

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 \$5,427,652,669, against \$7,063,851,201 last week and \$5,378,277,807 the corresponding week last year.

Clearings—Returns by Telegraph.	1918.	1917.	Per Cent.
New York	\$2,795,522,944	\$2,104,268,114	+32.9
Chicago	428,540,604	332,820,989	+28.8
Philadelphia	320,155,583	218,681,475	+46.4
Boston	282,191,945	148,959,313	+69.2
Kansas City	173,393,084	146,196,090	+18.6
St. Louis	138,565,269	123,518,716	+12.2
San Francisco	103,088,840	70,124,682	+47.0
Pittsburgh	105,210,652	47,757,608	+120.3
Detroit	59,033,781	31,936,176	+84.8
Baltimore	56,901,301	30,359,123	+87.5
New Orleans	52,425,248	34,887,749	+50.3
Eleven cities, 5 days	\$4,485,029,251	\$3,289,503,035	+36.3
Other cities, 5 days	942,623,418	790,869,481	+19.2
Total all cities, 5 days	\$5,427,652,669	\$4,080,372,516	+33.0
All cities, 1 day		1,297,905,291	
Total all cities for week	\$5,427,652,669	\$5,378,277,807	+0.9

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 Oct. 5 show:

Clearings at—	Week ending October 5.				
	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
New York	3,787,091,993	3,712,596,998	+2.0	3,787,735,173	2,802,358,350
Philadelphia	429,928,167	366,507,819	+17.3	299,817,146	207,011,979
Pittsburgh	141,000,000	79,678,999	+77.0	74,386,650	59,512,709
Baltimore	81,167,170	54,524,209	+42.3	41,104,779	40,395,269
Buffalo	25,472,082	22,836,546	+11.5	19,859,181	16,756,960
Albany	5,191,247	5,782,088	-10.2	6,263,960	5,679,967
Washington	14,842,776	12,000,000	+23.7	10,473,550	8,511,742
Rochester	3,828,622	9,099,827	-8.5	7,694,178	5,496,821
Seranton	5,145,622	3,573,399	+44.0	3,932,718	3,722,547
Syracuse	5,500,000	6,061,739	-9.3	5,030,599	3,698,950
Reading	3,005,823	2,991,524	+0.5	2,589,247	2,204,194
Wilmington	3,463,642	3,882,643	-10.8	3,520,879	2,885,864
Wilkes-Barre	2,447,748	2,498,121	-6.0	2,058,861	2,035,002
Wheeling	4,880,173	4,619,474	+5.7	3,765,266	2,523,977
York	1,313,678	1,434,063	-8.4	1,298,471	978,467
Trenton	3,000,000	2,763,798	+8.5	2,333,549	2,053,336
Erie	2,452,326	2,461,255	-0.4	1,646,347	1,276,235
Chester	1,748,859	1,392,399	+25.6	1,471,514	1,203,374
Binghamton	990,590	1,125,200	-21.0	961,000	863,300
Greensburg	1,090,000	1,200,000	-15.7	936,492	779,702
Altoona	1,045,832	947,337	+10.4	694,381	491,357
Lancaster	2,800,000	3,080,171	-9.1	2,440,092	2,072,815
Montclair	366,226	605,357	-44.4	467,524	468,933
Total Middle	4,831,981,992	4,300,442,229	+5.4	4,280,391,613	3,172,849,397
Boston	315,837,225	241,567,045	+25.6	235,566,763	173,626,458
Providence	11,474,700	11,383,900	+0.8	11,334,900	8,324,500
Hartford	9,114,223	9,635,597	-5.4	11,452,023	11,023,901
New Haven	6,095,112	5,787,013	+5.3	6,415,392	4,303,259
Springfield	4,358,842	4,262,556	+2.3	4,393,949	3,299,490
Portland	3,000,000	3,750,000	-20.0	3,450,000	2,150,000
Worcester	4,224,813	4,107,393	+2.8	4,143,172	2,846,276
Fall River	2,225,112	2,224,299	+0.04	2,164,562	1,437,039
New Bedford	2,380,129	1,509,498	+57.7	1,792,819	1,234,561
Lowell	1,130,552	1,224,010	-7.7	1,089,864	906,038
Holyoke	850,000	960,673	-11.5	1,070,150	757,186
Bangor	739,571	980,243	-24.6	906,750	512,057
Total New Eng.	361,430,284	297,381,931	+21.5	282,840,344	210,425,932

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

Clearings at—

Week ending October 5.

Clearings at—	Week ending October 5.				
	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.	1916.	1915.
Chicago	\$21,614,132	\$20,974,978	+2.3	447,999,537	333,478,838
Cincinnati	59,334,441	39,027,034	+52.0	38,070,350	29,401,550
Cleveland	98,901,863	80,984,239	+22.1	63,240,029	37,667,907
Detroit	70,470,426	51,481,731	+36.9	47,876,188	31,391,127
Milwaukee	32,166,817	29,059,258	+10.7	24,816,888	16,894,062
Indianapolis	14,680,000	14,862,000	-1.2	11,079,947	8,736,976
Columbus	11,938,100	10,479,600	+13.9	12,053,100	7,228,400
Toledo	12,821,217	9,701,783	+32.2	10,150,922	8,060,992
Peoria	6,013,750	5,459,804	+10.1	4,000,000	3,730,063
Grand Rapids	5,441,119	4,810,840	+13.1	4,548,336	3,995,444
Dayton	4,250,710	3,561,643	+19.3	3,716,417	2,581,619
Evansville	3,480,371	2,836,222	+23.7	2,290,376	1,890,047
Springfield, Ill.	2,107,890	2,138,417	-1.4	1,500,164	1,461,175
Fort Wayne	1,348,886	1,417,075	-5.0	853,362	1,408,558
Akron	4,500,000	6,924,000	-35.1	5,280,000	2,488,000
Lexington	953,299	992,985	-4.0	708,639	861,158
Rockford	1,900,000	1,898,092	+1.7	1,162,869	843,775
Youngstown	3,922,349	4,259,287	-7.9	3,937,824	2,180,441
Canton	1,900,000	3,200,000	-40.6	3,152,796	2,098,339
Bloomington	1,468,747	1,079,619	+36.0	968,079	747,513
South Bend	1,464,933	1,216,026	+20.4	963,802	882,482
Decatur	1,104,063	748,286	+47.6	660,263	556,318
Springfield, Ohio	1,157,599	1,322,378	-12.4	1,120,714	708,227
Walbridge	1,382,813	1,242,588	+11.3	2,585,748	823,595
Mansfield	1,263,442	1,019,770	+23.9	640,838	601,331
Jacksonville, Ill.	562,410	434,969	+29.4	434,234	292,396
Danville	650,980	606,005	+7.4	750,000	576,818
Yakima	884,378	775,000	+14.1	830,047	673,758
Lansing	1,107,023	980,116	+13.0	1,108,498	1,029,931
Ann Arbor	490,000	670,668	-29.9	546,230	428,736
Adrian	90,000	88,231	+2.0	54,111	67,567
Owensboro	697,991	606,235	+15.1	379,586	308,601
Tot. Mid. West	869,977,749	793,739,788	+9.0	698,678,910	508,816,154
San Francisco	114,390,565	100,969,143	+13.3	79,352,772	58,086,334
Los Angeles	31,243,000	29,367,000	+6.4	25,864,554	20,495,000
Seattle	50,115,921	26,652,964	+88.0	20,483,918	12,632,065
Portland	33,370,384	20,186,021	+65.3	16,746,904	14,770,896
Salt Lake City	14,540,832	16,000,000	-9.1	13,633,753	7,500,000
Tacoma	6,278,191	3,719,574	+68.8	2,470,552	2,102,091
Spokane	10,000,000	8,300,000	+20.5	6,670,687	4,590,188
Oakland	7,500,000	5,640,021	+33.0	5,243,473	4,011,485
Sacramento	4,951,032	4,331,238	+14.3	2,835,622	2,657,313
San Diego	1,989,347	2,107,748	-6.6	2,133,805	2,072,155
San Jose	1,386,476	1,495,902	-7.3	1,352,949	903,305
Fresno	3,100,000	2,540,538	+21.7	1,590,750	1,322,341
Stockton	1,949,672	1,960,774	-0.6	1,417,905	1,176,690
Pasadena	970,403	1,037,021	-6.4	963,605	856,280
Yakima	925,000	972,308	-4.9	714,878	593,730
Reno	634,884	600,000	+5.8	537,614	338,951
Long Beach	964,092	721,453	+33.7	620,062	483,664
Total Pacific	284,316,798	226,902,615	+25.3	182,704,703	134,732,315
Kansas City	201,080,246	167,101,903	+20.3	124,246,039	83,453,737
Minneapolis	64,897,440	45,489,589	+42.2	36,375,391	35,086,169
Omaha	56,000,000	42,000,000	+33.3	29,795,802	23,616,198
St. Paul	18,889,472	16,080,391	+17.5	18,061,033	11,826,195
Denver	19,105,892	23,379,169	-18.3	16,323,701	10,655,045
St. Joseph	16,112,835	14,497,966	+11.1	10,819,151	7,068,449
Duluth	23,876,122	9,716,027	+145.7	8,512,595	6,242,665
Des Moines	10,397,556	9,519,828	+9.2	7,758,238	4,083,106
Sioux City	9,160,103	8,399,768	+9.5	6,053,590	4,071,919
Wichita	9,054,287	7,278,585	+24.4	6,053,590	4,071,919
Lincoln	4,711,102	7,116,191	-7.0	3,753,884	2,516,931
Topeka	2,638,771	2,677,402	-1.4	2,109,303	1,607,090
Davenport	3,700,000	2,105,938	+74.5	2,424,139	1,867,718
Cedar Rapids	2,288,105	2,667,333	-14.2	2,094,154	2,385,549
Fargo	2,500,000	2,236,625	+11.8	1,881,567	1,040,710
Colorado Springs	608,548	932,449	-3.5	873,590	763,701
Pueblo	801,262	608,616	+31.7	627,324	392,343
Fremont	707,761	677,784	+4.4	646,849	419,492
Waterloo	1,460,392	2,359,680	-38.1	2,018,153	1,993,716
Helena	2,481,115	2,490,966	-0.4	2,226,091	1,535,764
Aberdeen	2,373,239	1,848,860	+29.7	1,081,661	1,096,055

OUR CONVENTION NUMBER.

Accompanying this issue of the "Chronicle," we are sending to our subscribers throughout the world a copy of our "American Bankers' Convention Section"—a supplement to our weekly issue, reporting the proceedings of the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association held at Chicago, two weeks ago. The convention was largely attended by the representative banking interests of the United States, Canada and Europe, and its sessions took on the serious aspects of a war convention. Its discussions were of pertinent interest at this time, dealing principally with war problems and the pressing financial and economic questions of the day. By delaying a week in issuing our year book of the largest convention of bankers in this country (or, for that matter, in the world), we are able to include some papers and addresses which were not previously available.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Whether peace be actually in prospect or not, all the markets, commercial as well as financial, have the present week been discounting the coming of peace. This is true of the grain markets, where there has been a big decline in the price of corn; it is true of the cotton market, where, however, there is a diversity of opinion as to the precise effect that peace is going to have upon the course of prices of the staple; and it is pre-eminently true of the stock market. In this last instance, the stocks which have been enjoying huge profits as a result of the war, have sharply declined, while stocks of companies whose activities have been restricted or hampered by reason of the war, and which, therefore, will be benefited by the return of peace, have advanced in an equally noteworthy fashion, though yesterday afternoon share properties displayed great strength all around on the theory that peace—a victorious peace, as far as the United States is concerned—would mean some general benefits in which all alike must participate.

In the meantime the President's reply to the German peace proposal has encountered some expressions of dissatisfaction. The great majority of persons throughout the length and breadth of the land would have been better pleased had the President turned the proposition down with a curt refusal, the same as he did in the Austrian case. But during the whole of the time since the outbreak of the great conflict in 1914, Mr. Wilson has displayed rare tact and skill, as well as infinite patience, and though there have been many occasions when his action did not command approval at the time, subsequent events always demonstrated the wisdom of his course. It will probably be so on this occasion. His searching inquiry, intended to test German sincerity, will, we are inclined to think, meet with a response which will show that Germany is prepared to yield compliance to all the American conditions, including evacuation of invaded territory. The question will then arise whether in the long run the ruling authorities in Germany can be trusted to carry out the terms of the arrangement. On that point there is, and will continue to be, much distrust. It seems to us a long step towards the removal of such distrust would be for the President to insist that for the future the power to declare war must be taken out of the hands of the Kaiser—that this power must be

lodged hereafter exclusively in the German Parliament, so that it will no longer be possible for a Hohenzollern to disturb the peace of the whole world.

Gold and silver production in the United States in the calendar year 1917, according to the final compilation issued this week by the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey, jointly, was in each case less than the reduced totals indicated by the preliminary estimate given out at the close of the year. Of gold, this final statement makes the yield from the mines of the country 4,051,440 fine ounces, valued at \$83,750,440, which beside being 427,617 fine ounces, or \$8,839,860 below the result for 1916, is smaller than in all preceding years back to and including 1905. Losses from 1916 are to be noted in all the States except Arizona, with the most noteworthy declines in Colorado and Nevada.

The silver output in the early approximation was stated at 74,244,500 ounces, but it is now lowered to 71,740,362 ounces, an aggregate 2,674,440 ounces under the 1916 product and below 1916 and 1915 as well. Due, however, to the appreciably higher price ruling for the metal, the value of the year's yield was decidedly greater than in 1916—\$59,078,100, comparing with only \$48,953,000, with the average New York price \$.8235 and \$.65784, respectively. Considered from the viewpoint of values, therefore, every State of important production did better in 1917 than in 1916, notwithstanding the fact that only in Arizona and Montana was there a quantitative increase.

The United States grain crop report for Oct. 1 was issued by the Department of Agriculture on Tuesday last, and its main feature is the raising of the estimates of yield of the various leading cereals, increasing to that extent our ability to furnish food supplies to our allies in Europe. The especially satisfactory feature of the situation is the forecasted augmentation in the wheat yield, even though the 1,000-million-bushel mark has not been realized. The new figure of production arrived at—918,924,000 bushels—is a little more than 20 million bushels in excess of that promulgated a month earlier, and when allowance is made for the anticipated saving of 30,000,000 bushels or more through closer extraction from the grain in making flour, and the conservation of a considerable amount of wheat through the use of substitutes, in this country, it is not difficult to realize that practically this year's crop is the equivalent of a 1,000-million-bushel outturn in any earlier year. That the grain this year is up to the average in quality is, moreover, not a matter of negligible importance.

Officially explaining this Oct. 1 report, the Department says in part: "Crop prospects generally materially improved during September. Moisture was sufficient and farm work was favored. Though killing frosts were earlier than usual over large areas of the Northern States, relatively small damage was done, considering the total United States crops. Corn in the main belt matured earlier than usual as a result of summer heat and droughty periods, most of it safely, except in extreme northern areas. Spring wheat is turning out better than expected, except in the Pacific Northwest. Oats, too, are turning out well above the earlier hope, and barley and rice show gains over last month's outlook." Altogether, the

tentative estimates of production of the five leading cereals, as will be observed below, give an aggregate of 5,486 million bushels, or only 180 million bushels less than in 1917, and 799 million bushels more than in 1916.

In corn, an improvement in condition of 1.2 points is reported during September, but the general status of the crop on Oct. 1 was only 68.6% of a normal, against 75.9 a year ago and a ten-year average of 75.0. The yield per acre is estimated at 23.9 bushels, which for the area already harvested or to be harvested is expected to give a total crop of 2,717,775,000 bushels, against the record product of 3,159 million bushels last year. The most notable additions to production as a result of the favorable September conditions are in Missouri, Illinois, Ohio and Kentucky. Compared with 1917, the especially striking losses in yield are in Missouri, Nebraska, Illinois and Kansas—in all 355 million bushels.

Reflecting the better average return from the spring-wheat harvest, the yield of that grain is now estimated at 16.1 bushels per acre, promising, therefore, a crop of 363,199,000 bushels, which is by some 11 million bushels a new high record, and 130 million bushels in excess of 1917. Quality, moreover, is above the average—94.8, against 92.7 last year. The winter wheat approximation, however, stands at 555,725,000 bushels, against 418 million bushels last year. Combining the two varieties, we have a total production of 918,924,000 bushels, which, exceeding 1917 by 267 million bushels, falls 107 millions below the high record aggregate of 1915.

A crop of oats second only to that of 1917 is indicated by this latest report. The yield per acre is announced as 34.5 bushels, and this on the acreage planted points to an aggregate product of 1,535,297,000 bushels, a total comparing with 1,587 million bushels last year and 1,252 millions in 1916. The quality of this cereal is high. The barley crop is now estimated at 236½ million bushels, against 209 million bushels in 1917; rye, 76⅝ millions, against 60 millions; rice, 42 millions, against 36 millions, and buckwheat, 19 millions, against 17 millions. The following furnishes a summary of the five leading grain crops:

Production— (000,000s omitted.)	Estimated, 1918.	1917.	Final 1916.	1915.	Previous Records.
Winter wheat..... bush.	356	418	481	673	685 (1914)
Spring wheat.....	363	233	156	352	352 (1915)
Corn.....	2,718	3,159	2,597	2,995	3,159 (1917)
Oats.....	1,535	1,587	1,252	1,549	1,549 (1915)
Barley.....	237	209	182	229	229 (1915)
Rye.....	77	60	49	54	54 (1915)
Total bushels.....	5,486	5,666	4,687	5,852	6,028

Tobacco now promises a record crop and potatoes a larger yield than predicated Sept. 1.

As was widely surmised, the appointment of Prince Maximilian to succeed Dr. von Hertling as Imperial German Chancellor, proved to be a definite step in the most determined peace "offensive" that Berlin has as yet undertaken. There has been no waste of precious time in attempting to present the semblance of a form of representative Government with which the Allies would negotiate. As soon as the appointment was announced the Prince himself delivered two speeches appealing for support and outlining his policy, which as explained in the Reichstag (apparently on Saturday), resolved itself into a decision for a more popular form of Government. He submitted to the Reichstag, "publicly and without delay" the principles upon which he proposed to conduct the grave responsibilities of his

new office. "These principles," he said, "were firmly established by the agreement of the federated Government (the German States) and the leaders of the majority parties in this honorable house before I consented to assume the duties of Chancellor. They contain, therefore, not only my own confession of political faith, but that of an overwhelming proportion of the German people's representatives—that is of the German nation which has constituted the Reichstag on the basis of a general, equal and secret franchise, and according to their will. Only the fact that I know the conviction and will of the majority of the people are back of me has given me strength to take upon myself the conduct of the Empire's affairs in this hard and earnest time in which we are living." The new Chancellor then went on to state that only if the people take active part in the broadest sense of the word in deciding their destiny—in other words, if responsibility also extends to the majority of their freely elected political leaders—can the leading statesman confidently assume his part of the responsibility in the service of folk and Fatherland. "My resolve to do this has been especially lightened by the fact that prominent leaders of the laboring class have found their way into the new Government to the highest offices of the Empire. I see therein a sure guarantee that the new Government will be supported by the firm confidence of the broad masses of the people without whose full support the whole undertaking would be condemned in advance to failure. Hence what I say to-day is said not only in my own name, but in the name of the German people." Then followed a long address setting forth an acceptance of the answer of "the former Imperial Government" to Pope Benedict's note of Aug. 1 1917, and an unconditional acceptance of the Reichstag's resolution of July 19, the same year. He further declared willingness to join a general league of nations, based on the "foundation of equal rights for all, both strong and weak." He conceded that the solution of the Belgian question lay in the complete rehabilitation of Belgium, particularly of its independence and territorial integrity. An effort, he added, should also be made to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity. He attempted to explain away and, in fact, promised modifications of the Russian treaties and declared that the new Government should be one of peace.

Any critical analysis of the appointment of Prince Max, of his speeches and of the remarkable developments which came with such pellmell rapidity hardly can fail to suggest the view that the entire movement was ingeniously staged for the purpose as noted above of creating a Government with which the Allied Governments could be induced to deal in the matter of peace terms and a prompt ending of the war. This obviously is the idea which President Wilson had in mind when answering a formal note from the new Chancellor received here on Monday requesting the President of the United States, "to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent States of this request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations." The presentation of this note to our State Department through the Swiss Government followed a proclamation issued by the Kaiser (on Sunday) to the Germany army and navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he declared that he had decided in accord

with his allies to "offer" peace again to the enemy, but he would "only extend my hand for an honorable peace." It is to be noted that there was no tone of humiliation or defeat in the Kaiser's proclamation. Troops of all the German States, he said, were doing their part and were heroically defending the Fatherland on *foreign soil*. "My navy," he continued, "is holding its own against the united enemy naval forces and is unwaveringly supporting the army in its difficult struggle. The eyes of those at home rest with pride and admiration on the army and navy. I express to you the thanks of myself and the Fatherland." The Kaiser concluded as follows: "Whether arms will be lowered is still a question. Until then we must not slacken. We must as heretofore exert all our strength unwearily to hold our ground against the onslaught of our enemies. The hour is grave, but, trusting in your strength and in God's gracious help, we feel ourselves to be strong enough to defend our beloved Fatherland."

The official note dispatched by Prince Max to President Wilson through the Swiss Government is so short that it may be given in full here:

"The German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent States of this request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his Message to Congress on Jan. 8 and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of Sept. 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

The reply of the President was almost as short. It did not assume the same curt tone as in the case of the recent Austrian note, saying there was nothing to discuss. It did not demand unconditional surrender as the price of an armistice. The President recognized the trap that had been set and skilfully countered by forcing upon the militarist leaders of the Central Powers the necessity of answering certain questions concerning their own honesty of purpose. Mr. Wilson places them in a most uncomfortable and embarrassing situation in the event that their answers are not of such a character as to tend toward peace on our terms. The text of the President's note appears in full on a subsequent page. He desired, he said, in order that the reply should be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved required, to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Therefore, he asked, did the Chancellor mean that "the Imperial German Government accept the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on the eighth of January last and the subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?" The President then in brief stated that he would not feel at liberty to "propose a cessation of arms to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those Powers re upon their soil," and added that the good faith any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

The President concluded with the following significant request:

"The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view."

The German Chancellor's response to this statement will, of course, be attended by momentous events. The German press suggests that the reply may contain a counter-proposition for a withdrawal of the Allies from German colonies. This, of course, would permit the President to terminate all discussion by a demand for unconditional surrender. In this he would have accomplished what he obviously had in mind, namely the removal of the claim which the old German leaders were endeavoring to make use of that the Allies would not talk peace but were intent upon the destruction of the Fatherland. Such a cry could hardly fail to bolster up the morale of the German army as well as German civilians, which is so rapidly crumbling in anticipation of another winter of desolation and suffering.

Among the changes in the German Government to which Prince Max referred was the appointment of Dr. W. F. Solf, the German Colonial Secretary, to the Imperial Foreign Secretaryship. Matthias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, has been appointed Secretary of State. Herr Bauer, Socialist member of the Reichstag, has been named Secretary of State for the Imperial Labor Office. Dr. Eduard David, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, has been appointed German Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. General Groner has been appointed to succeed General von Stein, resigned, as Prussian Minister of War. Phillip Scheidemann, Vice-President of the Reichstag, and leader of the German Majority Social Democrats, has been appointed Secretary of State without portfolio. Meanwhile, Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Prime Minister, handed his resignation in the name of the entire Cabinet to Emperor Charles on Saturday last. His successor has not been announced, or it may possibly be Prof. Heinrich Lammasch, with whom negotiations are understood to be under way to bring about a great pacifist manifestation and who is one of Austria's foremost peace advocates. Reports from Swiss and German papers indicate that a great political disturbance is under way in Austria-Hungary. The semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin has made public President Wilson's reply to the peace proposals of Prince Maximilian, the Imperial German Chancellor, with the following note appended:

"The official text of the reply is still awaited, but the reply shows that further declarations from the German Government are necessary. To that end careful consideration by the Government is necessary.

"A reply to the President's final question has been given by the speech in the Reichstag on Oct. 5 by President Fehrenbach, who, in the name of the German nation, declared the Reichstag approves the peace offer and makes it its own."

Emperor William has summoned the sovereigns of all the German Federal States to Berlin for a consultation before answering President Wilson's note, according to a Cologne dispatch. Rumors have been current of the proposed abdication of the Kaiser. Prince Eitel is prominently mentioned in Germany as successor to the throne in case the Kaiser abdicates, diplomats' cables declare.

The advances of the Allied armies have been so uniform and steady this week that the question of voluntary German withdrawals from French and Belgian territory is each day becoming a matter of decreasing importance. The German armies are retreating almost en masse, prisoners are being taken by thousands, and huge amounts of supplies of arms and ammunition are being either destroyed or left behind. In a sense, therefore, the continued enforced departure to positions behind the Rhine would be of greater advantage to us than a voluntary retirement, which would mean the safe removal of all enemy troops and munitions. That demoralization has seized both the armed forces and the civilian population of Germany as well as Austria-Hungary there no longer appears reason to doubt, even after making liberal allowance for a natural degree of exaggeration in the accounts cabled to this side. As was the case last week, it is again only possible in attempting any outline review of the military operations, to enumerate some of the more important objectives which have been attained. The week's events have been altogether too momentous to allow anything but the merest mention. Yesterday's press advices indicate that the Germans will have to evacuate St. Gobain forest almost immediately. They are already leaving the Chemin des Dames under the pressure of converging attacks west and south. The Hunding line, behind Laon, between the rivers Serre and Sissonne, has been turned, making the German situation in the Laon area most difficult. In the Champagne, the French and Americans, joining forces north of Argonne forest in the Grand Pre Gap, have occupied the station of that name, while patrols are said to have entered the town itself. On the River Meuse, northwest of Verdun, the Americans have cleared out a little pocket in the direction of Sivry, which has held them up a long time. A great battle is in progress between British and German troops in Phirion, on a front of nearly thirty miles. The British are gaining all along the line, there being virtually no infantry opposition. The only resistance of importance comes from enemy machine guns, the bulk of the enemy artillery having apparently already been withdrawn out of range. The high ground on the 8-mile front between St. Hilaire and Le Cateau to the southeast was found to be alive with machine guns when the British approached and the cavalry patrols were held up for some time. North of the Le Cateau-St. Hilaire line the Germans are in headlong flight, according to airplane observers. A deep salient has been forced at Douai and the evacuation of that city is one of the near probabilities. Cambrai has finally been evacuated and British troops have advanced well beyond that position. There are in this location nowhere any signs that the Germans intend making a determined stand. But the British are going slower now, as it is impossible for the vast organizations in the rear of their armies to keep pace with the advances. Latest reports indicate the following to be substantially the present battle line of the French troops. They are occupying the line of the River Oise and then joining up with the British east of Fontaine-Notre Dame, the line thence running east of Beauthroux, east of Seboncourt; east of Vaux-Andigny through St. Benin, east of Le Cateau, west of Montay, south of Neuville, east of Inchy, east of Bethencourt, east of Prayelle, southwest of Quievy, well east of Bevillers, in front of St. Hilaire, east of

Abesnes-Lez-Aubert, and east of Rieux. Thence the line runs along the Erclin River, including Navaes and Thun-St. Martin and north and well east of Estrun and along the line of the Sensee Canal south of Hem-Lenglet and Fressies.

American troops operating with the British on the front southeast of Cambrai completed on Thursday night the capture of Vaux-Andigny and St. Soutlet. An American bombing expedition consisting of more than 350 machines on Wednesday dropped 32 tons of explosives on German cantonments in the area between Wavrille and Danvillers, about 12 miles north of Verdun. This marks one of high spots in the air fleet operations of the war. Twelve enemy machines were destroyed and only one Entente plane failed to return.

In France and Belgium in three weeks, five important cities which had been in German hands for four years have been recaptured. These include Dixmude, Armentieres, Lens, Cambrai and St. Quentin, while Lille, Douai and Valenciennes seemingly are all but captured. Serbia shortly is to be reclaimed and the Turks will soon be entirely out of the Holy Land. In their retreat the Germans are leaving the country devastated, burning towns and cities as they proceed. Before evacuating Cambrai they are reported to have systematically mined the entire area, blowing up vast portions after the British troops have entered. The French Government has issued a solemn warning to Germany and her allies that the devastation of territory from which they retreat will be punished inexorably. The warning says the German people who share in the crimes will bear the consequences with the authors and that those who order the devastation will be held responsible morally, penally, and pecuniarily. It is added that France is now discussing with her allies the steps to be taken. Evacuation by the Germans of the Belgium coast region is also proceeding. The work of removing telephone lines between the frontier and the coast was begun early in the week. Large stores of material at Knokke near the coast five miles from the Dutch border have been set on fire and many factories have been undermined in preparation for their quick destruction.

Confidential information of a reliable official nature has reached Washington, according to the correspondent of the New York "Times" at that centre, indicating that the Russian people as a nation will swing back into line in steady and valuable support of the Allies and of the aims which the latter seek to achieve in the great war. The Russian Embassy at Washington has been notified by the newly formed Russian Provisional Government which was created by the State Convention at Ufa, that it had actually taken over the reins of power in succession to the Provisional Government of 1917. Russian diplomats throughout the world have been similarly notified and the facts are being communicated to the Entente Governments for their information. The character of the Cabinet, or directorate, as it has been called, the representation in it of the various local Governments and other important national elements and information reaching Washington as to the character of the support it is receiving, all indicate that there is a strong trend in Russia toward a new era, and that a really representative and constructive national Government appears to have been initiated at Ufa.

In London, as at home here, the important developments suggesting prospects of peace earlier than has heretofore been considered probable have been attended by more or less active liquidation of securities of corporations which had been making large profits from war orders. The liquidation in this respect has been contributed by large interests. It has been persistent, though kept more or less under control, selling pressure being withdrawn when the supply showed evidence of causing large declines in quotations, only to be resumed whenever the power of absorption returned. It may hardly be said that buying of the so-called peace stocks at the British centre has developed on a scale corresponding to that on the New York Stock Exchange. French and Russian bonds are strong. Mexican Government securities also have been firm on rumors, wholly unconfirmed, asserting that back unpaid coupons are to be cared for. Many of the British industrial companies are said to be arranging for new capital issues to be distributed as soon as Treasury restrictions become relaxed. A Chinese Government loan of £600,000, bearing 8% and to be offered at 105, is to be sold soon. This loan, which is redeemable at par in ten years, was arranged by the Marconi Company in connection with wireless installation, including telephones, for the Chinese Government. The issue has been sanctioned by the Treasury and Foreign Office. At the moment there is no encouragement to believe that security issues except of the most urgent character will be authorized by the Treasury. The list of capital issues for September quarter compiled by the "Economist" and received by cable shows an aggregate of £329,315,000, of which £293,868,000 represented war bonds and £22,600,000 war savings certificates. One reason for the restraint upon purchases of investment stocks is the aggressive war bond campaign which has been in progress throughout the week.

While there seems agreement at the British centre that peace is at last within calling distance, there does not appear the same degree of confidence which is displayed in some financial quarters here that the ending of hostilities is a matter of immediate possibility. The London markets, to quote one London correspondent, do not believe that the German proposal can bring immediate peace because it is recognized that there will be no compromise with the German militarism. British consols closed yesterday at $60\frac{1}{2}$, comparing with $62\frac{3}{4}$ one week ago and $58\frac{3}{4}$ a fortnight ago. The new British 5s finished at 96 against $95\frac{7}{8}$ a week ago and the $4\frac{1}{2}$ s at $100\frac{5}{8}$ compared with $100\frac{3}{4}$. The "Economist's" index number of commodity prices at the end of September was 6238, which compared with 6267 at the end of August, thus showing a reduction of 29 points from what was in fact the high level. The number for July was 6128. The current figure represents an increase of 183.1% from the basic number of 2200, representing the average prices of the commodities in question for the five-year period of 1901-05. During the month of September cereals and meat declined 41 points to $1246\frac{1}{2}$; other foods were $4\frac{1}{2}$ points higher at $779\frac{1}{2}$; textiles did not change from 1920; minerals were $\frac{1}{2}$ a point off at 889 and miscellaneous heavy articles were 1 point lower at 1396.

Gratifying results are attending the campaign for increasing the sales of British war bonds although the move did not get into its full strength until the beginning of the current week. The sales last week through the banks amounted to £22,042,000, which compares with £20,930,000 the week preceding, making the aggregate of the sales to Oct. 5 £1,108,431,000. The Post Office reports for the week ending Sept. 28 indicated sales of bonds amounting to £459,000, bringing the total through that source up to £38,953,000. The previous week's record by the Post Office was £463,000. War savings certificates of £1 each disposed of in the week of Sept. 28 totaled £2,613,000, making the aggregate ultimate indebtedness under this head £241,277,000.

British revenue returns for the week ending October 5 indicated a falling off, while expenses were heavily increased. As a result, there was a deficit in the Exchequer balance of no less than £5,199,000. Sales of Treasury bills continue to mount, and the total of Treasury bills outstanding registered a gain over the week preceding of over £5,000,000. Expenditures for the week totaled £61,411,000 (against £46,780,000 for the week ended Sept. 27), while the total outflow, including repayments of Treasury bills and other items, amounted to £147,129,000, against £340,735,000 a week ago. Receipts from all sources were £141,931,000, as contrasted with £343,644,000 the previous week. Of this total, revenues contributed £11,897,000, compared with £13,394,000 last week; war savings certificates totaled £1,700,000, against £1,200,000, and other debts incurred £6,376,000, against £8,814,000. War bonds were £17,607,000, against £22,182,000, while advances amounted to £14,000,000, in comparison with £22,167,000 a week ago. New issues of Treasury bills equaled £90,231,000. Last week the total was £75,549,000. Treasury bills outstanding now amount to £1,114,202,000, against £1,108,504,000. Exchequer balances aggregate £9,699,000, which compares with £14,898,000 in the week preceding.

In Paris there appears greater distrust of the peace proposals that have come forward from the Teutonic Allies than is the case either in Britain or America. France, it is said, regards the appointment as German Chancellor of Prince Max of Baden as an entirely negligible matter. It is recalled in the French press that the Prince used to denounce militarism and Pan-Germanism at Hague conferences, but utterances since the war began have tended to show that he was at heart of the military party. Reference is made to a recent speech in which he declared that the present German regime was the best governmental system in the world. He said nothing of peace before the beginning of the German defeat in July.

The capture of Lens and its many coal mines has been attended with great satisfaction because of the promise of a better supply of fuel this winter than last. The past two winters will, a Paris correspondent says, remain as a nightmare for many years to come in the recollection of thousands of Parisians. The Germans before leaving Lens are reported to have flooded the mines and ruined the machinery. There still remains, however, ample time to make repairs and secure some results before the winter rigors actually set in. Another source of cheerful-

ness is the fact that at last Rheims is no longer subject to enemy shellfire.

The French Under-Secretary of State of the Merchant Marine set forth on Thursday the new French program for shipping construction. The vessels to be built represent a tonnage of 1,500,000 as a first part of the work. The Government will itself place orders for these vessels, which in part will replace vessels torpedoed. "We must be able to double the strength of our merchant fleet as it existed before the war," said the Under-Secretary. "Moreover, the Government will order the construction of giant steamships to compete both in comfort and in speed with the biggest vessels of the kind afloat." The Under-Secretary will ask if necessary for an appropriation of 2,000,000,000 francs from Parliament.

