising out of difficulties in connection with the full staffing of machinery, was settled on Oct. 15, after a few days of idleness at the mills, and one of the effects was a rapid and considerable improvement in spinners' margins. Cloth sold freely during the month at prices near the high records of the U. S. Civil War, and it seemed to be agreed that a good deal of the buying was speculative and by those who looked for prices to go higher. India, and especially Karachi, bought largely in mulls, dhooties, jaceonets, and various finishing cloths, and towards the end of the month offers for shirtings were getting nearer. China reports continued to be unsatisfactory. Smaller Far Eastern markets did a little, and there was some buying for the Near East, which could be accounted for by the supposition that facilities for transport would improve. In spite of restrictions European countries, both north and south, bought what they could not hope to receive. A fair South American demand was mentioned, a good one from France, and a steady home trade. Stock lots were eagerly taken, and yet the warehouses were cumbered with stocks that could not be shipped. With few exceptions manufacturers were engaged up to the extreme of their capacity, with prices advancing rapidly. Markets both for American and Egyptian yarns were strong during the month and a large business was done, taking into account the amount of machinery at work. Stocks were greatly reduced, and there were signs of shortage in some counts. Exports of yarns and goods in October reached 87,666,000 lbs., against 92,046,000 lbs. for the same period of 1916. *Liverpool.*—The upward tendency noted in the last fortnight of September continued in October, with fluctuations very frequent, and a further very decided net advance recorded. Middling uplands opened at 18.62d., and by the 10th was up to 20.07d. The quotation eased off to 19.75d. on the 11th but recovered the following day and moved up quite steadily with the final price 21.42d.

NOVEMBER.—*Manchester.*—Developments in the cotton goods trade in November were of a decidedly hindering nature, even though at the moment operations were carried on at a high level of profit. In the first place, the Control Board amended its scheme and confined spinners of American cotton to 60% of their machinery, except in cases where work for Government orders was being done, and there were warnings of the possibility of further restrictions. The question of support for the unemployed or partly employed operatives was predominant, and this could hardly be considered apart from the applications for advances in wages received from the spinning-room, the cardroom and the weavers. The U-boat was of course the essential factor in the question of tonnage, and continued to be an alternate cause for encouragement and discouragement. In the matter of the supply of cotton, the Lancashire deputation to the Board of Trade was encouraged to hope that the 60% of spindles could be maintained. Report pointed to a restriction of the working looms to 70%, the disparity between the two sections being due to the larger percentage of spindles on Egyptian yarns and the decrease in export yarn trade generally. An interesting suggestion for the relief of unemployment in Lancashire was the proposed development there of aircraft manufacture, and more was expected to be heard on this subject later. The creation of a new committee to watch over the interests of the cotton trade, made up of representatives of employers and operatives, together with members of Parliament, was a leading development of the month. A good deal of business was done in heavy army cloths for the Allied Governments, and though the amount was uncertain, it used up a lot of cotton. Doubtless a good deal of the buying for markets abroad was speculative, and replacement prices remained far above selling prices in the markets. Much trade was put through by those who had no immediate prospects of shipping to their markets, and

many warehouses in Manchester were said to be crowded with goods which waited for licenses or ships. The uncertainty about delivery induced buying by those who would have preferred to wait, and some manufacturers sufficiently well sold up preferred to avoid further engagements. A considerable business was done for India early in the month. China, on the other hand, was extremely dull, but South American, African and the smaller Far Eastern markets did quite well and the home trade was not unpromising. Manufacturers improved their margins during the month, but were apprehensive about the possibility of unrestricted working with spindles restricted. The yarn market was extremely strong, and what looked like extravagant prices were paid for delivery. The exports of yarns and goods from Great Britain were 87,451,000 lbs., against 82,190,000 lbs. for the same month in 1916. *Liverpool.*—The market for the raw material tended downward early in November, for although the opening was at 21.62d. for middling uplands, or 20 points higher than the October close, the quotation was down to 21.05d. on the 6th. From that level there was a rise to 22.10d. by the 16th, and a drop to 21.95d. on the 19th inst., but again the price turned upward and stood at 22.47d. at the close.

DECEMBER.—*Manchester.*—In the early days of the month the raw material showed a sagging tendency, but this was without effect upon yarns and cloth which continued to advance, and with cotton later on rising to a level moderately above the November close, the manufactured articles rose still higher and ended the year at the top. On the 4th the Control Board issued new regulations permitting the use of a little greater spindleage for the needs of private consumers but reducing the number of working looms. Two days later brought an important development when the Chairman of the Control Board met representatives of the various parties to the unsettled wage question and in a short time an arrangement was made involving a general advance of 15%, this settling the matter for at least six months. The system of levies to support the unemployed was to be continued, it was understood, but there was a possibility that the action of the 4th would be either rescinded or modified. Trade on the whole was quiet during the month, although there were some fair sales of heavy goods. As regards the operations of the mills the year was stated to have been the most profitable earning period since 1908. Dividends and bonuses declared by 160 limited companies averaged 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ %, against 10 1-3% in 1916. The exports of yarns and goods from Great Britain were 79,035,000 lbs., against 109,854,000 lbs. for the same month in 1916. *Liverpool.*—The market for the raw material tended downward during the first ten days of the month, as middling uplands which opened at 22.47d., or the same as the November close, was down to 22d. by the 10th. From that level there was a rise to 22.31d. by the 14th, followed by a decline to 22.16d. on the 17th, but that loss was fully recovered by the 20th, and there was a further rise to 22.68d. at the close.

JANUARY.—*Manchester.*—The opening of the new year was without notable incident in the cotton goods trade. Transactions continued of restricted volume and whatever of advantage accrued through the abnormally high prices ruling was more with the spinner than with the weaver. Peace talk was much in evidence but the effect upon the markets was negligible except in so far as it induced caution in operating, that in turn, of course, accounting in greater or lesser measure for the slackened demand. The most important development of the month in manufacturing lines was the arrangement between employers and operatives of a scheme for the admission of apprentices to the cardroom. The employer to pay for the apprentice a man's wage, the apprentice to get remuneration beginning at 19s., and the balance to be divided between the qualified men under whom he worked. Dulness prevailed during the month in the cloth trade as a whole. Both India and China were conspicuously unable to buy at the advanced prices, while selling prices in those markets remained comparatively low. The export demand generally languished and home trade was only moderate, but a great deal was done in army cloths, which had apparently become almost Lancashire's principal staple trade. Manufacturers in quoting for distant delivery were forced to make allowance for contingencies, of which probable cost of yarn and, in the case of export goods, freight room, were important elements. The Chamber of Commerce took up the question of bills of lading with the Shipping Controller, and some check to the encroachments of the shipping companies was hoped for. At the same time the apportionment of tonnage for the Eastern export trade, and particularly in relation to Bombay, was causing some anxiety. The yarn trade was quiet, and those engaged in it were very largely concerned with questions of delivery. The period of dulness brought a little irregularity, but prices remained extraordinarily high, and margins, in some cases, were phenomenally great. Shipments of yarn and goods from Great Britain were 89,610,000 lbs., against 114,542,000 lbs. in January 1917. *Liverpool.*—The market for raw material tended upward during the first half of the month, with fluctuations frequent and the net changes in prices from day to day quite important. This was followed by a downward movement under which almost half of the advance was lost. Middling uplands opened at 22.79d., or 11 points higher than the December close, rose

to 23.53d. by the 11th, dropped to 23.25d. by the 18th, advanced to 23.36d. by the 25th, but eased off to 23.11d. on the 30th and closed at 23.15d., or 47 points above the final December quotation.

FEBRUARY—Manchester.—Because of the various difficulties the cotton goods trade had to contend with the volume of business transacted in February was of restricted volume. Prices for the raw material advanced and this was attributed in part to the belief that the idea of fixing prices in the United States had been abandoned. There was some increase of stock at Liverpool, but the question of supply remained an anxious one. It was understood that the information given to the Control Board by the Government had raised the question whether a further reduction in the working spindles would be necessary, and the trade waited with some anxiety for the reply. Among the principal topics of the month may be mentioned the Education Bill clauses relating to the cotton trade, which had been widely discussed, the possibility of further "combing-out" from mills and sheds, the institution of a scale of prices for yarn used in war contracts, and the announcement of the appointment of numerous Trade Commissioners to various parts of the British Empire. Buyers of piece-goods displayed extreme caution during the month, this doubtless in great measure because the prospects of shipping were not good. In this connection it may be recorded that a committee to represent the textile trades was appointed to consult with the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Shipping as to the allocation of tonnage. The inquiry from India and China was very poor, and demand concentrated a good deal on the home trade and army cloths. Manufacturers of heavy goods continued to do well, and fine goods, too, were in fair demand. A feature of the month was the resale of goods which had waited in vain for facilities to reach their destination. Yarns remained remarkably firm during the month. Pressure for delivery continued, but there was very little forward business in American counts. The decision of the Control Board to permit manufacturers to run more looms on fine counts—licenses being obtained and levies paid—helped to stiffen Egyptian yarns. Exports of yarns and goods from Great Britain aggregated 75,156,000 lbs., against 78,612,000 lbs. in February 1917. **Liverpool.**—After opening at the January closing level the market for the raw material advanced slightly, then tended downward until the middle of the month but later made a marked advance and closed at the top. Middling uplands started off at 23.15d. and moved up to 23.22d. by the 6th. By the 15th the price was down to 23.01d., but an advance of 73 points occurred later, making the close 23.74d.—an advance of 59 points over the final for January.

MARCH—Manchester.—The month was one of many anxieties and difficulties, not the least of which was the fluctuation in the prices of the raw material. But with it all and despite a very moderate volume of trade, spinners and manufacturers were able to follow the course of cotton and even at times improve their margins. The allotment of freight room was held in abeyance, but it was felt that the Control Board would see that the industry received just treatment. The decrease in exports from America and consequent shortage in cotton "to arrive" brought a larger spot demand to Liverpool. The Government rate for war risks was reduced for American cotton and advanced for Egyptian. On March 18 the Control Board's decision to reduce further the consumption of cotton became operative. Without license, the spindles on American cotton were reduced to 50% and looms generally to 60%. The exceptions, however, were considerable, as, apart from Government work, a concession by which mills could put additional spindles on fine and also on Surat cotton on payment of levies was taken advantage of widely, and served to ease the strain of the yarn position. Action taken by the Government, in conjunction with the Government of Egypt, in buying the Egyptian crop with the intention of retailing it at a fixed price was a striking development of the month. Naturally, there was a good deal of interest in the method of distribution, but little or no criticism was heard. The cloth demand was irregular and fragmentary, and little was heard of India and China, though several of the Indian markets did a little in stocks and cheap lots of mull-dhooties, &c. There was much resistance to the range of prices current but they were met without especial antagonism by some of the smaller markets that were bare of stocks, and by the home trade. A steady demand for various descriptions of army cloths was to be noted. In the yarn market conditions made it difficult for manufacturers to keep to delivery terms, and for distant months the uncertainties were accentuated by the possibilities of wage advances. The difficulties of the shipping trade were expected to be relieved by the efforts of the Textile Exports Shipping Committee, whose system was in process of organization. Exports of yarns and goods from Great Britain aggregated 71,789,000 lbs., against 100,822,000 lbs. in March 1917. **Liverpool.**—There was an upward trend to the market for the raw material in March, and a net advance of 58 points was scored. Fluctuations at times were wide. Middling uplands started off at 23.81d., a gain of 7 points over the final February quotation, moved up to 24.28d. by the 6th and was down to 23.55d. on the 14th. By the 20th the price was up to 24.05d., and a further rise of 27 points occurred before the close, which was at 24.32d.

APRIL—Manchester.—Notwithstanding a continuation of the hampering influences noted in preceding periods there was a display of considerable strength in the cotton goods trade in April. A very marked decline in the price of the raw material occurred in the last half of the month, apparently in part at least induced by the war situation, but in the face of this quotations for both yarns and goods advanced. In fact it would seem that the continuance of a formidable shortage of yarn, prevented the decline in cotton from being operative. Business was still further restricted and the prospects were clouded by the Man-power Act, the working of which was yet the subject of anxious discussion. A Joint Committee of operatives and employers was appointed to watch the bill, and as an Act it would not be likely to go uncriticised. The shipping question still wore two aspects; while exports of American cotton to Great Britain had been discontinued exports of goods were partly dependent upon considerations outside commercial demand and supply. The possibility of a further reduction in working spindles and looms was discussed, and this might depend upon the census of stocks taken by the Control Board. Manufacturers were unable to quote for forward delivery with safety, especially as a wage question loomed before them and merchants had little desire to speculate. So the month's business in cloth resolved itself into strictly necessary supplies, some of which, it was reported, came from re-sales below replacing costs. There was a continuous demand for Government cloths, both coarse and fine, and the home trade also bought steadily. India bought mull-dhooties quite out of proportion to its other purchases, and China buyers had not got beyond the minimum of routine business. Some of the smaller markets of Asia, Africa, and America contributed to a small result. It seems, however, that manufacturers had as much as they could handle, and in some cases Government orders were only taken under compulsion. Scarcity and strength were prominent characteristics of the yarn market, the question of delivery being paramount, and many spinners ceased to quote. Margins remained extraordinary. Yarns and goods exports for the month from Great Britain totaled 86,341,000 lbs., against 78,312,000 lbs. in 1917. **Liverpool.**—A very decided decline was the feature in the market for the raw material during April. Opening at 24.56 d., an advance of 24 points from the March close, the price for middling uplands continued to move upward until 24.97d. was reached on the 8th. The trend then turned downward, moderately at first, but beginning with the 12th the decline became pronounced and was but slightly interrupted to the close, which was at 21.25d., or a drop from the March final of 3.07d.

MAY—Manchester.—While May was not a month of any notable activity it was not without developments of more than common interest to the cotton goods trade. In the earlier days there were reports current that further restrictions upon operations of the mills were in contemplation and these with stocks of cotton very low, seemed to find confirmation in the practically negligible exports of the raw material from the United States. The Control Board, with a census of stocks before them, and, presumably, the latest information about prospects of supply, published on May 18 their new scheme under which the working hours were generally reduced from 55½ to 40, and to go into operation on June 10. This reduction in output was considered a very drastic one, but there were considerable exceptions, as firms largely engaged on Government work and spinners on Egyptian, Sea Island, Surat, or waste might work additional hours and machinery. The census of stocks was said to have been disappointing, but the position it revealed was by no means desperate. It resolved itself into a question of what cotton imports were to be had. In this connection the Board of Trade made arrangements to give priority to cotton intended for Government contracts. Closely allied with the question of working machinery was that of wages, and after a prolonged conference on May 22 it was agreed that all sections should receive advances of 25% on the lists, to become operative in the week ended June 15. There was no special disposition to consider the advance excessive in the spinning section, the profits of which continued phenomenal. Conditions in the cloth market were anything but comfortable. It was a question how far competitors abroad could take advantage of inability to supply markets at reasonable prices. Yet the congestions of goods waiting for shipment had been generally removed, and stocks in some of the markets were considered to be relatively heavy. The need for cotton imports was much more urgent than for cotton goods exports. Altogether the month's transactions were few and small. India continued to do a little when it could get the advantage of cheap cotton or yarn, but China was conspicuously backward. Egypt was reported to be full of goods, some of which were intended for after-the-war trade in the Levant, but there was some miscellaneous demand from smaller African and Far Eastern markets, from South America, British and French colonies, &c. The home trade was a constant but cautious buyer, and Government demand had become relatively more important than ever. The latter part of the month was disturbed by the Control Board's scheme, and the smaller output necessitated a big advance in prices that were already a hampering influence. There was a heavy demand for yarn, and supply was equal to it. Some relief came by

re-sales on the part of manufacturers who had over-bought and also of shippers whose markets were closed to them. Generally the business was in small lots at extreme prices. The month's yarns and goods exports from Great Britain were 89,371,000 lbs., against 103,970,000 lbs. in May 1917. *Liverpool.*—The outcome of fluctuations in the raw material during May was a net advance of 8 points. Middling uplands opened the month at 21.34d., and advanced to 21.70d. by the 13th; from that level there was a drop to 20.88d. by the 22nd and a recovery to 21.33d. at the close.

JUNE.—*Manchester.*—The developments of the month, aside from the fact that operations were upon a basis covering a wide margin of profit, were not of an encouraging nature. Restrictions in spinning had been carried to a point where scarcity of yarn was a conspicuous feature, and it was but natural to infer that even with the turn-over of goods, except for Government account, much below normal, there would follow in fairly short order a dearth of cloth. Not only had stocks of raw cotton fallen to a very low level, but there was great uncertainty as to when and how further supplies would be obtained from the plentiful supply in America. Furthermore, there were intimations that there was a danger of shortage of coal which would tend to seriously hamper operations in the cotton manufacturing industry. Recalling that the work of the Cotton Control Board had now covered a twelve-months period, it was recognized that it had gained a great measure of respect and authority, even though it had not mastered all the problems it was organized to solve. But the success attained had been such that it seemed likely the Board would be continued in existence after the war to act in an advisory capacity during the reconstruction period, and it was even suggested that its retention as a permanent industrial council would be advisable. This latter idea seemed to meet with approbation, although a feeling of relief would naturally follow the termination of its administrative functions. The cotton supply problem was the principal one engaging the attention of the Board during the month, but another subject they had to consider was the proposal to pay out of the levies for the 15½ hours lost by operatives under the regulations they had enforced. With war work taking precedence of all other, the invitation to spinners to pool their stocks of cotton and thus aid in the fulfillment of Government contracts aroused considerable interest, especially as this step, if ineffective in accomplishing the desired result, might be followed by more drastic action. The demand for cloth during the month was rather irregular. For India and China the business done was comparatively trifling, but fair transactions were made for some of the Far Eastern destinations. The inquiry from South America and Africa culminated in a satisfactory trade on the whole, and the colonies, home trade and war orders helped out. At the same time, there was considerable irregularity in point of volume of booking among manufacturers, and those spinning their own yarn had great advantage over others. The yarn market was decidedly irregular. Enormous profits were quite the rule, but the difficulty in obtaining cotton was acute. The month's yarns and goods exports from Great Britain were 85,646,000 lbs., against 92,648,000 lbs. in June 1917. *Liverpool.*—The trend of values for the raw material in June was toward a higher level. Middling uplands opened the month at 21.54d., an advance of 21 points from the May final, and moved upward quite steadily to the close, which was at 22.50d.

JULY.—*Manchester.*—Anxiety as to ability to secure supplies of the raw material sufficient to keep spindles in motion was the dominant factor engaging the attention of the cotton-manufacturing industry in July. With mill stocks of negligible volume and the holdings at Liverpool extremely light, action by the Government setting apart tonnage for the bringing of cotton from America was considered to be the need of the hour, and the trade anxiously awaited some announcement on the subject. The abolition of the rota system had not yet been accomplished, and some anxiety was felt as to the position of the Board of Trade, the Control Board and the operatives. The strike at Wigan over the interpretation of the last wages award was still unsettled, the operatives still pressing their claim for payment out of the levies for the 15½ hours per week lost under the Control Board's regulation. Interest, moreover, was evinced in the trade over the probable outcome of the taking over and administering of the Egyptian crop by the British and Egyptian Governments scheduled for Aug. 1. The publication of the results of the last half year's working in the spinning trade confirmed amply the reports of high profits. The cloth trade was quiet during the month, but manufacturers were able to improve their margins, especially those spinning their own yarn. The export trade showed signs of contracting, although a fair demand was in evidence for Africa and South America and some of the Far Eastern markets. The home trade, as usual at the time of year, was quiet, but Government orders continued large. The yarn trade was quiet. Yarns and goods exports for the month from Great Britain totaled 71,113,000 lbs., against 107,230,000 lbs. in July 1917. *Liverpool.*—The market for the raw material tended quite steadily downward during July under the influence of crop news from America and the close was near the low of the month. Middling uplands opened at 22.54d., or 5 points under the June final, was down to 21.85d. on the 23d and 20.20d. on the 30th, but moved up to 20.34d. on the 31st.

We now give a compilation which covers the figures of consumption in detail for each of the principal countries embraced in the statement of the world's annual consumption already presented, and the total of all. These figures are not the takings of the mills, but the actual consumption, and are in all cases expressed in bales of 500 pounds. The figures in the table cover the years from 1896-97 to 1917-18, inclusive, and are given in thousands of bales. The figures for 1913-14 to 1917-18, inc. cover the twelve months ended July 31; all earlier years are for the period Sept. 1 to Aug. 31:

500-lb. bales 000s omitted	Europe.			United States.			East Indies.	Japan.	All Others.	Total
	Great Britain	Continent.	Total.	North.	South.	Total.				
1896-97	3,224	4,368	7,592	1,776	962	2,738	1,004	414	132	11,890
1897-98	3,432	4,628	8,060	1,808	1,154	2,962	1,141	534	191	12,888
1898-99	3,519	4,784	8,303	2,244	1,309	3,553	1,314	703	142	14,016
1899-00	3,334	4,576	7,910	2,355	1,501	3,856	1,139	711	167	13,773
1900-01	3,269	4,576	7,845	2,150	1,577	3,727	1,060	632	162	13,416
1901-02	3,253	4,836	8,089	2,207	1,830	4,037	1,384	726	179	14,141
Av. 6 yrs	3,339	4,628	7,967	2,080	1,389	3,478	1,174	620	159	13,398
1902-03	3,185	5,148	8,333	2,048	1,967	4,015	1,304	597	199	14,478
1903-04	3,017	5,148	8,165	2,001	1,907	3,908	1,368	693	176	14,310
1904-05	3,620	5,148	8,768	2,194	2,116	4,310	1,474	755	305	15,612
1905-06	3,774	5,252	9,026	2,440	2,286	4,726	1,586	874	223	16,435
1906-07	3,892	5,460	9,352	2,575	2,375	4,950	1,582	907	238	16,989
1907-08	3,690	5,720	9,410	2,093	2,134	4,227	1,561	801	192	16,251
Av. 6 yrs	3,529	5,313	8,842	2,225	2,131	4,356	1,484	781	223	15,686
1908-09	3,720	5,720	9,440	2,448	2,464	4,912	1,653	881	278	17,164
1909-10	3,175	5,460	8,635	2,268	2,267	4,535	1,517	1,055	449	16,189
1910-11	3,776	5,460	9,236	2,230	2,255	4,485	1,494	1,087	448	16,750
1911-12	4,160	5,720	9,880	2,590	2,620	5,210	1,607	1,357	512	18,566
1912-13	4,400	6,000	10,400	2,682	2,849	5,531	1,643	1,352	618	19,544
1913-14*	4,300	6,000	10,300	2,701	2,979	5,680	1,680	1,522	676	19,858
Av. 6 yrs	3,922	5,727	9,649	2,486	2,572	5,058	1,599	1,209	497	18,512
1914-15	3,900	5,000	8,900	2,769	3,037	5,806	1,649	1,538	854	18,747
1915-16	4,000	5,000	9,000	2,239	3,871	6,110	1,723	1,747	764	20,344
1916-17*	3,000	4,000	7,000	3,194	4,237	7,431	1,764	1,775	1,196	19,166
1917-18*	2,900	3,900	5,900	2,901	4,183	7,174	1,775	1,850	845	17,544

* Figures for 1916-17 and 1917-18 are subject to correction.

Another general table which we have compiled of late years is needed in connection with the foregoing to furnish a comprehensive idea of the extent and the expansion of this industry. It discloses the world's cotton supply and the sources of it. The special points we have sought to illustrate by the statements are, first, the relative contribution to the world's raw material by the United States and by other sources, and, second, to follow its distribution. Figures for 1896-97 to 1912-13 are for the year ending Aug. 31; 1913-14 to 1917-18 inclusive for year ending July 31:

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON.

500-lb. bales.	Visible and Invisible Supply Beginning of Year.	Commercial Crops.			Total Actual Consumption.	Balance of Supply End of Year.	
		United States.	All Others.	Total.		Visible.	Invisible.
1896-97	1,931,000	8,435,868	3,438,000	11,873,868	11,880,332	1,295,636	628,000
1897-98	1,923,636	10,590,000	3,316,290	14,206,290	12,888,768	1,905,158	1,336,000
1898-99	3,241,158	11,078,000	3,694,934	14,772,034	14,014,728	2,371,364	1,628,000
1899-00	3,999,354	9,137,000	3,092,597	12,229,897	13,773,772	1,071,489	1,385,000
1900-01	2,455,489	10,215,000	3,414,484	13,032,454	13,414,027	1,619,027	1,134,000
1901-02	2,673,027	10,380,380	4,033,509	14,413,949	14,414,908	1,309,068	1,360,000
Average 6 years	-----	10,023,207	3,498,358	13,521,565	13,397,911	-----	-----
1902-03	2,672,068	10,511,020	4,215,667	14,726,874	14,477,694	1,777,677	1,743,384
1903-04	2,921,061	9,841,671	4,317,670	14,159,341	14,310,158	1,085,237	1,735,000
1904-05	2,770,244	13,420,056	4,464,000	17,884,056	15,611,667	2,501,469	2,541,164
1905-06	5,042,639	11,002,904	4,568,629	15,571,533	16,435,228	1,702,485	2,476,453
1906-07	4,178,938	13,306,846	5,205,837	18,511,683	16,998,898	2,216,497	3,477,326
1907-08	5,692,733	11,257,538	4,186,104	15,445,642	16,281,272	1,600,104	3,254,989
Average 6 years	-----	11,556,672	4,492,985	16,049,657	15,685,819	-----	-----
1908-09	4,855,093	13,496,751	4,489,169	17,983,920	17,164,487	1,875,140	3,801,356
1909-10	5,676,526	10,224,223	5,021,605	15,246,528	16,188,563	1,367,624	3,364,867
1910-11	4,732,491	11,804,749	5,057,988	16,862,737	16,750,484	1,537,249	3,307,495
1911-12	4,844,744	15,683,945	4,845,970	20,529,159	18,665,732	2,095,478	4,713,449
1912-13	5,808,927	13,943,220	5,254,759	19,197,979	19,544,007	2,015,211	4,447,688
1913-14	4,462,899	14,494,762	6,419,898	20,914,060	19,838,176	2,877,300	4,642,083
Average 6 years	-----	13,274,725	5,181,563	18,456,290	18,011,908	-----	-----
1914-15	7,519,383	14,766,467	4,312,487	19,578,954	18,746,669	4,496,284	3,855,384
1915-16	8,351,668	12,633,960	4,737,206	17,371,371	16,620,343	3,752,305	4,852,333
1916-17	5,379,082	12,670,099	5,320,000	17,999,199	19,165,663	2,585,490	6,118,128
1917-18	4,203,618	11,547,630	5,617,090	17,164,500	17,543,696	2,795,980	1,028,782

To illustrate the preceding, take the last season, 1917-18, and the results would be as follows:
 Supply—Visible and invisible stock beginning of year.....bales. 4,203,618
 Total crop during year....." 17,164,500
 Total supply—bales of 500 lbs..... 21,368,268
 Distribution—Total consumption, &c..... 17,543,506
 Leaving visible stock..... 2,795,980
 Leaving invisible stock..... 1,028,782
 Total visible and invisible stock at end of year..... 3,824,762

Overland and Crop Movement.

Overland.—The movement of cotton overland in 1917-18 was moderately greater than in 1916-17, notwithstanding the congestion of traffic on the railroads as a whole during the earlier part of the season. The result is that for the fourth consecutive season a new high record in the forwarding of cotton northward by rail has been established. The outstanding features of the shipments by railroad have been the decided increase shown in the movement over the Illinois Central RR. and via St. Louis and the marked diminution via Virginia points. To indicate the relation the gross overland bears to the total yield in each of the last twenty years, we append the following:

Crop of—	Total Yield.	Gross Overland.				
		Increase or Decrease.				
		Of Crop.	Of Overland.	Of Crop.	Of Overland.	
Bales.	Bales.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	
1917-18	11,911,896	2,929,052	Decrease 8.20	Increase 7.37		
1916-17	12,975,569	2,728,469	Increase 0.17	Increase 9.18		
1915-16	12,953,450	2,499,150	Increase 14.03	Increase 16.45		
1914-15	15,067,247	2,146,152	Increase 1.02	Increase 22.09		
1913-14	14,884,801	1,758,069	Increase 5.35	Increase 4.78		
1912-13	14,128,902	1,678,983	Decrease 11.94	Decrease 13.10		
1911-12	16,043,316	1,931,496	Increase 32.24	Increase 46.95		
1910-11	12,132,332	1,314,745	Increase 13.90	Increase 13.86		
1909-10	10,650,961	1,154,642	Decrease 22.98	Decrease 29.03		
1908-09	13,828,846	1,626,387	Increase 19.10	Increase 38.07		
1907-08	11,581,329	1,177,931	Decrease 14.53	Decrease 30.96		
1906-07	13,550,760	1,705,152	Increase 20.41	Increase 35.11		
1905-06	11,319,860	1,234,641	Decrease 16.51	Decrease 21.35		
1904-05	13,556,841	1,569,870	Increase 33.89	Increase 40.07		
1903-04	10,125,176	1,120,993	Decrease 6.07	Decrease 22.05		
1902-03	10,758,326	1,438,268	Increase 0.53	Decrease 14.19		
1901-02	10,701,453	1,675,042	Increase 2.64	Decrease 5.49		
1900-01	10,425,141	1,767,646	Increase 10.44	Decrease 1.28		
1899-00	9,439,559	1,790,238	Decrease 15.99	Decrease 12.93		
1898-99	11,235,383	2,037,024	Increase 0.48	Increase 7.83		
Change from season of '98-'99 to '17-'18			Increase 6.02	Increase 42.39		

With these explanations, nothing further is needed to make plain the following statement of the movement overland for the year ending July 31 1918, as compared with the figures for the two preceding seasons:

	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Amount shipped—			
Via St. Louis	1,195,796	1,037,453	821,958
Via Mounds, &c.	496,579	290,336	319,357
Via Rock Island	24,563	6,708	6,981
Via Louisville	169,412	126,103	160,399
Via Cincinnati	40,956	71,400	140,443
Via Virginia points	223,638	436,117	219,976
Via other routes East	194,010	158,291	143,318
Via other routes West	644,098	602,661	696,718
Total gross overland	2,929,052	2,728,469	2,499,150
Deduct shipments—			
Overland to New York, Boston, &c.	355,755	287,823	176,673
Between interior towns	*11,242	*202,991	*222,704
Galveston inland and local mills	103,743	69,465	51,523
New Orleans inland and local mills	536,928	342,061	106,522
Mobile inland and local mills	9,054	10,683	12,221
Savannah inland and local mills	639,719	54,325	646,376
Charleston inland and local mills	29,062	24,887	25,306
North Carolina ports inland and local mills	5,000	7,985	11,322
Virginia ports inland and local mills	13,160	26,015	76,355
Total to be deducted	1,203,663	1,026,235	729,002
Leaving total net overland a	1,725,389	1,702,234	1,770,148

a This total includes shipments to Canada by rail, which during 1917-18 amounted to 246,044 bales, and are deducted in the statement of consumption. b Includes Florida. * Includes foreign cotton consumed at South.

CROP DETAILS.—We now proceed to give the details of the entire crop for two years:

LOUISIANA.			
	1917-18	1916-17	
Exported from New Orleans:			
To foreign ports	736,664	1,036,668	
To coastwise ports	379,503	180,609	
Inland, by river and rail *	499,130	305,052	
Manufactured *	37,798	37,009	
Burnt			
Stock at close of year	316,425	1,969,520	1,722,808
Deduct—			
Received from Mobile	7,799	22,708	
Received from Galves'n, &c.	133,913	51,832	
Received from New York	71	910	
Received from Mexico		445	
Stock beginning of year	163,470	305,253	105,803
Total movement for year	1,664,267		1,541,110

* In overland we have deducted these two items.

ALABAMA.			
	1917-18	1916-17	
Exported from Mobile:			
To foreign ports	79,408	76,019	
To coastwise ports*	35,546	43,793	
Stock at close of year	9,195	124,140	8,100
Deduct—			
Rec'd from New Or., &c.	8,759	543	
Stock beginning of year	8,100	16,859	14,052
Total movement for year	107,290		113,317

* Under the head to coastwise shipments from Mobile are included 3,591 bales shipped inland by rail for consumption, &c., which, with consumption (5,463 bales), are deducted in the overland movement.

GEORGIA.			
	1917-18	1916-17	
Exported from Savannah:			
To foreign ports—Upland	510,966	451,218	
To foreign ports—Sea Island	569	1,469	
To coastwise ports:			
Upland *	645,124	464,122	
Sea Island *	17,710	41,125	
Exported from Brunswick:			
To foreign ports	123,509	121,134	
To coastwise ports	48,174	21,033	
Burnt		1,400	
Stock at close of year:			
Upland	142,247	77,694	
Sea Island	15,247	1,043	1,180,238
Deduct—			
Rec'd from New Orleans, &c.	127,069	46,712	
Stock beginning of year:			
Upland	77,694	65,455	
Sea Island	1,043	2,401	114,568
Total movement for year	1,297,731		1,065,670

* The amounts shipped inland and taken for consumption (39,645 bales) are deducted in overland.

TEXAS.			
	1917-18	1916-17	
Exported from Galveston, &c.:			
To foreign ports (except Mexico)	799,923	1,864,308	
To Mexico from Galveston	3,167	2,160	
To coastwise ports *	925,838	1,136,915	
Stock at close of year	142,378	1,871,356	3,110,227
Deduct—			
Received at Galveston, &c., from Texas City, &c.	29,669	62,117	
Stock at beginning of year	106,844	136,513	134,178
Total movement for year	1,734,843		2,976,049

* Includes 103,743 bales shipped inland for consumption, &c., deducted in overland movement.

SOUTH CAROLINA.				
	1917-18		1916-17	
Exported from Charleston:				
To foreign ports—Upland			19,205	
To foreign ports—Sea Island			2	
To coastwise ports—				
Upland *	177,557		167,233	
Sea Island *	1,551		3,599	
Exported coastwise:				
From Georgetown				
Burnt				
Stock at close of year:				
Upland	30,192		6,237	
Sea Island	517	210,117	1	196,277
Deduct—				
Received from Savannah	1,045			
Stock beginning of year:				
Upland	6,237		21,907	
Sea Island	1	7,283	107	22,014
Total movement for year		202,834		174,283

* Included in this item are 29,062 bales, the amount taken by local mills and shipped to interior, all of which is deducted in overland.

FLORIDA.				
	1917-18		1916-17	
Exported from Pensacola, &c.:				
To foreign ports	34,707		36,776	
To coastwise ports	71,855		55,932	
Stock at close of year	10,474	117,936	4,017	96,775
Deduct—				
Rec'd from New Orleans, &c.	15,866		7,286	
Stock beginning of year	4,017	19,883	7,286	7,286
Total movement for year		97,153		89,480

These figures represent this year, as heretofore, only the shipments from the Florida outports. Florida cotton has also gone inland to Savannah, &c., but we have followed our usual custom of counting that cotton at the outports where it first appears.

a 74 bales sent inland by rail deducted in overland.

NORTH CAROLINA.				
	1917-18		1916-17	
Exported from Wilmington:				
To foreign ports	68,069		80,736	
To coastwise ports*	39,563		15,471	
Coastwise from Wash'n, &c.	46,034		107,009	
Stock at close of year	39,381	193,047	48,100	251,316
Deduct—				
Stock beginning of year	48,100	48,100	56,549	56,549
Total movement for year		144,947		194,767

* Of these shipments, 5,000 bales, covering shipments inland by rail from Wilmington and local consumption, are deducted in overland.

VIRGINIA.				
	1917-18		1916-17	
Exported from Norfolk:				
To foreign ports	101,983		106,376	
To coastwise ports*	203,904		419,712	
Exp. from Newport News, &c.:				
To foreign ports			913	
To coastwise ports			8,217	
Taken for manufacture	4,766		6,101	
Stock end of year, Norfolk	66,800	377,453	59,355	600,674
Deduct—				
Rec'd from Wilmington, &c.	14,203		8,768	
Rec'd from other Nor. Caro.	46,034		107,009	
Stock beginning of year	59,355	119,592	34,348	148,125
Total movement for year		257,861		452,540

* Includes 8,394 bales shipped to the interior, which, with 4,766 bales, taken for manufacture, are deducted in overland.

MISSISSIPPI.				
	1917-18		1916-17	
Exported from Gulfport:				
To foreign ports				
To coastwise ports				
Stock at close of year				
Deduct—				
Stock at beginning of year				
Total movement for year				

TENNESSEE, &C.				
	1917-18		1916-17	
Shipments—				
To manufacturers—direct—net overland	1,725,389		1,702,234	
To New York, Boston, &c., by rail	355,755		287,823	
Total marketed from Tennessee, &c.		2,081,144		1,990,057

Total product detailed in the foregoing by States for the year ended July 31 1917: bales, 7,588,070
Consumed in the South, not included: 4,323,826
Total crop of the U. S. for year ended July 31 1918: bales, 11,911,896

Below we give the total crop each year since 1884-85. All years prior to 1913-14 cover the period Sept. 1 to Aug. 31. The year 1912-13 consequently includes Aug. 1913, which is also a part of 1913-14, but in no case does any year include more than a twelve-month period.

Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.	Years.	Bales.
1917-18	11,911,896	1906-07	13,550,760	1894-95	9,892,766
1916-17	12,975,569	1905-06	11,319,860	1893-94	7,527,211
1915-16	12,953,450	1904-05	13,556,841	1892-93	6,717,142
1914-15	15,067,247	1903-04	10,123,686	1891-92	9,038,707
1913-14	14,884,801	1902-03	10,758,326	1890-91	8,655,519
1912-13	14,128,902	1901-02	10,701,453	1889-90	7,313,726
1911-12	16,043,316	1900-01	10,425,141	1888-89	6,935,082
1910-11	12,132,332	1899-00	9,439,559	1887-88	7,017,673
1909-10	10,650,961	1898-99	11,235,383	1886-87	6,513,623
1908-09	13,828,846	1897-98	11,180,960	1885-86	6,550,215
1907-08	11,581,329	1896-97	8,714,011	1884-85	5,669,021
		1895-96	7,162,473		

Weight of Bales.

The average weight of bales and the gross weight of the crop we have made up as follows for this year, and give last year for comparison:

Movement Through.	Year ending July 31 1918.			Year ending July 31 1917.		
	Number of Bales.	Weight in Pounds.	Aver. Wght.	Number of Bales.	Weight in Pounds.	Aver. Wght.
Texas	1,734,843	916,205,285	528.12	2,976,049	1,589,954,198	534.25
Louisiana	1,664,267	867,515,816	521.26	1,541,110	801,147,001	519.28
Alabama	107,290	55,799,393	520.08			

According to the foregoing, the average gross weight per bale this season was 509.86 lbs. against 512.82 lbs. in 1916-17 or 2.96% less than last year. Had, therefore, as many pounds been put into each bale as during the previous season, the crop would have aggregated 11,843,180 bales. The relation of the gross weights this year to previous years may be seen from the following comparison:

Season of—	Crop.		Average Weight, per bale.
	No. of Bales.	Weight, Pounds.	
1917-18	11,911,896	6,073,419,502	509.86
1916-17	12,975,569	6,654,058,545	512.82
1915-16	12,953,450	6,640,472,269	512.64
1914-15	15,067,247	7,771,592,194	515.79
1913-14	14,884,801	7,660,449,245	514.65
1912-13	14,128,902	7,327,100,905	515.59
1911-12	16,043,318	8,260,752,953	514.80
1910-11	12,132,332	6,217,332,145	512.46
1909-10	10,650,961	5,400,008,818	507.00
1908-09	13,823,846	7,115,746,869	514.56
1907-08	11,581,829	5,907,070,895	510.03
1906-07	13,550,760	6,984,842,670	515.46
1905-06	11,319,860	5,788,728,073	511.37
1904-05	13,556,841	6,996,731,233	516.10
1903-04	10,123,686	5,141,417,938	507.86
1902-03	10,758,326	5,471,143,917	508.55
1901-02	10,701,453	5,403,210,514	504.90
1900-01	10,425,141	5,319,314,434	510.25
1899-00	9,439,559	4,754,629,038	503.69
1898-99	11,235,883	5,765,320,339	513.14
1897-98	11,180,980	5,667,372,051	506.89
1896-97	8,714,011	4,383,819,971	503.08
1895-96	7,162,473	3,595,775,534	502.03
1894-95	9,892,766	5,010,439,687	507.38
1893-94	7,527,211	3,748,422,352	497.98
1892-93	6,717,142	3,357,588,631	499.85
1891-92	9,038,707	4,508,324,405	498.78
1890-91	8,655,518	4,326,400,045	499.84
1889-90	7,313,726	3,628,520,834	496.13
1888-89	6,935,082	3,437,408,490	495.68
1887-88	7,017,707	3,406,068,167	485.35
1886-87	6,513,623	3,165,745,081	486.02
1885-86	6,550,215	3,179,456,091	485.40
1884-85	5,669,021	2,727,967,317	481.21
1883-84	5,714,052	2,759,047,941	482.86
1882-83	6,992,234	3,430,546,794	490.60
1881-82	5,435,845	2,585,686,378	475.62
1880-81	6,580,329	3,201,546,730	485.85
1879-80	6,737,397	2,772,448,480	481.55
1878-79	5,073,531	2,400,205,525	473.08

Note.—All years prior to 1913-14 are for the period Sept. 1 to Aug. 31.

Sea Island Crop and Consumption.

We have continued throughout the season of 1917-18 the compilation of a weekly record of the Sea Island crop, but on account of the pressure of other matters upon our columns have been unable to publish the statement. The results as now given below agree in all essential particulars with our running count. It will be noticed that the crop of 1917-18 shows a considerable decrease from that of 1916-17.

FLORIDA.		1917-18	1916-17
Receipts at Savannah, bales			
Receipts at Jacksonville	34,033		43,080
Deduct—			
Receipts from Savannah	278	33,755	43,080
GEORGIA.			
Receipts at Savannah, bales	32,483		47,499
Receipts at Brunswick			1,914
Receipts at Norfolk			18,093
Sent interior mills*	10,392	42,875	67,506
Deduct—			
Receipts from Florida	461	461	
Receipts from Charleston, &c.			
Total Sea Isl. crop of Georgia		42,414	67,506
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Receipts at Charleston	6,986		3,495
Receipts at Savannah		6,986	3,495
Deduct—			
Receipts from Savannah	15	15	
Total Sea Isl. crop of So. Car.		6,971	3,495
Total Sea Island crop of U. S.		83,140	114,081

* From special investigations we find that Southern mills have consumed 13,711 bales of Sea Island cotton this season, of which 2,164 bales were received from Savannah and 1,155 bales from Charleston.

The distribution of the crop has been as follows:

Ports of—	Supply Year Ending Aug. 1 1918.		How Distributed.		Of Which Exported to—		Total For 'em Ex-ports.
	Stock Aug. 1 1917.	Net Total supply.	Stock Aug. 1 1918.	Leav'g for dist'n.	Great Brit'n.	Havre, &c.	
South Carolina	1	6,971	6,972	517	6,455	715	715
Georgia	1,043	42,414	43,457	15,247	28,210	142	28,352
Florida		33,755	33,755		33,755		33,755
New York					64		64
Border ports						1,641	1,641
Total	1,044	83,140	84,184	15,764	68,420	637	1,783 2,420

From the foregoing we see that the total growth of Sea Island this year is 83,140 bales, and with the stock at the beginning of the year (1,044 bales), we have the following as the total supply and distribution:

This year's crop	83,140
Stock August 1 1917	1,044
Total year's supply	84,184
Distributed as follows	
Exported to foreign ports	bales 2,420
Stock end of year	15,764
Leaving for consumption in United States	66,000

We thus reach the conclusion that our spinners have taken of Sea Island cotton this year 66,000 bales, or 47,372 bales less than in the previous year.

The following useful table shows the crops and movement of Sea Island for the seasons 1901-02 to 1917-18 in detail:

Season.	Crop.				Foreign Exports.			Ameri- can Con- sumption.*
	Flor- ida.	Georgia	South Caro- lina.	Texas &c.	Total.	Great Britain.	Conti- nent.	
1917-18	33,755	42,414	6,971		83,140	637	1,783	2,420 66,000
1916-17	43,080	67,506	3,495		114,081	1,478	695	2,173 113,372
1915-16	30,367	47,943	6,211		84,521	2,624	1,739	4,363 80,032
1914-15	35,686	36,630	5,488	8	77,812	1,711	4,135	5,846 73,313
1913-14	34,000	39,384	10,473		83,857	12,359	5,287	17,646 77,374
1912-13	20,780	39,008	8,375		68,163	8,523	4,667	13,195 44,832
1911-12	60,902	56,824	5,140		122,866	19,667	7,316	27,483 95,588
1910-11	35,190	41,073	13,338		89,601	16,505	6,420	22,925 62,825
1909-10	39,261	42,781	14,497		96,539	24,744	4,684	29,428 67,502
1908-09	42,126	45,171	15,172		102,469	18,241	7,567	25,808 77,544
1907-08	41,863	30,590	12,738		85,191	22,743	9,835	32,333 60,300
1906-07	23,411	24,653	8,044		56,108	15,200	5,289	20,489 36,101
1905-06	30,378	72,872	13,712		116,962	30,034	9,228	39,262 78,923
1904-05	37,873	49,096	12,094		99,063	30,832	7,570	33,402 62,556
1903-04	28,065	39,346	9,359		76,769	24,188	7,132	31,320 43,578
1902-03	27,686	62,451	12,497		102,634	14,354	9,728	54,082 50,524
1901-02	21,323	45,588	8,760		75,621	25,423	6,450	31,873 43,650

* The column of "American Consumption" includes burnt in the United States. Note.—Years prior to 1913-14 end Aug. 31.

The New Crop.

It is hardly to be expected that at this early date anything of a conclusive nature can be said of the crop that is now maturing, and of which only a trifling amount has yet come upon the market. Our "Aereage Report," issued in June, indicated a moderately large increase in the planting this spring, giving to the staple the largest area ever devoted to it, and a somewhat freer use of commercial fertilizers as an aid to productiveness was also noted. The condition of the crop on June 25, as officially announced, moreover, was much above the average for the date given; in fact, the best since 1911 and higher than in all but four of the twenty years 1898 to 1917, inclusive. The crop, therefore, started off under very favorable auspices. During July, or, more properly speaking, between June 25 and July 25, the official weekly weather bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture, and private reports as well, indicated that, apparently, there had been no developments mentionably adverse except dry weather in Texas and Oklahoma and portions of Louisiana and Arkansas. This being the case, the belief was entertained that the report for July 25 would show that condition had been quite well maintained outside of the drought-affected localities and that the crop as a whole, therefore, would be much more promising than a year earlier. But, contrary to general expectations, that report indicated that outside of California deterioration was the rule, and especially heavy in the four States referred to above. Specifically the average condition for the whole belt was lowered 12.2 points, the greatest decline ever recorded in July, making the percentage on the 25th only 73.6 of a normal, or but 3.3 points above that of the same time in 1917, the situation then having been the poorest at date in our history. As a part of the report, and based upon the average condition July 25, an average yield of 177.3 pounds per acre was forecasted, which pointed to an aggregate crop from the area as estimated by the Government of 13,619,000 bales, not including linters. Since July 25, according to the weekly weather bulletins of the Department, there has been further deterioration in condition in important localities as a result of continued high temperature and absence of rain, and it is to be expected that this will be reflected in the report to be issued Sept. 2 and covering the status of the crop on Aug. 25.

With the foregoing before him, the reader should be able to formulate for himself some idea as to the crop promise, making due allowance as the season progresses for developments as they may occur. The compilation shows at a glance the area for a series of years and the aggregate yield and product per acre (commercial crop), as made up by us, and the condition percentages July 25 as reported by the Department of Agriculture:

	Area, Acres.	Commercial Crop, Bales.	Product per Acre, Pounds.	Condition July 25
1918-19	41,107,429		*177.3	73.6
1917-18	39,683,045	11,908,296	148	70.3
1916-17	39,587,371	12,975,569	160	72.3
1915-16	35,190,493	12,953,450	180	75.3
1914-15	39,477,567	15,067,247	188	76.4
1913-14	38,573,441	14,609,968	186	79.6
1912-13	37,377,276	14,128,902	186	76.5
1911-12	37,581,022	16,043,316	209	89.1
1910-11	35,379,358	12,132,332	168	75.5
1909-10	33,862,406	10,650,961	153	71.9
1908-09	33,512,112	13,828,846	203	83.0
1907-08	33,079,425	11,581,829	170	75.0
1906-07	31,557,242	13,550,760	211	82.9
1905-06	28,808,415	11,319,360	192	74.9
1904-05	32,363,690	13,556,841	207	91.6

* Agricultural Dept. July 25 estimate not including linters.

It is necessary to state in connection with the foregoing data, that the yield per acre for 1914-15, 1915-16, 1916-17, as figured upon the "Commercial Crops"—the amounts actually marketed during the period Aug. 1 to July 31—does not correctly represent the true results for the reason that a considerable amount of cotton was held back in 1914-15 and most of it came forward in the two later seasons. Consequently 208 pounds per acre would be more nearly accurate than the 188 pounds given above for 1914-15, and 167 pounds more truly represent the yield in 1915-16 than 180 pounds.

Export Movement of Cotton Goods from United States.

We give below a table compiled from the returns of exports of cotton goods from the United States as reported by the

Bureau of Statistics. These figures are for the last three fiscal years and are presented in a form which enables the reader to see at a glance the variations from year to year in the volume of goods sent to the various quarters of the globe. It will be observed that the 1918 total, reaching \$169,398,420, is more than that for 1917 by \$33,098,578 and is \$57,345,185 larger than in 1916.

Years ending June 30.	1918.		1917.		1916.	
	Yards.	Total Value, \$	Yards.	Total Value, \$	Yards.	Total Value, \$
To—						
Arabia...	1,710,000	173,088	16,962,000	1,132,067	20,692,413	1,011,044
Canada...	56,409,105	10,118,295	76,343,865	10,077,098	55,477,534	5,755,204
Cent. Am.	38,870,424	4,731,145	68,501,722	5,428,335	43,698,484	2,796,100
W. Indies.	134,627,379	17,466,237	126,621,681	12,194,461	123,922,188	8,832,191
So. Amer.	78,462,920	13,178,643	106,104,544	16,705,109	91,720,860	6,682,309
China...	4,121,452	532,025	3,831,494	358,911	11,812,018	842,310
Asia & O'ia.	130,403,905	17,031,488	110,757,839	11,185,642	91,905,188	7,019,446
East Indies	1,232,148	220,580	7,028,532	721,043	14,886,874	1,104,975
All others.	239,112,609	41,053,460	113,943,109	478,496,576	96,455,561	478,099,396
Total	684,949,942	169,398,420	690,193,896	136,299,842	550,571,720	112,033,235

d Includes values of exports of clothing, yarn, waste, &c.

Prices of Cotton and Cotton Goods.

To complete the record we subjoin compilations covering the prices of printing cloths and raw cotton for a series of years. We begin by showing the highest and lowest quotations for 64 squares 28-inch printing cloths at Fall River in each of the last twenty-six seasons—1892-93 to 1917-18, inclusive. Data for earlier years will be found in previous issues of this report.

	High, Cts.	Low, Cts.		High, Cts.	Low, Cts.
1917-18	4.00	7.25	1901-05	3.50	2.62
1916-17	8.00	4.25	1903-04	4.12	3.60
1915-16	4.25	3.25	1902-03	3.37	3.00
1914-15	3.50	2.88	1901-02	3.25	2.37
1913-14	4.00	3.62	1900-01	3.25	2.37
1912-13	4.06	3.75	1899-00	3.50	2.75
1911-12	4.00	3.12	1898-99	2.75	1.94
1910-11	3.88	3.62	1897-98	2.62	1.94
1909-10	4.25	3.62	1896-97	2.62	2.44
1908-09	3.62	3.00	1895-96	3.06	2.44
1907-08	5.25	3.00	1894-95	2.88	2.50
1906-07	5.25	3.37	1893-94	3.00	2.61
1905-06	3.81	3.37	1892-93	4.06	2.87

From the foregoing it will be observed that printing cloths ruled higher in 1917-18 than in any preceding year included in the compilation, and the same is true of any period in the history of the country. At the same time the average price of cotton exceeded that of any season since 1868-69.

The raw material opened the season at a higher level of value than at the beginning of any preceding cotton year since 1869. The opening quotation, moreover, was not the high of the season, later developments being of a character to maintain and further advance prices, although in the meantime a marked decline occurred. Specifically after middling uplands had risen to 28c. on Aug. 7, the highest level attained since 1869, there was a drop of almost 7 cents, or to 21.20c., by Sept. 8. Thereafter, although there were recessions from time to time, the rise was quite steady until the phenomenally high price of 36 cents was reached on April 4, fear of a dearth of supplies and other stimulating factors rather than manipulation being responsible. The Department of Agriculture's estimate of production, issued in December, confirming short crop ideas, and the Census Bureau's final ginning statement, which tended to strengthen that feeling, were of course far from negligible influences in the situation.

At New York the quotation for middling uplands Aug. 1 1917 was 25.65c., this being an advance of 60 points over the July close, the rise having been directly ascribable to the Department of Agriculture's report on condition July 25, which, contrary to general expectations, showed no improvement in the plant during the previous month and left the status of the crop at date the lowest in fully half a century, if not in all time. The trend of values continued upward until the 7th, when the ruling quotation was 28c., the highest point touched in nearly 48 years. Then, however, the market turned downward on a somewhat general belief that the crop situation had improved, and tended quite generally in that direction to the 27th, when the quotation stood at 23.10c. The August close was at 23.30c., the Department's report on condition Aug. 25, issued on the 31st, having been a factor of negligible influence. In early September the tendency of values continued downward, notwithstanding the considerable drop in August and a restricted movement of the staple to market, but unfavorable crop reports later caused a recovery of much of the loss. Opening at 22.05c., middling uplands declined to 21.20c. by the 8th, fluctuated within comparatively narrow limits to the 19th, but then moved upward without any important recessions until 26.30c. was reached on the 24th, eased off to 25c. by the 26th and closed at 25.20c. Prices fluctuated widely at times in October and scored an important net advance—3.65c. per lb. From the September close the quotation for middling uplands rose to 27.25c. by the 3d on the Agricultural Department report, which was unfavorable, and after easing off moderately, started on its upward course again on the occurrence of killing frosts in various sections of the South and the increasing conviction that for the third season in succession a small crop could be expected. The light movement of cotton to market was an element of considerable strength in the situation, and as a result of the several stimulating influences the price just fell short of reach-

ing 30c., standing at 29.90c. on the 24th. In the closing days of the month the Italian reverses were an element of weakness, assisting a drop to 28.55c. on the 30th, but the final quotation was 28.85c. During November an important advance occurred, the quotation for cotton passing to a higher level than had been attained at any time since Sept. 14 1869. After opening at 28.75c. (the low of the month), middling uplands rose quite steadily until 29.95c. was reached on the 16th, and after a comparatively slight decline, moved up again, standing at 30.40c. on the 21st. By the 23d the price was down to 30.05c., but the market quickly turned and was up to 31.25c. on the 26th, declining to 31.00c. at the close. Developments in December, including the announcement of the Department of Agriculture estimate, indicating a yield somewhat under that of the previous season, were of a nature not only to sustain prices at the already extremely high level, but to foster a further advance. Middling upland opened the month at 30.90c., or 10 points under the final quotation for November and by the 4th was down to 29.85c. At that point the market turned upward and on the 13th ruled at 30.70c., but dropped to 30.10c. on the 15th. Thereafter fluctuations were frequent although not wide as a rule, with the tendency generally upward until the 29th, when middling uplands ruled at 31.85c., or only 15 points below the quotation for September 14 1869. The close was 10 points down at 31.75c.