If the German peace drive is primarily bogus and insincere it is one comfort to know that if it is deceiving anybody, it is deceiving most of all the German capitalists. There can be no question as to the fact that a panic of no inconsiderable proportion has arisen in financial circles at the large German centres. Securities are being offered on markets devoid of anything like adequate powers of absorption. Dispatches by way of Zurich for instance quote such a conservative paper as the Munich "Post" as declaring that steps taken by the large banks to check the panic in the German stock exchanges have had only a temporary effect. Provincial capitalists, the paper declares, have thrown blocks of stocks upon the market where there were few purchasers for securities. "It is a genuine crash this time," the paper says, and adds that "munition shares such as Daimler are not quoted in Berlin for there are no buyers." Under date of last Tuesday a Geneva dispatch states that an indescribable panic, without precedent, broke out on the Berlin Stock Exchange on Monday, according to the "Neueste Nachrichten" of Munich. Shipping and armament company shares especially were affected. The panic has followed widely current reports of the complete failure of the German internal loan. While for the preceding loans, quoting the Zurich dispatch, explanatory articles with a mass of propogandists' appeals were published declaring that victory and peace were near, the current "slogans" published in Germany regarding the loan are declared to have the character of resignation and despair. Newspapers, for instance, are publishing poetry declaring that Germany's hour of destiny has arrived and that each person is obliged to take his share in Germany's martyrdom. The argument is that if Germany fails and falls in ruins the population also falls in ruins; hence it becomes necessary to subscribe to the loan to save the country. On the other hand, Hungary's eighth loan, which has just been distributed, is reported to have secured a high record total of subscriptions, namely 3,860,000,000 crowns (\$790,000,000), bringing the total of all the loans in excess of \$3,000,000,000. Our State Department has received word that a bank syndicate has been formed in Frankfort, Germany, including eight of the largest private banks in that city, its purpose being to counteract the growing influence of the great banks centralized in Berlin. A similar syndicate has been organized in Cologne and it is understood that other bank centres will fall into line as a natural result of the general concentration tenden-

cies which have recently become so marked in money and banking circles throughout the country.

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-day 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 ascertain.

Another substantial gain was shown in the Bank of England's gold holdings this week, the total being £951,331. Note circulation also expanded, viz., £543,000; hence there was an increase in total reserve of £408,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities advanced to 17.33%, comparing with 16.91% last week and 20% a year ago. There was a reduction of £2,197,000 in public deposits, although other deposits increased £459,000 and Government securities expanded £1,572,000. Loans (other securities) decreased £4,215,000. The Bank of England's stock of gold on hand now stands at £73,109,006, as compared with £55,488,759 in 1917 and £55,696,429 the year before. Reserves aggregate £28,762,000, against £32,260,444 last year and £37,292,359 in 1916. Loans total £95,511,000. A year ago they amounted to £88,944,306 and in 1916 £102,773,484. Clearings through the London banks for the week were £462,970,000, as against £455,690,000 a week ago and £381,980,000 last year. Our special correspondent is no longer able to give details 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. Oct. 9.	1917. Oct. 10.	1916. Oct. 11.	1915. Oct. 13.	1914. Oct. 14.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	62,796,000	41,678,315	36,854,070	32,600,455	34,667,285
Public deposits.....	28,327,000	42,186,150	55,135,356	70,859,619	23,732,448
Other deposits.....	131,585,000	119,625,251	109,380,502	97,907,026	138,828,702
Government secura.....	69,243,000	58,271,720	42,188,051	25,969,825	27,571,087
Other securities.....	95,511,000	88,944,306	102,773,484	114,706,690	108,715,087
Reserve notes & coin	28,762,000	32,260,444	37,292,359	45,845,002	43,015,105
Coin and bullion.....	73,109,006	55,488,759	55,696,429	69,955,457	59,235,390
Proportion of reserve to liabilities.....	17.30%	19.90%	22.67%	27.16%	26.46%
Bank rate.....	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%

The Bank of France in its weekly statement shows a further gain in its gold item, the week's increase being 641,575 francs. This brings the total gold holdings up to 5,439,270,575 francs, of which 2,037,108,500 francs are held abroad. In 1917, at this time, the Bank's gold holdings amounted to 5,322,715,964 francs (including 2,037,108,434 francs held abroad), while in 1916 the total stood at 4,856,533,925 francs (including 674,558,075 francs held abroad). During the week silver was increased by 245,000 francs, Treasury deposits were swollen by 21,363,000 francs and advances rose 9,698,000 francs. On the other hand, bills discounted and general deposits fell off 34,120,000 francs and 129,928,000 francs, respectively. Note circulation recorded an expansion of 314,569,000 francs, bringing the total outstanding up to 30,539,744,000 francs. This compares with 21,607,953,420 francs in 1917 and with 17,028,893,710 francs in 1916. On July 30 1914, just prior to the outbreak of war, the total was

6,683,184,785 francs. Comparisons of the various items with the statement of last week and corresponding dates in 1917 and 1916 are as follows:

BANK OF FRANCE'S COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Gold Holdings—	Changes for Week.	Status as of—		
		Oct. 10 1918.	Oct. 11 1917.	Oct. 12 1916.
	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.	Francs.
In France	Inc. 641,575	3,402,162,075	3,285,007,479	4,181,975,850
Abroad	No change	2,037,108,500	2,037,108,434	674,558,075
Total	Inc. 641,575	5,439,270,575	5,322,715,964	4,856,533,925
Silver	Inc. 245,000	320,297,000	259,043,373	332,286,549
Bills discounted	Dec. 34,120,000	867,983,000	592,104,905	435,227,455
Advances	Inc. 9,698,000	854,139,000	1,127,399,928	1,190,193,476
Note circulation	Inc. 314,569,000	30,539,744,000	21,607,953,420	17,028,893,710
Treasury deposits	Inc. 21,363,000	97,403,000	25,315,363	48,297,502
General deposits	Dec 129,928,000	2,899,424,000	2,821,695,574	2,345,844,131

Saturday's bank statement of New York Clearing House banks and trust companies, which will be found in more complete form on a later page of this issue, reflected in no small measure the results of Government financing, there having been a huge increase of \$130,542,000 in loans coincidental with an increase in Government deposits from \$171,600,000 to \$316,798,000, while reserves were reduced. Net demand deposits declined \$12,538,000 to \$3,753,124,000 (Government deposits deducted). Net time deposits, however, increased \$138,000 to \$151,809,000. Cash in vaults (members of the Federal Reserve Bank) expanded \$286,000 to \$100,272,000 (not counted as reserve). The reserve in the Federal Reserve Bank of member banks declined \$11,973,000 to \$514,426,000. Reserves in own vaults (State banks and trust companies) decreased \$593,000 to \$10,367,000, although reserves in other depositories (State banks and trust companies) increased \$834,000 to \$8,713,000. Circulation totals \$35,665,000, a decrease of \$5,000. Aggregate reserves were reduced \$11,732,000 to \$533,506,000, as against \$574,318,000 a year ago. As a result of a contraction of \$1,610,280 in reserve required, the decline in surplus totaled \$10,121,720. This loss brings the amount of excess reserves down to \$36,704,010 (not counting \$100,272,000 cash in vaults held by these banks), and compares with \$83,989,550 held at the same time in 1917, on the basis of 13% reserves in both instances for member banks of the Federal Reserve system.

In money circles there is no feature of particular interest to note. Supplies of funds at 6% are available on call for all legitimate purposes, and at times during the week have, in fact, been greater than the demand has shown ability to absorb. The Comptroller of the Currency in a report on the results of the last bank call as of Aug. 31 shows that the resources of the national banks were on that date at the highest point yet touched in the history of the country, for the corresponding season of the year, the total being \$18,043,605,000, which is greater by \$1,500,000,000 than at any previous time. On May 1 1917, immediately preceding the launching of the first Liberty Loan, the resources of the national banks, the Comptroller shows, were \$16,144,403,000. The amount of Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness which the Government has sold and collected for since that date (exclusive of certificates of indebtedness paid off during this period) is \$14,275,000,000. Further extracts from the Comptroller's report appear on a subsequent page of to-day's issue of the "Chronicle."

Referring to money rates in greater detail, loans on call continue to rule at the fixed rate of 6%, which was the only rate named on each day of the week at which renewals were negotiated. This applies

to mixed collateral loans, as all-industrials are quoted at 1/2 of 1% higher, or 6 1/2%. A rate of 4 1/2% is still quoted on demand loans for bankers' acceptances. In time money no change has been noted. As might be expected during the distribution of the Liberty Loan, the market is more or less of a nominal affair, and whatever business is passing is transacted by means of demand loans. Six per cent remains as heretofore the nominal figure for all maturities from sixty days to six months, but no time loans are being negotiated, so far as can be learned. Last year sixty and ninety days loans were quoted at 5 1/2@6% per annum, with four, five and six months at 5 3/4%.

Mercantile paper was in fair demand, although the volume of transactions was not large. Sales were made at 6%, which is still the figure quoted for sixty and ninety days' endorsed bills receivable and six months' names of choice character, also for names less well known, without discrimination.

Banks' and bankers' acceptances have ruled firm and moderately active. Some buying was noted for account of New York, Chicago and Boston banks. The aggregate of this business, however, was small in volume. Quotations continue without variation. Rates in detail are as follows:

	Spot	Delteery	Delteery	Delteery
	Ninety	Sixty	Thirty	30 Days
	Days	Days	Days	30 Days
Eligible bills of member banks	4 1/2@4 3/4	4 1/2@4 3/4	4 1/2@4 3/4	4 1/2 bld
Eligible bills of non-member banks	4 3/4@4 1/2	4 3/4@4 1/2	4 3/4@4 1/2	4 3/4 bld
Ineligible bills	5 1/4@4 3/4	5 1/4@4 3/4	5 1/4@4 3/4	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.	St. Louis.	Memphis.	Kansas City.	Dallas.	San Francisco.
Discounts—												
Within 15 days, incl. member banks' collateral notes	4	4	4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4	4	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	4 1/4
16 to 90 days' maturity	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
61 to 90 days' maturity	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	5	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	5	5 1/4	5	5
Agricultural and live-stock paper over 90 days	5	5	5	5 1/4	5 1/4	5	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
Secured by U. S. certificates of indebtedness or Liberty Loan bonds—												
Within 15 days, including member banks' collateral notes	4	4	4	4	4 1/4	4	4	4	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4
16 to 90 days' maturity	4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Trade Acceptances—												
1 to 60 days' maturity	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
61 to 90 days' maturity	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

* Rate of 3 to 4 1/4% for 1-day discounts in connection with the loan operations of the Government. On Oct. 1 the following special rediscount rates for bankers' acceptances were established: Maturities up to 16 days, 4%; 16 to 60 days, 4 1/4%; 61 to 90 days, 4 1/2%.
 † 15 days and under 4 1/4%.
 ‡ Rate for trade acceptances maturing within 15 days 4 1/4%.
 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 remains without important alteration, the fact that rates are pegged prevents the news from the front from exerting any appreciable influence. Referring to the day-to-day rates, those on Saturday as compared with Friday of a week ago were a shade firmer, and demand advanced to 4 75 1/2@4 75 5/2 1/2, and cable transfers to 4 76 55@4 76 9-16; sixty days remained stationary at 4 73@4 73 1/8. Monday's market was quiet and totally failed to reflect the new Austrian peace note promulgated on Sunday; quotations continued at 4 75 1/2@4 75 5/2 1/2 for demand, 4 76 55@4 76 9-16 for cable transfers and 4 73@4 73 1/8 for sixty days. International banking interests adopted a waiting attitude

on Tuesday pending the announcement of President Wilson's reply to Germany's peace offer, and trading was reduced to negligible proportions; demand bills were a shade easier at 4 75 7-16@4 75½, although cable transfers and sixty days remained unchanged. On Wednesday trading was as dull as ever; the undertone was firm with demand maintained at 4 75 7-16@4 75½, cable transfers at 4 76 55@4 76 9-16 and sixty days 4 73@4 73½; the publication of the President's note was well received, but actual quotations were unaffected. No increase in activity developed on Thursday; quotations which were largely nominal continued pegged at the levels of the day previous. On Friday the market ruled quiet but steady and still unchanged; an influence of dulness was the approaching holiday. Closing quotations were 4 73@4 73½ for sixty days, 4 75 7-16@4 75½ for demand and 4 76 55@4 76 9-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4 75½@4 75¾, sixty days at 4 72@4 72½, ninety days at 4 70½@4 70¾, documents for payment (sixty days) 4 71¼@4 71¾, seven-day grain bills at 4 74½@4 74¾. Cotton and grain bills for payment closed at 4 75½@4 75¾. There were no imports or exports of gold reported during the week.

The situation in Continental exchange remains without essential alteration from that noted a week ago. Quotations have been well maintained at all of the Entente centres, although as heretofore explained, the pooling of interests by these Governments and the rigid supervision exercised over all exchange dealings have tended to prevent a full response to the spectacular international events now transpiring, and the Allied exchanges have remained almost stationary in the face of sensational declines in rates on the neutral centres. The gratifying war news has produced a firmness of undertone, despite a disposition in some quarters to refrain from even routine commitments until the results of President Wilson's reply to Prince Maximilian's request for an armistice became known. French exchange ruled firm, at a small fraction below last week's levels. Lire remain, as heretofore, at the official figure previously arranged, while rubles are still deadlocked and entirely nominal. The official London check rate on Paris closed at 26.22, against 26.07 last week. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 5.48¼, against 5.47½; cables at 5.47¼, against 5.46¾; commercial sight at 5.49, against 5.48¾, and commercial sixty-days at 5.53¼, against 5.53½ last week. Lire closed at 6.37 for bankers' sight bills and 6.35 for cables, the same as last week. Rubles have not been changed from 14 for checks and 15 for cables. Greek exchange continues to be quoted at 5.13¼ for checks and 5.12½ for cables.

Violent fluctuations, accompanied by further sharp declines and alternate partial rallies, again featured this week's operations in the neutral exchanges, clearly demonstrating that these centres are already discounting peace. Swiss francs continued their downward course, breaking at one time to 4 84 for checks. This compares with a parity of 5 19½ francs to the dollar in normal times. Dutch guilders suffered a decline to 43 for checks—a drop of 3 cents for the week. The par is 40.2c. to the florin. Scandinavian rates ranged from 30 to 80 points below last week's final figures, while pesetas were

quoted at as low as 20.30 for sight bills—another new low record. As was the case the week preceding, international bankers continue to offer freely bills on neutral countries, though no buying power is discernible in any direction, and it is freely predicted that rates for neutral remittances will continue to decline until even more normal levels have been reached.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam closed at 43½, against 46; cables at 44, against 46½; commercial sight at 43 7-16, against 45 15-16, and commercial sixty days at 43 1-16, against 45 9-16 a week ago. Swiss exchange finished at 4 82 for bankers' sight bills and 4 80 for cables. Last week the close was 4 66 and 4 64. Copenhagen checks closed at 27.30 and cables 27.60, against 28.80 and 29.10. Checks on Sweden finished at 29.70 and cables at 30.00, against 31.70 and 32.00, while checks on Norway closed at 27.50 and cables 27.80, against 29.00 and 29.50 the week previous. Spanish pesetas finished at 20.65 for checks and 20.75 for cables. This compares with 21.20 and 20.75 last week.

With regard to South American quotations, the check rate on Argentina again declined, this time to 44.35 and 44.50 for cables, against 44.60 and 44.75. For Brazil the rate for checks was further advanced and closed at 24.35 and cables 24.50, as compared with 23.85 and 24.00 on Friday of a week ago. The Chilean rate remains at 15 13-32 and for Peru 57.

Far Eastern rates are as follows: Hong Kong, 83@83¼, against 85½@85¾; Shanghai, 128@128½, against 130@130½; Yokohama, 54.35@54½, against 54½@54¾; Manila, 50@50¼ (unchanged); Singapore, 56@56¼ (unchanged); Bombay, 36½@37 (unchanged), and Calcutta (cables) 35.73 (unchanged).

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have gained \$1,244,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Oct. 11. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$7,103,000, while the shipments have reached \$5,859,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations, which together occasioned a loss of \$75,668,000, 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 \$74,424,000, as follows:

Week ending Oct. 11.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' Interior movement.....	\$7,103,000	\$5,859,000	Gain \$1,244,000
Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations.....	34,668,000	110,336,000	Loss 75,668,000
Total.....	\$41,771,000	\$116,195,000	Loss \$74,424,000

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

Banks of	Oct. 10 1918.			Oct. 11 1917.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England..	73,109,006	—	73,109,006	55,488,759	—	55,488,759
France..	136,086,483	12,800,000	148,886,483	131,424,320	10,390,000	141,814,320
Germany..	122,372,000	5,785,250	128,157,250	120,207,000	5,157,250	125,364,250
Russia..	129,850,000	12,375,000	142,225,000	129,329,000	12,370,000	141,699,000
Aus-Hun c.	11,008,000	2,289,000	13,297,000	12,678,000	2,300,000	15,478,000
Spain.....	87,907,000	26,132,000	114,039,000	77,024,000	29,285,000	106,409,000
Italy.....	37,728,000	3,085,000	40,813,000	38,440,000	2,687,000	41,127,000
Netherl'ds	59,038,000	600,000	59,638,000	56,198,000	614,700	56,812,700
Nat. Bel. b.	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000
Switz'land	15,301,000	—	15,301,000	13,867,000	—	13,867,000
Sweden...	14,662,000	—	14,662,000	11,363,000	—	11,363,000
Denmark..	10,366,000	131,000	10,497,000	10,794,000	157,000	10,951,000
Norway..	6,748,000	—	6,748,000	7,142,000	—	7,142,000
Tot. week.	714,354,089	63,860,250	778,214,339	679,526,579	64,060,950	743,587,529
Prev. week.	708,332,045	63,870,950	772,202,995	679,407,391	64,008,000	743,415,391

a Gold holdings of the Bank of France this year are exclusive of £31,484,340 held abroad.

* No figures reported since October 29 1917.

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

‡ In August 6 1914 in both years.

GERMANY'S APPEAL FOR TERMS.

In one respect the appeal of the new German Chancellor, that the President of the United States arrange with its allies for negotiations of peace with the Central Powers, entirely fulfilled popular expectations. The German Government was unquestionably acquainted with the proposal for a secret peace conference, made by Austria on Sept. 14. When it chose to represent itself as not a participant in that futile effort, the inference was unavoidable, not only that the statesmen at Berlin did not wish to run the risk of sharing the rebuff which that proposal was sure to encounter, but that they were planning to keep their own hands out of it, with a view to a later proposal on their own account. Such a proposal Germany made last Sunday, Oct. 6—less than three weeks after Mr. Wilson's rejection of the Austrian appeal.

But if the fact of a new request for peace by Germany was no surprise, the form of it was at least such as to turn interest and curiosity in somewhat new directions. That President Wilson's reply to Germany last Wednesday should have taken a different form from his curt rejection of the proposal from Vienna was a necessary result of the changed form of the German note. It was not a necessary indication that the German proposal would be entertained. Both the German Chancellor's note and the President's reply indicate merely that the moment for placing a final ultimatum before Germany has arrived.

The appeal for peace is forwarded by Prince Maximilian of Baden, who was appointed Imperial Chancellor on Friday of last week, Oct. 4, to succeed the unlucky von Hertling. The new Chancellor, a moderate in politics and an opponent of "Pan-Germanism," promptly effected a species of Parliamentary reform—necessarily made up only of promises but including responsibility of ministers to the Reichstag and of franchise reform. The Kaiser's assent, framed in language not unlike a groan, was formally published.

Apparently Prince Max, as the Germans call him, held the opinion that the fact of Mr. Wilson's statement of formal stipulations, on which assent to peace would be conditioned, made it more feasible to appeal to the Government of the United States than to that of England, or of France, or of Italy. His note of Oct. 6, therefore, was transmitted to Washington by the Swiss Ambassador. This was its proposal:

"German Government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent States of this request, and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations.

"It accepts the program set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress on Jan. 8, and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of Sept. 27, as a basis for peace negotiations.

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed, the German Government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

It was apparent, on the most cursory reading, that this German proposal differed in only two respects from that of Austria. It did not ask for a "confidential and unbinding" conference, and it accepted Mr. Wilson's program "as a basis for peace

negotiations." But the Allied public did not lose much time before it put the searching questions: first, how much or how little was signified by accepting certain stipulations as "a basis" for negotiations; second, what situation would be created, and which belligerent's interests would be promoted, by suspending hostilities before, not after, final agreement on the terms? For the German note requested "immediate conclusion of an armistice," but merely suggested deliberate action in "opening negotiations."

The quite unanimous judgment of this country was expressed by numerous speeches in the United States Senate on Monday. As to the "basis" for negotiation, Senator Poindexter pointed out that acceptance of such a proposal would mean "Germany, a great, armed nation, with her unconquered army on her interior lines of defense, negotiating with the United States from that citadel of strength as to which one of the propositions of the President, if any, she would agree to." The request for an armistice "for the purpose of entering on a discussion," Senator Brandegee declared, "is a mere trap to divide and separate the Allies."

President Wilson's reply to Germany on Wednesday went straight to the point in both particulars. An armistice, under existing conditions, cannot even be discussed. The State Department's communication thus dismisses it:

"The President feels bound to say, with regard to the suggestion of an armistice, that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers, so long as the armies of those Powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory."

But this is not all. "Does the Imperial Chancellor mean," the President proceeds, "that the Imperial German Government *accepts* the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses, and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the *practical details* of their application?" To answer this, Berlin must openly assert or relinquish any reservation contained in the phrase, "a basis for peace negotiations." It is a vital and searching question, which Germany cannot now evade. But more than this: The United States Government "is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire who have so far conducted the war."

Here is the plainest of reminders of Mr. Wilson's own declaration of Sept. 27, that the Governments of Germany and Austria "have convinced us that they are without honor and do not intend justice"; that "we cannot 'come to terms' with them"; that "we cannot accept the word of those who forced the war on us." The new German Chancellor may, and possibly will, reply that he represents the German people, not the Emperor. His speech to the Reichstag last Saturday was framed with a view to this impression; it was addressed more to the Allied Governments than to the German people.

It declared the new Chancellor's purposes contain "not only my own confession of political faith, but that of an overwhelming portion of the German

people's representatives." With the day of the Imperial decree for parliamentary responsibility "began a new epoch in Germany's internal history." But these are as yet only declarations of purpose. There has been no appeal to the voice of the German electorate. The new Chancellor must show his credentials, and it is difficult to see how that can be done without the repudiation of Hohenzollern supremacy.

But he must also answer the equally grave question, whether he accepts Mr. Wilson's stipulations in advance, or not. These conditions, which Prince Max would have made the "basis of peace negotiations," include not merely the evacuation of Belgium, Northern France, and Russia, but the "righting of the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine," the erection of an independent Polish State, autonomy for the peoples of Austria-Hungary, "readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along clearly recognizable lines of nationality." If these broad concessions were offered by the German Government, there would remain for a peace conference the questions of restitution and reparation. A government which imposed on Russia, and is collecting from her six billion marks of "indemnity for war damage"—presumably in the short campaign of 1914 in East Prussia—can hardly evade a reckoning for the wholesale destruction and plundering of four years in France, in Belgium, in Serbia, on the ocean, and even in the present retreat of Ludendorff's army.

We should pronounce the German Government's acquiescence in these terms impossible if it were not for the plain evidence that Imperial Germany implicitly admits its own desperate military and political situation. Outright refusal, with the position what it is on the Western front, would mean invasion of Germany at no very distant date. Mr. Wilson stipulates withdrawal of Germany's armies from all foreign territory before granting even an armistice. If this were refused, the terms accorded to Bulgaria, of disbanding the army itself, would naturally be substituted.

Mr. Wilson has himself insisted that "guaranties of good faith must be placed in the Allies' hands," that is one of the stipulations to which Berlin must assent, if it accepts the President's proposals in any other form than as a "basis for peace negotiations." The military situation being such that Germany is practically obliged to accept peace on any terms, her Government may at once yield compliance with all these conditions, but the pill will be a bitter one for the Kaiser to swallow.

THE RIGHTS OF FRANCE AS A BASIS OF PEACE.

Of the three great nations, the original Allies, France is the one which has suffered the most and the longest. Since 1871 she has carried Alsace-Lorraine on her heart. At first she burned with a feeling of unutterable revenge. In time the strong French common sense and clarity of vision, coupled with her rapid material recuperation, wrought by the indomitable courage and steady industry of her people, led her to accept the situation, at least so far as to live at peace with her neighbors. Meanwhile 400,000 Alsations, impelled by their own feelings and the steady pressure of the German administration, had come over the border and while

maintaining their sense of wrong were prospering in their new homes.

The French temper at first, and then the quick prosperity of the supposedly crushed enemy, led Bismarck to proclaim his regret that he had let her off so easily. He should have insisted upon his first demands of an indemnity of ten milliards of francs with the surrender of the great fortress of Belfort, and should have kept the German army even longer than two years on French soil after the surrender. So strong was this feeling that France greatly feared a second attack as early as 1874-5.

Besides the wound in her heart and the prolonged danger of further aggression, intensified by the rapid fortification of her lost territory and its steady repopulation with Germans, France had lost one of her two great coal fields in the region around Briey dominated by Metz and a great number of varied and extensive textile industries which were of prime importance to France, as well as constituting the chief source of the wealth of Alsace-Lorraine. All this she had so completely put out of her mind that when her great novelist Rene Bazin felt moved to see if he could not complete and make permanent the pacific relation which after some thirty years had grown up, by himself going to Alsace and living among the people that he might interpret to them their feelings and convince them of their best interests, two years' residence in which he got into touch with people of every class, completely changed his point of view and convinced him that the local sense of wrong was so universal and so deep and the gulf between them and their conquerors so real that time could not change the feelings or desires of the natives and his clear duty was to state their case to the world. Thereupon he wrote to that end his powerful novel "Les Oberle," over which France, despite her strong resolve of patience and peace, heaved a great sigh and knew that the end was not yet.

Then on the morning of August 2 1914 came the news, before any declaration of war, that German troops were pouring into Luxemburg, to be followed immediately by the rush upon Belgium. The two lines of attack were directed at the quick possession of both of the French great mining fields, that of Briey, and of Lens in Flanders. Besides most of France's coal, Germany quickly boasted that she held then three-fourths of all the French smelting furnaces, destroying, as she supposed, any possibility of French defense; and she has held those mines and furnaces until to-day.

Now, with the inevitable and rapidly developing defeat of the armies of the Central Powers, and the fact that, in consequence of President Wilson's power of clear statement and the whole-hearted way in which the people are standing behind him, America is assigned the leading place in the diplomacy of the Allies, the danger is that we think in too general terms or fix our thoughts upon the more obvious aspects of the situation.

We set out to deliver Belgium. We were brought to it by the sinking of the Lusitania and the bold announcement that the pledge over the Sussex that no more unarmed ships would be attacked and sunk without warning, was meant only to hoodwink us until Germany had completed a sufficient number of submarines. But from the response of the first French soldier to the order for mobilization, no Frenchman offering his life with a heroism and com-

pleteness of devotion that has not faltered for a single hour, has had any other thought than that the fight was for the redemption of Alsace or the ruin of France. We have put ourselves alongside France and have made her cause ours, as completely as we have assumed Belgium's. We have keen sympathy for Belgium, it is genuine and without reserve; but for France we have a debt of gratitude as well. It has stood for more than a century; it has been confirmed in many ways, and indeed enlarged by many a grateful obligation. No right is more just, none is more honorable, none has been more bravely acknowledged, than that of France to the first place in our thoughts and the foremost place in our demands to-day.

Belgium must be evacuated absolutely, and, as far as possible, restored and recompensed; and Alsace must be freed and set at once, and wholly and unalterably, in the arms of France; both these as the first and absolute conditions of peace, and to be done as the acts of a defeated or capitulated army, recognizing that undevastated towns and unrobbed civilians are their best plea for consideration.

A LAST WORD ON THE WAR LOAN.

We shall not have occasion, in an argumentative way, to advert again to the present war loan. One week more remains. And its oversubscription should be accomplished. The funds are needed—are, in fact, appropriated, and must be met. It need not now be stated that the enterprise upon which the nation has entered will take no backward step.

There are some phases of the subject, we feel, however, may be stressed more than they have been. And first, our financial standing before the world is at stake, and failure to meet this loan would affect us adversely in all the great financial centres, and would directly influence our foreign trade after the war. It is simply "good business" to float the loan promptly and easily.

We have never felt that abounding boastfulness which has characterized much of the comment on our financial ability as a people. We are not unmindful of our vast resources, but a major portion of them are undeveloped, are potential rather than actual. Figures of national wealth have often been mere estimates, with the wish father to the thought. Real wealth is the finished product, not the latent. In metals and minerals we do not "know how rich we are"—yet we have not now too much copper to use, or too much coal to burn. Years of toil and time are necessary to bring our real wealth into being. To count it now as available for use in immediate war is premature. True, we are mortgaging our latent, our potential wealth, but our ability to convert it into use by means of credit is not unlimited. And as long as we adhere to the method of popular subscription we are compelled to utilize largely our powers inhering in real wealth widely diffused among the people.

We have not felt, as some seem to have believed, that there were large amounts of idle, floating capital, waiting, like air, to rush into this vacuum of war need. In fact, it must be pumped in. It must be taken from possible enterprises in other directions, it must be secured out of the willingness of current industry in the hands of corporations and individuals to mortgage its future, to draw upon a possible potential power, as these several corporations and

individuals look upon themselves, *their* resources and abilities.

Our boasted wealth has been heralded to the world. And whether it be one hundred and fifty or two hundred and fifty billions matters not so much as that we are financially strong enough to carry forward an undertaking our Government has projected on a gigantic scale, and planned so carefully that it insures victory. All understand and appreciate what our failure in this Fourth Loan would mean to our own armies, and to the armies and Governments of our enemies, but failure would actually lessen the values of everything that we have as a proposition in finance. We have set the measure of our ability and we must live up to it. And this is an added reason why the corporation and individual should bend to the common task, and do as much as is consistent with individual energy, effort and safety.

These loans have all been made popular, have been laid upon the voluntary effort of the citizens. It is important that they be kept so, for industry and credit are more free under this plan than any other. But if failure ensues anywhere along the line, it may be necessary to create arbitrarily by Governmental power a huge pool of existent credits upon which to lay war loans. It has been partially done in other countries, we should avoid such a necessity here. Other nations have gathered together the securities of their subjects and brought them to us as pledges for loans; we cannot go to them in like manner. We can depend alone on ourselves. And it is better that individuals hold their securities, even though they pledge them as borrowers in order to subscribe, than that the Government hold them.

It is not only patriotic, therefore, it is politic, that the people absorb these loans. We are not doubting it will be done—but it is never unwise to look possible consequences in the face. Not only is it incumbent on every corporation, firm and individual to do a part, but doing a part they receive the benefit of the prestige the whole gives us in the exchanges and marts of the world. If we are to do a greater foreign trade after the war, we must not fail now. Foreign trade always reacts on domestic, and thus, though debts should be avoided where possible and always sap the strength of the debtor, yet, viewed in this light alone, every dollar subscribed to this present war loan is a bid for—an earnest of—future prosperity.

RECONSTRUCTION AFTER THE WAR.

Last week a joint resolution was offered in the Senate by Mr. Weeks of Massachusetts and in the House by Mr. Madden of Illinois, both Republicans, for a joint Congressional Committee on Reconstruction. When peace comes, said the Senator, Great Britain will be ready to act promptly in inaugurating policies, having already made some preparations, and unless this country bestirs itself we shall lose a great part of the commercial and trade advantages obtained early in the war and shall encounter confusion whereby time will be wasted. So Mr. Weeks would have a committee of six from each branch of Congress, with power to appoint subcommittees upon questions that may be assigned to them and also employ experts for collecting information and assisting with advice. The subjects proposed are: Problems affecting labor; affecting capital and credit; affecting public utilities; relating to

demobilization; affecting foreign trade; those affecting the continuance of existing industries and the establishment of new; relating to agriculture; production and distribution of fuel; relating to shipping; housing conditions and the disposition of houses built by Government during the war; existing war legislation, "with reference to its repeal, extension, or amendment;" "and in general all matters necessarily arising" during the change from war back to peace. And each of these twelve (except the last five) has a batch of subdivisions.

On the following day Mr. Overman of North Carolina, some months ago the President's agent and sponsor upon the bill for increasing certain executive powers, presented in the Senate what is accepted as the Administration's project to the same end, taking the form of a bill. The particular subjects enumerated are fewer in number and less minute in the details mentioned than in Senator Weeks's resolution, but may be considered to cover substantially the same ground. There are, however, some material differences. The Weeks plan calls for a joint Congressional committee of twelve, equally divided between the two houses and between the two parties; the other calls for a committee of five only, of whom not more than three shall be "members of the same political party," and as the five are to be appointed and confirmed in the regular manner this means that the majority would be nominally Democratic. By the Weeks plan, the selection would be made "by the respective caucuses of the two parties in each House," and would include Congressmen only, while by the other plan they might include a Congressman or two but presumably would not.

The Overman bill names two years after the war as the term to be covered by the "Federal Commission on Reconstruction" and gives it "authority to employ and fix the compensation of such economists, investigators, special experts, clerks, and other employees as it may from time to time find necessary for the proper performance of its duties." By either plan, we may therefore expect a cumbersome and costly addition to the already long list of commissions, charged with the duty (performed in its own time and manner) of studying, recommending and reporting to Congress, on a range of topics appallingly broad and covering almost every interest and every function in the whole work and life of the country.

The one plan proposes action by Congress and at the initiative of Congress; the other, an Executive action through outsiders, by express authority of Congress. Nobody can well overestimate, and certainly no careful man can forget or be indifferent about, the vast and unprecedented problems which will arise in what is conveniently called "reconstruction;" we had them directly after the Civil War, difficult, sectional, and bitterly partisan, and now there will be an international contest for trading positions, added to the other questions of policy which will be a task for the strongest men in all countries. We cannot escape all these problems; we cannot afford to entirely defer them as bridges to be crossed when we reach them; but we shall be wise if we proceed only on very broad and careful lines and manage to avoid commitments prematurely. Government here has pushed into everything, doing the most unheard-of things, assuming the most undreamed-of powers, laying a hard hand upon every operation of production and trade; the statement sounds broad,

yet hardly needs any qualifying. Now the most serious problem here is whether this course is to stand; is Government to keep on, to lay hold of more and more, or to stop where it is now; or, on the other hand, is it to "unscramble" as rapidly as possible and to restore the former freedom of individual action which has made the country what it has become?

There is but one sound answer to this question: Government should withdraw to its own lines, yet there will certainly be a struggle before that can be accomplished or even started, so heavy will be the pressure for socializing expansion. The objection alike to both these proposals is that they contemplate more intervention by politicians, whereas the true course is to leave business men to care for and push business; interrupted by war, this should be firmly and as speedily as possible restored when peace returns.

As ground for preferring appointment of the commissioners in the usual manner, Senator Overman said the subject is one for Executive and not for Congressional consideration. He will not find general assent to this. The Executive will always have his power to "recommend;" whatever the slow and clumsy body to be created has to suggest is to be reported directly to Congress, by either plan; no step can be taken on any of the multitudinous topics to be covered, except by legislative action; and we are brought once more to the question of how much Congress will and should have to do with all these problems that are to come up. Is Congress to become once more, as it was when it was composed of stronger men, a controlling, an initiative, and a co-ordinate part of Government, or will it continue enfeebled, a sort of echo or formally-ratifying attachment to one supreme function, under a still unaltered constitution which provides for distributed and balanced powers. This question, as we have said before, is practical, not academic; has it gone out of mind by just a permitted default?

Perhaps the appearance of the Weeks-Overman proposition is fortunate and timely just now, as again calling us to note the importance of elevating the standard of ability, independence, and manhood in the next Congress. And the day of election is now only three weeks from next Tuesday.