The calendar year 1918 opened with middling uplands ruling at 32.15c., or 40 points above the December close, but, after frequent fluctuations, the net result for the month of January was a decline of 10 points, developments in the international situation and the order of the Fuel Administrator shutting down industries east of the Mississippi River serving as depressing factors. From the opening level there was a rise to 33.30c. by the 9th (the highest quotation since Sept. 11 1869), but thereafter the trend was quite generally downward until 31.50c. was reached on the 29th. A recovery of 15 points occurred to the close, which was at 31.65c. Various influences such as the decrease in consumption, due to the curtailment of operations in the mills on account of coal shortage, the fear of Government fixing of prices and the disturbing political news served during the greater part of February to hold in check any tendency toward an advance to a higher level, but in the closing days there was a substantial upward move. From a level of 31.65c. for middling uplands on Jan. 31 the quotation dropped to 31.20c. on the 1st, was up to 31.90c. on the 5th, but back again to 31.20c. by the 14th. Thereafter, however, the trend of the market was quite generally upward, with the high for the month—32.65c.—reached at the close. During March the market continued to tend upward, and a higher level of value was reached than at any time since January 1867, notwithstanding the uncertainties of the European situation. In fact, the measure of success gained by the Central Powers in the prodigious offensive launched toward the closing days of the month caused no special anxiety, particularly as it was checked before any very considerable advance had been made. Opening at 32.70c., middling uplands rose with no mentionable setback until 35.05c. was reached on the 21st, and, although part of this advance was lost later, the final quotation was 34.25c., or 160 points above Feb. 28. April proved to be a month of startling changes, the quotation moving up during the earlier days to the highest level reached since November 1866, but almost immediately prices began to fall off largely and before the close a decline of 9.25c. was scored, war and crop news being more or less important factors. Opening at 34.95c., middling uplands advanced to 36c. by the 4th, dropped to 35.35c. the following day, but was up to 35.70c. on the 6th. From that level the decline was rapid and practically uninterrupted until 30.50c. was reached on the 15th. A rise of 1c. occurred on the 17th, but again the market weakened and by the 29th the quotation had dropped to 26.75c., the lowest point since Oct. 2 1917, with the close up 75 points at 27.50c. There was no very definite tendency to the market in May, prices fluctuating quite widely at times up or down under the influence of crop news or the various developments abroad. Middling uplands started off at 28.70c., an advance of 120 points over the April close, and after dropping to 25.70c. by the 22d, moved up to 30.10c. by the 29th, and the final quotation of the month was 29.55c. The market was also without definite tendency in early June, optimistic advices as to the progress of the new crop serving to offset any influences of a strengthening nature, but the month had not far advanced before values began to stiffen. The opening was at 29.00c. for middling uplands, or 55 points, under the May final. By the 20th, however, the quotation was up to 30.70c., and after a slight decline on the 21st and 22d, there was an important rise, the 25th finding the price at 32.30c., and there was only a fractional decline from that level—to 30.90c.—with the close at 32.00c. July opened with the Agricultural Department's report on acreage and condition a factor, its appearance on the 2d, showing a better status than expected and a substantial addition to area, causing a moderate decline, middling uplands, which had stood at 31.90c. on the 1st, dropping to 31c., and falling to 30.70c. on the 3d. From that level, however, there was a quite steady advance on unfavorable crop reports, that carried the quotation up to 34.10c. by the 18th. Thereafter the general course of the market was downward, notwithstanding reports of droughty conditions in Texas and Oklahoma, with the market down to 28.55c. on the 25th, but moving up to 29.20c. on the 30th

and closing at 29.10c. The opening price of middling uplands at New York for the season was 25.65c., the lowest quotation was 21.20c. (Sept. 8), the highest was 36.00c. (April 4), and the close 29.10c., with the average for the twelve months 29.65c. To indicate how the prices for 1917-18 compare with those for earlier years, we have compiled from our records the following, which shows the highest, lowest and average prices of middling uplands in the New York market for each season.

	High.	Low.	Average.		High.	Low.	Average.
	c.	c.	c.		c.	c.	c.
1917-18	36.00	21.20	29.65	1901-02	27 1/2	9 1/2	17 1/2
1916-17	37.85	13.35	19.13	1900-01	12	8 1/2	10 1/4
1915-16	13.45	9.20	11.98	899-00	10 1/4	6 1/4	9 1/4
1914-15	10.60	7.25	8.97	1898-99	8 3/4	5 1/2	6 1/2
1913-14	14.50	11.90	13.30	1897-98	8 1/4	5 1/2	6 1/2
1912-13	13.40	10.75	12.30	1896-97	8 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4
1911-12	13.40	9.20	10.33	1895-96	9 3/4	7 1/2	8 1/2
1910-11	19.75	12.30	15.50	1894-95	8 3/4	5 1/2	6 1/2
1909-10	16.45	12.40	15.37	1893-94	8 3/4	6 1/2	7 1/2
1908-09	13.15	9.00	10.12	1892-93	10	7 1/2	8 1/2
1907-08	13.65	9.30	11.30	1891-92	8 3/4	6 1/2	7 1/2
1906-07	17.50	9.60	11.48	1890-91	12 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2
1905-06	12.60	9.85	11.29	1889-90	12 1/2	10 1/4	11 1/2
1904-05	11.65	6.85	9.13	1888-89	11 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
1903-04	17.25	9.50	12.68	1887-88	11	9 1/2	10 1/2
1902-03	13.50	8.30	10.26	1886-87	11 1/2	9 1/2	10

Movement of Cotton at Interior Towns.

Below we give the total receipts and shipments of cotton at the interior towns and the stock on July 31 of each year:

TOWNS.	Year ending July 31 1918.			Year ending July 31 1917.		
	Receipts.	Ship'ts.	Stocks.	Receipts.	Ship'ts.	Stocks.
Alabama, Eufaula	4,493	4,555	1,061	9,954	13,146	1,123
Montgomery	49,255	59,633	4,492	47,787	72,197	14,870
Selma	34,831	34,562	434	21,898	33,020	1,165
Arkansas, Helena	46,195	47,823	1,533	74,139	72,080	3,161
Little Rock	238,808	234,644	16,048	237,548	233,108	11,884
Pine Bluff	150,146	139,030	18,819	155,171	152,331	7,703
Georgia, Albany	12,350	11,344	1,678	19,253	19,031	672
Athens	126,922	118,618	12,930	113,870	117,494	4,626
Atlanta	337,769	340,972	20,955	349,731	361,795	24,158
Augusta	439,294	410,162	54,756	377,755	400,688	25,624
Columbus	60,627	60,390	3,620	68,593	75,019	3,383
Macon	170,114	185,268	8,400	173,335	163,200	6,534
Rome	57,705	54,916	5,431	59,870	60,286	2,642
Louisiana, Shreveport	199,213	193,512	11,693	149,733	148,497	5,992
Mississippi, Columbus	10,133	10,569	304	7,936	7,810	731
Clarkeville	105,215	92,430	17,500	66,008	63,293	4,715
Greenwood	131,263	116,512	20,634	118,127	116,454	5,883
Meridian	36,474	36,059	5,300	26,180	26,291	4,885
Natchez	51,297	51,137	2,374	34,765	33,938	2,314
Vicksburg	29,898	28,504	2,006	16,957	16,745	612
Yazoo City	39,099	32,053	8,571	19,300	20,981	1,525
Missouri, St. Louis	1,200,138	1,195,796	13,695	1,037,807	1,037,453	9,358
N. C., Greensboro	63,452	56,875	9,200	85,644	89,821	2,623
Raleigh	11,291	11,253	70	12,516	12,619	32
Ohio, Cincinnati	153,545	157,088	14,373	195,944	192,789	17,916
Oklahoma, Ardmore	15,831	17,229	168	52,543	51,006	1,566
Chickasha	72,665	68,252	4,900	80,408	82,653	487
Hugo	35,366	35,342	42	29,597	29,679	18
Oklahoma	44,388	44,007	800	39,759	41,470	419
So. Caro., Greenville	144,993	141,312	13,390	146,692	144,752	9,709
Greenwood	13,591	11,095	4,515	15,432	18,186	2,020
Tennessee, Memphis	1,422,234	1,268,268	312,589	1,338,690	1,247,033	149,897
Nashville	8,261	8,212	284	10,456	10,894	255
Texas, Abilene	26,992	27,039	63	54,330	54,220	110
Brenham	21,263	20,559	769	24,231	24,851	65
Clarksville	53,418	53,553	45	44,006	44,108	180
Dallas	134,353	132,932	4,700	131,665	135,991	3,279
Honey Grove	62,055	61,555	500	39,649	39,658	---
Houston	1,931,696	1,868,136	86,963	2,525,400	2,525,136	23,503
Paris	106,287	104,587	1,700	144,759	144,848	---
San Antonio	28,207	27,953	262	37,454	37,458	8
Total, 41 towns	7,880,027	7,547,402	687,567	8,192,508	8,174,842	354,942

* Last year's figures are for Greenville.

In the following we present a statement of the year's exports from each port, showing direction shipments have taken. It has been extremely difficult to get at details by ports from northern districts this year, but the totals by countries are correct. Similar statements have been given in all previous reviews, and a comparison as to the extent of the total movement at each port can be made with back years.

To	Gates-head	New Orleans	Savannah	Wilmington	Norfolk	New York	Other Ports	Total
Liverpool	439,574	404,750	349,519	7,174	74,444	501,590	347,719	2,124,770
Manchester	107,602	---	---	---	---	---	---	107,602
Belfast	---	5,917	---	---	---	---	---	5,917
London	---	11,148	---	---	---	---	---	11,148
Glasgow	---	---	---	---	4,236	5,631	16,794	26,661
Havre, &c.	59,980	242,347	142,979	35,989	21,000	115,650	27,037	644,982
Russia	---	---	---	---	---	15,000	---	15,000
Sweden	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	---	1,000
Operto	---	2,900	11,800	---	2,303	46,982	---	63,985
Lisbon	---	---	5,042	---	---	---	---	5,042
Barcelona	176,364	20,250	37,416	---	---	14,963	---	248,993
Malaga	2,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,000
Genoa	14,403	39,487	88,279	24,905	---	177,604	5,339	350,618
Naples	---	700	---	---	---	---	---	700
French W. Ind.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	1
Panama	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2
Belize	301	---	---	---	---	---	---	301
Ecuador	500	---	---	---	---	---	---	500
Colombia	339	---	---	---	---	201	---	740
Guatemala	900	---	---	---	---	---	---	900
Mexico	3,167	6,925	---	---	---	---	---	10,092
Brazil	---	---	---	---	---	606	---	606
Africa	---	---	---	---	---	1,400	---	1,400
Canada	---	---	---	---	---	251,846	---	251,846
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	604,248	---	604,248
China	---	---	---	---	---	4,749	---	4,749
Hongkong	---	---	---	---	---	4,092	---	4,092
Manila	---	---	---	---	---	950	---	950
Total	803,090	736,664	635,035	68,069	101,983	880,630	1,262,774	4,488,245

a Includes from Port Arthur to Liverpool, 8,102 bales; from Laredo, &c., to Mexico, 3,167 bales.
 b Includes from Brunswick to Liverpool, 123,500 bales.
 c "Other Ports" include from Pensacola to Liverpool, 34,707 bales; from Mobile to Liverpool, 72,283 bales; to Scotland, 6,125 bales, and to Genoa, 1,090 bales; from Boston to Liverpool, 135,114 bales; to Scotland, 2,225 bales; to Havre, 25,670 bales; and to Canada, 5,522 bales; from Baltimore to Liverpool, 71,032 bales; to Scotland, 5,402 bales; to France, 1,367 bales; and to Italy, 3,865 bales; from Philadelphia to Liverpool, 26,210 bales; to Scotland, 3,042 bales; and to Italy, 473 bales; from Portland, Me., to Liverpool, 1,750 bales; from San Francisco to Japan, 168,467 bales; to China, 1,200 bales; to Hong Kong, 1,000 bales; and to Manila, 860 bales; from Washington to Japan, 437,781 bales; to China, 3,549 bales; to Hong Kong, 3,092 bales; to Manila, 100 bales; and to Canada, 280 bales; from Detroit to Liverpool, 1,623 bales; from Border ports to Canada by rail, 246,044 bales.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Breadstuffs figures brought from page 917.—The statements 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.
	bbls.	190lbs.	bush.	60 lbs.	bush.	56 lbs.
Chicago	172,000	5,021,000	789,000	6,381,000	280,000	116,000
Minneapolis	2,992,000	159,000	666,000	590,000	224,000	---
Duluth	26,000	---	---	6,000	---	---
Milwaukee	15,000	1,236,000	95,000	1,091,000	109,000	15,000
Toledo	---	109,000	4,000	139,000	---	---
Detroit	---	41,000	36,000	247,000	---	---
St. Louis	84,000	2,846,000	333,000	621,000	6,000	9,000
Peoria	9,000	48,000	118,000	81,000	---	5,000
Kansas City	---	3,111,000	586,000	852,000	---	---
Omaha	---	983,000	716,000	860,000	---	---
Indianapolis	---	569,000	372,000	600,000	---	---
Total wk. 1918	386,000	16,982,000	3,208,000	10,546,000	985,000	360,000
Same wk. 1917	246,000	5,051,000	2,608,000	10,454,000	1,951,000	396,000
Same wk. 1916	326,000	10,454,000	2,711,000	12,052,000	1,478,000	289,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Aug. 24 1918 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	103,000	1,849,000	115,000	98,000	3,000	4,000
Philadelphia	14,000	1,246,000	16,000	123,000	3,000	10,000
Baltimore	17,000	1,024,000	74,000	54,000	---	6,000
New Orleans	55,000	96,000	35,000	67,000	---	---
Montreal	12,000	226,000	---	552,000	182,000	---
Boston	32,000	175,000	---	43,000	---	1,000
Total wk. 1918	233,000	4,610,000	240,000	926,000	188,000	21,000
Same Jan. 1'18	16,213,000	30,544,000	15,746,000	69,137,000	7,842,000	2,925,000
Week 1917	270,000	1,745,000	185,000	2,107,000	173,000	79,000
Same Jan. 1'17	13,887,000	146,252,000	44,137,000	95,781,000	12,010,000	6,917,000

* 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 Aug. 24 are shown in the annexed statement:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	592,546	56,059	14,346	402,616	402,616	---	---
Boston	189,327	---					

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Aug. 24 1918 and since July 1 1918 and 1917 are shown in the following:

Table with columns: Exports, Wheat (1918, 1917), Corn (1918, 1917). Rows include North America, Russia, Danube, Argentina, Australia, India, Oth. countr's, and Total.

* 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.

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

Table with columns: Organization of national banks, Original organizations, Conversion of State banks, Charter extended, Charter re-extended, Increases of capital approved.

Table with columns: Voluntary liquidations, Canadian bank clearings. Includes details for The Commercial National Bank of Gollad, Tex. and The First National Bank of Owasso, Okla.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Aug. 22 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week in 1917, show an increase in the aggregate of 6.2%.

Table with columns: Clearings at—, 1918, 1917, Inc. or Dec., 1916, 1915. Rows include Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Quebec, Halifax, Hamilton, St. John, Calgary, London, Victoria, Edmonton, Regina, Brandon, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Brantford, Fort William, New Westminster, Medicine Hat, Peterborough, Sherbrooke, Kitchener, and Total Canada.

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:

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Bonds, Per Cent. Includes 1,100 East Coast Navig. Inc. and 500 Champion Bld. Hote Mach.

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Bonds, Per Cent. Includes 150 Union Transfer and 50 Fair. Pk. & Hald. Pass. Ry.

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, Bonds, Per Cent. Includes 1 Sunnyside Mills and 51 Great Falls Mfg.

Table with columns: Shares, Stocks, \$ per sh. Includes 10 Lyman Mills and 5 Arlington Mills.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations. Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Large table with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed, Days Inclusive. Includes Railroads (Steam), Street & Electric Railways, Banks, Trust Companies, Miscellaneous, and various other corporations.

Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.	Name of Company.	Per Cent.	When Payable.	Books Closed, Days Inclusive.
Miscellaneous (Continued).				Miscellaneous (Concluded).			
Cerro de Pasco Copper (quar.) (No. 11)	\$1	Aug. 31	23	National Surety (quar.)	3	Oct. 1	20
Extra	25c	Aug. 31	23	Nebraska Power, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	20
Chesebrough Mfg. (quar.)	3	Sept. 20	31	New York Air Brake (qu.) (No. 63)	5	Sept. 20	30
Extra	50c	Sept. 20	31	New York & Queens El. & P., pf. (qu.)	1	Sept. 1	20
Chicago Telephone (quar.)	*2	Sept. 30	28	New York Transit (quar.)	4	Oct. 15	15
Childs Company, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 10	10	Niagara Falls Power (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	15
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 10	10	Extra	3	Oct. 1	15
Citizens Gas of Indianapolis (No. 18)	5 1/2	Sept. 28	13	Niles-Bemis-Pond, com. (qu.) (No. 65)	3	Sept. 20	30
Cleveland-Akron Gas (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 30	22	North American Co. (quar.) (No. 58)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	15
Colorado Power, preferred (quar.)	2 1/2	Sept. 16	16	Ogilvie Flour Mills, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 3	15
Columbia Graphophone, com. (qu.) (No. 2)	\$1.75	Oct. 1	1	Ohio Cities Gas, com. (quar.)	\$1.25	Sept. 1	15
Preferred (quar.) (No. 2)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Ohio Cities Gas, preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	15
Computing-Typewriter-Record, com. (qu.)	*1	Oct. 10	10	Ohio Oil (quar.)	\$1.25	Sept. 30	30
Connecticut Power, pref. (qu.) (No. 22)	1 1/2	Sept. 3	3	Extra	\$4.75	Sept. 30	30
Consolidated Arizona Smelting	5c	Sept. 14	14	Oklahoma Gas & Electric, pref. (quar.)	\$2	Sept. 14	14
Consolidated Gas (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 16	16	Osage Cons. Mining (quar.) (No. 92)	*1 1/2	Sept. 27	27
Conn. Gas Elec. L. & P., alt., com. (qu.)	*2	Oct. 1	1	Owens Bottle-Machine, common (quar.)	75c	Oct. 1	1
Continental Oil (quar.)	3	Sept. 18	18	Common (pay. in 4 1/2% L. L. bds.)	2	Oct. 1	1
Continental Refining (monthly)	\$1.50	Sept. 14	14	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Copper Range Co. (quar.) (No. 47)	1 1/2	Sept. 14	14	Pabst Brewing, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 14	14
Cosden & Co., pref. (quar.)	*\$34.00	Sept. 14	14	Paefie Mill 88., preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1
Crescent Pipe Line (quar.)	75c	Sept. 14	14	Packard Motor Car, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 15	15
Cresson Cons. Gold Mfg. & Mill. (mthly)	10c	Sept. 10	10	Paw-Amey. Petrol. & Transp., com. (qu.)	\$62 1/2	Oct. 10	10
Cruicible Steel, pref. (quar.) (No. 64)	1 1/2	Sept. 30	30	Common (payable in Lib. Loan bonds)	\$12 1/2	Oct. 10	10
Cuba Cane Sugar, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Preferred (quar.)	* 2	Oct. 1	1
Cuban-American Sugar, com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Paton Manufacturing	4	Sept. 16	16
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Bonus	* 1 1/2	Sept. 16	16
Cudahy Packing, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 16	16	Pennsylvania Rubber (quar.)	* 1 1/2	Sept. 30	30
Deere & Co., pref. (quar.)	2 1/2	Sept. 2	2	Preferred (quar.)	* 1 1/2	Sept. 30	30
Diamond Match (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 16	16	Pennsylvania Water & Pow. (qu.) (No. 19)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Domination Glass, Ltd., common (quar.)	*1	Oct. 1	1	Philadelphia Electric (quar.)	4 1/2	Sept. 14	14
Preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Pierce-Arrow Motor Car, pref. (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	1
Dominion Iron & Steel, Ltd., pf. (No. 35)	3 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Pittsburgh Brewing, common	50c	Sept. 14	14
Dominion Steel Corp., com. (qu.) (No. 18)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Preferred (quar.)	\$87 1/2	Aug. 31	31
du Pont (E. I.) de Nem. & Co., com. (qu.)	4 1/2	Sept. 16	16	Pittsburgh Steel, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1
Debiture stock (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 25	25	Porto Rican-American Tobacco (quar.)	95	Sept. 5	5
du Pont (E. I.) de Nem. Poud., com. (qu.)	*1 1/2	Nov. 1	1	Pressed Steel Car, com. (qu.) (No. 32)	2	Sept. 4	4
Preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	Nov. 1	1	Prize Bros. & Co., Ltd. (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	1
Eastern Shore Gas & Elec., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 2	2	Quaker Oats, common (quar.)	3	Oct. 15	15
Eastern Steel, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 15	15	Common (special)	1	Oct. 15	15
First and second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 16	16	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 30	30
Eastman Kodak, common (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Quaker Oats, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Aug. 31	31
Common (extra)	2 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Quincy Mining (quar.)	*\$2	Sept. 30	30
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Railway Steel-Spring, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 30	30
Elk Horn Coal Corp., common	\$1	Sept. 10	10	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 20	20
Fairbanks, Morse & Co., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1	Republic Iron & St., com. (qu.) (No. 8)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	1
Federal Mining & Smelt., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 15	15	Preferred (quar.) (No. 60)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Federal Sugar Refg., common (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 16	16	Republic Rubber, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 3	3
Federal Utilities, Inc., pref. (quar.)	*1 1/2	Sept. 3	3	Ritz-Carlton Hotel, preferred	95 1/2	Sept. 15	15
Firestone Tire & Rubber, com. (quar.)	*\$1.25	Sept. 20	20	Savage Arms Corp., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 15	15
Common (special)	*\$1	Sept. 20	20	Second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 15	15
General Asphalt, pref. (quar.) (No. 15)	1 1/2	Sept. 3	3	Seas Roebuck & Co., pref. (quar.)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
General Chemical, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Shattuck-Arizona Copper (quar.)	25c	Oct. 19	19
General Chemical, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 3	3	Capital distribution (quar.)	25c	Oct. 19	19
General Char. Inc., preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 3	3	Southern Pipe Line (quar.)	5	Sept. 3	3
General Development (quar.)	75c	Sept. 3	3	South Penn Oil (quar.)	5	Sept. 30	30
General Electric (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	15	South Porto Rico Sugar, common (quar.)	95	Oct. 1	1
General Railway Signal, com. (qu.) (No. 21)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Preferred (quar.)	2	Oct. 1	1
Preferred (quar.) (No. 57)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	South West Pennsylvania Pipe Line (qu.)	3	Oct. 1	1
Gillette Safety Razor (quar.)	\$2	Aug. 31	31	Southern Power & Light, pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Sept. 3	3
Gillette Safety Razor (quar.)	\$2	Nov. 30	30	Standard Gas & Electric, preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	Sept. 14	14
Extra	1 1/2	Nov. 30	30	Standard Milling, com. (quar.) (No. 7)	1	Aug. 31	31
Globe Oil (monthly)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Common (payable in common stock)	1	Aug. 31	31
Globe Soap, com., 1st, 2d & spec. pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1	Preferred (quar.) (No. 35)	1 1/2	Aug. 31	31
Goodrich (B. F.) Co., common (quar.)	1	Nov. 15	15	Standard Oil Cloth, com. (quar.)	*1	Oct. 1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Common (extra)	*2	Oct. 1	1
Goodyear Tire & Rubber, com. (quar.)	3	Sept. 1	1	Preferred Class A & B (quar.)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Grainelli Chemical, common (quar.)	*1 1/2	Sept. 30	30	Standard Oil (Calif.) (quar.) (No. 39)	2 1/2	Sept. 16	16
Common (extra)	*2	Sept. 30	30	Extra (pay. in L. L. 4 1/2% bonds)	\$2 1/2	Sept. 16	16
Preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	Sept. 30	30	Standard Oil (Indiana) (quar.)	3	Aug. 31	31
Great Northern Paper	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1	Extra	3	Aug. 31	31
Gulf States Steel, common (quar.)	*2 1/2	Sept. 1	1	Standard Oil (Kansas) (quar.)	3	Sept. 14	14
Harbor-Walker Refract., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Extra	3	Sept. 14	14
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 19	19	Standard Oil of N. J. (quar.)	*3	Oct. 1	1
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Inc., com. (qu.)	1	Aug. 31	31	Standard Oil of N. Y. (quar.)	3	Sept. 16	16
Hartman Corporation (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 3	3	Standard Oil of N. Y. (quar.)	3	Oct. 1	1
Haywood Bros. & Wakefield, com. (extra)	*5	Sept. 2	2	Standard Oil (Ohio) (quar.)	3	Oct. 1	1
Preferred	*3	Sept. 2	2	Extra	4	Oct. 1	1
Imperial Oil, Ltd.	\$4	Aug. 31	31	Steel Products, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1
Imperial Tobacco	*3 1/2	Sept. 14	14	Stromberg Carburetor (quar.)	75c	Oct. 1	1
Independent Brewing, common (quar.)	*50c	Sept. 14	14	Extra	25c	Oct. 1	1
Preferred (quar.)	*\$7 1/2	Sept. 16	16	Studebaker Corporation, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Aug. 31	31
Indian Refining, common (quar.)	3	Sept. 16	16	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 16	16	Subway Realty (quar.)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Inland Steel (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 3	3	Swan & Finch (extra)	2	Sept. 3	3
Ins. Cotton Mills, common (quar.)	\$1	Aug. 31	31	Swift & Co. (quar.) (No. 131)	2	Oct. 1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Aug. 31	31	Texas Company (quar.)	2 1/2	Sept. 30	30
Int. Harvester Corp., pf. (qu.) (No. 22)	1 1/2	Sept. 2	2	Thompson-Starrett Co., preferred	4	Oct. 1	1
Int. Harvester of N. J., pf. (qu.) (No. 46)	1 1/2	Sept. 2	2	Tide Water Oil (quar.)	*2	Sept. 30	30
International Nickel, com. (quar.)	\$1	Sept. 3	3	Extra	*3	Sept. 30	30
International Silver, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Todd Shipyards Corporation (quar.)	*1.75	Sept. 20	20
Interstate Elec. Corp., pf. (qu.) (No. 11)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1	Tonopah Extension Mining	5c	Sept. 30	30
Ile Royale Copper Co. (qu.) (No. 11)	*50c	Sept. 27	27	Tookus Bros., Ltd., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 14	14
Kennecott Copper Corporation (quar.)	*\$1	Sept. 30	30	United Motor Car of America (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Kerr Lake Mines, Ltd. (quar.) (No. 4)	25c	Sept. 16	16	United Bag & Paper Corp. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 16	16
Kerr Lake Mines, Ltd., pf. (qu.) (No. 74)	\$1	Sept. 3	3	United States Yards of Omaha (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1
Kleinbaum (B. F.) Co., com. (quar.)	\$1	Sept. 1	1	United Tank Line	2 1/2	Sept. 25	25
Knox Hat Co., Inc., first preferred	3 1/2	Sept. 2	2	United Clear Stores, pf. (qu.) (No. 24)	1 1/2	Sept. 16	16
La Belle Iron Works, com. (quar.)	1	Sept. 30	30	United Drug, com. (quar.) (No. 7)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Common (extra)	2	Sept. 30	30	United Dry, 2d preferred (quar.) (No. 10)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1
Preferred (quar.)	2	Sept. 30	30	United Dyes, com. (quar.) (No. 8)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Lackawanna Steel (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 30	30	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	15
Lake of the Woods Millg. Ltd., com. (qu.)	2 1/2	Sept. 2	2	U. S. Envelopes, common and preferred	3 1/2	Sept. 3	3
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 2	2	U. S. Gypsum, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 30	30
Langston Monotype Machine (quar.)	1 1/2	Aug. 31	31	U. S. Industrial Alcohol, com. (quar.)	4	Sept. 16	16
Lehigh Coals Navigation (qu.) (No. 159)	\$1	Oct. 31	31	U. S. Steamship (bi-monthly)	10c	Sept. 3	3
Liggett & Myers Tobacco, com. (quar.)	3	Sept. 2	2	Extra	5c	Sept. 3	3
Liggett & Myers Tobacco, pref. (quar.)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	U. S. Steel Corporation, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 28	28
Lindsay Light, common (quar.)	5	Aug. 31	31	Common (extra)	3	Sept. 28	28
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Aug. 31	31	Virginia-Carolina Chemical	42	Oct. 1	1
Louisville Gas & Electric, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1	Com. (extra pay. in 4 1/2% L. L. bds)	10c	Sept. 10	10
Mackay Companies, com. (qu.) (No. 53)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Wayland Oil & Gas, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 10	10
Preferred (quar.) (No. 59)	1	Oct. 1	1	West House Cigar, Kerr & Co., com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Sept. 10	10
Magma Copper (quar.)	50c	Sept. 30	30	Weyman-Bruton Co., common	72c	Oct. 1	1
Machinery Investment	3	Sept. 2	2	White (J. G.) Co., Inc., pf. (qu.) (No. 61)	1 1/2	Aug. 31	31
Mannat Sugar, common (quar.)	2 1/2	Sept. 3	3	White (J. G.) Eng. Corp., pf. (qu.) (No. 22)	1 1/2	Aug. 31	31
Manhattan Shirt, common (quar.)	1	Sept. 30	30	White (J. G.) Mgmt. Corp. pf. (qu.) (No. 22)	1 1/2	Aug. 31	31
Mexican Petroleum, common (quar.) (No. 91)	2 1/2	Sept. 30	30	White Motor (quar.)	\$1	Sept. 30	30
Common (payable in Lib. Loan bonds)	*1	Oct. 10	10	Wilmington Gas Co., preferred	3	Aug. 31	31
Preferred (quar.)	*2	Oct. 1	1	Wolfe-Copper Mines (quar.)	*81	Oct. 1	1
Michigan Sugar, common (quar.)	2	Sept. 1	1	Woods Mfg., Ltd., common (quar.)	2 1/2	Sept. 1	1
Minnesota Sugar, common (quar.)	2 1/2	Sept. 1	1	Woolworth (F. W.) Co., com. (qu.) (No. 29)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1	Woolworth (F. W.) Co., pf. (quar.)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Moline Plow, 1st pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1	Worthington Pump & Mach., B. A. (qu.)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 1	1	Preferred B (quar.)	*1 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Montana Power, com. (qu.) (No. 24)	1 1/2	Oct. 1	1	Yale & Towne Mfg. (quar.) (No. 97)	2 1/2	Oct. 1	1
Preferred (quar.) (No. 24)	1 1/2	Oct. 14	14				
Montreal Cottons, Ltd., common (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 14	14				
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 14	14				
Muskegon Gas & Electric, preferred (quar.)	*1 1/2	Aug. 31	31				

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.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS LOCATED IN CENTRAL RESERVE AND OTHER SELEVED CITIES AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUGUST 16 1918.

Substantial increases in demand deposits at banks in central and other reserve cities, coupled with moderate liquidation of United States securities, are indicated by the Board's statement of condition on August 16 of 733 member banks in leading cities, compared with like figure for 734 banks on August 9.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district. Two figures (00) omitted

Table with 13 columns: Member Banks, Boston, New York, Philad., Cleveland, Richm.A., Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., Total. Rows include U. S. bonds, Liberty bonds, U. S. certifs., Loans, Reserves, etc.

2. Data for banks in each Central Reserve city, banks in all other Reserve cities and other reporting banks.

Table with 12 columns: Two figures (00) omitted, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Total Central Res. Cities, Other Reserve Cities, Country Banks, Total. Rows include U. S. bonds, Liberty bonds, U. S. certifs., Loans, Reserves, etc.

The Federal Reserve Banks.—Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board on Aug. 24:

Increases of 81.6 millions in net deposits and of about 123 millions in earning assets, largely discounted bills, are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business August 23 1918.

INVESTMENTS.—Discounted bills on hand show an increase of 108.4 millions, practically all at the New York Bank. Of the total commercial paper held, 83.5 millions, or 61.2%, against 58.5% the week before, is represented by war paper, i. e., member banks' notes and customers' paper secured by Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates.

DEPOSITS.—With the exception of Minneapolis and Dallas, all Federal Reserve banks report substantial gains in Government deposits, the total showing an increase for the week of 77.5 millions.

RESERVES.—As the result chiefly of Government operations there has been a further movement of 70 millions of reserves away from the New York Bank, all the other Reserve banks, except Minneapolis and Dallas, reporting considerable gains in reserves, chiefly through the gold settlement fund.

NOTE CIRCULATION.—Federal Reserve Agents report an increase for the week of 44.9 millions in outstanding Federal Reserve notes. The banks show a Federal Reserve note circulation of 2,032.8 millions, an increase of 47.4 millions for the week, besides an increase of about 1.7 millions in their aggregate liabilities on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation.

CAPITAL.—Payment for Federal Reserve bank stock by newly admitted members is largely responsible for an increase of \$790,000 in paid-in capital, the larger portion of this increase being shown for the Chicago Bank.

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.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.—The weekly statement issued by the bank sub-divides some certain items that are included under a more general classification in the statement prepared at Washington. Thus, "Bills discounted for members and F. R. Banks," as of Aug. 23, consisted of "Rediscounts and advances—Commercial paper," \$164,662,250, and "Rediscounts and advances—U. S. obligations," \$387,746,997, and "Due to War Finance Corporation," \$610,516.

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 23 1918.

Large table with 10 columns: Aug. 23 1918, Aug. 16 1918, Aug. 9 1918, Aug. 2 1918, July 25 1918, July 19 1918, July 12 1918, July 5 1918, Aug. 24 1917. Rows include Resources (Gold, Total gold, Legal tender, Total reserves, Bills, Total bills on hand, Total earning assets, Uncollected items) and Liabilities (5% redemption fund, All other resources, Total resources).

* A 1917 figure is shown in parentheses against items due from or due to other Federal Reserve banks net.

	Aug. 23 1918.	Aug. 16 1918.	Aug. 9 1918.	Aug. 2 1918.	July 26 1918.	July 19 1918.	July 12 1918.	July 5 1918.	Aug. 24 1917.
LIABILITIES									
Capital paid in.....	\$ 77,750,000	\$ 76,960,000	\$ 76,876,000	\$ 76,618,000	\$ 76,341,000	\$ 76,383,000	\$ 76,324,000	\$ 76,103,000	\$ 58,484,000
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.....	173,027,000	95,555,000	179,978,000	161,236,000	233,040,000	144,828,000	169,393,000	123,398,000	59,972,000
Due to members—reserve account.....	1,459,430,000	1,464,011,000	1,429,705,000	1,423,532,000	1,435,196,000	1,488,047,000	1,439,346,000	1,369,697,000	1,121,129,000
Collection items.....	459,947,000	461,202,000	433,347,000	390,911,600	401,186,000	480,341,000	477,526,000	527,580,000	32,933,000
Other deposits, incl. for Gov't credits.....	112,597,000	115,234,000	127,050,000	114,718,000	111,840,000	112,062,000	107,809,000	117,509,000	148,955,000
Total gross deposits.....	2,196,051,000	2,136,002,000	2,161,080,000	2,090,397,000	2,181,262,000	2,225,268,000	2,194,074,000	2,143,184,000	1,362,989,000
F. R. notes in actual circulation.....	2,032,837,000	1,985,419,000	1,955,276,000	1,906,465,000	1,870,835,000	1,829,045,000	1,813,425,000	1,791,689,000	573,649,000
F. R. bank notes in circulation, net liab.....	16,364,000	15,167,000	13,716,000	11,479,000	11,084,000	11,000,000	10,800,000	10,635,000	5,473,000
All other liabilities.....	29,351,000	27,702,000	26,311,000	25,545,000	24,647,000	23,292,000	21,965,000	21,477,000	1,145,000
Total liabilities.....	4,353,987,000	4,242,384,000	4,234,893,000	4,111,538,000	4,165,403,000	4,166,123,000	4,117,722,000	4,044,162,000	2,001,140,000
Gold reserve against net deposit liab.....	59.2%	59.2%	59.5%	66.8%	63.4%	63.9%	61.9%	65.3%	76%
Ratio of gold reserves to net deposit and Fd. Res. note liabilities combined.....	57.7%	57.0%	56.4%	57.2%	56.5%	56.2%	56.2%	58.2%	79.5%
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Fed. Res. note liabilities combined.....	56.7%	58.5%	57.9%	58.7%	58.1%	59.8%	59.9%	61.7%	82.6%
Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, after setting aside 35% against net deposit liabilities.....	73.7%	76.4%	76.3%	76.3%	76.3%	76.3%	76.3%	76.3%	76.3%
Distribution by Maturity									
1-15 days bills discounted and bought.....	1,006,957,000	901,700,000	946,126,000	901,084,000	884,111,000	797,513,000	772,072,000	719,715,000	88,781,000
15-30 days U. S. Govt. short-term securities.....	4,650,000	17,235,000	2,085,000	2,580,000	2,045,000	1,675,000	17,031,000	2,784,000	2,354,000
1-15 days municipal warrants.....	169,570,000	151,740,000	178,593,000	166,603,000	200,758,000	220,406,000	181,544,000	139,892,000	55,667,000
16-30 days bills discounted and bought.....	223,723,000	231,550,000	223,110,000	238,100,000	240,900,000	208,306,000	250,526,000	268,832,000	96,681,000
31-90 days U. S. Govt. short-term securities.....	4,635,000	4,358,000	3,491,000	3,425,000	3,500,000	750,000	50,000	50,000	146,000
31-60 days municipal warrants.....	216,473,000	187,526,000	164,347,000	133,922,000	141,331,000	142,630,000	131,354,000	119,723,000	43,718,000
61-90 days U. S. Govt. short-term securities.....	771,000	2,133,000	1,669,000	1,984,000	4,155,000	4,135,000	4,890,000	4,069,000	5,000
61-90 days municipal warrants.....	22,538,000	25,056,000	28,854,000	40,395,000	40,325,000	40,373,000	42,850,000	40,567,000	3,117,000
Over 90 days bills discounted and bought.....	13,355,000	8,830,000	9,409,000	9,604,000	10,372,000	9,798,000	9,992,000	10,507,000	58,000
Over 90 days municipal warrants.....	16,000	20,000	16,000	17,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Federal Reserve Notes									
Issued to the banks.....	2,163,837,000	2,118,948,000	2,088,473,000	2,028,180,000	1,999,480,000	1,982,603,000	1,963,729,000	1,917,152,000	627,307,000
Held by banks.....	181,000,000	133,529,000	135,197,000	121,715,000	128,645,000	153,558,000	150,304,000	125,583,000	54,258,000
In circulation.....	2,032,837,000	1,985,419,000	1,955,276,000	1,906,465,000	1,870,835,000	1,829,045,000	1,813,425,000	1,791,569,000	563,049,000
Received from the Comptroller									
Returned to the Comptroller.....	2,940,240,000	2,895,020,000	2,832,740,000	2,789,700,000	2,763,940,000	2,742,660,000	2,691,600,000	2,607,120,000	1,639,560,000
Returned to the Comptroller.....	497,152,000	499,862,000	489,092,000	478,470,000	471,870,000	460,127,000	450,501,000	445,138,000	176,808,000
Amount chargeable to Agent									
In hands of Agent.....	2,443,088,000	2,395,158,000	2,343,648,000	2,311,230,000	2,292,070,000	2,282,533,000	2,241,009,000	2,161,982,000	862,751,000
In hands of Agent.....	279,251,000	276,210,000	255,175,000	283,050,000	292,590,000	299,930,000	277,370,000	244,830,000	235,445,000
Issued to Federal Reserve banks.....	2,163,837,000	2,118,948,000	2,088,473,000	2,028,180,000	1,999,480,000	1,982,603,000	1,963,729,000	1,917,152,000	627,307,000
How secured.....	220,239,000	217,238,000	212,240,000	201,239,000	202,239,000	197,944,000	203,444,000	214,944,000	269,015,000
By gold coin and certificates.....	1,145,070,000	1,157,450,000	1,147,781,000	1,125,387,000	1,089,060,000	1,042,313,000	1,000,582,000	955,077,000	138,771,000
By lawful money.....	63,419,000	60,959,000	60,296,000	59,851,000	59,589,000	60,602,000	58,375,000	56,873,000	25,780,000
Gold redemption fund.....	735,109,000	683,301,000	668,156,000	641,703,000	648,322,000	681,744,000	701,325,000	690,258,000	193,741,000
With Federal Reserve Board.....									
Total.....	2,163,837,000	2,118,948,000	2,088,473,000	2,028,180,000	1,999,480,000	1,982,603,000	1,963,729,000	1,917,152,000	627,307,000
Eligible paper delivered to F. R. Agent.....	1,573,109,000	1,463,844,000	1,480,170,000	1,425,437,000	1,453,246,000	1,356,726,000	1,313,041,000	1,224,983,000	146,664,000

Weekly Statement of Resources and Liabilities of Each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks at Close of Business Aug. 23 1918

Types of assets (00) omitted	Boston	New York	Phila.	Cleveland	Richm'd.	Atlanta	Chicago	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Kan. City	Dallas	San Fran.	Total
RESOURCES													
Gold coin and certifi. in vault.....	3,296.0	287,040.0	279.0	22,339.0	6,280.0	6,798.0	29,275.0	1,980.0	8,425.0	219.0	6,416.0	12,725.0	385,072.0
Gold settlement fund.....	79,697.0	103,553.0	48,481.0	67,788.0	27,830.0	19,251.0	81,046.0	34,032.0	11,383.0	30,201.0	7,299.0	42,499.0	553,060.0
Gold with foreign agencies.....	408.0	2,011.0	408.0	525.0	204.0	175.0	816.0	233.0	233.0	291.0	204.0	321.0	5,820.0
Total gold held by banks.....	83,401.0	392,604.0	49,168.0	90,652.0	34,314.0	26,224.0	111,137.0	36,245.0	20,041.0	30,711.0	13,919.0	55,545.0	943,961.0
Gold with Federal Res. Agents.....	60,185.0	277,893.0	113,780.0	126,174.0	38,278.0	27,424.0	156,622.0	51,775.0	22,862.0	48,711.0	13,873.0	81,190.0	1,018,767.0
Gold redemption fund.....	4,070.0	15,000.0	5,000.0	1,007.0	924.0	2,355.0	4,511.0	2,611.0	2,415.0	1,101.0	1,248.0	81.0	40,323.0
Total gold reserves.....	147,656.0	685,497.0	167,948.0	217,833.0	73,516.0	56,003.0	272,270.0	90,631.0	45,318.0	80,523.0	29,040.0	136,816.0	2,003,051.0
Legal-tender notes, silver, &c.....	3,344.0	43,231.0	730.0	320.0	802.0	434.0	1,872.0	607.0	106.0	402.0	1,182.0	185.0	52,215.0
Total reserves.....	150,000.0	728,728.0	168,678.0	218,153.0	74,318.0	56,437.0	274,142.0	91,238.0	45,424.0	80,925.0	30,222.0	137,001.0	2,055,266.0
Bills discounted for members and Federal Reserve banks.....	67,414.0	552,409.0	85,183.0	82,512.0	56,567.0	46,965.0	209,629.0	47,697.0	64,288.0	62,489.0	42,917.0	75,725.0	1,393,795.0
Bills bought in open market.....	26,440.0	123,276.0	11,035.0	26,111.0	5,588.0	3,122.0	14,714.0	1,925.0	435.0	129.0	634.0	21,117.0	236,526.0
Total bills on hand.....	93,854.0	677,685.0	96,218.0	108,623.0	62,155.0	50,087.0	224,343.0	49,622.0	64,723.0	62,618.0	43,551.0	96,842.0	1,630,321.0
U. S. long-term securities.....	942.0	1,453.0	1,348.0	2,560.0	1,233.0	625.0	4,509.0	1,153.0	122.0	8,871.0	4,347.0	3,461.0	30,624.0
U. S. short-term securities.....	1,416.0	10,158.0	1,210.0	1,695.0	1,510.0	991.0	2,112.0	321.0	926.0	1,239.0	901.0	1,000.0	23,479.0
All other earning assets.....						62.0							62.0
Total earning assets.....	96,212.0	689,296.0	98,776.0	112,878.0	64,898.0	51,765.0	230,964.0	51,066.0	65,771.0	72,728.0	48,799.0	101,303.0	1,684,486.0
Uncollected items (deducted from gross deposits).....	40,933.0	145,515.0	71,341.0	47,742.0	38,232.0	27,562.0	82,364.0	38,839.0	10,783.0	50,523.0	16,536.0	31,613.0	601,983.0
5% redemption fund against Federal Reserve bank notes.....		74.0	50.0			10.0	200.0			394.0	137.0	84.0	958.0
All other resources.....	771.0	1,856.0	1,623.0	677.0	779.0	749.0	1,160.0	552.0	209.0	908.0	654.0	1,356.0	11,294.0
Total resources.....	287,916.0	1,565,469.0	340,468.0	370,450.0	178,227.0	136,532.0	588,830.0	181,725.0	122,187.0	205,478.0	96,348.0	271,337.0	4,353,987.0
LIABILITIES													
Capital paid in.....	6,492.0	20,017.0	7,151.0	8,703.0	3,921.0	3,114.0	10,693.0	3,687.0	2,864.0	3,545.0	3,050.0	4,513.0	77,750.0
Surplus.....	75.0	649.0			116.0	40.0	216.0	38.0					1,134.0
Government deposits.....	21,059.0	19,279.0	13,628.0	20,854.0	6,676.0	9,655.0	26,941.0	9,975.0	1,733.0	11,181.0	9,576.0	22,470.0	173,027.0
Due to members—Reserve acc't.....	89,839.0	643,645.0	82,559.0	103,363.0	46,225.0	37,581.0	191,793.0	54,758.0	36,369.0	68,319.0	30,321.0	69,708.0	1,459,430.0
Collection items.....	34,088.0	113,354.0	55,041.0	39,078.0	32,111.0	22,501.0	47,553.0	30,176.0	19,393.0	26,090.0	11,621.0	19,341.0	450,947.0
Other deposits, incl. for Gov't credt.....		108,002.0		100.0		11.0	1,272.0	120.0	36.0		3.0	2,993.0	112,597.0
Total gross deposits.....	144,986.0	884,280.0	151,228.0	168,455.0	85,012.0	69,748.0	267,559.0	95,029.0	57,531.0	106,190.0	51,521.0	114,512.0	2,196,051.0
F. R. notes in actual circulation.....	134,157.0	649,650.0											

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 Aug. 24. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of totals, actual figures at end of the week are also given.

NEW YORK WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE RETURN.

Main table with columns: CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, Capital, Net Profits, Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c., Gold, Legal Tenders, Silver, National Bank and Federal Reserve Notes, Reserve with Legal Depositaries, Additional Deposits with Legal Depositaries, Net Demand Deposits, Net Time Deposits, National Bank Circulation. Rows include Members of Federal Reserve Bank, Bank of N Y, N B A, Bank of Manhattan Co, etc.

STATEMENTS OF RESERVE POSITION.

Table with columns: Averages, Actual Figures. Sub-columns: Cash Reserve in Vault, Reserve in Depositaries, Total Reserve, Reserve Required, Surplus Reserve, Inc. of Dec. from Previous Week. Rows: Members Federal Reserve Bank, State Bank, Trust companies, Total Aug. 24, Total Aug. 17, Total Aug. 10, Total Aug. 3.

* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank.
a This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Banks. Includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: Aug. 24, \$4,792,590; Aug. 17, \$4,752,540; Aug. 10, \$4,824,780; Aug. 3, \$4,850,760.
b This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: Aug. 24, \$4,785,600; Aug. 17, \$4,821,750; Aug. 10, \$4,725,630; Aug. 3, \$4,851,750.
c Amount of cash in vault, which is no longer counted as reserve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank, was as follows: Aug. 24, \$98,968,000; Aug. 17, \$99,565,000; Aug. 10, \$99,636,000; Aug. 3, \$99,935,000.
d Amounts of cash in vaults, which is no longer counted as reserve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank, was as follows: Aug. 24, \$98,510,000; Aug. 17, \$97,191,000; Aug. 10, \$99,680,000; Aug. 3, \$97,105,000.

The State Banking Department reports weekly figures showing the condition of State banks and trust companies in New York City not in the Clearing House, as follows:

SUMMARY OF STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN GREATER NEW YORK, NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

	Differences from	
	Aug. 24, 1918.	previous week.
Loans and Investments.....	\$734,990,400	Dec. \$5,337,500
Specie.....	10,633,200	Dec. 151,800
Currency and Bank notes.....	14,055,600	Dec. 41,900
Deposits with the F. R. Bank of New York.....	55,313,700	Dec. 2,968,400
Total deposits.....	775,415,000	Dec. 19,672,500
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositories and from other banks and trust companies in N. Y. City, exchanges and U. S. deposits.....	696,886,200	Inc. 674,500
Reserve on deposits.....	122,682,000	Dec. 5,360,700
Percentage of reserve, 10.8%.		

RESERVE.

	State Banks	Trust Companies
Cash in vaults.....	\$14,120,100 10.95%	\$65,876,400 13.53%
Deposits in banks and trust cos.....	14,728,700 11.41%	27,950,800 5.74%
Total.....	\$28,848,800 22.36%	\$93,827,200 19.27%

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 ciphers omitted.)

Week Ended—	Loans and Investments	Demand Deposits	Specie	Legal Tenders	Total Cash in Vault	Reserve in Depositories
April 27.....	\$5,270,947.7	4,454,190.8	92,079.0	86,019.3	178,098.3	592,019.7
May 4.....	5,286,093.4	4,482,747.3	90,948.5	85,037.7	176,005.2	588,899.3
May 11.....	5,300,256.9	4,415,207.5	91,076.0	85,279.8	176,355.8	573,373.4
May 18.....	5,368,727.3	4,392,189.7	89,303.8	83,001.4	172,365.2	567,941.1
May 25.....	5,335,545.7	4,365,620.5	87,653.3	86,740.1	174,393.4	570,237.7
June 1.....	5,290,958.7	4,429,114.8	85,129.3	84,443.7	169,572.6	575,891.0
June 8.....	5,255,139.0	4,454,992.7	81,594.4	87,724.4	169,318.8	570,049.4
June 15.....	5,293,378.3	4,473,266.6	82,146.6	86,257.3	168,463.9	581,941.7
June 22.....	5,242,919.0	4,433,580.1	80,450.7	88,737.6	169,238.3	594,047.9
June 29.....	5,147,055.5	4,401,117.1	80,119.9	89,726.9	169,846.8	669,593.9
July 6.....	5,107,950.8	4,335,634.9	78,409.8	88,076.0	167,175.8	680,136.5
July 13.....	5,143,094.5	4,328,256.7	78,372.1	89,309.8	167,681.9	670,046.4
July 20.....	5,089,407.1	4,308,018.7	76,008.0	87,138.5	163,146.5	663,383.2
July 27.....	5,058,802.7	4,239,295.3	75,037.7	87,538.0	162,673.7	661,439.9
Aug. 3.....	5,137,068.5	4,295,324.2	74,037.0	88,453.1	162,490.7	678,553.0
Aug. 10.....	5,231,510.0	4,297,646.1	73,349.2	87,040.8	160,390.0	657,064.2
Aug. 17.....	5,281,063.9	4,317,718.7	72,650.9	90,058.1	162,708.1	649,748.1
Aug. 24.....	5,230,921.4	4,314,490.2	74,410.2	86,569.3	158,979.5	651,743.5

*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 in 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).

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN NEW YORK CITY

Week ended Aug. 24.	State Banks,		Trust Companies,	
	Aug. 24, 1918.	Differences from previous week.	Aug. 24, 1918.	Differences from previous week.
Capital as of June 20.....	\$23,718,700	\$	\$99,050,000	\$
Surplus as of June 20.....	41,842,100	-----	163,387,000	-----
Loans and Investm'ts.....	478,837,200	Dec. 9,108,000	1,925,971,300	Dec. 24,333,000
Specie.....	11,835,500	Dec. 53,100	16,319,300	Dec. 70,900
Currency & bk. notes.....	24,811,400	Dec. 414,700	16,210,700	Dec. 10,400
Deposits with the F. R. Bank of N. Y.....	40,468,200	Inc. 1,583,100	193,285,900	Dec. 2,072,500
Deposits.....	577,591,000	Dec. 15,903,500	1,950,307,100	Dec. 47,093,100
Reserve on deposits.....	98,566,000	Inc. 579,500	285,037,300	Dec. 8,876,800
P. C. reserve to dep.....	21.7%	Same	18.5%	Dec. 0.4%

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.

	Aug. 24, 1918.	Change from previous week.	Aug. 17, 1918.	Aug. 10, 1918.
Circulation.....	\$4,770,000	Inc. 27,000	\$4,743,000	\$4,735,000
Loans, disc'ts & Investments.....	483,701,000	Dec. 11,594,000	495,295,000	498,637,000
Individual deposits, incl. U. S. Due to banks.....	427,485,000	Dec. 13,588,000	441,073,000	428,053,000
Time deposits.....	112,953,000	Dec. 4,953,000	117,911,000	114,130,000
Exchanges for Clear. House.....	16,790,000	Inc. 234,000	16,556,000	15,604,000
Due from other banks.....	12,873,000	Dec. 3,886,000	16,588,000	15,902,000
Cash in bank & in F. R. Bank Reserve excess in bank and Federal Reserve Bank.....	74,924,000	Dec. 7,337,000	82,261,000	74,313,000
	57,503,000	Dec. 3,889,000	61,392,000	58,078,000
	11,735,000	Dec. 3,174,000	14,909,000	13,013,000

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House statement for the week ending Aug. 24, with comparative figures for the two weeks preceding, is as follows. Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve system are 10% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank. "Cash in vaults" is not a part of legal reserve. For trust companies not members of the Federal Reserve system the reserve required is 15% on demand deposits and includes "Reserve with legal depositories" and "Cash in vaults."

Two ciphers (00) omitted.	Week ending Aug. 24 1918.			Aug. 17 1918.	Aug. 10 1918.
	Members of F. R. Syst.	Trust Cos.	Total.		
Capital.....	\$29,475.0	\$3,500.0	\$32,975.0	\$32,975.0	\$32,975.0
Surplus and profits.....	75,990.0	8,050.0	84,040.0	84,040.0	84,051.0
Loans, disc'ts & Investm'ts.....	583,847.0	29,995.0	613,842.0	616,000.0	615,673.0
Exchanges for Clear. House.....	24,299.0	296.0	24,595.0	24,037.0	21,126.0
Due from banks.....	134,060.0	21.0	134,081.0	134,308.0	122,820.0
Bank deposits.....	160,050.0	444.0	160,494.0	162,541.0	157,538.0
Individual deposits.....	427,927.0	19,765.0	447,692.0	447,460.0	435,535.0
Time deposits.....	3,452.0	-----	3,452.0	3,478.0	3,636.0
Total deposits.....	597,429.0	20,209.0	617,638.0	613,479.0	596,709.0
U. S. deposits (not included).....	-----	-----	39,464.0	44,293.0	36,862.0
Reserve with Fed. Res. Bk.....	48,231.0	-----	48,231.0	53,591.0	46,481.0
Reserve with legal depositories.....	-----	2,180.0	2,180.0	2,358.0	2,456.0
Cash in vaults.....	16,767.0	1,004.0	17,771.0	17,558.0	17,451.0
Total reserve & cash held.....	64,998.0	3,184.0	68,182.0	73,507.0	66,388.0
Reserve required.....	43,664.0	2,983.0	46,647.0	46,289.0	46,045.0
Excess res. & cash in vault.....	21,334.0	201.0	21,535.0	27,218.0	20,343.0

*Cash in vault is not counted as reserve for F. R. bank members.