CHANGING ONE ARISTOCRACY FOR ANOTHER, NOT DEMOCRACY.

A man is fully entitled to pride in his achievement who has "come up out of the ranks." We picture a "self-made" man as one who has overcome great obstacles, who from poverty and lowly station, by industry and the development of innate, but latent, ability, has attained place, wealth and power. What we do not always perceive is that inherited wealth and position are not only a responsibility but often a handicap. Born to "the purple," a young man, according to standards we somehow tacitly accept when we point to a "rise in the world," has less incentive to drudging toil than one not so favored at birth. He already has, by ordinary worldly estimates, all that the poor young man seeks to gain. If he have real native manhood he becomes a public benefactor by the wise use of his advantages and possessions. If he is a "slacker," adversity might have caused self-development, and again it might not; he may be doomed by nature to become a worthless spendthrift, one of the "idle rich." Necessity is the mother of many a good fortune. The fact

we do not rightly appreciate is that neither poverty nor wealth, failure or success, make a *man*—only the use of faculties in the light of circumstances does this.

Many things are predicted to come out of the war. One of these is a "new social era." But if our republic houses a real democracy now, it is difficult to see what violent change is to come. Yet, there seems to be a persistent idea afloat that "labor" is to attain a new position—the laboring man is to "come into his own." But how? Will he cease to be a laboring man? Will all laboring men become so-called capitalists and cease to work? Do not men of wealth labor for long hours, in addition to carrying a heavy load of responsibility, now? Measured by the standard of actual toil, where is this alleged "aristocracy of wealth"? Aside from men entitled by age to retire from active life, is not the number of those who simply live off this so-called "unearned income" very small? Why, then, suppose a condition that does not and cannot exist? There can be no aristocracy of any kind in a pure democracy. Why talk of an impending change—as if to say that in the future there is to be a new form of aristocracy—the "aristocracy of labor"? Why not define the true democracy of labor instead?

We have been fed in the past on many false ideas. One of these is: "There is always room at the top"; meaning by the top the pinnacle of position, power and wealth. On the contrary, in this sense the social structure has the shape of a pyramid, and the "room" is at the bottom. In a single generation, with a four-year term of office, it is possible for six men to become a President of the United States. If our domestic or national wealth is really a boasted two hundred and fifty billions, and Mr. Rockefeller is in a way of becoming a billionaire, there is room for two hundred and forty-nine others, and no more. And two hundred and fifty billions divided equally among one hundred millions would not make much difference to the "very poor." Another hoary adage is: "There is no excellence without great labor." Intrinsically this is true, but it is coupled with another legend, "Merit will win"—which is untrue. Merit alone *can* win, but that is no sign that it always will. Again we delight in saying "circumstances do not make men," but *men* make circumstances. We take a deal of pride in this because we have a free democracy for effort, and we condemn the "slacker" who hides behind the excuse of preventing "circumstances." But is not man compelled to live in his environment? Are there not social, economic, political and commercial currents which he does not individually create and cannot personally control? Why not deduce this truth out of all these half-truths, out of this seeming conflict between a vague aristocracy and an undefined democracy, and say that the *true man* is he who does his best, with the natural talents given him, by way of self-development, always remembering his responsibility for and duty to his fellows—say, that labor actuated by love is the criterion of the only success that can come to every man? The trouble with the new era projected is that we are thinking of new and radically changed conditions and not to placing a proper estimate on the means and opportunities we now have, and which cannot be abrogated—labor is the law of life, and love is the law of labor.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab may be recognized as a herald of the new "social era" to come—whatever

that may be. Though a millionaire many times over, he seems to wish to be classed still with the workingmen. Apparently his words raise a presumption that he yet feels the "sting" of contrasted positions in the days when he toiled in the shops. But if his millions are really to make no difference in him what "sting" can there be about them for the fellows who still work in the shops? And would it not seem from his, and other similar, talk, that "labor" wants all that the rich man has, and yet refuses to give up the high and holy dignity of labor for its own sake, even though it has nothing? If honest labor for every man with the best means at hand is the test of true democracy and true manhood, what difference can it make how wealth is distributed so that it is employed in useful industries? Ownership of wealth does not make a man; effort for some good that develops self and benefits mankind, does. What change then do we need in our present social era?

In a recent address Mr. Schwab is reported as saying:

"We are about to enter, if indeed we have not already entered, a new social era for the future—one of which few persons to-day ever dreamed was possible. It is an era which means that the aristocracy of the future will not be one of wealth or birth, but of the man who does something for his fellowmen and his country. It will be a truer life of democracy than in the past. There will be no sharp distinctions between rich and poor."

"I don't want to be regarded as a Socialist, for I want to keep what is justly mine as long as possible. I mean that the merely rich man will have no credit in the community if he is of no use to the world. The true aristocrat will be the man of integrity, having in his heart the love of his fellows, possessing a sturdy character. Such a man will have his place on the pedestal of aristocracy. May this social era go on and bring us greater happiness, and when fully attained it will give us a life worth living."

But when all distinctions between wealth and poverty are wiped out, there will be no aristocracy, but universal democracy instead. There will be no "pedestal" of aristocracy to place any man on. The poor will love the rich; and the rich will love the poor. And to reach this general level of goodwill it is probable the poor man has as far to go as the rich man—for usually it is the former who sees the odious spectre of the "aristocracy of the rich," and the rich man is not troubled much about the aristocracy of the poor. What now most concerns him is the creation of an aristocracy of the poor—of workingmen who refuse equality of opportunity and social status and arrogate to themselves the right to own the "unearned increment," the right to own collectively all wealth because forsooth they "produced" it. Now Mr. Schwab is a "workingman" and a "millionaire" combined, and he is doing a vast and useful work in the world, but this same condition cannot come to every man. Yet it is possible to some men, and in striving to attain it, the incentive exists for all men. But he who fails, though he strives, is entitled to the social sanction, Governmental protection, and democratic regard of his fellows. And if this be true the thing we need most is not an aristocracy of any kind, rich or poor, but a democracy in which every man will be regarded by every other man on the merits of his efforts and character.

We need not change our "social era" as regards ownership and opportunity at all, we only need to

change ourselves, and quit hating a man because he is very rich or looking with contempt upon a man because he is very poor. The matter is not a fault of the natural laws of our individual and social development, but because we are seeing spectres of "aristocracies" where they do not exist. And Mr. Schwab is proof himself that they do not. He created his fortune and he is entitled to it—and a "new social era" which would prevent a similar career would be the worst thing that could happen to the poor man. The last thing we want is some legislative hocus pocus that will try to set up an aristocracy of the poor in the place of an aristocracy of the rich it proposes to destroy.

**CONTRAST BETWEEN GOVERNMENT ACTION
IN WIRE CONTROL AND IN RAILROAD
CONTROL.**

"A mutually satisfactory agreement" with Postmaster-General Bursleson is announced by President Vail upon the relations between the Government and the telephone and telegraph systems. For the owners are provided payment of interest and existing amortization charges on all obligations of the Bell system in public hands, including the convertible 6% bonds of August 1 last, "dividends at the existing rate" on outstanding stock in public hands, and payment of any charges or interest or other costs on new securities or capital issued in discharging or extending present obligations. License and rental contracts are to be continued, and all taxes shall be paid by the Government. Extensions made to meet abnormal conditions and without approval of the Bell system shall be appraised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission at the end of the term of control and their appraised value shall be paid for in annual 5% installments; those made with money furnished by the Government and with approval of the system shall be paid for in like installments after the term of control.

Two days later, a similar announcement of agreement with the Western Union was made. Government is to pay interest on outstanding bonds, dividends and interest due on stocks and bonds of subsidiary companies, all taxes and operating charges on the property, and 8 millions a year in addition, "thus assuring the present rate of dividend on the stock." The company will loan without interest \$1,600,000 annually toward financing approved additions or extensions, any further sums required therefor to be furnished by Government; if new securities have to be issued by the company the Government is to pay the interest, dividends, or other costs of such as may be issued in exchange, discharge, or renewal of existing obligations.

A state of feeling, most desirable to have and pleasant to read, is reported as existing between the Department and both systems. There was "pains-taking and exhaustive discussion and a frank exchange of views as to what constitutes a just and fair compensation. . . the representatives of the Bell system throughout the negotiations found nothing but helpfulness; asking no more than they thought ought to be paid by the Government, they found an intent and desire to pay all that ought to be paid. . . from the first exchange of views until the close the Bell representatives were met by the Postmaster-General and his representatives in a spirit of absolute fairness and with an earnest desire to preserve the service to the public and preserve

the property for the proprietors, as well as to give them established returns upon their securities." So Mr. Vail reports, and he expresses himself as entirely satisfied. In similar, although less extended terms, Mr. Carlton of the Western Union says the company's representatives received the utmost courtesy "and at all times have been impressed with the evident desire to secure the ultimate facts in the situation and to provide for those interested in the property all that Congress contemplated in the joint resolution providing for a just compensation. . . viewed in every aspect, the contract is a fair one to the telegraph company and the Government, and the arrangement has been reached through the pursuit of a broad policy by both parties."

But on Sept. 11 the Committee of Seventy of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities pronounced the contract draft submitted "unsatisfactory and unacceptable," and instructed Counsellor Untermeyer to see the Director-General and ask his co-operation in getting a judicial and authoritative construction of the two fundamental provisions which are in doubt and dispute. On last Wednesday a special meeting of the committee was held to receive his report, which in substance was that the Director declines this request, because the contract is a mere tender, subject to the decision of the roads, and any which do not choose to accept it ought to be left entirely free to refuse. The meeting, attended by a majority of the members, passed a resolution that inasmuch as "this Association and the bondholders of the respective companies have no voice in the management of the railroads and the bondholders must depend for their protection upon the trustees of their respective mortgages," it is for those trustees to look after their trusts. Two weeks ago, a Washington dispatch quoted the Director as having said that in view of the high interest rates demanded because of war conditions, he would lend, up to July 1, at 6%, and on safe and reasonable security, "such funds as may be necessary to pay off maturing issues of mortgage, equipment, or debenture bonds." The resolution by the Committee, preceded by the remark above quoted, calls on trustees of railroad mortgages "to investigate the law and the facts appertaining to the effect of the operating contract on the rights of the bondholders, and take such action as is necessary or proper for the protection of the interests of the bondholders represented by them respectively as trustees."

To this Mr. Warfield adds for the public that in the opinion of counsel and others the Federal control law must eventually be construed by the courts, "and that this may be necessitated, in due course, through the applications of the trustees of mortgages securing issues of bonds of railroads affected through the operation of the contract." Those roads, he thinks, must now choose between (1) making the contract on the terms offered; (2) applying to the Board of Referees provided for in the control law to fix their just compensation (with the right of appeal therefrom to the Court of Claims) and make a contract on the basis of the findings by those referees; or (3) proceed independently of the control law to seek their just compensation from the Court of Claims, without reference at all to the Board of Referees. The counsel of each road being aware of this situation, it is supposable that the opportunity of deciding will be offered at the stockholders' meeting. Mr. Warfield adds that the Com-

mittee's contentions concerning the contract draft seem strengthened and justified by the recent telephone contract as published, for that secures interest to bondholders and to stockholders the full dividends regularly declared, besides covering just arrangements regarding improvements and betterments made during the control term, whether made with or without consent of the companies. "These are the things," he adds, "that we have continuously contended for in the case of the railroad contract during all the negotiations with respect to it but which have been denied to the security holders."

Having done its utmost for the owners of the properties, the Association is thus obliged to report back to them that they must act for themselves as may appear best. The Director-General, some weeks ago, and accompanying the offering of the contract draft, plainly intimated that the roads ought to be satisfied, since in no event could they be in so bad a plight as the impending one from which the seizure had saved them, and that roads which hold out are likely to fare the worse; at the meeting on Wednesday he was said to have assured the Association's counsel that roads which do decline acceptance "will receive just treatment;" but this is a general promise, and it is already provided that such roads will have 10% of their just compensation held back, with liberty to go to court for the rest.

One might conjecture that Mr. Burleson's gratification over achieving a long-cherished dream of his of attaching all wire communication to the postal system makes him agreeably disposed; yet perhaps it is unprofitable to conjecture the reasons for the only too-evident contrast between the situation as to the roads and that as to the wires. Yet, while the text of the agreement is not given in full, Mr. Vail says the principles adopted as a basis of compensation were that any compensation agreed on was to be deemed as being "for an emergency period and not in any way as establishing the value of the property;" that operation is to be continued efficiently and the property is to be "fully maintained so as to be turned back to the company as good as when received." Mr. Carlton says the Government provides for maintenance in efficiency "and the return of the property in such a condition on the termination of Federal control." This does not in distinct terms promise such return, yet Mr. Vail's certificate that he found a disposition "to preserve the service for the public and preserve the property for the proprietors" implies its return to their hands, and the implication is clear throughout his statement that he understands and expects this.

So in this case we appear to have a degree of assurance which is lacking as to the railroads of an intention (not as yet quietly abandoned, even unconsciously) to return the property. We are brought anew to the very serious and crucial question whether there is, in Washington, and also (which is of more consequence) among the people, the intent that this operation shall be a war emergency only, and shall positively cease when the war ceases; whether the "21 months after" shall be firmly adhered to, or shall be suffered to become just the preparation for a permanent condition. The importance of this is not a matter of the future only, it is of the present also; for in order to lessen the difficulties of return and avoid the ease of sliding away from return at all it is important, if not indispensable, that the handling of the property and the consideration for its owners

be shaped, from this time forward, so as to agree with fulfilment of the promise.

CANADA'S FIFTH WAR LOAN.

Ottawa, Can., October 10.

After a diverting little passage-at-arms between the Finance Minister and a host of advisers on bond taxation, the campaign for the October war loan of 300 millions is already exerting its magic on public enthusiasm. This will make Canada's fifth war loan, and if nothing more than the amount asked for is raised the total of domestic loans to cover military expenditures will have reached 1,050 millions. There is no reason to doubt that, as in previous calls, the Government treasury will be deluged with subscriptions well beyond the mark set.

The ascending scale of Government war demands and the readiness of the Canadian public to outmatch them is instructive not only as concerns the country's remarkable ability to provide huge subscriptions from its own savings, but in the unyielding buoyancy of Canadian Government securities and the contagious effect of the bond-buying idea.

In 1915 the Government first issued a war loan of 50 millions and received 113 millions from 24,800 subscribers. In September 1916 100 millions were asked for and 201 millions sent in. Six months later, in March 1917, 150 millions were called for and 254 millions came as a reply. In November 1917 the 150 million dollar loan met with 419 millions of subscriptions, the latter sum coming from 820,000 persons. These sums already have been spent on the war machine of 450,000 men. In addition, the country has given a credit of 500 millions to the Imperial Government for the purchase in Canada of munitions and food. The banks have advanced another 200 millions for similar purposes. Canada also has handed over to war relief work more than 90 millions. A consequence of all this effort in the raising of money has been to engender a spirit of remarkable self-confidence that must bear happily upon the country's future.

CANADA DEVELOPING A CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Ottawa, Can., October 10.

Through the paternal coaxing of the Imperial Munitions Board, Canada is slowly but most surely coming into possession of an extensive chemical industry which, unlike munitions manufacture, is expressly designed to outlast the war. For the reason that the domestic market for dyes is considerable, the investment requirements enormous, and the technical problems most intricate, Canada never pried into the business of dye manufacture. To-day, however, a beginning has been made in several parts of the Dominion, and notably at Walkerville, Ont., where a firm of distillers will shortly be able to turn out benzol, toluol and zylol, well-known "intermediates" or ingredients in the making of dyes. The process is that named after the inventor, Dr. Ramage, of Edinburgh, Scotland, a radically new method which ultimately will be placed at the disposal of the British and Allied dye industries. For the immediate future, the Walkerville concern will be occupied by the needs of the Imperial Munitions Board, but any excess production will be made available to the general trade. It is noteworthy that this richly-backed Canadian firm does not intend to restrict itself to intermediates.

It will produce complete colors as soon as the firm's experience and market conditions warrant and thereafter will widen the range of colors so as to meet the ordinary demands of the textile trade.

Of more importance to the conduct of the war has been the manufacture of acetone from calcium carbide—a wholly new development in the annals of chemical industry—and more recently the sequel to this process, the production of acetic acid. In this novel and most successful enterprise the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., of Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, has joined hands with the Imperial Munitions Board. Some months ago the Government of the United States turned in orders to the Shawinigan plant which made necessary an immediate doubling of the productive machinery. Deliveries will be made to the United States authorities early in October. The writer is informed that the output of this plant from October onward will exceed the combined outputs of all other plants in the world under the old process.

RAILROAD GROSS AND NET EARNINGS FOR AUGUST.

Our August compilation of the gross and net earnings of United States railroads is of the same striking character as was that for the month of July. The large advances in railroad rates, both passenger and freight, along with the continued activity of trade, has brought about an increase in the gross earnings of the roads of very noteworthy proportions. On the other hand, the huge increases in railroad wages authorized by the Director-General of Railroads, combined with the higher costs of fuel, materials and supplies and the rise in operating costs generally has caused an augmentation in expenses hardly less marked than the improvement in the gross revenue. The consequence is that only a relatively small part of the latter has been carried forward as gains in the net revenues.

Stated in exact figures, aggregate gross earnings in August this year were \$498,269,356, as against only \$362,509,561 in August last year, the increase therefore being no less than \$135,759,795, or 37.45%. At the same time, however, the augmentation in expenses reached \$111,447,037, the ratio of addition here being over 45%. Accordingly the increase in net earnings was only \$24,312,758. In other words, after allowing for the increase in expenses, only a little over 24 million dollars out of the nearly 136 million dollars improvement in the gross earnings was left as a gain in the net. While this is by no means to be looked upon as inconsequential, being in ratio slightly over 20%, it illustrates the difficulties under which the railroads are laboring by reason of the steadily rising costs of operation. The unfortunate feature is that this rise in operating costs can hardly be considered as having reached its full limit, particularly in view of the further advances in wages that are being announced from time to time. In tabular form the August comparisons are as follows:

August— 183 Roads—	1918.	1917.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-). Amount.	%
Miles of road.....	230,743	230,015	+728	0.32
Gross earnings.....	\$498,269,356	\$362,509,561	+\$135,759,795	37.45
Operating expenses.....	365,842,338	244,395,201	+111,447,037	45.00
Net earnings.....	\$142,427,118	\$118,114,300	+\$24,312,758	20.58

The great increase in expenses the present year derives additional significance because of the prominence of the increase in expenses in the year preceding. In August last year the gain in the gross earnings was naturally much smaller than it is the present

year, since the roads did not then have higher schedules of rates as a favoring feature. Nevertheless, the gain in gross then amounted to \$39,771,575, which was attended, however, by an augmentation in expenses of \$44,440,403, leaving, therefore, a diminution in the net of \$4,668,828. That is, with roughly 12% increase in gross earnings there was over 21% addition to expenses, with the result of a loss in net of nearly 4%. Of course, comparison then was with heavily enlarged net as well as gross in 1916. But these antecedent gains in no small measure reflected a recovery of previous losses, or the absence of previous growth. For August 1916 the improvement aggregated \$54,673,436 in gross and \$26,373,215 in net. This, moreover, followed \$5,272,843 increase in gross and \$10,039,578 increase in net in 1915. Prior to 1915, however, the returns were poor or indifferent for several years. Thus, in August 1914 there was a loss of \$11,326,412 in gross, though accompanied by a trifling gain in the net. In August 1913 our compilation registered a gain of \$4,342,006 in the gross, but attended by an increase of \$13,448,176 in expenses, thus producing a loss in net of \$9,106,170. In August 1912 the results were very satisfactory, there having then been \$25,860,384 gain in gross and \$11,425,466 gain in net. This, though, in turn followed a falling off in both gross and net earnings in August 1911, but not a very large falling off in either case, the decrease then having been \$1,967,695 in gross and \$595,069 in net. In August 1910 there was also a decrease in net, due entirely to augmented expenses, the addition to the gross having been no less than \$18,279,972, but expenses having risen \$18,939,835, hence causing a loss in net of \$659,863. In August of the year before (1909) there was material improvement in both gross and net, but here again the improvement was related to an unfavorable showing in the preceding year. In other words, the improvement followed from the circumstance that in 1908, succeeding the panic of 1907, there had been tremendous losses. According to the tabulations of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the gain for August 1909 reached \$29,682,863 in gross and \$15,065,001 in net. In August 1908 the decrease in gross by the figures of the Inter-State Commerce Commission was \$34,366,578, and in net \$9,222,389. In the table we now present we furnish the August comparisons back to 1896. For 1910, 1909 and 1908 we use the Inter-State Commerce Commission's totals, but for the preceding years we give the results just as registered by our own tables each year—a portion of the railroad mileage of the country being always unrepresented in the totals, owing to the refusal of some of the roads in those days to furnish monthly figures for publication.

Year.	Gross Earnings.			Net Earnings.		
	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).	Year Given.	Year Preceding.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-).
August.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1896.....	52,240,197	55,319,991	-3,079,794	17,418,959	19,023,398	-1,604,439
1897.....	66,842,723	58,687,815	+8,154,908	24,228,620	19,592,169	+4,636,451
1898.....	77,846,913	76,324,949	+1,521,964	27,942,601	28,189,822	-247,221
1899.....	81,952,795	70,965,451	+10,987,344	29,730,968	25,239,030	+4,539,958
1900.....	92,067,423	85,191,125	+6,876,298	33,216,118	31,032,350	+2,183,758
1901.....	105,590,829	96,440,678	+9,150,151	40,548,771	34,210,061	+6,338,710
1902.....	121,050,739	105,267,446	+15,783,293	41,282,319	35,747,474	+5,534,845
1903.....	119,821,635	119,565,743	+255,892	43,168,250	40,915,469	+2,252,781
1904.....	125,090,694	112,603	+10,987,091	43,201,744	40,389,712	+2,812,032
1905.....	137,689,560	122,598,468	+14,691,092	48,074,911	42,719,708	+5,355,143
1906.....	144,918,337	128,178,064	+16,739,273	45,629,104	44,849,985	+779,119
1907.....	206,755,864	241,122,442	-34,366,578	75,028,707	84,251,096	-9,222,389
1908.....	236,659,877	206,877,014	+29,682,863	90,384,539	75,319,538	+15,065,001
1909.....	254,005,972	235,726,000	+18,279,972	89,517,075	90,176,937	-659,863
1910.....	243,816,494	245,784,289	-1,967,795	86,224,971	86,820,049	-595,069
1911.....	276,927,410	231,067,032	+45,860,378	99,143,971	87,185,503	+11,958,468
1912.....	259,535,029	255,493,023	+4,042,006	83,143,024	92,245,194	-9,102,170
1913.....	279,891,224	274,618,381	+5,272,843	99,713,187	89,673,609	+10,039,578
1914.....	333,480,457	278,787,021	+54,693,436	125,837,849	99,464,634	+26,373,215
1915.....	373,826,711	333,555,136	+40,271,575	131,230,736	125,899,564	+5,331,172
1916.....	498,269,356	362,509,561	+135,759,795	142,427,118	118,114,300	+24,312,758

Note.—In 1896 the number of roads included for the month of August was 127; in 1897, 135; in 1898, 136; in 1899, 113; in 1900, 129; in 1901, 116; in 1902, 105; in 1903, 114; in 1904, 100; in 1905, 95; in 1906, 91; in 1907, 85; in 1908, the returns were based on 231,220 miles; in 1909 on 247,544 miles; in 1910 on 235,495 miles; in 1911 on 230,536 miles; in 1912 on 239,230 miles; in 1913 on 219,492 miles; in 1914 on 240,831 miles; in 1915 on 247,809 miles; in 1916 on 245,516 miles; in 1917 on 247,099 miles; in 1918 on 230,743 miles.

As far as the separate roads are concerned, this year's additions to expenses were of such magnitude that in a number of cases they overtopped the gains in the gross earnings, leaving the net earnings actually smaller than a year ago. We may mention as instances the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific, which with \$2,753,365 gain in gross earnings reports \$986,902 loss in net; the Chicago & North Western, which with \$3,180,220 gain in gross has \$476,443 loss in net, and the Denver & Rio Grande, which with \$657,630 addition to gross has suffered \$471,704 decrease in net. The Erie belongs in the same class, having added \$3,717,796 to gross, but losing \$464,543 in net. The Great Northern with \$912,387 improvement in gross, suffered a loss of \$934,874 in net. But the roads with smaller net are not after all a numerous class. By far the greater number of the companies included in our compilation, which is based entirely on the returns filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington—and embraces therefore all roads whose aggregate gross revenues reach over \$1,000,000 a year—register very substantial additions to net revenues as well as to gross.

As far as the great Eastern trunk lines are concerned there are none which have suffered a reduction in their net, aside from the Erie, already mentioned. Thus the Baltimore & Ohio has increased its gross by \$6,689,412 and its net by \$2,404,329. The Pennsylvania on the lines directly operated reports \$14,434,051 addition to gross, while the gain in the net is only \$748,921; the New York Central (exclusive of the auxiliary and controlled roads) reports a gain in gross of \$9,467,940, of which \$1,915,762 was carried over as a gain in the net; the New York New Haven & Hartford has added \$3,513,068 to gross and \$1,370,506 to net; while the Boston & Maine has increased its gross by \$2,074,208 and its net by \$997,922. Many Western, Southwestern and Pacific roads are distinguished in the same way and the Southern roads are also to be mentioned as a rule for satisfactory increases in net, though exceptions are found in a few cases, notably the Seaboard Air Line. Both the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific have large gains in net as well as in gross and the same is true of the Southern roads, of which the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Railway may be mentioned as types. In the following we show all changes for the separate roads for amounts in excess of \$100,000, whether increases or decreases, and in both gross and net.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN GROSS EARNINGS IN AUGUST.

Increases.		Increases.	
Pennsylvania (3).....	\$14,434,051	Chic St P Minn & Om.....	\$451,277
New York Central.....	9,467,940	Minn St Paul & S S M.....	441,394
Baltimore & Ohio.....	6,689,412	Maine Central.....	435,747
Southern Pacific (8)....	5,494,458	Duluth & Iron Range.....	433,041
Southern Railway.....	5,365,284	Mo K & Tex of Texas.....	418,749
Union Pacific (3).....	5,329,065	Chic Indianap & Louisv.....	377,085
Louisville & Nashville....	4,102,408	N O Tex & Mexico (3)....	371,906
Erie (2).....	3,717,796	Alabama Great South.....	365,820
Chicago Burl & Quincy....	3,635,588	Colorado & Southern(2)....	355,299
N Y New Haven & Hart.....	3,513,068	Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	320,009
Ach Top & Santa Fe(3)....	3,252,106	Richm Fred & Potom.....	312,612
Chicago & Northwest.....	3,180,220	El Paso Southwestern.....	305,388
Cleve Cine Chic & St L....	2,919,262	New Or & Northeastern.....	302,383
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	2,811,017	Western Maryland.....	302,111
Chicago Milw & St Paul....	2,807,308	Mobile & Ohio.....	299,743
Chicago R I & Pac (2)....	2,753,365	Virginian.....	288,695
Norfolk & Western.....	2,588,329	Toledo & Ohio Central....	285,252
Illinois Central.....	2,493,304	Kanawha & Michigan.....	285,179
Michigan Central.....	2,467,918	Western Pacific.....	285,771
Northern Pacific.....	2,270,861	Los Angeles & Salt Lake	299,743
Lehigh Valley.....	2,185,118	Cumberland Valley.....	258,086
Atlantic Coast Line.....	2,088,350	Lehigh & New England....	246,992
Boston & Maine.....	2,074,208	Toledo St Louis & West....	240,157
Delaware Lack & West....	1,802,386	Grand Trunk Western.....	239,869
Missouri Pacific.....	1,633,781	N Y Phila & Norfolk.....	237,847
Philadelphia & Reading....	1,612,981	N Y Susq & Western.....	227,689
Seaboard Air Line.....	1,538,934	Tennessee Central.....	219,078
Central RR of N J.....	1,430,980	Lake Erie & Western.....	217,340
Duluth Missabe & Nor.....	1,393,295	Chic T H & South East....	213,159
Chic & Eastern Illinois....	1,239,625	Georgia.....	197,324
Nashville Chatt & St L....	985,702	N Y Ontario & Western....	189,441
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie....	959,530	Washington Southern.....	185,051
Great Northern.....	944,946	Northwestern Pacific....	180,762
Delaware & Hudson.....	912,387	Atlantic City.....	168,713
Chicago & Alton.....	871,351	Minneapolis & St Louis....	165,773
N Y Chicago & St Louis....	842,035	Duluth So Shore & Atl.....	161,234
Missouri Kan & Texas....	808,645	Kansas City Southern.....	160,104
Texas & Pacific.....	803,669	St Louis Mer Bdg & Ter....	145,413
Pere Marquette.....	728,591	Detroit Tol & Irontr.....	142,365
Denver & Rio Grande.....	669,630	Central Great North.....	135,112
Yazoo & Miss Valley.....	657,630	Bancor & Aroostook.....	135,536
Long Island.....	642,745	Central New England....	127,743
Chicago Great Western....	623,738	Florida East Coast.....	121,856
Cinc New Or & Tex Pac....	598,472	Monongahela Connect....	119,749
Elgin Joliet & Eastern....	575,322	Monongahela Birm & Atlant	102,146
Central of Georgia.....	570,636		
Buffalo Roch & Pittsb....	529,933		
Hocking Valley.....	513,142		
St Louis Southwest (2)....	486,000		

Representing 115 rds. in our compilation. \$132,167,034

Note.—All the figures in the above are on the basis of the returns filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Where, however, these

returns do not show the total for any system, we have combined the separate roads, so as to make the results conform as nearly as possible to those given in the statements furnished by the companies themselves.

This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR., together with the Pennsylvania Company, and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, the Pennsylvania RR. reporting \$10,068,950 increase, the Pennsylvania Company \$2,117,865 increase and the P. C. C. & St. L. \$2,249,236 increase.

These figures cover merely the operations of the New York Central itself, including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the "Big Four," &c., the whole going to form the New York Central System, the result is a gain of \$16,717,308.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN NET EARNINGS IN AUGUST.

Increases.		Increases.	
Union Pacific (3).....	\$2,608,839	Bessemer & Lake Erie....	\$152,791
Southern Pacific (8)....	2,451,369	Washington Southern.....	137,858
Baltimore & Ohio.....	2,404,329	Atlantic City.....	133,100
Louisville & Nashville....	1,938,948	Georgia.....	122,745
New York Central.....	61,915,762	Duluth So Sh & Atl.....	120,825
Cleve Cine Chic & St L....	1,772,695	Toledo St Louis & West....	120,560
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	1,493,042	New Orleans Tex & Mex....	120,297
N Y N H & Hartford.....	1,370,506	Chicago Ind & Louisville....	114,723
Duluth Missabe & Nor.....	1,127,614	Chic Terre H & South.....	110,289
Atlantic Coast Line.....	1,075,865	St Louis Southwest (2)....	103,403
Norfolk & Western.....	1,041,971	Kanawha & Michigan.....	100,999
Chicago Burl & Quincy....	1,011,581		
Boston & Maine.....	997,922		
Atch Topeka & S Fe (3)....	967,186		
Southern Railway.....	938,657		
Northern Pacific.....	755,440		
Pennsylvania (3).....	748,921		
Chic Milw & St Paul.....	713,227		
Central RR of New Jer.....	601,780		
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie....	526,977		
Lehigh Valley.....	489,181		
Michigan Central.....	483,945		
New York Chic & St L....	480,440		
Duluth & Iron Range.....	391,746		
Nashv Chatt & St Louis....	331,893		
Chicago & Alton.....	309,487		
Yazoo & Miss Valley.....	292,502		
Wabash.....	270,550		
Rich Fred & Potomac.....	263,971		
El Paso Southwestern....	233,874		
Western Pacific.....	232,010		
Chicago Great Western....	231,096		
Hocking Valley.....	225,918		
Elgin Joliet & Eastern....	222,902		
Central of Georgia.....	219,717		
Long Island.....	199,606		
Illinois Central.....	195,958		
Chic St Paul Minn & Om....	188,677		
Lehigh & New England....	160,797		
Cumberland Valley.....	155,369		

Representing 65 roads in our compilation. \$33,374,120

Decreases.

Chicago R I & Pac (2)....	\$986,902
Great Northern.....	934,874
Pere Marquette.....	560,841
Missouri Kansas & Texas	544,244
Grand Trunk Western.....	514,409
Chicago & North Western	476,443
Denver & Rio Grande.....	471,704
Erie (2).....	464,543
Minneapolis & St Louis....	413,946
Chicago & Eastern Ill.....	384,765
Seaboard Air Line.....	348,007
Western Maryland.....	303,689
San Ant & Aransas Pass....	293,553
Wheeling & Lake Erie....	190,464
Kansas City Southern.....	186,572
Mo Kan & Tex of Texas....	180,722
Norfolk Southern.....	171,376
Chicago Junction.....	133,933
Texas & Pacific.....	126,737
Internat & Great Nor.....	112,878
Indiana Harbor Balt.....	102,011

Representing 23 roads in our compilation. \$7,512,613

This is the result for the Pennsylvania RR., together with the Pennsylvania Company and the Pittsburgh Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis, the Pennsylvania RR. reporting \$1,202,877 increase, the Pennsylvania Company \$646,382 decrease, and the P. C. C. & St. L. \$192,426 increase.

These figures merely cover the operations of the New York Central itself, including the various auxiliary and controlled roads, like the Michigan Central, the "Big Four," &c., the whole going to form the New York Central System, the result is a gain of \$4,706,667.

When the roads are arranged in groups, according to their location, the generally favorable character of the exhibits stands plainly revealed. In the matter of the gross, Southern roads and those in the eastern half of the country north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers rather have the advantage over other groups and divisions, at least as far as the ratio of improvement is concerned. In the net, the New England group and the Southern group register the largest percentages of increase. In the case of the Southwestern group the percentage of improvement is quite small, though this group also has a smaller ratio of improvement in the gross than the rest, impaired crop prospects, because of drouth, being evidently the explanation. Our summary by groups is as follows:

SUMMARY BY GROUPS.

Section or Group.	Gross Earnings		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)	
	1918.	1917.	\$	%
August—	\$	\$	\$	%
Group 1 (7 roads), New England....	21,995,461	15,702,322	+6,293,139	40.05
Group 2 (32 roads), East & Middle....	132,050,755	101,131,652	+40,919,103	40.46
Group 3 (27 roads), Middle West.....	62,736,637	45,315,063	+17,421,574	38.44
Groups 4 & 5 (34 roads), Southern....	68,420,870	44,362,047	+24,058,823	54.23
Groups 6 & 7 (28 roads), Northwest....	106,059,740	80,826,286	+25,233,454	31.22
Groups 8 & 9 (44 roads), Southwest....	69,632,406	54,778,830	+14,853,576	27.12
Group 10 (11 roads), Pacific Coast....	27,373,487	20,393,301	+6,980,186	34.23
Total (183 roads).....	498,269,356	362,509,561	+135,759,795	37.45

Section or Group.	Net Earnings		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-)			
	1918.	1917.	\$	%		
August—	\$	\$	\$	%		
Group No. 1.....	7,219	7,262	8,828,863	4,486,017	+2,343,846	52.26
Group No. 2.....	28,120	27,997	36,226,930	29,684,113	+6,642,817	22.45
Group No. 3.....	21,622	21,653	17,132,388	14,474,873	+2,657,515	18.36
Groups Nos. 4 & 5.....	37,894	37,802	21,412,898	13,997,013	+7,415,885	52.98
Groups Nos. 6 & 7.....	63,815	65,760	32,512,444	27,824,129	+4,688,315	16.83
Groups Nos. 8 & 9.....	54,112	53,994	16,786,691	19,033,998	-2,247,307	11.81
Group No. 10.....	15,901	15,847	11,527,004	8,715,217	+2,811,787	32.29
Total.....	230,743	230,015	142,427,118	118,114,360	+24,312,758	20.58

NOTE.—Group I. includes all of the New England States.