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, etc.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Specie.	National Bank & Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositories.	Additional Deposits with Legal Depositories.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	National Bank Circulation.
	Stat. banks June 29 (Trust cos. June 20)	Aug. 24, 1918.	Aug. 24, 1918.									
Members of Federal Reserve Bank												
Battery Park Nat. Bank.....	400,000	561,000	9,484,000	23,000	12,000	28,000	104,000	945,000	179,000	7,291,000	83,000	195,000
New Netherland Bank.....	200,000	204,000	3,603,000	23,000	4,000	105,000	85,000	610,000	190,000	3,895,000	74,000	-----
W. R. Grace & Co.'s bank.....	500,000	664,500	8,795,000	5,000	2,000	-----	-----	1,270,000	-----	6,886,000	720,000	-----
First Nat. Bank, Brooklyn.....	300,000	665,000	7,533,000	13,000	10,000	104,000	81,000	643,000	539,000	5,707,000	548,000	293,000
Nat. City Bank, Brooklyn.....	300,000	603,900	6,391,000	2,000	19,000	59,000	118,000	725,000	686,000	5,394,000	458,000	119,000
First Nat. Bank, Jersey City.....	400,000	1,308,200	8,497,000	83,000	625,000	43,000	237,000	883,000	3,337,000	4,622,000	-----	397,000
Hudson Co. Nat., Jersey City.....	250,000	785,100	4,564,000	60,000	4,000	77,000	158,000	274,000	596,000	3,576,000	468,000	199,000
Total.....	2,350,000	4,792,300	48,857,000	207,000	576,000	416,000	783,000	5,250,000	5,527,000	37,371,000	2,351,000	1,203,000
State Banks, Not Members of the Federal Reserve Bank.												
Bank of Washington Heights.....	100,000	478,000	2,434,000	71,000	5,000	37,000	131,000	130,000	-----	2,170,000	-----	-----
Colonial Bank.....	500,000	1,040,300	9,700,000	356,000	308,000	437,000	241,000	623,000	299,000	10,397,000	-----	-----
Columbia Bank.....	1,000,000	627,100	14,040,000	661,000	-----	320,000	470,000	730,000	210,000	12,170,000	-----	-----
International Bank.....	500,000	168,800	5,443,000	157,000	11,000	51,000	371,000	244,000	-----	5,033,000	365,000	-----
Mutual Bank.....	200,000	554,600	8,011,000	1,000	46,000	152,000	228,000	868,000	86,000	7,093,000	167,000	-----
Yorkville Bank.....	100,000	573,900	7,494,000	269,000	110,000	326,000	195,000	483,000	163,000	5,047,000	71,000	-----
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn.....	1,600,000	833,900	23,744,000	139,000	278,000	627,000	1,154,000	1,421,000	47,000	23,695,000	62,000	-----
North Side Bank, Brooklyn.....	200,000	204,600	4,982,000	23,000	14,000	129,000	256,000	227,000	371,000	4,149,000	400,000	-----
Total.....	4,200,000	4,481,200	75,848,000	1,665,000	772,000	2,279,000	2,956,000	4,726,000	1,603,000	72,748,000	1,065,000	-----
Trust Companies, Not Members of the Federal Reserve Bank.												
Ham on Trust Co., Brooklyn.....	500,000	1,012,400	8,406,000	368,000	15,000	11,000	98,000	291,000	310,000	5,779,000	1,095,000	-----
Mechanics' Tr. Co., Bayonne.....	200,000	368,600	7,690,000	18,000	27,000	88,000	137,000	445,000	103,000	4,447,000	3,239,000	-----
Total.....	700,000	1,381,000	16,096,000	386,000	42,000	99,000	225,000	736,000	413,000	10,226,000	4,334,000	-----
Grand aggregate.....	7,250,000	10,654,500	140,801,000	2,261,000	1,390,000	2,794,000	3,964,000	10,712,000	7,543,000	120,345,000	7,750,000	1,203,000
Comparison previous week.....	-----	-1,675,000	-----	-34,000	+352,000	+128,000	-196,000	+73,000	-616,000	-762,000	+35,000	-1,000
Excess reserve.....	\$37,330	decrease	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand aggregate Aug. 17.....	7,595,000	11,569,700	142,476,000	2,295,000	1,038,000	2,666,000	4,190,000	10,639,000	8,159,000			

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Aug. 30 1918.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The money market has been the dominant influence in all Wall Street operations this week, and promises to continue so for some time to come. The situation is unique. According to all precedent, the security markets should be active and buoyant as a result of the Allied army's successes in France. But the local financial situation is such that practically all the business transacted at the Stock Exchange has been on a cash basis, or at least without increasing bank loans. There now seems little likelihood that, no matter what favorable developments may occur, there will be any "boom" or undue speculation in securities during the new Liberty Loan campaign upon which we are now about to enter.

The news from abroad this week, with which every one is familiar, has so far overshadowed that from all other sources that the latter seems trivial. It is, however, of more than ordinary importance, especially that from Washington. The Government report of international trade for July shows that exports exceeded imports by about \$267,000,000, which brings the total balance in our favor for the 7 months of 1918 up to nearly \$1,700,000,000.

The steel situation is attracting attention and an important meeting of those especially interested in the matter has been held in this city this week. As is well known, the Government requirements are steadily increasing and a careful estimate of all needs for the remainder of the year places the quantity at 23,000,000 tons, while the probable output is only about 18,000,000 tons.

Weather and crop reports indicate that rains in the Southwest came too late to redeem the injured crops in that region. In other sections, however, conditions are said to be more favorable and it is hinted that the spring wheat yield will be a surprise when the threshers have finished their job.

The Bank of England reports an addition of \$4,400,000 to its previous gold holdings, and the supply held by the Bank of France is the largest ever reported. Government withdrawals from New York City banks have been very heavy again this week.

Foreign Market.—Sterling exchange has ruled firm but without marked activity. The Continental exchanges have been firm also, and in most instances higher so far as the belligerent countries are concerned. The neutrals, however, have continued under some pressure.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 73/4 @ 4 73/4 for sixty days, 4 75 1/2 for checks and 4 76 9-16 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight 4 75 @ 4 75 1/4, sixty days 4 71 3/8 @ 4 71 3/8, ninety days 4 70 @ 4 70 3/8, and documents for payment (sixty days) 4 71 @ 4 71 1/4. Cotton for payment 4 75 @ 4 75 1/4 and grain for payment 4 75 @ 4 75 1/4.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 52 1/2 @ 5 56 for long and 5 46 3/4 @ 5 51 1/4 for short. Germany bankers' marks were not quoted. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 50 5-16 @ 50 9-16 for long and 50 7-16 @ 50 11-16 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 26.25 fr.; week's range, 26.25 fr. high and 26.76 fr. low.

Exchange at Berlin on London not quotable.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Sterling, Actual—	Sixty Days.	Checks.	Cables.
High for the week...	4 73	4 75 1/4	4 76 3/4
Low for the week...	4 73 1/4	4 75 1/4	4 76 5/8
Paris Bankers' Francs—			
High for the week...	5 52 1/2	5 46	5 45
Low for the week...	5 68	5 61 1/4	5 60 1/4
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—			
High for the week...	50 9-16	50 3/8	51 1/4
Low for the week...	50 5-16	50 3/8	51

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, par; Boston, par; St. Louis, 25 @ 15c. per \$1,000 discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, \$20 00 per \$1,000 premium; Cincinnati, par.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board are limited to \$21,000 Virginia 6s deferred trust receipts at 56 to 57 1/4.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has been dull and generally steady to strong. Of a list of 15 distinctively active issues 10 have advanced and 2 are unchanged. U. S. Rubber 5s are exceptional in a rise of 1 1/4 points. Am. Tel. & Tel., Balt. & Ohio, Burlington, Rock Island, Mo. Pac., New York Central, No. Pac. and U. S. Steel are also on the list of strong issues. On the other hand Hudson & Manhattan, Southern Pacific 4s and Northern Pacific 3s have declined.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board include \$1,000 4s coup. at 106 1/2, \$500 4s reg. at 106, \$18,000 2s reg. at 98 3/4, Liberty Loan 3 1/2s at 101.50 to 102.48, L. L. 1st 4s at 94.10 to 94.50, L. L. 2d 4s at 93.60 to 94.16, L. L. 1st 4 1/2s at 94.12 to 94.50, L. L. 2d 4 1/2s at 93.60 to 94.18 and L. L. 3d 4 1/2s at 94.74 to 95.14. For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for the week's range see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—The stock market has been a good deal more active than for some time past and generally steady. The volume of business diminished day by day, but practically no change in tone or general characteristics of the market has taken place. Less than 430,000 shares were traded in on Monday and about half that number to-day.

Railway shares have been relatively strong in anticipation of a completion of the Government contract, Canadian Pacific led the upward movement of this group by an advance of over 7 points. St. Paul closes with a net gain of 2 1/2 points and Union Pacific is nearly 2 points higher. On the other hand, Northern Pacific and Great Northern are fractionally lower, while New York Central and Reading are unchanged.

General Motors has continued to be the erratic feature of the industrial list. From 162 1/2 at the close last week, it dropped to 132 on Thursday and closes only one point above the lowest. Am. Sum. Tob. is down 3 3/4 points. U. S. Steel has, as usual, been the notably active feature. It advanced 4 1/2 points early in the week but lost about half the gain, closing ex-div. to-night at 110 3/8.

For daily volume of business see page 895.

The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week ending Aug. 30.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range since Jan. 1.					
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.				
Adams Express.....100	100	51 1/4	Aug 29	51 3/4	Aug 29	50 1/4	Aug 30	Jan 80	Jan
American Bank Note..50	100	35	Aug 30	35	Aug 30	31 1/2	Mar	35 1/4	May
American Mailing 1st pref etds of dep.....100	100	42 1/4	Aug 28	42 1/2	Aug 28	42 1/2	Aug	43 1/4	Aug
Am Sumatra Tob pf..100	250	89	Aug 26	89	Aug 20	81	Jan	103	June
Assoc Dry Goods.....100	100	15	Aug 29	15	Aug 29	12	May	15	July
Associated Oil.....100	100	64	Aug 26	64	Aug 26	54	Apr	65	Aug
Barrett, pref.....100	400	100	Aug 28	101	Aug 24	99 1/2	June	102	June
Bioplantas Mining.....20	2,100	1 1/4	Aug 26	1 1/4	Aug 28	1	Jan	1 1/4	Mar
Bklyn Union Gas.....100	8	78	Aug 24	78	Aug 24	78	Aug	85	Feb
Brown Shoe pref.....100	100	96	Aug 27	96	Aug 27	95	Jan	98	Apr
Brunswick Term L.....100	300	11 1/2	Aug 29	11 1/4	Aug 28	6 1/2	Jan	16 1/4	June
Butterfield.....100	100	8 1/4	Aug 30	8 1/4	Aug 30	7 1/2	May	11 1/4	Feb
Canada Southern.....100	40	49	Aug 30	49	Aug 30	41	May	40	Aug
Cent Foundry pref.....100	400	43 1/2	Aug 29	44 1/2	Aug 27	41	Jan	53	Apr
Chle Penumut Tool.....100	200	69	Aug 29	69	Aug 29	68	Jan	70 1/4	June
Computing-Tab-Rec 100	100	35	Aug 26	35	Aug 20	30	Jan	39	July
Continental Can pref 100	50	98 1/4	Aug 27	98 1/4	Aug 27	99	July	105	Mar
Elk Horn Coal.....50	100	29	Aug 26	29	Aug 26	22	Jan	30 1/4	Aug
Federal Mg & Smelt.....100	500	13 1/2	Aug 26	14 1/2	Aug 29	9 1/2	Apr	14 1/2	Aug
Preferred.....100	5,000	45 1/2	Aug 26	43 1/2	Aug 30	27	Jan	43 1/2	Aug
Fisher Body Corp. no par	300	35 1/2	Aug 27	36	Aug 26	26	Jan	43	June
General Clear Inc.....100	900	48 1/2	Aug 31	50 1/2	Aug 26	34	Jan	58	June
Homestake Mining.....100	27 1/2	75	Aug 28	75	Aug 28	68	June	89	Jan
Int Harvester N J pref.....100	100	106	Aug 26	106	Aug 26	106	Aug	113	July
Int Harvester Corp.....100	800	64 1/2	Aug 24	65	Aug 28	53	Mar	72	Feb
Iowa Central.....100	100	3	Aug 26	3	Aug 26	2 1/4	Jan	4	Apr
Jewel Tea Inc.....100	100	34	Aug 27	34	Aug 27	30 1/4	Apr	40	Feb
Kayser (Julius) & Co 1st pref.....100	100	105 1/2	Aug 27	105 1/2	Aug 27	103 1/4	Aug	105 1/2	Aug
Liggett & Myers.....100	100	164 1/4	Aug 29	164 1/4	Aug 29	164 1/4	Aug	195 1/4	Feb
Preferred.....100	1,224	102	Aug 28	102 3/4	Aug 28	100 1/4	June	107 3/4	Mar
Loose-Wiles Bis 1st pf 100	100	87	Aug 26	87	Aug 26	82 1/2	Jan	87	Aug
Lorillard (B).....100	500	146	Aug 26	149	Aug 27	144 1/2	Aug	200	Mar
Rights.....100	11,897	15	Aug 24	16 1/2	Aug 27	12	Aug	19	Aug
Manhattan (Elev) Ry 100	100	96	Aug 26	96	Aug 26	94	Mar	100	May
May Dept Stores pf.....100	100	100 1/2	Aug 29	100 1/2	Aug 29	98 1/2	Jan	103	Feb
Minn St P & S S M.....100	500	92 1/4	Aug 27	93	Aug 27	80 1/4	Jan	93	Aug
Nashv Chatt & St L.....100	5	108	Aug 27	108	Aug 27	119 1/2	May	119 1/2	May
National Biscuit.....100	100	91	Aug 30	91	Aug 30	90	Aug	100	Jan
Natl Cloak & Suit.....100	150	58	Aug 30	58	Aug 30	58	Aug	60	Aug
Nat Rys Mex 2d pref 100	200	5	Aug 24	5	Aug 24	4 1/4	May	7 1/4	Jan
N O Tex & Mex v t e.....100	2,100	19 1/4	Aug 27	23	Aug 30	17	Apr	24 1/4	May
Nova Scotia S & C.....100	200	66	Aug 27	67	Aug 26	56 1/2	July	70	Aug
Ohio Fuel Supply.....25	20	43	Aug 26	43	Aug 26	41 1/2	Mar	46 1/2	June
Owens Bottle Mach.....25	4,000	66 1/4	Aug 24	70 1/4	Aug 27	65 1/2	Jan	73 1/4	Aug
Pacific Mail rights.....5,500	2 1/4	Aug 27	2 1/4	Aug 29	1 1/4	Aug	2 1/4	Aug	
Peoria & Eastern.....100	200	5	Aug 24	5 1/4	Aug 24	4 1/4	Apr	6	Jan
Pitts C & St L.....100	420	50	Aug 24	52 1/2	Aug 28	25 1/2	Apr	53 1/4	May
Pitts Ft Wayne & Ch 100	30	130	Aug 30	130	Aug 30	127	Apr	130	Aug
Savake Arms Corp.....100	900	73	Aug 27	74	Aug 29	53	Jan	80 1/2	May
Standard Milling.....100	100	116	Aug 29	116	Aug 29	84	Jan	118	July
Third Avenue Ry.....100	400	18 1/2	Aug 28	19 1/2	Aug 29	16	Apr	21 1/4	Jan
Tidewater Oil.....100	105	180	Aug 30	180	Aug 31	178	Jan	190	Mar
Tol St L & W tr recta.....500	5 1/4	Aug 24	6 1/4	Aug 28	4	June	7 1/4	Aug	
U S Express.....100	210	16 1/4	Aug 26	16 1/4	Aug 26	14 1/4	Apr	16 1/4	May

Outside Market.—Trading on the "curb" this week was of fair proportions though irregularity was the chief characteristic. There were one or two strong features, but quite a few weak spots. Of the former Burns Bros. Inc was conspicuous for an advance from 34 1/4 to 39 1/4 with a final reaction to 38 1/2. The motor shares were under pressure, Chevrolet Motor, after an early advance of two points to 137, dropped to 128 1/2 and ends the week at 192. United Motors declined from 33 1/2 to 31 1/2 but recovered subsequently to 32 1/4. Aetna Explosives com. lost almost two points to 10 1/4, the final figure to-day showing a recovery to 11 3/8. Submarine Boat moved up from 18 1/4 to 19 1/4 in the early trading but later broke to 16 1/2, the close to-day being at 17 1/2. Oil shares very dull and very little changed. Houston Oil com. was very quiet and ranged between 79 1/4 and 81, the close to-day being at 79 3/8. Midwest Oil com. sold down from 98c. to 96c. Oklahoma Prod. & Refg. was off from 7 to 6 3/8, with the final transaction to-day at 6 7/8. Pierce Oil, heretofore one of the active features, after having been traded in between 16 1/2 and 16 1/2, was transferred to the Stock Exchange. Mining stocks were devoid of feature. Bonds continue active and generally firm. Federal Farm Loan 5s improved from 105 to 105 3/4 but dropped back to-day to 105. A feature for a time were the new Lehigh Valley coll. 6s which advanced from 98 to 98 3/8 and eased off to 98 3/8, after which trading in them was transferred to the Stock Exchange. Russian Government 6 1/2s rose from 60 1/2 to 62 but reacted to 59. The 5 1/2s lost three points to 57.

A complete record of "curb" market transactions for the week will be found on page 896.

—OCCUPYING TWO PAGES

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page.

Main table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday Aug 24 to Friday Aug 30), Sales for the Week (Shares), STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE (Railroads, Aetch Topeka & Santa Fe, etc.), PER SHARE Range since Jan. 1., and PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1917.

* Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ Less than 100 shares. § Ex-div. and rights. ¶ Ex-dividend. †† Before payment of first installment.

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday Aug. 24 to Friday Aug. 30), Sales for the Week Shares, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, PER SHARE (Lowest, Highest), PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1917 (Lowest, Highest). Rows list various stocks like Industrial & Misc. (Con.), Burns Bros., Butte Copper & Zinc, etc.

*Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex-dividend. ‡ Ex-right. § Ex-div. and rights. ¶ Par \$10 per share. ** Par \$100 per share.

890 New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

In Jan. 1930 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 Aug. 30.							Week Ending Aug. 30.						
	Interest	Price	Week's	Bonds	Range		Interest	Price	Week's	Bonds	Range		
	Per Cent	Fri Aug. 30	Change or	Sold	Since		Per Cent	Fri Aug. 30	Change or	Sold	Since		
		Ask	Last Sale	No.	Jan. 1			Ask	Last Sale	No.	Jan. 1		
U. S. Government.													
U S 3 1/2 Liberty Loan—1932-47	J D	101.50	Sale	101.50	102.48	5307	7.20	102.50					
U S 4 1/2 converted from 1st Liberty Loan—1932-47	J D	94.40	Sale	94.40	94.50	333	93.00	98.40					
U S 4 1/2 2d Liberty Loan—1927-42	M N	94.08	Sale	93.90	94.18	3856	93.00	97.98					
U S 4 1/2 converted from 1st Liberty Loan—1932-47	J D	94.42	Sale	94.12	94.50	392	93.90	94.70					
U S 4 1/2 converted from 2d Liberty Loan—1927-42	M N	94.00	Sale	93.60	94.18	5929	93.10	94.13					
U S 4 1/2 3d Liberty Loan—1928	M N	95.04	Sale	94.74	95.14	1312	94.76	99.19					
U S 2a consol registered—19130	J Q	98		98 1/2	98 1/2	13	97	99					
U S 2a consol coupon—19130	J Q	98		98 1/2	98 1/2	13	97 1/2	99					
U S 3a registered—1918	J Q	98		98 1/2	98 1/2	13	97	99					
U S 3a coupon—1918	J Q	98		98 1/2	98 1/2	13	97 1/2	99					
U S 4a registered—1925	J Q	100 1/2		100 1/2	100 1/2	1	105	107					
U S 4a coupon—1925	J Q	100 1/2		100 1/2	100 1/2	1	105	107					
U S Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2a 19130	J Q	98		98	98	94	98	98					
U S Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2a reg '33	J Q	98		98	98	94	98	98					
U S Panama Canal 3a reg—1921	J Q	85		85	85	85	85	85					
U S Panama Canal 3a reg—1921	J Q	85		85	85	85	85	85					
U S Philippines Island 4a 1914-34	J Q	100		100	100	100	100	100					
Foreign Government.													
Amer Foreign Secur 6s—1919	F A	98	Sale	97 1/2	98	613	94 1/2	98					
Amor-French 5-yr 6s Exter loan	A O	95 1/2	Sale	94 1/2	95 1/2	1833	88 1/2	95 1/2					
Argentine Internl 5s of 1909	M N	85 1/2		85 1/2	85 1/2	78	85 1/2	85 1/2					
Bordeaux (City of) 3-yr 6s—1919	M N	98 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	97 1/2	428	84	97 1/2					
Chinese (Hankow Ry) 6s of 1911	J D	65	70	70	70	20	53 1/2	70					
China—External debt 5s of 1903	M N	98 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2	913	90 1/2	100					
Exter debt 5s of 1914 ser A—1949	F A	93 1/2		93 1/2	93 1/2	100	90 1/2	94 1/2					
External loan 4 1/2s—1919	F A	80	81 1/2	84	Apr '18		80	84					
Domain of Canada 4 1/2s—1921	A O	95	95 1/2	95	95 1/2	36	93 1/2	95 1/2					
Do do—1926	A O	93 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	93 1/2	47	90 1/2	95 1/2					
Do do—1931	A O	92 1/2	Sale	92	92 1/2	26	88 1/2	94					
French Repub 5 1/2s secured loan	F A	100 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	100 1/2	1795	94	100 1/2					
Japanese Govt—£ loan 4 1/2s—1925	F A	85 1/2	Sale	87 1/2	87 1/2	29	80 1/2	87 1/2					
Second series 4 1/2s—1925	F A	85 1/2	Sale	85	85 1/2	4	83 1/2	87 1/2					
Do do German stamps—1925	J Q	80 1/2	Sale	80 1/2	80 1/2	33	77	81					
Stirling loan 4s—1927	J Q	74 1/2		74 1/2	74 1/2	18	73 1/2	74 1/2					
Lyons (City of) 3-yr 6s—1919	M N	98 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	96 1/2	461	84	96 1/2					
Marseilles (City of) 3-yr 6s—1919	M N	98 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	96 1/2	345	84	96 1/2					
Mexico—Exter loan £ 5s of 1899	J D	43	47	40 1/2	June '18		40	42 1/2					
Gold debt 4s of 1901	J D	31	40	33 1/2	Dec '17								
Paris (City of) 5-year 6s—1921	A O	94 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	95	1052	81 1/2	95					
Tokyo City 5s loan of 1912	M S	80	82 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	2	68	82 1/2					
U K of Gr Brit & Ire 3-yr 5s 1918	M S	99 1/2	100	99 1/2	100	19	97	100					
3-year 5 1/2% notes—1919	M N	99 1/2	Sale	98 1/2	99 1/2	1551	95 1/2	99 1/2					
5-year 5 1/2% notes—1919	M N	98	Sale	95 1/2	96 1/2	632	91 1/2	96 1/2					
Convertible 5 1/2% notes—1919	F A	99 1/2	Sale	99	99 1/2	453	91 1/2	100					
*These are prices on the basis of 100.													
State and City Securities.													
N Y City—1 1/2% Corp stock 1900	M S	94	94 1/2	94 1/2	Aug '18		87 1/2	95 1/2					
4 1/2% Corporate stock—1904	M S	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	Aug '18		87 1/2	95 1/2					
4 1/2% Corporate stock—1906	A O	90	90	94 1/2	Aug '18		87 1/2	95 1/2					
4 1/2% Corporate stock—1905	J D	99 1/2	100	94 1/2	Aug '18		83 1/2	101 1/2					
4 1/2% Corporate stock—1903	M N	99 1/2	Sale	99 1/2	99 1/2	7	93	101 1/2					
4% Corporate stock—1909	M N	89 1/2	Sale	89 1/2	89 1/2	7	85	91 1/2					
4% Corporate stock—1908	M N	86	90 1/2	90	90	4	85	91 1/2					
4% Corporate stock—1907	M N	86	90 1/2	90	90	4	85	91 1/2					
4 1/2% Corporate stock reg—1906	M N	87	90	89 1/2	Aug '18		85	90 1/2					
New 4 1/2%—1907	M N	96 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	Aug '18		93 1/2	101 1/2					
4 1/2% Corporate stock—1907	M N	96 1/2	100	99 1/2	99 1/2	2	93 1/2	101 1/2					
3 1/2% Corporate stock—1904	M N	75	81 1/2	81 1/2	July '18		76	82 1/2					
N Y State—4s—1921	M S	99	99	99	July '18		99	99					
Canal Improvement 4s—1921	J J	101	98 1/2	98 1/2	July '18		94 1/2	98 1/2					
Canal Improvement 4s—1922	J J	101	98 1/2	98 1/2	Aug '18		98 1/2	98 1/2					
Canal Improvement 5s—1920	J J	103	101 1/2	101 1/2	May '18		94 1/2	96					
Canal Improvement 4 1/2s—1924	J J	103	103	103 1/2	June '18		103 1/2	103 1/2					
Highway Improv't 4 1/2s—1923	M S	107 1/2		107 1/2	Apr '18		104 1/2	107 1/2					
Highway Improv't 4 1/2s—1925	M S	98		100 1/2	June '18		100 1/2	101 1/2					
Virginia funded debt 3 1/2s—1931	J J	78 1/2	74	Dec '17			44	60					
5s deferred Brown Bros cofa—		55 1/2	57 1/2	58	57 1/2	21	44	60					
Railroad.													
Ann Arbor 1st 4s—1919	Q J	51 1/2	55 1/2	51 1/2	July '18		51 1/2	59					
Atchafalpa Topeka & Santa Fe—													
Gen 4s—1905	A O	81	Sale	80 1/2	81	20	80	85 1/2					
Registered—1905	A O			80 1/2	Apr '18		80	80					
Adjustment gold 4s—1919	Nov	90	74	74 1/2	Aug '18		71 1/2	76					
Registered—1919	Nov			74 1/2	Aug '18		73 1/2	76 1/2					
Stamped—1919	M N	73 1/2	75	74 1/2	74 1/2		71 1/2	76 1/2					
Conv gold 4s—1915	J D	84	80	84	June '18		81 1/2	87					
Conv 4s issue of 1910—1900	J D	84	80	85	July '18		82	87 1/2					
East Okla Div 1st 4s—1928	M S	84 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	2	91 1/2	91 1/2					
Rocky Mtn Div 1st 4s—1905	J J	77	79	79	June '18		79	79					
Trans Con Short L 1st 4s—1908	J J	77	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	2	76 1/2	80 1/2					
Cal Aris 1st & ref 4 1/2s A—1902	M S	77	78 1/2	78 1/2	July '18		79	80 1/2					
S F Pres & Pn 1st 4s—1942	M S	82 1/2	100	99 1/2	July '17		77	84 1/2					
Atl Coast L 1st gold 4s—1932	M S	79 1/2	80	79 1/2	79 1/2	5	77	84 1/2					
Gen unfin'd 4 1/2s—1904	J D	70 1/2	78	75	Apr '18		75	82 1/2					
Atl Mid 1st 4s—1923	M N	95 1/2	99	95 1/2	Aug '18		95 1/2	99 1/2					
Brun & W 1st 4s—1933	J J	75 1/2	78	85	Sep '17		71 1/2	78					
Charles & Sav 1st gold 7s—1936	J J	108	129 1/2	129 1/2	Aug '15		70	75 1/2					
L & N coil gold 4s—1932	M N	72 1/2	Sale	72	72 1/2	7	70	75 1/2					
Sav F & W 1st gold 5s—1934	A O	101 1/2	107	115	July '17								
1st gold 5s—1934	A O	95 1/2		105	July '15								
Sil Sp Oca & G gu 4s—1918	J J	87	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	9	85 1/2	89 1/2					
Balt & Ohio prior 3 1/2s—1925	J J	87	87 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	9	85 1/2	89 1/2					
Registered—1925	A O			86 1/2	Sep '17								
1st 50-year gold 4s—1948	A O	74 1/2	Sale	73 1/2	75	57	73 1/2	75 1/2					
Registered—1948	A O			73 1/2	Mar '17								
10-yr conv 4 1/2s—1923	J D	77	Sale	76 1/2	77 1/2	28	76	80 1/2					
Refund & gen 5s Series A—1905	J J	70 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	1	77 1/2	83 1/2					
Pitts June 1st gold 6s—1923	J J	97 1/2		112	Jan '12		99 1/2	99 1/2					
P & N Div 1st 4s—1925	M N	83		82 1/2	Aug '18		81 1/2	83 1/2					
P E & W Va Sys ref 4s—1941	M N	83		75	74 1/2	June '18	72	76					
South Div 1st gold 3 1/2s—1925	J J	83	83 1/2	83 1/2	Aug '18		81	85					
Cent Ohio R 1st 4s—1930	M S	83 1/2		100	Apr '17		93 1/2	96 1/2					
Cl Lor & W con 1st 4s—1933	A O	93 1/2		93 1/2	Aug '18		93 1/2	96 1/2					
Monon River 1st 4s—1919	F A	95		104 1/2	Nov '16								
Ohio River RR 1st 4s—1926	J D	91 1/2		99 1/2	Oct '17		88	88					
General gold 5s—1937	A O	83	88	83	May '18								

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Aug. 30.										BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Aug. 30.									
Interest Period		Price Friday Aug. 30		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1				Interest Period		Price Friday Aug. 30		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	
Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High	Low	High	No.	Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low	High	Low	High	No.
Delaware & Hudson—										Leh V Term Ry 1st gu g 5s. 1941									
1st lien equip g 4 1/2s. 1922										Registered. 1941									
Consol g 4 1/2s. 1943										Leh Val Coll Ry coll 6s. 1932									
1st & ref 4s. 1943										98 1/2 Sale 98 1/2 99 077									
20-year conv 5s. 1935										Leh Val Coll Co 1st gu g 5s. 1933									
Alb & Susq conv 3 1/2s. 1946										Registered. 1933									
Reas & Saratoga 1st 7s. 1921										1st int reduced to 4s. 1933									
Denver & Rio Grande—										Leh & N Y 1st guar g 4s. 1946									
1st cons g 4s. 1936										Registered. 1946									
Consol g 4 1/2s. 1935										Long Isld 1st cons gold 5s. 1931									
Improvement gold 5s. 1928										1st consol gold 4s. 1931									
1st & refunding 5s. 1955										General gold 4s. 1938									
Rio Gr June 1st gu g 5s. 1935										Ferry gold 4 1/2s. 1923									
Rio Gr Sou 1st gold 4s. 1940										Gold 4s. 1932									
Guaranteed. 1940										United gold 4s. 1934									
Rio Gr West 1st gold 4s. 1939										Debuture gold 5s. 1949									
Mtte & Col trust 4s A. 1949										20-year p m deb 5s. 1937									
Det & Macke—lat lien g 4s. 1905										Guar refunding gold 4s. 1949									
Gold 4s. 1905										Registered. 1949									
Det Riv Twp Ter 4 1/2s. 1961										N Y B & M B 1st con g 5s. 1935									
Dul Missab & Nor gen 5s. 1941										N Y R & B 1st gold 5s. 1927									
Dul & Iron Range 1st 6s. 1937										Nor Sh B 1st con g 5s. 1932									
Registered. 1937										Louisiana & Ark lat g 5s. 1927									
Dul Sou Shoro & Atl g 5s. 1937										Louisiana & Nash gen 6s. 1930									
Elgin Joliet & East lat g 5s. 1941										Gold 5s. 1937									
Erie 1st consol gold 7s. 1920										Unified gold 4s. 1940									
N Y & Erie lat ext g 4s. 1947										Registered. 1940									
2d ext gold 5s. 1947										Collier Central gold 5s. 1943									
3d ext gold 4 1/2s. 1923										E H & Nash 1st g 6s. 1919									
4th ext gold 5s. 1923										L Clin & Lex gold 4 1/2s. 1931									
5th ext gold 4 1/2s. 1923										N O & M 1st gold 6s. 1930									
N Y L E & W lat g 4 1/2s. 1920										2d gold 6s. 1930									
Erie lat con g 4s pr 7s. 1920										Paducah & Mem Div 4s. 1946									
Registered. 1920										St Louis Div 1st gold 6s. 1920									
1st consol gen lien g 4s. 1926										2d gold 3s. 1920									
Registered. 1926										Atl Knoc & Cin Div 4s. 1953									
Penn col trust gold 4s. 1951										Atl Knoc & Nor lat g 5s. 1940									
50-year conv 4s Ser A. 1953										Hendrix Bldg 1st g 5s. 1931									
do Series A. 1953										Kentucky Central gold 4s. 1937									
Gen conv 4s Series D. 1953										Lex & East lat 60-yr 5s pr 1965									
Chlo & Erie 1st gold 5s. 1952										L & N M & M 1st g 4 1/2s. 1945									
Chlo & Talon Vall g 5s. 1938										L & N-South M joint 4s. 1952									
Erie & Jersey 1st g 6s. 1955										Registered. 1952									
Genesee River 1st s 6s. 1957										N Fla & B 1st gu g 5s. 1937									
Long Dock consol g 6s. 1935										N C B Dbe gen gu g 4 1/2s. 1945									
Coal & RR lat cur gu 6s. 1922										Pensac & Atl 1st gu g 6s. 1921									
Dock & Impt lat ext 5s. 1943										S & N Ala cons gu g 5s. 1936									
N Y & Green L gu g 5s. 1946										Gen cons gu 50-year 5s. 1963									
N Y Susq & W lat ref 5s. 1937										L & Jett Central Co gold 5s. 1935									
2d gold 4 1/2s. 1937										Manilla RR—Sou lines 4s. 1939									
General gold 5s. 1940										Mex Internat lat cons g 4s. 1977									
Terminal lat gold 5s. 1943										Stamped guaranteed. 1977									
Mid of N Y 1st ext g 6s. 1940										Midland Term—1st s f g 6s. 1925									
Wilb & East 1st gu g 6s. 1942										Minneapolis & St Louis—									
Ev & Ind lat cons gu g 6s. 1926										1st gold 7s. 1927									
Evanav & T H 1st cons 6s. 1921										Pacific Ext lat gold 6s. 1921									
1st general gold 6s. 1942										1st consol gold 5s. 1934									
Mt Vernon 1st gold 6s. 1923										1st & refunding gold 4s. 1940									
Sull Co branch 1st g 6s. 1930										Ref & ext 50-yr 5s Ser A. 1962									
Florida E Coast 1st 4 1/2s. 1959										Des M & Pt D 1st gu 4s. 1945									
Port St U D Co lat g 4 1/2s. 1941										Iowa Central lat gold 5s. 1935									
Pt Worth & Ito Gr 1st g 4s. 1933										Refunding gold 4s. 1951									
Galv Hou & Hon 1st 6s. 1933										M S P & S M con g 4 1/2s. 1933									
Great Nor G & Q con 5s. 1921										1st Chlo Term s f 4s. 1941									
Registered. 1921										M S S M & A 1st g 4s intgu. 2s									
1st & ref 4 1/2s Series A. 1961										Mississippi Central lat 6s. 1949									
Registered. 1961										Missouri Kansas & Texas—									
St Paul M & Man 4s. 1933										1st gold 4s. 1930									
1st consol g 6s. 1933										2d gold 4s. 1930									
Registered. 1933										1st ext gold 5s. 1941									
Reduced to gold 4 1/2s. 1933										1st & refunding 4s. 2000									
Registered. 1933										Trust Co certifs of dep. 1931									
Mont ext 1st gold 4s. 1937										Gen sinking fund 4 1/2s. 1936									
Registered. 1937										St Louis Div 1st ref g 4s. 2001									
E Minn Nor Div 1st g 4s. 1948										5% secured notes "ext." 16									
Minn Union 1st g 6s. 1923										Dall & Waco lat gu g 5s. 1940									
Mont C 1st gu g 6s. 1937										Kan City & Pac lat g 4s. 1990									
Registered. 1937										Mo K & E lat gu g 5s. 1942									
1st guar gold 5s. 1937										M K & Okla 1st guar 5s. 1942									
Will & S F lat gold 5s. 1938										M K & T of T lat gu g 5s. 1942									
Green Bay & W deb cts "A" 1938										Shor Sh & So 1st gu g 5s. 1943									
Debuture cts "B" 1938										Tex & Okla lat gu g 5s. 1943									
Gulf & I 1st ref & t r 5s. 1953										Missouri Pacific (reorg Co)—									
Hoeking Val 1st cons g 4 1/2s. 1929										1st & refunding 5s Ser A. 1965									
Col & H V lat ext g 4s. 1948										1st & refunding 5s Ser B. 1923									
Col & Tol lat ext 4s. 1955										1st & refunding 5s Ser C. 1925									
Houston Belt & Term lat 5s. 1937										General 4s. 1975									
Illinois Central lat gold 4s. 1951										Missouri Pac 1st cons g 6s. 1920									
Registered. 1951										40-year gold loan 4s. 1945									
1st gold 3 1/2s. 1951										3d 7s extended at 4%. 1938									
Registered. 1951										Boony St L & S lat 5s gu. 1951									
Extended 1st gold 3 1/2s. 1951										Cent Br UP lat g 4s. 1948									
Registered. 1951										Pac R of Mo lat ext g 4s. 1938									
1st gold 3s sterling. 1951										2d extended gold 5s. 1947									
Registered. 1951										St L & M & S con g 5s. 1931									
Collateral 1st gold 4s. 1952										Gen con stamp gu g 5s. 1931									
1st refunding 4s. 1955										Unfild & ref gold 4s. 1929									
Purchased lines 3 1/2s. 1952										Registered. 1929									
L N O & Texas gold 4s. 1953										Riv & G Div 1st g 4s. 1933									
Registered. 1953										Verdi V I & W lat g 5s. 1926									
Calro Bridge gold 4s. 1950										Mob & Ohio new gold 6s. 1927									
Litchfield Div 1st gold 3s. 1951										1st ext gold 6s. 1927									
Loutav Div & Term g 3 1/2s. 1953										General gold 4s. 1938									
Registered. 1953										Montgomery Div 1st g 5s. 1947									
Middle Div res 5s. 1921										St. L & Calro guar 4s. 1927									
Omaha Div 1st gold 3s. 1951										St. L & Calro guar 4s. 1927									
St Louis Div & Term g 3s. 1951										Nashy Chatt & St L 1st 5s. 1928									
Gold 3 1/2s. 1951										Jasper Branch 1st g 6s. 1923									
Registered. 1951										Nat Rys of Mex pr llen 4 1/2s. 1957									
Spring Div 1st g 3 1/2s. 1951										Guaranteed general 4s. 1977									
Western lines 1st g 4s. 1951										Nat of Mex prior lien 4 1/2s. 1926									
Registered. 1951										1st consol 4s. 1951									
Bellev & Car 1st 6s. 1923										New Orleans Term lat 4s. 1953									
Carb & Shaw 1st gold 4s. 1951										N O Tex & Mexico lat 6s. 1925									
Chlo St L & N O gold 4s. 1951										Non-con income 5s A. 1935									
Registered. 1951										New York Central RR—									
Gold 3 1/2s. 1951										Conv deb 6s. 1935									
Registered. 1951										Consol 4 1/2s Series A. 1998									
Joint lat ref 5s Series A. 1953										Ref & Imp 4 1/2s "A". 2013									
Memph Div 1st g 4s. 1951										New York Cent & Hud Riv—									
Registered. 1951										Guar 3 1/2s. 1997									
St Louis Sou 1st gu g 4s. 1951										Registered. 1997									
Int III & Iowa lat g 4s. 1950										Debuture gold 4s. 1934									
Ind & Great Nor 1st g 5s. 1919										Registered. 1934									
James Frank & Clear lat 4s. 1959										Lake Shore coll g 3 1/2s. 1958									
Kansas City Sou 1st gold 3s. 1950										Registered. 1958									
Registered. 1950										Mich Cent coll gold 3 1/2s. 1998									
Ref & Imp 5s. Apr 1950										Registered. 1998									
Kansas City Term lat 4s. Apr 1950										Battie Cr & Stur 1st gu g 3s. 1989									
Lako Erie & West 1st g 5s. 1937										Beech Creek lat gu g 4s. 1936									
2d gold 5s. 1941										Registered. 1936									
North Ohio lat guar 5s. 1945										2d guar gold 5s. 1936									
Leh Val N Y 1st gu g 4 1/2s. 1940										Registered. 1936									
Registered. 1940										Beech Cr Ext 1st g 3 1/2s. 1951									
Lehlin Val (Pa) cons g 4s. 2003										Cart & Ad lat g 4s. 1981									
General cons 4 1/2s. 2003										Gouy & Oswe 1st gu g 5s. 1942									

* No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Jan. b Due Feb. c Due June. d Due July. e Due Sept. f Due Oct. g Option sale.

BONDS										BONDS									
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE									
Week Ending Aug. 30.										Week Ending Aug. 30.									
Interest	Price	Week's	Bonds	Range	Low	High	Low	High	Range	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High
Period	Friday	Range or	Sold	Since					Jan. 1										
	Aug. 30	Last Sale		Jan. 1															
N Y Cent & H R RR (Con.)	A	107 1/2		74 1/2	Mar '18	72 1/2	74 1/2												
N Y & P R 1st cons g 4 1/2	A	103 1/2		113	May '18														
Pine Creek reg guar 6 1/2	A	103 1/2		98	July '18	95 1/2	98 1/2												
R W & O con 1st ext 5 1/2	A	103 1/2		93 1/2	June '18	91 1/2	93 1/2												
Rutland 1st con g 4 1/2	A	103 1/2		60	June '18	58	60												
Og & L Cham 1st gu 4 1/2	A	103 1/2		65	70	Jan '18	70	70											
Rut Canada 1st gu 4 1/2	A	103 1/2		82	101	Nov '17													
St Lawr & Adir 1st g 5 1/2	A	103 1/2		91	94	Apr '18	92	94 1/2											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	A	103 1/2		72	73	Aug '18	70 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											
25-year gold 4 1/2	N	85		83 1/2	83 1/2	Nov '17													
Registered	M	85		99 1/2	99 1/2	Apr '17	92	99 1/2											
Utica & Bk Rlv gu 4 1/2	J	91		72	73	May '18	70 1/2	73											
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	J	72		73	73	May '18	72 1/2	73											
Registered	J	85		85	85		82	87 1/2											
Debiture gold 4 1/2	M	85		84	89 1/2		84	89 1/2											

BONDS		N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Week ending Aug. 30.		Interest Period	Price Friday Aug. 30	Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1
Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low					
Virginian 1st 5s series A	1062	M	N	87	83 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	1	87 1/2	93
Wabash 1st gold 5s	1939	M	N	90 1/2	91	90 1/2	91	13	90 1/2	96 1/2
2d gold 5s	1939	F	A	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2	5	82	86 1/2
Debutene series B	1939	J	J	90	90	90	90	5	90	100 1/4
1st lien 50-yr 1st g 5s	1921	M	N	98 1/2	98	98	96	5	98	100 1/4
1st lien 30-yr term 4s	1954	J	J	66	98	98	96	5	98	100 1/4
Dot & Ch 1st 1st g 5s	1941	J	J	102	102	102	102	5	102	107 1/2
Des Moines Div 1st g 4s	1939	J	J	77	80	80	80	5	77	80 1/2
Om Div 1st g 3 1/2s	1941	A	O	70	75	75	75	5	70	75 1/2
Tol & Ch Div 1st g 4s	1941	M	S	80	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	5	80	84 1/2
Wash Term 1st g 3 1/2s	1945	F	A	70	80	78	80	5	70	80 1/2
1st 40-yr guar 4s	1945	F	A	80	80	80	80	5	80	80 1/2
West Maryland 1st g 4s	1952	A	O	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	5	58 1/2	62
West N Y & Pa 1st g 5s	1937	J	J	95 1/2	100	99	99	5	95 1/2	100
Gen gold 4s	1943	A	O	80	80	80	80	5	80	80 1/2
Income 5s	1943	Noy	Noy	45	45	45	45	5	45	45 1/2
Western Pa 1st g 5s	1946	M	N	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	5	88 1/2	88 1/2
Wheeling & L E 1st g 5s	1926	A	O	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	5	83 1/2	83 1/2
Wheel Div 1st gold 5s	1928	J	J	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	5	99 1/2	99 1/2
Exten & Imp't gold 5s	1930	F	A	92	92	92	92	5	92	92 1/2
Refunding 4 1/2s series A	1906	M	S	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	5	50 1/2	50 1/2
RR 1st consol 4s	1949	M	S	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	5	50 1/2	50 1/2
Winston-Salem S B 1st 4s	1900	J	J	67 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	5	67 1/2	72 1/2
Wis Cent 50-yr 1st gen 4s	1949	J	J	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	5	69 1/2	70 1/2
Sup & Dist div & term 1st 4s	1936	M	N	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	5	69 1/2	70 1/2

*No price Friday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan. b Due April. c Due May. d Due June. e Due July. f Due Aug. g Due Oct. h Due Nov. i Due Dec. j Option on

BONDS		N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Week ending Aug. 30.		Interest Period	Price Friday Aug. 30	Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1
Bid	Ask	Low	High	No.	Low					
Miscellaneous										
Adams Ex coll tr g 4s	1948	M	S	64	65	65	65	1	63	66 1/2
Alaska Gold M deb 6s A	1925	M	S	25	30	25	25	2	18	30
Conv deb 6s series B	1926	M	S	25	28	25	25	9	18	28
Am 83 of V Va 1st 5s	1920	M	N	95	95	95	95	5	95	95 1/2
Armour & Co 1st real est 4 1/2s	1939	J	D	32 1/2	83	82 1/2	83	8	81 1/2	87 1/2
Booth Fisheries deb g f 5s	1926	F	A	91	89	90	90	1	90	90
Bradley Cop M coll tr g f 5s	1931	F	A	91	93	93	93	1	91	93
Bush Terminal 1st 4s	1952	A	O	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	5	80 1/2	80 1/2
Consol 5s	1955	J	J	75	80 1/2	83	83	1	75	84 1/2
Bldgs 5s guar tax ex	1900	A	O	80 1/2	82 1/2	81	81	1	74	81
Chic C & Conn Rys s f 5s	1927	A	O	97	97	97	97	1	97	97 1/2
Chic Un Stat'n 1st gu 4 1/2s A	1963	J	J	82	85	85	85	1	82	85
Chile Copper 10-yr conv 7s	1923	M	N	104 1/2	106 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	1	102 1/2	108 1/2
Recta (part paid) conv 6s ser A	1932	A	O	79	79 1/2	79	79	47	73	80 1/2
Coll tr & conv 6s ser A	1932	A	O	78 1/2	79 1/2	79	79	1	77 1/2	80 1/2
Computing-Tab-Rec s f 6s	1941	J	J	80 1/2	85	80 1/2	80 1/2	1	78 1/2	83
Crabby Cons M & P conv 6s A	1938	M	N	97	97	97	97	1	91	98
Stamped 1000	1923	F	A	90 1/2	98	95	95	1	90 1/2	98
Great Falls Pow s f 5s	1941	F	A	88	95	91 1/2	91 1/2	1	90 1/2	94
Int Mercan Marine s f 6s	1941	A	O	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	450	90	102 1/2
Montana Power 1st 5s A	1943	J	J	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	3	86 1/2	92
Morris & Co 1st s f 4 1/2s	1939	J	J	75	90	87 1/2	87 1/2	1	75	90 1/2
Mtge Bond (N Y) 4s ser 2	1966	A	O	83	83	83	83	1	83	83 1/2
10-20-yr 5s series 3	1932	J	J	94	94	94	94	1	94	94 1/2
N Y Dock 50-yr 1st g 4s	1931	F	A	66	67	67	67	1	65	67
Niagara Falls Power 1st 5s	1932	J	J	91	91 1/2	92	92	11	92	98 1/2
Ref & gen 6s	1932	A	O	98	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	1	98	100 1/2
Nlat Lock-Box O Pow 1st 5s	1954	M	N	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	1	85 1/2	87 1/2
Nor States Power 25-yr 5s A	1941	A	O	86	86	86	86	1	85 1/2	87 1/2
Ontario Power N F 1st 5s	1943	A	O	86	86	86	86	1	85 1/2	87 1/2
Ontario Transmission 5s	1945	M	N	95	95	95	95	1	95	95 1/2
Pub Serv Corp N J gen 4s	1959	A	O	70 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	10	73 1/2	82 1/2
Tennessee Cop 1st conv 6s	1925	M	N	93 1/2	95	94	94	2	93 1/2	95
Wash Water Power 1st 5s	1939	J	J	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	1	90 1/2	90 1/2
Wilson & Co 1st 25-yr s f 6s	1949	A	O	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2	5	91	93 1/2

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SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES.						Sales for the Week Shares.	STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE	Range Since Jan. 1.		Range for Previous Year 1917.						
Saturday Aug 24	Monday Aug 26	Tuesday Aug 27	Wednesday Aug 28	Thursday Aug 29	Friday Aug 30			Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.					
130 130	131 131	*131 131½	131 131	*128 131	132	152	Boston & Albany.....	122½	Apr 17	135	June 24	120	Dec 17	175	Jan	
69½ 70	70½ 70½	70½ 70½	70 71	70½ 70½	70½ 70½	444	Boston Elevated.....	37	Jan 2	76½	May 29	27	Dec 79	Jan		
*87 90	87 87	*87 90	*87 90	*87 90	*87 90	5	Boston & Lowell.....	80	July 11	100	Jan 2	70½	Dec 133	Mar		
30 30½	30½ 30½	30½ 30½	30½ 30½	30½ 30½	30½ 30½	317	Boston & Maine.....	19	Jan 23	37½	July 20	15	Dec 45	Mar		
*160 170	*160 170	*160 170	*160 170	*160 170	*160 170	150	Boston & Providence.....	150	Apr 15	170	Aug 9	150	Dec 213	Jan		
*14	*14	*14	*14	*14	*14	104	Boston Suburban Elec. no par	2	Jan 26	3	June 5	2	July 3	July		
*26½	*26½	*26½	*26½	*26½	*26½	25	Do pref. no par	104	Mar 1	15	June 17	9	June 30	July		
*138 146	*138 145	*138 145	*138 145	*138 145	*138 145	2	Boston & Wore Elec. no par	25	July 19	30	Mar 6	30	Aug 38	Feb		
*83 84	*83 84	*83 84	*83 84	*83 84	*83 84	138	Do pref. no par	138	July 2	147	Apr 17	143	Nov 150	Jan		
110 110	*108 114	*108 114	*108 114	*108 114	*108 114	2	Ches. Juney Ry & W S Y.....	100	Apr 18	85	Jan 30	83½	Dec 108	Jan		
*62 62½	*62 62	*61½ 62	*62½ 62½	*62½ 62½	*62½ 62½	104	Connecticut River.....	104	Feb 19	120	Mar 6	102½	Nov 140	Mar		
*110 114½	*110 114½	*110 114½	*110 114½	*110 114½	*110 114½	53	Fitchburg pref.....	53	Jan 22	65	Jan 3	44	Dec 78½	Mar		
*79 81	*79 81	*79 81	*79 81	*79 81	*79 81	10	Georgia Ry & Elec stampd 100	111½	Aug 29	110½	Jan 9	116	Dec 133	Jan		
*214 234	*214 234	*214 234	*214 234	*214 234	*214 234	130	Do pref.....	77½	Aug 31	81	Feb 25	83	June 92½	Jan		
157½ 166	16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16	285	Maine Central.....	77½	June 18	85	Jan 3	78	Dec 100½	Mar		
433 442	43½ 44½	43½ 44½	43½ 44½	43½ 44½	43½ 44½	1,726	Mesa Electric Cos.....	2	Jan 2	7½	May 16	6	Dec 3½	July		
*93½ 95	94 94	93½ 94	*94 95	*94 95	*94 95	35	Do pref stamped.....	23	Feb 23	23	May 16	6	Dec 3½	July		
21½ 21½	*21 24	*22 23	*22 23	*22 23	*22 23	50	N Y N H & Hartford.....	90	Jan 10	90	Jan 10	90½	Oct 105	Apr		
*48½ 49½	49 49½	49½ 49½	49 49	*49 49	*49 49	306	Northern New Hampshire.....	283½	June 14	98	Jan 2	85	Dec 135	Jan		
*53½ 55	54 54	*54½ 55	*55 55	*55½ 55½	*55½ 55½	65	Old Colony.....	20	Jan 2	25	Jan 2	16½	Dec 84½	Feb		
99 99	100 100½	100 100½	99½ 99½	*98½ 100	98 98½	278	Vermont & Massachusetts.....	80	Aug 6	88	Apr 18	84	Dec 110	Jan		
92 92½	92 93	92½ 93	92 92½	*92 93	*92 93	189	West End Street.....	37	Feb 20	50	July 5	34	Dec 56½	Mar		
*3½ 1	*3½ 1	*3½ 1	*3½ 1	*3½ 1	*3½ 1	107	Do pref.....	47	Jan 16	62	Apr 1	74	Dec 74	Jan		
*4½ 5	*4½ 5	*4½ 5	*4½ 5	*4½ 5	*4½ 5	15	Amer Agricul Chemical.....	78½	Jan 2	100½	Aug 27	73	Dec 94½	May		
*109 109½	109½ 109½	109½ 109½	*109½ 109½	*109½ 109½	*109½ 109½	2,011	Amer Pneumatic Service.....	85½	Jan 2	95½	May 21	88	Dec 103½	Jan		
97 97½	97½ 98	97½ 98	97½ 98	97½ 98	97½ 98	107	Do pref.....	40	July 1	2½	Mar 2	1	Dec 2½	Jan		
*58½ 59½	*58½ 59½	*58½ 59½	*58½ 59½	*58½ 59½	*58½ 59½	15	Amer Refining.....	99	Jan 2	115½	May 15	90	Nov 126½	June		
95½ 95½	95½ 95½	95½ 95½	95½ 95½	95½ 95½	95½ 95½	197	American Woolen of Mass. 100	45½	Jan 3	60½	May 24	38½	Nov 58	June		
75 75	*80 80	*80 80	*80 80	*80 80	*80 80	5	Do pref.....	60	Jan 2	80	Aug 23	60	Dec 75	July		
*14½ 15	*15½ 15½	*15½ 15½	*15½ 15½	*15½ 15½	*15½ 15½	20	Amer Teleg & Teleg.....	90	Aug 5	109	Feb 5	96	Dec 128½	Jan		
*103 104	*103 104	*103 104	*103 104	*103 104	*103 104	50	American Woolen of Mass. 100	45½	Jan 3	60½	May 24	38½	Nov 58	June		
*63 63½	*63 63½	*63 63½	*63 63½	*63 63½	*63 63½	2,701	Do pref.....	60	Jan 2	80	Aug 23	60	Dec 75	July		
26 26	26½ 26½	26½ 26½	26½ 26½	26½ 26½	26½ 26½	2,935	Art Metal Construc Inc.....	11	Feb 13	18	July 8	7	Dec 97½	Jan		
13½ 13½	13½ 13½	13½ 13½	13½ 13½	13½ 13½	13½ 13½	80	AT Gulf & W I S Lines.....	68½	Jan 17	64	July 19	58	Sept 121½	Jan		
*47½ 51	*47½ 51	*47½ 51	*47½ 51	*47½ 51	*47½ 51	25	Do pref.....	21	Jan 25	27½	Aug 10	21	Dec 27½	Jan		
*148 150	149 149	149 149	148 149	*148 150	*148 150	11,073	Booth Fisheries..... no par	2,701	Jan 15	14½	Aug 19	14	Dec 107	Jan		
47½ 48½	48½ 48½	48½ 48½	48 48	48 48	48 48	56	Cuban Port Cement.....	10	Jan 29	17½	May 1	9	Dec 20½	June		
147½ 147½	*145½ 147½	*145½ 147½	147½ 147½	147½ 147½	147½ 147½	15,172	East Boston Land.....	4	Jan 31	5½	May 15	3½	Dec 10	Jan		
*41½ 51	*41½ 51	*41½ 51	*41½ 51	*41½ 51	*41½ 51	64	Edison Electric Illum.....	134	June 21	154½	Jan 30	133½	Dec 226	Jan		
*163 172	*163 172	*163 172	*163 172	*163 172	*163 172	200	Fairbanks Co.....	25	July 27	55½	Aug 30	118½	Dec 170½	Jan		
34 34	*34 34	*34 34	*34 34	*34 34	*34 34	56	General Electric.....	128	Jan 16	151½	May 16	118½	Dec 170½	Jan		
*90 90	*90 90	*90 90	*90 90	*90 90	*90 90	15,172	Gorton-Pew Fisheries.....	50	Apr 3	35	Aug 30	35	Dec 18½	Jan		
81½ 81½	82 82	*83 84	84 84	*83 85	84 84	64	Internat Port Cement.....	10	5 Apr 3	15	July 19	10	Dec 33½	Jan		
63 63	*63 66	*63 66	63 63	*63 66	*63 66	200	Do pref.....	31	Aug 23	5½	Mar 18	92½	Dec 102	Jan		
*112 114	*112 114	*112 114	*112 114	*112 114	*112 114	54	Island Oil & Trans Corp.....	10	8 May 28	92½	Feb 28	92½	Dec 102	Jan		
*88½ 95	*88½ 95	*88½ 95	*88½ 95	*88½ 95	*88½ 95	21	McKilwain (W H) Ist pref.....	100	27½	Jan 15	91	May 16	71	Dec 100½	Mar	
*88	*88	*88	*88	*88	*88	17	Massachusetts Gas Cos.....	100	62	June 17	70	Jan 3	63	Dec 81	Mar	
84½ 84½	84½ 84½	84½ 84½	84½ 84½	84½ 84½	84½ 84½	6	Mergenthaler Linotype.....	100	107	June 11	124	Jan 110	Dec 169	Jan		
*65 65	*65 65	*65 65	*65 65	*65 65	*65 65	195	New Eng Cotton Yarn.....	100	88	Jan 15	89½	May 16	35	Jan 95	Mar	
*111 112	*111 112	*111 112	*111 112	*111 112	*111 112	110	Do pref.....	82½	July 30	100	Jan 3	93	Dec 124½	Mar		
*94 95	*94 95	*94 95	*94 95	*94 95	*94 95	110	New England Telephone.....	56	July 5	69	Jan 3	59	Nov 112	Jan		
*12½ 13	*12½ 13	*12½ 13	*12½ 13	*12½ 13	*12½ 13	496	Novo Steel & C.....	100	56	July 5	69	Jan 3	59	Nov 112	Jan	
128 130½	130 130½	129½ 130	130 130½	130 130½	130 130½	1,117	Pullman Company.....	102	Jan 7	119½	May 16	107	Dec 106½	Jan		
40½ 40½	40½ 40½	40½ 40½	40½ 40½	40½ 40½	40½ 40½	17	Punta Alegre Sugar.....	50	Jan 3	35	Feb 23	29	Dec 46	Mar		
*25½ 25½	*25½ 25½	*25½ 25½	*25½ 25½	*25½ 25½	*25½ 25½	3,395	Reece Button-Hole.....	10	11	Jan 29	13½	Mar 16	10	Dec 16	Mar	
112½ 114½	114 114½	*110½ 111½	*110½ 111½	*110½ 111½	*110½ 111½	207	Swift & Co.....	100	102	Aug 30	146½	Apr 9	116	Nov 162½	Apr	
*110 111	*110 111	*110 111	*110 111	*110 111	*110 111	496	United Fruit.....	100	115½	Jan 17	133	Feb 16	105	Dec 155½	Jan	
*80 1	*80 1	*80 1	*80 1	*80 1	*80 1	1,117	United Shoe Mach Corp.....	25	38½	July 9	48½	May 18	37½	Dec 58½	Jan	
*75½ 76½	*75½ 76½	*75½ 76½	*75½ 76½	*75½ 76½	*75½ 76½	17	Do pref.....	25	24½	Aug 9	26½	May 28	25	Oct 30½	Mar	
35½ 35½	*35 35	*35 35	*35 35	*35 35	*35 35	6,395	U S Steel Corporation.....	100	87	Mar 25	116½	Aug 28	79½	Dec 135	May	
*15 20	*15 20	*15 20	*15 20	*15 20	*15 20	207	Do pref.....	108	Mar 25	112½	July 17	103½	Dec 121	Jan		
*49 50	*49 50	*49 50	*49 50	*49 50	*49 50	20	Ventura Consol Oil Fields.....	5	5	Jan 2	84	Aug 9	4½	Dec 8½	Jan	
*17½ 18	*17½ 18	*17½ 18	*17½ 18	*17½ 18	*17½ 18	25	Adventure Con.....	25	1½	Jan 27	14	Jan 25	1	Oct 4½	Jan	
50 50	*50 50	*50 50	*50 50	*50 50	*50 50	400	Ahmek.....	25	71	Jan 27	85	Jan 25	70	Dec 108	Jan	
16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16	16 16	700	Alaska Consol.....	10	1½	Apr 25	4½	July 5	1	Dec 11½	Jan	
*25 27	*25 27	*25 27	*25 27	*25 27	*25 27	60	Altonab Mining.....	25	15	July 11	45	May 13	1	Sept 14	Jan	
68½ 69	68 68½	68½ 69	68½ 69	68½ 69	68½ 69	110	Altonac.....	25	24½	June 14	54	Feb 27	45	Dec 70	Mar	
*462 464	*462 464	*462 464	*462 464	*462 464	*462 464	2,332	Amer Zinc, Lead & Smelt.....	25	14½	Jan 23	21½	July 3	11	Dec 41½	Jan	
*12½ 13	*12½ 13	*12½ 13	*12½ 13	*12½ 13	*12½ 13	145	Do pref.....	25	41	Jan 2	54	July 6	40	Nov 73	Jan	
*468 474	*468 474	*468 474	*468 474	*468 474	*468 474	258	Arizona Commercial.....	5	11	Jan 5	16½	Aug 24	8½	Nov 15½	June	
2½ 2½	*2½ 2½	*2½ 2½	*2½ 2½	*2½ 2½	*2½ 2½	250	Butte-Balaklava Copper.....	10	17	Mar 25	33	May 14	26			

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange Aug. 24 to Aug. 30, both inclusive:

Table with columns: Bonds—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like U S Lib Loan 3 1/2% 1932-47, 1st Lib Loan 4% 1932-47, etc.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange from Aug. 24 to Aug. 30, 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, Preferred, Amer Shipbuilding, etc.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange from Aug. 24 to Aug. 30, 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 Amer Rolling Mill, Amer Sewer Pipe, Am Wind Glass Mach, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Complete record of the transactions at the Baltimore Stock Exchange from Aug. 24 to Aug. 30, 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 Arrind Sand & Gravel, Atlas Coast L (Conn), Baltimore Tube pref, etc.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange from Aug. 24 to Aug. 30, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks—, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Includes entries like American Gas of N J, Cambria Iron, Elec Storage Battery, etc.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

Table with columns: Week ending Aug. 30 1918, Stocks (Shares, Par Value), Railroad, State, Mun. & Foreign Bonds, U. S. Bonds. Includes a sub-table for Transactions at the New York Stock Exchange Daily, Weekly and Yearly.