Group II. includes all of New York and Pennsylvania except that portion west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo; also all of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and the extreme northern portion of West Virginia.

Group III. includes all of Ohio and Indiana; all of Michigan except the northern peninsula, and that portion of New York and Pennsylvania west of Buffalo and Pittsburgh.

Groups IV. and V. combined include the Southern States south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River.

Groups VI. and VII. combined include the northern peninsula of Michigan, all of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois; all of South Dakota and North Dakota and Missouri north of St. Louis and Kansas City; also all of Montana, Wyoming and Nebraska, together with Colorado north of a line parallel to the State line passing through Denver.

Groups VIII. and IX. combined include all of Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Indian Territory, Missouri south of St. Louis and Kansas City; Colorado south of Denver, the whole of Texas and the bulk of Louisiana; and that portion of New Mexico north of a line running from the northwest corner of the State through Santa Fe and east of a line running from Santa Fe to El Paso.

Group X. includes all of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona and the western part of New Mexico.

The conditions affecting the revenues and traffic of the roads were on the whole highly encouraging. The volume of traffic was very large, Government war operations alone serving in no small degree to make it so. It should be remembered that aside from the transportation of materials and supplies for Government use, the troop movement to the various encampments throughout the country must cut no mean figure in the traffic of the roads. The furnishing of food and other supplies to these encampments in like manner serves to expand the volume of transportation. As it happens, the Western grain movement in August also proved of large volume, particularly in the case of wheat. With a fixed price prevailing for wheat, the movement of that cereal reached unprecedented proportions. For the five weeks ending Aug. 31 the receipts at the Western primary markets aggregated no less than 90,433,000 bushels, as against only 22,850,000 bushels in the corresponding five weeks of last year and 59,032,000 in 1916. The oats receipts for the same five weeks were 46,955,000 bushels as against 35,331,000 bushels, and the corn receipts were 18,210,000 bushels, against 14,031,000 bushels. Adding rye and barley, the latter of which showed diminished receipts, the aggregate for the five cereals combined reached 161,412,000 bushels, against 79,776,000 bushels in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In the following we show the details of the Western grain movement in own usual form:

WESTERN FLOUR AND GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Five weeks end, Aug. 31.	Flour. (bbls.)	Wheat. (bush.)	Corn. (bush.)	Oats. (bush.)	Barley. (bush.)	Rye. (bush.)
Chicago—						
1918....	743,000	25,339,000	5,977,000	24,200,000	1,416,000	731,000
1917....	500,000	3,221,000	4,372,000	16,000,000	1,095,000	370,000
Minneapolis—						
1918....	67,000	2,671,000	741,000	3,938,000	410,000	77,000
1917....	99,000	214,000	822,000	2,949,000	1,265,000	98,000
St. Louis—						
1918....	333,000	15,560,000	1,249,000	3,577,000	47,000	56,000
1917....	377,000	5,188,000	1,803,000	5,668,000	164,000	84,000
Toledo—						
1918....	—	3,413,000	198,000	2,012,000	150,000	186,000
1917....	—	1,093,000	57,000	164,000	—	—
Detroit—						
1918....	—	285,000	217,000	713,000	—	—
1917....	31,000	204,000	105,000	417,000	—	—
Cleveland *—						
1918....	41,000	2,866,000	1,916,000	2,334,000	3,000	6,000
1917....	59,000	49,000	147,000	530,000	23,000	20,000
Peoria—						
1918....	253,000	1,817,000	2,004,000	1,558,000	58,000	21,000
1917....	167,000	181,000	2,791,000	3,008,000	361,000	57,000
Duluth—						
1918....	—	171,000	—	30,000	3,000	—
1917....	—	529,000	2,000	28,000	344,000	56,000
Minneapolis—						
1918....	—	13,245,000	667,000	3,251,000	1,880,000	771,000
1917....	—	6,282,000	214,000	1,828,000	2,238,000	789,000
Kansas City—						
1918....	—	18,382,000	1,917,000	2,850,000	—	—
1917....	—	5,454,000	667,000	2,721,000	—	—
Omaha—						
1918....	—	6,084,000	3,234,000	2,492,000	—	—
1917....	—	435,000	3,051,000	2,028,000	—	—
Total of All—						
1918....	1,487,000	90,433,000	18,210,000	46,955,000	3,966,000	1,848,000
1917....	1,233,000	22,850,000	14,031,000	35,331,000	6,090,000	1,474,000
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31.						
Chicago—						
1918....	5,343,000	31,823,000	67,841,000	91,705,000	10,500,000	2,178,000
1917....	6,464,000	24,036,000	54,383,000	75,459,000	12,275,000	2,843,000
Minneapolis—						
1918....	562,000	3,558,000	9,568,000	20,139,000	5,677,000	1,291,000
1917....	673,000	6,115,000	9,260,000	16,163,000	8,285,000	940,000
St. Louis—						
1918....	1,992,000	25,443,000	17,982,000	23,791,000	590,000	271,000
1917....	2,457,000	23,385,000	16,793,000	20,118,000	515,000	252,000
Toledo—						
1918....	—	4,789,000	2,101,000	5,050,000	1,057,000	336,000
1917....	—	2,972,000	1,884,000	1,514,000	—	—
Detroit—						
1918....	65,000	620,000	3,230,000	2,410,000	3,000	3,000
1917....	209,000	1,621,000	2,273,000	2,317,000	1,000	—
Cleveland *—						
1918....	384,000	3,180,000	3,968,000	5,558,000	45,000	29,000
1917....	436,000	440,000	1,636,000	2,476,000	60,000	130,000
Peoria—						
1918....	1,333,000	2,714,000	24,309,000	12,958,000	620,000	261,000
1917....	1,241,000	1,489,000	23,956,000	10,089,000	1,640,000	207,000
Duluth—						
1918....	—	1,457,000	167,000	399,000	902,000	86,000
1917....	—	7,133,000	13,000	322,000	1,762,000	479,000
Minneapolis—						
1918....	—	41,951,000	13,444,000	25,593,000	17,957,000	5,462,000
1917....	29,000	54,919,000	6,341,000	10,926,000	9,810,000	2,576,000
Kansas City—						
1918....	—	33,292,000	29,462,000	10,597,000	—	—
1917....	—	26,214,000	8,968,000	6,655,000	—	—
Omaha—						
1918....	—	10,914,000	37,703,000	15,352,000	—	—
1917....	—	9,107,000	20,133,000	10,236,000	—	—
Total of All—						
1918....	9,679,000	159,741,000	209,775,000	212,352,000	37,351,000	9,917,000
1917....	11,509,000	156,731,000	145,610,000	146,269,000	34,348,000	7,427,000

* Including Indianapolis in 1918.

The Western live stock movement in August, as it happened, was also of larger proportions. At Chicago the receipts comprised 20,214 carloads, against 16,451 in August 1917; at Kansas City, 13,623 cars,

against 11,759, and at Omaha 10,653 cars, against 8,451.

In the South the cotton movement in August is never very large and the present year was smaller than usual. The shipments overland for the even month were only 91,238 bales, against 153,519 bales in August 1917 and 63,519 bales in August 1916, while at the Southern outports the receipts were 208,387 bales, against 263,776 bales in August 1917 and 328,201 bales in August 1916.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT SOUTHERN PORTS IN AUGUST AND FROM JANUARY 1 TO AUGUST 31 1918, 1917 AND 1916.

Ports.	August.			Since January 1.		
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Galveston.....bales	104,745	96,166	122,247	671,965	991,460	1,160,366
Texas City, &c.....	2,254	612	3,925	75,697	65,423	189,475
New Orleans.....	27,635	46,930	51,287	\$62,197	562,910	681,916
Mobil.....	5,410	5,833	25,086	44,392	42,167	123,025
Pensacola, &c.....	140	1,875	143	23,177	26,408	57,400
Savannah.....	46,748	63,350	66,651	500,602	275,134	456,385
Brunswick.....	5,800	23,000	10,600	51,900	104,370	101,132
Charleston.....	2,031	4,426	5,087	49,069	46,219	78,077
Georgetown.....	—	—	—	—	—	101
Wilmington.....	29	391	9,289	36,821	9,741	93,687
Norfolk.....	3,272	20,984	27,814	112,731	211,988	300,374
Newport News, &c.....	273	269	5,872	3,308	4,007	55,291
Total.....	208,357	263,776	525,201	2,431,859	2,339,827	3,348,738

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 the same discount basis which has prevailed in recent weeks, namely, 6%. The bills are dated Oct. 8.

NEW CREDIT TO BELGIUM.

An additional credit of \$5,000,000 was extended to Belgium by the United States on Oct. 10, making the total credits established for that country \$171,020,000. The total credits to the Allies established by the United States since this country's entry into the war now amount to \$7,220,476,666, apportioned as follows: Great Britain, \$3,745,000,000; France, \$2,065,000,000; Italy, \$860,000,000; Russia, \$325,000,000; Belgium, \$171,020,000; Greece, \$15,790,000; Cuba, \$15,000,000; Serbia, \$12,000,000; Roumania, \$6,666,666; Liberia, \$5,000,000.

BREAK IN NORWEGIAN SHIPPING STOCKS WITH BULGARIA'S WITHDRAWAL FROM WAR.

The following Associated Press dispatch from Stockholm on the 7th, regarding the effect of Bulgaria's withdrawal from the war on Norwegian shipping stocks, has appeared in the daily papers:

Bulgaria's withdrawal from the war and subsequent peace developments have played havoc with Scandinavian shipping stocks. Norwegian papers estimate that 100 war millionaires have been wiped out by the break in Norwegian shipping securities alone.

In a single day it is estimated that the value of Norwegian shipping stocks declined 100,000,000 kroner, or about \$33,000,000. These losses were chiefly on securities of small companies operating one or two ships, whose stocks have been selling as high as 400 because of stiff freight rates. Many stocks of this character have dropped in value 50%.

RUSSIA PAYS SECOND INSTALLMENT OF WAR INDEMNITY TO GERMANY.

An Amsterdam dispatch of Oct. 2 reported the arrival at the German frontier of the second shipment of gold from Russia to Germany and its taking over by an official of the Reichsbank. London advices on Sept. 11 stated that the first portion of the war indemnity to Germany was sent from Moscow to Berlin on Sept. 7. It was said to have amounted to 250,000,000 rubels, one half in gold and the remainder in notes.

RUSSIA'S PAPER CURRENCY.

From the New York "Evening Post" of Oct. 5 we take the following with reference to Russia's paper currency:

When the Bolsheviks gained control of the Russian Government they immediately ceased publishing statements of the Imperial Bank of Russia. In the last weekly statement published—that of Oct. 29 1917—the bank's note circulation stood at 17,990,000,000 rubles, or \$9,180,000,000. On Aug. 1 1914 it was 2,260,000,000 rubles, or \$1,160,000,000.

What have the Bolsheviks done in the way of increasing it? No official statement has been published; but the Moscow newspaper, "Utro Rossiji," at the end of last March, or five months after the Bolshevik revolution, printed the following extract from a report made by the Bolshevik Commissary Angarski to the Moscow Soviet:

"Currency has been changed from an instrument of exchange into a source of State revenue, inasmuch as the Government has practically nothing with which to cover its expenditures except what it is able to get from the printing press. Since last November the Government has issued

7,000,000,000 rubles in paper money, or, in other words, our system of State finance consists merely in distributing paper currency received by us from Petrograd.

"In the period November-March the receipts for revenue of the State have been wholly insignificant. They totalled altogether 9,000,000 rubles. The reason for the smallness of the receipts is that in this transition stage we have not been able to enjoy the confidence of employers and capitalists."

Angarski reported that whereas in August of last year seventy-three savings banks of Moscow and district received 22,000,000 rubles in deposits and paid out 18,000,000 rubles in November, 1917, the same banks received deposits of 3,000,000 rubles and paid out 30,000,000 rubles. He added that the Bolshevik Government could not expect to obtain money from direct taxes, because "every town and every district is now levying its own taxes as it pleases," and added: "We must levy indirect taxes in order to get hold of the money hidden away by the peasants."

PANIC ON GERMAN EXCHANGES WITH BULGARIA'S SURRENDER.

Associated Press dispatches from Zurich on Oct. 10 report that the "measures taken by the great banks to stop a panic in the German stock exchanges had but a temporary effect, according to the 'Post,' of Munich." The Zurich dispatch further states:

Provincial capitalists took a certain time to grasp what was transpiring and then threw blocks of stock on the market. There were no purchasers for these securities, and the 'Post' says "it is a genuine crash this time."

Munition stocks such as Daimler are not quoted at Berlin, for there are no buyers.

On Sept. 28 London cables credited a dispatch from the Hague to the Central News Agency as stating that a panic prevailed on the Berlin Stock Exchange on that day as a result of the events in Bulgaria. This was followed by the following advices contained in an Amsterdam dispatch of Oct. 3:

The Berlin Boerse suffered a further bad slump yesterday owing to the absence of reliable news from the Balkans. Many stocks were stricken from the official list as unquotable.

On the Budapest Boerse a reassuring message from Premier Wekerle was read. It stated that, whatever happened, the frontiers of the country was safe. The precautionary measure fixing minimum prices accordingly was withdrawn. This, however, did not prevent a further severe slump.

On Oct. 6 the Geneva cables said:

An indescribable panic, without precedent, broke out on the Berlin Stock Exchange yesterday, according to the 'Neueste Nachrichten' of Munich. Shipping and armament company shares especially were affected.

Still further reports of unloading were made known as follows in Berne cablegrams of Oct. 10, printed in the daily papers here yesterday:

There are persistent rumors among the working classes in Germany, according to advices received here, that Germany's Imperial bonds may become valueless.

The rumors have their basis in the repeated Entente victories. The people of numerous towns are said to be unloading their war loans at extraordinarily low prices, and a panic seems imminent.

The German newspapers are publishing long appeals in endeavors to tranquillize public feeling. It is recommended above all other methods that persons who desire to sell Government bonds do so through banks, which are ready always to advance cash upon bonds in the usual way. The public is further advised to remember that the German Empire guarantees the loans.

Peasants and small business people, say the appeals, should be the last to dispose of their bonds, because at the moment of demobilization they will be able to buy useful articles of all sorts. When that time comes buyers paying with national bonds, it is asserted, will receive preference.

The document on which the appeals are based calls upon Germans to show their patriotism and also their opposition to the propagation of rumors about war bonds, which are causing great injury to the Empire.

As showing the contrast between the previous conditions and those now existing on the German stock markets, we print the following special correspondence from Zurich, Switzerland, received by the New York 'Evening Post' under date of Aug. 24 and printed in its issue of Oct. 5:

The bad news on the Western front has had the effect of diverting hundreds of millions of liquid money prepared for the next war loan to the purchase of other securities. The characteristic symptom of an unsound situation, namely, the preference given to securities of companies in reconstruction or non-dividend-paying concerns, was to be noticed.

Nevertheless, the first two weeks of August saw quite an exceptional boom. The outside public, the unprofessional speculators, purchased shares at fantastic rates. Rises of 20 or 30% in one day have not been exceptional. The specialties have been the so-called "Neuwerte," that is, securities of smaller firms. Dealings on provincial stock exchanges like Hamburg, Munich, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Breslau, Essen, were extremely lively. The prices in these markets compared with those at Berlin have not kept parity, as arbitrage was completely lacking; since the arbitrage profit is far smaller than the stamp duty.

The economic consequences of this anarchy in the stock market are for the moment not perceptible. It is to be expected that in many of the smaller companies the influence of these fantastic wild buyers as share owners will induce the management to pay dividends proportionate to the fantastic prices of the securities. In war times, when money plays no role at all, any dividend can be distributed. But the sound tendency of accumulating reserves for peace times is hampered through great masses of new shareholders, who have no real or permanent interest in the business of the companies.

EFFECT OF BULGARIAN SURRENDER ON GERMANY'S FINANCES.

Regarding the effect of Bulgaria's surrender on German finances Zurich dispatches of Oct. 4 said:

The defection of Bulgaria is having a serious effect on the Central Empires for financial as well as political and military reasons, because of the

fact that both Germany and Austria-Hungary had made large advances to Bulgaria for the conduct of military operations.

According to the Vienna 'Neue Freie Presse' the first loan was for 250,000,000 francs, made in August 1915, immediately before Bulgaria's entrance into the war. Another loan, of 500,000,000 francs, was made in 1916. There were two other advances in 1916 and 1917, carrying the total above 1,000,000,000 francs. In addition to money, the Central Powers delivered large quantities of war material to Bulgaria.

The German loans are guaranteed by the Bulgarian tobacco receipts, but the Austrian loans are secured only by Bulgarian paper.

SOUTH GERMAN BANK SYNDICATE.

The following from the Stockholm Svenska Handelstidning of Aug. 28, transmitted by Commercial Agent Norman L. Anderson at Stockholm, Sweden, Sept. 25, appeared in 'Commerce Reports' of Oct. 4:

A bank syndicate has been formed in Frankfurt, Germany, comprising eight of the largest private banks in that city. The purpose of this syndicate is to counteract the growing influence of the great banks centralized in Berlin. The same kind of syndicate has been formed in Cologne. The 'Kölnische Zeitung' believes that other bank centres will follow the example of Frankfurt and Cologne, as a natural result of the general concentration tendencies which have recently become marked in money and banking circles, not only all over Germany but also in other countries.

GERMAN MINES SEIZED.

Associated Press advices from London, Oct. 2, said:

Seizure by a British expedition of German mining property and other development plants in Spitzbergen, including a big wireless installation outfit, is reported by the 'Express,' with the intimation that the work of developing immensely rich iron and coal deposits is proceeding. It is said they will be of the greatest importance to Great Britain and the Allies. The expedition to Spitzbergen sailed a few months ago under the protection of the British navy. Sir Ernest Shackleton, the Antarctic explorer, was the commander, but he was subsequently obliged to leave to take up other duties.

His successor, F. W. S. Jones, who returned to London yesterday, gave an enthusiastic description of the vast mineral wealth which has hitherto been merely tapped to a limited extent by British, German, Swedish and Norwegian companies.

The expedition, Mr. Jones said, took a large number of miners, an enormous quantity of mining material, and supplies sufficient for three years, and work is now going on on a large scale. Captain Will, who was with Shackleton in the Antarctic, is in charge of operations. Mr. Jones says the expedition met with considerable difficulties and dangers, including encounters with eight German submarines.

INCREASED NOTE CIRCULATION OF THE BANK OF ALGERIA.

Consul Arthur C. Frost, at Algiers, has forwarded to the Department of Commerce the following advices under date of Aug. 16, this information appearing in 'Commerce Reports' of Sept. 27:

The note circulation of the Bank of Algeria, which by decree of May 28 1918 has been increased to 700,000,000 francs (\$135,100,000), has again been increased to 800,000,000 (\$154,400,000), according to an announcement from Paris dated August 14 1918.

MONETARY CIRCULATION IN SPAIN.

From 'Commerce Reports' of Sept. 26 we take the following advices received from Consul-General C. B. Hurst at Barcelona under date of Aug. 26:

Up to the present time the Bank of Spain has been able to issue bank notes only to the amount of about \$540,000,000, and the notes in circulation have now almost attained that figure, so that the bank is obliged to make payments in silver. In order to avoid this inconvenience the bank has been authorized to issue notes up to \$630,000,000, provided it has a sufficient gold guaranty for the increase.

On the other hand, the bank will reduce from 2% to 1% the interest on Treasury loans; and these loans may be increased from \$13,500,000 to \$27,000,000. The bank will chiefly purchase gold coin susceptible of circulation in Spain.

ITALIAN CURRENCY EXPANSION.

With regard to the expansion in Italian currency, the New York 'Tribune' of Oct. 8 said:

At the end of July 1914 the circulation of Government notes in Italy consisted of 500,000,000 of notes guaranteed by a reserve of 142,000,000 in gold, a proportion of 28% reserve to the actual circulation. At the end of May 1918 the circulation of Government notes was composed of 1,937,000,000 of notes, guaranteed by a reserve of 169,000,000 in gold, a proportion of 8.7% reserve to the circulation, and of 134,000,000 of Treasury notes guaranteed by a reserve of 66,000,000 in silver, a proportion of 49% reserve to the circulation; or, in all, 2,071,000,000 of Treasury notes, guaranteed by a reserve of 232,000,000 between gold and silver, which results in a proportion of 11% reserve to the circulation.

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S ARRANGEMENT FOR SETTLEMENT OF TRADE BALANCES.

In an item with reference to an arrangement made by the Japanese Government for the purchase of trade balances held by U. S. agencies of Japanese banking institutions, the New York 'Tribune' of Sept. 21 said:

Finding it impossible to transfer their large balances in the United States to Japan because of the strict embargo on gold exports, the leading Japanese banking institutions which maintain agencies in this country have entered into an arrangement with the Imperial Japanese Government whereby the latter is to purchase a portion of such balances, paying for the same in

Japanese funds in Japan. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Akira Den, financial commissioner of the Japanese Government in New York. To provide for the purchase of such balances a loan of 100,000,000 yen (\$50,000,000) has just been floated in Japan. Details of the operation are given in the following cablegram from the Imperial Japanese Government received here yesterday:

Trade Settlement Hard.

Since the United States prohibited the export of gold last September settlement of the trade balance in favor of Japan has become very difficult. The amount of the exchange bills owned by the Yokohama Specie Bank alone reached as much as 600,000,000 yen (\$300,000,000). How to meet this problem has become one of the vital problems of Japan. Such being the case, the Japanese Government has issued Exchequer bonds amounting to 100,000,000 yen (\$50,000,000), in addition to the same amount of Exchequer bonds which was issued on Aug. 3 of this year, for the purpose of buying the credits held by the Japanese exchange banks. Of the above Exchequer bonds, however, only 50,000,000 yen (\$25,000,000) will be used for this purpose.

In order to make further investigations into this problem, the Japanese Government established on Sept. 16 a foreign exchange commission, which is composed of prominent Government officials and representative business people.

Japanese bankers said yesterday that the action of the Japanese Government would save their agencies here from great embarrassment. "We have been building up balances in the United States ever since last September," said one banker, "but have been unable to get our funds to Japan because we have not been permitted to ship gold by the United States Government." Another banker estimated that the Japanese Government now has approximately \$200,000,000 to its credit on deposit in this country.

British Deals with Japan.

Prior to the entrance of the United States into the war there were two occasions when the British Government successfully negotiated with Japan and obtained Japanese balances in New York in return for British Exchequer bonds sold in Japan.

Before the embargo on gold went into effect in September 1917, Japanese interests were drawing gold out of the United States at the rate of \$5,000,000 a week.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The following information with regard to the proposed Chinese Government loan is from a special London cable to the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" on Oct. 10, and published in that paper yesterday:

The Chinese Government loan of \$500,000 bearing 8% and to be offered at 105, is to be sold here. This loan, which is redeemable at par in ten years, was arranged by the Marconi Company in connection with wireless installation, including telephones, to the Chinese Government. The issue has been sanctioned by the Treasury and Foreign Office. It will be marketed through Birch Crist, who, it will be recalled, in 1912 issued the \$5,000,000 Chinese loan in defiance of the Foreign Office and of the Five Powers' international banking group.

CHINA PLANS GOLD NOTE ISSUE.

The "Financial America" of Sept. 30 is authority for the following:

With a view to facilitating foreign trade, the Peking Government has recently promulgated by a Presidential mandate the gold note regulations and the convertible note regulations, to be put in force on the day of their issue. According to those regulations, China has authorized certain banks named by the Currency Bureau to issue gold notes. The unit of the gold note has been fixed at gold yen, one gold yen containing 0.752318 grammes of pure gold which will be decimalized. Until gold coin is ready the note will be only for domestic circulation and for drawing a bill of exchange. The note will not be convertible until then. Gold equivalent to the amount of the note issued will be reserved and the standing amount will be officially announced every ten days.

The organization of the Currency Bureau consists of nine articles. It belongs to the direct control of the Premier and supervises the currency system covering the whole country. It will have one controller, one president and one advisor. The office of controller will be assumed by the Minister of Finance, while the advisor will be hired from abroad. Besides these the bureau will have one honorary advisor. The chiefs of the Government Printing Plant and the Mint and supervisors of banks will be placed under the direct control of the bureau. It will be established for ten years.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT PROPOSES EMBARGO ON SILVER AND COPPER EXPORTS.

In a copyright cable from Peking on Sept. 29, the New York "Times" said:

The application of the Chinese Government for an embargo on the export of silver and copper is being favorably considered by the diplomatic body. Authority is awaited from the interested Governments.

Under the new arrangement the export of silver is permitted under the certificate of the Inspector-General of Customs.

CHINA'S CAMPAIGN IN BEHALF OF U. S. FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

According to cable advices from Shanghai on Oct. 2, America's Fourth Liberty Loan campaign has been indorsed by most of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce, and is being promoted by the most extensive advertising campaign in the history of China. These cable advices also said:

In Shanghai the subscriptions at the end of the second day amounted to \$250,000. Many prominent Chinese newspapers devote their leading editorials to the opening of the drive. The "Eastern Times" says:

"Since China is sharing in the advantages of American leadership, the Chinese should share the expense."

"The loan," says the "Republican News," "deserves the enthusiastic support of all Chinese, who thus can show their love of liberty and justice."

BANK OF NETHERLANDS AND THE PRACTICE OF THE DUTCH BANKS OF ACCEPTING GOLD AT A DISCOUNT.

The New York "Times" in its issue of Oct. 6 points out that the annual report of the Bank of the Netherlands discloses that the bank has prevailed upon Scandinavian banks to forego their policy of accepting gold only at a discount. The "Times" says this policy of the Scandinavians had been in force for nearly two years, and it was only after long negotiations that they abandoned it, partially, at least, in favor of the Bank of Netherlands, which took the ground that "it would be a very pernicious measure for internationale gold policy if banks of issue were to attribute a lower value to gold."

The New York "Evening Post" of Sept. 28 gave the following from the Bank of Netherlands' report on the subject of gold depreciation:

We are unable to share the opinion of certain parties that gold has depreciated. Many facts contradict this opinion, and, besides Sweden, there was in the end no country which during the past year held this view, apart from the utterances of a few sporadic private persons abroad and in this country.

On the contrary, we possess numerous proofs that the great States about us, and also the United States of America, continue to adhere with firm conviction to the gold basis. Should a change in the world's opinion on this point set in, we shall pay keen attention to it, but this is certainly not yet the case. I would therefore be a great folly for the Netherlands to accept the depreciation of gold on very one-sided and incomplete theoretical grounds, as certain theoreticians a outrance, also in this country, would wish to be done.

On the contrary, the remarkable phenomenon may be observed that gold, as far as this is obtainable in the limited amounts still in possession of the public, is being paid for, in this and other neutral countries, as a high *agio*, even of 40 to 50%, and during the past few weeks even to 100 and 125% over and above the currency price. English and American banknotes and paper money of small denominations also make higher prices, although not so much as the gold. We have therefore before us again a special phenomenon to which in itself alone we must not attach too great importance, at least not when considering the complicated gold problem.

The cause is probably that in various parts of Russia, afflicted with revolution, in parts of the Balkans and in Asia Minor, gold money and the paper currency of other countries enjoy greater confidence than their own greatly depreciated media of payment. The same case has repeatedly occurred in history, that when one's own circulation media are greatly depreciated, money from other countries with steadier currencies is preferred even though a considerable *agio* had to be paid for such circulation media.

CONTROL OF IMPORTS IN AUSTRALIA.

In its issue of yesterday (Oct. 11) the "Journal of Commerce" said:

Australia is about to put into effect the license system for the control of imports, it was announced to-day by W. A. Watt, the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. The Cabinet had approved the principle, he said, and the details were being framed.

The sugar production of the Commonwealth during the present season has been reduced because of the unusual climatic conditions to the actual requirements for consumption. The Government, therefore, has decided to import 10,000 tons as a margin of safety.

Announcement was made by Treasurer Watt that it was probable arrangements would be made to permit the export to Great Britain of a limited quantity of Australian sole leather.

ITALY'S COTTON FINANCING PLANS.

A Washington dispatch, appearing in the "Financial America" of Oct. 3 stated that "prospective conditions in the textile industry in Italy are such that manufacturers and newspapers are urging the Government to take steps such as importing large quantities of raw cotton, centralizing all demands in a purchase bureau, and developing cotton growing in African colonies which may be expected to afford some relief to the spinners after the war." On the 5th inst. the New York "Times" had the following to say in the matter:

It was learned yesterday that the Italian Government has ordered that the financing of Italy's 1918-1919 cotton requirements be done entirely through New York, substituting dollar credits for sterling credits, thereby opening the way for broadening the exchange flow between New York and Genoa and Rome by more than \$50,000,000. It is understood that a group of Italian banks, probably acting through the central agency at Rome, is negotiating credits with banks here, against which ninety-day bills, payable in dollars, will be drawn to finance the cotton movement.

The details of the plan have not been announced, but some bankers assume that an arrangement will be made which will keep lire bills off the local market for the time being. Later there will be a movement of credits in this direction. As the whole operation is expected to be handled through the foreign exchange division of the Federal Reserve Bank, however, it is not believed there will be any undue strain on the market.

Exports of cotton from the United States to Italy last year aggregated about \$50,000,000, and in the year before was approximately \$60,000,000. Spain is expected to draw more heavily on American cotton supplies this year than last, provided sufficient shipping space is available to carry the staple across from American ports during the late autumn and winter months. The credit recently arranged by the United States Government with Spanish banks for the purpose of facilitating exports of Spanish goods to the American forces in France will be partly liquidated. It is understood, through shipments of cotton to be worked up in Spanish mills, Switzerland is another neutral nation in Europe which is counting on substantial imports of cotton from the United States in the next few months.

CANADA'S FIFTH WAR LOAN.

Sir Thomas White, Canadian Minister of Finance, in his speech at Winnipeg on the evening of Oct. 8 announced the terms of the forthcoming war loan as follows:

Through the prospectus of the Fifth Canadian War Loan—the Victory Loan of 1918—the Dominion of Canada will ask for a minimum amount of \$300,000,000, with the right to accept all or any part of subscriptions in excess of that sum, to be used for war purposes only, and to be spent wholly in Canada. The rate of interest will be 5½% per annum, payable May 1 and Nov. 1, and the denominations \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. The loan will be offered in two maturities—five year bonds, due Nov. 1 1923, and 15-year bonds, due Nov. 1 1933.

The issue price will be 100 and accrued interest for both maturities, making the income return 5½% per annum. Provision is made for payment in five installments as follows: 10% on application; 20% Dec. 6 1918; 20% Jan. 6 1919; 20% Feb. 6 1919; 31.16% March 6 1919. The last payment of 31.16% covers 30% balance of principal and 1.16% representing accrued interest at 5½% from Nov. 1 to due dates of the respective installments. As a full half year's interest will be paid on May 1 1919, the cost of the bonds will be 100 and interest. Payment may be made in full at the time of application at 100 without interest, or on any installment due date thereafter with interest accrued at 5½% per annum. Bearer bonds will be available for delivery at the time of application to subscribers desirous of making payment in full. Bonds registered as to 'only' or as to both principal and interest in authorized denominations, will be delivered to subscribers making payment in full as soon as the required registration can be made.

Bonds of this issue will be free from taxation—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and will carry the privilege of conversion into any future domestic issues of like maturity or longer, issued by the Government, during the remaining period of the war.

Subscription lists will be open on Oct. 28 1918 and close on or before Nov. 18 1918.

Sir Thomas White, in opening the Victory Loan campaign at Winnipeg, made public the following cable dispatch from Sir Arthur Currie, Commander of the Canadian Corps:

You are about to launch another Victory Loan campaign, the result of which will be watched with interest by every Canadian soldier in France. We have just won our third great battle since Aug. 8, in which the Canadian Corps has met and defeated forty-seven of Germany's best divisions, has captured twenty-eight thousand prisoners and more than five hundred heavy and field guns, and has liberated sixty-nine towns and villages. Great as have been the material results, the moral victory is greater. These remarkable achievements would not have been possible without the most loyal support and encouragement from home. A continuance of that support is imperatively necessary to consummate the final victory of which we are all confident. The people of Canada will, I am sure, respond most generously to your appeal.

Sir Thomas White, in the course of his address, said in part:

The Victory Loan is an undertaking of the utmost national importance to the people of Canada. Its success is absolutely essential to our continued prosecution of the war and the maintenance of prosperity upon which our war effort necessarily depends. Canada relies upon the Victory Loan to enable her to "carry on."

It is not necessary to speak of the achievements of the Canadian forces in France. Their valor has won the admiration of the world and will for all time shed lustre upon the name of Canada. We can all hold our heads higher by reason of what they have done and suffered in Europe. They saved Calais in 1915, and Calais is the key to the invasion of England. They took the famous Vimy Ridge. They have been in the forefront of the victorious fighting of this summer. Where they have led victory has followed. They were the first to break through the famous Hindenburg line. They were the spearhead of the British attack at Cambrai. Without boasting, they may be regarded as the most formidable fighting unit in Europe to-day. Under Sir Arthur Currie, they are playing a great part in crushing the world-menace of German militarism.

Our war effort has been a great undertaking for Canada. We are sending our soldiers thousands of miles from their homes in the Dominion, from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. Over 500,000 called to the colors; over 400,000 sent overseas—it is a wonderful record for the Dominion, with its sparse population, of diverse nationality, spread over a country as large as Europe. Our men have had to be raised, equipped, given preliminary training in camps in Canada, carried overseas, trained specially in England, and then sent to France. An army constantly requires food, clothing, ammunition, pay. For these purposes money must be raised. Finance underlies all the operations of war. To date Canada has spent about a billion dollars on the war.

The main purpose of the Victory Loan is to raise money for the continued prosecution of the war until final victory is achieved. Money can be devoted to no higher or nobler purpose than this. The Victory Loan is essential that we may carry on the war. Behind the gun the man, and behind the man must be the dollar. Every Victory bond is a financial soldier fighting against the Kaiser. Canada can show the solidarity of her people and her determination to see the war to a victorious ending by an overwhelming subscription to the Victory Loan.

Five hundred millions of dollars is the amount required to be raised by the Canadian Government to carry on Canada's part in the prosecution of the war. The minimum amount which the Minister of Finance asks for is three hundred million dollars. The larger amount will be raised if possible.

Canada to-day is in the fortunate position of issuing her second Victory Loan at a time when the securities of the first Victory Loan stand above their issue price to the public. The best future customer is the pleased customer of the past. What an advantage to Canadian finance after the war if, as was most probable, every holder of Canadian bonds would see them quoted on the market at a premium over their issue price. No matter what happened abroad Canada would be in such circumstances able to carry on her further financing within her own frontiers. The rate of interest upon the new loan is most attractive to all. This is a case where each subscriber in helping Canada will also benefit himself.

The fact that the great body of Canada's war loans will be held by our own people is one of the strongest factors in our economic situation. If Canada had been obliged to borrow her war expenditure abroad the result would have been most serious to the future of the Dominion. Prudence enjoins upon all to-day the duty of saving their money for the period of readjustment which will follow in the wake of the war. What better

investment for this money than a bond of Canada, backed by all its resources, joined to the industry, intelligence and enterprise of the great Canadian people? Over two hundred million dollars of last year's Victory Loan was furnished by eight hundred thousand subscribers of amounts of five thousand dollars and under. Subscribers of from five thousand to one hundred thousand took eighty millions. Over one hundred millions were in subscriptions of one hundred thousand and over. This year we shall expect at least five hundred million dollars from over a million subscribers.