Table with columns: Sales at New York Stock Exchange, Week ending Aug. 30, 1918, 1917, Jan. 1 to Aug. 30, 1918, 1917. Rows include Stocks, Bonds, and Total.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Table with columns: Week ending Aug. 30 1918, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore. Rows include Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Total.

New York "Curb" Market.—Below we give a record of the transactions in the outside security market from Aug. 24 to Aug. 30, both inclusive. It covers the week ending Friday afternoon.

It should be understood that no such reliability attaches to transactions on the "Curb" as to those on the regularly organized stock exchanges.

On the New York Stock Exchange, for instance, only members of the Exchange can engage in business, and they are permitted to deal only in securities regularly listed—that is, securities where the companies responsible for them have complied with certain stringent requirements before being admitted to dealings.

On the "Curb," on the other hand, there are no restrictions whatever. Any security may be dealt in and any one can meet there and make prices and have them included in the lists of those who make it a business to furnish daily records of the transactions.

Table with columns: Other Oil Stocks (Concl.), Par., Friday Last Sale, Price, Week's Range of Prices, Low, High, Sales for Week, Shares, Range since Jan. 1, Low, High. Rows include Oklahoma Prod & Ref., Omar Oil & Gas, Sapulpa Refining, etc.

Table with columns: Week ending Aug. 30, Par., Friday Last Sale, Price, Week's Range of Prices, Low, High, Sales for Week, Shares, Range since Jan. 1, Low, High. Rows include Aetna Explos., Amer & Brit Mfg., Am Writing Paper, etc.

Table with columns: Week ending Aug. 30, Par., Friday Last Sale, Price, Week's Range of Prices, Low, High, Sales for Week, Shares, Range since Jan. 1, Low, High. Rows include Am Tel & Tel, Am Talc, Armour & Co, etc.

* Odd lots. † No par value. ‡ Listed as a prospect. § Listed on the Stock Exchange this week, where additional transactions will be found. ¶ New stock. ** Unlisted. †† Ex-cash and stock dividends. ‡‡ When issued. §§ Ex-dividend. ¶¶ Ex-rights. ††† Ex-cash dividend.

CURRENT NOTICES.

—A bulletin which has just been issued by the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, cites the fact that five men connected with the Great Western Guarantee Investment Co., of Oklahoma, have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in Oklahoma on a charge of using the mails fraudulently.

various public officials, including the Post Office Department, the Capital Issues Committee, State councils of defense, "blue sky" commissions and district attorneys. In inviting co-operation in this movement, the Committee calls attention to the seriousness of the situation by citing the fact that an investigation recently showed that in one county where \$30,000,000 of Liberty bonds had been sold, wildcat promoters had already traded their worthless stocks for \$15,000,000 of these bonds.

—W. E. Wardwell, for the last few years connected with Strahan and Co., as their Worcester (Mass.) Manager, has discontinued that connection and organized an investment house of his own, to be known as W. E. Wardwell & Co. The offices of the latter are in the Slater Building, Worcester.

—J. S. Wilson, Jr. & Co., bankers, of Baltimore, announce that Harry W. Neepfer, formerly Manager of the bond department of the Inter-State Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans, La., has become associated with them as Manager of their bond department.

—Harris, Forbes & Co. have compiled a list of short-term securities yielding from 6 to 8 1/2%, which they are recommending to investors who desire short-term investments combining sound security with a high rate of interest.

—R. Moat & Co., investment securities, 40 Hospital St., Montreal have favored the "Chronicle" with a copy of the "Annual Financial Review (Canadian)" for the year 1918, a standard work now in its 18th volume.

STOCK OF MONEY IN THE COUNTRY.—The following table shows the general stock of money in the country, as well as the holdings by the Treasury and the amount in circulation on the dates given.

Table with columns: Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury), Gold certificates, Standard silver dollars, Silver certificates, Subsidiary silver, Treasury notes of 1890, United States notes, Federal Reserve notes, Federal Reserve bank notes, National bank notes, Total, Population of continental United States estimated at 106,012,000.

a This statement of money held in the Treasury as assets of the Government does not include deposits of public money in Federal Reserve banks, and in national banks and special depositories to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$1,461,123,435.70.

b Includes \$613,161,110 Federal Reserve Gold Settlement Fund deposited with Treasurer of United States.

c Includes own Federal Reserve notes held by Federal Reserve banks.

Note.—On Aug. 1 1918 Federal Reserve banks and Federal Reserve Agents held against Federal Reserve notes \$956,622,355 gold coin and bullion, \$183,069,820 gold certificates and \$106,203,056 Federal Reserve notes, a total of \$1,945,895,180 against \$112,940,100 on Aug. 1 1917.

—The July 1918 number of the Hand-Book of Securities, issued July 31 by the publishers of the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," contains a monthly range of prices for the year ended July 1 of stocks and bonds sold at the Stock Exchanges in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh. There is also a yearly range of prices for bonds and stocks sold on the New York Stock Exchange for the past 6 years and a yearly range for 3 1/2 years of Boston and Philadelphia prices. In addition, the book contains elaborate tables with details of securities, together with the earnings and fixed charges of the respective companies, and showing as nearly as practicable the surplus available to meet charges and dividends. There is a table of dividend payments for 9 1/2 years. The book contains 216 pages. Price one dollar, or to "Chronicle" subscribers 75 cents, including postage. Copies may also be had at the "Chronicle" office, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago, or from Edwards & Smith, 1 Drapers Gardens, London.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies

Table with columns: Banks - V Y, Assets, Liabilities, Trust Co's, Assets, Liabilities. Lists various banks and trust companies with their financial figures.

* 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.

New York City Realty and Surety Companies

Table with columns: Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask, Bid, Ask. Lists various realty and surety companies with their bid and ask prices.

Quotations for Sundry Securities

Large table with multiple columns listing various securities including Standard Oil Stocks, RR. Equipments, Ordnance Stocks, Public Utilities, and Industrial and Miscellaneous. Includes bid and ask prices for each security.

* Per share, † Basis, ‡ Purchaser also pays accrued dividend, § New stock, ¶ Flat price, n Nominal, d 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 rail-ways 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 & Vicksb., Ann Arbor, etc., with their respective earnings.

AGGREGATE OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns: Weekly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %), Monthly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %). Includes rows for 1st week June, 2nd week June, etc., and monthly totals from August to July.

a Method of reporting changed figures are now for the Colorado & Southern Railway Company only.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the third week of August. The table covers 12 roads and shows 15.03% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with 5 columns: Third Week of August, 1918, 1917, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Ann Arbor, Buffalo Rochester & Pittsburgh, Canadian Northern, Colorado & Southern, Duluth South Shore & Atlantic, Grand Trunk of Canada, Grand Trunk Western, Detroit Grd Haven & Milw., Canada Atlantic, Mineral Range, Nevada-California-Oregon, Total (12 roads), and Net Increase (15.03%).

For the second week of August our final statement covers 15 roads and shows 9.96% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with 5 columns: Second Week of August, 1918, 1917, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Previously reported (12 roads), Ann Arbor, Detroit & Mackinac, Tennessee Alabama & Georgia, Total (15 roads), and Net Increase (9.96%).

Net Earnings Monthly to Latest Dates.—The table following shows the gross and net earnings with charges and surplus of STEAM railroad and industrial companies reported this week:

The net earnings in all cases are before the deduction of taxes.

Large table with 5 columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Gross Earnings Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Net Earnings Previous Year. Lists various railroads and their earnings from July 1 to August 31, 1918, compared to 1917.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Gross Earnings Current Year, Gross Earnings Previous Year, Net Earnings Current Year, Net Earnings Previous Year. Lists various railroads and their earnings from July 1 to August 31, 1918, compared to 1917.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Gross Earnings, Net after Taxes, Other Income, Total Income, Fixed Charges, Balance, Surplus. Lists various railroads and their financial details.

Reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission of 61 telephone companies having a gross income of \$250,000 or over:

Table with 5 columns: Telephone Companies, Month of February 1918, Month of February 1917, Jan. 1 to Feb. 28-1918, Jan. 1 to Feb. 28-1917. Lists companies like Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, 7 mos '18, etc.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.—Month of May 1918, 1917, Jan. 1 to May 31-1918, 1917.

Table with 5 columns: Northern Express Co., Express privileges—Dr, Revenue from transportation, Oper. other than transportation, Total operating revenues, Operating expenses, Net operating revenues, Uncollectible rev. from trans., Express taxes, Operating income.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND PUBLIC UTILITY COS.

Table with 5 columns: Name of Road or Company, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists companies like Alabama Power Co., Amer Power & Lt Co, etc.

Name of Road or Company.	Latest Gross Earnings.				Jan. 1 to Latest Date.		Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes.	Fired Charges.	Balance, Surplus.	
	Week or Month.	Current Year.		Previous Year.		Current Year.					Previous Year.
		\$	\$	\$	\$						
Chattanooga Ry & Lt	June	149,073	128,805	864,827	674,819						
Cities Service Co.	July	1789,252	1395,312	13,265,501	10,186,108						
Cleve Patnesy & East	June	50,170	47,431	256,103	243,321						
g Columbia Gas & El	June	783,150	762,992	5,096,573	5,707,430						
Columbus (Ga) El Co	June	95,152	83,127	502,028	509,699						
Colum (O) Ry, P & L	June	349,168	311,975	2,124,532	1,919,346						
Com'wth P, Ry & Lt	June	1831,428	1550,770	10,338,999	9,272,736						
Connecticut Power Co	June	75,076	70,220	461,626	415,699						
Consum Pow (Mich)	June	536,256	459,187	3,053,537	2,759,259						
Cumb Co (Mo) P & L	June	275,214	244,435	1,466,691	1,496,383						
Dayton Pow & Light	June	175,829	129,772	1,297,154	1,028,102						
g Detroit Edison	July	1029,512	877,283	7,732,345	6,874,787						
g Detroit United Lines	June	1614,786	1490,884	9,012,790	8,552,921						
Duluth-Superior Trac	July	142,904	140,740	989,566	903,179						
East St Louis & Sub.	June	318,857	296,758	1,915,940	1,744,494						
Eastern Texas Elec.	June	102,080	80,026	538,121	458,097						
El Paso Electric Co.	June	96,236	101,371	630,244	641,705						
Federal Lt & Trac.	June	271,226	206,827	1,728,470	1,345,732						
Ft Worth Pow & Lt.	July	109,550	79,980	537,100	493,964						
Galv-Hous Elec Co.	July	230,752	164,448	1,237,103	939,964						
Georin Lt Pow & Ry	June	95,183	81,660	539,412	509,480						
Grand Rapids Ry Co	June	105,195	104,828	627,472	645,244						
Great West Pow Syst	May	339,755	323,929	1,727,952	1,637,440						
Harrisburg Railways	June	117,572	99,664	623,765	560,149						
Havana El Ry, L & P	June	666,817	554,982	3,920,085	3,251,042						
Honolulu R T & Land	June	67,737	60,182	348,558	346,942						
Houghton Co El Co	June	31,309	31,016	204,824	210,643						
Houghton Co Tr Co	June	25,680	27,759	164,604	170,260						
Hud & Manhat RR	May	421,724	366,582	2,073,755	1,858,718						
Illinois Traction	June	1150,237	1057,635	7,064,140	6,489,460						
Interboro Rap Trac	May	5524,432	3511,496	17,539,109	17,586,883						
Jacksonville Trac Co	June	60,984	55,516	428,986	445,556						
Keokuk Electric Co.	June	23,151	20,125	125,652	117,603						
Ky West Electric Co.	June	16,157	11,743	87,605	67,574						
Lake Shore Elec Ry.	June	186,673	152,996	958,841	813,922						
Lewist Aug & Watery	June	86,482	75,669	386,802	399,267						
Long Island Electric.	May	19,131	21,111	80,330	88,297						
Louisville Railway.	May	326,156	268,675	1,465,288	1,271,788						
Manhat Bdge 3e Line	May	12,417	10,542	57,575	50,817						
Milw El Ry & Lt Co.	July	709,671	614,717	5,021,413	4,497,725						
Missouri Traction	June	981,950	210,455	1,598,631	1,232,512						
Nashville Ry & Light	June	235,570	194,993	1,311,731	1,209,175						
Newp N&H Ry, G&E	June	196,481	111,929	944,848	553,647						
Nevada-California	July	211,603	219,461	1,285,688	1,149,974						
N Y & Long Island.	May	40,928	36,654	166,154	169,837						
N Y & North Shore.	May	13,618	14,525	54,141	60,954						
N Y & Queens Co.	May	83,921	97,584	358,840	490,349						
New York Railways.	May	1017,842	1045,802	4,679,714	5,042,054						
Niag Lockp't & Ont.	May	251,264	192,839	1,497,502	1,134,729						
Northampton Trac.	April	17,678	17,334	70,687	88,193						
Northern Ohio Elec.	June	593,513	527,232	3,468,309	3,121,605						
North Texas Electric	June	259,163	179,406	1,560,931	1,064,226						
Ocean Electric (L. I.)	May	31,854	10,134	36,896	34,586						
Pacific Gas & Electric	May	1696,260	1568,814	10,340,000	9,450,000						
Pacific Pow & Light.	July	154,809	139,597	842,000	780,000						
g Paducah Tr & Lt Co	June	24,510	23,652	151,706	150,515						
Pensacola Electric Co	June	42,733	30,148	225,754	158,690						
Pensacola Electric Co	June	38,606	25,313	183,021	128,548						
Phila Rapid Transit.	May	2696,626	2570,440	12,726,716	12,170,689						
Phila & Western	May	52,109	47,778	242,000	230,000						
Portland Gas & Coke	July	144,119	117,812	607,000	580,000						
Porto Rico Ry & Lt	June	932,552	494,852	3,657,639	2,803,000						
Porto Rico Railways.	July	81,250	84,791	594,001	529,771						
g Puget Sd Tr, L & P	June	939,382	755,872	5,608,092	4,549,680						
g Public Ry & Light	July	453,489	388,002	3,261,633	2,617,469						
Ricamond Lt & RR.	June	39,705	36,881	167,111	163,598						
St L Rock Mtn & Pac	June	409,047	341,143	2,548,395	1,784,400						
Santiago El Lt & Tr.	June	55,718	47,040	325,078	266,900						
Savannah Electric Co	June	96,677	79,184	555,228	451,965						
Second Avenue (Ree)	May	77,890	69,222	312,004	313,010						
Southern Boulevard	May	18,639	18,841	83,010	86,764						
Southern Cal Edison.	July	807,210	719,114	4,366,489	4,560,011						
Staten El Midland.	May	25,609	29,128	104,205	132,195						
Tampa Electric Co.	June	83,135	78,235	517,280	514,950						
Tenn Ry, Lt & P Co	June	525,836	470,261	3,000,000	2,800,000						
Texas Power & Lt Co	July	234,491	185,971	1,047,046	1,165,959						
Third Avenue Ry.	May	330,733	350,327	1,593,223	1,705,118						
D D E B & B RR.	May	40,461	37,730	189,439	180,225						
42d St M&St N A Ry	May	149,763	150,474	658,863	715,193						
Union T Co (NYC)	May	237,910	250,676	1,047,046	1,165,959						
Yonkers Railroad.	May	72,069	72,489	323,046	315,513						
N Y Clay Inter Ry	May	60,725	64,502	280,371	307,661						
Belt Line Ry Corp.	May	54,282	60,290	250,417	287,556						
Third Avenue System	May	888,570	923,315	3,907,732	4,187,820						
Twin City Rap Tran.	July	816,958	858,177	5,094,531	6,034,132						
Virginia Ry & Power.	July	706,809	561,753	4,580,697	3,628,597						
Wash Balt & Annap.	July	242,955	93,503	1,199,668	944,989						
Westchester Electric.	July	50,632	44,570	217,326	204,998						
York Railways	July	86,586	83,717	428,000	410,000						
Youngstown & Ohio.	June	32,675	29,228	194,505	163,971						

a Now covers only the lines east of York Beach, Me.; in the first four months of 1917 covered also the lines west of York Beach, Me. b Represents income from all sources. c These figures are for consolidated company. f Earnings now given in milreis. g Includes constituent companies.

Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway and other public utility gross and net earnings with charges and surplus reported this week:

Companies.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Alabama Power Co a	July	262,596	174,952	129,632
Jan 1 to July 31		1,615,508	1,127,282	933,061
Philadelphia Company (and affiliated operating companies)	July	837,603	657,372	333,092
Jan 1 to July 31		3,619,559	3,160,876	1,796,670
Oil Department	July	64,771	44,182	51,314
Jan 1 to July 31		244,756	191,810	194,736
Coal Department	July	101,020	157,291	20,201
Jan 1 to July 31		408,284	618,263	100,237
Elec Lt & Pow Dep't.	July	931,932	724,090	358,026
Jan 1 to July 31		3,693,275	2,778,256	1,390,535
Street Ry Dep't (excluding Pittsburg Rys Co)	July	47,821	43,396	7,566
Jan 1 to July 31		184,459	167,126	19,131
Total all departments	July	1,983,147	1,626,331	770,202
Jan 1 to July 31		8,150,333	6,916,331	2,469,800
Porto Rico Railways	July	87,255	84,791	41,235
Jan 1 to July 31		594,001	529,771	271,365
Sou Canada Pow Co	July	41,265	34,228	18,491
Oct 1 to July 31		394,632	324,652	176,814
Utah Securities Corp (subsidiary cos only)	July	466,725	546,175	311,179
Jan 1 to July 31		5,024,450	3,666,894	2,208,872
West States G & E Co	July	139,179	109,868	53,850
July 1 to July 30		1,541,620	1,320,996	664,526

Roads.	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Hudson & Manhattan	May	421,724	366,582	222,051
Jan 1 to May 31		2,073,755	1,858,718	1,004,654
Interboro Rap Tr (Sub)	May	1,863,744	1,957,435	939,575
Jan 1 to May 31		5,679,651	6,824,749	5,008,230
Interboro Rap Tr (Elec)	May	1,660,689	1,554,062	582,395
Jan 1 to May 31		7,959,452	7,761,135	2,712,561
Total Interboro	May	3,524,433	3,521,497	1,508,857
Jan 1 to May 31		17,539,103	17,586,884	7,720,791
Brooklyn Rap Trans.	May	2,761,039	2,607,401	858,765
Jan 1 to May 31		12,466,574	12,201,995	3,338,935
New York Railways	May	1,017,842	1,045,802	175,409
Jan 1 to May 31		4,679,714	5,042,054	885,762
Belt Line	May	54,282	60,290	10,516
Jan 1 to May 31		250,417	287,556	32,673
Second Avenue	May	77,890	69,222	21,175
Jan 1 to May 31		312,004	313,010	16,805
Third Avenue	May	330,733	350,327	124,119
Jan 1 to May 31		1,593,223	1,705,118	559,744
D D E Bway & Batt.	May	40,		

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Annual, &c., Reports.—The following is an index to all annual and other reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies published since July 27. This index, which is given monthly, does not include reports in to-day's "Chronicle." Full-face figures indicate reports published at length.

Table listing various railroads and companies with page numbers. Includes sections for Steam Roads, Electric Roads, and Miscellaneous.

Erie Railroad Company.

(23d Report—Year ended Dec. 31 1917.)

The report, signed by President Frederick D. Underwood, as of June 14, says in substance:

Report Delayed.—The issue of the annual report has been deferred in order that a proper statement might be made to the bond and stock holders, relative to the terms of the contract under which the U. S. Govt. took over the operating control of your railroad. As the terms of the contract are still under consideration, it has been deemed advisable to no longer delay the publication of the report. All proper information with regard to the contract, when finally completed and executed, will, no doubt, be given to the bondholders and shareholders through the public prints.

Federal Control.—On Dec. 28 the U. S. Government assumed control, and on June 11 1918 the operation of your property passed to the control of the duly authorized Federal Manager, A. J. Stone.

By reason of the economies incident to the removal of competition and the co-ordination of railroads in the territory traversed by your line, your directors are of the opinion that the operation of the railroad under the terms and during the life of Federal control will prove advantageous.

Mileage.—The increase of 1.28 miles in first track operated is due to construction of track between County Road and Anderson's Creek, Secaucus, N. J. The increase of 20.28 miles in second track operated is due chiefly to construction of track between Linnox and Griffith, Ind., 19 miles.

Results.—Notwithstanding the gross operating revenue for the year 1917 were approximately \$80,000,000, an increase of more than \$5,000,000 over 1916, the operating expenses, taxes, &c., increased in excess of \$14,000,000, bringing about a decrease of over \$9,000,000 in operating income compared with the year 1916. The advance in the costs of labor and supplies essential to the railroads continued during 1917 while rates remained stationary.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS 1917 AND 1916 (1916 Figs. Inserted.—Ed.)

Table comparing income for 1917 and 1916. Columns for 1917 and 1916. Rows for Gross oper. rev., Op. exp., taxes, &c., Non-oper. inc., Gross income, and Balance, sur.

Operating Revenues.—The merchandise tonnage for the year decreased 1,856,021 tons, or 7.34%. The increase in revenue from haulage of merchandise was \$843,970, or 2.15% more than for 1916.

The total coal and coke tonnage for the year was 20,296,553 tons, an increase of 1,214,222 tons, or 6.36%. The anthracite tonnage was 11,324,771 tons, an increase of 2,012,083 tons, or 21.61%. The bituminous tonnage was 8,292,155 tons, a decrease of 344,032 tons, or 3.98%. The coke tonnage was 679,627 tons, a decrease of 454,429 tons, or 40.07%. The revenue from haulage of coal and coke increased \$3,312,297, or 18.48%. The coal and coke tonnage was 46.43% of the total revenue tonnage hauled.

The total revenue freight traffic, including merchandise, coal and coke, was 43,717,542 tons, a decrease of 641,799 tons, or 1.45%; the number of tons of revenue freight hauled one mile increased 7.36%. The total revenue derived from haulage of freight was \$61,261,169, an increase of \$4,156,267, or 7.28%. The average freight revenue per ton per mile was .584 cents, the same as for the last year.

In addition to the above, 4,772,476 tons of company's freight were hauled, making the total tonnage 48,490,018 tons.

In hauling this tonnage 13,345,274 train miles were run, a decrease compared with last year of 643,423 train miles, or 4.6%. The average distance each ton of revenue freight was hauled was 240 miles, an increase of 19.7 miles, or 8.94%. The revenue per freight train mile was \$4.59 as compared with \$4.08 for 1916, an increase of 51 cents, or 12.45%. The average train

load of revenue freight was 786.01 tons, an increase of 87.56 tons, or 12.53%. Including company's freight, the average train load was \$41.25 tons, an increase of 0.128 tons, or 12.17%.

The total number of passengers carried during the year was 28,775,775 an increase of 394,358, or 1.39%. The number carried one mile increased 3.17%. The increase in gross revenue therefrom was \$316,980, or 3.14%. The average fare received was 1.607 cents per mile, the same as for last year. The average distance traveled was 22.53 miles, an increase of 1.76%. The passenger train mileage was 9,259,127, a decrease of 7.24%. The passenger train revenue per train mile was \$1.619, an increase of 14.42%. The average number of passengers in each train was 70.02, an increase of 7.06 passengers, or 11.21%. Of the total number of passengers carried, 28,071,822 were local and 703,953 were interline passengers, the local traffic showing an increase in the number of passengers carried and a slight decrease in the average revenue received per passenger per mile.

Revenue from the transportation of U. S. mail increased \$39,799, or 7.9%. Revenue from the transportation of express for the year amounted to \$2,832,262, an increase of \$573,013, or 25.36%. Revenue from transportation of milk was \$1,111,163, a decrease of \$46,834, or 4.03%. Incidental revenues from the operation of dining-cars and restaurants, demurrage charges, storage and station and train privileges show an increase of \$406,947, or 26.70%.

Operating Expenses.—The expense of maintenance of way and structures was \$7,496,304, an increase of \$1,127,003, or 17.69%; 59 bridges were reconstructed or are in the course of reconstruction, 250 repaired and 129 repaired; 18,652 tons of new 100-lb., and 1,542 tons of new 90-lb. steel rails were laid, with the necessary frogs, switches, &c.; 826,019 cross ties and 2,544,554 ft. of switch timber were used in the track, with 310,108 tie plates; 85,770 miles of track were fully ballasted and 94,20 miles of track were partially ballasted; 41.41 miles right-of-way fences were built; 51.67 miles of passing and other sidings and 5.46 miles of industrial sidings were constructed; two new stations were constructed and seven rebuilt.

Maintenance of equipment expenses were \$18,757,335, an increase of \$3,747,416, or 24.97% more than for the previous year. The total tractive power of steam locomotives is 56,777,255 lbs., an increase of 3,304,025 lbs.

The total number of steam locomotives on Dec. 31 1917 was 1,486, an increase of 25; 33 new locomotives were received, and 8 old locomotives were scrapped. Three gasoline locomotives were on hand at the end of the year. The average age of steam locomotives is 15 years, 4 months.

Transportation expenses increased \$8,954,541, equal to 31.29%. Railway Tax Accruals.—Texas for the year was \$2,686,847, an increase over 1916 of \$466,514, or 21.01%.

Additions and Betterments Charged to Capital.—Road additions and betterments were charged to capital account to a total of \$4,075,717, notably as follows:

Table listing various capital expenditures such as Engineering, Land for trap, purposes, Grading, Bridges, trestles & culverts, etc.

Capital was charged with \$11,415,360 for additional equipment, chiefly: 96 steam locom., bal. \$3,541,211; 12,000 box cars \$3,195,948; 3,000 Gondola cars, bal. 3,030,418; 278 steel pass. cars, bal. 348,916.

Additions and Betterments Charged to Income.—During the year \$306,356 has been appropriated from income for additions and betterments to the property, chiefly on equipment account (net).

Equipment Obligations.—The balance outstanding Dec. 31 1916 on equipment obligations was \$15,313,000; payments made during the year, \$2,847,000; leaving a balance of \$12,466,000.

Equipment obligations, Series EE, were issued during the year to a total of \$3,680,000 (V. 105, p. 1617) covering 25 steam locomotives, 2 gasoline locomotives, 2,000 box cars and 2 steel dining cars; \$184,000 thereof were paid. Total equipment obligations outstanding Dec. 31 1917, \$15,962,000.

Bonded Debt.—Of the Convertible Fifty-Year Gold Bonds secured by the General Mortgage of April 1 1913, \$5,000,000 were issued during the year. Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Bonds amounting to \$15,000,000 were issued under the Refunding and Improvement Mortgage of Dec. 1 1916. The total amounts of bonds issued under these mortgages are:

Table listing bond amounts: First Consolidated Mortgage, Prior Lien bonds, General Lien bonds, General Mortgage, Convertible bonds, Ref. and Imprmt. Mgtg. Bonds.

Collateral Notes Refunded.—On April 1 1917 \$9,280,000 of Collateral gold notes were retired, and were retired from the proceeds of \$15,000,000 of such notes issued April 1 1913, maturing April 1 1919 (V. 104, p. 1044).

Investments.—The increase in "Investments in affiliated companies—Stocks" is principally explained by the purchase of the entire capital stock of the Canal Belt RR. Co. The increase in "bonds" is principally accounted for by the acquisition of 1st M. bonds of the Columbus & Erie RR. Co. and additional Consols of the Chicago & Western Indiana RR. Co. The decrease in "notes" is principally due to the exchange of Columbus & Erie RR. Co. demand note for first mortgage bonds of that company and the sale during the year of note of the Long Dock Co. received to cover advances heretofore made to that company.

The increase in "Other Investments—Stocks" is principally explained by acquisition of additional stock of the Sharon Ry. "Bonds" of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation for \$176,400 were redeemed by that corporation.

Special Deposits.—The decrease in "Special deposits" is principally explained by expenditures in connection with the purchase of additional equipment covered by trusts, Series "CC" and "DD," less additional amount on deposit with fiscal agents account of the sale in April 1917 of \$15,000,000 two-year notes.

Securities Issued or Assumed-Unpledged-Bonds.—The increase of \$3,052,000 in this item is represented by \$8,000,000 Convertible Bonds, \$15,000,000 Refunding and Improvement Mortgage bonds and \$7,000 General Lien Bonds issued during the year, less \$7,827,000 Convertible bonds, \$5,750,000 Refunding & Impt. Mgtg. bonds and \$3,378,000 General Lien bonds pledged.

Securities Issued or Assumed-Pledged-Bonds.—This item increased \$19,955,000, due to pledging of \$18,217,000 General Lien bonds and \$8,372,000 Convertible bonds under the \$15,000,000 two-year Collateral notes issued April 1 1917; \$8,750,000 Refunding & Improvement Mgtg. bonds pledged under note for \$5,000,000 dated Nov. 30 1917, referred to below, and \$440,000 Convertible bonds deposited as additional collateral under the extension of the \$1,200,000 note which matured Nov. 12 1917, the payment of which was extended to Nov. 12 1918, less \$14,839,000 General Lien bonds and \$985,000 Convertible bonds released upon the payment of two-year notes for \$9,280,000 which matured April 1 1917.

Mortgage Bonds.—The increase of \$22,964,000 in "mortgage bonds" is explained chiefly by receipt from trustee of an additional \$8,000,000 Convertible bonds and the issuance of \$15,000,000 Refunding and Improvement Mgtg. bonds referred to below, and \$7,000 General Lien bonds received from trustee during the year in reimbursement for a like amount of Buffalo N. Y. & Erie RR. First Renewal bonds which were presented for payment during the year 1917, and the retirement of \$24,000 Erie & Jersey RR. Co. 1st M. bonds and \$19,000 Genesee River RR. Co. 1st M. bonds by the respective sinking funds.

Collateral Notes, &c.—The increase of \$5,720,000 is explained by the issuance of \$15,000,000 two-year notes dated April 1 1917, less \$9,280,000 which matured and were retired on April 1 1917.

The increase in "loans and bills payable," \$6,722,000, is principally explained by the issuance on Sept. 12 1917 of demand note, \$500,000, one-year note issued on Nov. 30 1917, \$5,000,000, and one-year notes aggregating \$1,138,000 issued during the year, covering construction work.

Securities Owned.—The company still owns: General Lien bonds, \$13,000,000; Convertible bonds, \$9,357,000; Ref. & Impt. Mgtg. bonds, \$15,000,000.

There is an increase of \$977,811 in the account "Sinking Funds," representing principally increased balance in Pennsylvania Collateral sink fund.

Cash Expenditures Not Funded.—Your company has expended from current cash for construction and equipment purposes from Dec. 1 1895 to Dec. 31 1917, \$54,663,312, for which it has not been reimbursed from the sale of securities (compare V. 104, p. 1496).

The amount shown as expended for "new equipment" includes payments aggregating \$14,142,385 for locomotives and cars purchased under the "trust" plan, and not yet fully paid for.

New Mortgage.—The Refunding and Improvement Mgtg. referred to in the report for 1916 has been duly executed and \$15,000,000 of the bonds received from the trustee under the terms thereof, \$8,750,000 of the bonds were pledged as collateral security for this company's short-term note for \$5,000,000, the proceeds being used for immediate necessities.

Industrial Development.—During the year 105 new industries and new factories were located on the line and 66 industries built additions to their plants, from which it is estimated your company will secure an annual revenue of approximately \$1,640,000. There were 69 sidetracks (5.43 miles) constructed, the cost of which was less than 1% of the estimated annual increase in business due to the construction of the tracks.

The comparative operating statistics and income account were given in V. 107, p. 396.

BALANCE SHEET DECEMBER 31.

	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
Assets—				
Road & equip't.	304,031,446	290,466,814	112,378,900	112,378,900
Improvements on leased ry. prop.	22,710,577	20,477,276	47,892,400	47,892,400
Sinking fund.	9,746,791	8,768,981	15,000,000	15,000,000
Inv. in affil. cos.			213,427,900	190,463,900
Stocks	94,060,747	94,021,217	37,699,500	37,699,500
Bonds	38,153,522	37,368,120	15,000,000	15,000,000
Notes	1,127,202	2,133,060	943,600	943,600
Advances	6,581,185	6,481,317	7,941,900	1,210,000
Other inv. &c.	369,415	515,207	3,395,117	3,080,834
Cash	5,953,179	6,304,970	9,123,068	6,758,151
Special deposits	3,481,538	7,701,901	2,096,516	2,574,882
Traffic, etc., bal.	1,257,245	992,377	2,890,755	2,701,216
Agrs. & condue.	4,937,971	2,717,398	966,039	227,732
Mat'l & supplies	8,518,218	5,562,237	521,986	218,775
Miscellaneous	4,735,883	3,504,177	12,893,595	11,192,652
See, les. or ass'd.			2,170,575	382,125
Pledged	36,779,000	16,824,000		
Unpledged	6,797,900	3,745,900	7,733,545	7,426,659
Deferred assets	271,708	263,693		
Unadjusted deb'ts			89,469	43,550
			9,627,397	8,672,284
			33,629,960	33,803,704
Total	552,749,896	508,332,944	552,749,896	508,332,944

—V. 107, p. 802.

Algoma Eastern Railway.

(Results for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1918.)

The report of the Lake Superior Corporation cited below affords the following data in connection with the remarks regarding the property noted in said report:

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1918.	
Gross earnings from operations—railway	\$879,159
Operating expenses—railway	717,552
	\$161,607
Deduct—Expenses for the year (incl. exp. fighting fire in coal piles on dock, &c.)	43,783
Net earnings from railway operations	\$117,824
Add—Net earnings from steamship department	66,406
Total net earnings from operations	\$184,230
Interest and rental charges for year on 1st M. bonds, \$124,994; on equip., trust bonds and adv., \$17,460; adv. from Lake Superior Corp., \$12,734; rental of terminal properties, \$44,753; other rentals, \$4,854; other interest, \$20,550	225,345
Accruals for deprec. of rolling stock, bridges, trestles, &c.	89,499
	\$314,844
Deficiency for the year	\$130,616
Deficiency from previous year	\$26,795
Depreciation on rolling stock, bridges, &c., to June 30 1917, not previously charged to income	345,406
	\$372,201
Less—Transferred from Sault Shipping Co.	4,721
	\$367,480
Total deficiency	\$498,034

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 1918.

Assets—		Liabilities (Continued)—	
Property	\$5,488,216	Equip. in trust (see contra)	\$345,073
Equip. in trust (see contra)	533,411	Amount due on stock in Sault Ship. Co., Ltd.	275,000
Investments	276,400	Advances from Lake Sup. Corp.	171,935
Material and supplies	74,053	Accounts payable	302,087
Accts. and bills receivable	154,153	Acct. int. on equip. trust bds.	4,303
Cash in bank	89,421	Acct. int. on 1st Mtge. bonds	11,657
Free loss moneys in trust	1,784	Accrued rent of term. prop.	18,651
Suspense accounts	12,306	Other rent accrued	4,189
Income account	498,094	Accrued taxes	6,084
		Accruals for depreciation	429,672
Total	\$7,127,838	Suspense accounts	29,490
		Total	\$7,127,838

x Property including cost of construction of railway lines, equipment and miscellaneous expenditures, also land grant lands (500,114 acres), \$7,029,286, less subsidies (land grant and cash), \$1,541,070.—V. 105, p. 1998.

American Agricultural Chemical Co., New York.

(Report for Fiscal Year ended June 30 1918.)

Pres. Peter B. Bradley, N. Y., Aug. 29, reports in subst.:

Results.—Gross income for this fiscal year, after deducting all operating charges, income and also the excess profits taxes for the calendar year 1917, was \$11,377,107, from which there have been deducted \$876,405 for interest on bonds, \$976,594 as reserves for freights, losses and contingencies and \$1,413,090 for depreciation of plants and depletion of mines, leaving as net profits for the year the sum of \$8,111,018. From this balance there have been paid four quarterly dividends of 1 1/2% each on the preferred stock outstanding, and one quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% and three quarterly dividends of 1 1/4% each on the common stock outstanding, aggregating \$2,718,264, leaving a net balance of \$5,392,754 to be added to surplus acct.

War Conditions.—The participation of the United States in the great European war has still further complicated conditions in the fertilizer industry since our last annual report. The requirements of our Government for sulfate of soda and sulphate of ammonia have become enormous, not only greatly enhancing prices of these materials but even threatening their serious shortage for agricultural purposes. The same is true of pyrites and sulphur required for the production of our sulphuric acid.

The extra ordinary demands made upon shipping by both water and rail have added to our difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of our raw materials—especially of rock phosphate from our mines in Florida.

Potash is being produced in limited quantities from the brines of Western lakes, from amblite and other minerals, and as a by-product from several industries, but the dearth of this material is the least of our troubles, as fertilizers have been in great demand since the beginning of the war.

The general demand for fertilizers during the past year has been heavy in nearly all sections except in certain potato-growing districts, where their use decreased to some extent owing to lower market prices for potatoes and to inadequate transportation facilities for moving the crop.

The use of fertilizers is rapidly extending over a wider area and results recently obtained from their use in some of the more Western States, where they have not been extensively used heretofore, give promise of a large demand from this new territory in the near future.

The fertilizer industry has been recognized by the Government as one of the most essential to the prosecution of the war, and we have received cordial assistance in the transportation of our raw materials where this has been possible without interfering with the more pressing needs of the Govt.

Stock Ownership.—The stock is very widely distributed and is largely held as an investment. We have over 9,000 stockholders, of whom more than 50% are women and trustees.

Outlook.—After the war we anticipate a heavy demand for American phosphate rock, which all the European nations will require in large quantities owing to the long-continued shortage of phosphoric acid. Germany needs our phosphates far more than America needs her potash, for phosphoric acid is by far the most essential element in the production of the grain and fruit of all crops.

Notwithstanding the many handicaps temporarily surrounding the business, the management looks to the future with confidence in the continued prosperity of your company, realizing that the industry is an indispensable factor in agriculture itself, the foundation of the nation's resources.

INCOME ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Profits from subsidiary cos.*	\$11,079,957	\$8,459,896	\$7,947,506	\$6,096,115
Other sources	297,151	249,320	227,322	129,006
Total income	\$11,377,108	\$8,709,216	\$8,174,828	\$6,225,121
Less freights, losses and contingencies	\$976,594	\$1,092,036	\$858,801	\$821,488
Interest on mtge. bonds	431,466	459,680	468,331	488,225
do debenture bonds	444,938	425,000	415,061	350,669
Factory, min. rep. & dep.	1,413,090	1,186,144	987,107	890,394
Total	\$3,266,088	\$3,162,860	\$2,729,301	\$2,549,976
Profits	\$8,111,020	\$5,546,356	\$5,445,527	\$3,675,145
Bonus to employees		210,264		
Prof. dividends (6%)	1,658,487	1,655,067	1,653,492	1,654,176
Common divs. (5 1/2%)	1,059,777	(5)875,468	(4)737,236	(4)737,236
Dismantling bids. and equip. prop.	66,041			
Surplus	\$5,326,715	\$2,805,557	\$3,054,709	\$1,283,733

* After deducting "operating charges" and Fed. taxes for cal. year 1917.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 (INCLUDING SUB. COS.).

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Land, buildings and machinery	\$16,368,928	\$15,146,327	\$14,949,537
Equipment and floating property	3,856,639	3,147,160	2,907,207
Other investments	8,008,519	5,677,721	4,898,198
Mining properties	19,375,237	18,298,660	18,005,840
United States Liberty bonds	1,100,000	328,850	—
Brands, patents, good-will, &c.		1	210
Sinking fund (amount unexpended)		1,998	—
Accounts receivable	20,703,334	17,244,957	13,138,081
Notes receivable	8,786,915	8,211,015	8,079,630
Merchandise and supplies	19,523,208	9,246,434	8,980,831
Unexpired insurance, taxes, &c.	318,204	288,271	242,683
Guar. accts. receiv., new constr., exp. chargeable to future oper., &c.	1,307,229	1,907,208	1,566,565
Advance payment, mtdse., surplus	1,170,071		
Cash in bank and in transit	2,784,987	2,662,049	2,652,520
Total assets	\$102,305,271	\$82,158,652	\$75,490,303
Liabilities			
Stock, common	\$18,430,900	\$18,430,900	\$18,430,900
Stock, pref. (ed.)	27,648,200	27,627,200	27,558,200
Accounts payable, accrued taxes, &c.	4,085,101	3,064,068	2,047,756
Notes payable	17,020,000	3,563,180	106,540
First Mtge. convertible gold bonds	8,252,000	8,408,000	9,069,000
Debenture bonds	9,100,000	8,500,000	8,500,000
Reserve for property depreciation	598,051	486,741	300,348
do renewals	249,676	300,303	314,110
do doubtful accts. & conting's.	526,512	504,084	525,060
Profit and loss, surplus	16,394,830	11,068,116	8,638,388
Total liabilities	\$102,305,271	\$82,158,652	\$75,490,303

x "Other investments" include the investment in the Charlotte Harbor & Northern Ry. Co., which is owned wholly.—V. 107, p. 292.

The Lake Superior Corporation.

(14th Annual Report—Year ended June 30 1918.)

The comparative income accounts for the corporation and for its subsidiaries in combined form were given last week (p. 806). Under their own captions are given herewith the statements furnished by the corporation for the Algoma Steel Corporation and the Algoma Eastern Ry.

President Wilfred H. Cunningham, Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, Aug. 1918, reports in brief:

Results.—The net earnings from operations of subsidiary companies of the Lake Superior Corporation, (excluding) the Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry. Co. and Trans-St. Mary's Traction Co., for the year were \$6,551,495 Add balance brought forward from previous year, \$769,344; less depreciation (Algoma Eastern Ry.) to June 30 1917, not previously accrued, \$345,405

Total	\$6,975,434
Deduct—Int. on bonds of sub. cos., on bank and other adv., &c.	\$1,315,042
Amts. set aside for skg. fund, &c., in respect of mining properties and quarries	278,187
Appropriations as reserves for depreciation, renewals, &c., of special assets (incl. rebuilding of coke ovens)	1,608,913
Reserved against abnormal cost of new plant and equipment	1,000,000
For general depreciation	1,500,000
Divs. to Lake Superior Corp. (Algoma Steel Corp. pref., \$700,000; British America Express Co., \$6,000)	705,000
Balance carried forward by all companies June 30 1918.	\$6,307,141
	\$668,293

* For further details see Algoma Steel Corp. separately given below.

Algoma Steel Corporation, Output, Additions, Earnings, Balance Sheet, &c.—See separate statement below.

Cannerton Coal & Coke Co.—This subsidiary has four tipples with five mines in operation, and is mining Kanawha Gas Coal No. 1 and No. 2 seams. The mines are equipped to produce an average of 5,000 tons per day. For the year ended June 30 1918 production was 700,086 net tons, compared with 833,618 net tons for the previous year. The decrease was caused by shortage of labor and by transportation difficulties last winter—at times the mines were only able to operate from 15 to 20% through lack of railway cars. This last condition has improved, but much depends upon the labor situation. All coal produced over and above the requirements of the Algoma Steel Corporation will find a ready market.

Lake Superior Coal Co.—Production for year ended June 30 1918 was 255,494 tons compared with previous year's 230,941 tons. This company has two tipples—one operating in Pocahontas No. 3 and one in Pocahontas No. 4 seams. Railway service is good and car supply better than in previous year. The principal difficulty in keeping up production at these mines is extreme shortage of labor in the Pocahontas coal field.

Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry.—Mr. Home Smith, representative of the railway bondholders, has been added to the board of the Lake Superior Corporation, Algoma Steel Corporation and other companies.

Your directors have had before them continuously the question of the indebtedness of the Lake Superior Corporation under the railway and terminal guarantees. The arrears of interest at June 30 approximated \$2,000,000. Although a settlement has not been effected so far, we are hopeful that an equitable solution will be brought about and are working harmoniously with the bondholding interests to this end.

Earnings of the Algoma Central Ry. Co. for the Four Years ending June 30. [Showing deficit for year after deducting Railway and Terminal bond int.]

	Gross Earnings	Net Earnings	Depreciation	Deficit after Bond Interest
1915	\$1,047,741	\$120,731	\$23,127	\$703,820
1916	1,207,898	273,293	162,463	591,514
1917	1,795,707	417,912	281,036	472,040
1918 (approx.)	2,126,708	575,111	441,089	312,887

The outlook as to gross earnings is hopeful, but a continuous increase in the cost of operation must be anticipated. The labor situation and general conditions are uncertain. From the above it is evident, however, that the affairs of the railway have progressed during the past 12 months.

Algoma Eastern Ry.—Notwithstanding the steady improvement in the gross railway earnings, and the contribution made by the SS. Valcartier, the outcome of the year's operations was disappointing, all gains having been absorbed by increased operating expenses. The Lake Superior Corporation has had to render continuous assistance, financial and otherwise, and has made advances to the railway to enable it to build locomotive repair shops, &c., at Sudbury, but late delivery of materials, added to the exceptional severity of last winter, proved a serious handicap. Details of advances by the Lake Superior Corporation are set out hereafter.

In conjunction with the Canadian Copper Co. (the International Nickel Co.), the railway's largest customer, important changes with a view to the improvement of operating conditions, especially with increased nickel production in view, have been agreed upon. Among other things, the Copper Co. are equipping their ore roast beds for mechanical handling. This will reduce the operating mileage and render unnecessary the use of two sets of cars as at present. Steel cars to fit the new conditions are being provided.

As will be seen by the accounts submitted, the result of the year's railway and steamship operations is a deficiency of \$130,615, after deducting depreciation amounting to \$89,499. [See separate statement above.]

A change in the directorate and management of the railway in agreement with the Canadian Copper Co. has been effected, and W. H. Farrell, from the Grand Trunk Ry., Toronto, became General Manager June 24.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable results for 1917-18, your directors are hopeful as to the future. In order to place the finances of the railway in a satisfactory condition, a further loan by the Lake Superior Corporation up to \$200,000 has been authorized.

Trans-St. Mary's Traction Co.—Without deducting anything for interest or depreciation (other than equipment), the net earnings for year ended June 30 last amounted to \$9,593, and for the three years prior to the receivership only averaged \$8,701. A sale of the property will of course be made by the Court, with the concurrence of the bondholders (the Lake Superior Corporation and the Algoma Steel Corporation). It is improbable that the full amount of the bonds will be recovered, although a new 30-year franchise altogether has just been obtained. Due provision has been made out of the year's income for our investment in the property.

Outlook.—The full interest is being paid on the income bonds and the outlook is such as to encourage all concerned.

Investments.—These consist of the following:

Par Value of Holdings	Stock Owned	Bonds Owned	Promissory Notes
	Common	1st M. 2d M. Pur. Mon.	(old)
Operating Cos.			
Alg C & H B Ry.	5,000,000	318,800	
Algoma East Ry.	1,000,000		
Trans St M Tr.	400,000	60,000	\$2,128
Brit Am Exp Co.	100,000		
Alg St Corp. Ltd.	15,000,000		5,800,000
Other companies	2,500	1,100	
(2) Invest. (old) for which provision must be made—			
Ont L & S Co.	14,000,000	6,000,000	
Spanish River P & P Mills, Ltd.	292,542		
L Sup Land Co.	200,000		
Mich L S Pow Co.	3,095,537		
Other companies	11,500	45,000	
(3) Treas. bd. ac't		75,981	

A stock held by L. S. Corp. subject to voting trust. b Now in hands of receivers. Stocks and notes of no value and now written off. d Not represented by assets. e Balance remaining at debit of investment after crediting proceeds of sale of the corporation's entire holdings of common and preferred stocks of the paper co., \$924,542 to be written off. f Balance remaining at debit of investment account after credit proceeds of sale of corporation's holdings in the power co., \$3,095,537 to be written off. g Discount on 1st M. bonds issued, \$75,981 to be written off.

Balance due by Sub. Cos. (Aggregating \$297,739 as at June 30 '18.)

Advances to Algoma Eastern Ry. Co.	
(1) Secured by 2d M. on equipment owned by Algoma Rolling Stock Co., Ltd.	\$84,403
(2) Secured on locomotives sold to the Railway Co.	41,700
(3) Unsecured—General advances	150,439
Charges against the Railway Co. to June 30 1918 and unpaid at that date	21,196

[The comparative income accounts were given in V. 107, p. 806.]

INCOME ACCOUNT LAKE SUPERIOR CORP. YEAR END, JUNE 30 '18

Interest on Purchase Money bonds of Algoma Steel Corp. (\$290,000); dividends on stocks of sub. cos. (\$700,000 preferred div. from Algoma Steel Corp. and \$5,000 from Brit. Amer. Express Co.), other income (\$53,759)	\$1,048,759
Deduct—Int. on 1st M. bonds, \$264,700; int. on bank advances, \$5,128; drilling mineral property, \$20,944; gen. exp., \$55,713	346,845
Interest on income bonds	150,000
Balance, surplus	\$552,274
Balance brought forward from previous year	4,511
Total	\$556,815
Deduct—Ascertained loss on holdings in Trans St. Mary's Traction Co. (in hands of receiver)	349,194
Reserved against further depreciation in values and losses in other investments	150,000
Balance carried forward	\$57,621

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.	
Assets—	Liabilities—
1918.	1917.
Invest. & secur. \$46,997,979	48,198,126
Real estate, &c.	307,736
Accr. int. on Alg. St. bds. owned	24,167
Due by sub. cos.	297,739
Accs. receivable	275,408
Proc. of sale of Inv.	572
Cash	22,051
Mineral lands, &c.	48,773
Miscellaneous	29,365
Cash for unpaid interest coupons	104,263
Div. rec'd sub. cos.	555,000
Total	48,638,926
Capital stock—	40,000,000
First Mre. bonds	5,294,000
Income bonds	3,000,000
Accounts payable	2,359
Accrued interest	25,759
Coupons unpaid	22,058
Reserve account—See note a	210,188
Voluntary relief fund	8,625
Income account	57,621
Total	48,638,926

a Investment and securities, \$46,997,979, after transferring \$860,953 from reserve account and writing off losses.

The company had (as of June 30 1918) contingent liabilities on its guaranty of principal and interest of \$10,080,000 bonds of Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry.; \$2,500,000 Algoma Eastern Ry.; \$15,691,900 Algoma Steel Corp., Ltd., 1st & Ref. bonds, and \$4,999,527 Algoma Central Terminals, Ltd., bonds.

INCOME OF SUBSIDIARY COS. (EXCL. ALGOMA CENT. & H. B. RY. CO.)—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1918.

Company	Net Earn. from Oper.	Interest, Rentals, &c. &c., (net)	Deprec.	Dies. Paid.	Balance for Year	Total Surp. June 30 '18.
Alg. East'n Ry.	\$184,220	\$225,346	\$84,778	def. \$125,894	def. \$498,094	
Brit. Amer. Express	6,741	173		\$5,000 sur.	1,914	4,086
Sault Ship. plng Co.			4,721			
Fiborn Limestone Co.	35,317	902	15,309	sur.	19,106	50,246
Cannelton Coal & C. Co.	221,412	31,270	86,556	sur.	163,885	205,758
L. Superior Coal Co.	97,701	7,355	64,291	\$45,000 def.	11,173	138,631
Alg. Constr. & Eng. Co.	4,143			sur.	3,628	3,628
Algoma Steel Corp.	\$6,001,892	\$1,058,052	\$3,986,445	\$700,000 sur.	257,396	764,038
Total	\$6,551,495	\$1,315,041	\$4,242,099	\$750,000 sur.	\$248,562	\$668,292

* For details see Algoma Steel Corp. profit and loss account in a subsequent statement. a Paid to Lake Superior Corp. b Paid to Algoma Steel Corp.

BALANCE SHEETS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES, JUNE 30 1918.
For Algoma East. Ry. and Alg. Steel Corp., see separate reports herewith.]

Assets—	Algoma Rolling Stock Co., Ltd.	British-Amer. Express Co., Ltd.	Sault Superior Steel Products Co., Ltd.	Algoma Steel Products Co., Ltd.
Invest., prop. & equip.	\$120,000	\$100,396	\$296,499	
Accounts receivable	1,800	1,167		
Cash	700	10,119	1,800	\$511
Sundries		215		211
Liabilities—				
Capital stock	\$700	\$100,000	\$225,000	\$8
First Mortgage bonds	120,000		63,000	
Accrued interest	1,800			
Accounts payable		7,812	1,890	714
Profit and loss, surplus		4,085		
Accrued depreciation			8,499	
Total each side	\$122,500	\$111,897	\$298,389	\$722

Assets—	Fiborn Limestone Co., Ltd.	Cannelton Coal & Coke Co.	Lake Superior Coal Co.	Alg. Const. & Engineer'g Co., Ltd.
Property	\$288,780	\$1,337,705	\$525,132	\$65,702
Material on hand		217,102	14,325	
Supplies	26,194	163,815	71,855	24,447
Accounts receivable	28,662	399,857	176,971	82,347
Sundries	5,150			
Cash	3,557	30,299	72,357	10,951
Suspense accounts	5,020		272	503
Funds in trustees' hands		17,082		
Liabilities—				
Capital stock	\$250,000	\$500,000	\$450,000	\$100,000
Accounts payable	29,016	595,855	178,201	80,322
Acrr. for deplet. & depr.	28,110	487,492	100,849	
First Mtge. bonds		377,000		
Profit and loss, surplus	50,246	205,758	138,631	3,628
Total each side	\$357,373	\$2,166,135	\$867,680	\$183,950

Pierce Oil Corporation (of Virginia).
(Official Statement—Earnings Etc., for Five Mos of 1918.)