Canada's domestic war issues having been so made that their maturities extended over periods of five, ten, fifteen and twenty years, will give no serious difficulty to future Governments. To have adopted the principle of short-date financing in the expectation that the war would not last long would have been a fatal error, as the principal of large issues would have fallen due at a time when immense sums of new money would be required. Short-date financing is always dangerous. The way to make the winter pass quickly is to discount a three months' promissory note in January. In public finance it is always sounder, when future conditions are uncertain, to boldly face the interest rates and spread maturities over long periods.

The outlook for the success of the Victory Loan is most promising. The savings deposits in our chartered banks materially exceed those at the same period of last year. Agriculture is prosperous and business active. Wages are high, and there is no unemployment. The national spirit is strong and resolute for the continued prosecution of the war. Canada will never falter until the purpose of the Allies is accomplished, and Prussian militarism with all that it stands for, is utterly overthrown. On all fronts our armies are victorious. The way may still be long, but the issue is not in doubt. We begin to see the goal of all our efforts and sacrifices. This is in very truth a Victory Loan, and there is no doubt as to the response to its appeal to the Canadian people.

The Montreal "Gazette" in its issue of Oct. 9 contrasts the terms of the present loan with those of previous loans as follows:

So far as the terms go, they are virtually the same as the terms of the First Victory Loan, except for the provision that the price is to be par "with accrued interest" instead of par flat, and that the long maturity bond is to be 15-years instead of 20 years.

The earlier loans were on an ascending rate of maturity, from 10 years in the first to 15 in the second, and to 20 years in the third, with the fourth, or First Victory Loan, offering a choice from among 5, 10 and 20-year bonds. The big demand among the Victory Bonds was for the twenty-year issue, but a point has now been reached where the Government seems to feel confident that it can fill its requirements in the money market without selling Dominion credit on a 5.50% basis for so long as 20 years ahead. The outstanding 20-year bonds, it may safely be assumed, will be the last war issue of that maturity; as peace prospects brighten, with the promise of a return to more normal conditions in the money market, maturities and interest rates may be expected to contract until a point is reached when refunding operations will be possible in long-term low-interest-bearing securities.

Decision to make the issue price "with accrued interest," rather than "flat," was reached, it is understood, largely because of the feeling that the concession of interest given with the first coupon of the earlier loans was rather wasted as a "selling" point for the bonds. The general public, for instance, understood that the price of the First Victory Bonds was par, just as the prospectus stated. They were not particularly interested in technical explanations that they were being given a certain amount of unearned interest with the first coupon, which reduced the net cost of the bond to \$98.65 per \$100 bond. Yet this concession of interest worked out roughly to a cost of about \$6,000,000 to the Government. This, it was felt, might well be saved, and so the new bonds are being issued on a straight 5.50% basis, without any "sweetener."

It will be noted that the Government is living up to its promise of having the bonds ready this time for delivery on the spot to any subscriber with the cash to lay down.

The saving that this will mean in labor for clerical staffs of the finance department, the banks, and the financial firms handling subscriptions, should be enormous. Besides this obvious advantage, the innovation will make satisfied subscribers of thousands who fretted over the trouble and delay of installment payments and exchanging interim for definitive certificates during the last loan. There was never any good reason why the bonds should not be bought with the same readiness as so much merchandise for which the purchaser wants to pay cash rather than open a credit account.

Comparisons of leading points of this loan in respect to amount, price, yield, etc., with the former loans, appear in the following table as published in the above quoted newspaper:

	1st. (1915)	2nd. (1916)	3rd. (1917)	4th. (1917)	5th. (1918)
Amount (millions.)	50	100	150	150	300
Subscribed (millions.)	79	145	183	413	?
* Issue price	97½	97½	96	100	100
Issue yield, per cent.	5.42	5.30	5.40	5.61-5.81	5.50
Maturity (years)	10	15	20	5, 10, 15	5, 15
Interest payable	June 1 Dec. 1	Apr. 1 Oct. 1	Mar. 1 Nov. 1	June 1 Dec. 1	May 1 Nov. 1
Subscribers	24,862	34,526	40,800	820,035	?

* Flat in case of all loans except fifth, latter being "with accrued interest."

COMING ISSUE OF BONDS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SANTO DOMINGO.

Through convention with the United States of America the Republic of Santo Domingo will issue approximately \$5,000,000 gold funding bonds through its customs administration. These bonds will be tax-exempt, coupon in form and may be in any or all of the following series and denominations: Series L \$50, Series C \$100, Series D \$500 and Series M \$1,000. They will be dated Jan. 1 1918 and will be payable at par on or before Jan. 1 1938. Principal and semi-ann. interest (Jan. 1 & July 1) will be payable either in Santo Domingo City at the main office of the designated depository for the Dominion Republic,

or at any of its branch offices in the Dominion Republic, or at its office in the City of New York. An annual appropriation of one-twentieth of the principal amount of the bonds is made for the sinking fund beginning Jan. 1 1918, but the Dominican Government may increase its payments into the fund at its discretion. Commenting on the loan, the "Wall Street Journal" says:

In 1905 Santo Domingo requested the United States to assist her in arranging her foreign and domestic debt. In February 1907 the American-Dominican convention was signed under the terms of which all moneys realized from customs are handled by a general receiver named by the President of the United States. They are applied, first, to the expenses of the receivership, second, to payment of interest and amortization of a \$20,000,000 bond issue, and, third, the remainder is paid to the Dominican Government. It is from this third part of the customs receipts as well as from internal revenue collections that the provision for the interest and sinking funds on the new \$5,000,000 bond issue is to be made.

The annual report of the receiver of customs for 1917 shows that the amount paid to the Government for that year was \$2,455,784, in addition to which the Government received from internal revenue \$1,226,446, making total receipts of \$3,682,230. The Government of Santo Domingo had to its credit at the end of 1917 \$1,542,960 and on Aug. 31 1918 the balance in the Government depository was \$3,097,533. Thus the Government is not only meeting its current obligations but is also accumulating a considerable surplus.

In 1916 the United States established a military government for Santo Domingo and appointed Rear-Admiral H. S. Knapp Military Governor. The reforms introduced into the conduct of the country's affairs by the Military Governor are reflected in the increase of revenues and the decrease of administrative expenditures.

In 1907 a loan of \$20,000,000 was made to the Dominican Republic through the assistance of the United States Government. All payments for interest and sinking fund of this loan had been promptly made. In 1913 a loan of \$1,500,000 was made to Santo Domingo by the National City Bank of New York, which has been liquidated in full, the final payment having been made in November 1917. The present indebtedness of Santo Domingo is therefore \$20,000,000 plus the amount, yet to be determined, of the 1918 bond issue. The latter is to be made to liquidate all the outstanding claims against the Dominican Republic which have accumulated since 1907. These claims are being investigated and adjudicated by a Claims Commission appointed by the Military Governor who has given it the powers of a court of last resort.

The American-Dominican convention provides that until the Dominican Republic has paid the whole amount of its bonds its public debts shall not be increased except by previous agreement with the United States. A like agreement is required for any modification of the import duties, which in any case cannot be changed unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that on the basis of exports and imports of a like amount and like character with those of the two years preceding that in which it is desired to make such modification, the total net customs receipts would at such altered rates of duties have been in excess of \$2,000,000 in United States gold a year.

The sinking fund provision for the previous \$20,000,000 bond issue, which matures in fifty years from its date, requires payment of at least 1% per annum and interest on bonds held in the sinking fund, but surplus receipts may be applied by the Dominican Government to the sinking fund and in any case if the customs revenues shall exceed \$3,000,000 in any one year, one-half of the excess shall be applied to the sinking fund. At Dec. 31 1917 payments to the sinking fund for this issue had aggregated \$6,028,266, out of which \$5,794,250 of the bonds, par value, had been purchased at a cost of \$5,469,725, leaving the sinking fund balance \$558,541.

For the calendar year 1917 gross collections of the customs receivership amounted to \$5,353,163. Customs expenses amounted to \$163,872, the expenses of the frontier customs service \$29,419, and the operation of the revenue cutter service \$29,905. The service of the existing debt called for only \$1,200,000, but additional payments were made to the sinking fund representing one-half of the excess of customs receipts over \$3,000,000, to the amount of more than \$1,000,000.

The rapid expansion in the foreign trade of the Dominican Republic since the United States extended its assistance to that country in 1905 is shown by the following table of annual imports and exports and the balance of trade in the country's favor:

Year—	Value Imported.	Value Exported.	Balance of Trade.
1917	\$17,581,814	\$22,444,580	\$4,862,766
1916	11,664,430	21,527,873	9,863,443
1915	9,118,514	15,209,061	6,090,547
1914	6,729,007	10,588,787	3,859,780
1913	9,272,278	10,469,947	1,197,669
1912	8,217,398	12,385,248	4,167,850
1911	6,949,662	10,995,546	4,045,884
1910	6,257,691	10,849,823	4,591,932
1909	4,425,913	8,113,690	3,687,777
1908	4,767,775	9,396,487	4,628,712
1907	4,948,961	7,628,358	2,679,395
1906	4,065,437	6,536,376	2,470,941
1905	2,736,828	6,896,098	4,159,270

The first two years following the outbreak of war in Europe witnessed a rapid expansion in Dominican exports and a sharp rise in the trade balance in Santo Domingo's favor, but except for those two years the trade balance was the largest in the history of the republic.

FINANCIAL AND OTHER CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA AS SEEN BY JAMES KEELEY.

The status of financial and other conditions in Russia are pictured by James Keeley, former owner of the Chicago "Herald," upon his recent return to this country from Europe where he had undertaken an investigation at the instance of the Committee on Public Information. According to the New York "Times" of Aug. 29 Mr. Keeley declared that the starvation, misery and disorganization in Russia would lead Germany soon to attempt the installation of a German-picked monarch in that country. We also take the following from the "Times:"

Mr. Keeley predicted, however, that no German-made Czar would be able to avert the sufferings of hunger that are in store for the Russian people

during the coming winter, and that by next spring the whole peasantry would turn willingly to the Allies for release from German rule, provided—and Mr. Keeley emphasized this condition—Siberia were under the control of an allied army and revealed a condition of order and comparative prosperity without famine and pestilence.

Mr. Keeley based his statement of conditions in Russia on information furnished to him, he said, by eminent Russians, one of whom he believes will be a potent factor in the regeneration of his distracted country.

"Unless signs and omens fall," he went on, "Germany is preparing to play what she hopes will be a trump card in Russia—and that in the near future. By that I mean the restoration of the monarchy with a Czar chosen in Wilhelmstrasse. The candidate for this dubious honor has been picked. He isn't the Kaiser's first or second choice, as the crown was indignantly rejected by several Grand Dukes. But his blood is royal even if his reputation is not."

Germany would find a strong backing for this project, Mr. Keeley said, in the church, to which the Russian peasants were now turning en masse for succor from the horrors brought on by the Bolsheviks.

"However," continued Mr. Keeley, "it is a question whether the devastation wrought by her intrigue in this section of the former Russian Empire is not so great as to be beyond cure. Life to-day is so appalling as compared with existence under Czarism that a return to ancient conditions would seem an Elysium to the ignorant peasantry. Under royal rule they had a certain amount of comfort and physical security, even if circled with needless restrictions and privations. To the 'uneducated masses,' to quote one of my informants, 'only one conclusion is indicated—a return to Czarism as an escape from their present miseries,' and as a promise at least of the safeguard and relative ease enjoyed prior to the downfall of the monarchy."

This is what Germany is betting on but the thoroughness of her work of devastation may render her calculations in vain.

Famine an Actuality.

European Russia, this coming winter, will yes, must be, the world's most awful graveyard. Famine isn't a possibility. It is a certainty, to-day an actuality. Pestilence is reaping the first crop of a gigantic harvest. According to my information from a quarter to one-third of the inhabitants must die before next summer. There is neither work nor food to support the population, and to-day the working people are simply predestined victims of hunger and disease. Productive labor has been annihilated and no nation can live without it.

All financial system has vanished. Debts have been repudiated, banks abolished, and the gold reserve of the nation largely stolen. The printing press is the monetary right arm of the Bolshevik Government. Three months ago the Trotskyites had turned out 28,000,000,000 rubles of the old pattern notes. The postal service having gone to the scrap heap, communities finding it difficult to secure supplies of this fiat currency too to manufacturing their own notes, which are not accepted outside their own districts or towns. Travelers, should there be such hardy individuals in Russia at the present time, would have to pay the cost of exchanging these notes as they passed from place to place and at a rate of from one-half to two-thirds their face value.

Financial Values Gone.

Here is an example of the financial catastrophe:

	Pre-War.	1917.	To-Day.
Daily wage of a workman in roubles.....	1	to 1½	7½ to 15 125 to 150
Cost of peod of wheat (66.1 lbs.).....	1.2 to 1.5	6	to 8 *300 to 800

*According to locality.

Railroad and inland water travel almost is a thing of the past. Fuel is the crux of this situation. The available supply has disappeared. The unburned oil fields are not working, and the Bolshevik mind conceiving the idea that the plutocrats could not create wealth without coal, flooded the mines. Administrative staffs of railroads also were creatures of the money devil, so they were dismissed. As a result, rolling stock and tracks are rapidly going to pot. Some few railroads are operating but as private concerns in the hands of enterprising bandits. Each station has its own tariff for passengers and freight, payable in the currency of that particular place. Even if a journey is begun there is no certainty it will end without additional exactions, as the train crews frequently do a little bit of highway robbery by threatening to stop the train in some desolate spot unless large ransomes are paid.

Manufacturing at a Standstill.

Manufacturing is at a standstill, nine-tenths of the factories having been shut down. Many are heaps of ruins, because they were the property of the "criminal bourgeoisie." Cotton fabricating practically is a memory, for this reason: It was the custom in Russia for banks to buy and hold cotton for their patrons. So, the leaders of the New Ideal, believing the cotton belonged to the money devil, struck a blow at capitalism by burning all the cotton they could get their hands on.

Only 20% of the tillable lands of European Russia were put into crops this year. As far back as the spring of 1917 the teachings of the Social Revolutionists led to the burning and destruction of many of the large agricultural estates. Live stock and implements were appropriated. Equitable division of the loot often caused trouble. A just allotment seldom could be arrived at, so resort was had to breaking up and dividing the articles and animals. Thus if there happened to be only one cow for four individuals it was cut into four pieces. A childlike son of the new freedom went home perfectly happy with two wheels from a reaper.

Commerce, even from the standpoint of 1917, does not exist. All the big firms have suspended because of the lack of coal, the impossibility of getting raw material, and because their factories have been destroyed. Retail dealers have vanished for the simple reason that their stocks were confiscated and they cannot get any more. Such commerce as exists is in the hands of acquisitive soldiers who have stolen goods and army transport trucks. These peripatetic merchants travel the land, buying at forced sales or stealing when the latter seems more desirable.

So thoroughly have the people of Russia in their blind ignorance destroyed their country that they have deprived themselves of the means of rising again when their minds shall have turned from their folly.

These are the conditions a German-made Czar must face. If he were the most benevolent and all-powerful individual in the world he could not change the inevitable.

Now, suppose early next summer the survivors look to the east and see a Siberia, under Allied control, that is comparatively prosperous; a Siberia without famine and pestilence; a Siberia in which order has been restored; a Siberia in which factories are operating; a Siberia with security for life and property; a Siberia through which an Allied army has marched, and which is at the doors of European Russia.

What is a fair assumption as to the course the people of Russia will take?

**EXCHANGE DEALINGS WITH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.
FACTS DEDUCED FROM QUESTIONNAIRE
ON FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANK.**

The facts gleaned from the questionnaire sent out in August by Senator Robert L. Owen, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency in connection with his proposal for the establishment of a Federal foreign exchange bank are presented by the Federal Reserve Board in its "Bulletin" for September. As part of the inquiry, F. I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange, addressed seventy-three banking houses, advising them of the Senate resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury "to advise the Senate what steps have been taken to protect the par value of the American dollar in the neutral countries of Europe, and what is the amount of foreign balances held in the United States at this time by such neutral nations." The Federal Reserve Board announces that as a result of the request, reports were received showing 26 accounts with Norway, 24 with Sweden, 25 with Denmark, 39 with Holland, 37 with Spain and 48 with Switzerland. It is also stated that the returns indicate that exchange dealings with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland rendered gross profits, while the Spanish transactions resulted in a gross loss. Besides the questionnaire the "Bulletin" prints as follows the data obtained from the investigation made in compliance with the Senate resolution calling for the volume of transactions and profits earned in certain neutral exchanges:

EARNINGS ON EXCHANGE WITH NEUTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

The July issue of the "Bulletin" printed a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the President dealing with the foreign exchange situation. Section 2 of that letter advised the President that the banks in New York City which dealt in neutral European exchange had been requested to furnish information covering their transactions from January 1 to April 1 1918, as prescribed on forms furnished them a copy of which is shown also in the "Bulletin."

On June 26 the following instructions were sent to seventy-three banking houses:

Dear Sirs.—A resolution was recently adopted by the Senate as follows: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to advise the Senate of the amount severally of commercial and financial bills payable in terms of the currency of the neutral nations of Europe which have been bought and sold severally by the member banks of the Federal Reserve system and other banks and banking houses dealing in foreign exchange in the city of New York from January 1 to April 1 1918, and the amount of profit in such transactions, and to advise the Senate what steps have been taken to protect the par value of the American dollar in the neutral countries of Europe, and what is the amount of foreign balances held in the United States at this time by such neutral nations."

The Secretary of the Treasury has requested the Federal Reserve Board to obtain this information through the division of foreign exchange. We will have to ask you, therefore, to fill out the enclosed form and return to us. While a reasonable time will unquestionably be allowed for the preparation of the figures, yet they should be turned in to the division of foreign exchange as quickly as possible.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) FRED I. KENT,

Director, Division of Foreign Exchange.

Explanation of Form for Use in Connection with Exchange Profits of Neutral Countries.

As the Senate resolution specifically requires profits on transactions covering the purchases and sales of commercial and financial exchange in the currencies of the neutral countries of Europe, it will be necessary to consider such portion of all balances in the neutral countries of Europe as were carried over from 1917 where sales were made against them between January 1 and April 1. For the sake of uniformity it is desired that the same rates of exchange be applied as the purchasing value of such balances, and rates for this purpose have been decided upon as follows: Denmark, 31¼; Holland, 44¼; Norway, 33; Spain, 24.50; Sweden, 34¼; Switzerland, 4.34.

In case more exchange has been purchased during the period than has been sold, it is desirable that the value of the balance remaining be figured by all those concerned at the same rate. Rates for this purpose have been decided upon as follows: Denmark, 31¼; Holland, 46¼; Norway, 32; Spain, 25¼; Sweden, 34; Switzerland, 4.30.

In purchases of exchange, commercial and financial bills are to be divided as follows: All bills of exchange drawn against exports of commodities from the United States are to be considered as commercial bills, and all other exchange purchased as financial bills.

In sales of exchange, commercial and financial bills are to be divided as follows: All sales of exchange in payment of imports to the United States are to be figured as commercial bills, and all other exchange sold as financial bills.

Deductions for interest must be made on time bills purchased at exact rates at which they were discounted, or rates at which discount is expected in cases where advices have not been received. When such bills were allowed to run before discount, or until maturity, the rate of 5% per annum must be used in figuring deductions. The rate of 5% must also be used in covering loss of the use of the funds.

Deductions for overhead charges should be figured as follows: The total overhead charges of the foreign exchange department should be divided in such manner as to show the proportionate amount represented by the transactions of each neutral European country. Such amount should be deducted from the gross profits of the respective countries.

Taxes.—As the tax rate for 1918 can not be determined, taxes should be deducted on the basis of the 1917 rate. Every institution has undoubtedly figured the percentage of taxes paid in 1917 to the profits, and this percentage should be used in making the deduction.

RESULTS OF INQUIRY.

As a result of this request, reports were received showing [accounts with Norway, 26; Sweden, 24; Denmark, 25; Holland, 39; Spain, 37; and Switzerland, 48.

The returns indicate that exchange dealings with Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland rendered gross profits, while the Spanish transactions resulted in a gross loss. After making deductions for discounts on long bills, interest, commissions, etc., overhead charges, and taxes, it was found that Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland showed net profits and that Switzerland and Spain showed net losses.

The demand for Norwegian, Swedish and Spanish exchanges was greater than the supply, which resulted in changes from balances at the beginning of the year to overdrafts on April 1.

The balances with Denmark and Switzerland at the beginning of the year were increased as the purchases of exchange exceeded the sales. On January 1 there was a net overdraft with Holland which changed to a

net balance on April 1, which was the largest hold in any neutral European country.

The net balance in Norway on January 1 was about 25% of the sales made during the three months following. This balance was cleared and a small overdraft shown at the close of the period. Norwegian exchange dropped steadily, with the result that the balance had been taken over at a higher rate than it was sold. The average rates for the items shown indicate that all the profit was earned through finance bills.

Swedish exchange rendered a profit both on finance and commercial bills. The commercial bills furnished a very good profit. The balance on January 1 and the overdraft on April 1 were both figured at a higher average rate than the bills were sold. The calculated annual rate on total purchases was 0.055% for gross profits and 0.046% for net profits. There was a one-fourth point drop in Swedish kroner for the period.

Earnings on Danish exchange were very small, amounting to 0.02% for gross profits and 0.007% for net profits. The fact that the balance was figured at a higher rate than the bills were purchased accounts for about one-fourth of the profit shown. The close of March saw this exchange down one-fourth point from January 1.

Guilders advanced 2½ points from the beginning to close of the period. The rate at which the balance was figured accounts for about one-fifth of the gross earnings. Both finance and commercial bills show profits. Calculated annual rates of earnings on total purchases show gross profits 0.063% and net profits 0.041%.

From a net balance of \$775,000 at the beginning of the year, pesetas accounts fell to an overdraft of \$603,000 on April 1. Pesetas advanced 1½ points during the period. The returns indicate that there was a loss on finance bills while commercial bills furnished a good profit.

Swiss francs strengthened slightly during the three months. The gross profits shown were due chiefly to the earnings on commercial bills. These earnings were slightly increased by the profit derived from the rate at which the balance was figured and they were reduced through the loss on finance bills. Earnings calculated on an annual basis show a gross profit of 0.008% and net losses of 0.002%.

PROFITS OR LOSSES, FIRST QUARTER, 1918—EXCHANGE PURCHASED AND SOLD—EUROPEAN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

Classification.	Purchases.		Sales.	
	Foreign Currency.	Dollars.	Foreign Currency.	Dollars.
Norway—				
Portion of 1917 balance used	5,413,795 96	1,786,552 66	664,012 14	211,123 98
Financial bills	15,208,720 87	4,813,682 12	20,727,009 61	6,796,894 38
Commercial bills	478,450 15	155,791 05	416,640 72	132,595 74
Unsold balance purchased during period	6975,456 52	2312,146 08	868,761 03	278,002 68
Total	23,076,423 50	7,068,171 91	22,076,423 50	7,228,916 78
Sweden—				
Portion of 1917 balance used	1,904,788 16	652,389 94	2976,007 45	2334,313 37
Financial bills	18,519,625 88	6,128,199 08	20,706,163 67	6,943,765 18
Commercial bills	226,106 39	75,537 50	766,825 41	292,026 44
Unsold balance purchased during period	21,989,423 82	6676,404 09	191,057 72	64,959 60
Total	22,639,944 25	7,532,530 61	22,639,944 25	7,635,064 59
Denmark—				
Portion of 1917 balance used	254,053 81	80,924 46	2201,814 97	264,076 25
Financial bills	6,849,614 84	2,111,665 86	6,016,656 42	1,859,108 21
Commercial bills	174,914 98	52,491 40	220,668 88	87,953 71
Unsold balance purchased during period	2398,860 44	2125,641 04	1,179,203 80	371,452 55
Total	7,078,344 07	2,370,722 76	7,678,344 07	2,382,590 72
Holland—				
Portion of 1917 balance used	240,925 65	106,168 05	2245,185 83	2108,188 25
Financial bills	20,888,974 14	9,267,826 02	15,911,411 92	7,128,374 94
Commercial bills	2,149,410 60	939,444 07	3,463,123 28	1,531,144 43
Unsold balance purchased during period	2762,430 42	2355,835 20	4,423,019 70	2,067,761 71
Total	24,041,740 82	10,669,273 34	24,041,740 82	10,835,469 33
Spain—				
Portion of 1917 balance used	4,767,166 25	1,167,892 49	21,603,452 63	2392,845 86
Financial bills	65,625,903 14	16,082,751 59	69,417,962 86	16,892,210 96
Commercial bills	3,245,647 39	796,346 79	4,960,857 34	1,340,800 32
Unsold balance purchased during period	22,845,294 70	6732,663 36	501,738 65	129,183 46
Total	76,484,011 48	18,779,654 23	76,484,011 48	18,764,040 60
Switzerland—				
Portion of 1917 balance used	2,039,995 82	469,851 65	250,755 26	211,639 36
Financial bills	71,102,421 05	15,997,471 10	70,216,187 60	15,794,300 79
Commercial bills	8,824,015 52	1,941,579 85	9,298,511 85	2,081,461 20
Unsold balance purchased during period	21,959,478 96	2455,677 25	4,360,456 64	1,015,059 42
Total	83,925,911 35	18,864,879 85	83,925,911 35	18,803,550 77

a Overdraft.

Country—	Gross Profit or Loss.	Deductions.		Profit after Deductions.	Taxes.	Net Profit or Loss.
		Discount, Long Bills, Interest, Commissions, etc.	Overhead Charges.			
Norway	\$160,744 87	\$1,204 65	\$10,966 59	\$148,483 73	\$374 96	\$148,108 77
Sweden	102,533 98	4,206 70	8,949 86	89,377 42	2,847 52	86,529 90
Denmark	11,897 96	871 20	5,637 56	5,369 20	1,165 08	4,204 12
Holland	166,195 99	6,821 79	31,414 49	127,959 72	17,649 59	110,310 13
Spain	15,613 63	7,040 01	24,880 65	47,534 29	4,044 51	61,578 80
Switzerland	33,670 92	6,815 93	32,243 50	*188 61	10,073 08	*10,261 69

* Loss.

MONTHLY RANGES OF EXCHANGE RATES ON LEADING FOREIGN MONEY CENTRES, QUOTED IN NEW YORK DURING THE THREE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 1918.

	Exchange at Par.	January.						February.						March.					
		Low.		High.		Low.		High.		Low.		High.		Low.		High.			
Norway	100 kroner	26.80	31.50	33	30.75	32.50	30.125	32.25	26.80	32.50	34.25	32.25	33.50	31.75	34				
Sweden	do	26.80	30.25	31.75	30.50	31	30	31.75	26.80	30.25	31.75	30.50	31	30	31.75				
Denmark	do	26.80	40.20	43	44.25	44	45.50	44.75	26.80	40.20	43	44.25	44	45.50	44.75	46.75			
Holland	100 florins	518.1347	24	24.40	24	25.25	24.30	25.625	518.1347	24	24.40	24	25.25	24.30	25.625				
Spain	100 pesetas	16.80	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	16.80	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.40				
Switzerland	100 francs	1.1347	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.1347	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450	1.450				

NATIONAL BANK RESOURCES AT HIGH PEAK.

According to the analysis of their sworn reports just completed, the resources of the national banks of the United States, at the close of business on Aug. 31 1918, amounted to \$18,043,605,000—exceeding by more than \$1,500,000,000 the greatest resources ever shown by the national banks at this season of the year. In a statement announcing this, issued by him on Oct. 9, Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams said:

On May 1 1917, immediately before the launching of the First Liberty Loan, the resources of the national banks were \$16,144,403,000. The amount of Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness which the Government has sold and collected for since that date, exclusive of certificates of indebtedness paid off during this period, is \$14,275,000,000.

Subscriptions for the larger portion of all three issues of the Liberty bonds were placed through the national banks of the country; and yet their reports show that these banks are to-day in stronger condition and have resources greater by nearly \$2,000,000,000 than they held before the first Liberty bond was sold.

The increase over the total resources held June 29 1918 was \$264,103,000. The increase for the whole country, exclusive of New York City, since June 29 1918, was \$307,000,000—New York showing a reduction in this period of \$103,288,000. Forty reserve and central reserve cities show in each city an increase in resources since the call of June 29, while in twenty-three cities there was a reduction.

The cities whose national banks show an increase in resources since the last call of approximately \$5,000,000 or over were: Kansas City (Mo.), 36 millions; Chicago, 33 millions; Minneapolis and Baltimore, 15 millions each; St. Louis, Richmond and Wichita, 8 millions each; Houston, 7 millions; Omaha, 6 millions; Indianapolis, Nashville and Seattle, 5 millions each.

The only cities showing a reduction of \$5,000,000 or more in resources were: New York, 103 millions; Boston, 54 millions; Pittsburgh, 23 millions; San Francisco, 15 millions; Philadelphia, 9 millions, and Albany, 5 millions.

The total increase in resources in the reserve and central reserve cities outside of New York City, was \$60,000,000. The net increase in resources of national banks outside of the reserve cities, was \$248,000,000.

In 28 States the country banks increased their resources; in ten States they show a reduction. The only State in which there was a reduction in resources of as much as one and three-quarter millions was Connecticut, where the reduction was \$10,000,000.

The States in which the increase in resources of country banks amounted to approximately \$5,000,000 or more were: Pennsylvania, 33 millions; Illinois, 32 millions; Texas, 25 millions; Ohio, 20 millions; Indiana, 18 millions; Kansas, 18 millions; Virginia, New Jersey and California, 11 million each; Iowa, New York and Missouri, 8 millions each; Oklahoma, 6 millions; Nebraska, South Dakota and North Carolina, 5 millions each.

It is particularly noticeable that the increase in national bank resources is well distributed throughout the whole country and is confined to no special section.

Loans and discounts on Aug. 31 1918, 9,493 million, a reduction since June 29 1918 of 126 millions, and an increase as compared with Sept. 11 1917 of 438 millions.

Total deposits Aug. 31 1918, 13,885 million, a reduction since June 29 1918 of 135 million, but an increase over Sept. 11 1917 of 651 million.

Bills payable and rediscounts, 1,294 million, an increase since June 29 1918, of 410 million, and an increase over Sept. 11 1917, of 1,008 million; principally accounted for by increased investment by the banks in United States certificates of indebtedness.

United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness held Aug. 31 1918, were 2,455 million dollars, an increase over June 29 of 338 million, and an increase over Sept. 11 1917 of 1,296 millions. This increase is nearly all represented by the national banks' purchases of certificates of indebtedness.

Cash on hand and due from Federal Reserve banks on Aug. 31 1918, was 1,671 million dollars, a reduction as compared with June 29 of 24 million, but an actual increase as compared with Sept. 11 1917, of \$5,464,000.

The cash which the national banks had on hand and with Federal Reserve banks on Aug. 31 1918, plus their holdings of United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness, amounted to \$4,127,309,000. This amount, after deducting the United States bonds held as a basis for circulation, is nearly 25% of the total deposits of all the national banks, but allowance should of course be made for that portion of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness which may be pledged against bills payable and rediscounts.

JOHN McHUGH CHOSEN PRESIDENT OF THE PROPOSED DISCOUNT CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

Along with the announcement of the election of John McHugh as President of the proposed Discount Corporation of New York, the names of those who will serve on the directorate of the new corporation, as determined by the subscribing institutions, were also made public on Thursday of this week.

The incorporation of the Discount Corporation, with a capital of \$5,000,000 and a surplus of \$1,000,000, was approved by State Superintendent of Banks George I. Skinner in August, and reference was made to the Corporation in these columns Aug. 17, page 646, and May 11, page 1955. It purposes to deal in acceptances and commercial paper. The Union Discount Corporation, which is also in process of formation, will have for its principal object the trading in acceptance paper arising out of transactions in cotton. Detailed mention of the plans of this company was made in these columns Sept. 21, page 1139. In making known the perfection of plans for the preliminary organization of the Discount Corporation of New York, the official statement of the 8th announced that the directorate would include the following well-known financiers:

James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce.
Francis L. Hine, President of the First National Bank.

John McHugh, Vice-President of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank.
Edwin S. Marston, President of the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
J. P. Morgan, head of J. P. Morgan & Co.
Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Co.
Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Co.
James A. Stillman, Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank.
Eugene V. R. Thayer, President of the Chase National Bank.
James N. Wallace, President of the Central Union Trust Co.

The acceptance of the presidency by Mr. McHugh will not, it is announced, in any way interfere with his duties at the Mechanics & Metals National Bank. The official statement also says:

A competent staff for the new Corporation will be organized as soon as practicable. The arranging of all other details, such as location, the date of opening, etc., will be deferred until legal requirements have been complied with, and the Capital Issues Committee has approved the issuance of the Corporation's stock.

The purpose of the formation of The Discount Corporation of New York is to develop a broad discount market in this country, as it is recognized that, whereas the discount business previous to the war was almost completely controlled by Great Britain, there is now an opportunity for the development of a big business in this connection in the United States, with New York as one of the principal money markets of the world.

The principal business of the company will consist of the purchase and sale of bankers' and trade acceptances.

The formation of such an organization is deemed of prime importance at this time, inasmuch as the country is facing the most important and far-reaching fiscal problem in its history, namely, that of providing ample funds for the Government and at the same time caring for the financial requirements of private business. In view of this situation, the field for such an institution at The Discount Corporation of New York is an extremely broad one and its useful and successful operation is assured. It is felt that the formation of this Corporation will not only develop the market for bankers' and trade acceptances, but will lead to the formation of similar companies, the need for which is becoming more apparent every day.

H. E. COOPER, OF EQUITABLE TRUST CO., ON GOLD SITUATION.

In a recent treatise entitled "The Gold Situation," Henry E. Cooper, Vice-President of the Equitable Trust Co. of New York, comments upon this present crisis as follows:

Of the many financial and economic problems which the international developments of the last four years have brought to the fore, one of the gravest is the maintenance of the gold reserve.

For many generations practice has consecrated gold as the ultimate basis of every transaction involving credit and money. Since the beginning of the war, the demand for currency and credit of all sorts has increased in such a measure that the ratio of gold reserve of the world has fallen far below that which centuries of banking practice has considered necessary for national solvency.

But that is not all. The increased cost of labor, supplies, freight and insurance resulting from the war, which has sent skyward the market price of all commodities, has also manifested itself in the gold-producing industry. It now costs nearly twice as much to produce gold as in normal times. The gold miners, the price of whose product—gold—is fixed by an old-established international consensus, are thus facing the necessity of either closing down or working at a loss. The plight of the industry is such that the British producers have taken up with their Government the question of readjusting the price of gold, while in our own country a committee of Congressmen has been appointed to consider ways and means of aiding the gold miners.

The gold crisis threatens the very foundation of our present credit structure. The principal belligerent governments are increasing their indebtedness on an average of about \$40,000,000,000 annually, a sum which represents nearly four times the present estimated value of the total gold reserve of the world, while their currency circulation, outside of Treasury notes and other similar tender, stood at over \$30,000,000,000 on Dec. 31 1917, and has since then been tremendously expanded.

The importance of the situation has been duly recognized by Secretary McAdoo, who has informed the American Mining Congress that, next to food and ammunition, gold is one of the most-needed war essentials. The War Industries Board has ruled that the Priorities Committee give all reasonable priority on material and supplies used in the production of gold.

But more must be done. An extensive discussion of the gold problem is necessary to clarify the situation and to reach a national and international decision indispensable for the future economic safety of the world.

CONSIDERATION OF WAR REVENUE BILL BY SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The first material change in the War Revenue bill to be made by the Senate Finance Committee consisted in the adoption of an amendment on the 4th inst. requiring single persons with a gross income of \$1,000 and married persons whose gross income is \$2,000 to file income tax returns. The House bill requires returns when the net income exceeds \$1,000 and \$2,000 respectively. Chairman Simmons explained that the amendment requiring returns from gross incomes, instead of net, is designed to give the Treasury Department instead of the individual taxpayer the decision regarding deductions and exemptions. Most of the House provisions exempting certain classes of corporations from taxation were approved by the Committee on the 4th and the House definition of net and gross corporation income was adopted, except as to insurance companies.

Upon resuming consideration of the bill on the 8th, the committee reduced the tax of \$8 a gallon on distilled spirits used for beverage purposes, as provided in the House bill, to \$6 40 a gallon. The doubled rates on beer and wine were approved. The present rate on spirits for beverage purposes is \$3 20 a gallon, which the committee established as the rate

for distilled spirits used for non-beverage purposes, such as the manufacture of perfumes and medicines, instead of the \$4 40 tax proposed by the House on that class. Reduction of the beverage rate from \$8 to \$6 40 a gallon on distilled spirits, it was stated, is expected to stimulate both consumption and withdrawal from bonded warehouses, and thereby increase the \$795,000,000 which the House proposed to raise from this source.

An amendment affecting the export of distilled spirits made by the committee provides that such exports shall be free of tax when sent to any of the Allies, but subject to taxation if shipped to a neutral country. The "floor tax" on distilled spirits was reduced by the committee from \$2 20 to \$1 per gallon, to conform to the reduction in the manufacturing tax.

The committee increased from 6½ to 8% the rate on oil pipe line transportation. The House rates of 8% on passenger and Pullman transportation were approved on the 8th, as were the increased rates on the telephone, telegraph, radio and cable messages, and on private wire systems, except those used for transmission of news.

On the 9th inst. the Committee cut in half the 10% taxes fixed by the House on passenger automobiles and motorcycles. In reducing the tax on passenger automobiles and motorcycles to 5% the Committee fixed the same tax on such vehicles as on automobile trucks and tractors. The 10% tax placed by the House on automobile tires and accessories also was reduced to 5%. House taxes of 10% on sporting goods, cameras and photographic supplies were accepted. The tax on chewing gum, which was made 6% by the House, was reduced to 4%, but the House levy of 10% on candy was approved. The House provisions levying taxes on firearms and ammunition, when sold other than to the Government, were accepted, as was the provision levying a 10% tax on yachts and other pleasure boats selling for more than \$15.

The House section levying imposts on trunks costing more than \$50 was amended so as to fix this amount at \$25, while for valises and traveling bags \$15 was made the minimum instead of \$25. The committee also agreed to the taxing of purses and handbags costing more than \$5 instead of \$7 50, as fixed by the House. All of the House provisions relative to men's and women's wearing apparel were accepted unchanged. Under this schedule men, women and boys will be permitted to pay \$50 for suits or overcoats without being subject to tax, while women's dresses costing less than \$40 will be exempted. The House proposal to tax women's hats costing more than \$15 was accepted, but the provision placing the limitation of \$5 for men's and boys' hats and \$2 for caps was revised so as to make \$6 for the former and \$4 for the latter. The tax on theatre tickets sold at newsstands, hotels and places other than the theatre in which the performance is given, was increased by the Committee on the 9th from 5%, as fixed by the House, to 10%. The House tax of 30% on tickets sold for more than 50 cents in excess of their established price was increased to 50% by the Committee in attempting to reach speculators. The House rate of 25% on season tickets at amusement places was reduced to 20%. No change was made in the tax of 2 cents for each 10 cents paid as admission to cabarets and roof gardens. The Committee reduced from 20% to 10% the tax on club dues, and eliminated the section placing similar tax on membership dues of produce exchanges, boards of trade and similar organizations.

The Committee on the 10th approved the 10% tax on all articles of jewelry fixed in the House bill. The additional tax of 10% on jewelry containing platinum was stricken out. Mark Requa, Federal Oil Administrator, yesterday urged the committee not to impose high taxes on the oil industry. He declared that there was a shortage of oil supplies and that greater production was necessary. The imposition of high revenue tax, he said, would discourage prospecting and production. The committee requested Mr. Requa to submit an amendment to the bill providing for a tax of such proportion as he thought would meet the situation.

OTTO H. KAHN ON PROPOSED TAXATION UNDER PENDING REVENUE BILL.

Referring to the taxation proposed under the War Revenue Bill as passed by the House, Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., speaking at the dinner of the National Industrial Conference Board at the Hotel Astor on Oct. 10, stated that "it is highly important that taxation should not reach a point where business would be crippled, cash resources unduly

curtailed and the incentive to maximum effort and enterprise destroyed." We quote in part from his remarks as follows:

I am in favor of taxation which, first, lays the heaviest burden on those best able to bear it, and, secondly, raises the largest obtainable amount of revenue with the least economic disturbance and, as far as possible, with the effect of promoting thrift.

The House bill proposes to raise from income, excess or war profit and inheritance taxes \$5,688,000,000 out of an estimated total of \$8,182,000,000. In other words, almost 70% of our stupendous total taxation is to come from these few sources.

It seems to me that the effect and meaning of this is to penalize capital, to fine business success, as well as thrift and self-denial practiced in the past, thereby tending to discourage saving.

The House bill fails, on the other hand, to impose certain taxes the effect of which is to promote saving. Intentionally or not, yet effectively, it penalizes certain callings and sections of the country and favors others.

My criticism does not refer to the principle of an 80% war profits tax. I have from the very beginning advocated a high tax on war profits.

To permit individuals and corporations to enrich themselves out of the dreadful calamity of war is repugnant to one's sense of justice and gravely detrimental to war morale.

I believe the enactment of the proposed 80% war profits tax to be expedient, provided that, like in England, the standard of comparison with pre-war profits is fairly fixed and due and fair allowance made, in determining taxable profits, for such bona fide items of depreciation and other write-offs as a reasonably conservative business man would ordinarily take into account before arriving at net profits.

The characteristic difference between the House bill and the revenue measures of Great Britain (I am now referring to those of France and Germany, because they are incomparably less drastic than ours or Great Britain's), is, first, that we do not resort to consumption taxes and only to a limited degree to general stamp taxes, and, secondly, that our income tax on small and moderate incomes is far smaller, on large incomes somewhat smaller, and on the largest incomes a great deal heavier.

It is highly important that taxation should not reach a point at which business would be crippled, cash resources unduly curtailed and the incentive to maximum effort and enterprise destroyed. And it must not be forgotten that both theoretically and actually the spending of money by the Government cannot and does not have the same effect as productive use of his funds by the individual.

It is an old maxim of taxation that an excessive impost destroys its own productivity. It attains that inevitable result in a variety of ways, both actual and psychological.

While the House bill imposes luxury and semi-luxury taxes, the principle of which is sound, it fails to resort to consumption taxes of a more general nature.

My advocacy of consumption and similar taxes, such as stamp taxes of many kinds, is not actuated by any desire to relieve those with large incomes from the maximum of contribution which may wisely be imposed on them. I advocate consumption and stamp taxes—such as every other belligerent country without exception has found it well to impose—because of the well-attested fact that while productive of very large revenues in the aggregate, they are easily borne, productive of no strain or dislocation, and automatically collected; and because of the further fact that they tend to induce economy, than which nothing is more important at this time and which as far as I can observe is not being practiced by the rank and file of our people to a degree comparable to what it is in England and France. And it must be emphasized that the vast possibilities of saving do not rest with the relatively small number of wealthy people, especially now when their spending power has been very largely decreased through taxation, price fixing, contributions to war charities, &c., but with those elements among the masses of the people whose spending power has been very largely increased, i. e., the working man and the farmer.

The tendency of the House bill is to rely mostly on heavy taxation—in some respects unprecedentedly heavy—of a relatively limited selection of items. I am—as I have already said—in favor of the highest possible war profits tax and of at least as high a rate of income and inheritance taxation as exist in any other country. But apart from these and a few other items which can naturally support very heavy taxation, such, for instance, as cigars and tobacco, I believe that the maximum of revenue and the minimum of economic disadvantage and dislocation can be secured not by the very heavy taxation of a relatively limited selection, but by comparatively light taxation distributed over a vast number of items. I believe such taxes would be productive enough to make good the impending revenue losses from prohibition. I think, for instance, the imposition of a tax of 1% on every single purchase exceeding, say, two dollars (the tax to be borne by the purchaser, not by the seller), would be productive of a large amount of revenue and be harmful to no one. A similar tax was imposed in the course of the Civil War, and appears to have functioned so well and met with such ready acceptance that it was not repealed until several years after the close of that war.

A carefully compiled statement issued by the Bankers Trust Company of New York estimates the total individual incomes of the nation for the fiscal year ending June 30 1919 at about \$53,000,000,000, and calculates that families with incomes of \$15,000 or less receive \$48,250,000,000 of that total; or, applying the calculation to families with incomes of \$5,000 or less, it is found that they receive \$46,000,000,000 of that total.

There is apparently small limit to the zeal of many politicians and others when it is a question of taxing business and business men, especially those guilty of success. We are, I believe, justified in inquiring to what extent there is a relation between this tendency and political considerations which ought to be remote from the treatment of economic subjects such as taxation. Let us take, as an instance, the case of the farmer.

I do not pretend to judge whether in these war times the farmers of the country are bearing an equitable share of taxation in proportion to other callings or not. I certainly recognize that they are entitled to be dealt with liberally, even generously, for I know the rigors of the farmer's life, the ups and downs of their industry's productivity, and fully appreciate that their work lies at the very basis of national existence. Everything that can fairly make for the contentment, well-being and prosperity of the farmer is to be whole-heartedly welcomed and promoted.

Yet, we cannot avoid noticing that the average value of farm lands in this country is estimated to have increased between 1900 and 1918 more than 200%, that the value of farm products has been vastly enhanced, but that, according to the latest published details of income tax returns, the farmer contributes but a very small percentage to the total income tax collected. Of twenty-two selected occupations, the farmers' class contributes the least in the aggregate, although it is numerically the largest class in the country.

Let it be clearly understood that I have not the remotest thought of suggesting "tax dodging" on the part of the farmers. I know well how fully they are doing their part towards winning the war, and am entirely certain that they are just as ready to carry patriotically their due share of the

financial cost of achieving victory as the splendid young fellows taken from the farms, many of whom I met in Europe, have been ready to bear their full share of the cost in life and limb of achieving victory.

The point of my question is not the action and attitude of the farmer. But here is a great industry exempt from the excess profit and war profit tax and apparently not effectively reached by the income tax, which is entirely natural, because in this case the income tax can neither be retained at the source nor are the large body of the farmers, many of whom do not keep and cannot be expected to keep books, in a position to determine their taxable income. Is it conceivable that the politicians who are so vigorous in their watchfulness that no business profit shall escape the tax gatherer would not devise means to lay an effective tax if the same situation existed in a business industry?

The point of my question is, taking the case of the farmers as an instance, whether in framing our system and method of taxation, the steady aim has been to ascertain impartially what is equitable and wisely productive of revenue and to act accordingly, or whether considerations of the anticipated effect of taxation measures upon the fortunes of individual legislators or of their party, have been permitted unduly to sway their deliberations and conclusions.

Turning aside from this interrogation mark, I will only add that there are numerous taxes of a tried and tested and socially just kind—some of them applied in this country during the Civil War and the Spanish War—which would raise a very large amount of revenue and yet would be little felt by the individual. Some of them have been suggested to our legislators, but have not found favor in their eyes.

Their non-imposition, taken together with the entire character of our taxation program, the burden of which falls to an enormously preponderant extent upon the mainly industrial States and the business classes, not only proportionately, which, of course, is just, but discriminatingly, which is not just, seems hardly explainable except on the theory that the intention of those who were primarily in charge of framing that program was punitive and corrective, and that they were influenced—though I am willing to believe unconsciously—by sectional and vocational partiality.

EFFECT OF PROVISION IN LIBERTY BOND EXEMPTION ACT EXTENDING LOAN LIMITATION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Advices to the national banks concerning the effect of the provision carried in the newly enacted Liberty Bond Exemption Bill amending the law limiting the amount of loans such institutions may make to any one borrower are contained in a letter addressed to them by Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams this week. In effect, he points out the amendment permits national banks, until July 1 1919, to lend a single borrower an amount not in excess of 10% of the bank's unimpaired capital and surplus, whether or not secured in whole or in part by Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness; an additional amount not in excess of 10% secured by at least a like face amount of Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness and a further additional amount (no limit) in excess of the sum of the two foregoing amounts (that is, in excess of 20% of the bank's unimpaired capital and surplus) which must be directly secured by at least \$105 face amount of Liberty bonds or United States certificates of indebtedness for each \$100 of such loans pursuant to general or specific authority, conferred upon the officers of the bank by its directors. The following is the letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Washington, Oct. 9 1918.

All National Banks:
Section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the Supplement to the Second Liberty Bond Act, approved Sept. 24 1918, in effect permits any national bank, in accordance with such amendment and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, to lend a single borrower an amount in excess of 10% of such bank's unimpaired capital and surplus, provided such excess is secured by at least a like face amount of Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the United States. The power of national banks to lend upon the security of Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness has been thus greatly increased.

Substantially the effect of this amendment and the regulations which have been prescribed pursuant thereto is to permit, until July 1 1919, any national bank to lend to a single borrower, upon the conditions indicated below, as follows:

1. An amount not in excess of 10% of the bank's unimpaired capital and surplus, whether or not secured in whole or in part by Liberty bonds, or certificates of indebtedness, as permitted by Section 5200, R.S., prior to this amendment; and
2. An additional amount, not in excess of 10% of the bank's unimpaired capital and surplus, secured by at least a like face amount of Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness, as permitted by this amendment to Section 5200, R. S.; and
3. A further additional amount (no limit) in excess of the sum of the two foregoing amounts (that is, in excess of 20% of the bank's unimpaired capital and surplus) which must be directly secured by at least \$105 face amount of Liberty bonds or United States certificates of indebtedness for each \$100 of such loans, pursuant to general or specific authority conferred upon the officers of the bank by its Board of Directors, as permitted by the regulations prescribed pursuant to this amendment to Section 5200, R.S.

Section 5200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by Section 6 of an Act, entitled "Supplement to the Second Liberty Bond Act," approved Sept. 24 1918, reads as follows:

"Section 5200. The total liabilities to any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation or firm for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed 10% of the amount of capital stock of such association, actually paid in and unimpaired, and 10% of its unimpaired surplus fund; provided, however, that (1) the discount of bills or exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, (2) the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person, company, corporation, or firm, negotiating the same, and (3) the purchase or discount of any note or notes secured by not less than a like face amount of bonds of

the United States since April 24 1917, or certificates of indebtedness of the United States, shall not be considered as money borrowed in the meaning of this section; but the total liabilities to any association, or any person or of any company, corporation, or firm, upon any note or notes purchased or discounted by such association and secured by such bonds or certificates of indebtedness, shall not exceed (except to the extent permitted by rules and regulations prescribed by the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury) 10% of such capital stock and surplus fund of such association."

Under authority of Section 5200 R. S., as amended, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has prescribed the following regulations:

"Until July 1 1919, or until such later date as the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe, any national bank may purchase or discount, pursuant to general or specific authority conferred upon the officers of the bank by its board of directors, the note or notes of a person, firm, company, or corporation, maturing in not more than six months from the date of such purchase or discount, in an amount in excess of 10% of the aggregate amount of the capital stock, actually paid in and unimpaired, and the unimpaired surplus fund of such bank, provided any such note or notes shall be directly secured by at least 105% of bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the United States issued since April 24 1917: That is to say, there must be pledged as security for each \$100 so loaned at least \$105 face value of Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness. The amount which a national bank may thus lend upon Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness under Section 5200 R. S., as amended Sept. 24 1918, and pursuant to this regulation, is in addition to other loans which such national bank is permitted to make, whether or not such other loans be secured in whole or in part by Liberty bonds or certificates of indebtedness."

JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Approved:
W. G. McADOO, Secretary of the Treasury.

BONDS SUBSCRIBED FOR BY TRUSTEES ENJOY TAX EXEMPTION FEATURES.

The Treasury Department was requested recently to rule as to the tax exemption accorded to Liberty bonds owned by a trust under which there are two or more beneficiaries. On Thursday the following ruling was received at Liberty Loan headquarters in the New York Federal Reserve District:

Fourth Liberty bonds subscribed for by a trustee, income on which is regularly or annually distributable to a specific beneficiary, are regarded for taxation purposes as bonds of such beneficiary, and exemptions upon or in respect of such bonds apply to total holdings of beneficiary directly and through trustee."

This ruling, as pointed out by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee of this district, "permits a holding of \$30,000 principal amount of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds for each beneficiary entitled to regular income from a trust, free from income taxes, excess profits taxes and war profits taxes, for the period of the war and for two years thereafter, with corresponding exemptions as to the other 4% and 4½% issues. If none of the earlier 4% and 4½% issues are held, the total exemption on the Fourth Loan may be \$35,000."

A copy of this ruling has been sent to all lawyers and trust companies in the Second Federal Reserve District, and will be supplied on application to other individual fiduciaries. A study of such funds as trustees may have available for investment is earnestly urged by the committee. The Tax Bureau of the Liberty Loan Committee, with offices in Room 2548, No. 120 Broadway, will be glad to render any assistance to fiduciaries as prospective subscribers.

PROGRESS OF FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

The slow progress of the campaign for subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan, accounted for by reasons both of the epidemic of Spanish influenza and the reassuring conditions abroad, caused the issuance of an appeal by President Wilson on Oct. 10 for increased efforts in bringing about the success of the loan. "A single day of relaxation would be," says President Wilson, "of tragical damage alike to ourselves and to the rest of the world." The following is the President's appeal:

THE WHITE HOUSE.
Washington, D. C., October 10 1918.

Recent events have enhanced, not lessened, the importance of this loan, and I hope that my fellow countrymen will let me say this to them very frankly. The best thing that could happen would be that the loan should not only be fully subscribed, but very greatly oversubscribed. We are in the midst of the greatest exercise of the power of this country that has ever been witnessed or forecast, and a single day of relaxation in that effort would be of tragical damage alike to ourselves and to the rest of the world. Nothing has happened which makes it safe or possible to do anything but push our effort to the utmost. The time is critical and the response must be complete.

(Signed) WOODROW WILSON.

On the day of the issuance of the appeal the Treasury Department announced that the subscriptions officially reported to it totaled \$2,024,037,050, or a little more than one-third of the \$6,000,000,000 asked for. This, it was pointed out, meant that subscriptions averaging \$497,000,000 must be obtained daily from that date until Oct. 19, when the campaign closes. The subscriptions by districts on the 10th were announced as follows:

District—	Subscriptions.	P.C.	District—	Subscriptions.	P.C.
St. Louis.....	\$174,389,250	67	Cleveland.....	\$189,200,750	31
Minneapolis.....	112,385,450	53	Richmond.....	87,175,950	31
Boston.....	235,472,000	47	Philadelphia.....	133,704,850	26
San Francisco.....	170,038,450	42	New York.....	445,124,000	25
Dallas.....	48,680,200	38	Atlanta.....	44,225,000	23
Chicago.....	325,294,040	37	Kansas City.....	58,465,500	22

Total subscriptions officially reported to the Federal Reserve Bank up to the close of business on the 10th amounted to \$445,124,750, or 24.7% of the quota. The percentage of the quota subscribed in the corresponding period of the Third Liberty Loan was 43.9%.

Several appeals on the part of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for increased efforts for an oversubscription to the loan were made this week, and on Sunday, the 6th inst. he made a house-to-house call in Washington to secure subscriptions, his labors resulting in the securing of subscriptions totaling \$1,800,000. President Wilson, who had previously subscribed to the extent of \$10,000, pledged himself for a further subscription of \$20,000. The President has taken these latter on the deferred payment plan. Secretary McAdoo also secured a subscription of \$1,000,000 from B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board; other large subscribers whom he obtained being J. L. Replogle who agreed to take \$100,000 and Eugene Meyer of the War Finance Corporation who signed for \$500,000. On the 7th inst. Mr. McAdoo issued a statement saying:

Our victories on the battlefield and peace overtures from our enemies serve only to emphasize the supreme importance of making the Fourth Liberty Loan a success in order to keep up the fighting pressure.

Now is the time above all others not to relax but to intensify effort that the goal for which we are fighting and for which we have already made such great sacrifices inevitably shall be won.

Our boys in the trenches are not going to stop fighting because the enemy is on the run. Now is the time to fight harder and to keep moving until the victory is clinched. There is more reason than ever to put the Fourth Liberty Loan over the top.

On the 9th a Treasury Department statement said:

Doubtless there are many subscriptions that have not been reported, but it is certain that even if all of these were included in the official returns the loan would not be one-half subscribed as it should be.

The very latest returns received at the Treasury Department up to the close of business to-day show total subscriptions of \$1,791,463,200. This is an increase of only about \$200,000,000 over yesterday's report.

There is no use in denying, or attempting to camouflage the fact, that Liberty Loan committees throughout the country are confronted with a serious situation. If the loan is to be subscribed, a daily average of \$467,000,000 must be raised between now and Oct. 19. The total amount of subscriptions to date is equal only approximately to the New York district quota.

Cognizant of the fact that the loan never can succeed at its present speed, canvassers throughout the country are stating plainly to all citizens that they must buy bonds in larger amounts than they have heretofore. Wealthy persons must go deeper into their capital, or extend their credit and not depend upon current incomes alone to pay their bonds. People of moderate means and small means must pledge their future earnings in greater degree. Persons who heretofore have not bought bonds must patriotically get behind their country. Wherever possible persons of moderate means must increase their subscriptions.

A further appeal was issued as follows on the 10th by Secretary McAdoo:

The brilliant victories of our British, American and French forces yesterday should impel every patriotic American immediately to double his subscription to Liberty bonds. That is the way to put the Fourth Liberty Loan over quickly, and that is the best way to strengthen the fighting power of these brave men who are moving with such irresistible dash and success against the Huns. Let every one double his subscription to-day; let every one who has not subscribed make his subscription to-day. Don't put it off. Let our boys and our comrades in the battle line know that we are fighting with the same enthusiasm and determination here as they are over there, and more than all that we appreciate, as well as glory, in what they are doing, not by words, but by deeds.

"Double the Third" has been adopted as a slogan in many districts to stimulate subscribers to do twice as much as they did in the last loan. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Loan Committee, in urging this in a statement on the 9th, said:

Many subscribers to this loan have not realized the magnitude of the task which confronts the people of this district. It is not going to be sufficient simply to "buy a bond." One billion eight hundred million, our quota, is double the amount allotted to us in the Third Loan. We must "double the Third." This means that the district as a whole and every possible individual in the district must "double up."

There were reports on the 10th inst. of the possibility of the extension of the campaign because of the influenza epidemic.

Local banking institutions have pledged themselves to assist subscribers in purchasing bonds and to make loans freely on bonds subscribed through them in order that each possible subscriber, even though without funds now available, may make an adequate subscription. The rate of interest on such loan for the period of 90 days will be 4½%—the same rate of interest received by subscribers from the Government on the bonds. These loans, it is stated, will not interfere with a borrower's line of credit.

CENTRAL LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE'S APPEAL FOR FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

The Central Liberty Loan Committee of the New York Federal Reserve District on the 10th inst. made the following statement appealing for reserved response to the call for subscriptions in this district:

New York has never failed the nation in a great emergency. The simple yet momentous question which every one of our citizens must answer to-day, and answer seriously, is whether or not their great city is to fall the nation in this greatest of all moments in the world's history. The citizens of this district as a whole must equally face this solemn responsibility.

The facts are perfectly clear. The progress of the Fourth Liberty Loan up to this time is a source of grave concern to the Committee. The loan is dragging beyond the point of slowness. The present rate of subscription, unless radically improved, spells failure.

The subscriptions officially reported up to Oct. 10 amount to \$443,198,900. This is less than one-quarter of the total of \$1,800,000,000 assigned to this district. Nine working days remain.

At the corresponding dates in the Third Loan campaign, that is, nine days before the end of the third campaign, \$468,279,850 were officially reported, or more than half of the total required.

The citizens of this district must come forward with \$1,356,801,100, or 75.4%, during the next nine days, or \$150,755,670 each day.

This is a tremendous task. But compared with the task of our men in France, it cannot possibly be too much to ask of us.

Face frankly what the failure of this loan will mean to those boys over there who rely solely upon us for their support.

Face frankly the effect upon the President's position which will be brought about by a failure of our people to provide him with the necessary means of continuing this war.

No one doubts for a moment the fundamental patriotism of our people. But this patriotism must be a patriotism of deeds. Our men in France are doing their job. The Fourth Liberty Loan is our job. But two-thirds of the campaign has gone and less than a quarter of the money is in hand. We here at home are squarely confronted with the first real sacrifice which has been asked of us in this war.

The Liberty Loan Committee, with the solemnity which the seriousness of the situation demands, now in behalf of the Government, calls upon the people of this district. This call is specific, immediate and final. It involves five points:

1. We must in subscribing to this loan utterly disregard personal inconvenience.
2. We must individually and collectively lend at least double the amount that we lent in the Third Liberty Loan.
3. To secure this money, it is imperative that we should if necessary borrow freely from our banks, which are offering every facility.
4. We must lend the way our sons are fighting, with our whole strength, with our whole heart.
5. We must do it now.

THE LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE.

BENJAMIN STRONG	SEWARD PROSSER
<i>Chairman</i>	CHARLES H. SABIN
GEORGE F. BAKER	JACOB H. SCHIFF
JAMES S. ALEDANDER	FRANK A. VANDERLIP
ALLEN B. FORBES	MARTIN VOGEL
WALTER E. FREW	JAMES N. WALLACE
GATES W. MCGARRAH	ALBERT H. WIGGIN
J. P. MORGAN	WILLIAM WOODWARD

FOCH SENDS LIBERTY LOAN MESSAGE.

Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, Second Federal Reserve District, has received from Marshal Foch the following cablegram:

I am very greatly touched by your felicitations upon the occasion of my (birthday) anniversary, and I thank you sincerely.

The Fourth Liberty Loan will be a magnificent success if your fellow-citizens put into the subscriptions the same spirit that your soldiers put into the battle.

LARGEST TELEGRAPH INSTRUMENT FLASHES LIBERTY LOAN NEWS.

The largest telegraph instrument in the world began ticking off Liberty Loan bulletins in front of the Dodge statue in Herald Square at 12:30 Wednesday afternoon. As fast as the bulletins came in they were chalked up on an immense bulletin board above the statue to inform New Yorkers how the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign was progressing throughout the country.

The instrument, which occupies a platform in front of the statue, is 1,000 times the size of the ordinary commercial sounder. The current which operates it is relayed from Western Union headquarters in Walker Street through the Herald Building. It is synchronized with 33,000 other instruments on the Western Union circuit, so that the news which comes to it from Liberty Loan headquarters is duplicated simultaneously in the White House, in all Government offices and military camps and in every city and town of any importance from coast to coast.

Following a selection by the band from the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, A. C. Kaufmann, commercial general agent for the Western Union, announced that of the 300,000,000 telegrams handled by his company during the last year, one-seventh related to war business. The mammoth sounder was then connected up and the bulletins began to come over the wire. The first informed New York that its district was behind in its quota for the Fourth Liberty Loan and would have to subscribe more than \$115,000,000 a day for the remainder of the campaign. An immense

crowd blocked traffic in Herald Square to watch the first bulletins come over the wire, which grew in density during the course of the afternoon.

PRESIDENT CARLTON TELLS HOW TELEGRAPH LINES WILL AID THE LIBERTY LOAN.

Newcomb Carlton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in an interview on Oct. 6 outlined the plans of his company to co-operate in the Fourth Liberty Loan. Mr. Carlton said in part:

We have been through three loans and the machinery therefore is familiar to us. I say "machinery" advisedly, because our employees do not need to be told what is their duty. They do not want to be told. In fact, they would resent being told. You don't have to tell a red-blooded American these days what his duty is. Subscribing to Liberty bonds has become as much a part of our duties as signing vouchers for rent or buying groceries.

So we find it necessary to furnish only the machinery for such subscriptions. Our employees can buy as many bonds as they wish and liquidate them on the twelve payment plan . . . that is, so much per month. We will have honor rolls in each of our offices throughout the country, and the percentage of subscribers in each office will go on the rolls each day.

Each loan has seen a steadily increasing list of subscribers. The First Loan brought in subscriptions of approximately \$500,000. The Second brought something over \$1,000,000, the Third about \$1,500,000. We look to see this Fourth Loan top the \$2,000,000 mark. Our employees have done well, considering their average salary of \$1,200 a year.

We plan to keep the fact of the Loan before our customers by enclosing with each telegram delivered during the Loans pamphlet calling for subscriptions. No matter if a man gets fifty telegrams a day, he will find the little reminder accompanying each. Millions of these pamphlets are now being distributed to our districts throughout the country. Each of our offices also will have an easel in the window, carrying a Liberty Loan poster.

Co-operating with the Postal Telegraph and the New York Telephone Company, we are going to string five wires along the blocks in Fifth Avenue, from 24th to 59th Streets, for the display of Allied flags. The entire line force of the three companies will be employed, and they will be assisted by a special detail of field telephone blue jackets from the Pelham Bay Naval Station. Special permits have been obtained from the city for this work, and the police have been instructed to co-operate in every way, that traffic may not impede this difficult work. These wires will support the flags of the allied nations, and the whole will furnish a display such as New York has never before seen.

One word more. I don't intend to tell my employees what to do in this Fourth Liberty Loan. There are cycles when the individual may register prominently in business and every other activity of human life. But this is a cycle of mass psychology. Let the individual have a care how he departs from such psychology. Let him sink his identity in service to his nation.

Anything else will be distinguishable in a way as unpleasant as it will be shameful. If there is any better way of synchronizing with national service than subscribing to the Fourth Liberty Loan, I have yet to hear of it.

MRS. WILSON SELECTS NAMES FOR TWO SHIPS TO AID BOND SALES.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the President, has selected the names for the two ships to be launched at the yards of the Submarine Boat Corporation in Newark, N. J., on Oct. 14 in the presence of the diplomatic representatives of the twenty-three Allied nations. The launching of the ships is to be made an occasion to accelerate the Liberty bonds sales. The names selected are Allies and Consort, and were chosen for their appropriateness of the occasion. Additional plans for the launching and the ceremonies to precede have been made. A special train bearing the diplomatic representatives and heads of various departments has been provided through the joint courtesy of the Fifth Avenue Association and R. A. C. Smith, and will leave Washington at 7:30 o'clock on the morning of the launching. Charles M. Schwab, Director-General of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, will board the train at Philadelphia. Upon arrival in New York the diplomatic party will be the guests of the Fifth Avenue Association at a luncheon at Delmonico's. A special ferry boat will then take the party to Newark. After the ceremonies the special train will return to Washington.

CAPTURED GERMAN MORTAR GUARDS STOCK EXCHANGE.

A stocky 210-millimeter field-mortar which, but a short time ago, was one of the Kaiser's instruments of destruction, is now frowning down upon the financial district from in front of the New York Stock Exchange, a potent argument for the Fourth Liberty Loan. It was presented to the Stock Exchange on the 8th inst. at the conclusion of a war-relie parade, which was the first step in a distribution of war relics to be features of the loan campaign. The field mortar was captured by American marines at Chateau Thierry late in July, when the American forces aided the French in turning back the German hordes at the Marne. It was brought here with numerous other relics which will be displayed throughout the city. The field mortar, raised on a truck and guarded by soldiers, was escorted to the Stock Exchange from the Altar of Liberty by a company of marines from the marine barracks at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, headed by a marine band, and six mounted policemen. Following the

big gun marched a committee of forty from the Stock Exchange. Arriving at its destination the gun was placed on a platform in front of the building. The formal presentation was made by Corporal John E. Williams, one of Pershing's wounded soldiers, who lost a hand at Chateau Thierry. Harry G. Noble, President of the Stock Exchange, accepted the gun, and in a brief address said that he hoped it would be the inspiration for accelerated bond sales. The trophy will remain in its present site during the remainder of the Liberty Loan campaign.

BANKS OPEN FOR LIBERTY BONDS COLUMBUS DAY.

In response to a suggestion by L. F. Sailer, Deputy Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, many of the banks in this Federal Reserve District will remain open to-day (Columbus Day, Oct. 12) for subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan. The Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank also will be open. Mr. Sailer's letter to the banks follows:

Columbus Day—Oct. 12—has been designated as Liberty Day, on which day special efforts will be made to obtain subscriptions to the Fourth Liberty Loan.

It has been suggested, while ordinarily banking offices and buildings would be closed in observance of this legal holiday, that, in view of the importance of making the day memorable, banks remain open, say from ten to three, without carrying on any regular banking business, but to such an extent as would permit of the obtaining and handling subscriptions from the many meetings which will be held on that day.

The Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank will be open to take care of work in connection with subscriptions and it is recommended that the banks throughout the Second Federal Reserve District follow the same course.

In view of the fact that the public has less than a month in which to avail itself of the privilege of converting Liberty Loan 4s into 4½s, the Bond Issue Division will be open on Columbus Day for conversions as well as for handling subscriptions. This conversion takes only a few minutes under the present system in the Bond Issue Division. The offices of the division are on the twenty-fourth floor of No. 120 Broadway.

FRENCH DAY AT ALTAR OF LIBERTY.

The love of Americans for France and their appreciation of what she has done and suffered in this war, was evidenced on the 3rd inst. by the size and enthusiasm of the crowd gathered before the Altar of Liberty, for the dedication of French Day. General Henri Claudon, ranking officer of the French Military Commission, who represented Ambassador Jusserand, and the other French officials who took part in the ceremonies, were cheered all the way from the Waldorf along the Avenue of the Allies, to the Altar of Liberty at Madison Square. General Claudon made a speech from the Altar. The people were particularly stirred when he paid a tribute to the American forces in France. He said the French people realize that this weapon of General Foch's was "the noblest weapon of them all, and is made of the hearts of your brave and splendid American youth." In part he said:

Few people know of the heavy burden of taxation which is borne by the French people. When Americans realize that so much of France has been devastated, and that so many millions of the population have been drafted into the ranks of the fighters and the army of munitions workers, they will understand how heavy must be the burden of taxation upon the remaining population.

France has suffered more than any other nation. More than 5,000,000 men from her population became soldiers. She has been deprived of 87% of her iron districts, 87% of her sugar beet region, and 50% of her coal mining districts. In addition, she has lost—what the world knows.

How is it that France is able to continue the war? It is her spirit, and also because of the generous help given her by the great nation of America. Every American has given his heart to France, and in addition to financial support and the forwarding of supplies, they are sending their soldiers. To prepare for splendid work, one must not only be an efficient worker, but the tool must be the best.

France has repeatedly increased her budget to better the tool and the tool of Foch is one that is superior to any kind that is made. It is not made of fine steel, nor of any kind of metal. It is the noblest weapon of them all, and is made of the hearts of that brave and splendid American youth.

The ceremonies for French Day really began at the Waldorf, where there was a reception to General Claudon and his staff and the other members of the party. Included in the list was the French Consul General, Gaston Liebert, three officers from the French warships in the harbor and American army officers.

LIBERTY LOAN SOLICITORS HAVE SPECIAL CREDENTIALS.