An official statement to the N. Y. Stock Exchange in regard to the listing of the stock and bonds (see a subsequent page) as of Aug. 16 reports in substance:

Organization—Capital Stock.—The present business was started in 1857 at St. Louis by John R. Finlay & Co. In 1869 name was changed to H. C. Pierce & Co., and in 1877 to Waters Pierce & Co. In 1878 was incorporated under laws of Missouri as Waters Pierce Oil Co.; and reincorporated with same name in Missouri May 29 1900. The Pierce Oil Corporation was organized on June 21 1913 under the laws of Virginia and acquired all the assets and assumed all the liabilities of Waters Pierce Oil Co. Charter is perpetual.

Share Capital— Capital Stock, Par. Preferred. Common.
At organization June 21 1913, authorized \$21,000,000 \$100 \$10,500,000 \$10,500,000
Of which \$20,000,000 preferred stock was ever issued.)
June 25 1914 increased to 30,000,000 25 (All one class)
Dec. 23 1915 increased to 33,000,000 25 (All one class)

On June 25 1914, when the capital stock was increased to \$30,000,000, par \$25 per share, the holders of the \$10,500,000 common stock of par value \$100 per share were given the right to exchange the same for an equal par value of stock at \$25 per share, on the basis of four shares for one, and all but \$194,079 50 of said common stock has been so exchanged.

- The \$18,564,250 outstanding stock has been issued for these purposes:
(1) In exchange for stock of Waters Pierce Oil Co. \$10,500,000
(2) Issued in part exchange for shares of Pierce Fordyce Oil Ass'n \$3,986,250
(3) Issued in part payment for Mexican Fuel Co. (Maine) stock (balance paid in cash) 2,257,500
(4) Issued for conversion of \$40,500 Pierce Oil Corp. 2-7yr. notes dated Feb. 1 1915, on basis of \$12 50 per share—3,240 shares at \$25 par value 81,000
(5) Sold to obtain working capital for the corporation. 1,739,500
Of the \$33,000,000 authorized stock, the remaining \$14,435,750 is reserved as follows: For conversion of 6% debentures due 1924, \$9,406,000; for conversion of 6% gold notes due 1920, \$2,468,250; leaving stock unissued, \$2,561,500.

The corporation acquired by purchase the entire 36,023 outstanding shares of beneficial interest in Pierce Fordyce Oil Association (doing business in Texas) for the following consideration: 159,450 shares of Pierce Oil Corporation at \$25, \$3,986,250; 2-year notes due Feb. 1 1924 \$155,300; cash, \$16,247; demand notes (since paid), \$134,035; total, \$4,291,832; thereby acquiring all of its assets and assuming all its liabilities and said certificates of beneficial interest acquired were deposited with the Guaranty Trust Co., depository for the trustees under the debentures. The Pierce Fordyce Oil Association was merged into the Corporation Dec. 31 1917.

Stocks Owned.—The corporation owns stock in the following companies:

Name of Company—	Where Incorporated.	Par Per Sh.	Capital Issued.	Owned by Pierce Oil.
Pierce Navigation Co., Inc.	Virginia	\$100	\$50,000	\$50,000
Euclid Steamship Co., Ltd.	Great Britain	£1	£50,000	£50,000
Pierce Pipe Line Co.	Texas	\$100	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Mid-West Producing Co.	Oklahoma	100	100,000	51,000
Mexican Fuel Co.	Maine	100	500,000	500,000
Owning Mexicana de Combustible	Mexico	50	2,000,000	2,000,000

The Mexican Fuel Co. of Maine, carried on the books of the company at \$1, is in process of liquidation.
Five Oil Refineries Owned, Each Producing Kerosene, Gasoline and Fuel Oil. Nos. 1, 3 and 4 incl. produce lubricating oil and wax; 3 and 4 asphalt.

Location—	Daily Capnc. (bbls.)	Total Acreage.	Tankage (bbls.)	No. Employ's.	1916.	1917.	1918.
1. Sand Spgs. Okla.	12,000	221	930,000	250	5,042	6,288	7,400
2. Ft. Worth, Tex.	11,000	169	484,000	125	4,927	4,686	7,200
3. Texas City, Tex.	3,000	148	553,000	150	1,640	1,056	2,628
4. Tampico, Mex.	12,000	63	924,000	450	6,200	3,450	3,915
5. Vera Cruz, Mex.	5,000	6	146,000	50			

* Not operated during past six years, but resumed operating June 20 1918. Also has a plant at St. Louis for compounding and mixing lubricating greases of all kinds.

Oil Leases Owned.—The corporation owns a number of valuable oil leases in Oklahoma, Texas and Mexico, although it has not yet gone extensively into the business of developing these leases, which are carried on the books as an asset and are held for future development.

Summary of Oil Leases Owned—

	No. of Acres.	No. of Wells.	Daily Product. Bbls.
1. Oklahoma	3,500	60	207
2. Arkansas	5,632	0	0
3. Texas	57,813	0	25
4. Mexico	9,000	6	231

Pipe Lines.—The corporation owns in its own name a pipe line of 6-inch diameter from Tiger Station, near Drumright, Okla., to Sand Springs refinery, 35 miles, with many gathering lines in the Cushing, Okla., oilfield, and with storage tanks in the field with a capacity of approximately 503,000 bbls. This is a private line for the sole purpose of supplying crude oil to the Sand Springs refinery. This line has a capacity of about 11,000 bbls. per day, and is now running an average of 8,200 bbls. per day.

The Pierce Pipe Line Co. of Texas, of which Pierce Oil Corp. owns all the stock, owns an 8-inch pipe line from Healdton Field, Okla., running south about 100 miles to the Fort Worth refinery of Pierce Oil Corp., having gathering lines throughout the Healdton oilfield, and with storage tanks in the field and at pumping stations with capacity of 600,000 bbls. This line has a capacity of about 20,000 bbls. per day, and is now running an average of 8,800 bbls. per day. [Compare offering of \$1,000,000 1st M. serial 6s of the Pipe Line Co. in V. 107, p. 611.]

Railroad Tank Cars.—The corporation owns 328 cars of 6,000 bbls. capacity each; 445 cars of 8,000 bbl. capacity each; 606 cars of 10,000 bbls. capacity each. These stand on its books at a valuation of \$1,980,752 09, although the market value of these tank cars at the present time would be approximately \$5,000,000.

Marine Equip.—Directly or through subsidiaries entirely owned, owns:			
Names	Date Purchased	Gross tons	Capacity
SS. Eupion (tank ship.)	Mar. 3 1914	3,575	30,000 bbls.
(Eupion SS. Co.)			\$301,487
Motor ship Pennant	Nov. 17 1916	3,253	33,000 bbls.
SS. Mexicano (tank ship.)	Oct. 3 1912	2,265	20,000 bbls.
Motor ship Solarina	Sept. 30 1917	(Cargo vessel)	300 tons.
Launches	Various		12,198
			\$1,915,260

Delivery Equipment.—This corporation further owns:					
Iron Bbls.	Iron Drums.	Deliveries Cans.	Horses.	Automobiles.	Tank Wagons & Other Vehicles.
79,193	11,770	21,159	722	187	687

Our products are distributed in approximately 17,272 cities and towns located in Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Mexico, through 1,004 main distributing stations conveniently located to cities.

Dividends—No dividends have been paid by the Pierce Oil Corporation, the greater portion of its earned surplus having been invested in capital and working assets.

Dividends Paid by Waters Pierce Oil Co. between 1903 and 1909.

1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
\$1,800,000	\$2,400,000	\$2,800,000	\$2,400,000	\$1,800,000	\$2,000,000	\$100,000

Note—The decline of dividends paid in 1909 may be explained by the fact that the company at that time suffered a loss aggregating approximately \$2,500,000 arising from litigation in the State of Texas. These difficulties have now been overcome and the rights of the Pierce interests have been restored in that State.

Dividends Paid by the Pierce Fordyce Oil Association.

1910.	1911.	1912.	1916.
\$150,000	\$475,000	\$90,000	\$216,138

Output.—The following is a statement as to the output of the corporation and its subsidiaries (bbls. of 42 gallons capacity):

1917 (Yr.) 6 Mos. '18.		1917 (Yr.) 6 Mos. '18.	
Refined	697,207	Crude, fuel & gas oil	1,755,419
Gasoline	1,118,894	Mex. road oil	73,224
Lubricating oils	170,141	Miscellaneous	67,103
Lined oil	3,507		
Turpentine	8,363		
Total of all	4,533	3,893,858	2,455,751

STATEMENT OF NET INCOME AS CARRIED TO SURPLUS.

Period—	Pierce Oil Corporation.	Pierce Fordyce Oil Assn.	Combined.
Year 1914	loss \$101,561	prof. \$28,373	loss \$73,188
Year 1915	prof. \$116,787	332,706	prof. \$449,493
Year 1916	1,393,778	1,057,298	2,451,076
Year 1917	1,044,861	564,628	1,609,490
5 months ending May 31 1918 (companies merged Dec. 31 1917)			1,140,192

PIERCE OIL AND SUB. COS. TRADING AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE 5 MONTHS ENDING MAY 31 1918.

Gross profit from sales	\$1,846,752	Interest on floating debt	\$131,243
Pipe line profits	\$171,821	Int. on debts. & gold notes	290,491
Miscellaneous (net)	3,483	Depletion and deprec'n	380,130
		Provision for Fed. taxes	80,000
Total	\$175,304		
Net surplus for the period			\$1,140,192

x Miscellaneous profits (net), \$102,213; less miscellaneous expenses (net), \$98,730; balance, \$3,483.

BAL. SHEET OF CORP. AND SUB. COS. [1917 figures inserted by Ed.]

Assets—	May 31 '18.	Dec. 31 '17.
Oil lands, leaseholds and development in Okla., Ark., Tex. and Mexico, \$19,635,017; pipe lines, gathering lines, &c., \$2,156,438; total, \$21,791,455; less reserve for depl. & deprec., \$436,584	\$21,354,871	\$22,438,370
Real estate, buildings, plant equipment at refineries, distributing stations, &c.	10,598,181	10,582,769
Tank steamers and barges	1,769,366	1,790,477
Tank cars	1,967,547	1,991,022
Stable and garage equipment	235,314	273,455
Iron barrels and drums	409,238	411,108
Drilling tools and equipment		61,108
Advances to Compania Mexicana de Combustible		
Investments in Mid-West Producing Co.		
Miscellaneous sundry investments	51,400	38,109
Treasury stock	254,400	
Mexican Fuel Co., Maine (stock \$500,000, all owned), stated at	1	
Inventories of merchandise, materials and supplies	6,439,080	5,285,825
Accounts receivable	2,739,518	2,639,766
Notes receivable	50,684	
Cash	882,958	869,526
Interest, insurance, prepaid	471,813	394,003
Total	\$48,282,459	\$46,753,664
Liabilities—		
Capital stock issued and outstanding	\$18,108,250	\$17,485,750
6% Sinking Fund debentures, due July 1 1924	9,523,000	9,523,000
6% 5-year Conv. Gold notes, due Dec. 31 1920	2,000,000	2,000,000
6% 2-year Conv. Gold notes, due Feb. 1 1920	155,300	
Car trust obligations	763,603	975,871
Pipe line construction 6% loan	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mortgage on M. S. Pennant	630,418	630,418
Notes payable	3,162,321	2,741,412
Accounts payable and accrued items	2,130,414	2,612,402
Interest accrued	307,904	
Reserve for taxes	322,313	180,000
Miscellaneous accruals	31,865	
Reserve for certificates of beneficial interest in Pierce Fordyce Oil Association	12,500	911,250
Capital surplus	6,149,011	5,848,198
Earned surplus, Dec. 31 1917	2,845,363	
Surplus for period	1,140,192	2,845,363
Total	\$48,282,459	\$46,753,664

* *Note*—Since the date of this balance sheet there have been issued 18,240 shares which, at \$25 per share, amount to \$456,000, making the total stock outstanding Aug. 15 1918 \$18,594,250.
 a After deducting reserve for depreciation.
 See also news item on subsequent page.—V. 107, p. 611, 507, 408.

Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited.
 (Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1918.)

The report of the Lake Superior Corporation cited above says in substance:

Control.—The Lake Superior Corporation is now repossessed of all of its holdings in the Algoma Steel Corporation, transferred by the London committee, and its directors are the directors of the Steel company.

Tonnage—	1917-18	1916-17	Tonnage—	1917-18	1916-17
Coal imported	995,064	765,031	Pig iron	314,188	348,519
Ore imported	761,082	701,269	Steel ingots	499,712	422,389
Limestone produced	321,485	294,772	Finished steel	329,438	280,296
Coke	379,040	405,954			

The production of steel ingots and of finished steel was thus considerably in excess of the previous year, steel ingots practically reaching the 500,000 tons mark.

Practically the entire output consisted of shell steel, with relatively small tonnage in merchant bars. As in 1916-17, production has been governed by the War Trade and Imperial Munitions boards. Conditions have been somewhat difficult as regards labor and materials, but under existing circumstances, especially as regards shipments from the United States, it is difficult to see how the situation could have been improved.

Dividend.—A dividend at rate of 7% on the pref. stock holdings of your corporation in the Algoma Steel Corp. has been received. The Steel Corporation is provided with orders well into next year at prices which should be remunerative.

Additions.—Blast Furnace No. 4, with estimated capacity of 400 tons per day, has been completed, and since April has been continuously operated; on several occasions the tonnage for the 24 hours exceeded the 500-ton mark. Although this furnace cost considerably more than was expected, it is a most important element in balancing up the iron with the steel-making capacity.

One battery of 25 Wilmotte by-product coke ovens will be completed about Sept. 1. A further 25 by-product coke ovens of the same type have been ordered for completion by the end of the year. It is expected that the new ovens, plus the rebuilt ovens, will provide ample coke making capacity for the blast furnaces and the plant generally.

With the completion of the foregoing, very little remains to complete the blast furnace and of the plant.

Description.—A booklet illustrative of the activities of the Algoma Steel Corporation is being mailed to each shareholder of the Lake Superior Corp.

Power.—The Great Lakes Power Co. is supplying power as expected.

Silica Brick Plant.—To lessen dependence upon outside supplies, a brick plant is being erected for the manufacture of silica brick; provision has been made for the manufacture of ingot moulds, steel castings, for the double burning of dolomite, &c.

Ore Properties, &c.—Operations at Helen Mine have ceased entirely. It is now a question of recovering all plant and material that is capable of being recovered. Progress has been made in developing the new adit level body adjoining Helen Mine, but we are moving slowly on account of the excessive cost of present-day conditions. Operations at Magpie Mine have been interfered with considerably by shortage of labor.

The supply situation has been strengthened by two long-term contracts for the supply of ore on favorable terms. In addition, a supply of manganese ore has been acquired for ferro-spiegel.

So far as the importation of raw materials is concerned, the company's requirements would appear to be assured.

Financial Policy.—In view of the necessity for mill development, the rebuilding of the by-product coke ovens, &c., we are convinced that conservation is the only possible policy. Our aim is to have the Algoma Steel Corporation emerge from war times as a well-balanced plant able to hold its own with any competitors.

Subsidiaries.—On account of the additional working capital necessary in these times, no dividends are being received from the Cannelton Coal & Coke Co. and from the Fiborn Limestone Co. (Compare Lake Superior Corporation above.)

Sale of Vessel, &c.—In the absence of rail business and of the enforced removal of practically all small steamships from the Great Lakes, the steamer Wade, 3,000 tons, has been sold. Much surplus and obsolete plant has likewise been disposed of.

Financial Status.—The financial situation, as disclosed by the balance sheet, is very encouraging, especially keeping in view that during the year over \$2,000,000 has been added to property account, and that additional stocks acquired and increase in accounts receivable have necessitated the tying up of an additional \$2,300,000. Apart from the bonded debt, there were no loans outstanding June 30 1918.

INCOME & PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR END, JUNE 30 1918.

Net earnings from operations	\$6,001,892
Dividend (Lake Superior Coal Co.)	45,000
Total net income	\$6,046,892

Deduct—Interest charged on purchase money M. Co., \$290,000; on lat. & Ref. M. Co., \$784,199; city debentures, \$8,227; mtgs. on real estate, &c., \$15,337; total, \$1,097,763; less interest on investments, &c., \$39,711	1,058,052
Set aside for sinking fund, &c., in respect of Helen Mining prop'ty	\$112,031
Int. during const'n, previously chgd. to capital, now written off	509,052
Ascertained loss on brick plant after dismantling and sale of salvage	87,810
Provision for saw mill plant & equipment unsealable	125,000
Rebuilding of coke ovens and by-product plant	500,000
Stock in Lake Superior Coal Co. written down	100,000
Income tax	45,000
Reserve against abnormal cost of new plant and equipment	52,452
For general depreciation	1,000,000
Dividend on pref. stock for year to June 30 1914	61,500
	700,000

Balance, surplus, for year	\$257,396
Add balance at credit of profit and loss account, brought forward	500,843
Balance carried forward	\$764,039

a This, with \$600,000 provided in the previous year, represents approximately 30% of the cost of new plant and equipment for the fiscal years ended June 30 1916, 1917 and 1918, in which years such cost was greatly above normal.

b The entire provision made by the Algoma Steel Corporation over the past seven years, not only for general depreciation but for all other contingencies of the nature of depreciation, averages slightly under 3% per annum on its property and investment accounts of approximately \$45,000,000.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 1918.

Assets—	Liabilities (Continued)—
Property	lat & Ref. M. 5% gold bds., \$15,631,900
Property—	Deb. bonds of city of Sault
Moneys invested in subsidiary and other companies	Ste. Marie, Ont.
1,995,030	162,229
Funds in trustees' hands	Accounts payable
206,610	2,288,202
Products on hand	Dividend on preferred stock, balance unpaid
191,091	550,000
Material and supplies	Accrued interest on bonds
6,208,440	221,625
Advance pay'mts on ore, &c.	Suspense account
123,672	167,993
Sundry debtors	Reserve for depreciation, &c.
3,213,237	5,248,852
Cash	Profit and loss, surplus
1,410,820	764,039
Suspense accounts	
88,596	
Total	\$55,894,339

Liabilities—
 Capital stock, common, \$15,000,000
 Preferred 7% cumulative, \$10,000,000
 Purchase money 5% bonds, 5,890,000
 Total, \$55,894,339
 x After deducting \$5,430,257 transferred from reserve and depreciation account. y Dividends in arrears from July 1 1914. z First & Refunding Mortgage 5% gold bonds, authorized issue, \$30,000,000; outstanding, \$16,016,358, less pledged as security for city debts, \$324,458.—V. 106, p. 1797.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Improvements and New Rolling Stock, &c., Under Federal Control.—Amounts Expended to Date.—See "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.

Alabama & Vicksburg Ry.—Semi-Annual Dividend.—This company, we learn, paid in April last a semi-annual dividend of 3½% on its common shares.—V. 107, p. 290.

Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry.—Earnings, &c.—See Lake Superior Corp. under "Reports" above.—V. 106, p. 1795.

Ann Arbor R.R.—Federal Manager.—See Pere Marquette Ry. below.—V. 107, p. 603.

Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic Ry.—Outlook for Sept. 1 Interest Payment on 5% Non-Cumulative Income Bonds.—

The Columbia Trust Co., trustee for the issue, has been advised by the railway company that as the property has been taken over by the Government and no contract has been agreed upon, the Company is not in a position to file a statement of its earnings; but that it has been negotiating with the Railroad Administration for some time past, in an effort to secure an advance on account of rental, sufficient to take care of the interest due Sept. 1. The trust company will promptly announce the receipt of any funds for the coupon payment in question.

The income bonds were given in exchange for receiver's certificates of the reorganized railroad company.—V. 107, p. 603, 285.

Atlanta Terminal Co.—Federal Manager.—E. T. Lamb has been appointed Federal Manager for this company, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., effective Sept. 1.—V. 105, p. 2093.

Augusta Southern RR.—Deferred Interest Paid.—Announcement is made that funds are now in the hands of J. P. Morgan & Co. to pay the interest due June 1 last on the \$400,000 First Consol. Mtge. 5% gold bonds, payment of which was deferred under the period of grace authorized in the mortgage.—V. 104, p. 1898.

Aurora Elgin & Chicago RR.—War Finance Corp. Plan of Financing.—Announcement is made by the War Finance Corp. of conditions under which it will assist in financing this company and plans for fulfilling these conditions are making satisfactory progress. As reported in the Cleveland "Plain Dealer," the facts are as follows:

The company will create a new issue of \$1,210,000 3-year 7½% Collateral Trust notes, dated Sept. 1 this year, secured by the company's First & Refunding Mtge. bonds at 7%. Of the fund required, the War Finance Corp. will loan the company \$210,000 subject to the following conditions:

- (1) That the maturity of the \$1,546,000 outstanding Elgin Aurora & Southern Traction Co. bonds be extended from June 1 1919 to Sept. 1 1921.
- (2) That the banks holding the Aurora's \$237,500 unfunded notes subscribe for \$200,000 of the new 7½% notes at par and accept the company's unsecured notes for the balance.
- (3) That the holders of the company's \$800,000 6% Collateral Trust notes maturing Sept. 1 this year exchange their notes, par for par, for the new 7½% notes. The foregoing plan would enable the company to pay the interest on its bonds due June 1 and July 1 this year.

It is understood that the bond and noteholders directly concerned have agreed to conditions 1 and 2 and that condition 3 also probably will be fulfilled. Holders of the Collateral Trust 6% notes are requested to send them immediately to the Girard Trust Co., Phila., for exchange into notes of the new issue.

Fares.—The company has recently had its fares in Elgin and Aurora raised to six cents straight; it has had lighting rates increased 25%, power rates 33 1-3% and freight rates 25%, and some further increases in rates on facilities it furnishes are expected.—V. 107, p. 801.

Birmingham (Ala.) Lt. & Pow. Co.—6-Cent Fare Rejected. The voters of Birmingham, Ala., recently voted to defeat the 6 cent fare provision for this company.—V. 107, p. 500.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Vice-President.—W. R. MacInnes succeeds George M. Bosworth as Vice-President in charge of traffic.—V. 106, p. 2010.

Central Crosstown RR.—Conveyance.—See New York Rys. below. Compare V. 107, p. 401, 82.

Chicago & Illinois Midland RR.—Vice-President.—F. S. Peabody, Second Vice-President of this company, has been elected Vice-President with headquarters at Chicago, and H. M. Hallock, General Manager, has been elected Vice-President with headquarters at Taylorville, Ill. The position of Second Vice-President and of General Manager has been abolished.—V. 93, p. 1599.

Chicago Milw. & St. Paul Ry.—No Dividend Action.—The directors on Aug. 29 held the usual monthly meeting and adjourned without action on the dividend. This is the eighth consecutive meeting adjourned with the dividend still held in abeyance.—V. 107, p. 82, 694.

Chicago St. Paul Minneap. & Omaha Ry.—Divs. Paid. The dividends, as announced, of 3½% on the preferred stock and 2½% on the common stock, payable Aug. 20 to holders of record Aug. 1, provided that the company shall have then received from the Federal Administration of Railroads sufficient money therefor either by way of advancement on just compensation or otherwise, have been paid.—V. 107, p. 695, 603.

Christopher & 10th Streets RR.—Conveyance.—See New York Rys. below.—V. 106, p. 498.

Cincinnati Newport & Covington Ry.—Fare Increase. The Covington (Ky.) Board of Commissioners have adopted a resolution presented by Mayor Craig offering to enter into a new contract with the South Covington & Cincinnati Ry., whereby fares may be increased from 5 to 6c.—V. 106, p. 1688.

Cincinnati Traction Co.—Street Ry. Ordinance Passed by Council.—The Cincinnati City Council on Aug. 23 passed by a vote of 25 to 3 the revised street railway ordinance stipulating a sliding scale system of fares based on the cost of service with 5 cents as the initial fare.

Mayor Galvin announced that he would sign the ordinance after which it will become operative Sept. 23 unless stopped by referendum proceedings. These provisions are binding until the expiration of the revision period, April 27 1931. A resume of the provisions of the ordinance were published in last week's issue. Compare V. 107, p. 802.

New Norwood Franchise.—The Norwood City Council has heard a renewal franchise proposed by the Cincinnati Street Ry. and the Cincinnati Traction Co. to operate cars over the streets of the city. The present franchise, granted in 1909, does not expire for 16 years, but the companies are willing to pay the city of Norwood a franchise tax to provide a shorter headway between cars and to make an extension of the Northern Norwood route if the proposed grants are renewed for a period of 25 years.—V. 107, p. 802.

Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis RR.—Jurisdiction Extended.—Federal Manager E. M. Costin has had his authority extended over Muncie Belt Ry. and the Indianapolis Union Ry.—V. 107, p. 695.

Cleveland Union Terminal Co.—Incorporated.—This company was incorporated in Ohio on Aug. 26 with nominal capital stock, which is to be increased later. Through the company the financing and building of depot will be accomplished as rapidly as possible. An ordinance is to be introduced in the City Council which, if approved by the voters at the fall election, will result in the new union passenger station being situated on the southwestern corner of Public Square and on land adjoining. The incorporation is a preliminary step towards the culmination of the project.

Colorado Midland RR.—Government Offer.—A Washington press dispatch states that Director-General McAdoo has again offered to pay this company a rental of \$100,000 a year if the corporation would continue operation instead of "scrapping" the road as has been threatened. His reiteration of the offer was made after a conference with Colorado public interest representatives. The road, which is being operated under direction of a court order, has refused a rental of less than \$300,000 a year.—V. 107, p. 695, 603.

Columbus Delaware & Marion Ry.—Strike Settled.—A strike of this company's employees at Marion, Ohio, has been settled under which the trainmen are to receive from 33 to 38 cents an hour during the period of the war, the scale to be advanced annually 1 cent an hour for 6 years of service. It is said that the increase amounts to about \$7,000 per annum.—V. 106, p. 715.

Commonwealth Power Ry. & Light Co.—Deposits.—Announcement is made that a majority of the bondholders have deposited under the plan for the refunding of the \$8,000,000 6% bonds, due May 1 last. For details, &c., compare V. 107, p. 291, 501.

Denver & Salt Lake RR.—Federal Control Decided Upon—Wage Claims to Be Paid.—Official notice from the U. S. Railroad Administration has been given that this property has been taken over by the U. S. Government.

Receiver's Certificates.—The U. S. Railway Administration, which closed the contract Aug. 23 by which it takes control of the road, is to purchase receiver's certificates approximating \$1,462,000. This money will be used to pay debts and make improvements, and the certificates of the receiver become a first lien on the property. The distribution of the fund is to be as follows:

Taxes.....	\$260,000	Wage arrears.....	\$152,000
Pool and material.....	300,000	Repairs and betterments.....	600,000
Equipment trust notes.....	150,000	Total.....	\$1,462,000

Yearly Rental.—For the use of the road the Government will pay according to the average earnings for the three years preceding the war, which will make the yearly rental about \$351,000. Of this sum the bondholders probably will receive nothing, as it will all be swallowed up in the items above enumerated.

Receiver and Manager W. R. Freeman is quoted as saying: "I am eminently satisfied with this outcome of the controversy. I have foreseen for some time that Government control was the only solution for the difficulties of the Moffat road, and have been working since Aug. 5 to achieve that result. The recent Government offer of \$1,500,000 as a loan under restrictive terms could not possibly have solved the troubles of the road, and was declined for that reason."

"Yesterday [Aug. 22] I received a telegram offering unrestricted and unlimited financial aid from the Federal Government, which I felt compelled in the interests of the road to refuse, with the result that the road now comes under Government control. I am certain that Judge Class, no less than myself, is gratified with this assurance that at least during the period of the war the service of the road is guaranteed to the people of Colorado and of the nation."

[Under the plan of the Government to make a loan of \$1,300,000, it was stated that such Federal loan should become a first lien, taking precedence over all other liens except the equipment mortgage.—Ed.]

The press dispatch from Washington states that the Government will immediately spend \$600,000 in repairs on the road, but no particulars were given as to settling liabilities other than the wage claims.

It is not known whether Mr. Freeman will be retained by the Court or by the Federal Government. Under the statutes he cannot fill both positions. The immediate payment of \$180,000 in back wages, and the additional payment of \$62,000 is provided for as soon as the amount is allowed by the Court. Compare V. 107, p. 695, 291.

Detroit & Mackinac RR.—Federal Manager.—See Pere Marquette Ry. below.—V. 106, p. 2648.

Detroit Bay City & Western RR.—Federal Manager.—See Pere Marquette Ry. below.—V. 103, p. 1117.

Detroit United Ry.—Rate Increase Granted.—

The I.-S. C. Commission on Aug. 27 granted this company passenger fare increases ranging from 25 to 50%. The new fares will be two cents a mile plus a five-cent fare on the street car lines of Detroit. All mileage and reduced fare tickets will be withdrawn from sale except school tickets and children's rates.—V. 107, p. 695.

Eastern Texas Electric Company (Beaumont and Port Arthur, Tex.)—Offering of 3-Year Notes.—Stone & Webster, New York, Boston and Chicago, are offering at 98 and int., to yield 7½%, \$750,000 3-year 7% gold coupon notes, dated Aug. 1 1918, due Aug. 1 1921, but callable as a whole prior to Aug. 1 1920 at 101 and int. and at 100 and int. thereafter upon 30 days' notice. A circular shows:

"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-1398."

Interest F. & A. at office of State Street Trust Co., trustee, Boston. The company agrees to pay interest without deduction for any normal Federal income tax up to 2%. Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, interchangeable, with privilege of registration as to principal.

Company.—Does the entire electric lighting, power and railway business in Beaumont, Tex., the entire electric lighting and power business in Port Arthur, Tex., and operates an interurban electric railway between Beaumont and Port Arthur, about 20 miles. Population served about 60,000.

Purpose of Issue.—To retire the present issue of \$500,000 6% coupon notes, due Dec. 1 1918, and will be applied to the retirement of the company's floating indebtedness now amounting to \$300,000 which has been incurred for additions and extensions.

Capitalization upon Retirement of the \$500,000 Notes. Authorized. Outst'g.

Mortgage 5s, due Nov. 1 1942.....	1,423,500	(See below)	\$1,423,500
Beaumont Traction Co. 1st 5s, due 1943 (Mtge. closed)	800,000		272,000
Three-year 7% notes, due Aug. 1 1921.....	1,000,000		750,000
Prof. 6% cumulative, stock, par \$100.....	1,450,000		1,400,000
Common (paying 5% divs. per annum), par \$100.....	1,400,000		1,400,000

*The amount of bonds authorized under the mortgage is not limited, but further bonds can be issued only under the guarded restrictions.

The indenture under which the notes are issued provides that no further bonds will be sold by the company unless the proceeds of the sale are applied to the retirement of notes of this issue.

Gross Earnings Since 1905 of Properties Now Owned.

1905.....	1907.....	1909.....	1911.....	1913.....	1915.....	1917.....
\$262,280	\$346,221	\$362,520	\$433,901	\$502,225	\$723,091	\$938,074

Earnings for the 12 Months ending June 30 1918.

Gross earnings.....	\$1,018,128	Int. on outstanding bonds.....	\$84,775
Net, after taxes.....	455,891	Balance.....	392,220
Income from other sources.....	21,104	Int. on \$750,000 7% notes.....	52,500

Franchises.—In Beaumont the electric lighting and power franchises expire in 1933; railway in 1961. In Port Arthur the electric lighting and power franchises expire in 1943. Interurban largely on private right of way.

Management.—This company is under Stone & Webster management.—V. 107, p. 695.

Georgia Ry. & Power Co.—Rate Situation—Litigation.—Attorneys for the company, in order to secure an increase in street car fares, have filed with Judge George Hell in the Supreme Court at Atlanta, a petition for mandamus against the Georgia RR. Commission to compel that body to take over and decide the question of putting higher rates into effect in the city.

In its recent opinion the Georgia Commission held that the raise was justified, but that it was without jurisdiction to pass on the question. However, the commission recommended an increase to the City Council of Atlanta.

The City Council on Aug. 22, over the veto of the Mayor, instructed counsel to file an injunction against the Georgia Ry. & Power Co. to prevent the company from making an increase in other charges for gas and electric light, as recently authorized by the State Railroad Commission. It was also proposed by the resolution that the city attorney take action to separate entirely the ownership and management of the Georgia Ry. & Power Co. and Georgia Ry. & Electric Co. Compare V. 107, p. 802, 696.

Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.—Federal Manager.—See Michigan Central Ry. below.—V. 107, p. 291.

Indianapolis Union Ry.—Federal Manager.—See Cleveland Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis above.—V. 103, p. 1888.

Kansas City Clinton & Springfield.—Federalized. See Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry. below.—V. 106, p. 1901.

Kansas City Mexico & Orient Ry.—General Manager.—A. DeBernardi has been appointed General Manager of this company's lines, with headquarters at Wichita, Kan.—V. 107, p. 603.

Kansas City Rys.—Freight Service Started.—This company has instituted an express and freight service between the interurban freight station of Kansas City and a terminal in Independence, Mo., the cars running over the company's tracks and another terminal at Zarah, Kan., 18 miles over tracks of the Kansas City, Lawrence & Topeka Ry.—V. 107, p. 402, 291.

Lehigh Valley RR.—Sale of \$15,000,000 Ten-Year 6% Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.—Drexel & Co., Phila., and the First National Bank, N. Y., have sold at a subscription price of 97½ and int. from Sept. 1, yielding about 6.35%, \$15,000,000 10-year 6% Collateral Trust gold bonds dated Aug. 31 1918, due Sept. 1 1928. Denom. \$1,000 e*, \$1,000,

\$5,000, \$10,000 or \$25,000 r+. Bankers Trust Co., N. Y., trustee. Int. M. & S. (See also adv. pages.)

The bonds are redeemable at 103 and int., at the option of the company, in amounts of \$500,000 or any multiple thereof, on Sept. 1 1923 and on March 1 and Sept. 1 of any year thereafter, on 30 days' notice. The company will assume the payment of the Pennsylvania State tax, and also agrees to pay any Federal income tax which it may lawfully pay, to an amount not exceeding 2%.

Security.—This issue in addition to being a direct obligation of the company, will be secured by a pledge with the trustee under a collateral trust agreement, of the following collateral:

\$4,000,000 Lehigh-Buffalo Terminal Ry. First Mtge. 4 1/2% bonds, due Nov. 1 1966 (guaranteed as to principal and int. by Lehigh Valley RR.); \$2,600,000 Consolidated Real Estate Co. Mtge. 4% bonds, due Feb. 1 1956 (guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Lehigh Valley RR.); \$17,400,000 Lehigh Valley RR. General Consolidated Mtge. gold bonds, due May 1 2003; \$12,000,000 of said bonds bearing int. at the rate of 5%; \$1,000,000 bearing int. at 4 1/2%; \$4,400,000 bearing int. at 4%.

The trust agreement will provide that the company may withdraw the bonds originally pledged and substitute others therefor under conditions properly protective of the bonds of this issue.

The company has outstanding stock (par value \$50) amounting to \$60,608,000, upon which it has paid dividends since 1911 at the rate of 10% p. a.

The U. S. Railroad Administration has informed the company that the Director-General will interpose no objection to the issue and sale of these bonds.

Admitted on Philadelphia Exchange.—

The Stock List Committee of the Phila. Stock Exchange has admitted to the unlisted department of the exchange Lehigh Valley RR. Co. 10 year 6% collateral trust gold bonds, due 1923, deliverable when issued.—V. 107, p. 603, 501.

Little Rock (Ark.) Ry. Electric Co.—Fares.—

This company has withdrawn its petition asking the City Council to grant a franchise amendment permitting a fare increase from 5 to 6 cents.—V. 107, p. 501.

Macon (Ga.) Ry. & Light Co.—6-cent Fare.—

The City Council of Macon, Ga., on July 31 passed an ordinance allowing the company to charge 6 cents for fare until one year after the war, when the fare will automatically return to 5 cents.—V. 101, p. 694.

Manhattan & Queens Traction Corp.—Wage Increase.

Effective Aug. 19 conductors and motormen of this company received an increase in wages, the present scale being from 50 to 55 cents per hour.—V. 106, p. 2450.

Milwaukee Ry. & Light Co.—Fare Petition.—

This company and the Milwaukee Light, Heat & Traction Co. have filed a petition with the Wisconsin R.R. Commission for a further revision of fares in Milwaukee City and suburbs be increased not by raising the single fare above a nickel, but by increasing fares outside of a limited central zone, wherein 5-cent fares are compensatory, so that riders beyond that zone shall pay rates "fairly proportionate to the cost and value of the service rendered."—V. 106, p. 2450.

New Bedford & Onset Street Ry.—Fare Finding.—

The Massachusetts P. S. Commission has issued a finding approving a general fare increase on this company's lines, subject to modification with respect to the use of tickets. The cash fare on lines was formerly 5 cents, with a ticket rate of 4 1/6 cents. In 1915 the commission allowed the fare to be increased to 6 cents and the ticket rate to 5 cents, and since Sept. 3 1917, the fares have been on a straight 6-cent basis. The company now claims that its income is still insufficient and the latest schedule filed calls for a cash fare of 7 cents, with a ticket rate of 6 cents upon certain designated portions of the system.—V. 107, p. 697, 501.

N. Y. New Haven & Hartf. RR.—Water Routes Essential.

The U. S. C. Commission has granted this company authority to continue its operation of steamer and barge lines through subsidiary companies. The company's petition has been before the Commission since Jan. 6 1914.

The subsidiaries are the New England Navigation, the New England Steamship and the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamboat companies, operating steamers between points in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, and tugs and lighters in New York and Boston harbors.—V. 107, p. 604, 132.

New York & Queens County RR.—Wage Increase.—

Effective Aug. 20, conductors and motormen of this company received an increase in wages from 27 to 31c. an hour, to 41 to 50c. an hour.—V. 106, p. 402, 834.

New York Railways Co.—Acquisition of Title of Central Crosstown Line.—

The conveyance has been recorded as of Aug. 17 of the title to all the property of the Central Crosstown RR. (V. 107, p. 401) and leasehold of the Christopher & 10th Streets RR. (V. 106, p. 493) to this company, consequent to the sale at foreclosure July 24, when the property, offered for sale by Referee Fox was bid in by the Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y., trustee, for \$2,114,000 subject to mortgages of \$460,000, namely \$250,000 1st Mtge. 6s, due 1922 of the Central Crosstown RR. and \$210,000 1st Mtge. 4s, due Oct. 1 1918 (extended from 1898) of the Christopher & 10th Streets RR.

A deficiency judgment for \$1,496,487 was entered on Aug. 17 in the County Clerk's office at N. Y. in favor of the Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. against the Central Crosstown Railroad Co. of N. Y. The judgment grew out of the foreclosure sale.—V. 107, p. 591, 402.

Northern Ohio Traction & Light Co.—Earnings.—

Year ended	1917 1s.	1916 17.	1917 18.	1916 17.
July 31—				
Gross earnings	6,813,328	5,947,813	Fixed charges	1,083,119
Oper. expenses	4,416,354	3,486,309	Prof. dividends	301,692
			Depreciation	235,000
Net income	2,396,973	2,461,504		
Balance, surplus for the year			777,161	1,233,614

—V. 107, p. 83.

Ohio River & Western Ry.—Federal Manager.—

See Pennsylvania RR. below.—V. 93, p. 690.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—Sacramento Fares.—

The California R.R. Commission for an investigation of fares at present charged with a view to making new rates that will net the company a fair return on its investment. The present fare is 5 cents.—V. 107, p. 803, 604.

Pennsylvania RR.—Authority Extended—Federal Mgr.—

G. L. Peck has had his jurisdiction extended over the Ohio River & Western Ry.—V. 107, p. 697, 604.

Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry.—Plan Approved—Inc.—

The California R.R. Commission has approved the reorganization plan of this company, the details of which were given in *extenso* in V. 106, p. 2456.

Incorporation.—

The incorporation of the successor company, the Petaluma & Santa Rosa R.R. Co. was announced Aug. 23 in San Francisco, Cal., the new company having \$1,250,000 authorized capital stock, par value \$100.—V. 107, p. 697.

Pere Marquette Ry.—Authority Extended—Federal Mgr.—

E. H. Alfred, Federal Manager, has had his authority extended over the Detroit Bay City & Western Ry. (V. 103, p. 1117), the Ann Arbor RR. (V. 107, p. 603), the Detroit & Mackinac RR. (V. 106, p. 2648), the Port Huron & Detroit and the Port Huron Southern RR's.—V. 106, p. 2560.

Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—Wage Adjustment.—

The National War Labor Board has approved this company's action in voluntarily increasing the wages of its men to correspond with the award recently rendered in electric railway controversies by the Board. Compare V. 107, p. 604.

Life Insurance for Employees under the Amended Co-operative Plan.—The directors on Aug. 26 arranged for a \$7,000,000 insurance policy with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York, in the form of a blanket policy, effective Sept. 1 1918, under which each employee a year in the service may secure a \$1,000 policy to be given into his custody in accordance with the plan. An official statement adds:

This is in addition to the monies received by virtue of the Workmen's Compensation Act and, also, in addition to \$1 50 per day sick benefits and \$40 per month pension payable under the terms of the Co-operative Plan as now amended.

The terms of this life insurance policy are most favorable to the employees. Many of the older employees could not, except for this plan, secure insurance upon their lives at any price. In the event of the employees leaving the service, the insurance company undertakes to reinsure such employees without requiring a physical examination. Employees who engage in military or naval service are not insured while absent, but are assured of reinsurance as soon as they return to employ of the company.

Because of the great inroads made by the draft and other Governmental activities, only about 7,000 of the company's employees of a total of 10,000 have as yet become eligible by being one year in service. Practically all of the eligibles have signed the cards approving the plan and the insurance becoming effective under this blanket policy as of Sept. 1 will approximate \$7,000,000. This amount will increase as the newer men become eligible by being in service one year until a possible \$10,000,000 may be taken. It is interesting to note that in one instance a man who has been with the company for many years has been paying at the rate of \$72 a year for a \$1,000 policy. Under the co-operative plan, he will be enabled to obtain the same protection, plus sick benefits of \$10 50 per week and a \$40 monthly pension for an annual outlay of \$12. The general comment is that the liberality of this plan is not to be found in any other lodge, society, organization, or association.

The explanation is that this is one of the first fruits of joint co-operative effort under the improved plan. By pooling the interests of many thousand employees, plus the contribution of \$120,000 per year by the company, it is possible for each individual member to obtain a measure of protection in time of adversity that otherwise would be beyond his means.

Annual Meeting to be Postponed till Oct. 16—Annual Report to be Deferred until P. S. Commission has Opportunity to Consider City Contract.—

The annual stockholders' meeting regularly called for Sept. 18 will, it is announced, be adjourned until Oct. 16, and the completion of the full annual report for the year ended June 30 1918 will be deferred until after the date set by the Public Service Commission for their consideration of the city contract.

As the action of the Commission on this important matter will be far-reaching in its effects on the future financing of the company and the transportation facilities supplied to the public, the management is desirous to be in position, when submitting the annual report to the stockholders in October, to recommend such policy as may be made necessary by the decision of the Public Service Commission.

Annual Figures.—Following are the results for year 1917-1918:

	INCOME ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING JUNE 30,			
	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Passenger earnings	\$29,318,138	\$27,501,041	\$24,871,255	\$22,971,595
Other receipts	1,125,813	1,040,574	968,089	\$72,011
Total	\$30,443,951	\$28,543,614	\$25,839,344	\$23,843,606
Expenses				
Maintenance	\$3,544,220	\$2,712,121	\$2,506,731	\$2,435,415
Reserve for renewals	1,022,372	1,670,921	1,369,171	1,141,126
Oper. of power plants	2,576,845	1,694,151	1,441,422	1,417,240
Operation of cars	7,843,021	7,129,739	6,447,078	6,205,100
General	1,750,668	1,498,826	1,343,326	1,329,829
Taxes	1,845,455	1,398,418	1,264,701	1,348,723
Total expenses	\$18,582,581	\$16,004,171	\$14,372,428	\$13,877,433
Net earnings	\$11,861,370	\$12,539,443	\$11,466,916	\$10,966,173
Interest	\$2,258,432	\$2,280,180	\$2,308,780	\$2,259,471
Rentals	7,355,891	7,365,393	7,365,432	7,364,997
Sluk. fund city contract	120,000	120,000	120,000	120,000
Dividends	(5%)1,499,583	(5%)1,499,278	(2)599,011	-----
Total	\$11,253,966	\$11,264,851	\$10,393,223	\$9,741,468
Balance, surplus	\$607,404	\$1,284,592	\$1,073,693	\$221,705

Income Account.—For July 1918 and 1917.—

	1918.		1917.	
	Month of July—	1918.	Month of July—	1917.
Gross pass. earn.	\$2,629,395	\$2,346,259	Net from oper.	\$1,045,715
Other income	96,368	91,134	Fixed charges	814,257
Gross earnings	\$2,725,763	\$2,437,393	Balance, surplus	\$231,429

The abnormal increase (11.85%) in gross earnings, it is pointed out, has been sufficient to offset the increased expenses up to the close of July, but the large increase in wages made effective Aug. 4 will serve to increase materially the cost of operation for the succeeding months.—V. 107, p. 803.

Puget Sound Traction Light & Power Co.—Proposed City Operation of Street Car Lines in Seattle.—

Officials of the city of Seattle, Wash., on Aug. 21 submitted a proposition to this company of municipal operation under leases of all street car lines in Seattle. This action is taken following the inability of representatives of the company and of the city coming to an agreement on the fare situation. The letter submitted to the company containing the proposal says in part:

"The city of Seattle is desirous of leasing for the period of the war, and for six months thereafter, the street railway lines and necessary equipment of the Puget Sound Traction Light & Power Co., situated within the city limits of Seattle, and will pay therefor as rental the average net earnings made by the company during the years 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, inclusive, on its street railway system. It is understood that the lease will carry a provision for the returning of the property to the company in as good condition as when the same was taken over, ordinary wear and tear thereof excepted." Compare V. 107, p. 604, 402.

Wages.—

A new contract between this company and its trainmen has been ratified effective Aug. 1, providing for an eight-hour day. The new wage scale increases the present wages from 33c. to 40c. an hour to 50c., 55c. and 60c. an hour.—V. 107, p. 604, 402.

Rhode Island Co., Providence.—Fares.—In a statement filed with the Public Utilities Commission at Providence on behalf of the new 5-cent zone fare proposal, which is expected to add approximately \$1,900,000 a year to its revenue, the company says in brief:

It was estimated that the (present 2-cent) zone system would produce an added revenue of approximately \$500,000 per annum. The passenger revenue for May 1918 showed an increase under the zone system of \$39,554, or 8.82% over May 1917, and the June 1918 showed an increase over June 1917 of \$38,973, or 8.3%, while in July 1918 it showed a falling off of \$12,599, compared with July 1917, or 2.22%. This was due to unfavorable weather in the early part of the month and to the fact that many of our citizens are in war service, while other probably had to curtail riding on account of the high cost of living.

The result for seven months ended July 31 1918 is a deficit of \$410,425.

The report of the Special Commission, in which the present zone system was recommended, was based largely upon operating expenses for the year ended Dec. 31 1917. Since that time there have been substantial increases in the cost of material and labor.

The increase in cost of labor is due largely to the increases which had to be granted to the employees of this company on May 18 1918. These

Increases are estimated to average \$25,000 per month or \$300,000 per year, and are in addition to the wages provided for in the agreement with the union, effective June 1 1917.

The employees, who are members of the Union, presented in July a petition to the National War Labor Board asking for a flat rate of 60c. per hour for motormen and conductors and a corresponding increase over the present wage scale for such other employees of the company as are members of their association. It is understood that the War Labor Board may hand down its decision in this case some time in September. It has already handed down numerous decisions, and properties of about the size of the Rhode Island Co. have had the wage for motormen and conductors fixed at approximately 45c. per hour.

If such a wage is fixed for our employees, it would add to annual operating expenses about \$900,000 per year and would make the operating expenses exceed the estimated revenue under the present zone system by nearly \$200,000, leaving no funds whatsoever to pay any returns on the investment in the property, be it dividends, interest or rentals.

Up to July 31 1918, in order to enable the Rhode Island Co. to meet its fixed charges, it has received loans from the New York New Haven & Hartford R. Co., which owns the entire capital stock of the Rhode Island Co., 96,855 shares at par, which amounts to \$9,685,500. Now that the New Haven road has been taken over by the U. S. Railroad Administration it has no funds available further to assist the Rhode Island Co. and unless some immediate financial relief is obtained it will shortly be in the position of having to default the payment of its rentals under the leases.

It has recently been estimated with considerable care that the Rhode Island Co.'s deficit for the 12 months ending Dec. 31 1918 would be at least \$750,000, but this may be increased to \$1,000,000 if an increase in wages to 45 cents per hour is granted by the Labor Board.

The new schedule, which is a modification of the present zone system, provides for the contracting of the present 5-cent area around the centers of traffic, and combines substantially what are now two 2-cent zones into one 5-cent zone.

The members of the firm of Ford, Bacon & Davis were engaged to assist the company in making out the proposed zone system. Its engineers have estimated that the revenue from the proposed system would give an increase over the present system of approximately \$1,900,000 per annum, unless in the meantime social conditions are so changed by the war that fewer people ride than now.

The quarterly rental of \$233,600, due Aug. 28, to the United Traction & Electric Co., was paid promptly from cash in hand (almost entirely, it is stated, obtained from funds) supplemented by a loan of \$50,000 from a Providence bank on the security of \$70,000 bonds of Narragansett Pier RR. Co.—V. 107, p. 805.

San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Rys.—6-Cent Fares.

The California Railroad Commission on Aug. 14 fixed a new rate to be charged by the San Francisco-Oakland Terminal Railways on its street cars between Berkeley, Alameda, Oakland, Piedmont, Emeryville and San Leandro, including transfer privileges for trips in the same general direction within those cities, on a basis of 8 cents instead of 5 cents as at present. Additional fares are to be charged on a basis of a 4-cent multiple instead of a 5-cent multiple as now, to points outside the 5-cent zone.

In connection with the fare decision the California Railroad Commission has granted this company the authority of spending \$1,181,970 for improvements.—V. 107, p. 897, 402.

Texas Midland RR.—I.-S. C. Commission Report.

The "Railway Age" in its issue of Aug. 30 reviews the Inter-State Commerce Commission report on the valuation of this company, which renders final decision on the carriers' objections to the tentative finding.

The Commission found the original cost of value of the property to be \$2,822,360 94; the cost of reproduction now \$3,401,356 and the cost of reproduction less depreciation \$2,597,442.—V. 105, p. 1805.

Third Avenue RR.—Strike.

A number of motormen and conductors on this company's line voted to strike last week because it was alleged that certain of their number had been discharged for wearing union buttons. Service on the line, however, has not been materially impaired.—V. 107, p. 803, 83.

Underground Electric Rys. of London.—Strikers Return.

Striking employees of the London tube system on Aug. 26 decided to return to work under an understanding arrived at with the Ministry of Labor that the question of equal pay would be considered.—V. 107, p. 803, 502.

United Rys. Co. of St. Louis.—Receivership Petition.

This company's attorneys have filed an amendment to dismiss the receivership petition filed recently by John W. Seaman, of New York. The motion for the dismissal set forth that the amended petition did not state sufficient cause for action was vague and indefinite and did not allege the same liability on the part of all the defendants. It also asserted that Mr. Seaman did not seek an adequate remedy within the United Railways corporation before going into court. A similar motion to dismiss the original receivership suit filed eight months ago was sustained by Judge Dyer in the U. S. District Court at St. Louis.—V. 107, p. 697.

United Rys. & Electric Co. of Baltimore.—Fares.

Announcement has been made that, effective Oct. 1, fares on the company's lines in the City of Baltimore and suburbs will be increased from 5 cents to 6 cents.—V. 107, p. 403, 292.

Vermont Valley RR.—Interest on Notes.

Announcement is made by Receiver Hustis that the semi-annual interest due Aug. 31 on the \$2,300,000 notes will be paid on presentation at the Treasurer's office.—V. 106, p. 930.

Vicksburg Shreveport & Pacific Ry.—Dividend.

Dividends of 2½% each have been declared on both classes of stock for the half-year to Dec. 31 1918, payable Aug. 20, on the common to holders of record Aug. 20 1918, and on the pref. to holders of record April 5 1918. The payment of these dividends, we are informed, has been delayed, awaiting the approval of the Director of Finance.—V. 107, p. 182.

Wages.—Recommendations to Increase RR. Clerks' and Laborers' Pay.

The Board of Railroad Wages and Working Conditions has recommended to Director-General of RRs. McAdoo higher wages for track laborers and certain classes of clerks, the advance suggested ranging between 15 and 25%, affecting about 300,000 employees.—V. 107, p. 463.

Waycross & Western RR.—Receiver.

As a result of a bill filed on behalf of holders of the First Mtge. 30-year 5% bonds due 1943, A. K. Sessions, Pres. of the company, of Waycross, Ga., has been appointed receiver. The total amount of bonds authorized is \$710,000. The road extends 45 miles from Waycross to Milltown, Ga.—V. 103, p. 2239.

Wisconsin Power, Lt. & Ht. Co.—3-Yr. Note Offering.

This company's issue of \$400,000 3-year 7% sold notes dated July 1 1918 and recently reported as offered by the Fort Dearborn Trust & Savings Bank, were re-offered by W. G. Seavers & Co., the owners and organizers of the notes, whose advertisement of issue will appear in the "Bank & Quotation Supplement" for September. See description of offering, &c., V. 107, p. 808.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Actna Explosives Co., Inc.—Contracts, Etc.

Judge Mayer in the U. S. District Court at N. Y. on Aug. 30 made two orders authorizing receivers George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell to make two contracts, one with the U. S. Govt. for 4,500,000 lbs. of nitric acid, and the other with the Republic of France for 4,500,000 lbs. of picric acid. On Aug. 2 Judge Hand sanctioned the making of contracts to supply the U. S. Government with 7,000,000 lbs. of nitrate of ammonia and to furnish the Republic of France 12,000,000 lbs. of wet picric acid.

Special Master E. Henry LaCombe on Aug. 1 filed a report disallowing the claim of the Guaranty Trust Co., as mortgage trustee, that the sum of \$1,511,800 should be adjudged due and payable on the bonds because of non-observance of sinking fund and other provisions of the mortgage. The interest on the bonds has been paid regularly.

It was recently announced that no further monthly earnings statements would be given out, though a report to the Court for the half-year may be forthcoming shortly.—V. 107, p. 503, 183.

Alaska Gold Mines Co.—Earnings.

Results for First and Second Quarters of 1918.

	2d Quar. 1st Quar.	Total oper. exp.	2d Quar. 1st Quar.	
Gross value of production	\$294,691	\$371,044	\$303,274	\$375,385
Less: mining loss	160,692	212,117	8,583	4,341
Net prod. & transp.	106,159	126,336	5,605	3,078
Ship & smelt. chgs.	12,595	14,218		
Adm. & gen. exp.	23,828	22,714		
Total oper. loss			\$14,248	\$8,019

See page 759 in last week's issue.—V. 106, p. 2452.

American Can Co.—No Common Dividend.—The "Boston News Bureau" says in substance:

There will be no dividend on the common stock this year. The possibility of inaugurating dividends has always been remote, but a definite decision has now been made on that point. The determining motive has been financial, as it has been of necessity with most corporations that are paying out little or no part of their large earnings.

The company is now in the middle of its period of payment of the \$12,000,000 notes which it sold last January to finance its enormous 1918 tin-plate requirements. The first maturity of \$3,000,000, which fell on Aug. 21, was met and similar instalments must be cared for monthly through November.

As the canning season throughout the country is now well under way, the big can company's cash receipts are heavy, but against the immense inventory of raw materials and finished cans, which must nowadays be carried for manufacturers, the total does not loom up so large as ordinarily.

In addition to the \$9,000,000 notes American Can is carrying a considerable line with the banks and is, of course, receiving substantial advances from the Government on account of its shell orders. In view of these factors and the large plant appropriations and the tax uncertainties directors have decided to continue the policy of dividend abstinence allowing surplus earnings to boil back into the business, which this year will run well over \$100,000,000 gross.—V. 107, p. 503, 292.

American Car & Foundry Co.—War Business.—The following statement as revised for the "Chronicle" in one important particular stands approved:

When the Government took over the railroads, one of the first moves of Director-General McAdoo was to place some very heavy equipment orders. In the closing days of April and the opening week of May contracts were let for \$300,000,000 in freight cars and \$75,000,000 in locomotives, a scale of buying never before experienced by the equipment companies in their palmyest days.

American Car & Foundry Co. was not only the first of the equipments to receive an order, but its \$1,000-car allotment from the Government was the largest single car order ever placed. On May 1 it took the order. On June 18, or barely seven weeks later, it actually delivered a sample to the Federal authorities, notwithstanding the specifications of the standard car naturally differed from the usual type and called for many detail changes. So far as is known, this is a record in time.

Since the middle of June the company has been making splendid progress, which its initial success indicated it would make with the big order. It expects to have the last car on the rails by early next year. But the company has not been stalling altogether to its last, having for months been engaged in war work of the widest scope and heaviest volume. In addition to straight shell contracts, calling for a variety of sizes, it is doing special artillery work on an immense scale, turning out limbers, caissons, and other essentials for field service. It is also producing a considerable range of miscellaneous equipment.

In fact, of the \$200,000,000 unfilled orders of May 1 last, it is understood that at least \$200,000,000 represented products other than regular lines. In other words, all but the Government order was out of the usual manufacturing ran.

At the beginning of its next fiscal year, May 1, American Car expects to have all of this business off its books. Considering that before the war it never handled an annual gross as large as \$100,000,000, the prospective completion of \$300,000,000 business in a single twelve-month is striking proof of its manufacturing efficiency and rapidity of adjustment to a war basis. (Dow Jones & Co.)—V. 107, p. 503.

American Locomotive Co.—Possible St. Louis Plant.

An unconfirmed report has it that a permit for the construction of a large locomotive plant at St. Louis has been issued, the cost of the plant being stated at from \$10,000,000 to \$13,000,000. Should the necessary result in the establishment of such a plant, a tract of between 200 and 300 acres would be required. Employment would be given to about 3,000 mechanics and as many laborers. An output of 40 locomotives per week is proposed.—V. 107, p. 504.

American Pneumatic Service Co.—Dividend Status.

The Boston News Bureau of Aug. 26 had the following: "The directors are expected to meet for dividend action shortly after Sept. 1. In view of the loss of the mail tube revenue, prudence will probably dictate the passing of the dividend on the \$6,328,800 (par \$50) 2d pref. stock, which has been receiving 3% annually. There is every reason, however, to anticipate the regular payment on the \$1,500,000 7% 1st pref. The mail tube situation is still in statu quo. It is understood that in all of the cities where the tubes were discarded for motor trucks the mail service has suffered. At the Chicago stockyards the delivery delay amounts at times to four hours. Of course it is only fair to judge the motor truck service over a reasonable period of time, but the results so far distinctly fail to justify the change."—V. 107, p. 183, 84.

American Public Utilities Co.—Earnings.

June 30 Years.	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.
Gross earnings	\$4,452,125	\$3,819,820	Preferred divl.	
Net income	\$1,626,504	\$1,058,409	Bonds (6%)	\$267,954
Interest	\$1,276,555	\$1,217,471	Balance	\$255,807

In July and April 1918 the 1½% dividend was paid in 6% 5-year scrip, owing to war conditions.—V. 106, p. 1798.

American Sugar Refining Co.—Fuel Administration Sugar Price Plan to Stabilize Old and New Crop Markets.

See "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.—V. 107, p. 504, 401.

American Trona Corporation.

Another dividend of 3¼% will be paid next month by this corporation upon its preferred stock. In this distribution Boston investors will share, as a considerable part of the original financing was effected in that vicinity. Goldfields Consolidated of South Africa, a British corporation, dominates the management.

An accumulation of 24½% was recently paid off against the preferred dividend account in addition to \$32 a share on vendors' stock.

The company operates one of the largest potash deposits in the United States, and by reason of the high price for this product has been able to operate very profitably. At the present time potash commands \$4.50 per unit of K2O quality. ("Boston News Bureau.")—V. 107, p. 698.

American Writing Paper Co.—Status.

An official of this company, in discussing the company's business, is quoted as follows: "The company is making progress all along the line. New management has made many improvements which have reduced operating expenses. We will have some new financing to do, to take care of our bonds which mature next year, and announcement of this will be made in due course. The company has large Government orders on its books."—V. 107, p. 804.

American Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Stock Inc. Voted.

The shareholders on Aug. 29 authorized an increase in the common stock from \$7,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the purpose of the increase being to permit the payment of a 15% stock dividend and also the issue of new common stock to the extent of 25% of the amount outstanding after payment of the dividend. The matter is now pending before the Capital Issues Committee, and the putting into operation of the plan is contingent upon the approval by that body.

The moving of the directors to vote a 15% stock dividend will not be held until another month has lapsed, because of the requirements of the laws of Georgia, under which the company is incorporated. Compare V. 107, p. 698, 606, 404.

Fiscal Results.—The results for the years ending July 31 1918 and 1917 compare as follows:

	1917-18.	1916-17.		1917-18.	1916-17.
Net sales.....	Not reported	\$4,768,415	Int. on 3-yr. notes	\$50,000	\$59,903
Cost of tobacco sold	2,978,051		Amort'n of disc't on notes		51,215
Gross profits.....	\$3,781,633	\$1,780,364	Res'v' for all taxes	1,000,000	200,000
Selling, &c., exp.	\$428,879	\$284,429	Total deduc'ns.	\$1,566,978	\$769,073
Cash disc't on customers' accts.	63,494	64,887	Balance		\$1,011,291
Disc. on notes pay. and general int. charges (net)	19,605	21,130	Other income		8,316
Deprec'n of bldgs.		87,500	Net income	\$2,164,655	\$1,019,607

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JULY 31.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
Prop. & equip.....	\$7,278,750	Preferred stock.....	\$1,963,500
Good-will.....	673,721	Common stock.....	6,813,900
Cash.....	479,243	3-year 5% notes.....	1,000,000
Accts. receivable.....	2,695,692	Notes payable.....	775,000
Notes receivable.....	1,041,080	Accounts payable.....	363,369
U. S. Liberty Loan bonds.....	152,000	Spec. res. for prospective war tax	1,039,211
Merchandise.....	716,268	Res'v' for oth. tax	50,000
Cash expense account of growing crops.....	1,709,745	Pr. div. pay. Sept. 2	68,723
Live stock and supplies.....	226,605	Com. div. pay Aug. 1.....	170,347
Miscellaneous.....	13,476	Miscellaneous.....	2,083
Total.....	\$15,153,680	Insurance reserve.....	36,800
		Surplus.....	2,915,546
		Total.....	\$15,153,680

a Includes in 1918 real estate and buildings (book value), \$7,134,566; stable equipment and farm implements, \$74,496; packing house equipment, \$30,157; furniture and fixtures, \$7,404; automobiles and motor trucks, \$32,125; capital stock of A. Cohn & Co., Inc., nominal value, \$1. b Good-will of A. Cohn & Co., Inc., recently acquired, cost in common stock \$800,000, less charged off, \$200,000, less cost in common stock and cash of acquiring Connecticut Tobacco Corp., \$153,721. c The directors have reserved \$1,000,000 for Federal taxes. Obviously this is but an estimate.—V. 107, p. 698.

Amer. Zinc, Lead & Smelting Co.—Price Agreement.—See preceding pages in this issue.—V. 107, p. 804.

Atlas Portland Cement Co.—Fuel Supply Curtailed.—See page 761 in last week's issue.—V. 106, p. 19.

Baldwin Corporation of Wisconsin.—Stock Increase.—This company has filed a notice in Delaware of an increase in the capital stock from \$3,700,000 to \$3,819,000.

Barrett Company, New Jersey.—Merger Plan.—The stockholders will vote Sept. 16 on combining The Barrett Co. (of W. Va.) with The Barrett Co. (of N. J.). President William Hamlin Childs, New York Aug. 23 1918, said:

This consolidation of all main operations under one corporate head is intended to effect material savings in all departments and particularly in respect to taxation. The Barrett Co. (of N. J.) now owns all the capital stock of The Barrett Co. (of W. Va.), which it will surrender in return for the properties and business of the latter company and assume liability for the payment of the 5% debenture bonds of The Barrett Co. (of W. Va.), amounting to \$2,500,000, dated April 1 1899 and due April 1 1939. The Barrett Co. (of W. Va.) has been the main operating and merchandising company with \$5,000,000 capital and assets greatly in excess of that amount. It has been operated entirely by The Barrett Co. (of N. J.), and this dual existence is now unavoidably expensive and quite unnecessary. This plan of consolidation will undoubtedly prove to be of great financial advantage.—V. 107, p. 405.

Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp.—Alameda, Cal., Plant, &c.—In describing this plant the "Iron Age" says:

The new Liberty plant of the Bethlehem corporation at Alameda, Cal., will be one of the largest shipyards in the United States. It will be twice the size of the Victory plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. at Squantum, Mass., and will involve twice the expenditure. The plant, which will have 10 shipways, will cover more than a third of a square mile, and from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 yards of dredging will be necessary. Large vessels will be constructed, contracts for which have already been awarded by the U. S. Shipping Board. The formal opening of the work occurred on Aug. 13, when the first pile was driven.—V. 105, p. 1804.

Bethlehem Steel Corporation.—Definitive Notes.—Definitive coupon notes of the corporation's issue of secured serial 7% gold notes were to be ready for distribution at the Bankers Trust Co., New York, on Aug. 28.

California Shipbuilding.—See Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp. above.

Note Payment.—The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, trustee of the 5% notes due Feb. 15 1919, are prepared to pay these notes at par and interest to date of presentation and surrender by the holders, with proper income tax certificates.

New Gun Plants.—Nineteen of the 26 plants planned by the Ordnance Department for the production of gun carriages and recoil mechanisms have been completed, according to an announcement of the War Department. Four of the remaining seven plants are 98% complete, one is 95% complete, one 90% complete, and the seventh, 85% complete.—V. 107, p. 804, 606.

Black Cat Textile Co., Kenosha, Wis.—Stock Increase.—This company has authorized an increase in the common capital stock (all one class) from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000; par, \$100. None of the new stock, however, has as yet been issued. The company was incorporated Oct. 25 1916 in Delaware, and organized the properties of the Chicago-Kenosha Hosiery Co., the Sheboygan (Wis.) Knitting Co. and the Cooper Mfg. Co., operating an underwear mill at Bennington, Vt. The company also has a plant at Harvard, Ill., making men's hosiery. Dividends at the rate of 6% per annum are paid Q.-J. No bonded debt. C. C. Allen is President. Office at Kenosha, Wis.

Black Lake Asbestos & Chrome Co.—Int. Payment.—The directors have decided upon a declaration of an interest payment of 3% for the half-year on the company's \$1,191,500 outstanding income bonds. The interest is payable on Sept. 1. In March last a similar 3% was paid.—V. 106, p. 717.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) Borough Gas Co.—Application for Higher Rate.

This company on Aug. 28 applied to the P. S. Commission for permission to charge \$1 25 per 1,000 cu. ft. for gas, and to change the standard from candle power to the British thermal unit. In its application the company declares: "Unless the company is allowed immediately to charge \$1 25, it will be unable to sell stock or borrow money to install the improvements imperatively needed to enable the company to live up to the pressure and other requirements of the Commission and to meet the prospective increased demands for gas during the coming winter. For unless the work of installing the high-pressure system and making the other necessary improvements is begun at once, it cannot be completed before the cold weather sets in."—V. 107, p. 698, 606.

Cannelton Coal & Coke Co.—Earnings, &c.—See Lake Superior Corp. under "Reports" above.—V. 104, p. 2346.

Central Foundry Co., N. Y.—Semi-Annual Earnings.

Earnings for Half-Years ended June 30—		
Total net earnings, after taxes, &c.	1918.	1917.
Other income	\$488,988	\$997,429
	dec. 80,277	52,598
Total income.....	\$408,711	\$1,050,027
Sinking fund and depreciation.....	118,355	118,027
Provision for Federal taxes.....	37,220	
Int. on bonds and proportion of bond discount applicable to year—Central Foundry Co., \$31,731; Central Iron & Coal Co., \$21,503; total.....	53,234	70,000
Interest on loans and bills payable.....	732	
Balance, surplus.....	\$199,170	\$862,000

* The earnings as here shown include the Central Iron & Coal Co., whose finance was out of blast for relining during the greater portion of the second quarter of the year 1918. * Subject to excess profit and additional income tax.—V. 106, p. 2347.

Childs Co.—1% Reduction in Common Stock Dividend.—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1/4% of 1% on the \$3,999,755 outstanding common stock along with the quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the \$4,387,100 outstanding preferred stock, both payable Sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 29. In June and March last 1 1/4% was paid on the common stock.—V. 106, p. 814.

City Ice Delivery Co., Cleveland.—Dividend Resumed.—The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the \$2,320,000 outstanding (Dec. 31 1917) capital stock (par \$100) payable Aug. 31 to holders of record Aug. 21. In March last the dividend was omitted.—V. 106, p. 1233.

Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co.—Dividends.—The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 75 (not 1 1/4%) per share on the common (no par value) and a dividend of 1 1/4% on the preferred stock (par \$100), payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 16.—V. 106, p. 2760.

Continental Refining Co.—Scrip Dividend.—The directors have declared the regular monthly dividend of 1% on the common stock, payable in scrip on Sept. 10 to holders of record Aug. 31. The scrip will be convertible at par into common stock on any date prior to maturity at the option of the holder. If held to maturity the scrip will be redeemed by the company with interest at the rate of 7% per annum. The same amount was paid in scrip on Aug. 10. See V. 107, p. 406.

Cunard (Steamship) Line.—Lusitania Decision.—Judge Mayer in the U. S. District Court at New York on Aug. 24 handed down a decision absolving the Cunard Line of the responsibility for damages resulting from the loss of the Lusitania, stating that the vessel was an un-armed liner with no explosives on board. The Court holds that damages should be collected from the Imperial German Government, a payment which should be exacted at peace conference by the United States and Great Britain.—V. 102, p. 1542.

Edison Elec. Illum. Co. of Boston.—Power Connection.—See New England Power Co. below.—V. 107, p. 406, 294.

Federal Mining & Smelting Co.—Net Earnings in 1918.

February.....	March.....	April.....	May.....	June.....	July.....
\$33,293	\$64,840	\$32,397	\$134,874	\$90,179	\$98,255

* Loss.—V. 107, p. 505.

General Electric Co.—Wage Increase.—This company has announced an increase in wages for its 4,000 office employees at Schenectady, N. Y., effective at a date to be set later. Besides the present 10% bonus, which is to be considered as wages, an additional 50% will be paid. Employees who have been in their positions more than five years will be given 5% extra. Wages were recently increased among the shop workers at the plant. Compare V. 107, p. 805, 699.

General Motors Corporation.—War Industries Board's Announcement on Curtailment of Automobile Output.—See page 760 in last week's issue.

Stock Increase Voted.—The stockholders on Aug. 27 voted to increase the authorized capital stock from \$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000, the preferred being increased from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 and the common from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000. A bonus plan providing for the distribution of 10% of the net earnings this year to employees was also approved. Compare V. 107, p. 805, 699.

Grasselli Chemical Co.—Extra Dividend of 2%.—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 2% on the \$15,000,000 outstanding common stock along with the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4%. The quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% on the preferred stock has also been declared, all payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 15. The same amount was paid in June last.—V. 106, p. 2347.

Grinnell Manufacturing Co.—Liberty Bond Dividend.—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 10% on the \$1,500,000 outstanding capital stock (par \$100) along with the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4%, both payable Sept. 1 to holders of record Aug. 22. The 10% extra is payable in Liberty Loan bonds, it is said, of the fourth issue, on Dec. 1 1917 the company paid the same amount. It has no bonded debt.—V. 106, p. 715.

Gulf States Steel Co.—Net Earnings (before taxes).

1918—July—1917.	Decrease.	1918—7 Mos.—1917.	Decrease.
\$144,340	\$303,027	\$158,687	\$2,366,860
			\$730,958

—V. 107, p. 407.

(H.) Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.—Successor Co. Formed.—See American Factors Ltd., above.

Hale & Kilburn Corp.—July Earnings.—The following statement is official:

Six Mos. to June 30—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total net sales.....	\$1,938,328	\$1,933,505	\$1,519,802	\$700,594
Total net earnings.....	\$286,991	179,220	115,347	219,035
Unfilled orders.....	2,469,795	2,470,353	2,303,100	1,230,355

* Deficit * After deductions of taxes, depreciation and one-half of the annual operating adjustments made at the close of the years 1915, 1916 and 1917.—V. 107, p. 177.

Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co.—Extra Dividend.—This company has declared an extra dividend of \$5 per share on the outstanding common stock in Fourth Liberty Loan 4 1/4% bonds along with the regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 per share on the outstanding pref. stock, both payable Sept. 2 to holders of record Aug. 27.—V. 106, p. 2348.

Indian Refining Co., N. Y.—Semi-Annual Statement.—President Theodore L. Pomeroy, N. Y., Aug. 28, reports:

During the six months ending June 30 1918 the company retired and canceled \$260,000 1st M. bonds, leaving only \$578,000 outstanding as a lien on the properties, the 2d Mtge. notes maturing May 1 1918 having been paid on that date. Since our last annual report we have expended \$832,000 on the properties, of which amount approximately \$625,000 was for additional tank car equipment needed to conduct our business, and \$40,000 on new motor equipment for our distributing stations; the balance expended was for equipment necessary to maintain the efficiency and increase the facilities of our refinery, producing properties and stations. The directors this date declared a dividend of 1 1/4% on the pref. stock and 3% on the common stock, both payable on Sept. 16 1918 on stock of record Sept. 5 1918.

Results for Half-Years ending June 30—

Net income for 6 mos., after deducting all charges	1918.	1917.
Preferred dividend.....	(3 1/4%) \$105,000	(28%) \$40,000
Common dividend.....	180,000	
Reserve for prospective taxes.....	500,000	500,000

Surplus for half-year..... \$795,206 \$64,158
The total profit and loss surplus June 30 1918 was \$1,156,553.—V. 106, p. 2013, 1691.

International Mercantile Marine.—British Negotiations.

Following a special meeting of the directors on Aug. 27, President Franklin is quoted as saying that no announcement was to be made regarding the sale of the company's British tonnage. Referring to the visit of Chairman Harold Sanderson, Mr. Franklin said: "Naturally the plans calling for the sale of our British tonnage were discussed with Mr. Sanderson, but he did not come to this country for any special purpose. There are many routine matters which he desired to take up with the management and these are now receiving his attention."

Lake Superior Coal Co.—Earnings, &c.—

See Lake Superior Corp. under "Reports" above.—V. 101, p. 920.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.—Obituary.—

Col. C. N. Wallace, President of this company, passed away on Aug. 26.—V. 107, p. 700.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation.—Acquisition.—

This company has acquired the plant and equipment of the Richmond Radiator Co., Phila., for an amount said to be \$250,000. The new plant, it is understood, will be used in connection with Government contracts for munitions.—V. 106, p. 1465.

Massachusetts Gas Cos.—Obituary.—

C. Minot Weld, President of the Massachusetts Gas Cos., the New England Cotton Yarn Co. and a director in a great many important industrial companies, died on Aug. 27.—V. 107, p. 408.

Mathieson Alkali Works (Inc.), Providence.—Annual Data.—President Edward E. Arnold, Aug. 17, reports:

The company has had to meet difficulties due in large extent to the existence of war conditions, especially at its plant in Saltville. The shortage of fuel last winter at Saltville resulted in a virtual closing of the works for a considerable period.

A material addition to the plant was begun before this country entered the war, notably a by-products plant. The costs have been greatly increased by war conditions, and on June 30 the plant was still unfinished, although approaching completion. The company accordingly has failed to get the profit which is to be expected when the enlarged plant is fully in operation.

The company, despite these adverse conditions, has been able to earn more than it has paid out in dividends.

Distribution of Profits for Year ending June 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1918, 1917, 1918, 1917. Rows include Profit, Disposed of, Plant, Preferred stock for sinking fund, Liberty Loan bonds, and Combined Balance Sheet, June 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1918, 1917, 1918, 1917. Rows include Real Property & general plant, Franch. & good-will, Cash, Securities owned, Accounts receivable, Inventories & stores, Prepaid accounts, Pref. stock purch., Common stock, Preferred stock, Accounts payable, U.S. Gov. Income tax, Sinking fund, Profits lost, Reserves, and Totals.

x Before deducting depreciation, depletion and the various U. S. Government taxes.—V. 106, p. 1691.

Maxwell Motor Co.—Purchase of Preferred Stock.—

The shareholders will vote Sept. 5 on authorizing the Central Trust Co. as trustee to apply \$144,084 to the purchase of \$144,084 first preferred stock at not above par for sinking fund purposes.—V. 107, p. 806, 700.

Mexican Petroleum Co.—Dividend Declared.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 2% on common, half of which is payable in cash and the other half in Liberty bonds, on Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 14. Regular preferred dividend of 2% was also declared, payable Oct. 1 to holders of rec. Sept. 14.—V. 107, p. 811.

Middle West Utilities Co.—Dividend Deferred.—

The directors have deferred the payment of the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, due at this time. On June 1 last the company paid 1 1/2% in scrip.

President Samuel Insull said to the stockholders:

Public discussion clearly indicates that normal tax on incomes will be considerably increased. While it is not altogether clear that interest-bearing certificates heretofore issued in lieu of cash dividends on preferred stock will not be taxable as income, directors, having due regard to wishes of stockholders from whom they have heard, are persuaded it is to best interests of stockholders for time being to defer declaration of preferred dividends in certificates and allow such dividends to accumulate.—V. 106, p. 2762.

New England Power Co.—Power Connection.—

This company and the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston have applied to the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission for permission to make the necessary extensions so that electricity can be interchanged between the two companies.—V. 107, p. 700.

New Jersey Power & Light Co.—Bonds Authorized.—

This company has been granted authority by the New Jersey P. U. Commission for the issuance of \$81,000 of its first Mtg. 5% gold bonds, with the understanding that they will be sold at not less than 80.—V. 104, p. 2347.

New Market Mfg. Co., Boston.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 1 1/2% along with a quarterly dividend of 2%, both payable Aug. 15 to holders of record Aug. 13.

This company, which is incorporated under Massachusetts laws, has a total authorized capital stock of \$1,200,000, of one class, par \$100.

Officers are: President, Dudley L. Pickerman; Secretary, Charles C. Ryder; Treasurer, Charles Walton. Office of company, 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass., and New Market, New Hampshire.—V. 105, p. 720.

Niagara Falls Power Co.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$3 per share on the \$5.757,700 outstanding capital stock (par \$100) along with the quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 14.—V. 107, p. 408.

Northern States Power Co. (Minnesota).—Offering of Five-Year Sinking Fund Convertible 7% Notes.—

The Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y., the Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Bonbright & Co., Inc., H. M. Byllesby & Co., Inc., and Spencer Trask & Co. are offering at 96 and int., to yield about 8%, \$2,000,000 five-year Sinking Fund Convertible 7% gold notes dated Aug. 15 1918, due Aug. 15 1923. To be authorized, \$3,500,000; to be presently issued, \$2,000,000. See also advertising pages.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A963."

Interest F. & A. 15 in N. Y. or Chicago without deduction for any tax or governmental charge, except any Federal income tax in excess of 2%. Denom. of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000 etc.; denominations interchangeable. The company will agree to refund the Pennsylvania 4-mill tax.

Redeemable all or part, at the option of the company, on 30 days' notice on any interest date: On or before Aug. 15 1920 at 102%; Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 1921 at 101%; Feb. 15 and Aug. 15 1922 at 100 1/2%; Feb. 15 1923 at 100%. Redeemable by lot at par for the sinking fund.

The notes are convertible at any time after Jan. 1 1919 into 7% cumulative preferred stock or common stock of Northern States Power Co. (Del.), which owns common and pref. stock of Minn. Co., at par for notes and 95 for the preferred stock or 100 for the common stock, with adjustment for accrued interest and cash dividends. Notes called for redemption shall retain the conversion privilege until the date specified for redemption, whereupon all conversion privileges pertaining to such notes shall cease. Guaranty Trust Co., New York, trustee.

Digest of Letter from V.-Pres. J. J. O'Brien, Minneapolis, Aug. 20.

Company.—Incorporated in Minn., owns or controls and operates electric light and power, gas, steam heat and other utility properties (incl. a number of hydro-electric generating stations) serving more than 200 communities including the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Stillwater, Faribault and Mankato, Minn.; Minot, Grand Forks and Fargo, N. D.; Sioux Falls, S. D.; Galena, Ill.; Platteville, Wis., and small towns in Iowa. Population served estimated in excess of 950,000.

Capitalization of Co. and Subsidiaries (Upon Completion of Present Financing).

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Rows include Common stock, Sinking Fund Convertible 7% notes due 1923, Ten-year 6% notes due 1926, First and Refunding 5% bonds due 1941, Minneapolis General Electric Co. 5s due 1934, and Total.

The company has recently acquired a controlling interest in three groups of electric light and power properties in Minn., which have \$568,000 bonds and \$111,500 pref. stock outstanding in the hands of the public.

Purpose of Issue.—The proceeds of this issue, together with other funds, will be used for improvement and better facilities, including a new 25,000 k.w. turbine which it is estimated will add over \$400,000 to the net earnings in its first year of operation.

Security, &c.—Direct obligations of the company. Remaining \$1,500,000 notes may be issued either for total amounts of expenditures for additions, &c., subsequent to Aug. 15 1918, or for amounts equal to the difference between total construction expenditures subsequent to Aug. 15 1918, and 75% of such total construction expenditures (against which 75% there may be issued First & Ref. M. bonds). The \$1,500,000 notes may be issued only when the net earnings are at least 1 1/2 times interest charges, incl. notes applied for. As long as any of these notes are outstanding and unpaid the company will not place any new mortgage.

Sinking Fund, &c.—Sinking fund provision for the retirement of \$200,000 notes on Aug. 15 1920, \$300,000 on Aug. 15 1921 and \$400,000 on Aug. 15 1922, by purchase in the open market and/or by call by lot at par, notes so redeemed shall be canceled. The sinking fund will provide for the retirement prior to maturity of 45% of this issue; to the extent that any remaining notes are issued, a similar sinking fund shall be provided.

If in the year ended June 30 1919 any cash dividend is paid on the common stock, the company will redeem on Aug. 15 of that year notes equal to such dividend; and in case any such dividends are paid in any of the years end, notes applied for. As long as any of these notes are outstanding and unpaid the company will not place any new mortgage.

Earnings of Company and Subsidiaries for 12 Months ended June 30 1918. Gross earnings \$7,637,721. Net, after taxes, incl. maintenance (not incl. depreciation) \$3,255,498.

Annual charges on 1st & Ref. bonds and other underlying issues \$1,544,260; 7% on \$2,000,000 notes due 1923, \$140,000; 6% on \$7,805,000 10-year notes due 1926, \$468,300; balance \$1,102,938.

Growth of Co.'s Business—Figures as of Dec. 31 1916, 1917 and Apr. 30 1918.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Electric, Gas, Steam, Hl. Telph., Load All Purp., Hour Outp. Rows for 1916, 1917, and 1918.

Property.—Includes hydro-electric generating plants having an installed electric generating capacity of 48,150 h.p. and steam generating plants having a capacity of 50,226 h.p. Supplementing its own stations the company purchases hydro-electric power under a 30-year contract. Company controls undeveloped water powers estimated to be capable of producing 146,000 h.p.—V. 107, p. 604.

Ohio Copper Co.—Copper Production (in Lbs.).—

Table with 6 columns: July, June, May, April, March, Feb., Jan. Rows for 1917 and 1918.

Pacific Coast Co.—Sale Negotiations.—

It is reported that negotiations are under way with the Pacific Steamship Co. for the sale of the company's 10 ships to the steamship enterprise which is controlled jointly by the Pacific Coast Co. and the Pacific Alaska Navigation Co. It is understood that the transaction will involve about \$4,000,000.—V. 106, p. 1235.

Pacific Coast Shipbuilding Co.—Offering of Pref. Stock.—

Stephens & Co., San Francisco, &c., are offering at \$90 a share \$1,000,000 7% cum. pref. (a. & d.) stock, par \$100. "Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security. Opinion No. A602."

The stock is callable at 110 and is exempt from normal Federal income tax and exempt from all taxes in California. Dividends payable F. & A. 15 to stockholders of record F. & A. 1.

A detailed description of this company's business, &c., was published at the time the First Mtg. notes were offered, and may be found in V. 107, p. 296.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.—Listing.—

The New York Stock Exchange has authorized the listing on and after Sept. 3 1918 of the \$350,000 additional common stock recently offered to shareholders at \$25 per share (\$5), making the total amount authorized to be listed \$1,500,000. Compare semi-annual report, in V. 107, p. 807.

Pacific Steamship Co.—Proposed Acquisition.—

See Pacific Coast Co. above.—V. 103, p. 1416.

Page Steel & Wire Co.—Annual Meeting.—

An unofficial statement says that net earnings before taxes for the fiscal year ending June 30 1918 were \$420,556 and unfilled orders on hand were approximately \$4,000,000.

Norman Bridge has been elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Austin Clement.—V. 106, p. 2762.

Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Co.—Dividend.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock, half of which is payable in cash and the other half in Liberty bonds on Oct. 10, on stock of record Sept. 14. Regular preferred dividend of 1 1/2% was also declared, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 14.—V. 107, p. 809.

Paton Manufacturing Co.—Extra Dividend.—

Press reports state that the company has declared an extra dividend of 2% along with the usual semi-annual dividend of 4%, both payable Sept. 16 to holders of record Aug. 31.—V. 104, p. 868.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Co.—Dividend Increased.—

This company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2%, increasing the annual rate from 5 to 6%. The dividend is payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 19.—V. 106, p. 707.

Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co., Chicago.—Litigation.—

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., yesterday stated that the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, Ill., will review the evidence and determine whether the company shall be allowed to increase its rate approximately 28%. Attorneys for the City of Chicago appealed yesterday from the decision of the State Utilities Commission.—V. 107, p. 611, 607.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Co.—New Plant Production.—

This company has awarded a contract for the construction of a new plant in Buffalo, to cost about \$300,000. Referring to the recent contract for airplane motors of the Hispano-Suiza type, the company announces that no extensions will be required, the present plant being capable of handling a production of about 50 motors per day.—V. 107, p. 611.

Pierce Oil Corporation.—Stock and Bonds Listed.—

The New York Stock Exchange on Aug. 28 listed (a) \$15,370,170 50 of the company's common stock (total authorized issue \$35,000,000, in \$25 shares) with authority to add a further \$194,079 50 prior to Jan. 1 1919 on official notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding shares of common stock of par value of \$100 each, making the total to be listed \$15,564,250; (b) \$1,975,000 5-year 6% gold notes of 1915, due Dec. 31 1920; (c) \$9,406,000 10-year 6% gold debentures of 1914, due July 1 1924.

Earnings, Balance Sheet, Properties Owned, &c.—

See "Annual Reports" on a preceding page and compare offering of \$1,000,000 1st M. serial 6s of Pierce Pipe Line Co. in V. 107, p. 611, 507.

Pittsburgh Oil & Gas Co.—Half-Yearly Statement.—The results for the six months ending June 30 1918 compare with the nine months ended Dec. 31 1917 as follows:

	6 Mos. 1918—Output—9 Mos. 1917.	6 Mos. '18.	9 Mos. '17.
Gas Division—	202,747 M. cu.ft.	261,457 M. cu.ft.	\$30,480
Gasoline Div—	20,818 gallons		3,557
Oil Division—	137,347.55 bbls.	228,795.33 bbls.	401,750
Miscell. earnings—			17,858
			560,015
			6,329
Total earnings all sources—		\$453,652	\$606,629
Operating expenses, maintenance, repairs—			\$266,949
Interest on funded debt, &c.—		\$251,743	16,592
Miscellaneous, &c.—			5,362
Reserved for excess profits, income and war income taxes—	20,881		36,291
Reserved for amortization and depreciation of invest—	40,466		55,571
Depreciation—	Not shown		17,336
Dividends paid—	(4%) 80,000		100,000

Net surplus for period—\$60,502 \$108,528
During the half-year the 1st M. bonds of Southern Oil Co., the only outstanding funded debt, were reduced \$27,000 to \$252,000, and assets were increased \$208,909. On the other hand, cash, which Dec. 31 1917 stood at \$166,468, decreased \$89,471, and floating debt increased \$24,276 to, it is understood, \$116,696. There is \$2,000,000 stock outstanding, par \$5 a share.—V. 107, p. 807.

Pocasset Manufacturing Co.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of \$3 per share on the \$1,200,000 outstanding capital stock (par \$100) along with the regular quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, both payable Sept. 2 to holders of record Aug. 22. Dividends in recent years have been as follows: Sept. 1 1911, 1%; Dec. 1, none; 1912, 4 1/2%; 1913, 6%; 1914, 2 1/2%; none thereafter until Dec. 1 1915 when 1% was paid; March and June 1 1916, 1% each; Sept. and Dec. 1 1916 and March, June and Sept. 1 1917, 1 1/2% each; Dec. 1 1917 and Mar. 1 last 3% each. Previous to Sept. 1 1911, 6% per annum was paid. The company has no bonded debt.—V. 99, p. 613.

Potomac Mills Corp., New Bedford.—Extra Div.—

It is announced that this co. has declared an extra dividend of 6% per share on the \$1,200,000 outstanding capital stock along with the quarterly dividend of 1 1/2%, both payable Sept. 14 to holders of record Aug. 19. The last dividend paid was an extra of 6% on Sept. 1 1917. The company has no bonded debt.—V. 105, p. 721.

Queen Oil Co.—Initial Dividend.—

The directors have declared an initial dividend on its outstanding capital stock of 1%, payable Sept. 25 to holders of record Sept. 10.

Richmond Radiator Co.—Sale.—

See Martin-Rockwell Corp. above.—V. 106, p. 827.

San Diego Consol. Gas & Elec. Co.—Debentures Auth.—

The California RR. Commission has authorized this company to issue \$350,000 of its 6% debenture bonds, payable Dec. 31 1922, and \$133,700 of its 7% preferred stock. The stock is to be sold at not less than 95% of the debenture bonds at not less than 93 1/2%, and the proceeds are to pay for construction expenditures and to provide for a working capital of \$94,400.—V. 107, p. 807.

Sinclair Oil & Refining Corp.—War Taxes.—

In connection with the balance sheet of June 30 1918, published last week, page 692, the Certified Public Accountants state that at June 30 1918, there was a reserve of \$868,059 to provide for Federal Income and excess profits taxes due by the parent and subsidiary companies for the year ended June 30 1918. Compare V. 107, p. 692, 611.

New Pipe Line.—An official announcement says:

The Sinclair Oil interests are building a new oil pipe line so that larger quantities of petroleum can be delivered to the Atlantic seaboard without placing further strain upon the country's railroad transportation system. It will parallel for a distance of about 200 miles the Sinclair trunk pipe line from the Oklahoma and Kansas oil fields to East Chicago. The request having been made of the Sinclair interests by the U. S. Fuel Administration, the Government provided a large part of the required capital, and the work was started this month. It will probably be completed within 3 mos. The new pipe line will be operated by the Sinclair-Cudahy Pipe Line Co., a subsidiary of the corporation, and will be known as the War Pipe Line Co. The new company will have its own right of way, but the pumping stations of the Sinclair-Cudahy Pipe Line Co. will house the machinery necessary for the operation of the additional line. The oil handled by this line will be delivered at East Chicago to be transported by pipe line to the Atlantic coast. The work on the War Pipe Line will be done under the management of V.-Pres. John H. Manion, of the Sinclair-Cudahy Pipe Line Co. and Supt. of all pipe lines of the Sinclair interests.—V. 107, p. 808, 701, 692.

South Porto Rico Sugar Co.—Scrip Dividend.—

The directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5% on the \$5,625,000 outstanding common stock, payable in dividend scrip on Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 14. The scrip will be dated Oct. 1 1918, payable on Oct. 1 1921, to bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum, payable semi-annually, and subject to redemption on any interest day. The regular quarterly dividend of 2% on the \$3,995,000 outstanding preferred stock has also been declared, payable Oct. 1.—V. 106, p. 2763.

Standard Chemical, Iron & Lumber Co.—Dividends.—

The directors have declared a dividend of 3 1/2% on account of arrears on the preferred stock (accumulated since the beginning of 1914), payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Aug. 31.—V. 106, p. 1466.

Standard Oil Cloth Co.—Extra Dividend of 2%.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 2% on the common stock, along with the regular quarterly dividends of 1% on the common stock and 1 1/4% each on Class A and Class B pref. stock. All dividends are payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 15.—V. 106, p. 2127.

Stromberg Carbuoretor Co., Inc.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 25 cts. per share on the 50,000 shares outstanding capital stock (of no par value) along with the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cts. per share, both payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 14.—V. 107, p. 602.

Superior Colliery Co.—Amended Plan.—

The amendments to agreement of June 5 1915 and plan of reorganization for the Superior Colliery Co. and Superior Development Co. are shown in circular of Aug. 15, which says in substance:

Outstanding Indebtedness and Capital Stock of the Colliery Company and of the Development Company, as modified.

	Colliery Company		Development Company	
	Auth.	Outst'g. In Treas.	Auth.	Outst'g. In Treas.
1st M. 35-year gold bonds—	\$1,000,000	\$25,000	\$113,000	\$10,000
First Adj. 20-yr. gold bds.—	1,200,000	963,500	1,500	963,500
Income notes—		430,000		1,500
Capital stock—	1,900,000			100,000

Interest has been paid on both companies' 1st M. bonds so issued and including April 1 1918. No interest has ever been paid on the First Adjustment bonds or the Income notes.

Articles Nos. 2, 3 and 4 of the plan of reorg. are modified as follows:

Treatment and Application of Bonds of Colliery Co. (or New Bonds Replacing Same)—Stock Adjustment.

(1) Of the 1st M. bonds of the Colliery Co. (whether in treasury or at present unissued) there shall now be issuable \$200,000, viz.:

- (a) Sold for cash at not less than 83% and int. or hypothecated to provide for a working capital and for additions, improvements, &c., and for the expenses of reorganization as may be deemed necessary (par value) \$162,000
- (b) Exch. for deposited 1st M. bonds of Colliery Co., par for par— 28,000
- (c) Exch. for deposited 1st M. bonds of Devel. Co., par for par— 10,000

This will leave at least \$800,000 1st M. bonds of the Colliery Co. subject to future issue, but only under restrictions set forth in the mortgage.

(2) The First Adjustment bonds of the Colliery Co. and the mortgage securing the same shall be modified, so that the bonds shall bear firm interest at 5% per annum from Aug. 1 1918. They shall be called Second Mortgage bonds, and the authorized issue thereof shall be limited to \$600,000, and issued in exchange for deposited bonds as follows:

- (a) For each First Adjust. bond of Colliery Co. \$414 50, in all about \$400,000
- (b) For each First Adjust. bond of Development Co. \$207 25, in all about 200,000

The sinking fund provisions of the First and Second [Adjustment] mortgage shall severally provide that (a) no moneys shall be paid into or retained in the sinking fund on account of coal mined from the property of the Colliery Co. prior to Aug. 1 1918; (b) moneys thereafter applicable to the redemption of bonds shall be used either for the redemption of bonds at par and int., as provided in the mortgage, or in the purchase of said bonds for cancellation at not exceeding said price. The provisions of the Adjustment Mortgage allowing the holders of two-thirds in amount of the bonds to waive defaults occurring under the mortgage shall be modified so that the holders of a majority in amount of the bonds shall have such right.

(3) The authorized capital stock of the Colliery Co. shall be reduced to \$750,000, and for five years held under a voting trust agreement by trustees chosen by the committee.

The \$750,000 voting trust certificates shall be issued as follows:

- (a) For each First Adjust. bond of the Colliery Co. deposited— \$414 50, amounting in all to about— \$400,000
- (b) For each First Adjust. bond of the Development Co. deposited, \$207 25, amounting in all to about— 200,000
- (c) For reorganization expenses or the benefit of the Colliery Co.— 150,000

Article 6 of the plan of reorganization is hereby stricken out. The committee may defer the performance of any provision of the plan. Compare V. 107, p. 808.

Superior Steel Corporation.—Tenders of 1st Pref. Stock.

The Columbia Trust Co., New York, trustee, will until Sept. 9 receive tenders for the sale of first preferred stock amounting to \$32,500 (\$2,644,200 outstanding), and second preferred stock amounting to \$300,000 (\$1,973,000 outstanding), in both cases at not exceeding \$110 per share and dividends. The stock will be purchased on Sept. 23.—V. 106, p. 821.

Swift & Co.—New South American Subsidiary Incorporated with \$22,500,000 Stock, All One Class.—

In accordance with the plan of segregation of South American properties, the new company has been organized as Compania Swift Internacional under the laws of the Argentine Republic, with a capital stock of \$22,500,000 Argentine gold divided into 1,500,000 shares, all of one class, of a par value of \$15 each, fully paid and non-assessable. For details of plan, &c., see V. 107, p. 701, 612, 516.

Tidewater Oil Co.—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 3% along with the usual quarterly dividend of 2%, payable Sept. 30 to holders of record Sept. 14. Three months ago an extra dividend of 2% was declared.—V. 107, p. 796.

Trumbull Steel Co.—New Common Stock.—

This company has been granted permission by the Capital Issues Committee to issue \$2,000,000 additional common stock, which is part of an authorization of \$8,000,000 approved several months ago. Compare V. 107, p. 808.

Union Oil Co., California.—Bonds.—

The California State Corporation Department has granted this company permission to sell \$734,000 of its First Lien 5% 20-Year Sinking Fund bonds for cash at not less than 87 and int.—V. 107, p. 298, 86.

United States Glass Co., Pittsburgh.—Earnings.—

	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Gross income—	\$3,947,674	\$3,715,450	Fed. tax '18 res—	\$30,000
Net from oper—	\$742,998	\$435,378	Dividends—	(3%) 96,000
Net after ex- traor., &c.—	287,124	351,576	Balance—	103,520
Fed. tax (1917)—	38,650		Profit and loss surplus—	\$869,528
Interest, &c.—	18,954	32,919		\$766,008

United Shoe Machinery Co. of N. J.—Suit.—

The "Chronicle" has been favored with a copy of the Government's appeal from the U. S. District Court for the District of Mass. to the Supreme Court of the United States in the dissolution suit of the United States vs. the company.—V. 106, p. 2505, 2238, 2224.

United States Steel Corp.—Appeals.—

Figures made public by Chairman E. H. Gary after the directors' meeting on Aug. 27 showed that blast furnaces were operating to 92% of capacity and ingot production was running at the rate of 95%.—V. 107, p. 702, 612.

Valley Steamship Co.—Liberty Bond Dividend.—

The directors have declared a dividend of 15% on the \$1,600,000 outstanding capital stock, payable in Liberty bonds of the various issues out of the accumulated earnings over a period of years, on or before Sept. 15. A cash dividend of 5% has also been declared.

This company was incorporated on April 1 1908 in Ohio for the purpose of carrying bulk freight such as ore, coal and grain on the Great Lakes and its tributaries. It owns 8 steamers, all hauling from Fairport, Ohio.

Wages.—Coal Miners' Demand Discontinuance of Bonus and Call for Flat Wage Increase.—

See page 768 in last week's issue.—V. 107, p. 702.

Walworth Manufacturing Co.—Dividend Increased.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4% (35 cts. per share) on the \$4,000,000 outstanding common stock. This increases the annual rate from a 6 to a 7% basis. The dividend will be paid Sept. 16 to holders of record Sept. 6.—V. 106, p. 935.

Washington Sugar Co.—Dissolution.—

The bondholders will vote on Sept. 5 on consenting to the sale by the company of its business and assets and to its dissolution upon such terms as may be determined.

The company was organized April 4 1910 in New York to operate a sugar plantation, the reorganization of the San Jose Sugar Co., a Cuban corporation having a daily capacity of 200 tons of sugar. Capital stock authorized and outstanding, common, \$1,000,000; 7% non-cum. pref. (a. & d.) stock, par \$100. The company has outstanding \$1,000,000 First Mfg. gold 6s of 1911, due Jan. 1 1936, the New York Trust Co., trustee. W. C. Ogilvie is President. Office, 112 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Willis-Overland Co.—Government Orders.—

This company has received contracts from the Government for the construction of 5,000 Liberty airplane motors and 3,000 Liberty tractor motors. The company, according to the "Iron Age," "probably holds the record for diversity of Government work, having contracts for two types of motors, gun carriages and shells. Contracts will soon be placed for repair parts for airplane motors, and doubtless automobile manufacturers will come in for a large share of these orders."—V. 107, p. 298.

Wilson & Co., Inc.—Financing Postponed.—

Proposed financing of this company, it is now stated, will not be arranged until after the close of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign. President Thomas E. Wilson was quoted as saying: "All negotiations are dropped because we feel that it is too late to raise funds without competing with the Government in the sale of Liberty bonds."—V. 107, p. 187, 612W.

Wolverine Copper Mining Co.—Dividend Decreased.—

The directors have declared a quarterly (previously semi-annually) dividend of \$1 per share, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 14. In April last \$3 was paid; in 1917, \$13 50; 1916, \$12; 1915, \$9; 1914, \$2; 1913, \$5; 1912, \$10, and in 1911, \$9.—V. 107, p. 612.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

Friday Night, August 30 1918.

Trade is still overshadowed by Government needs and control, but for all that a good deal of civilian trade is being done. The Middle West looks for the greatest fall trade on record. The crops, in the main, are good. Corn may not come up to early expectations, and cotton is apparently the fourth semi-failure in succession. But the corn crop is 2 to 3 weeks early, and that of oats and other cereals will be among the largest ever raised. Recent rains have been beneficial in the Southwest. The war news gives rise to hopes of an earlier peace than at one time seemed possible. Railroads are handling freight pretty well. A scarcity of coal, coke, iron, steel, and other products, especially of raw materials, as well as labor, as the army increases, undoubtedly hampers trade. Also, money is tight, taxes will be heavy, a new Liberty Loan campaign is only a month off, and the cost of living is still very high. But in spite of all drawbacks, the outlook is faced with optimism by the great mass of the commercial community of the United States. The buying of non-essentials, however, is curtailed. Retail trade is good in the West. The farming element is buying more freely than for many years past; also the artisans. And now it is stated that the United States Government has in a sense taken control of the universities and colleges of this country. It will, it appears, pay for the instruction of all youths of 18 years who can pass the requisite examination at any of these institutions. This tends to make for increased efficiency, of course, in both commercial and professional life throughout the country. Shipbuilding thus far this year, both steel and wood, amounts to 535 vessels actually launched, of 2,923,973 deadweight tons, and it is now said that the total may approximate 5,000,000, something which only optimists had anticipated. The record for 1919 will be even handsomer. We are building an immense mercantile fleet and in future will take a leading place on the seas. Wheatless days end on Sept. 1. More wheat is allowed in bread. The regulations now call only for 20% of substitutes. Flour dealers may accumulate a supply for 60 days, instead of 30 as heretofore. The wheat crops of the United States, England, France and Italy will be much larger than those of last year. Mr. Hoover is quoted as saying that acute starvation this winter is facing the people of western Russia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Austria. The crop in Germany is said to be the smallest since 1914. At the same time Mr. Hoover says the Allies must import in the year beginning Sept. 1 500,000,000 bushels of grain, 4,000,000 lbs. of fats, 900,000,000 lbs. of beef for the civil population, and 1,500,000 tons of sugar. In addition, beef must be imported for the armies and oats for army horses. War gardens planted by children of the United States within the past year are estimated to have saved 50,000 cars for the use of Director-General of Railroads McAdoo, and added \$50,000,000 to the value of the crops. The average patch cultivated by the children is a little over one-fiftieth of an acre. The coal question is still acute. Last week the total production was the smallest since last spring. The tonnage is larger than a year ago, but the demand, it is stated, is 20% greater than in 1917. It is estimated that the output during the rest of the summer to meet the needs of the country must be 14,270,000 tons, or 21% larger than the weekly average thus far this year. Plainly a rousing campaign is needed to stimulate workmen by personal appeal. Eying them askance, or merely saying a word or two now and then from a distance will not do. Leadership of the Schwab and Ryan sort is needed. The country should have it. Fuel for the heating of homes will head the new priorities list being prepared by the War Industries Board, Chairman Baruch announces. The list, which will contain sixty-four classifications of industries to be given priority in fuel, transportation facilities, material, labor, and finance, will be divided into four basic groups for the order in which they will receive preferential treatment. The scarcity of labor is still one of the great factors of the times. Naturally, if we are to have 4,000,000 soldiers in France by next summer the scarcity is bound to increase. The drafts make it certain. Meanwhile, the employment of women is spreading, in offices, restaurants, shops, factories, elevators, on railroads, ferries, indeed, everywhere. Women employed as machinists in the Westinghouse Electric shops in Pittsburgh are earnings, it is stated, as high as \$7 a day. The workers are drawn from department stores, offices, &c. Some young women are taking up this work because it is classed as war labor. It is announced that determined efforts will be made to speed up the output of airplanes. It is time. It was time long ago. The people of this country will brook no further needless delay. The report of Charles E. Hughes on the subject of airplanes is awaited with keen interest. Meanwhile John D. Ryan has been named Second Assistant Secretary of War, as well as Director of Air Service. And it is hoped that his executive ability will not be neutralized by red tape. If let alone he will get results and get them quick. For the rest of 1918 no manufacturer of passenger automobiles will be allowed to manu-

facture more than 25% of his entire production for 1917, and none after the turn of the year. The factories are to liquidate their stock, conserve iron and steel in the meantime, and take up war industries on Jan. 1. Also in the States east of the Mississippi Sunday pleasure automobiling and motoreycling and motor boat sailing on Sunday will cease until further notice as a measure of conserving the supply of gasoline. There are few trade and professional exceptions to this rule. Economy in the use of kerosene throughout the country is urged by the Federal Bureau of Oil Conservation. The production of petroleum was 340,000,000 bbls., but it was not sufficient for the consumption. Oil is needed from Mexico in large quantities; and it will be had. Trade is, of course, to some extent, restricted by the high cost of living, especially among the moderate salaried class whose incomes have been virtually reduced by the great rise of prices for food, clothing, &c. An increase of 50 to 55% in the cost of living for the family of the average wage-earner in the United States during the period from the outbreak of the war in July 1914 up to the middle of June 1918 is indicated in a report on "Wartime Changes in the Cost of Living" issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. The increases for the different items are: food, 62%; rent, 15%; clothing, 77%; fuel and light, 45% and sundries, 50%. Comparison of food prices prevailing now with those of five years ago shows that the purchasing power of a dollar bill has shrunk to 54 cents in Washington and Baltimore, 57 cents in Philadelphia, 59 cents in New York and Chicago and 63 cents in San Francisco, according to a statement by the Department of Labor. Food, which could be bought for \$1 in July 1913, now costs \$1.68 in New York. In one-year period from July 1917 to July 1918 food prices advanced 22% in San Francisco, 20% in Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 17% in New York and 11% in Chicago.

LARD continues firm; prime Western, 27.30@27.40c.; refined for the Continent, 28.25c.; South America, 28.65c.; Brazil, 29.65c. Futures advanced at one time. Army requirements of meats and fats will be very large during the next year. Also an advance in corn at one time had some effect. The product is considered too cheap by not a few as compared with hogs. Yet later on came a sharp setback due to a heavy fall in corn and a poor cash demand. To-day prices advanced slightly. They are higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Sept. delivery.....	cts. 26.70	26.87	26.70	26.90	26.82	26.87
October delivery.....	26.82	26.95	26.77	26.90	26.32	26.87

PORK steady; mess, \$49@50; clear, \$47@54. Beef products firm, but quiet; mess, \$35@35.50; extra India mess, \$57@59. Cut meats firm; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 28 3/4@28 7/8c.; pickled bellies, 37@39c. To-day September pork closed at \$43.20, a decline of 55 cents for the week. Butter, creamery, 48@48 1/2c. Cheese, flats, 22@27c. Eggs, fresh, 51@52c.

COFFEE higher; No. 7 Rio, 8 3/8c.; No. 4 Santos, 11 3/8c.; fair to good Cucuta, 11 1/4@12c. Futures advanced on covering in near months. Also there has been noticeable re-buying of later months. Brazilian markets advanced to some extent on a fear of colder weather and damage to early flowering. Also the war news recently has been encouraging. Hopes of an earlier peace than at one time seemed probable are entertained in not a few quarters. On the other hand, statistics are bearish. The stock at Santos is 3,146,000 bags, against 2,257,000 a year ago and at Rio 670,000 bags, against 299,000 last year. The New York stock, on the other hand, is 1,030,005 bags, against 1,381,096. To-day prices closed 7 to 10 points higher. There is an advance for the week.

Sept.	cts. 8.52@8.55	January.....	cts. 8.96@8.97	April.....	ct. 9.21@9.22
October	8.64@8.66	February.....	9.05@9.06	May.....	9.28@9.30
November	8.75@8.77	March.....	9.14@9.15	June.....	9.36@9.38
December	8.87@8.89			July.....	9.45@9.47

SUGAR steady; centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 6.055c.; granulated, 7.50c. The sugar margin profit has been advanced. The newly increased margin of cost allowed refiners will carry it to \$1.45 per 100 lbs. and it will be retro-active to Aug. 1. The date on which the new price when fixed will become effective has not yet been determined. It will be within a short time. Meanwhile Cuban exports are decreasing. Last week they were 40,753 tons, against 53,378 in the previous week and 97,645 last year; Cuban receipts for the week were 24,259 tons, against 24,053 in the previous week and 15,762 last year; Cuban stocks, 598,956 tons, against 615,450 in the week previous and 291,545 last year. Eight centrals are grinding, against 11 last year. Refined here is in light demand and stocks are rapidly augmenting. They are said to be over 600,000 barrels. The question of storage room may yet become more or less serious. The Food Administration announces that the United States Sugar Equalization Board will on a date to be announced later purchase all sugars in the country or in transit at the old price and immediately re-sell them to the holders at the new price. This action grows out of a higher price for domestic beet and cane sugars which will soon be coming on the market, and its purpose is to minimize inequalities that would result from having this new crop at the new price and the old foreign crop at the old price come into the market at the same time.