The Liberty Loan Committee announced on the 5th that all solicitors going from door to door who are authorized to take money on subscriptions are given credentials with which they may establish their connection with the organization. In cases where a person intending to subscribe for a

Liberty bond is in doubt as to the authority of a salesman who calls on him, the Liberty Loan Committee advises that the selling agent should be called upon to identify himself through the card signed by Benjamin Strong, Chairman of the Central Committee, and by other officials of the organization, which is issued only to those canvassers permitted to accept cash. Most of the canvassers who do not collect cash when they ask for subscriptions wear the red, white and blue ribbons and button bearing the word "Volunteer."

MEMBERS OF \$10,000 MINIMUM CLUB PLEDGE MILLIONS.

The "Ten Thousand Dollars Minimum Limit Club of the Second Federal Reserve District" began its campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan on the 8th inst., and late in the afternoon reported that it had recruited seventy-two members and several millions of dollars in subscriptions. Although some members of the club made large subscriptions, the amounts of individual pledges were not made public, on the ground that it was not desirable to draw a distinction between the man who subscribed for a million and the man who signed up for the minimum. The club was organized under the auspices of the Liberty Loan Committee of the district following the suggestion of Secretary McAdoo that subscriptions of \$10,000 and over should be sought with particular energy in this campaign. Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank, is honorary president of the club, and W. H. Remick is President. The Stock Exchange men under the leadership of Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Co., who are conducting a vigorous drive for large subscriptions, are taking an active part in the campaign to swell the membership of the "\$10,000 Minimum" Club. Many subscriptions of the required amount came in over the telephone to the Honor Flag Division at Liberty Loan headquarters. It is this division which is giving out membership cards. Among the members enrolled on the first day were bankers on the Central Committee of the Liberty Loan organization and other prominent New Yorkers. Following is the list of members as given out by the Honor Flag Division:

James S. Alexander, President National Bank of Commerce; A. M. Anderson, William B. Anderson, J. J. Bagley, George F. Baker, Chairman of the board First National Bank of N. Y.; Dr. H. B. Baruch, Edwin E. Bernheimer, Theodore Bernstein, U. N. Bethell, Senior Vice-President American Telegraph & Telephone Co.; Benjamin Block, Mrs. Benjamin Block, B. H. Borden, Mrs. B. H. Borden, Benjamin B. Bryan, James T. Bryan, Winthrop Burr, Benjamin B. Bryan Jr., Louis E. Carman, Edwin M. Carter, James C. Colgate, E. C. Converse, Jerome J. Danzig, George F. Dominick Jr., Alfred Dryer, William J. Ehrlich, Allen B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co., Walter E. Frew, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, H. C. Frick, Dr. Phillip M. Grausman, Benjamin S. Guinness, John A. Hartcorn, Charles S. Hirsch, Geo. W. Hodges, Frank C. Hollinger, Jerome Lewine, Joseph L. Lillenthal, Fred A. Mack, Peter J. Maloney, Mrs. Peter J. Maloney, H. B. March, Sidney H. March, Gates W. McGarrath, President Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Rudolf Metz, A. J. Miller, H. H. Moore, J. P. Morgan, H. G. S. Noble, President New York Stock Exchange, E. N. Potter, Steward Prosser, President Bankers Trust Co.; W. H. Remick, Harry L. Reno, Walter T. Rosen, Moritz Rosenthal, Chas. H. Sabin, President Guaranty Trust Co.; Jacob H. Schiff, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Morton L. Schwartz, E. H. H. Simmons, Paul Stamm, Louis V. Sterling, Louis N. Stott, Benjamin Strong, B. L. Taylor Jr., Mrs. Ernst Thalman, Paul Thalman, Siddell Tilghman, F. D. Underwood, President Erie Railway; Frank A. Vanderlip, President National City Bank; Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; James N. Wallace, President Central Union Trust Co.; George A. Wegener, Albert H. Wiggin, Chairman of the board Chase National Bank; William Woodward, President Hanover National Bank.

\$3,500,000 RAISED AT COTTON EXCHANGE RALLY.

The Cotton Exchange last Monday afternoon subscribed one-half of its quota of \$7,000,000 for the Fourth Liberty Loan during a meeting addressed by veterans of the war. In twenty minutes a total of \$3,500,000 was announced by Arthur Lehman, who presided. It was the consensus of opinion of those who spoke that the present German peace move has been instituted at this time for the express purpose of slowing up the Fourth Liberty Loan in America. "The Kaiser knows day by day how the subscriptions are coming in," said Lieut. Quinney of the Canadian Army, "and there is no question but that this move on the part of his Government is timed to hit the loan campaign right in the middle." The first speaker was G. de B. Greene, Chairman of the Advisory Trades Committee, who also expressed the opinion that the loan stands in danger because of the peace propaganda let loose at this time by Germany. Sergeant F. W. Haversack of the 638th Aero Squadron, who was disabled in the fall of a bombing plane near Verdun, spoke next, and was followed by the Rev. David Hughes, chaplain of the Welsh Fusiliers, who was wounded in France while giving communion to a dying man. He told of a little town in Wales which had given 75% of its manhood to the service,

of which 49% had been killed, and whose citizens had, during the last Victory Loan in Britain bought the \$900,000 worth of bonds they had subscribed and placed them on a great bonfire, preferring to give their money outright rather than stultify the spirit with which they gave by holding bonds against its safe return at a later date.

FIFTH AVENUE APPLAUDS GUNS PERSHING TOOK.

Attended by the same enthusiasm as greeted the entry into Paris of the first captured war trophies, two 77-millimetre cannon were taken last Monday afternoon from the First Field Artillery Armory, Broadway and 68th Street, to the Altar of Liberty in Madison Square. They were escorted by mounted police under Sergeant G. F. Darrow, the Fort Hancock Coast Artillery Band and the Fifth Company, U. S. Coast Guards, led by Gunner G. R. Squires. These guns were captured at Chateau Thierry by Pershing's men, and each had been "spiked," which means in modern war parlance that the two firing pins had been removed, making them useless until new pins are inserted. Each gun bears on its barrel the legend "Ultima Ratio Regis" (The Last Argument of a King). The guns were hitched to a motor truck and two of Pershing's men sat on each gun carriage. These men had been sent home, three of them gassed and the fourth injured in an accident. They were George F. Eveleth and F. B. Gatehell of the Engineers, "that band of sturdy fighters who threw down their picks and shovels and fought the Huns with guns in last spring's Somme offensive," Albert Anderson, 148th Field Artillery, and D. B. Coughlan, machine gunner of "The Old 69th."

NO PEACE YET WITH GERMANY, SAYS WICKERSHAM AT LOAN RALLY.

"I am certain that our answer to Germany will be the same as that to Austria-Hungary—unconditional surrender." This declaration was made by George W. Wickersham, ex-Attorney-General of the United States, at the Liberty Loan rally at the Sub-Treasury at noon on Oct. 7. Mr. Wickersham's speech, in part, follows:

The German Chancellor has said that on Sept. 30 there opened a new era for the internal affairs of Germany. It is for us to tell him that there also has opened a new era for the external affairs of Germany.

Marshal Foch and General Pershing are forcing back the Huns mile by mile. Marshal Wilson and General McAdoo are providing the wherewithal. And it is because the Germans realize that fact that they have launched the new peace drives. I am certain that our answer to the Huns will be the same as to Austria-Hungary—unconditional surrender.

How can we sit at a peace table with men who boast that treaties are merely scraps of paper? How can we treat with a nation that sends out the white flag of surrender and then fires on the men who come out to meet that flag? No, Germany must learn that he who draws the sword must perish by it.

We entered this war reluctantly, calmly, without anger, but determined to end for all time the possibility of a military nation ever again disturbing the peace of the world for its own aggrandizement. We will stop only when the danger of like wars is at an end.

Germany has sinned away its hours of grace. Now America, embattled, proposes to dictate the terms of peace in Berlin. And they will be our terms, not Germany's.

Across the seas are 2,000,000 of our soldiers, giving their all. Here at home are 100,000,000, who are showing the world they are all enlisted in the war with their money and their services.

The war is not over, despite these pleas for peace. Though we are starting to win, we have yet a long road to Berlin. It will require the combined efforts of all of us and of the Allies to send the Stars and Stripes and the flags of the Allies to Unter der Linden, so that we may dictate the terms of peace in Berlin.

Your dollar and mine must go into the Treasury of the United States, so that the war may be won, and so that we shall continue to enjoy liberty. So don't for one moment allow yourselves to be affected by this last peace drive. Treat it as a hopeful indication that the Germans know they are beaten. In our own good time, we shall make that knowledge manifest to the whole world.

SOUTH AMERICANS SUBSCRIBE TO LIBERTY LOAN.

The Liberty Loan Club of the National City Bank's Rio de Janeiro branch had subscribed \$190,000 by noon of the first day of the Fourth Loan drive, according to a cablegram received by the bank here on the 9th inst. Another cablegram brought news that the Buenos Aires branch of the bank had received subscriptions of \$600,000 the first day of the campaign.

HONDURAS TAKES \$3,500,000 OF LIBERTY BONDS.

The President of Honduras has authorized the Honduran Envoy to subscribe for Liberty bonds to the amount of \$3,500,000. Bonds already have been purchased by the entire diplomatic corps of Honduras. On Honduras Day alone the subscription list, including \$100,000 from the New York & Honduras Rosario Mining Co., was close to \$130,000. This company has in its employ more than one hundred Americans and some two thousand native Hondurans. The employees will be canvassed for subscriptions on the usual installment plan.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LIBERTY LOAN IN MANILA.

Cable advices received by the New York Agency of the Philippine National Bank, located in the Woolworth Bldg., indicate that at the mass meeting held on Sept. 27, marking the opening of the Fourth Liberty Loan in Manila, \$3,650,000 was subscribed to the Loan.

GUATEMALA DAY AT THE ALTAR OF LIBERTY.

Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States who presided on the 6th inst. at the Altar of Liberty, Madison Square, when the flag of Guatemala was raised with impressive ceremonies, brought from the crowd a spontaneous demonstration of approval when he declared that our answer to Germany's peace proposals will be only those of a conqueror of her armies. "Our answer is, 'No—thrice NO'" said the Assistant Treasurer, after he had informed those present that Germany's peace message is here. "We've got you on the run and we will keep you on the run. The only terms we will consider will be those of General Grant—unconditional and immediate surrender." Mr. Vogel then reminded all present of the history-making stand of United States marines at Chateau Thierry, of the mighty sacrifices of our Allies and that the American people must continue their efforts to support the fighting men by doing their part and for them to buy Liberty bonds to the limit of their resources.

"If on Oct. 19, I am unable to join with others in sending a message to our troops in France that the Fourth Liberty Loan is over-subscribed, I do not wish to be upon this earth," he said. "Let us here resolve at this Altar of Liberty that we will see that word is sent to France on Oct. 19, that the American people are rendering proper support to the brave men now fighting so heroically against the enemy." In introducing Joaquin Mendez, Minister of Guatemala, and the highest representative of that nation at the ceremonies, Mr. Vogel paid a glowing tribute to the little nation which joined in the war against the common enemy on April 22 1918. Mr. Mendez said in part:

In this supreme hour of the history of the world, the vehement and firm aims of Guatemala are: that from its flag the word, "Liberty" may never disappear; that its modest but sincere services may be of some use in the great cause which we are defending; that the enemy property in its territory may be converted into Liberty bonds; and when we sign a lasting peace in Berlin, this flag will salute there at the Palace of Potsdam the flags of the victorious Allied nations with the same love and the same unity of principles as it does to-day in New York City.

To place the flag of my country on the Altar of Liberty when homage is paid to Guatemala by the City of New York, is the greatest honor and pleasure which has been bestowed upon me in my life.

My flag, the most beautiful piece of the always blue sky of my country, has on its coat-of-arms the motto, "Liberty." It is thus the emblem of that people which hastened to protest against submarine warfare, to break off relations with the Kaiser, to declare the existence of a state of war with Prussian militarism and to declare also that it will maintain that attitude as long as the violence of the Teutonic arms threatens the free nations and scoffs at humanity.

Very few Germans were able to escape from Guatemala to go and serve von Hindenburg. Instead, citizens of my country quickly joined the Allied lines, and those in the United States have registered. Some are now with Pershing and others in training in this country. And in Guatemala a French military mission is reorganizing the Guatemalan army, which is always ready to defend the flag, which flag when placed upon the Altar of Liberty represents our determination to bind more closely our traditional solidarity with the United States of America and our decision to support the principles of international law and democracy.

PLANS FOR LIBERTY PARADE TO-DAY, OCT. 12.

The Liberty parade, intended to be the most inspiring procession that New York has witnessed since the United States entered the war, will take place to-day, Liberty Day, Oct. 12, the anniversary of the discovery of America. One of the features of the parade will be a display of guns captured from the Germans by Gen. Pershing's men. Men who have faced death on a hundred battlefields will take part in the procession. From France and Flanders they come, from the Trentino, the Piave, from Russia and Siberia, and all those other corners of the world where men have fought for freedom against tyranny. There will be American veterans of this war, of the Civil War and men who fought in the war with Spain. The line of march will be from 72d St. and Fifth Ave., south on that thoroughfare to Washington Square. Many of the men will be borne along this route on gun caissons or other martial vehicles, for their marching days are over; they have risked their lives and sacrificed their limbs on the fields of battle. The first section of the parade will be made up of United States military forces, and it is expected that 5,000 men in khaki will be in line. These men will be composed of troops who have almost finished their training and are ready to go to the front; troops from the nearby forts and men in the U. S.

Transport Service. These will be followed by United States Marines who were wounded in the heroic struggle at Chateau Thierry. They will not march, but will have to ride along the route. The Marines will be followed by 150 Pershing veterans, men who are wearing the golden "wounded stripes" on their arms, and who have taken part in the work of driving back the Hun. While these men are proceeding down the Avenue of the Allies, there will be another parade in the air. One hundred aviators will be "in line," to add another thrilling touch to the Hero Parade. So far as is known, this will be the greatest number of aviators ever seen in the air together anywhere in the world, including the battlefields of France during the height of the greatest struggles. The second division of the parade will be composed of 9,000 men from Uncle Sam's navy. They will include contingents from Pelham Bay from men in service aboard the United States war vessels and men in the transport service. A contingent of Marines also will be in this division. The Allied groups will follow, in the second division. Each group will carry a banner designating the country it represents. It is expected that almost 2,000 fighting men, representing the allies of the United States will be in line. Italy will be represented by Alpini and Bersaglieri; France by the Foreign Legion and by sailors from her battleships lying in the Hudson. There will be soldiers and sailors from Great Britain, Brazil, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Russia, Honduras, Nicaragua, China, Poland, Siberia, Serbia, Cuba, Hayti, Panama, Montenegro, Portugal and Siam. The third division of the parade will be made up of New York State forces, headed by Major-General Dyer. The fourth section of the parade will be composed of representatives of all women's organizations in war service. They include the National League for Women's Service, the police-women, the Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Motor Corps of America, and other units. In the fifth and last division there will be the veterans of the Civil war, both Union and Confederate; veterans of the Spanish war, and representatives of the Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Volunteers of America and Young Men's Hebrew Association.

FLAG OF HAITI DEDICATED TO CAUSE OF THE ALLIES.

Impressive ceremonies, held on Oct. 7 at the Garden Theatre, because of rain in the forenoon, marked the dedication of the flag of Hayti to the cause of the Allies. The ceremonies in honor of Hayti began with a reception at the Waldorf Astoria. Accompanying Solon Menos, the Haytian Minister, to the Waldorf were Charles Morevia, Consul General in New York, and Ernest Bastien, the Vice-Consul. Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, George S. Chappell, Chairman of the Altar of Liberty Committee, and several army officers formally received the diplomatic party and guests. The Haytian Minister said in part:

Twenty-one years ago, over a trivial incident, a diplomatic conflict broke out between the German Empire and the Republic of Hayti, which I represented as Secretary of State for Foreign Relations. We had been discussing the case for a few weeks, when suddenly on Dec. 6 1897, two German men-of-war appeared before Port-au-Prince and sent forth to the President of Hayti an ultimatum, enjoining him to salute the German colors within four hours.

The Republic of Hayti being alone and without any hope of help, and consequently unable to resist the colossal power of Germany, was compelled to yield to its demands; and then a Haytian cruiser had to lower the national colors and to hoist the German flag in firing a salute of 21 guns.

To-day, what do we see? The flag so shamefully humbled—here it is. It is presented and displayed before this crowd of liberty-loving people. It is welcomed by the great city, by the great State, by the great people of this great country. Washed and freed from the old German pollution, it has received a fresh lustre and a new consecration. It is set up and stands out joyously in this metropolis, greeting its fellow flags, among which the Star Spangled Banner waves conspicuously.

The Republic of Hayti is proud and glad of your tokens of friendliness and solidarity. For a long while we have had a true and natural admiration for the people of the United States—the formidable knight of this age, who combines the infinite resources of his inventive and practical genius, with the inexhaustible generosity of the purest ideal.

We take pleasure and pride in the friendship of the great Republic whose disinterestedness in the present circumstances is not questioned by anybody, and whose powerful energy astonishes the mind during this extraordinary battle for humanity and justice, for liberty and the independence of all nations.

We of Hayti are very heartily "doing our bit" in the measure considered the most timely for the campaign of the Liberty Loan Committee. We also are interested in its success, for we know that the loan has a destination to which no nation associated in the war against Germany can be indifferent.

From the very beginning of hostilities, many Haytians, led by their feelings toward France, hastily volunteered and were enlisted in the Foreign Legion. Just now several thousand are expecting a call to flock to the standard of their own country, which it must be remembered once more was, after the United States, the first country in America to gain its independence.

NO PEACE YET, SPIRIT OF HONDURAS, AS FLAG IS RAISED HERE.

"No peace is possible now with the German people. Premature peace would leave the question undecided, and would be equivalent to immunity for horrible crimes committed. If they want peace, let them ask for it as supplicants and let them be reconciled to suffer such conditions as the victors may impose on them." This was the message of Don J. Antonio Lopez Gutierrez, Minister from Honduras, delivered Oct. 8 at the ceremony of raising of the flag of that Central American republic at the Altar of Liberty. Senor Gutierrez was unable to leave Washington, and his statement was read by Rafael Heliodoro Valle, secretary of a special mission sent by Honduras to the United States. Beginning with a reception at the Waldorf, the ceremonies continued for two hours. Shortly before noon, the distinguished guests, who had been greeted by Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and George S. Chappell, Chairman of the Altar of Liberty Committee, formed a parade and proceeded down the Avenue of the Allies to the Altar of Liberty. United States soldiers and sailors acted as escort. Six cadets, three of whom were in sky-blue uniforms, and three in darker blue attire, formed a picturesque feature of the procession. They came from Honduras especially to participate in the ceremony. The flag of Honduras was saluted by thousands along the line of march. It is a blue and white flag, the blue running from the staff and the field of white having in its centre five stars. Among those present at the reception and at the Altar were: R. Camilo Diaz, Secretary of the Honduran Legation; Dr. Policarpo Bonilla, Rafael H. Valle, Medardo Zuniga, Felix Canales Salazar, Andres Soriano, Consul-General of Honduras in New York; Emelio V. Soto, Vice-Consul; Mrs. Dona Celestina de Soto, widow of Marco de Soto, late President of Honduras; Alfonso Guillen Zelaya, Chancellor of the Honduras Consulate, and Milton H. Gilbert, Vice-Governor-General of the Philippines. Mr. Zelaya read a cablegram from Dr. Francisco Bertrand, President of Honduras, in which there were words of encouragement for the Allies and for the success of the Fourth Liberty Loan. Mr. Valle, representing the Minister from Honduras, then read the latter's address. The address in part follows:

I have the honor to present to you my country's flag, sent by my Government from distant shores, in order that it may be joined to those of the nations which are now struggling to destroy by force of arms, on the fields of Central Europe, that terrible feudalism which has been violently born again.

No institution—be it ever so wicked—can entirely disappear after having for some time exercised control over human affairs. The French Revolution pitilessly annihilated the cancer of European feudalism; but there still remained some roots on grounds which were propitious, and thence arose the frightful Prussian imperialism against which we are fighting to-day.

There have been tyranny and oppression in all parts of the world. But a scientific tyranny, a tyranny based on formulated principles by the ablest men of the country, a tyranny subject to mathematical calculations in order to enslave all people and for the purpose of exploiting them for the benefit of a certain social class, has never been seen before.

The great crime of Prussia consisted in having been willing to blow out in a breath the little light that existed in the world, because to suppress human liberty, by smothering the ideals which lead men to attain superior standards of life, is to sink the world in darkness. We have not come into this world in vain. We have come to increase that light which constitutes the argument of history. That is the reason why there are heroes, martyrs, inspired men, beloved by all mankind as superior beings, as well as great criminals who are utterly abhorred.

The historical end of all peoples is well outlined. Everywhere we tend to create that which is good, that which is beautiful, that which is true, in order to offer it to men without distinction of race or nations. The German Empire does not know this fact. For that nation there are only Germans above all men, and Hohenzollerns above all Germans.

There never has been proclaimed a more selfish and cruel policy. And this German policy, or rather this Prussian policy, is not a new one, but is the same old policy. The patience, meditation and hypocrisy she has employed to carry out such a policy are something baffling.

Now, after four years of war, when they are being defeated in all directions, and when the castle of their ambition, which was carefully prepared by their philosophers, politicians and generals during a period of fifty years of constant effort, crumbles to the ground, still they allow themselves to be led to the fields of battle to be killed like sheep before the insatiable Moloch whose Satanic pride does not allow him to acknowledge his defeat.

And no peace is possible with such people. A premature peace would leave the question undecided and would be equivalent to immunity for the horrible crimes committed. If they want peace, let them ask for it as supplicants and let them be reconciled to suffer such conditions as the victors may impose on them, trusting to their generosity. They have not a single argument to allege in their favor. They have proclaimed brute force as an absolute principle in government, and that same force has now turned against them; an inevitable reaction which they should have taken into account before breaking the chains which held it.

The cause of progress and civilization does not depend on any man nor on any people. If it should suddenly disappear from the earth, and be left under the power of barbarism, it would again start and take its course, slowly and laboriously, until it arrived, and even surpassed, its present stage. The fact is that that cause has its origin in an immense and invisible power which rules everything.

Neither Prussia nor Germany, in spite of their wonderful force, in spite of all their science, and notwithstanding their deceit and perfidy, will ever be able to destroy such a cause. At the precise moment when the greatest dangers threaten that cause, the invisible power to which I have referred produces who are destined to save it.

It brings to the scene a Wilson to occupy the presidency of the greatest, richest and best organized republic in the world; it brings forth from the farthest limits of Wales a Lloyd George, the son of a simple school master, and puts in his hand all the power and strength of the great British Empire; it puts at the head of the most idealistic of nations a Clemenceau, who with a single word defined the so-called German Kultur, and brings forth many other great men who patriotically and enthusiastically cooperate in carrying out this essential work for civilization.

It is necessary, therefore, to recognize the action of that power and to crush, without mercy, all those who are opposed to its aims.

My country is a small one. It is now beginning to develop its great natural resources; but there is not a single Honduran who is not aware of the sacredness of the cause in which we are allied. Many of my fellow citizens are anxious to fight on the battlefields of Europe, and since we must die in one way or another, there can not be a more glorious death than that which is met in the defense of the loftiest ideals, which concern the welfare of all nations.

Fourteen days after war was declared, that is to say, in Aug. 1914, and even before that date, I wrote pamphlets and articles in the newspapers denouncing the Machiavellic and grasping policy of Germany. Who would listen to? It was only the product of my imagination.

I affirmed then, before Germany had taken off her mask of hypocrisy, that she aspired to the domination of the world and that she would not stop at anything in order to carry out her purposes; that many peoples would disappear through the hurricane of bullets and fire that would be thrown upon them; but that after the storm had passed the sun of justice would shine on purified nations.

These predictions have already been, in part, fulfilled. In the midst of the smoke of battles, we see the first rays of that sun of justice which will soon illuminate the entire world.

JAPAN SENDS MESSAGE OF FRIENDSHIP ON FLAG DAY IN LIBERTY LOAN.

The following message from Japan, emphasizing the amity between that country and the United States and praising the Liberty Loan campaign, came to C. Yada, Japanese Consul General on Oct. 9, from K. Hara, Prime Minister of Japan:

I am glad that one of my first privileges as Prime Minister of Japan is to telegraph my earnest wishes for the success of the Flag Day to be held on Oct. 9.

It is a great compliment to Japan, and my countrymen will look forward to a result which will gratify all concerned and substantially further the prospects of the Liberty Loan, which has already proved so wonderfully popular.

I feel certain that the close amity which unites the two nations will be evinced by a generous response to the appeal to be made of Japan's Day for help to free the world from aggressive tyranny.

"AS POWERFUL BEHIND BONDS AS BEHIND GUNS," SAYS JAPANESE ENVOY OF AMERICANS.

"It is a matter for mutual satisfaction to realize that the American and Japanese troops are fighting to-day shoulder to shoulder in the Siberian field in true brotherhood of arms," said Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, at the celebration in honor of Japanese Day before the Altar of Liberty in Madison Square on Oct. 9. The Ambassador continued:

I esteem it a great honor to be privileged to address you on this auspicious occasion. Some eighteen months ago, America gave to the world a most profound thrill in decidedly entering into this sacred war in defense of justice, liberty and humanity. Since that time your valiant soldiers at the front have achieved brilliant feats of arms under the masterly leadership of General Pershing.

You are now going to prove once more to the entire world that the Americans behind the bonds are just as efficient and powerful as the Americans behind the guns. By the previous war loans you have already shown how immense your monetary resources are; now you have started the biggest of loans in the annals of world finance. These mighty enterprises of yours not only call forth the admiration and appreciation of all your allies, but are bound to create in the mind of our enemy an utter dismay and discomfiture.

If you are encouraged by the good news now coming daily from the front, your brothers and sons at the front are equally encouraged and heartened by the wonderful exhibition at home of your patriotism, power and determination. In contributing your material wealth to the war fund, therefore, you are no less fighting the enemy than are your soldiers at the front. The enemy is afraid of your financial triumph just as much as the triumph of your army on the battlefield.

On the occasion of that splendid and cordial reception which you so kindly extended to me and my associates of the special mission last year—a reception for which I wish to be permitted to repeat here my heartfelt thanks—I declared with emphasis that my country was proud to fight side by side with America and was prepared to exert all her energies to the best interest of our common cause. It is a matter for mutual satisfaction to realize that the American and Japanese troops are fighting to-day shoulder to shoulder in the Siberian field in true brotherhood of arms.

They have swept away our foe from the Maritime Provinces and from the Za-Balkal regions; several thousands of the Austro-German prisoners who, being re-armed, were taking the lead over the Bolshevik troops in Siberia, have been recaptured; in less than six weeks opposing armed forces, worthy of the name, have been completely defeated and scattered away; your Stars and Stripes and our Rising Sun, together with the colors of the other Allies, are being received by the Russian inhabitants with open arms everywhere in Eastern Siberia.

The news from France and from the Balkans are of an even more satisfactory nature. The complete surrender of Bulgaria and the German debacle in the Western battle-fields unmistakably point to the fact that the general collapse of the enemies has begun. The final defeat of Germany and her vassals has now been put beyond all doubt.

Shall we then relax our efforts even in the slightest degree? I am sure you will agree with me in answering that question in the most emphatic negative. Victory must be complete, otherwise it is no victory. Our enemy had prepared for this war too long and too well to be so easily crushed.

In this connection let me tell you of an experience we had in Japan some years ago. It was after the fall of Port Arthur in 1905, after the

overwhelming victory of Mukden and after the annihilation of the enemy fleet in the battle of Tsushima that my Government decided to raise a fresh war loan which was placed in this very market of New York and in London. This determined step taken by my Government at the eleventh hour of the Russian war did more than anything else to convince our then enemy of the uselessness of continuing the struggle and thus to quicken the termination of the war. In subscribing to the Japanese loan of 1905 you materially contributed to the speedy conclusion of the Russian war and consequently to save the lives of perhaps millions of the Japanese and Russian combatants.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have no doubt but that this Fourth Liberty Loan of yours, demonstrating as it does the firmest determination of the great American nation, will prove the most effective and important factor for the final complete victory of the Allied arms and for the attainment of the noble and lofty ideals of international justice.

MEXICANS HERE HELP LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

A Mexican committee, composed of all the Mexican factional elements in the Second Federal Reserve District, has been organized to aid the Liberty Loan Campaign. Plans have been made to canvass all Mexicans in the district. This canvass will be made by personal solicitation, through the mails and through meetings especially called for Mexicans and their sympathizers. The committee's call says:

American must be free and respected by every nation, exempt from every foreign influence based on force and hateful privilege. We cannot but acknowledge that the United States' cause touches us very deeply and that it is our duty to co-operate in the triumph of such a heroic people.

Mexico needs, as does any nation, the international principles of impartial justice, equality of rights, no intervention and absence of party alliances, as proclaimed by President Wilson and sustained by the arms of the United States. We call upon our fellow citizens to assist with heart and soul the magnanimous American people, since their ideas and ours are common.

Efforts also will be made by the Mexican Committee to organize their countrymen into committees elsewhere in the United States. It is hoped that companies doing business in Mexico will subscribe to the Loan through this committee and that they will endeavor to arouse enthusiastic support of the Loan among their employees in Mexico. The preliminary campaign plan carries the indorsement of Alonzo Mariscal and Pedro del Villar.

EXILED RUSSIAN WAR VETERANS HERE JOIN IN LOAN DRIVE.

One of the most eager and devoted of the Liberty Loan organizations in this city is that of the Voluntary Association of Russian Army and Navy Officers in the United States, whose headquarters are in the Flatiron Building. The members of this organization, all soldiers or sailors who have fought long and hard for the cause of the Allies and to whom that cause is still uppermost, have formed a Liberty Loan Committee to do everything in their power for the Fourth Liberty Loan. This committee consists of the following: Col. L. Sakhrovsky, Chairman; Col. T. Sidorkin, Capt. N. Vishnevsky, Secretary; Lieut.-Com. A. ProcofiEFF-Seversky and Lieut. G. Wiren. These officers are busy canvassing their members and their members' families and the entire colony of Russian exiles in the city in the interest of the loan and also in arranging for the parade and exercises on Russian Day, Oct. 16, when the Altar of Liberty will be dedicated to the great Ally, whose sufferings seem likely to equal those of any of the belligerents. The Voluntary Association of Russian Officers was formed last April of those military men who are constantly finding refuge in America from the excesses of the Bolsheviki. It has a membership now of about 115, all veterans of the war, many of them helplessly crippled in the service of civilization and not a few internationally famous. Among the latter is Lieut.-Com. Alexander ProcofiEFF-Seversky, the Russian ace, who lost his left leg early in the war and continued to fly and fight with a wooden leg for two years thereafter. Lieut.-ProcofiEFF-Seversky is a member of the Liberty Loan Committee of his organization.

LOAN PAGEANT FOR ITALIANS TO BE HELD AT STADIUM TOMORROW.

One of the biggest Liberty Loan meetings of the campaign is to be held to-morrow afternoon (Sunday) in the Stadium of the New York University, Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St. It will include a pageant in honor of the veterans of the Italian army, now visiting this country to help put across the Fourth Loan, and is under the auspices of the Harlem Patriotic League and the Foreign Language Division of the Liberty Loan Committee. The feature of the program will be a flower shower, in which two thousand or more women and girls will participate. Another feature will be a reproduction of the Avenue of the Allies. All who attend are requested to carry or wear the American flag. It is the purpose of those in charge to make the big Stadium the

scene of a great flag raising for all the nations allied with the United States against the Germans. A military atmosphere will be given the rally by the presence of detachments of soldiers and sailors from the various training camps and naval stations in and around New York. At least several thousand men from each branch of the service will engage in the bond selling meeting. Side by side with these men will be a delegation of G. A. R. veterans from four or five posts in Greater New York. The musical program will include, besides the one hundred-piece Grenadier band, a band from the army and navy. The Liberty Loan Committee will conduct an intensive bond selling campaign.

GRAIN EMBARGO IN WEST.

The lifting of the embargo against grain shipments, so far as points east of Pittsburgh, including Virginia, are concerned, was reported on Oct. 2. With regard to the embargo in the Southwest markets, the "Wall Street Journal" in advices from Kansas City, said:

The embargo on the movement of wheat, corn, oats and other cereals continues in effect here and at other markets of the winter-wheat belt with slight modifications. The embargo was ordered Sept. 16 by the United States Railroad Administration in co-operation with the Food Administration Grain Corporation. Grain can be moved marketward only after a permit has been granted by the grain control committee. For Kansas City permits for between 100 and 200 cars are being granted daily. According to officials of the Grain Corporation, the number will be increased as the congestion on railroad tracks and in elevators is relieved.

Grain control committees at each of the markets embargoed are made up of representatives of the United States Railroad Administration, the Food Administration Grain Corporation and Boards of Trade. Permits are being issued only to consignors.

With no incentive whatever to hold, farmers have literally swamped terminal markets with wheat. As holdings of the bread grain at the large markets increased, it became evident that drastic action would be necessary to keep at least part of the wheat at points of origin and to guard against serious congestion at terminals. According to a recent investigation by the Food Administration, farmers in Kansas before Sept. 20 had disposed of 53% of their wheat holdings. In other States the movement was comparatively heavier.

Members of the Kansas City Board of Trade have stated that the present acute situation would not have occurred had the Grain Corporation made provision for a small monthly storage fee to farmers for carrying grain. Under such arrangement, farmers would have been glad to hold their wheat until it was actually needed. Instead, the Government wheat buyers have been compelled to take millions of bushels, place the grain in elevators, pay a storage charge of 1 cent a bushel each month, and clog markets. With the price on a minimum basis, practically fixed, the farmer has no way of offsetting shrinkage, interest, storage, and other charges incurred in holding wheat.

Stocks of wheat in public elevators in Kansas City amount to approximately 14,000,000 bushels, a new high record total. The entire holdings of grain in local elevators is approximately 18,000,000 bushels, while the capacity is not more than 24,000,000 bushels. On June 30, just before the movement of new-crop wheat began, Kansas City elevators held less than 50,000 bushels. A year ago holdings totaled 583,577 bushels.

Local receipts show the effect of the embargo on the movement of wheat to terminal markets. Arrivals here have diminished from a total of more than 2,000 cars a week to less than 200 weekly. On a crop of 600,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, weekly arrivals of 200 cars make a surprisingly small total. Wheat receipts here in September decreased 9,290,700 bushels compared with August, amounting to only 6,897,150 bushels.

It is not known how long the embargo will remain in force, though all restrictions on the movement of coarse grains will be lifted within a short time. Preparations are being made by both rail and food officials to remedy the situation in coarse grain as soon as possible in order to take care of the movement of new crop corn. The new corn already is moving to market in a small way, and soon will assume large proportions. In wheat, however, the opinion prevails that restrictions will be continued indefinitely, owing to the desire of the Government to maintain a supply of the bread grain in producing regions to meet the needs of interior mills. Some students of the wheat situation believe the present embargo on the movement of wheat to markets is a part of the plan of the Food Administration to carry over a reserve of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat into the next crop year.

Railroads have achieved the seemingly impossible in handling the grain crops of the winter-wheat belt. Few complaints have been made of car shortage, despite the eagerness of farmers to ship their grain.

Naturally, large sums of money are tied up in the record holdings of wheat here and at other markets, for the combined visible supply of wheat in the United States to-day is the heaviest on record.