OILS.—Linseed firm; city raw, carloads, \$1.90; five-barrel lots, \$1.90; Calcutta, \$1.95. Lard, prime edible, \$2.30. Coconut, Ceylon, bbls., 16 1/4@16 3/4c.; Cochin, 17 3/4@18c.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has still been on a moderate scale, but the point is that the demand for contracts has outrun the supply. This with drought and the widespread deterioration of the crop has brought about a further sensational rise in prices. They have repeatedly reached a new high record. The amount of Southern hedge selling has been entirely inadequate to furnish the requisite supply of contracts. And the question arises whether the South will be melted to hedge very much with prices rising by leaps and bounds. The question of margins is to be considered without going further. Last season the amount of hedge selling was, if anything, smaller than usual. Certainly there was a recurrence at short intervals of a scarcity of contracts which did much of itself to produce the high prices which were so striking a feature of the season of 1917-18. Also the very fact that speculation has been so light has tended to keep down the supply of contract. Violent fluctuations and high margins, necessarily required, have to a large extent driven out the little fellow who used to trade in one or two hundred bales, perhaps on 40 points or even less. Meanwhile the trade is now faced with the possibility of a fourth short crop in succession. Private crop reports have put the condition of the belt at anywhere from 57 to 61.8%. Most of these reports have been the lowest on record. Texas has been put at as low as 44%, which is something unparalleled in the history of cotton culture in that State. Last month it was 61, last year 55, two years ago 66, and the ten-year average is 67.8. Oklahoma has been put at 49%, against 75 last month and 84 last year. Arkansas and Tennessee are said to have lost 20 points within a month. The decline in the belt at large has been anywhere from 11.8 to 16.6%. Also the weekly Government weather report on the 28th inst. was disappointing. Everybody expected it would be comparatively favorable, owing to recent rains. But it stated that in most parts of the Western belt they came too late to be of material benefit. Alabama and Mississippi had good rains on the 26th inst., but in the main the eastern belt was rainless during the week. This was injurious. In Georgia the outlook is generally bad. A good deal of stress is laid on damage by rust and red spiders rather than on weevil, not only in Georgia, but also in Alabama and Mississippi. But weevil is reported to be active in southern Alabama and Mississippi. Rains interrupted picking in Mississippi and Louisiana and lowered the grade. Shedding is complained of east of the Mississippi and also in Oklahoma. It is insisted in the Government advices that the yield in Texas is poor and that most of the crop is being gathered in the first picking. And now everybody is awaiting the Government report of Sept. 3 with unusual interest. The general notion is that it will put the condition at around 60%, possibly below, against 73.6 last month, 67.8 last year, 61.2 in 1916, 69.2 in 1915, 78 in 1914 and a ten-year average of 70.4. The crop estimates of late have ranged from 11,500,000 to 12,465,000 bales of lint cotton; linters 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 bales. Liverpool has been a good buyer, also Wall Street and the West. Japanese and New England interests are said to have bought on the 27th and 28th insts., even if at other times Japanese houses sold. Finally, the war news is favorable and hopes of peace with an enlarged world's cotton trade next year are rising. The crop reports of late include those of the Watkins Bureau, putting the condition at 56%; Southern Products Co., stating it at 57.3; A. Norden & Co., 57.2; J. W. Jay & Co., 61.8, and Clement, Curtis & Co., 59.4. The "Journal of Commerce" stated it at 60%. On the other hand, the market has become latterly somewhat overbought after a rise of about 12 cents this month. Also much of the short interest has at times seemed to have been eliminated. And some believe that the recent rains cannot have failed to be of benefit. They believe that there is at least a chance of a top crop in Texas; possibly elsewhere. As a rule, too, spinners have been buying sparingly. Apparently they believe that when the movement starts in earnest prices must decline. And favorable weather in September might add considerably to the crop. Spot markets have been comparatively quiet. It is believed that the banks will not be so ready with loans as they were last year. Another Liberty Loan is near at hand. Taxation will be on an enormous scale. Prices are already very high. It is not believed that the South will be encouraged to hold back cotton at such prices. Besides, exports are not expected to be large this season. Much of the available tonnage will be needed by the Army. Speculation is light. Most people are timid about taking hold at these prices. Spinners' takings are running behind those of last year as the scarcity of labor increases at the large New England towns. In fact that is the case everywhere. The scarcity of labor and scarcity of ships threaten both the home and foreign trade and some believe that there is nothing for it but a decline ultimately, especially as there was a large carry-over from last season. If the season's supply should prove to be 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 bales as some believe it is possible, or even larger, and the world's consumption of American cotton not more than 12,000,000 to 12,500,000 bales it is contended that there will be cotton enough and no excuse for abnormal prices. To-day prices declined 60 to 90 points on evening-up transactions. There is a small net decline for the week. Middling upland closed at 36.50c., a decline of 40 points for the week.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Aug. 24 to Aug. 30—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling uplands	35.15	35.60	36.45	37.30	37.10	36.50

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Aug. 30 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1918 c.	36.50	1910 c.	19.75	1902 c.	9.00	1894 c.	6.88
1917	23.40	1909	12.90	1901	8.62	1893	7.62
1916	15.85	1908	9.50	1900	9.62	1892	7.19
1915	9.75	1907	13.55	1899	6.25	1891	8.25
1914	12.50	1906	9.80	1898	5.75	1890	11.00
1913	12.50	1905	11.15	1897	8.25	1889	11.50
1912	11.25	1904	11.65	1896	7.88	1888	11.06
1911	12.00	1903	12.75	1895	8.19	1887	9.88

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, 165 pts. dec.	Easy			
Monday	Steady, 45 pts. adv.	Barely steady		100	100
Tuesday	Steady, 85 pts. adv.	Barely steady			
Wednesday	Steady, 85 pts. adv.	Barely steady		100	100
Thursday	Quiet, 20 pts. dec.	Steady		200	200
Friday	Quiet, 60 pts. dec.	Barely steady			
Total				400	400

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.

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Stock at Liverpool	221,000	232,000	647,000	1,190,000
Stock at London	22,000	22,000	33,000	71,000
Stock at Manchester	50,000	24,000	28,000	71,000
Total Great Britain	293,000	278,000	708,000	1,332,000
Stock at Hamburg			1,000	1,000
Stock at Bremen			1,000	16,000
Stock at Havre	110,000	150,000	197,000	224,000
Stock at Marseilles		3,000	12,000	7,000
Stock at Barcelona	15,000	74,000	54,000	84,000
Stock at Genoa	4,000	8,000	140,000	155,000
Stock at Trieste			1,000	1,000
Total Continental stocks	129,000	235,000	406,000	489,000
Total European stocks	422,000	513,000	1,114,000	1,821,000
India cotton afloat for Europe	12,000	33,000	22,000	63,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe	125,000	278,000	280,574	137,576
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe	48,000	34,000	10,000	31,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	206,000	50,000	8,000	104,000
Stock in Bombay, India	620,000	900,000	551,000	608,000
Stock in U. S. ports	794,625	418,944	425,744	675,368
Stock in U. S. interior towns	626,645	247,888	264,471	428,150
U. S. exports to-day	23,277	17,428	33,638	6,076
Total visible supply	2,877,547	2,492,260	2,709,227	3,874,170

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American—				
Liverpool stock	89,000	137,000	521,000	943,000
Manchester stock	17,000	17,000	25,000	56,000
Continental stock	110,000	205,000	301,000	402,000
American afloat for Europe	125,000	278,000	280,574	137,576
U. S. port stocks	794,625	418,944	425,744	675,368
U. S. interior stocks	626,645	247,888	264,471	428,150
U. S. exports to-day	23,277	17,428	33,638	6,076
Total American	1,785,547	1,321,260	1,851,227	2,648,170

East India, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock	130,000	95,000	126,000	247,000
London stock	22,000	22,000	33,000	71,000
Manchester stock	33,000	7,000	3,000	15,000
Continental stock	19,000	30,000	105,000	87,000
India afloat for Europe	12,000	33,000	22,000	63,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat	48,000	34,000	10,000	31,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	206,000	50,000	8,000	104,000
Stock in Bombay, India	620,000	900,000	551,000	608,000
Total East India, &c.	1,092,000	1,171,000	858,000	1,226,000
Total American	1,785,547	1,321,260	1,851,227	2,648,170

Continental imports for past week have been _____ bales. The above figures for 1918 show a decrease from last week of 4,947 bales, a gain of 385,287 bales over 1917, an excess of 168,320 bales over 1916 and a loss of 996,623 bales from 1915.

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 Aug. 30.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wed. day.	Thurs. day.	Friday.
Galveston	34.00	35.00	34.75	35.50	35.25	34.85
New Orleans	32.50	32.50	33.00	33.25	33.25	33.25
Mobile	32.50	32.50	33.00	33.50	34.00	33.50
Savannah	33.50	34.25	34.00	34.50	34.50	34.00
Charleston	32.00	32.00	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50
Wilmington	31.00					
Norfolk	32.75	32.75	34.25	34.25	35.00	34.50
Baltimore	33.50	33.50	33.50	34.50	35.50	35.50
Philadelphia	35.49	35.85	36.70	37.55	37.35	36.75
Augusta	32.50	32.63	33.50	34.37	34.31	34.00
Memphis	32.00	32.50	33.00	33.50	33.50	33.50
Dallas		33.40	34.10	35.00	34.70	34.20
Houston	33.25	33.75	34.50	35.00	35.00	34.50
Little Rock	32.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	34.00	34.00

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Aug. 24.	Monday, Aug. 25.	Tuesday, Aug. 27.	Wed. day, Aug. 28.	Thurs. day, Aug. 29.	Friday, Aug. 30.	Week.
September—							
Range	33.05	33.60	33.90-43	35.25	35.00	34.50	33.90 43
Closing	33.05	33.60	34.45	35.25	35.00	34.50	
October—							
Range	33.05-770	32.60-190	33.90-700	33.95-750	34.70-770	34.45	32.60 750
Closing	33.05-20	33.00-64	34.45-47	35.25-40	35.00-12	34.50	54
November—							
Range				35.00		34.09	35.00
Closing	32.75	33.15	34.10	34.95	34.65	34.09	
December—							
Range	32.60-195	32.10-135	33.40-740	33.45-761	34.24-730	33.93	32.10 761
Closing	32.60-70	33.00-09	33.95-97	34.80-90	34.50-35	33.94	97
January—							
Range	32.30-187	32.10-111	33.32-27	33.35-795	34.10-710	33.70	32.10 710
Closing	32.30-47	32.90-92	33.80-82	34.60-75	34.35-40	33.92	85
February—							
Range							
Closing	32.30	32.80	33.70	34.60	34.35	33.75	
March—							
Range	32.30-185	32.00-110	33.19-10	33.25-782	34.15-00	33.40	32.00 782
Closing	32.30	32.75-78	33.65-67	34.54-63	34.30-35	33.70	75
April—							
Range							
Closing	32.25	32.70	33.60	34.50	34.25	33.65	
May—							
Range	33.05-70	31.95-70	33.25-00	33.25-776	34.55-80	33.48	31.95 780
Closing	32.20	32.65	33.60	34.47	34.22	33.00	65
July—							
Range		32.20-57	33.90-08		34.40-42	33.42	32.20 742
Closing	32.20	32.60	33.65	34.40	34.15	33.65	

135c. 134c. 133c.

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 Aug. 30 1918.				Movement to Aug. 31 1917.			
	Receipts.		Shp- ments.	Stocks Aug. 30.	Receipts.		Shp- ments.	Stocks Aug. 23.
	Week.	Season.			Week.	Season.		
Ala., Eufaula.....	112	137	10	1,132	100	150	100	528
Montgomery.....	1,995	2,571	1,595	4,585	966	2,045	755	9,794
Selma.....	200	398	100	656	438	793	382	1,025
Ark., Helena.....	4	187	70	784		552		2,000
Little Rock.....	645	6,557	2,842	11,554	115	657	745	5,918
Pine Bluff.....	40	63	664	15,000		252		5,400
Ga., Albany.....	331	331	1,044	965	1,189	1,905	905	1,027
Athens.....	250	629	510	11,219	180	960	1,000	1,185
Atlanta.....	830	4,073	1,421	16,966	1,144	7,210	3,497	14,731
Augusta.....	4,251	5,337	150	47,076	3,630	5,419	2,282	13,626
Columbus.....	200	350	350	2,700	51	183	116	1,803
Macon.....	1,352	3,079	2,146	7,486	958	5,527	509	2,857
Rome.....	129	299	16	3,708	163	669	190	1,800
La., Shreveport.....	675	1,050	3,210	8,962	189	306	94	3,180
Miss., Columbus.....				291				569
Clarksdale.....	200	350	1,200	16,000	100	350	2,100	3,300
Greenwood.....	250	680	3,039	15,661	300	960	800	4,500
Meridian.....	166	204	100	4,513	147	1,023	462	3,811
Natchez.....	281	312		1,535	100	110	170	600
Vicksburg.....	44	85		1,808	7	509		388
Yazoo City.....	187	187	759	6,983				1,300
Mo., St. Louis.....	1,807	12,051	2,233	12,012	2,460	53,398	3,352	4,499
N.C., Greensboro.....	239	964	2,757	5,782	235	2,242	1,513	1,316
Raleigh.....	79	109	50	54	14	145	25	22
O., Cincinnati.....	1,149	4,956	870	13,547	6,558	16,251	1,646	22,409
Okla., Ardmore.....								1,566
Chickasha.....	108	1,504		5,242				300
Hugo.....				806				165
Oklahoma.....					715	4,250	1,131	6,584
S.C., Greenville.....	500	1,730	1,000	9,590	3	3	31	575
Greenwood.....	18	18	307	2,329	3	3	3	3
Tenn., Memphis.....	2,426	11,469	42,471	250,046	3,465	19,999	12,626	83,007
Nashville.....				284	21	31	92	99
Tex., Abilene.....				63				97
Brenham.....	2,684	8,547	2,029	2,807	1,494	7,120	1,056	1,437
Clarksville.....								
Dallas.....	1,272	1,896	1,424	3,795	607	1,199		3,107
Honey Grove.....								
Houston.....	52,193	134,332	31,698	130,670	66,823	144,665	52,698	42,865
Paris.....				900				
San Antonio.....	2,313	2,313		2,629	1,938	3,011	1,797	608
Total, 41 towns.....	76,934	266,767	103,823	626,645	98,880	282,701	90,065	247,888

The above totals show that the interior stocks have decreased during the week 26,889 bales and are to-night 378,757 bales more than at the same period last year. The receipts at all the towns have been 16,946 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:

Aug. 30.	1918		1917	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Shipped—				
Via St. Louis.....	2,232	13,734	3,352	58,261
Via Mounds, &c.....	2,607	10,853	6,018	19,296
Via Rock Island.....	173	507		
Via Louisville.....	4,782	12,617	562	3,210
Via Cincinnati.....	278	2,781	4,657	8,766
Via Virginia points.....	3,618	10,269	3,218	20,019
Via other routes, &c.....	4,812	32,063	3,761	20,927
Total gross overland.....	18,503	82,825	21,568	129,519
Deduct shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.....	1,641	8,037	4,852	30,533
Between interior towns.....	693	3,200	1,368	7,341
Inland, &c., from South.....	7,347	42,273	8,789	30,775
Total to be deducted.....	9,681	53,510	15,009	69,649
Leaving total net overland.....	8,822	29,315	6,559	59,870

* Including movement by rail to Canada.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 8,822 bales, against 6,559 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 30,555 bales.

	1918	1917
In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to Aug. 30.....	75,988	205,236
Net overland to Aug. 30.....	8,822	29,315
Southern consumption to Aug. 30a.....	84,000	358,000
Total marketed.....	168,810	592,551
Interior stocks in excess.....	26,889	±69,971
Came into sight during week.....	141,921	197,489
Total in sight Aug. 30.....		522,580
Nor. spinners' takings to Aug. 30.....	10,745	90,263
		23,765
		150,671

* Decrease during week. ± Less than Aug. 1. a These figures are consumption; takings not available.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week—	Bales.	Since Aug. 1—	Bales.
1916—Sept. 1.....	215,687	1916—Sept. 1.....	676,418
1915—Sept. 3.....	136,004	1915—Sept. 3.....	400,043
1914—Sept. 4.....	95,014	1914—Sept. 4.....	346,648

WEATHER REPORT BY TELEGRAPH.—Advices to us by telegraph this evening from the South indicate that rain has been quite general during the week. In portions of the Southwest, however, there has been little or no precipitation. Picking is progressing rapidly in Texas.

Galveston, Tex.—Telegram not received.
Abilene, Tex.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the rainfall reaching two inches and twenty hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 68 to 102, averaging 85.

Brenham, Tex.—Rain has fallen on three days during the week, to the extent of eighty-five hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer, 72, maximum 100, mean 86.

Brownsville, Tex.—There has been rain on one day during the week, the precipitation reaching ten hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 86, the highest being 100 and the lowest 72.

Cuero, Tex.—We have had rain on three days of the past week, the rainfall being one inch and twenty-four hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 86, ranging from 71 to 102.

Dallas, Tex.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall being two inches and forty-four hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 96, averaging 83.

Henrietta, Tex.—Dry all the week. Highest thermometer 109, lowest 62, average 85.

Huntsville, Tex.—It has rained on four days of the week, the rainfall reaching two inches and forty-eight hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 94 and the lowest 69.

Kerrville, Tex.—There has been rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall reaching two inches and fifty-six hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 80 ranging from 60 to 99.

Lampasas, Tex.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the rainfall being six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 68 to 104 averaging 86.

Luling, Tex.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall being ninety hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 85, highest 99, lowest 70.

Longview, Tex.—There has been rain on three days during the week, the precipitation reaching seventy-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 83, the highest being 98 and the lowest 68.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—There has been rain on two days of the week, to the extent of one inch and seventy-five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 81, ranging from 67 to 95.

Palestine, Tex.—We have had rain on three days during the week, the rainfall being fifty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 70 to 96, averaging 83.

Paris, Tex.—There has been rain on three days during the week, the rainfall being two inches and ninety-two hundredths. Average thermometer 83, highest 99, lowest 67.

San Antonio, Tex.—We have had rain on one day of the past week, the rainfall being two inches and fifty-seven hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 83, the highest being 98 and the lowest 68.

Taylor, Tex.—There has been rain on one day of the week, to the extent of two hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 68.

Weatherford, Tex.—Dry all the week. The thermometer has averaged 84, ranging from 67 to 101.

Ardmore, Okla.—There has been rain on two days during the week, to the extent of fifteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 67 to 106, averaging 86.

Muskogee, Okla.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the precipitation reaching twenty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 84, the highest being 101 and the lowest 67.

Memphis, Tenn.—Rain has benefited cotton. Picking is beginning. There has been rain on two days of the week, to the extent of one inch and sixteen hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 91 and the lowest 65.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—We have had rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being one inch and twenty-five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 65 to 100.

Brinkley, Ark.—There has been rain on three days during the week, the rainfall being twenty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 63 to 97, averaging 80.

Eldorado, Ark.—It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching seventy-five hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 65, highest 96, average 81.

Little Rock, Ark.—We have had rain on two days the past week, the rainfall being forty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 80, the highest being 91 and the lowest 69.

Alexandria, La.—The week's rainfall has been fifty-five hundredths of an inch, on two days. The thermometer has averaged 81, ranging from 69 to 93.

New Orleans, La.—Rain has fallen on four days during the week, the rainfall being one inch and thirty-two hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 81.

Shreveport, La.—We have had rain on two days during the week, the precipitation reaching eighty-nine hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 81, highest 93, lowest 70.

Columbus, Miss.—It has rained on one day of the week, the rainfall reaching one inch and three-hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest 99 and the lowest 59.

Greenwood, Miss.—There has been rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall reaching forty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 81, ranging from 67 to 96.

Vicksburg, Miss.—There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of eighty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 69 to 91, averaging 79.

Mobile, Ala.—Several hard rains and many showers in the interior impair grade and retard picking. Ginning well up. It has rained on four days of the week, the precipitation being three inches and seventy-five hundredths. Average thermometer 78, highest 91, lowest 69.

Montgomery, Ala.—It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching thirty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 92 and the lowest 70.

Selma, Ala.—We have had rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being eighty-one hundredths of an inch. Thermometer has averaged 80, ranging from 66 to 95.

Madison, Fla.—There has been rain on three days during the week, to the extent of one inch and thirty hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 66 to 97, averaging 82.

Tallahassee, Fla.—The week's rainfall has been one inch and eleven hundredths on three days. Average thermometer 84, highest 101, lowest 66.

Atlanta, Ga.—There has been rain on four days of the week, to the extent of one inch and fifteen hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 92 and the lowest 66.

Augusta, Ga.—We have had rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being thirteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 80, ranging from 63 to 96.

Savannah, Ga.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being fifty-two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 68 to 93, averaging 79.

Charleston, S. C.—It has rained on one day of the week the precipitation being one inch and thirty-seven hundredths. Average thermometer 81, highest 94, lowest 68.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The week's rainfall has been fifteen hundredths of an inch on one day. The thermometer has averaged 82, ranging from 64 to 99.

Charlotte, N. C.—Rain has fallen on one day during the week, the rainfall being forty-four hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 80, highest 97, lowest 64.

Weldon, N. C.—It has rained on two days of the week, the rainfall reaching two inches and eighteen hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 81, the highest being 97 and the lowest 64.

Dyersburg, Tenn.—We have had rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being one inch and five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 79, ranging from 63 to 94.

COTTON CROP REPORT.—In our editorial columns will be found to-day our annual Review of the Cotton Crop. The report has been prepared in circular form, and the circulars may be had in quantities with business card printed thereon.

Special business cards of the following representatives cotton commission and brokerage houses of New York and other cities will be found in the advertising columns of this issue of the "Chronicle":

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| HUBBARD BROS. & CO., | H. & B. BEER, |
| GEO. H. McFADDEN & BRO., | JOHN F. CLARK & CO., |
| ROBERT MOORE & CO., | E. P. WALKER & CO., |
| HENRY HENY & CO., | REINHART & CO., Ltd., |
| HOPKINS, DWIGHT & CO., | A. M. LAW & CO., |
| J. S. BACH & CO., | VAN LEER & CO., |
| STEPHEN M. WELB & CO., | E. W. WAGNER & CO., |
| GWATHMEY & CO., | PAUL PFLIGER & CO., |
| WILLIAM RAY & CO., | GOSHO COMPANY, |
| GEO. M. SHUTT & CO., | BASHINSKY COTTON CO., |
| CORN, SCHWARZ & CO., | |

Also the cards of a number of the leading dry goods commission merchants and mill selling agents in the country. Those represented are:

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO., | PARKER, WILDER & CO., |
| WATTS, STEARNS & CO., | CLARENCE WHITMAN & SON, INC., |
| CATLIN & CO., | DEERING, MILLIKEN & CO., |
| L. F. DOMMERICH & CO., | WILLIAM WHITMAN CO., INC., |
| J. P. STEVENS & CO., | AMERICAN BLEACHED GOODS CO., |
| H. A. CAESAR & CO., | AMORY, BROWNE & CO., |
| BLISS, FABYAN & CO., | HUNTER MFG. & COMMISSION CO., |
| LAWRENCE & CO., | WEST, BAKER & CO., |
| WILLIAM DELIN & CO., | CLARENCE L. COLLINS & CO., |
| KELSEY TEXTILE CORPORATION, | PRINCE LAUTEN CO., |
| CONVERSE & CO., | WINSDOR PRINT WORKS, |
| C. H. POPE & CO., | SEABOARD MILLS, |
| SCHIEFER, SCHRAMM & VOGEL, | M. BRENNEMAN & CO., |

- Also:
- | | |
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| CHILEAN NITRATE COMMITTEE, | MERCANTILE B'K OF AMERICAS, |
| WILCOX, PECK & HUGHES, | PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK, |
| THE ARGENTINE MERCANTILE CORPORATION, | MANUFACTURERS' TRUST CO., |

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.

	Saturday, Aug. 24.	Monday, Aug. 26.	Tuesday, Aug. 27.	Wed. day, Aug. 28.	Thurs'day, Aug. 29.	Friday, Aug. 30.
August	31.38-43					
September	31.13-20	31.55-60	32.25-40	33.40-44	32.88-93	32.54
October	31.88-96	32.30-35	33.10-15	34.14-19	33.65-70	32.99-15
December	31.75-82	32.10-19	32.95-00	34.03-08	33.55-03	32.95-11
January	31.75-82	32.15	32.98	34.10	33.65	33.01
March	31.75	32.08-17	32.96-01	34.05-06	33.59-67	33.06-16
May	31.75-80	32.08-17	32.96-01	34.05-06	33.73	33.10 20
Spot	Steady	Quiet	Steady	Steady	Steady	Steady
Options	Feverish	Steady	Steady	Irregular	Steady	Irregular

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1908.		1907.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply Aug. 23.	2,882,494		2,544,960	
Visible supply Aug. 1.		3,027,450		2,814,776
American in sight to Aug. 30.	141,921	522,580	197,489	647,125
Bombay receipts to Aug. 29.	550,000	195,000	20,000	109,000
Other India ship'ts to Aug. 29.			3,000	13,000
Alexandria receipts to Aug. 28.	65,000	18,000	3,000	5,000
Other supply to Aug. 28.	62,000	8,000	6,000	15,000
Total supply.	3,081,415	3,771,030	2,774,449	3,603,901
Deduct—				
Visible supply Aug. 30.	2,877,547	2,877,547	2,492,260	2,492,260
Total takings to Aug. 30 a.	203,868	893,483	282,189	1,111,641
Of which American.	171,868	656,483	206,189	845,641
Of which other.	32,000	237,000	76,000	266,000

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces the estimated consumption by Southern mills, 358,000 bales in 1918 and 399,000 bales in 1917—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 535,483 bales in 1918 and 712,641 bales in 1917, of which 328,483 bales and 446,641 bales American. b Estimated. x Revised.

BOMBAY COTTON MOVEMENT.

Aug. 8. Receipts at—	1918.		1917.		1916.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Bombay	45,000	45,000	34,000	34,000	11,000	11,000

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Alexandria, Egypt, July 31.	1917-18.		1916-17.		1915-16.	
	Receipts (cantars)—	Shipments	Receipts	Shipments	Receipts	Shipments
This week.	31,773		2,685		1,317	
Since Aug. 1.	6,119,940		5,126,199		4,726,518	

Exports (bales)—	1918.		1917.		1916.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
To Liverpool.	220,206		211,618		219,049	
To Manchester, &c.	810,263,527		7,749,134,358		139,268	
To Continent and India.	1,486,97,374		2,887,142,478		1,303,193,969	
To America.	75,420		135,685		194,229	
Total exports.	2,206,656,527		5,636,624,139		1,303,746,515	

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is firmly held at top prices, but that scarcity of goods holds down sales. We give prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1918.						1917.									
	July	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d. d.	July	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d. d.				
12	49½	@	52	25	0 @ 33	0	22.04	24	@	25½	1310¼	@	18	0	19.08	
19	49½	@	52	25	1½ @ 33	1½	22.09	24	@	25½	1310¼	@	18	0	19.00	
26	49	@	51¼	25	1¼ @ 33	1¼	20.63	24	@	25½	1310¼	@	18	0	19.15	
Aug.	2	49½	@	52	25	1¼ @ 33	1¼	20.39	24	@	25½	1310¼	@	18	0	19.35
9	51	@	53	25	1½ @ 33	1½	21.46	23	@	26¼	14	0	@	18	6	20.15
18	52	@	54	25	3 @ 33	3	23.09	23¼	@	26¼	1411¼	@	19	0	19.80	
23	52¼	@	54½	26	0 @ 34	6	23.97	23¼	@	26¼	14	0	@	18	6	18.9
30	52¼	@	54½	26	0 @ 34	6	25.10	25¼	@	26¼	14	0	@	18	6	18.20

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Aug. 9.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 30.
Sales of the week	6,000	7,000	12,000	15,000
Of which speculators took				
Of which exporters took				
Sales, American	3,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
Actual export.				
Forwarded	44,000	45,000	37,000	37,000
Total stock.	237,000	216,000	208,000	221,000
Of which American	109,000	87,000	84,000	89,000
Total imports of the week	50,000	23,000	33,000	56,000
Of which American	49,000	9,000	26,000	40,000
Amount afloat	71,000	68,000	74,000	
Of which American	39,000	58,000	24,000	

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

	Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12:15 P. M.			Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.
Mid. Up'ds			24.37	24.55	24.98	25.40	25.10
Good Mid. Uplands			25.00	25.18	25.61	26.03	25.73
Sales			HOLIDAY	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000
Futures			Irregular.	Steady.	Steady.	Quiet.	Steady.
Market opened			3 pts. dec. to 3 pts. adv.	21 @ 24 pts. advance.	10 @ 20 pts. advance.	49 @ 54 pts. advance.	10 @ 13 pts. decline.
Market, 4 P. M.			Quiet.	Unsettled.	Irregular.	Unsettled.	Irregular.
			24 @ 28 pts. advance.	66 @ 72 pts. advance.	15 pts. dec. to 5 pts. adv.	62 @ 74 pts. advance.	20 @ 26 pts. decline.

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below.

Aug. 24 to Aug. 30.	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.	4 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.	4 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.	4 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.	4 p. m.	12 1/2 p. m.	4 p. m.
New Contracts	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
August	23.94	24.06	24.22	24.72	24.89	24.77	25.32	25.39	25.30	---	---	---
September	23.56	23.72	24.09	24.44	24.62	24.36	24.90	25.10	24.92	24.89	---	---
October	23.23	23.46	23.82	24.18	24.23	24.06	24.60	24.78	24.64	24.53	---	---
November	23.10	23.26	23.62	23.97	24.02	23.85	24.38	24.54	24.36	24.28	---	---
December	23.00	23.16	23.52	23.87	23.89	23.70	24.21	24.38	24.19	24.12	---	---

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Aug. 30 1918.

Flour has continued quiet. The trade is carrying ample supplies for the time being. Until they are considerably reduced it looks as though there would not be much activity. Not for several years past has business been dull here as it is now. Bread may be 80% wheat after Sept. 1, according to the ruling of Mr. Hoover; also there is to be 20% dilution for all Allies. The order for wheatless days has been rescinded. The 30-days' supply limit for flour dealers has been changed to 60 days. In other words, a brighter prospect for business is opening out when present supplies have been in a measure digested. Export bids were received up to noon by Government officials on Tuesday, Aug. 27, and will be up to noon on every Tuesday hereafter. Sooner or later it is believed that Southwestern mill prices will become firmer. On the other hand, spring-wheat mills seem anxious to get business here. Spring-wheat receipts, however, have not yet assumed a large volume. But Southwestern mills may have to pay higher prices when they come to buy wheat from the Government's elevators. Heretofore they have been getting supplies at a trifle under Government quotations by buying here and there as opportunity offered. The Food Administration's announcement asks that millers and dealers of all kinds encourage the use and sale of ready-mixed flours in order that the country may be on a mixed-flour basis without the necessity of retailers making combination sales of flour and substitutes. But all mixed flours are to be tabled with the ingredients of their proportion, and to be milled in accordance with Government standards. No "mixed flours" (except pancake flours) shall be made or manufactured except in the proportions as outlined below. Mixed wheat and barley flour shall be in the proportion of 4 lbs. of wheat flour to 1 lb. of barley flour. Mixed wheat and corn flour shall contain the proportion of 4 lbs. of wheat flour to 1 lb. of corn flour. Mixed wheat and rice flour shall contain the proportion of 3 lbs. of wheat flour and not less than 2 lbs. of rice flour. Whole wheat, entire wheat, or graham flour or meal shall contain at least 95% of the wheat berry. All the above "Victory Flours" may be sold without substitutes, but at no greater price from the miller, wholesaler or retailer than in the case of standard wheat flour. The new regulations supersede the 50-50-rule.

Wheat meets with a steady demand, but consumers are hardly so anxious as they were last season. The world's supplies are larger than then. The world's crops are more bountiful. Soon the spring wheat yield will be moving freely. Before long the bulk of the early movement of winter wheat will be in elevators at terminal points. What effect this will have on prices remains to be seen. In the open market they have been shaded to some extent below the Government quotations. To many it looks as though the coarse grains will decline this season and wheat with them. That remains to be seen. That the outlook is less threatening than it was last year is plain from the fact that bread may contain 80% wheat after Sept. 1. The order for wheatless days and wheatless meals has been rescinded, as everybody knows. (See the report on flour for further details.) In France harvesting is in full swing. Satisfactory reports of yields are heard in southern France. Recent rains there have greatly improved spring crops. There have been some minor complaints of storm damage. Complaints of storm and rain damage received from the United Kingdom. This has tended to hinder harvesting, yet it is reckoned that the production of wheat should show an increase of about 32,000,000 bush. In Italy both official and unofficial crop news is good. Harvesting is completed in the southern and Central Italy, with returns satisfactory. The wheat crop is officially estimated at about 176,000,000 bush., against last year's short crop of only 140,000,000 bush. It is reported by the Russian Government that crops are being gathered in all parts of the country. The harvest generally is claimed to be over the average, but this is regarded as doubtful. In Spain the crops are short and import requirements for the season have been estimated at about 8,000,000 bush. There is very little reliable news from Roumania but indications point to a poor harvest which the Germans are seizing. Harvest prospects in southern Persia are said to be excellent. From Armenia harvest returns are said to be about the average and yields have been up to expectations. On the whole, the position is good. The Chicago Board of Trade has issued the following notice:

The grain committee will not directly intervene in the disposition of any wheat. Trading, however, must be conducted in accordance with preferential switching dispositions as a matter of permanent policy. A sheet will shortly be issued by the United States Railroad Administration giving preferential switch routing to all industries. Latest advices from Argentina state that it is raining throughout the north and central parts; apprehension concerning dry-

ness has been greatly relieved. Loading of wheat at the ports continues fair, but the movement from the interior has decreased somewhat. It has been officially announced that the Allied agents fulfilled the 2,500,000-ton grain agreement. There has been a break in the Indian monsoon which is causing some anxiety as the previous rains, although fair, have been somewhat below the average; while the temperatures have been high. An improvement in the outlook, however, in India has been predicted. Preparations for the new crop of wheat within the near future, provided further rains are experienced which are necessary to condition the soil. Shipments of wheat are light and offerings moderate. The tonnage supply shows no improvement. The visible supply in this country is now 42,175,000 bushels, against 4,296,000 a year ago. In the previous week it was only 32,756,000 bushels. In two weeks it has increased 18,713,000 bushels. Liverpool advices on the freight situation say that very little new business is reported, owing to the close official control of chartering and rates as quoted are more or less nominal. River Plate to the United Kingdom is now quoted at 215s. to 225s.; to France at 240s. to 250s., and \$20 per ton to the United States. North range ports of America are put forward at 45s. to 50s. to the United Kingdom and 57s. 6d. to French Atlantic; 75s. to Marseilles and 77s. 6d. to Italy. These rates are slightly lower than those previously reported. Australia to the United Kingdom remains at 130s. and to South Africa at 110s.; India is without change. It is apparent that more boats are being diverted to the American trade to handle the shipments of wheat and other cereals, and due to the shorter haul it is natural that a preference should be shown. The present supply of tonnage is being steadily augmented by additional launchings. Progress in this direction is indeed encouraging.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red	237 1/4	237 1/4	237 1/4	237 1/4	237 1/4	237 1/4
No. 1 spring	240 1/4	240 1/4	240 1/4	240 1/4	240 1/4	240 1/4

Indian corn at one time was firm, rising in a single day 3 cents on an over-sold position, after a previous break within about a week of 8 cents. Shorts covered heavily. Also the visible supply fell off to 5,522,000 bush., against 6,752,000 in the previous week. A year ago, to be sure, the total was only 2,661,000 bush. But it is an interesting fact that within the last two weeks the visible supply in this country has lost 3,108,000 bush. Liverpool advices state that releasements are of very moderate proportions, due to the scarcity of arrivals. American shipments continue disappointing, and export offerings there have been comparatively firm. Argentine export offerings remain in liberal quantity, with only a limited demand in evidence, and holders are becoming discouraged owing to the large amount of good-quality corn for which there are no ready buyers. The Continental demand has not improved. But on the other hand, two things operated to put prices down. They were better weather and increasing receipts. Texas and the Southwest had rains. Good rains prevailed throughout the Mississippi and Ohio valleys early in the week. In the lowlands of the Southwest the outlook is better. It is exceptionally good in the Northwest and in the northern part of the Ohio Valley States. And receipts have increased noticeably at Western points. A still larger movement is looked for in the near future. And another thing attracts attention. That is the fact that when futures advanced cash corn did not. The cash demand was not sharp enough. Furthermore, under the new food regulations corn will not have so prominent a place in the plans for consumption. In other words, the use of corn meals is to be reduced, or certainly may be reduced. Naturally that will reduce the demand for cash corn. High grades of corn will compete more actively with lower grades. Certainly the new food regulations hit corn. To-day prices closed higher, but they are lower for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 3 yellow	190 3/4	187 3/4	187 3/4	183 3/4	178 3/4	178 3/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Sept. del. in elev. (new contract)	158 1/4	160 1/4	158 1/4	154 3/4	152 1/4	154 1/4
Oct. del. in elev. (new contract)	160 1/4	162 1/4	158 1/4	156 3/4	154 1/4	156 1/4

Oats, though firm at one time, weakened later. Not that they developed any great weakness. They have shown more invisible firmness than corn. The Government has recently been buying enough to have a steadying effect. Some export business has been done for shipment through Newport News. Oats are considered cheap by comparison with corn. There may be a larger feeding demand this season in parts of the West, where drought injured corn and pastures. Of course the needs of the army abroad will be very large. Last Saturday it seems the Government bought 800,000 bushels. Naturally this had its influence in spite of a rising visible supply and heavy receipts. Export business, it is believed, will increase when the supply of tonnage is larger. In England oats have been somewhat injured by drought. The yield will be slightly under the average, though 20,000,000 bushels larger than last year. Barley will be 4,000,000 bushels larger. Grass and root crops are greatly improved in the United Kingdom. The French crop of oats promises to be larger than that of last year; also those of rye and barley. Yet sample prices at the West have shown a tendency to decline. The visible supply increased to 15,028,000 bush., against 12,110,000 in the previous week and 5,285,000 a year ago. In two weeks the visible supply in this country has increased 6,473,000 bush. Country offerings have increased. Cash

markets all over the West have at times been heavy under these increasing offerings. As far as trade here is concerned it has been small. Consumers, for the time being, seem to be pretty well supplied. There has been selling of September that looked like hedging business. To-day oats advanced slightly, but are lower for the week

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fr.
Standards cts.	81 1/4 @ 82	81 1/4 @ 82	81 1/4 @ 82	81 1/4 @ 82	81 1/4 @ 82	82
No. 2 white.	82 @ 82 1/4	82 @ 82 1/4	82 @ 82 1/4	82 @ 82 1/4	82 @ 82 1/4	82 1/4

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fr.
Sept. del. in elev. (new contract) cts.	70 3/4	71 1/4	70 3/4	70 3/4	69 5/8	70 3/4
Oct. del. in elev. (new contract)	72 1/4	73 1/4	72 1/4	71 3/4	70	71 3/4

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR.

Spring	\$10 90 @ \$11 25	Barley flour (to arrive)	\$8 60 @ 9 50
Winter	10 25 @ 10 50	Tapoca flour	nom.
Kansas	10 90 @ 11 25	Hominy	\$4 85 @ \$5 10
Rye flour	5 50 @ 10 50	Yellow granulated	4 90 @ 5 10
Corn goods, all sacker 100 lbs.		Barley goods—Portage barley:	
White	\$5 00 @ \$5 35	No. 1	\$6 00
Botted	4 50 @ 4 75	Nos. 2, 3 and 4	5 25
Corn flour	5 00 @ 5 50	Nos. 2-0 and 3-0	6 00 @ 6 15
Corn starch	per lb. nom.	No. 4-0	6 25
Rice flour, spot and to arrive	per lb. 10 @ 10 1/2 c.	Oats goods—Carload, spot delivery	9 50

GRAIN.

Wheat—		Oats—	
No. 2 red	\$2 37 1/2	Standard	82
No. 1 spring	2 40 1/2	No. 2 white	82 1/2
No. 1 Northern	2 39 1/2	No. 3 white	81 1/2
Corn—		No. 4 white	81
No. 3 mixed	nom.	Barley—	
No. 2 yellow	1 87 1/2	Feeding	\$1 10 @ 1 15
No. 3 yellow	nom.	Malting	1 15 @ 1 20
No. 4 yellow	1 56	Rye—	
Argentine	nom.	Western	1 72

For other tables usual given here, see page 880.

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 27.—The influences of weather on the crops as summarized in the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture for the week ending Aug. 27 were as follows:

CORN.—The lack of rain in southeastern and northeastern States had an unfavorable effect on corn. The growth was very poor during most of the week in the lower Ohio Valley, but rains near the close will benefit the crop. The well-distributed showers near the middle of the week from the lower Missouri Valley southward caused some improvement in corn on lowlands in Missouri and Arkansas, but it is believed the rain came too late to benefit most of the crop in Kansas and Oklahoma, as well as in much of Missouri and parts of southwestern Iowa. The rainfall in Nebraska was too light to affect the growth to any extent; it continues fair in the northern and western portions of that State, but very poor in the southeastern corner. Corn made good progress in most of Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. Excellent growth continued in northern and eastern Iowa and northern Illinois. The rain caused an improvement in central Illinois and saved part of the crop in southern Illinois. Considerable corn has been harvested in eastern Kansas, and cutting for fodder and silo filling was in progress in Missouri, Indiana, southern Iowa and southwestern Wisconsin. Pulling fodder was about completed in Georgia and was begun in southeastern Virginia.

COTTON.—The long drought in the western portion of the cotton belt was relieved in many localities by good rains during the week, but they came too late in most places to be of material benefit to the cotton crop. The week was practically rainless in much of the eastern portion of the belt and the lack of moisture is unfavorably affecting the development of the crop in many places of this area. Local heavy rains fell in eastern North Carolina, which did some damage to cotton. The temperature averaged somewhat below normal on the extreme eastern portions of the belt and it was considerably warmer than usual in northern Texas and Oklahoma; elsewhere the temperature averaged about normal. Cotton made fairly satisfactory advances in much of the Carolinas, but there is considerable shedding in those States, and red spider activity is increasing in South Carolina. The outlook is generally unfavorable in Georgia, where the bolls continue to open prematurely and much damage has been done by rust, spiders and weevil. The prospect for a top crop is poor, especially in the central and northern portions. Rust and spider activity continue in Alabama and Mississippi. Soil is dry in northern Alabama, but the showers in Mississippi caused some improvement by checking premature opening. The week was rather unfavorable in Louisiana, where frequent rains interrupted picking and lowered the grade; considerable shedding is reported in that State. The severe drought was relieved in much of Texas and Oklahoma, but the rain came too late to be of material benefit in many localities, and it caused much shedding in Oklahoma. Wherever the plants still possess sufficient vitality in these States, however, the moisture gives some prospects of a top crop. Picking is progressing rapidly in Texas, but the yield is poor and most of the crop is being gathered at the first picking. The showers have good advance on much of the low lands of Arkansas, and the condition of the crop is satisfactory on the lower ground in the central and northeastern portions of that State, but poor elsewhere. Bolls are opening well to the northern limits of the belt, and picking and ginning are progressing rapidly in the more southern districts. The labor situation for harvest is apparently well in hand.

SPRING WHEAT.—The harvest of spring wheat progressed satisfactorily in most localities where this work had not been completed, and thrashing progressed in other portions of the spring-wheat belt. Some spring wheat in late portions of the far Northwest and is ripening slowly, and killing frost in a few of the elevated districts in the northern Rocky Mountain region caused some injury to the crop. Rains caused some delay in harvesting and thrashing in portions of the spring-wheat belt, particularly in Montana, northern Idaho, parts of the north Pacific States and Iowa. The yield of spring wheat continues satisfactory, being generally good to excellent in the heavy producing areas. The week was favorable for thrashing in nearly all portions of the winter-wheat belt, and this work made rapid progress. Oat harvest is progressing in the late districts, and thrashing is under way elsewhere, but this work has been considerably delayed by rain in a few localities; some damage has been done to oats in northern Iowa by sprouting and molding in the shock.

BARLEY.—Barley harvest is about completed, with excellent yields of good quality in the upper Mississippi Valley and northern Plains States, but only fair generally in the Pacific Coast States. Flax continued good in the Northwest, it is ripening fast in the Dakotas, and some has been cut. Buckwheat continues satisfactory development in the Appalachian Mountain districts and Northeast; the late sown crop continues in fair condition in Michigan, but the early sown is suffering from lack of moisture. Rice is improving in Arkansas, and this crop is doing well in Texas; harvest was delayed in Texas and Louisiana by rain. The recent rains in the southern Plains States have made the outlook for late sorghum grains in that area more promising.

PLOWING.—Plowing for winter wheat made rather slow progress during the week on account of dry soil in many localities, but where the soil moisture was sufficient this work made rapid advancement. Plowing is from one-half to two-thirds completed in Missouri and more than half done in the eastern portion of Kansas. Recent rains in much of the southern Plains area, middle Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and far Northwest improved the soil condition for plowing, and this work is now expected to make more rapid progress in these sections.

POTATOES.—The dry weather and high temperature that prevailed generally from the Lake region eastward produced conditions unfavorable for potatoes. There was an improvement in this crop in the central and upper Missouri Valley, due to general rains. Some damage was done by frost in the upper Rocky Mountain States. Sweet potatoes were unfavorably affected by dry weather in the States east of the Mississippi River, but those which survived the drought were benefited by the rains during the week in the more western States.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Aug. 30 1918.

There has been no departure on the part of merchants in the dry goods trade from their conservative attitude, and consequently markets during the week have again ruled quiet. Ever since the outbreak of the European war they have had many unexpected changes to contend with, to say nothing of adjusting themselves to new ways of doing business and to having to divert their attention from ordinary trade to Government work. Therefore they do not care to try and anticipate the future, and are confining business largely to immediate needs. The markets, however, are not what could be termed dull, as there is a steady trade going on, but there is an absence of buying for deferred delivery. Demand for Government account continues heavy, and well above 50% of the business transacted is to meet the requirements of the army and navy. Orders for the Government, in all cases, receive preference, but many merchants are making preparations to resume civilian trade as soon as work for the Government subsides. While ordinary consumers will continue to find goods difficult to obtain, consumption through civilian channels has decreased materially. Mills have recently been making headway in catching up with back orders, but there are still numerous complaints of slow deliveries. Cancellations have been surprisingly small, as developments in the cotton market of late have dissipated all hopes that the next revision of cotton goods prices will be downward. The developments in the markets for raw material have caused considerable nervousness among spinners. Owing to adverse crop conditions prices have moved upward to higher levels than prevailed late last winter. The last adjustment of cotton goods prices by the Government was based on 30-cent cotton, and quotations for raw material at the time the prices were fixed were well below the 30-cent level. Since then prices for raw material have advanced to above 35 cents, and if these levels are maintained it is more than likely that the next revision of cotton goods quotations will be sharply upward instead of downward.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—There has been no general activity in staple cottons during the past week. While there have been a few orders placed for delivery during the last half of the current year at prices to be fixed later, most of the business transacted has been for nearby delivery. A number of merchants who anticipate that the next official revision of prices will be upward, and possibly to a much higher level than now prevailing, have been endeavoring to purchase goods on a larger scale. Mills, on the other hand, are reluctant sellers. Second hands likewise continue to sell sparingly and are holding prices very firm, and buyers, in many instances, are willing to pay premiums in order to secure the goods. Government inquiry continues to increase, and, according to reports, airplanes will be equipped with wings made from cotton fabrics instead of linen. Demand for gingham has been active, and distributors expect an active retail business during the fall as well as next spring. Sheetings are in active request, and are bringing full prices. Manufacturers of gray goods continue to be reluctant sellers, and as a result business is quiet. There continues, however, to be a good inquiry.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Conditions in the markets for woollens and worsteds are little changed. Business in ordinary channels continues slow, and no improvement is expected until mills know whether or not they will be allotted any raw wool for the manufacture of fabrics for civilian account. Holders of goods are offering very sparingly, and prices remain firm. Government officials are laying considerable stress upon the shortage of raw wool, and, although the trade is hopeful of some modification of the ruling, there are only a few who expect allotments for civilian account to be made. During the week a line of half cotton and half wool fabrics was opened, and most of the available woollens contain a large amount of cotton. Consumers' stocks are believed to be sufficient, however, to supply all necessary needs, and clothing manufacturers are looking for a rather quiet trade owing to the extension of the draft ages for the army and navy. Dress goods markets continue inactive with very few showings for next spring.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Aside from the fact that stocks continue to decrease very rapidly with every indication of their becoming entirely exhausted within the near future, nothing of importance has developed in the linen market during the week. A few assorted parcels have arrived from abroad, but they have been so small that they have not helped to relieve the situation. Retailers continue to move their stocks through special sales at prices remarkably low when considering the high cost and difficulties of replacing. Buyers for the Government have been in the market for table and bed linens, but owing to their scarcity, have been taking cotton substitutes. Inquiry for towels has been active with available supplies fast decreasing. Advances from abroad note no change in conditions, with mills devoting more attention to the manufacture of cotton substitutes. In view of the approaching holiday, burlap markets have ruled quiet with prices unchanged. Light weights are quoted at 18.60c. and heavy weights at 23.75c.

STATE AND CITY DEPARTMENT

NEWS ITEMS.

Maryland.—Proposed Constitutional Amendment.—The Legislature of Maryland at its 1918 session authorized the submission to the voters at the general election in November next of an amendment providing an additional section to Article 1 of the Constitution, to be known as Section 1a, and relating to absent voting.

Minnesota.—Proposed Constitutional Amendments.—The voters at the general election on Nov. 5 will have an opportunity to vote upon an amendment to Article XV of the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, barter, gift, disposition, or the furnishing, or transportation, or having or keeping in possession for sale, barter, gift, disposition, or the furnishing, or transportation, or intoxicating liquor of any kind in any quantity whatever except for sacramental, mechanical, scientific or medicinal purposes, from and after July 1 1920.

North Carolina.—Correction.—Only two propositions, not five as stated by us in these columns last week, are to be submitted to the voters at the general election on Nov. 5 next. They are: (1) An Act to amend Section 3 of Article 5 of the State Constitution in regard to the taxation of homestead notes and mortgages, and (2) An Act to amend Section 3 of Article 9 of the State Constitution so as to insure a six months' school term.

Taxing Municipal Bonds Unconstitutional.—On pages 767 and 768 of last week's issue of our paper we published the text of an opinion given by Reed, McCook & Hoyt, attorneys, of this city, to the American Bankers' Association of America, for which they are counsel, to the effect that Congress lacks constitutional power to tax income from municipal bonds.

West Virginia.—Proposed Constitutional Amendment.—An amendment to Article VI of the State Constitution is proposed and will be submitted to voters on Nov. 5, so as to provide that the Legislature shall not appropriate any money out of the Treasury except in accordance with certain provisions.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS this week have been as follows:

ABINGTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Abington), Montgomery County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—The Board of School Directors, Wm. F. Woolley, Secretary, will receive bids until 8 p. m. Sept. 2 for \$30,000 5% coupon school impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1918. Int. M. & S. Due Sept. 1 1918, also payable as follows: Series A, \$5,000, on or after Sept. 1 1923; Series B, \$5,000, on or after Sept. 1 1923; Series C, \$10,000, on or after Sept. 1 1923; Series D, \$10,000, on or after Sept. 1 1933. Cert. check for \$500, required. Bonded debt \$194,700. Assessed valuation \$8,951,824.

ALLEN COUNTY (P. O. Fort Wayne), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Wm. E. Banke, County Treasurer, is stated, will receive bids until 11 a. m. Sept. 16 for \$1,200 4½% 1-10-year serial county impt. bonds.

ANDERSON, Madison County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$25,000 6% fire-department-equipment bonds is reported sold to the Meyer-Kiser Bank of Indianapolis at 103.72½.

BONDS PROPOSED.—According to local papers, a petition has been prepared ready to file with the Public Service Board asking its approval of an issue of \$95,000 municipal light plant bonds.

ARDMORE, Carter County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—The Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis has been awarded \$490,000 5% tax-free coupon serial bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the State fiscal agency in New York. Due on July 1 as follows: \$123,000 in 1923, 1928 and 1935 and \$121,000 in 1938. These bonds, authorized at an election, constitute direct obligations of the City of Ardmore, and are payable, both principal and interest, from an ad valorem tax levied against all taxable property therein. The above bonds were issued for the following purposes: \$300,000 water supply; \$100,000 water extension; \$75,000 sanitary sewer and \$15,000 incinerator plant.

Financial Statement.

Estimated actual value taxable property.....	\$8,700,000
Assessed valuation taxable property.....	7,358,771
Total bonded debt.....	\$1,234,600
Waterworks bonds.....	\$675,000
*Sinking fund about.....	41,253 716,253
Net bonded debt.....	518,347
Population, 1910 Census, 8,618; 1918 (est.), 22,000.	

* Exclusive of waterworks sinking funds.

ARGYLE, Marshall County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until Sept. 5, it is stated, for \$42,000 waterworks bonds at not exceeding 5½% int. Denom. \$1,000. Cert. check for 5% required. E. A. Breckle is Village Recorder.

AUBURN TOWNSHIP (P. O. Tiro), Crawford County, Ohio.—BIDS REJECTED.—Reports state that the Township Trustees rejected as irregular all bids received for the \$10,000 5% road bonds offered on Aug. 27—V. 107, p. 713.

AUGLAIZE COUNTY (P. O. Wapakoneta), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Aug. 31 by Chas. E. Fisher, County Auditor, for \$8,000 5½% bridge impt. and const. bonds. Auth. Sec. 2434 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due \$1,000 each six months from Mar. 1 1919 to Sept. 1 1922. Cert. check on some solvent bank, payable to the County Treas. for 2% of amount of bonds bid for, required. Bonds to be delivered within 15 days of award. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

BATAVIA, Clermont County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—On Aug. 19 the Village Council authorized the issuance of \$6,000 5½% 15-20-year serial coupon refunding bonds. Auth. Sec. 3931 Gen. Code and election held Aug. 13. V. 107, p. 200. Denom. \$500. Date day of sale. Int. semi-ann. Purchaser to pay accrued int. Chas. S. Slade is Village Clerk.

BATTLE CREEK, Calhoun County, Mich.—BOND SALE.—During August A. B. Leach & Co. of Chicago were awarded, it is stated, \$20,000 5% 1-20-year sewer bonds. Int. semi-ann. Due \$1,000 yearly on Sept. 1 from 1919 to 1938, incl.

BEAVERDAM SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Bishopville), Lee County, So. Caro.—BOND SALE.—During August the \$2,500 6% 20-year school bonds mentioned in V. 106, p. 2470, were awarded, according to reports, to the Carolina Bond & Mortgage Co. of Columbia.

BEDFORD, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—J. W. Cross, Village Clerk, will receive proposals, it is stated, until Sept. 19 for \$7,000 5½% bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 10% required.

BELHAVEN, Beaufort County, No. Caro.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 16 by the City Clerk, it is stated, for \$25,000 electric-light and \$10,000 funding 6% bonds.

BELLAIRE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bellaire), Belmont County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 20 the \$25,000 6% 9-year school bonds (V. 107, p. 526) were awarded, it is stated, to the Wm. R. Compton Co. of Cincinnati.

BELLEFONTAINE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bellefontaine), Logan County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$105,000 5% 1-30-year serial school bonds voted April 2—V. 106, p. 1507—have been sold.

BELLEVUE, Huron County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by G. R. Moore, City Auditor, until Sept. 10, it is stated, for \$12,000 6% 12-year fire dept. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 5% required.

BENNETT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bennet), Lancaster County, Neb.—BONDS VOTED.—A proposition to issue \$45,000 school bonds carried, it is stated, at a recent election.

BESSEMER, Jefferson County, Ala.—BOND SALE.—Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Topeka have been awarded, it is stated, \$30,000 municipal improvement bonds.

BIG SPRING SCHOOL DISTRICT, Siskiyou County, Cal.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$10,000 6% 1-20-year serial school bonds awarded on Aug. 5 to McDonnell & Co. of San Francisco at 103.20 (V. 107, p. 713) are in denom. of \$500 and dated July 2 1918. Int. ann. July.

BINGHAMTON, Broome County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 19 the Chenango Valley Savings Bank of Binghamton were awarded at par and interest the \$30,000 5% city hospital bonds recently authorized (V. 107, p. 713). Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1918. Int. F. & A.

BLAINE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Chinook), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 9 for \$22,000 6% 10-20-year (opt.) school-site and building bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for \$2,200, payable to the District, required.

BOIS D'ARC ISLAND LEVEE DISTRICT, Dallas County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—Dallas papers state that a proposition to issue \$350,000 reclamation bonds carried by a vote of 25 to 2.

BOSTON, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Aug. 29 a temporary loan of \$1,000,000, maturing Nov. 11 1918, was awarded to the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston, it is stated, at 4.04% int. to follow.

BRADFORD, Miami County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$1,100 6% water-works completion bonds offered on Aug. 2 (V. 107, p. 96) were awarded on Aug. 6 to Durfee, Niles & Co. of Toledo for \$1,923.80, equal to 102.103.

BRAZOS COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Bryan), Tex.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the \$70,000 5½% coupon road bonds offered on Mar. 4 (V. 106, p. 948), \$17,000 have been sold at par and int. J. F. Maloney is County Judge.

BREWSTER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Brewster), Paulding County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until Sept. 10 for the \$5,000 6% 5-24-year serial plumbing-installation and sewer improvement bonds recently voted (V. 107, p. 410).

BRISTOL, Sullivan County, Tenn.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The City Commissioners have passed an ordinance, it is stated, authorizing the issuance of \$46,000 6% street impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1918.

BRISTOW SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Briatow), Creek County, Okla.—BOND SALE.—The \$35,000 5% 20-year school bonds offered on May 1 (V. 106, p. 1818) were awarded on Aug. 21 to the State School Land Board of Oklahoma at par.

BROWNSVILLE, Cameron County, Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—An issue of \$350,000 municipal-improvement bonds was recently voted, it is stated.

BURAS LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Buras), Plaquemine Parish, La.—BONDS PROPOSED.—An issue of \$25,000 5% bonds will, it is stated, be offered for sale shortly. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1918. Due May 1 1998. R. S. Leovy is President.

CALHOUN COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Port Lavaca), Tex.—BOND SALE.—The \$75,000 5% 17-year avor. road bonds offered without success on Jan. 28 (V. 106, p. 625) have been sold.

CAMBRIDGE, Guernsey County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Sept. 5 of the \$20,000 6% 2-21-year serial coupon street-repair bonds (V. 107, p. 714). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by J. J. Calvert, City Auditor. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 3 1918. Cert. check on a solvent bank for 2½% of the bonds bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Bonded debt (incl. this issue) Aug. 23 1918, \$343,123. Floating debt, \$9,340; sinking fund, \$1,000; assessed valuation, \$14,283,450.

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cambridge), Isanti County, Minn.—BONDS VOTED.—It is reported that a proposition to issue \$30,000 high school bonds recently carried.

CARVER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 44 (P. O. Waconia), Minn.—BOND ELECTION.—On Sept. 5 an election will be held, reports state, to vote on a proposition to issue \$5,000 school bonds. Joseph Fuchs is District Clerk.

CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, No. Caro.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—The Independence Trust Co. of Charlotte was recently awarded, according to reports, a temporary loan of \$270,000, maturing in three months.

CHESTER SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Chester), Delaware County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by James Holden, Chairman of Finance Committee, until 11 a. m. Sept. 12 for \$370,000 4½% 30-year tax-free school bonds. Cert. check for at least 5% of the bonds bid for, payable to the District Treasurer, required. The bonds have been passed by the Capital Issues Committee. Bonds to be delivered and paid for Oct. 3 1918. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

CHOUTEAU COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 43 (P. O. Genou), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Sept. 30 by L. H. Urton, Clerk of Bd. of Dist. Trustees, for \$1,500 6% coupon 5 10-year opt. school site purchase and bldg. bonds. Denom. \$100. Int. ann. Cert. check for \$100, payable to the Dist. Clerk, required.

CINCINNATI, Hamilton County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION POSTPONED.—Action on the issuance of \$70,000 municipal laundry bonds which were to have been voted upon at an election Aug. 13 (V. 107, p. 410) has been postponed indefinitely.

CLINTON COUNTY (P. O. Frankfort), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 20 the \$100,000 5% coupon county hospital bonds (V. 107, p. 308) were awarded, it is stated, to the Fletcher National Bank of Indianapolis.

CRESSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Cresson), Hood County, Tex.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$3,000 5% school bonds voted on Apr. 27 (V. 105, p. 1709) are described as follows: Denom. \$200; date Apr. 10 1918; int. ann. in Apr.; due Apr. 10 1953, opt. in 5 years.

CUYAHOGA COUNTY (P. O. Cleveland), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—The Board of County Commissioners, E. G. Krause, Clerk, will receive proposals until 11 a. m. Sept. 4 for \$10,000 5% coupon Prospect, Albion, Drake and Sprague road impt. bonds. Auth. Sec. 6921, 6923 and 6929 Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due Aug. 1 1923. Cert. check on some bank other than the one submitting the bid, for 1% of bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bonds to be delivered within ten days of award.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—F. O. Vall, Village Clerk, will receive bids until 12 m. Sept. 16 for \$13,500 6% Sackett Street sewer bonds. Auth. Sec. 3878, 3879 and 3881, Gen. Code. Denom. 10 for \$1,000 and 1 for \$3,500. Date Aug. 1 1918.

Prin. and semi-ann. int. (F. & A.) payable at the Citizens Bank of Cuyahoga Falls. Due \$1,000 yearly on Aug. 1 1919 to 1928 incl. and \$3,500 1929. Certified check on a solvent bank of the State of Ohio other than the bidder for 10% of amount of bonds bid for, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bonds to be delivered within ten days of time of award.

DAWSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 78 (P. O. Richey), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—A. D. Westcott, Clerk of Board of District Trustees, will receive proposals between 2 and 6 p. m. Sept. 14 for \$6,400 school bonds. Cert. check for \$320 required.

DELAWARE (State of)—BOND OFFERING.—William J. Swain, State Treasurer, will receive bids until 1 p. m. Sept. 9 for \$600,000 4 1/2% 40-year (opt. on any interest date to the extent of 105% of principal debt) coupon tax-free State bonds. Denoms. \$1,000 and \$500. Date Jan. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the Farmers Bank of Dover. Cert. check for 5% of the bid, payable to the above Treasurer, required.

This item was inadvertently reported under the caption of State of Maryland in last week's issue of our paper.

DELAWARE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Delaware), Delaware County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—On Aug. 1 the Board of Education passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$17,416.40 5% coupon debt-extension bonds. Auth. Sec. 39116, Gen. Code. Denom. 1 of \$416.40 and 34 of \$500. Date not later than Sept. 1 1918. Int. M. & S. Due \$416.40 on Mar. 1 1919 and \$500 each six months beginning Sept. 1 1919. Purchaser to pay accrued int. R. K. Willis is Clerk of Board of Education.

DELAWARE COUNTY (P. O. Muncie), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Earle H. Swain, County Treasurer, will receive bids, it is stated, until 10 a. m. Sept. 9 for \$49,600 4 1/2% 10-year serial highway-impt. bonds. Denom. \$620. Date June 15 1918. Int. M. & N. Bonds will be delivered at the office of the above Treasurer.

DENVER, Colo.—BOND SALE.—A syndicate headed by Harris, Forbes & Co. and E. H. Rollins & Sons of New York and the International Trust Co. and Boettcher, Porter & Co. of Denver, Colo., recently purchased and has sold to investors at 95 1/4 and int., yielding 4.80%, \$10,800,000 4 1/2% water bonds dated Nov. 1 1918 and maturing Nov. 1 1948, subject to call on and after Nov. 1 1928. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) payable at the office of the Treasurer of the city and county of Denver or at New York Trust Co., N. Y., at the option of the holder. Coupon bonds \$1,000. Principal may be registered if desired. The bonds are a legal investment for New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Jersey Savings banks, and eligible as security for postal savings deposits.

The official advertisement states that the bonds are general obligations of the city and county of Denver, and if the water revenue shall not suffice taxes must be levied upon all taxable property in said city and county sufficient to meet the payment of interest and principal as it matures. These bonds are authorized by a vote of the taxpayers and are issued to purchase the plant and distributing system of the Denver Union Water Co. at an agreed price of \$13,970,000, the net earnings of which, for the year ending Nov. 1 1917 were \$1,004,554. The net earnings from the water plant will now be available to the city and are now more than sufficient for the payment of interest and the sinking fund on the total debt of the city. The legality of the issue is to be approved by Chas. B. Wood of Chicago and the delivery will be made on or after Nov. 1 1918, "when if and as" issued and received by the syndicate and providing the interest on the bonds has not been made subject to any Federal income tax or any legislation then pending which would make the interest subject to Federal income tax. The issue has been passed by the Capital Issues Committee.

Financial Statement.

Assessed valuation, equalized, 1917.....\$331,090,565
Assessed valuation, 1918 estimate.....340,000,000
Total bonded debt, including this issue.....15,343,400
Water debt.....\$13,970,000
Sinking fund.....994,687

Net bonded debt.....\$378,713
Net bonded debt less than 1/2 of 1% of assessed valuation.
Population, 1910 (Census), 243,318; 1918 (est.), 275,000.

The official advertisement describing these bonds appears on a preceding page simply as a matter of record as the bonds have all been sold.

DETROIT, Mich.—BOND SALE.—The \$750,000 library bonds recently approved by the Capital Issues Committee—V. 107, p. 621—have been sold to local banks. The sale of the \$988,000 sewer bonds also approved by the Committee has been postponed indefinitely.

BONDS TO BE OFFERED SHORTLY.—Of the \$350,000 tuberculosis hospital bonds approved by the Capital Issues Committee (V. 107, p. 621) \$100,000 will be issued in September.

NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received for the three issues of 4% tax-free coupon (with privilege of registration) general impt. bonds, aggregating \$2,870,000, offered on Aug. 26 (V. 107, p. 714).

DURHAM, Durham County, N. Car.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by George W. Woodward, City Clerk, until 2 p. m. Sept. 10 for \$100,000 5% water bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York. Due \$4,000 yearly on July 1 from 1920 to 1944, incl. Certified check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to Jos. H. Allen, City Treasurer, required. The above trust company, at which the bonds will be delivered and payable Sept. 16 1918, will prepare the bonds and will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures and the seal impressed thereon. The bonds have been approved by the Capital Issues Committee and their legality will be approved by Caldwell & Maschell of New York, whose opinion will be furnished the purchaser. All bids are to be submitted on blank forms furnished by the above Clerk or trust company.

The official notice of this bond offering will be found among the advertisements elsewhere in this Department.

Financial Statement.

Assessed valuation, 1917.....\$24,709,882 00
Actual value of taxable property (est.).....30,000,000 00
Value of municipal property—1918 appraisal.....2,809,586 71
Bonds outstanding.....1,820,000 00
Floating indebtedness.....200,000 00
Total debt.....2,020,000 00
Water debt.....600,000 00
Net debt, computed under regulations governing deposit of postal savings funds.....947,822 77
Cash in treasury (not deducted above).....104,000 00
Population, 1910, 18,241; 1916 (est.), 25,061.

EAST LANSDOWNE (P. O. Lansdowne), Delaware County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The \$15,000 5% 20-year ave. highway bonds offered on Aug. 12 (V. 107, p. 621) were awarded to Mullin, Briggs & Co. of Pittsburg.

EDON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Edon), Williams County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$5,000 school building bonds has been disposed of, it is stated.

ELLIS COUNTY LEVEE DISTRICT NO. 8 (P. O. Waxahatchie), Tex.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The County Judge advises us that the \$37,500 6% levee bonds recently reported sold (V. 107, p. 822) have not yet been disposed of. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 10 1918. Int. A. & O. Due serially. Subject to call \$3,000 yearly.

ERIE COUNTY (P. O. Sandusky), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by the County Commissioners, Reuben G. Ehrhardt, Clerk, until 11 a. m. Aug. 31 for \$2,400 6% 3-year aver. real estate impt. and stock barn const. bonds. Auth. Sec. 9887-1 Gen. Code, as amended in Vol. 105 Session Laws, p. 484. Denom. \$480. Date Aug. 31 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the County Treasury.

Due \$480 yearly Aug. 31 from 1919 to 1923, incl. Cert. check on a local bank for \$50, payable to County Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bonds to be delivered on Sept. 5 1918. Bidders to be required to satisfy themselves of the legality of the issue.

FAIR OAKS, Sacramento County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.—According to Sacramento papers the voters on Aug. 21 authorized the issuance of \$200,000 water-works-purchase and improvement bonds.

FLORIDA SCHOOL TOWNSHIP (P. O. Rosedale), Parke County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 24 the \$18,000 5% school bonds—V. 107, p. 714—were awarded to the Fletcher-American Nat. Bank of Indianapolis for \$18,007, equal to 100.038. Bids of par were received from J. F. Wild & Co., Broad, Elliott & Harrison and the Rosedale Nat. Bank.

FOREST, Harden County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—Reports state that the \$1,650 6% road bonds offered on Aug. 27, V. 107, p. 822, were not sold.

FORT PAYNE, De Kalb County, Ala.—BONDS VOTED.—The propositions to issue \$6,000 electric light and \$8,000 Town Hall 5 1/2% 20-year bonds submitted at the election held Aug. 19 (V. 107, p. 714) carried by a vote of 97 to 11. The electric light bonds are subject to call at the option of the town. Date of sale not yet determined.

FOSTORIA, Seneca County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received by W. D. Andes, City Auditor, until 12 m. Sept. 16 for \$20,734 6% 6 1/2-year aver. coupon refunding bonds. Auth. Sec. 3916 Gen. Code. Denom. 1 for \$734 and 52 for \$500. Date Sept. 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due \$13,734 March 1 1925 and \$13,000 March 1 1926. Cert. check on some solvent bank for 5% of amount bid for, payable to the City Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

FRANKFORT, Clinton County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Felix S. Coble, City Clerk, until 12 m. Sept. 13 for \$50,000 5% coupon electric light bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 13 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due \$5,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1920 to 1929, incl. The opinion of Smith, Remster, Hornbrook & Smith of Indianapolis as to the legality of the issue will be furnished.

FRANKLIN COUNTY (P. O. Columbus), Ohio.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received on Aug. 20 for the three issues of 5% coupon highway impt. bonds aggregating \$93,500.—V. 107, p. 714.

FRUITVALE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Fruitvale), Oakland County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.—It is reported that an issue of \$3,000 school house bonds has been voted.

GADSDEN COUNTY (P. O. Quincy), Fla.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—BONDS REOFFERED.—No bids were received for the \$30,000 5% 1-17-year serial coupon bridge bonds offered on Aug. 20 (V. 107, p. 631). Additional bids are asked until 10 a. m. Sept. 21. F. P. Morgan is County Clerk.

GARRETSON, Minnehaha County, So. Dak.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Sept. 5, it is stated, to vote on a proposition to issue \$10,000 water-extension bonds. C. O. Berdahl, City Auditor.

GLADE CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT, Jones County, Miss.—BONDS PROPOSED.—The issuance of \$3,000 bonds is under consideration, according to reports.

GLENWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Glenwood), Pope County, Minn.—BONDS VOTED.—A proposition to issue \$21,027 school bonds was voted, it is stated, at a recent election.

GLOUCESTER CITY, Camden County, N. J.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Reports state that \$200,000 bonds to provide Emergency Fleet Corporation village just below Gloucester City with modern drainage facilities, light and schools, is proposed.

GRAHAM INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Graham), Young County, Tex.—BOND SALE.—The \$40,000 school bonds voted in April last (V. 106, p. 1709) have been sold.

GRAND RAPIDS, Wood County, Wis.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 11 a. m. Sept. 2 by F. G. Gilkey, City Clerk, for \$28,000 public-park bonds. Cert. check for \$500, payable to the above Clerk, required. Legality of bonds to be approved by Chapman, Cutler & Parker.

GRANITE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 10 (P. O. Philipsburg), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Elizabeth Gunnell, District Clerk, will receive bids until Sept. 7 for \$6,000 school bonds, it is stated. Cert. check for \$100 required.

GRANT ORCHARDS RECLAMATION DISTRICT (P. O. Ephrata), Grant County, Wash.—BONDS NOT TO BE RE-OFFERED.—The \$50,000 6% 18-13 year aver. impt. bonds offered without success on Mar. 12 (V. 106, p. 1239) will not again be offered for sale.

GRENADA SCHOOL DISTRICT, Siskiyou County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by W. J. Nelson, County Clerk (P. O. Yreka), until 10 a. m. Sept. 2 for \$7,000 6% 10 year serial school bonds.

HAMILTON COUNTY (P. O. Cincinnati), Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Albert Reinhardt, Clerk of Board of County Commissioners, it is stated, until 12 m. Sept. 17 for \$500,000 5% 30-year court-house and jail bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 5% required.

HANCOCK COUNTY (P. O. Findlay), Ohio.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received for the \$19,325 5% bonds offered on Aug. 24 (V. 107, p. 822). The bonds are still on the market. F. M. Price is Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.

HILL COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 44 (P. O. Havre), Mont.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 30 the \$1,800 15-20-year (opt.) school bonds (V. 107, p. 622) were issued to the State of Montana.

HOLLANSBURG SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Hollansburg), Darke County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 14 \$2,100 6% transportation bonds were awarded to W. L. Slayton & Co. of Toledo for \$2,124.87, equal to 101.17. Denom. \$100. Date Aug. 1 1918. Int. M. & S. Due 1930.

HOMER, Dakota County, Neb.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—No sale has yet been made of the \$7,500 5-20-year (opt.) light and \$3,400 10-20-year (opt.) water extension 6% bonds offered on Aug. 1 (V. 107, p. 809). Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 1 1918. Int. ann. Aug. Due Aug. 1 1938. J. M. Kling is City Clerk.

HOMINY, Osage County, Okla.—BONDS PROPOSED.—An issue of \$50,000 water-works bonds is under consideration, it is stated. L. Hall is City Clerk.

HOWARD COUNTY (P. O. Kokomo), Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the County Treasurer, until 10 a. m. to-day (Aug. 31), it is stated, for \$22,805 5% 10-year ditch bonds. William L. Benson is County Auditor.

HUDSON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Sept. 17 of the \$3,000 5 1/2% combination hose and chemical truck bonds (V. 107, p. 822). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by H. S. Sanford, Village Clerk. Auth. Sec. 9339 Gen. Code. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 15 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due \$1,000 yearly on Aug. 15 1926 to 1928, incl. Cert. check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued int. Bonds to be delivered within 10 days of time of award.

HUTCHINSON, Reno County, Kans.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$93,300 5% 1-10-year serial sewer bonds awarded on Aug. 1 at 100.268 to D. E. Dunne & Co. of Wichita (V. 107, p. 823) are described as follows: Denom. \$500. Date Aug. 1 1918. Int. F. & A.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Owensburg), Greene County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that Will H. Radcliff, Township Trustee, will receive bids until 2 p. m. Sept. 10 for \$2,000 6% 4-year township bonds.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Jefferson), Greene County, Iowa.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$60,000 5% 10-year school building bonds awarded on July 15 to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport (V. 107, p. 823) are in denoms. of \$1,000 and dated Sept. 1 1918. Int. M. & S.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Ind.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that an issue of \$25,000 5% high-school bonds has been sold to local investors.

KENDALL COUNTY (P. O. Boerne), Tex.—BOND SALE.—H. M. Noel & Co. of St. Louis have purchased at par and int. an issue of \$80,000 5% 20-40-yr. (opt.) Road Dist. No. 3 bonds. Denom. \$1,000.

BOND SALE.—The \$38,000 5% 20-30-year (opt.) road bonds offered on Aug. 12 (V. 107, p. 528) were awarded to H. M. Noel & Co. of St. Louis at par and int. less \$3,800 for attorney's fees.

KENMORE, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 24 the \$2,000 6% 4-year coupon bldg. bonds—V. 107, p. 528—were awarded to Stacy & Braun of Toledo for \$2,018 40, equal to 100.92. Other bidders, both of Toledo, were: W. L. Slayton & Co. \$2,005 40 | Durfee, Niles & Co. \$2,005 30

LEBANON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Lebanon), Lebanon County, Pa.—BONDS VOTED.—An issue of \$44,000 4 1/2% high-school-completion bonds has been voted. It is stated. Int. semi-ann.

LETONIA, Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 16 by J. S. McCus, Village Clerk, for \$2,000 6% 1 to 10-year serial fire-truck and equip. bonds. Date Aug. 1 1918. Int. ann. Cert. check on some solvent bank in Columbiana County for \$100 required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

LEMOORE, Kings County, Calif.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$80,000 7% 5 1/2-year aver. street-impt. bonds awarded on Aug. 5 to the Lumbermen Trust Co. of Portland for \$80,634 38, equal to 100.792 (V. 107, p. 715), are in denoms. of \$1,000, \$500, \$250, \$150, \$100 and \$313 43. Date July 2 1918. Int. J. & J.

LEON COUNTY (P. O. Centreville), Tex.—BONDS NOT SOLD.—The \$30,000 road bonds voted in May (V. 106, p. 2042) have not as yet been sold.

LETT'S CONSOLIDATED INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Letts), Louisa County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport are reported as having been awarded the \$15,000 5% school bonds mentioned in V. 107, p. 528. Int. F. & A.

LIBERTY COUNTY (P. O. Liberty), Tex.—BOND SALE.—The \$75,000 5 1/2% 20-30-year serial Road District No. 4 bonds offered without success on July 8 (V. 107, p. 310) have been sold.

LIMA, Allen County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 26 the \$150,000 5% 1-15-year serial coupon (with privilege of registration) waterworks bonds (V. 107, p. 622) were awarded to Harris, Forbes & Co. for \$151,021 50, equal to 100.681. Other bidders were: Wiel Roth & Co., Cincinnati \$150,300 00 Seasongood & Mayer | Hornblower & Weeks, Cincinnati 150,272 83

LORAIN, Lorain County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The City Council passed an ordinance on Aug. 5 authorizing the issuance of \$15,000 5 1/2% coupon (city's portion) East Erie Avenue paving bonds. Auth. Sec. 3939, Gen. Code. Denom. \$500. Date July 15 1918. Int. M. & S. Due \$1,500 yearly on Sept. 15 from 1920 to 1929 incl.

LUCAS COUNTY (P. O. Toledo), Ohio.—BONDS AWARDED.—IN PART.—At a private sale recently Sidney Spitzer & Co. of Toledo were awarded at par \$69,500 of an issue of \$93,500 5% road bonds. It is stated.

LYKENS TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bloomville, R. F. D. No. 2), Seneca County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—Of the \$6,000 5% Smith and Miller Road bonds offered on Aug. 19 (V. 107, p. 715), \$3,000 were awarded to the Farmers' & Citizens' Bank and \$3,000 to the Bucyrus City Bank, both of Bucyrus, at par.

MCDONALD SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. McDonald), Rawlins County, Kan.—BOND SALE.—The \$18,000 high-school bonds recently voted (V. 107, p. 622) have been sold to D. E. Dunne & Co. of Wichita.

MANCHESTER, Ontario County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$31,000 5% water and sewer bonds has been awarded to the Isaac W. Sherrill Co. of Poughkeepsie.

MANCHESTER RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Reinersville), Morgan County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$1,000 6% 5-10-year coupon school-equip. bonds offered without success on Mar. 30 (V. 106, p. 1599) were awarded at par and int. to a local purchaser.

MANITOWOC, Manitowoc County, Wis.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The issuance of \$25,000 dock-building bonds was authorized at a meeting of the City Council on Aug. 22.

MANSFIELD, Richland County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—In addition to the \$35,000 6% 1-20-year serial coupon fire-dent. bonds offered on Sept. 12 (V. 107, p. 715), bids will also be received by C. E. Rhoades, City Aud., until 12 m. on that day for the \$20,000 5 1/2% 1-20-year serial sewer bonds recently authorized (V. 107, p. 528). Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1918. Int. F. & A.

MAQUOKETA, Jackson County, Iowa.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held, it is stated, Sept. 24 to vote on a proposition to issue \$55,000 municipal light and power construction and furnishing bonds. W. C. Morden, Mayor.

MARION COUNTY (Indianapolis), Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$176,000 4 1/2% 6-year aver. road bonds for which no bids were received on Aug. 10 were subsequently awarded. It is stated, to the Fletcher-American National Bank of Indianapolis at par.

MARION COUNTY (P. O. Marion), Ohio.—BONDS NOT TO BE ISSUED.—The \$600,000 5% road bonds recently authorized (V. 106, p. 1710) will not be issued.

MARION AND CRAWFORD COUNTIES, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$15,925 5% road bonds offered on July 10 1917 (V. 104, p. 2667) have been sold.

MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Marshalltown), Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The Bankers Mortgage & Trust Co. of Des Moines has purchased \$90,000 5% serial refunding bonds. It is stated.

MASSENA (TOWN) UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Massena), St. Lawrence County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 16 the \$20,000 2-20 year serial school bonds (V. 107, p. 528) were awarded to Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. of New York at 100.065 for 5a.

MATAGORDA COUNTY (P. O. Vay City), Tex.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$65,000 30-year (opt.) road bonds voted in April (V. 107, p. 421) bear 5 1/2% int. and are in denom. of \$1,000. Date Sept. 5 1918. Int. M. & S. The bonds have not as yet been placed upon the market.

MAXWELL IRRIGATION DISTRICT, Colusa County, Calif.—BOND ELECTION.—Notice has been given by the Board of Directors that an election will be held Sept. 3 to vote on the question of issuing \$260,000 6% bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$13,000 yearly on Jan. 1 from 1922, to 1941 incl. Thomas Tuck is District Secretary.

MEDFORD, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Aug. 28 a temporary loan of \$50,000 dated Aug. 28 and maturing Aug. 2 1919 was awarded to the Commonwealth Trust Co. of Boston at 4.24% discount.

Other bidders were: Blake Bros. & Co., Boston 4.40% | F. S. Moseley & Co., Boston 4.61% | S. N. Bond & Co., New York 4.55% | Goldman, Sachs & Co., N. Y. 4.745%

MEDINA, Medina County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The Village Council passed an ordinance on Aug. 13 authorizing the issuance of the \$12,000 6% coupon fire-engine bonds voted July 16 1918 (V. 107, p. 421). Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1918. Int. M. & S. Due \$500 each six months from March 1 1920 to Sept. 1 1928, inclusive, and \$500 March 1 and \$1,000 Sept. 1 1929 and 1930. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. W. P. Ainsworth is Village Clerk.

MELROSE UNION FREE HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Melrose), Jackson County, Wis.—BOND OFFERING.—A. J. Webb, District Clerk, will receive proposals until Sept. 15, it is stated, for \$5,000 5% bonds.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (P. O. Cambridge), Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Aug. 30 a temporary loan of \$100,000, maturing Nov. 6, was awarded to the Old Colony Trust Co. of Boston at 4.16% discount.

MIDDLETOWN, Butler County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—It is reported that the State Industrial Commission of Ohio has purchased \$20,000 1-20-year serial water-works and \$9,000 1-9-year serial street-improvement 5 1/2% bonds, at par.

MINOT, Ward County, No. Dak.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The five issues of 5% 20-year city bonds, aggregating \$186,000, awarded on

July 16 to the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis at par (V. 107, p. 823) are in denoms. of \$1,000 and dated July 1 1918. Int. J. & J.

MOBRIDGE, Walworth County, So. Dak.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 3, it is stated, by J. E. Robertson, City Auditor, for \$50,000 constr. and maintenance sewerage system bonds. Denom. \$5,000.

MONROE COUNTY (P. O. Aberdeen), Miss.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 5 the \$40,000 5 1/2% 25-year road impt. bonds (V. 107, p. 421) were awarded to John Nuveen & Co. of Chicago at par, less \$440 for expenses. Denom. \$500. Date May 1 1917.

MONTGOMERY, Fayette County, W. Va.—BOND SALE.—The \$30,000 5% 1-30-year serial gold coupon city hall, fall and fire department bonds offered on July 29 (V. 107, p. 42), were awarded on Aug. 20 to the State Board of Public Works at par.

MONTICELLO, White County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Fred L. Griffith, City Clerk, it is stated, until 12 m. Sept. 2 for \$8,000 6% 8-year bonds.

MORRIS COUNTY (P. O. Daingerfield), Tex.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received for the \$35,000 Road Dist. No. 3, \$30,000 Road Dist. No. 4 and \$9,000 Road Dist. No. 5 5% bonds offered on Apr. 8. V. 106, p. 1490.

MUSSEL SLOUGH SCHOOL DISTRICT, Kings County, Calif.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$14,000 6% 5 1/2-year aver. school bonds awarded on Aug. 5 to McDonnell & Co. of San Francisco for \$14,080, equal to 100.32 (V. 107, p. 715), are in denoms. of \$1,400 and dated July 9 1918. Int. annually in July.

NEWARK, Essex County, N. J.—LOAN OFFERING.—Bids will be received by A. Archibald, Director of Department of Revenue and Finance, until 12 m. Sept. 4 for tax-anticipation bonds of 1918 to the amount of \$700,000, dated Sept. 5 1918 and maturing Mar. 5 1919. Bids to state rate of int. desired. Bonds to be delivered at the office of the City Comptroller Sept. 6 1918 (date changed from Aug. 30 1918—V. 107, p. 823). A copy of the favorable opinion of Reed, McCook & Hoyt will be furnished the successful bidder or bidders that the bonds are valid and binding obligations of the city of Newark.

NEWBURGH, Orange County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—City Manager Henry Wilson will receive sealed bids until 12 m. Sept. 9 for \$39,668 5% 10 1-3-year aver. street bonds. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 2% required.

NEW CASTLE, Weston County, Wyo.—BOND SALE.—The \$90,000 6% 10-15-year (opt.) gold coupon water-system bonds offered without success on June 28 last (V. 107, p. 529), have been awarded to Spitzer, Rorick & Co., of Toledo.

NEW CONCORD, Muskingum County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Sept. 16 of the \$5,000 6% 15-year deficiency bonds (V. 107, p. 823). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by W. C. Trace, Village Clerk. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. Due July 1 1933. Cert. check for 5% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest.

NEWTON, Middlesex County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Aug. 29 a temporary loan of \$100,000, issued in anticipation of revenue, payable Nov. 20 1918 in Boston or New York (at option of holder), was awarded to the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. at 4% discount.

Other bidders were:

	Discount	Premium
Blake Bros. & Co., Boston	4.00%	----
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston	4.10%	----
Equitable Trust Co., New York	4.17%	\$1 00
Alexander & Burnett, New York	4.19%	----
S. N. Bond & Co., New York	4.20%	1 25
London Bros. & Hutzler, New York	4.21%	----
J. P. Morgan & Co., New York	4.25%	----

NEWTON COUNTY (P. O. Newton), Tex.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 5 1/2% 10 30-year (opt.) registered Precinct No. 2 bonds voted in January (V. 105, p. 627), were awarded on June 15 to N. A. Dawson at 92.50.

NORTH BALTIMORE, Wood County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Sept. 7 of the \$10,000 6% coupon debt extension bonds (V. 107, p. 824). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 12 m. on that day by L. W. Biehler, Village Clerk. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (A. & O.) payable at the office of the Village Treasurer. Due \$500 April 1 and Oct. 1 1921 to 1926, incl., and \$1,000 April 1 and Oct. 1 1927 and 1928. Cert. check on some solvent bank for 10% of amount of bonds bid for, payable to the Village Treasurer, required. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Bonds to be delivered on date of award.

NORWALK CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Norwalk), Huron County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 28 the \$20,000 5 1/2% school bonds (V. 107, p. 716) were awarded to F. G. Hoehler & Co. of Toledo at 101.50.

NUTLEY, Essex County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Simon Blum, Town Clerk, until 3:30 p. m. Sept. 10 for two issues of 5% gold coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds not to exceed the amounts mentioned below: \$55,000 funding and refunding bonds. Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Due \$1,500 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1919 to 1928 incl. and \$2,000 yearly on Aug. 1 from 1929 to 1948 incl.

46,000 temporary impt. bonds. Due Aug. 1 1924. Date Aug. 1 1918. Prin. and semi ann. int. (F. & A.) payable at the Town Treasurer's office. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the "Town of Nutley," required. The bonds have been approved by the Capital Issues Committee and the successful bidders will be furnished with a copy of the favorable opinion of Hawkins, Delafield & Longfellow that the bonds are outstanding and legal obligations of the town of Nutley. The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the U. S. Mfg. & Trust Co. of New York, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon.

OAKHURST, Cambria County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—H. G. Orner, Borough Secretary (393 Canale Ave., Johnstown), will receive bids until 12 m. Sept. 6 for \$5,000 5% 2 1/1 year serial bonds. Int. F. & A. Cert. check for \$200 required.

OAKMONT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Oakmont), Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING POSTPONED.—The offering of the \$22,000 5% 18 5-6 year aver. school bonds which was to have taken place on Aug. 26 (V. 107, p. 718), has been postponed until 7:30 p. m. Sept. 3. Int. semi ann. Cert. check for \$500 required.

ORVILLE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Orville), Wayne County, Ohio.—BONDS VOTED.—A proposition to issue \$125,000 school bonds carried at an election held Aug. 13.

OSCEOLA COUNTY (P. O. Kissimmee), Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 10 a. m. Sept. 2, it is stated, by J. L. Overstreet, County Clerk, for \$46,500 6% road and bridge bonds.

OTSEGO COUNTY (P. O. Cooperstown), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Dennis J. Kilkenny, County Clerk, will sell at public auction at 1 p. m. to day (Aug. 31) \$50,000 4 1/2% coupon serial tuberculosis hospital bonds. Auth. Sec. 45, Chap. 16, Laws of 1909, as amended. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1918. Prin. and semi ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the Cooperstown Nat. Bank in New York exchange. Due \$5,000 yearly on Sept. 1 beginning 1929. A deposit of \$500 is required on each bid. Bonded debt (not incl. this issue) \$90,000. Assessed valuation (not incl. bank stock), \$26,249,795. Population 1915, 48,534. County tax rate (per \$1,000), \$7.401.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY (P. O. Appleton), Wisc.—BONDS PROPOSED.—According to local papers, an issue of \$134,000 highway-impt. bonds will probably be placed upon the market early in October.

PARIS, Bourbon County, Ky.—BOND SALE.—The \$20,000 5% 1-20-year tax-free gold coupon sewer bonds offered on Aug. 8 (V. 107, p. 422) were awarded to the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago.

PATERSON, Passaic County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 4 p. m. Sept. 12 for an issue of 5% bonds, not to exceed \$186,000. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1918. Int. F. & A. Due serially beginning 1920.

PAW CREEK TOWNSHIP SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 Mecklenburg County, N. C.—BOND OFFERING.—W. E. Price, Chairman County Board of Education (P. O. Charlotte), will receive bids, it is stated, until 12 m. Sept. 3 for \$6,000 6% 20 year school bonds.

PENDORFF SEPARATE SCHOOL DISTRICT, Jones County, Miss.—BONDS PROPOSED.—The County Supervisors are planning to issue \$15,000 school bonds, it is stated.

PHILLIPS COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5 (P. O. Zortman), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until Sept. 21, it is stated, for \$6,000 coupon school bonds at not exceeding 6% interest. Denom. \$500. Certified check for \$600 required. F. G. Bale is Chairman.

PINE ISLAND SPECIAL ROAD AND BRIDGE DISTRICT, Lee County, Fla.—BONDS VOTED.—An issue of \$20,000 6% 2-15-year serial bonds carried at a recent election. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1918.

PIPESTONE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Pipestone), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Sept. 26 by G. L. Whigham, District Clerk, it is stated, for \$95,000 school bonds. Denom. \$500. Certified check for 3%, payable to the Clerk, required.

PORTLAND, Me.—NOTE SALE.—On Aug. 27 the \$200,000 high-school equipment notes, dated Sept. 2 1918 and maturing Aug. 1 1919 (V. 107, p. 824), were awarded to Salomon Bros. & Hutzler, of New York, at 4.42% discount plus \$3 premium. Other bidders were:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Interest Rate. Includes Blako Bros. & Co., Boston (4.42%), Goldman, Sachs & Co., N. Y. (5.10%), S. N. Bond & Co., New York (4.58%).

PRAIRIE AND CUSTER COUNTIES JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 5, Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 3 p. m. to-day (Aug. 31) by A. O. Gullidge, District Clerk, at the Bank of Terry, Terry, Mont., for \$13,000 5-10-year (opt.) coupon refunding bonds at not exceeding 6% interest. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1918. Certified check for 5% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the District Board of Trustees, required.

REAGAN COUNTY (P. O. Stiles), Tex.—BOND SALE.—Recently J. L. Arlitt of Austin purchased \$5,000 6% 1-10-year road-impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable in New York.

RED LAKE COUNTY (P. O. Red Lake Falls), Minn.—BOND SALE.—The Minneapolis Trust Co. of Minneapolis has been awarded, it is stated, the \$18,994 5% 20-year bridge bonds offered on June 19 last (V. 106, p. 2579).

RICHLAND COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 21 (P. O. Sidney), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received by C. L. Canoy, District Clerk, until Sept. 7, it is stated, for \$1,000 6% school bonds.

RIVERSIDE, Riverside County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received, it is stated, until Sept. 4 for \$256,000 6 1/2% 5-6-year aver. impt. bonds.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—On Aug. 28 the \$100,000 conduit construction notes payable 4 months from Sept. 3 1918 (V. 107, p. 824) were awarded to the Equitable Trust Co. of New York at 4.20% interest plus \$1 1/3 premium. Other bidders, both of New York, were:

Table with 2 columns: Bidder Name and Interest Rate. Includes Salomon Bros. & Hutzler (4.29%), S. N. Bond & Co. (4.35%).

ROCKY RIVER, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The five issues of 5 1/2% assess. bonds, aggregating \$122,119, offered on Jan. 15 -V. 105, p. 2476—were awarded on that day to Otis & Co. for \$122,132—equal to 100.015.

ST. BERNARD, Hamilton Co., Ohio.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the three issues of bonds aggregating \$135,000 offered on July 26 (V. 106, p. 2777) the \$25,000 2-20-year serial street and \$20,000 2-23-year serial 5% street impt. bonds were awarded (subject to the approval of the Capital Issues Committee) to the Wm. R. Compton Co. at 104.60 and 103.80, respectively.

ST. FRANCIS LEVEE DISTRICT (P. O. Bridge Junction), Crittenden County, Ark.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Sept. 17 of the \$200,000 5% coupon levee-completion bonds (V. 107, p. 825). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 11 a. m. on that day by John R. West, Sec.-Treas. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. (J. & J.), payable at the First Nat. Bank of New York. Due \$10,000 yearly on July 1 from 1919 to 1968 incl. Cert. check for 2% of the amount bid, payable to the St. Francis Levee Board, required. Bonded deb. (incl. this issue), Aug. 26 1918, \$4,600,000; assessed valuation 1917, \$75,000,000.

SABINA, Clinton County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Chas. L. Sparks, Village Clerk, will receive proposals until 12 m. Sept. 26, it is stated, for \$6,000 5 1/2% electric light plant bonds. Denom. \$250. Date Aug. 1 1918. Int. M. & S. Due \$250 each six months from Mar. 1 1920 to Sept. 1 1931 incl. Cert. check for 5% of amount of bonds for payable to the Village Treasurer, required.

SACRAMENTO RECLAMATION DISTRICT 1001, Cal.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 19 McDonnell & Co. of San Francisco were awarded an issue of \$30,000 6% 14-19-year serial construction bonds for \$30,488 equal to 101.623. Denom. \$500. Date July 1 1917. Int. J. & J.

SALEM TOWNSHIP (P. O. Wapakoneta, R. D. No. 3), Columbiana County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Sept. 6, it is stated, by J. T. Reed, Township Clerk, for \$2,400 5% Jeffers Road bonds, Denoms. \$200 and \$500. Due \$200 Mar. 1 and Sept. 1 1919 and \$250 each six months from Mar. 1 1920 to 1923 incl. Cert. check for 2% of amount of bonds bid for required.

SANTA ANA, Orange County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On May 1 the \$42,700 5% bridge bonds recently voted (V. 106, p. 1055) were awarded at par and int. to the Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank of Santa Cruz. Denom. \$1,320. Date May 1 1918.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—CERTIFICATE SALE.—On Aug. 29 the \$250,000 certificates of indebtedness maturing Jan. 30 1919 (V. 107, p. 825) were awarded to S. N. Bond & Co. of New York at 4.40% interest plus \$2 75 prem.

SELAH IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Selah), Yakima County, Wash.—BOND SALE.—Ferris & Hardgrove and the Union Trust Co., both of Spokane, were awarded jointly \$585,000 6% canal and lateral impt. bonds. Denoms. \$500 and \$250. Date Apr. 1 1918. Int. J. & J.

SENECA COUNTY (P. O. Tiffin), Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The State Industrial Commission of Ohio has purchased, it is stated, an issue of \$26,000 road impt. bonds.

SHORTCREEK TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Shortcreek), Harrison County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 12 m. Sept. 3 by H. H. Elliott, Clerk of Board of Education, for \$4,000 5 1/2% 5 1/2-year aver. school-bldg. bonds. Auth. Sec. 7629, Gen. Code. Denom. \$400. Int. M. & S. Due \$400 yearly in Sept. 1919 to 1928 incl. Cert. check on some bank in Ohio for 5% of amount bid, payable to the above Clerk, required. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

SKAGIT COUNTY (P. O. Anacortes), Wash.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that an issue of \$95,000 6% 1-10-year serial road impt. bonds has been authorized. Denom. \$5,000. Date Aug. 1 1918.

SPRINGFIELD, Clark County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$7,500 5% 4-year aver. coupon storm sewer bonds authorized during April—V. 106, p. 1601—were purchased at par and int. by the Sinking Fund Trustees on April 23.

STILLWATER COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 69 (P. O. Broadview), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 8 p. m. Sept. 9 by J. Stolle, District Clerk, for \$2,600 5-20-year (opt.) school site and building bonds. Denom. \$100. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for \$250, payable to the above Clerk, required.

STONYCREEK TOWNSHIP, Cambria County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—A. A. Schrader, Township Treasurer, will receive bids until 12 m. Sept. 3 for \$13,500 4.60% bonds. Denom. \$500. Int. F. & A. Due yearly on Aug. 1 as follows: \$2,000 1920 to 1922, incl., and \$2,500 1923 to 1925, incl. Cert. check for \$500, payable to the "Township of Stonycreek," required.

STRUTHERS, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 21 the two issues of 6% coupon assessment bonds aggregating \$22,929 77 (V. 107, p. 623) were awarded to the Struthers Savings & Banking Co. at par and int., this being the only unconditional bid submitted.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by M. E. Conan, City Comptroller, until 12 m. Sept. 10 for the following registered 4 1/2% serial tax-free impt. bonds: \$170,000 1-10-year serial local, \$140,000 1-10-year serial street and \$10,000 1-5-year serial local bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 15 1911. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Columbia Trust Co. of New York. Cert. check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to above Comptroller, required. Bonds to be delivered Sept. 17 1918 at the Columbia Trust Co., New York. Purchaser to pay accrued int. The bonds have been approved by the Capital Issues Committee and the legality of the same will be examined by Caldwell & Massich of New York, whose favorable opinion will be furnished to the purchaser.

Financial Statement.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Assessed valuation taxable property (\$158,336,039 00), Actual valuation taxable property (est.) (198,000,000 00), Assessed valuation real property (146,327,586 00), Assessed valuation special franchises (10,096,050 00), Bonded debt, including above issues (12,511,601 96), Water bonds, included in above (4,815,000 00), Water bonds, issued since Jan. 1 1908, included in above (650,000 00), Population Census 1910, 137,249; 1918 (est.), 150,000.

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY (P. O. Charleston), Miss.—BONDS VOTED.—At the election held Aug. 2 (V. 107, p. 423) the proposition to issue \$20,000 Road District No. 3 bonds carried, it is stated.

TERRE HAUTE, Vigo County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—The \$150,000 5% 6-10-year serial refunding and impt. bonds offered on Aug. 3 (V. 107, p. 630) were awarded on Aug. 21 to Breed, Elliott & Harrison of Indianapolis for \$150,155, equal to 100.103. Denom. \$1,000. Date Aug. 1 1918. Int. A. & O.

TEXARKANA SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Texarkana), Bowie County, Tex.—BOND OFFERING.—The Board of School Directors will receive bids until 9 a. m. Sept. 4, it is stated, for \$30,000 school bonds.

TRENTON, Mercer County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—The National City Co. and Remicke, Hodges & Co., both of New York, were awarded jointly on Aug. 27 the following three issues of 5% coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds offered on that day (V. 107, p. 825):

- \$97,000 assessment and funding bonds at 100.653. Due yearly on Aug. 1 as follows: \$15,000 1919 and 1920, \$10,000 1921, \$9,000 1922 and \$5,000 1923 to 1928, incl.
- 47,000 assessment and funding bonds at 100.653. Due yearly on Aug. 1 as follows: \$5,000 1919 and 1920, \$4,000 1921 to 1927, incl., and \$3,000 1928.
- 482,000 funding bonds at 102.563. Due yearly on Aug. 1 as follows: \$16,000 1920 to 1929, incl., \$22,000 1930, \$24,000 1931 to 1942, incl., and \$12,000 1943.

Other bidders were:

Table with 4 columns: Bidder Name, \$97,000 Assess. and Fund. Issue Amount Bid, \$47,000 Assess. and Fund. Issue Amount Bid, \$494,000 Funding Issue Amount Bid. Includes Harris, Forbes & Co., Eastbrook & Co., H. J. Van Ingen & Co., Hornblower & Weeks, Wm. R. Compton Co.

The bonds are offered to investors by the successful bidders on a 4.65% basis.

UNION CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Union City), Randolph County, Ind.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received by the Board of Trustees until 1:30 p. m. Sept. 5 for \$16,000 5% 2-11-year serial school bonds. Denom. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Int. J. & J. Cert. check for \$1,000 required. Clyde N. Chaitin, President of Board.

UNIVERSITY COLONY SCHOOL DISTRICT, Fresno County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Sept. 4 by B. N. Barnwell, Clerk Board of County Supervisors (P. O. Fresno), for \$7,000 6% school bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 4 1918. Int. M. & S. Due \$1,000 in 5 to 8 years, incl., and \$1,500 in 9 and 10 years. Cert. check for 10% of amount of bid, payable to the Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors, required.

VALATIE, Columbia County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$2,000 water-works-system repair bonds authorized late in 1917 was awarded, it is stated, to the Hudson City Savings Institution of Hudson City and James E. Snyder of Valatie, each receiving \$1,000.

VENTURA, Ventura County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.—At the election held July 30 the propositions to issue \$15,000 sewer and septic sewer tanks \$7,500 land-purchase, \$7,500 drainage and protection works and \$4,000 bridge 6% 1-20-year bonds (V. 107, p. 100) carried by a large majority.

WACO, Texas.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 22 the \$350,000 5% 30-year sewage disposal bonds (second series) (V. 107, p. 717) were awarded at par and int. to the city's Sinking Fund. Hakey, Stuart & Co. of Chicago bid 98.

WALDFORT, Lincoln County, Ore.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held in the spring of 1919 to vote on a proposition to issue \$12,000 bonds.

WARMSRING IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Vale), Malheur County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—The \$100,000 6% bonds (unsold portion of an issue of \$750,000) were sold during July. The whole issue was awarded jointly to Clark, Kendall & Co. of Portland and the Anglo-London Paris National Bank of San Francisco. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1917. Semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable in New York. Due 1937 to 1947.

WARRENTON, Clatsop County, Ore.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 20 the \$135,000 6% 10-20-year (opt.) bulkhead and reclamation bonds (V. 107, p. 423) were awarded to Morris Bros. & Co. of Portland. Date Aug. 1 1918.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT SCHOOL DISTRICT, W. Va.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that Spitzer, Rorie & Co. of Toledo have been awarded \$60,000 6% 1-35-year serial school bonds.

WATERBURY, New Haven County, Conn.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 26 the \$175,000 4 1/2% 25-30-year serial coupon (with privilege of registration) high-school bonds (V. 107, p. 717) were awarded to R. S. Griggs & Co. of Waterbury for \$176,015, equal to 100.58. Other bidders were: National City Co. \$175,667 25; Merrill, Oldham & Co. \$175,313 00.

WAUCHULA, De Soto County, Fla.—BONDS VOTED.—It is reported that at a recent election \$24,000 bonds were voted for the purchase of the local electric-light plant and for installing new machinery.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP RURAL SCHOOL DISTRICT, Adams County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 5 by C. P. Roush, Clerk of Board of Education (P. O. Cherry Fork), for \$1,200 6% 3 1/2-year aver. coupon school-bldg. impt. bonds. Auth. Sec. 7629, Gen. Code. Denom. \$200. Date Sept. 2 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & S.) payable at the Winchester Bank, Winchester. Due \$200 yearly on Sept. 2 from 1919 to 1924 incl. Cert. check for 5% of amount bid, required. Purchaser to pay accrued int.

WESSINGTON SPRINGS, Jerauld County, So. Dak.—BOND ELECTION.—According to reports an election will be held Sept. 10 to vote on a proposition to issue \$20,000 municipal electric-light plant enlargement bonds. W. B. Wilson is City Auditor.

WESTBROOK, Cottonwood County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received until 8 p. m. Sept. 3 for \$8,000 funding bonds. Rate of interest to be named in bid. Auth. vote of 67 to 7 at an election held Aug. 13 1918. L. B. Nelson is Village Clerk.

WEST FARMINGTON, Trumbull County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The \$2,000 6% 1-3-year serial street impt. bonds offered on Oct. 27 1917 (V. 105, p. 1732) were awarded the contractor for work performed.

WEST GANTT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 6-B (P. O. Greenville), Greenville County, So. Caro.—BOND SALE.—The \$4,000 coupon bonds offered on July 25 not at exceeding 6% int. (V. 107, p. 813) were awarded, it is stated, to the Hanchett Bond Co., Inc., of Chicago.

WEST HOBOKEN, Hudson County, N. J.—BOND OFFERING.—Edward P. Hubener, Town Clerk, will receive proposals until 9:30 p. m. Sept. 18 for 5% coupon (with privilege of registration) school bonds not to exceed \$65,000. Denom. \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. (J. & J.) payable at the Hudson Trust Co. of West Hoboken. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$3,000 1919 to 1933, incl., and \$4,000 1934 to 1938, incl. The bonds have been approved by the Capital Issues Committee and the successful bidder will be furnished with the opinion of Reed, McCook & Hoyt of New York, that the bonds are valid and binding obligations of the town of West Hoboken. 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. Cert. check on an incorporated bank or trust company, for 2% of the bonds bid for, payable to the "Town of West Hoboken," required.

WEST NEW YORK, Hudson County, N. J.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the five issues of 5% gold coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds aggregating \$446,969 \$2, offered on Aug. 27 (V. 107, p. 717), the \$67,000 school bonds were awarded at par and interest to B. J. Van Ingen & Co., of New York, with an option on the remaining issues.

WHEELER COUNTY ROAD DISTRICT NO. 2, Tex.—BOND SALE.—About two weeks ago an issue of \$35,000 5% 10-year bonds was sold, it is stated.

WILKINSON COUNTY (P. O. Woodville), Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Bids will be received by L. Lewis, Chancery Clerk, until Sept. 4 for the \$60,000 17-year aver. road bonds, at not exceeding 6% int. recently authorized by a vote of 269 to 147.—V. 107, p. 530.

WILSON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Easton), Northampton County, Pa.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by J. F. Stover, Secretary of the School District, until 7:45 p. m. Sept. 9, it is stated, for \$60,000 4½% 17½-year aver. school bonds. Cert. check for 1% required.

YANKTON COUNTY DRAINAGE DISTRICT (P. O. Vermillion), So. Dak.—BOND SALE.—On Aug. 8 Powell, Garard & Co. of Chicago purchased \$200,000 6% 6½-year aver. drainage canal bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1918. Interest annually Sept. 1.

YAZOO CITY, Yazoo County, Miss.—WARRANTS PROPOSED.—Reports state that this city will issue \$60,000 6% loan warrants. S. S. Griffin is City Clerk.

YOUNGSTOWN, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until 12 m. Sept. 23 by J. R. Edwards, City Auditor, reports state, for \$25,125 4 yr. aver. sidewalk, \$10,500 5 yr. aver. fire and \$5,300 3½ yr. aver. sewer 5% bonds. Cert. check for 2% required.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

ALBERTA SCHOOL DISTRICTS.—DEBENTURES NOT SOLD.—No sale was made of the four blocks of 7% school debentures, aggregating \$16,200, offered on Aug. 12 (V. 107, p. 624).

CHATHAM, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Local purchasers have been awarded at par an issue of \$125,000 6%, 10, 15 and 20-year hydro-electric debentures. Denoms. \$100 and multiples thereof.

FORESTBURG CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 45, Alta.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On Aug. 12 the \$25,000 7% 40-installment school bonds (V. 107, p. 624) were awarded to W. H. Algor & Co. at 98.51. MacNeill & Young submitted a bid of 98.03 and Amolius Jarvis & Co. one of 96.25.

ONTARIO (Province of).—DEBENTURE SALE.—A syndicate headed by R. C. Matthews & Co. of Toronto recently purchased \$1,750,000 6% 10-year debentures at 99.49 and int. Denoms. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Int. payable semi-ann. at Toronto, Montreal or New York at the holder's option. Due Aug. 15 1928.

This is the third issue of debentures which the Province has sold within the past three or four months, the aggregate amount of which is \$5,750,000. The first issue, which was in May last, was for \$3,000,000 and was sold by tender to a syndicate headed by R. C. Matthews & Co., at 99.49. An additional \$1,000,000 was sold to the same bankers within a few days after the original issue had been taken, the purchase price being the same.

PENTICTON, B. C.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—B. C. Bracewell, Municipal Treasurer, will receive bids until 12 m. Sept. 16 for \$35,000 6% 25-year irrigation debentures. Int. semi-ann.

TWEED, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Aemilius Jarvis & Co. of Toronto have purchased, it is stated, \$8,600 6% 20-installment debentures.

WINDSOR, Ont.—DEBENTURE SALE.—Neely's Limited of Toronto has purchased \$75,000 6% 20-year hydro-electric debentures at 97.50, it is reported.

NEW LOANS.

\$100,000.00

CITY OF DURHAM, N. C. BONDS

Sealed proposals will be received until 2 O'CLOCK P. M., SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1918, by the undersigned at the Council Chamber of the Board of Aldermen of the City of Durham, N. C., for the purchase of all or any part of the following bonds:

\$100,000.00 Water 5s, dated July 1st, 1918, maturing in numerical order, 4 bonds on July 1st of each of the years 1920 to 1944, both inclusive. Denomination \$1,000.00. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York.

An annual and unlimited tax upon all taxable property for the payment of principal and interest is provided by the enabling Act and by proceedings of the Board of Aldermen.

The bonds will be prepared under the supervision of the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York City, which will certify as to the genuineness of the signatures of the officials and the seal impressed thereon. Legality will be approved by Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich, New York City, whose approving opinion will be furnished to the purchaser without charge. This issue has been passed by the Fifth District Committee on Capital Issues.

All proposals must be on blank forms which will be furnished by the undersigned or said Trust Company, and must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposal for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and be accompanied by certified check, drawn to the order of Jos. H. Allen, Treasurer, upon an incorporated bank or trust company, or a sum of money for or in an amount equal to two per centum of the face amount of bonds bid for, to secure the City against any loss resulting from the failure of the bidder to comply with the terms of his bid.

Bonds will be delivered to the purchaser at the office of said Trust Company in New York City, September 16th, 1918, and must then be paid for. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. No bid of less than par will be considered.

Dated, Durham, N. C., August 20th, 1918. M. E. NEWSON, Mayor; GEO. W. WOODWARD, Clerk.

NEW LOANS

\$200,000

City of Macon, Georgia GOLD BONDS

Sealed bids will be received until 5 p. m. SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1918, at the office of the undersigned, which bids will be opened in open Council on the evening of the same day, for \$55,000 00 Sewer bonds, \$55,000 00 Auditorium bonds, \$75,000 00 Hospital bonds, and \$15,000 00 Park Building bonds, of the City of Macon, dated September 2nd, 1918, bearing interest at 4½% per annum; principal and semi-annual interest payable in gold at the City Treasurer's office. The sewer bonds and the auditorium bonds, each mature in installments of \$2,000 00 annually from September 2nd, 1923 to 1942, inclusive, and in installments of \$3,000 00 annually from 1943 to 1947, both inclusive. The Hospital bonds mature in installments of \$3,000 00 from September 2, 1923 to 1947, inclusive. The Park Buildings bonds mature in installments of \$1,000 00 from September 2, 1923 to 1937, inclusive. Denomination \$1,000 00. A certified check on a solvent bank or trust company, payable to the order of the City Treasurer, for 2% of the par value of the bonds bid for must accompany each bid, which must be upon blank forms to be supplied by the undersigned. The purchaser or purchasers will be furnished without charge the approving opinion of Messrs. Caldwell & Masslich of New York City. Bids must be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Bids for Bonds." Bonds are registerable as to principal. Delivery and payment may be made in Macon, New York or Chicago at bidders' option at 11 a. m., September 26th, 1918. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. No bids for less than par value and accrued interest will be considered. Checks will promptly be returned to unsuccessful bidders.

DAVID S. JONES, Clerk of Council, Macon, Ga.

August 13, 1918.

NEW LOANS.

Notice of Intention to Issue and Sell \$25,000 00 Sewer 6 Per Cent Bonds, of, by and for the City of Wolf Point, of Sheridan County, Montana, at Public Auction, to the Bidder Offering the Highest Price Therefor.

STATE OF MONTANA, COUNTY OF SHERIDAN, ss: CITY OF WOLF POINT,

Pursuant to the authority of Ordinance No. 51, of the City of Wolf Point, Sheridan County, Montana, passed and approved May 27th, A. D. 1918, authorizing and directing the advertisement and sale of certain bonds of said City, namely:

Sewer Bonds of the City of Wolf Point, of Sheridan County, Montana, to an amount aggregating the principal sum of \$25,000.00, comprising fifty bonds, numbered consecutively from one to fifty, both numbers included, of the denomination of \$500.00 each, all dated September 1st, A. D. 1918, absolutely due and payable September 1st, A. D. 1938, but redeemable at the option of said City at any time after September 1st, A. D. 1928, bearing interest from their date until paid, at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July, respectively, in each year, both principal thereof and interest thereon, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in the City and State of New York, U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the bonds aforesaid will, at the office of the undersigned Clerk in said City, on Monday, to-wit: the 9th day of September, A. D. 1918, at the hour of 9 o'clock, P. M., be sold to the bidder offering the highest price therefor. At said public auction the successful bidder will be required to deposit with the undersigned, Clerk, a certified check payable to his order, in the sum of \$3,000.00, which check shall be held by the City and forfeited to it, should the purchaser fail to take up and pay for said Bonds when presented to him. Said certified check must be made on a National Bank in the State of Montana.

By order of the Council of the City of Wolf Point, of Sheridan County, Montana, made this 27th day of May, A. D. 1918.

(Signed) JOHN LISTERUD, Mayor. (SEAL) Attest: (Signed) CHARLES GORDON, Clerk.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank

CHICAGO

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits . . . \$16,400,000

Pays Interest on Time Deposits, Current and Reserve Accounts. Deals in Foreign Exchange. Transacts a General Trust Business. **Has on hand at all times a variety of excellent securities. Buys and sells Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds.**

Acts as Executor, Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent.

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PHILADELPHIA

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