The embargo for Western cities, ordered Sept. 16, was made effective Sept. 18. The official notice said:

Effective Sept. 18 because of rapid approach to limit of grain storage capacity primary markets due to advanced movement of wheat and anticipated heavy movement of wheat and other grains, it becomes necessary to place embargo against all shipments of all grain consigned or reconsigned to Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Peoria, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha and Council Bluffs, and to regulate future shipments of grain to these markets on permit basis, such permits to be issued in co-operation with the Food Administration. Application may be made by shipper or agent at point of origin. Such requests transmitted to designated grain control committee of each market, which will approve such requests as can be given storage, notifying the agent of point of origin that shipments may be made accordingly.

MODIFICATION OF CORN IMPORTS RULING.

The War Trade Board has authorized the importation from the River Plate district of corn upon the condition that shipment shall be made from River Plate ports; that the corn shipped shall be purchased by and for the account of the Food Administration Grain Corporation, and that such shipments shall have been agreed upon jointly by the

United States Food Administration and the United States Shipping Board. This rule modifies the recent list of restricted imports.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE'S RULING AS TO GRAIN IN CARS ON TRACKS.

The proposed amendment to the Board of Trade rules making grain in car lots on track deliverable at any time during the month in case of emergency has been adopted, it was announced Oct. 3, by a vote of 265 to 172.

MAXIMUM GRAIN PRICE ABOLISHED BY CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on Sept. 28, it was decided to abolish maximum prices on grain or provisions futures and to permit all contracts to run to maturity. This action was taken at the request of the U. S. Food Administration, which was represented at the meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade by John J. Stream, Chairman of the Coarse Grain Committee of the Federal Food Administration. In reporting the action of the Board of Trade, the "Chicago Herald and Examiner" stated that it was "one of the most important since the war, and is a big victory for those members of the exchange who have held right along that buyers and sellers should be obliged to live up to their contracts, except where it is shown there is evidence of manipulation." The same paper further said:

At present there are no maximum prices on grain futures, but there are on pork, lard and ribs. This ruling does not apply to the contracts for provisions for the balance of this year, but it means that January products and subsequent deliveries can be traded in without maximum price restrictions.

From now on Section 1 of Rule 23, by which, in case of default, a committee is appointed to fix a settlement price, based on the true commercial value of the commodity on the day of maturity of the contract, will be in full force and effect, irrespective of Section 3 of Rule 23, the war emergency measure.

This rule also calls for a penalty of not less than 5% nor more than 10% of the value of the commodity, which the seller must pay to the purchaser in case of default.

The official announcement as printed in the "Herald and Examiner" follows:

The board of directors has been instructed by the United States Food Administration to refrain in the future from exercising its powers to prohibit trading for present or future delivery in any of the commodities traded in on this exchange, and also its power to fix a maximum price for any such commodity, in accordance with Section 3 of Rule 23 of the rules of this association, and to see that all contracts are permitted to run to maturity without such interference, except at the request of the United States Food Administration.

The United States Food Administration has further instructed that if it be disclosed at the maturity of contract, or at any time during the current month, that there does exist any account or accounts having contracts of sale, or any account or accounts having contracts of purchase, for the purpose of manipulation, or without being eligible for a license, or upon the receiving or delivering of the commodities called for by such contracts, without actually having possession of a United States Food Administration license.

And, further, on contracts of sale, the ability and facility for making delivery as contemplated by contract, and also on contracts of purchase, a lawful purpose in the receiving of the commodity called for, such purpose being the filling of contracts of sale actually made in conformity with the law grain for feeding purposes, but not beyond the sixty-day requirement, grain for manufacturing purposes, but not incommensurate with the business requirements, a reasonable amount for a reasonable time for the actual necessities, of the holder of a contract of purchase and his dependents, or for the requirements of grain and provision merchants in the proper conduct and for the purposes of the business but not incommensurate with their requirements for distribution for consumptive purposes—such condition or conditions would be considered a violation of the food control law.

On the 7th inst. Mr. Stream was quoted as saying:

The desire of the Food Administration is that there should be a normal volume of speculative trading in the coarse grains futures. The speculators should confine their operations to the deferred futures and leave trading in a current future to those who desire to take a delivery or who are in a position to make deliveries on their sales. There should be deliveries on all sales of current futures and by having the trade in the current month confined to practically a cash basis the market will be kept in good shape. There should be no wild advances or declines in value.

PERMITS FOR SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN TO CHICAGO TO BE APPEALED FOR BY SHIPPER.

At a conference between the Grain Control Committee of the United States Railroad Administration, the "to arrive" committee of the Chicago Board of Trade and representatives of the Federal Food Administration on Sept. 26, it was decided that all applications for permits to ship grain to Chicago must be made by the shipper and not the Chicago consignee. An announcement concerning the new rule was issued as follows by the Grain Control Committee:

All permits to ship grain to Chicago heretofore issued are valid, and shippers will be permitted under such permits to ship to any consignee at Chicago regardless of name of consignee on permit. Applications heretofore made for permits by consignee and not yet issued are canceled. No applications will hereafter be received from Chicago consignees. Applications for permits to ship grain to Chicago must be made on proper blanks by the shipper and filed with the railroad station agent, who will mail the same to the Chicago Grain Control Committee.

RESTRICTIONS ON GRAIN DEALERS PROFITS.

The following restrictions on grain dealers' profits were announced by John J. Stream, Chairman of the Coarse Grain Committee of the Federal Food Administration:

Cash grain dealers 3% on their annual turnover of business up to \$300,000, and 2% in excess of \$300,000. Food manufacturers 12½% gross and 6% net. Wholesale food dealers and jobbers 15% gross and 4% net. Feed retailers, 15% gross and 6% net. It was announced that any profit in excess of these limits will be considered as profiteering.

"Big profits," Mr. Stream said, "causes unrest and the idea is to have co-operation and a tranquility of feeling."

Grain exchanges have been notified to clean house and keep operations of their members within reasonable bounds, or they will have to suffer.

OCTOBER MILK PRICES—REDUCTION IN PROPOSED INCREASE OF TWO CENTS AT INSTANCE OF HERBERT HOOVER.

An increase of 1½ cents per quart in the price of milk to the consumer was announced on Oct. 3 by the New York Milk Conference Board, Inc., the new price of 17½ cents for Grade A milk (comparing with 16 cents for August and September) and 15½ cents for Grade B milk, being made effective Oct. 4, and continuing until the end of the month. An increase of two cents for October had been agreed upon by the distributors and producers on Sept. 20. Following the announcement of this agreement Federal Food Administrator Hoover called upon the New York Federal Food Board to arrange for a conference looking to a reduction in the proposed increase. It was at the conclusion of this conference on the 3rd inst., after a three-days' session, that announcement was made of the acceptance of the suggestion made by Food Administrator Hoover that the dealers limit the increase in the price to consumers to 1½ cents a quart, over the September price. In the case of Grade A pint bottles the price of which for September and August had been 9 cents, the retail charge from Oct. 4 to 15 is fixed at 9½ cents, while for the period from Oct. 16 to 31 it is to be 10 cents. The October price of 15½ cents for Grade B bottled milk per quart to consumers compares with 14 cents for August and September; for Grade B pint bottles the price to consumers is 8½ cents from Oct. 4 to 15 and 9 cents from Oct. 16 to 31; for August and September the price had been 8 cents. The following announcement of the new prices was made by the New York Milk Conference Board, Inc., through its Secretary I. Elkin Nathans, on the 4th inst.:

We regret to announce that an increase in price paid to producers for milk beginning Oct. 1 necessitates a corresponding increase in city milk prices. The entire increase represents such added cost only and no profit to distributors. These prices, approved by the U. S. Food Administration, still leave milk the cheapest of essential foods, and are as follows:

Grade A bottled milk, retail, quarts	17½c.
Grade A bottled milk, retail, pints	Oct. 4 to 15 9½c. Oct. 16 to 31 10c.
Grade B bottled milk, retail, quarts	15½c.
Grade B bottled milk, retail, pints	Oct. 4 to 15 8½c. Oct. 16 to 31 9c.
Grade B bottled milk, to stores, quarts	14½c.
Grade B bottled milk, to stores, pints	Oct. 4 to 15 7½c. Oct. 16 to 31 8c.
Grade B bottled milk, by stores, quarts	15½c.
Grade B bottled milk, by stores, pints	Oct. 4 to 15 8½c. Oct. 16 to 31 9c.
Loose milk, to stores, quarts (Grade B)	11½c.
Loose milk, by stores, quarts (Grade B)	12½c.
Loose milk, wholesale (Grade B), 10 gallons or over, to restaurants, hotels, ice cream parlors, clubs, &c.	12c.
Loose milk, wholesale (Grade B) under 10 gallons	12½c.

At the same time the message of Food Administrator Hoover to Dr. Clyde L. King, who represented Mr. Hoover at last week's conference, was made public as follows:

Serious questions have arisen concerning the price of milk to producer and consumer in the city and State of New York. An advance in price has been announced by the producers that would increase the price to the consumer in New York City 2 cents per quart now over the September price, with an arrangement contemplated that may mean still further increase during the coming months. I fear such an increase might produce a detrimental effect not only in the interest of the consumer but also in the long run in the best interest of the dairymen themselves.

Upon the price suggested by the producers and in the methods used in reaching that price, differences of opinion have arisen between the producers and the distributors. On these differences and as to future prices I understand that both parties are ready hereafter during the period of the war to abide by the judgment of the Food Administration.

I now ask the producers to agree to a price of \$3.57 per cwt. for the month of October for 3% milk subject to previously existing freight and butter fat differentials. I ask the dealers not to increase the price to the consumer over 1½ cent per quart over the September price for milk with the same differentials as to the different grades of milk as heretofore.

The price suggested to the producer is a compromise between the differences upon which representatives of dealers and farmers did not agree.

The acceptance of this request will not only be a material assistance to our war efforts at this time but will give to the producers, the distributors and the Food Administration an opportunity to review all these matters in the light of all the facts and in the light of the interests of all.

I shall ask representatives of farmers and dealers to attend a conference on this subject in the very near future.

The following is the letter of acceptance to Mr. Hoover by the New York Milk Conference Board, Inc.:

Your letter of even date, referring to prices to be paid to producers and to be charged to consumers of milk in this territory for the month of October 1918, was presented by Dr. Clyde L. King.

The representatives of the buyers of milk, fully appreciating the difficulties of the situation, and with a desire to aid the Food Administration in a reasonable solution of the problem, believe the course suggested is under the circumstances wise, and is the best that reason and deliberation have evolved. We, therefore, cheerfully and without reservation agree with the request, and will at once comply with all of its provisions.

We will advise our members to promptly post notices to producers in line therewith, understanding that the prices named are to become effective to producers as of October 1 and to consumers as of October 4.

The resolutions adopted by the Dairymen's League set out:

Whereas, Herbert Hoover, Food Administrator for the United States, has requested this organization to agree to a price of \$3 57 a hundred for the month of October for 3% milk, subject to previously existing freight and butter fat differentials, and

Whereas, He states that the acceptance of this request by producers will be a material assistance to his war efforts;

This statement is to us imperative and is interpreted as a mandate, as every personal and organization interest must be subordinate to winning the war; Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we advise our members to comply with such request.

Commenting upon the high milk prices, the New York "Evening Post" of Oct. 4 said:

If high prices can encourage milk production in this section, the dairy industry should not be declining. The October retail prices for Grade A milk, bottled, is to be 17½ cents a quart; for Grade B milk, 15½ cents. Two years ago milk at 9 or 10 cents a quart was not looked upon as cheap, and last year an advance to 14 cents a quart evoked many protests. Dairymen who complained that better prices were required to make the business profitable should not hesitate now to keep their heifer calves. In 1917 it was noted that the customary fall and winter shortage of milk was little observable, and the inference was drawn that not only had the new prices decreased consumption, but they had encouraged production. There was the additional factor that pastureage was remarkably good last year. Observations extending over a considerable period are required to show that there is a definite increase in dairying, but we have reason to hope that the close of the war will see much more of it than the beginning. The monthly tiding of prices has given the necessary guarantee of liberal rewards.

MAXIMUM PRICES OF SHOES FIXED AT \$12 UNDER AGREEMENT WITH WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

Under an agreement entered into between representatives of the shoe industry and the War Industries Board shoes are to be standardized as to quality and style at prices ranging from \$3 to \$12 for men and women. The prices will fall into three general classes, as follows: Class A, from \$9 to \$12; Class B, \$6 to \$8 50; Class C, \$3 to \$5 50. Proportionate prices for youths' and children's shoes have been fixed in each of the three classes. The announcement relative to the price regulations issued by the War Industries Board on Oct. 2 stated that the cutting of shoes under the new schedule would begin Oct. 15, and that it was expected that first deliveries would be made within from thirty to sixty days after that date. It was added that time would be allowed to retailers to dispose of present stocks at present prices. In a further announcement on the 9th inst. the Board in reporting satisfactory progress in establishing the new price schedule stated that by Nov. 1 many stores would have on their shelves the new classified shoes, in addition to their present stocks at present prices. This statement also said:

Orders now in the factory are for spring delivery, so it follows that there will be a certain portion of the product offered for sale to the spring trade at a price in excess of \$12. To permit these articles to be cleaned out and also to permit the disposal of the present stocks priced above the top maximum, it has been agreed that those retailers specializing in high-priced goods shall be given until June 1 to liquidate all their stock above the Class A (\$9-\$12) maximum.

In this connection the Board desires to call the public's attention to the fact that, up to the time limit set, no restriction whatever is placed upon either the sale or purchase of these high-priced goods. On the contrary, those who can afford to buy them may be quite free to do so, since by so doing they will be co-operating in the liquidation of the high-priced stocks now on hand, which, were they not disposed of, would work a great hardship to the trade. The public's attention is directed to the fact that there would be no economic purpose served should the public fail to co-operate in the assimilation of the stocks on hand up to June 1 that do not fall within the range limits.

The following is the announcement made on the 2d inst. by the Board, through its Chairman, B. M. Baruch:

The prices of shoes are to be regulated.

Through the patriotic co-operation of the entire boot and shoe industry, participated in by the tanner, the manufacturer, the jobber, and the retailer, the Chairman of the War Industries Board is able to announce that an agreement has been reached whereby the public cost of shoes will be stabilized within a range of prices calculated to give a satisfactory quality on a reasonable profit.

The prices are arranged in three classes, each one of which having a "spread" from a maximum to a minimum. The first is Class "C," in which the prices will run from \$3 to \$5 50; the second is Class "B," in which the prices will run from \$6 to \$8 50; the third is Class "A," in which the prices will run from \$8 50 to \$12. There is no restriction imposed upon sales below the lowest minimum, but there is a regulation prohibiting the sale above the top price of \$12 for high shoes and \$11 for low cuts.

Each shoe sold to the public will be plainly stamped with its class letter, indicating the price group in which it belongs, and also with a serial number showing the manufacturer who made it. This measure will enable the public to determine at once the price to be paid, and, in the event of question, the manufacturer producing it.

The program of styles and colors will remain practically the same as announced by the Conservation Division on June 28 of this year, in which the

many fashions theretofore prevailing in the shoe trade were heavily restricted to certain standardized styles.

It should be understood that the step toward price control has been taken by the industry itself, and has not been imposed by the War Industries Board. The Chairman, Mr. Baruch, accepted the offer in the spirit in which it was made, as indicating the willingness on the part of the industry to render public service and assume its part of the burden imposed by the war.

The details as worked out by the war service committees of the boot and shoe industry, operating in conjunction with C. F. C. Stout, Chief of the Division of Hide, Leather and Tanning Materials, provide that all shoes cut in the factories after Oct. 15 shall be upon the regulated basis, except in those instances where continuing contracts require time to convert the raw material into the finished product. In these exceptional cases special permission must be applied for to the Shoe Section of the War Industries Board, which, upon satisfactory evidence, will grant licenses permitting the manufacturers' obligation to be discharged by an extension of time.

In no case, however, will such an extension be permitted to run beyond Jan. 1. By that time no ready-made shoe will be produced to retail at a higher cost than \$12 for high shoes and \$11 for low cuts. It should be said in this connection that the instances where special license will be required are few and far between, amounting to little more than 1% of the entire industrial output.

It is expected that within thirty days from Oct. 15 the new types of classified shoes will be ready for sale to the public. In fact, information in possession of the War Industries Board shows that some of the manufacturers are now at work upon the manufacture of the regulated article.

Within sixty to ninety days substantially 95% of all retailers' stocks will fall within the new price limits.

For the purpose of permitting those retailers who specialize in high-priced goods to dispose of the orders now in work, which will be delivered in March for the spring trade, it has been found necessary, for the purpose of doing justice to this class of dealer, to allow them sufficient length of time to "clean out" those goods which range above \$12 in price. A special agreement has been reached on this point whereby every retailer in America pledges himself to dispose of every pair of high or low shoes retailing above the new maximum by June 1 of next year. After that time it will not be possible to buy a pair of ready-made shoes for more than \$12 and between that time and now the quantity of this class of goods will be dependent entirely upon the stocks manufactured previous to the issuance of the present regulations.

The "spreads" have been carefully worked out so that the entire output has been divided to fall into those classes in which the demand is proportionately great. Under this system it will be found that Class C, which ranges from \$3 to \$5 50, would include about 28% of the output; Class B, ranging from \$6 to \$8 50, would include 54%; and Class A, from \$9 to \$12, about 18%. The middle class supplies the greatest bulk of shoe buyers. The medium-priced shoes has long been the biggest seller on the industry. Under the agreement the prices figured have been for men's and women's high and low shoes. The children's and infants' shoes are grouped within the limits of the three classes, but at prices less than the ones specified. Accordingly, in Class A, where the men's and women's will run from \$9 to \$12, children's shoes (technically known as boys', misses', and youths') will run from \$6 50 to \$7 and \$8; the "little girls," from \$5 to \$6; the infants' from \$4 to \$5; the babies', from \$2 to \$3 50. The same proportionate reduction in price is to be found in each of the other two classes.

The boot and shoe industry approximates its annual sales at something in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000,000. It is one of the most complex activities the War Industries Board has been called upon to deal with, and the problems involved have been simplified very largely by the support and co-operation that the retailers and manufacturers have shown in attempting the proposition of regulating the industry. In accepting the agreement the Chairman wrote as follows:

"The action of the boot and shoe manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, in regard to establishing lower prices, is, I think, very commendable and is a step in the right direction that should meet with your hearty co-operation. Of course, it is understood that the quality and workmanship of the shoes are to be maintained to the fullest degree consistent with the price schedule. The success or failure of the enterprise is going to depend in a large measure on the shoe people themselves, supported by the public. It must be understood that conditions may cause a revision of prices, in which event further study will be given the subject."

The operations of the new regulations have been placed in the hands of war service committee of the shoe manufacturers and a committee of the shoe retailers. The first committee consists of J. F. McElain, of Boston, Chairman; J. Henry Selz, Chicago; Frank R. Briggs, Boston; F. A. Miller, Columbus; H. W. Cook, Syracuse; Emil Well, Brooklyn. The retailers' committee consists of John Slater, New York; J. P. Orr, Cincinnati; John O'Connor, Chicago; A. H. Gueling, Philadelphia; Warner Dyck, Atlanta, and Joseph Berberich, Washington.

Some of the details of the agreement entered into with the trade are announced as follows by the Board:

DETAILS OF AGREEMENT.

[This appears in all agreements signed by the different elements of the industry.]

1. To release capital, labor, transportation, coal, fuel and productive power from their nonessential use in the industry and to apply the same to economic production of only such manufactures as are essential and necessary.

2. To have the technical skill and the patriotic service of the man engaged in the industry itself accomplish these ends by co-operation with each other and with the Government.

3. To eliminate the demand for highly expensive and extravagant materials and manufactures.

Pledges of agreement have been signed by the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers. Each parallels the other. The retailers' agreement, which is typical of all, follows, in full. The price schedule shows the individual selling price of all the different types of footwear. It reads:

Pledges of Shoe Retailers.

I (we) in the spirit of loyalty and patriotic service to our Government in meeting all of the exigencies of the war, as applied to its prosecution, and service of the people, do pledge ourselves:

I. To carry and sell to the public at all times during the war only such footwear of a standard character as will suit the needs and demands of the people.

II. Such shoes to be sold at prices that will prove economical and safeguard them against extravagance during the period of the war.

III. Prices shall be based upon cost, plus transportation charges, plus a normal percentage of profit.

IV. These prices will fall into three general classes and include shoes for all purposes:

Class C.

This line embraces service shoes and semi-dress-shoes.
Men's and women's \$3 00 or as near this price as possible but not to exceed \$5 50.
Boys' (sizes 2½-5½) \$2 50 or as near this price as possible but not to exceed \$4.
Misses' (sizes 11-2), \$2 50 or as near this price as possible but not to exceed \$4 00.
Youths' (sizes 12-2), \$2 50 or as near this price as possible but not to exceed \$4 00.
Little girls' (sizes 9-13), \$2 00 or as near this price as possible but not to exceed \$3 00.
Children's (sizes 8-11), \$2 or as near this price as possible but not to exceed \$3 00.
Infants' (sizes 5-8), \$1 75 or as near this price as possible, but not to exceed \$2 00.
Babies' (sizes 0-6), \$0 75 or as near this price as possible but not to exceed \$1 50.

Class B.

This line embraces stylish and serviceable shoes of the best type for business or dress.
Men's and women's \$6 00, or as near this price as possible, but not to exceed \$8 50.
Boys' (sizes 2½-5½), \$4 50, or as near this price as possible, but not to exceed \$6 00.
Youths' (sizes 12-2) \$4 50, or as near this price as possible, but not to exceed \$6 00.
Misses' (sizes 11-2), \$4 50, or as near this price as possible, but not to exceed \$6 00.
Little girls' (sizes 9-13) \$3 00, or as near this price as possible, but not to exceed \$4 50.
Children's (sizes 8-11) \$3 00, or as near this price as possible, but not to exceed \$4 50.
Infants' (sizes 5-8) \$2 50, or as near this price as possible, but not to exceed \$3 50.
Babies' (sizes 0-8) \$1 75, or as near this price as possible, but not to exceed \$2 50.

Class A.

This line embraces shoes of the finer materials and superior shoemaking.
Men's and women's \$9 00, or as near this price as possible, but not to exceed \$12 00; for low shoes, \$11 00.
Boys' (sizes 2½-5½), \$6 50 to \$8 00.
Misses' (sizes 11-2), \$6 50 to \$7 00.
Youths' (sizes 12-2), \$6 50 to \$7 00.
Little girls' (sizes 9-13), \$5 00 to \$6 00.
Children's (sizes 8-11), \$5 00 to \$6 00.
Infants' (sizes 5-8), \$4 00 to \$5 00.
Babies' (sizes 0-6), \$2 00 to \$3 50.

Class X.

This class is created to provide a special manufacturing permit by the War Industries Board for the following essential footwear: (a) Officers' footwear, (b) high-top lumberman's boots, (c) such custom boots as require special lasts and special measurements for each individual purchaser, (d) any other essential footwear which may not fall within the price limitations of the regulations.

V. In order to follow out the spirit of this undertaking, we further agree to market our present stocks at prices that shall be based upon cost, plus a normal percentage of profits, and to have all our sales fall within the price limitations at as early a date as possible.

VI. For the period of the war we pledge ourselves to eliminate the sale of all low shoes at a higher retail price than \$11 and all boots at a higher retail price than \$12.

VII. We agree to carry in our store, prominently displayed, a placard to be issued by the War Industries Board, which will clearly state that I (we) have entered into this agreement, and which will exhibit on its face a replica of the above-stated classes and prices.

Date: _____

Name of company or firm.

Signed by individual _____ or by _____
Officer or company or firm.

The Board in its announcement also said:

Mr. Stout, in commenting on the agreement, pointed out that its strength lay in the spirit of help and co-operation demonstrated by the industry. In the event of there being violation of the regulations by a retailer the remedy lies in the refusal of the manufacturer to sell him further orders. In the case of a manufacturer who fails to live up to the agreement, his raw supplies will be cut off.

There will be a specially designed and official placard in every retailer's store showing precisely the price range in each class. The letter in the shoe will show, when looked for in the sign, just what its price should be.

AMENDMENT BY COTTON EXCHANGE OF RULES LIMITING FLUCTUATIONS IN FUTURES.

An amendment to the rules of the New York Cotton Exchange placing an immediate limit of two cents a pound on fluctuations in the price of future contracts in any one day, instead of the limit of three cents a pound now in effect, was adopted by the Board of Managers of the Exchange on the 5th inst. The new ruling will continue in force for the period of the war. Announcement of its adoption was made as follows:

To the Members of the New York Cotton Exchange.

The Board of Managers to-day adopted the following amendment to Rule 30, to be in full force and effect on and after Tuesday, Oct. 15 1918:
Strike out the word "three" wherever it occurs in Rule 30 and substitute therefor the word "two."

Rule 30, as thus amended, reads as follows:

"Rule 30. To avoid abnormal fluctuations of price caused by conditions created by the European war, and injurious speculation incident thereto, trades for future delivery in any month shall, during any one day, not be made at prices varying more than two cents per pound above or below the closing bid price of such month of the preceding business session of the Exchange. Nor shall trades in any month be made in any one day at an advance of more than two cents per pound above the lowest previous price of such month on that date, or at a decline of more than two cents per pound below the highest previous price of such month on that date.

"For the purpose of this rule the closing bid price shall be not less than the minimum price prescribed herein. This rule shall be in effect during the period of the war and for such period after the declaration of peace as the Board of Managers may hereafter determine."

Upon the adoption of the above amendment the Board of Managers passed the following resolution:

Whereas, the Cotton Committee appointed by the President and War Industries Board have recommended to the Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange that they take steps to place immediately a limit of two cents per pound on fluctuations in the price of future contracts in any one day, instead of a limit of three cents per pound now effect; and

Whereas, the Board of Managers has adopted a rule in accordance with this recommendation, which rule, under this wording of our by-laws, cannot take effect until October 15; and

Whereas, the Board of Managers wishes to comply immediately with the recommendation of the said Cotton Committee;

Therefore, be it resolved, That any trading in future contracts on the floor of this Exchange at a fluctuation in price exceeding the limits named in Rule 30, as this day amended, will be considered conduct detrimental to the best interests of the Exchange and to the welfare of the United States and will be dealt with under Section 92 of the by-laws of the Exchange.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD CONCERNING POSTPONEMENT OF PRICE REVISIONS ON COTTON GOODS.

The War Industries Board in announcing on Sept. 26 that the Price Fixing Committee had postponed until Nov. 16 the revision of prices on cotton goods, said:

At a meeting of the price-fixing committee of the War Industries Board with the cotton manufacturing industry, on Wednesday, Sept. 25 1918, owing to the failure of a large number of cotton mills to submit their cost sheets within the period requested, the price-fixing committee felt compelled to postpone any revision of prices until Nov. 16 1918.

In readjusting certain parties, however, to make them conform more nearly to their basic relations, the following changes were made in maximum prices, taking effect Oct. 1 1918 and subject to revision with other cotton products on Nov. 16 1918:

Wide and sail duck, 37½% discount from standard list.
Standard army duck, 31½% discount from standard list.
Hose and belting duck, 82¼% per pound.
Ten-ounce hose duck, 64¼% per pound.
Single-filling duck: Class A, 28½ cents per yard, card basis; Class B, 28 cents per yard, card basis; Class C, 27½ cents per yard, card basis.

These classifications are described as follows:
Class A—To be duck made of white cotton without waste or strips, and counting not under 80 by 28. Also, qualities equal to Magnolia and Lindale to be in this class.

Class B—To be duck of all clean cotton, and counting not under 72 by 28. This class is recognized as the standard grade of single-filling duck.

Class C—To be duck made to count not under 72 by 28, and containing not over 25% of waste or strips.

Double-filling duck—Class A, counting not under 80 by 28, 30½ cents per yard, card basis. Class B—Counting not under 72 by 28, 30 cents per yard, card basis.

As the stabilization of cotton is a vitally important factor in the stabilization of cotton products, it is hoped that the special committee appointed by the President for the purpose of stabilizing the raw material will greatly assist the solving of the cotton-products problems on Nov. 16.

DEVELOPMENTS GROWING OUT OF REPORTS OF COTTON PRICE FIXING.

A statement to the effect that, according to reports received by the War Industries Board on Oct. 9 from a committee of the Board investigating the cotton situation, apparently no necessity exists for fixing cotton prices, was contained in press advices from Washington this week. The "Journal of Commerce" on the 10th had the following to say in a Washington account dated Oct. 9 of the pending inquiry:

On the strength of preliminary reports made to the War Industries Board by its two committees inquiring into the cotton situation to determine the need and extent of regulatory action by the Government, some officials of the Board declared on the 9th inst. no necessity exists for any price-fixing action. This opinion, they were frank to admit, is contrary to that held when the Department of Agriculture forecast several weeks ago a short cotton crop this year.

Price-fixing agitation, they added, or at least a large part of the rumor that such a step would be taken, was started for political reasons alone, but from indications of the reports filed by the Government investigators the need of such a stringent step is non-existent. Whether this predicted verdict will actually be made will depend entirely upon whether the whole investigation bears out the expectation that regulatory action by the Government in the form of price-fixing will not be necessary.

Many troubles of growers, manufacturers and other members of the industry and trade have been removed voluntarily by the responsible persons, officials declared, when it was seen that the forthcoming Government action would be aimed at those. The removal of other faults in the system of cotton growing and distribution is expected as the Board's inquiry progresses.

Because of the extremely important character of the work being done by the Board's committee investigating distribution problems and their solution, officials declared that in all probability that committee will be retained at its task permanently, or at least for the duration of the war. The task of correcting the faults of the cotton distributing system is tremendous and important, with the constant presentation of new faults arising from time to time that need consideration by an impartial body for solution, according to the opinion held.

One tangible result of the Board's cotton inquiry thus far disclosed is the growing widespread substitution by manufacturers of low-grade cotton instead of high-grade cotton, as formerly insisted upon, so far as possible. The further adoption of the use of the low-grade product by manufacturers is expected as soon as they can be induced to lower their requirements in view of the present emergency in the industry.

Following the price-fixing program put into effect in regard to shoes, the next finished product expected to be taken up by the War Industries Board for like action is clothing. In addition to ordering that a survey be made of the trade for the collection of data upon which to base plans, suggestions have been asked of clothing wholesalers and retailers for the formulation of such a price-fixing program.

On this project of the Board, however, officials apparently are divided in opinion. Some officials hold that price-fixing action on the finished product is necessary to keep prices at a reasonable level and to prevent a further inflation of clothing prices as a part of the constant ascension of values. Others hold that price-fixing action on clothing would not accomplish a reduction in present values as its object, in view of the comparatively low prices being charged. Determination of this question probably will not be made until the survey just begun by the Board has been completed and its report submitted.

On Sept. 27 the Cotton Committee of the War Industries Board, in announcing that it would not recommend that a price be fixed on raw cotton at the present time said:

1. The committee will not recommend that a price be fixed on raw cotton at the present time; nor will it so recommend in any event before sufficient time has elapsed to test the effect as a stabilizing influence of the work assigned to the Committee on Cotton Distribution, unless in the meantime unexpected changes occur in the cotton market of such violence as to threaten the welfare of legitimate interests.

2. The Committee on Cotton Distribution has been organized, and has been directed to effect as quickly as possible an equitable distribution of cotton as to quantity and also as to grade among both domestic and foreign manufacturers, with a special view to providing for the proper utilization of the surplus of grades below middling.

Note.—It is planned to accomplish this distribution by regulations applying to foreign and domestic manufacturers without interference with the usual trading between farmers and buyers or merchants.

3. All purchases both for foreign and for domestic consumption will continue to be made at market prices through the marketing and distributing agencies commonly used, unless and until the Cotton Committee shall determine and announce that a necessity has arisen for making a change.

In view of this announcement the Cotton Committee hopes that agencies engaged in the cotton industry will proceed in the normal transaction of business without uncertainty or hesitation.

THOMAS WALKER PAGE,
Chairman.

At the same time the Committee made the following announcement:

The public and in particular the cotton interests are warned against credence to unauthorized reports, rumors, and information purporting to come from the Cotton Committee or the Committee on Cotton Distribution. All authentic information will be published over the signature of Thomas Walker Page, Chairman of the Cotton Committee, or Charles J. Brand, Chairman of the Committee on Cotton Distribution.

Gov. Hobby of Texas in presenting on Oct. 1 to the Committee on Cotton his views of the cotton situation with reference to price fixing stated that the people of Texas believe that if, as a war measure, price fixing becomes necessary the price should be at least thirty-five cents a pound. Any price less than that, he told the Committee, would be a hardship on cotton growers, owing to the increased cost of production, and the general economic situation in the South.

The "Wall Street Journal" of Sept. 30 reported that Senator Hoke Smith in a letter to M. H. Rothschild & Co. with regard to cotton price fixing said:

I do not think any authority exists in the Government to fix the price on cotton. The War Industries Board has no control whatever of the subject. Of course if the Government should really act as buying agent for foreign manufacturing interests it could say what it was willing to pay and the farmers could accept or refuse, as they saw fit. My own judgment is that the War Industries Board will find this course impracticable and will be compelled to let purchasers go on practically as they have done before.

If cotton, on account of the shortage of crop, should run away in price, it is quite probable that say at forty cents a pound, the representatives of foreign governments, acting through our Government, might announce that they would pay no more for middling cotton. The Cotton Committee appointed by the War Industries Board, will undoubtedly arrange a distribution of lower grades and require foreign manufacturers to take their proportion of the lower grades so that all spinable cotton will be used. It will certainly require all the spinable cotton we have produced to meet the world's demand during the next year.

Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture is said to have given assurance on Oct. 3 that individual cotton manufacturers would not be required to use specific amounts of cotton of grades below middling. Provision is however contemplated, it is stated, that the industry as a whole makes arrangements for taking the proportion of those grades "determined upon as fair and equitable for American mills." This statement, it is reported, was made in a telegram to Rufus R. Wilson, Secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in reply to a query sent by Mr. Wilson as to the proposed plan of distribution to American mills. Mr. Brand is Chairman of the committee which will make Government purchases of cotton.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF RETAIL DRY GOODS.

The information that the matter of the regulation and distribution of dry goods was about to be placed under Government control was conveyed to the National Retail Dry Goods Association in session in Washington on Oct. 3. The meeting, which was held at the call of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, was addressed by B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, who proposed that the association organize a war service committee to represent it in matters affecting interests of its members arising before the War Industries Board and other Government agencies. In part Mr. Baruch said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. I think that your association and the gentlemen who represent you talk a line entirely different from any other body of men that I have ever met. I have often heard of a man who could talk a bird out of a tree, but I never met him until I met your committee the other day. They induced me to break a rule that I had held all my life, and that was never to attempt to make a speech; but they also confi-

dentially informed me that whether I made a good speech or a bad one, you wouldn't know the difference.

I am really glad of an opportunity to come before you and present one phase of the problem which we here have to meet. It is a phase of the problem which we cannot solve, but you must solve for us. As you probably are aware, the War Industries Board is an executive function established by the President for the purpose of carrying out the war program, and to carry it out with as little dislocation of the civilian needs as is necessary. The war program has become so huge that there is a question if it be possible to carry it out, and at the same time carry out the civilian needs. There is only one solution for it, and that is to support the Army first and to give to the civilian needs what is left. If that had not been done, the great successes of our forces to-day and their efforts would have been impossible.

It is in connection with the supplying of the civilian needs that we need your support and co-operation and advice. It is a problem that, as I said before, you can solve and you have to solve for us. It is not the sole problem of the War Industries Board—it is equally your problem—and that is to so distribute what is left after the war needs are met that the civilian population will feel that they have had a square deal. That involves, of course, the question of prices, but above and all it means an equitable distribution of whatever is left.

We have wrestled with this problem for a long time, and I confess that we haven't yet found the solution of it. The only solution that looks feasible to me is to pass it on to you—that is what we call "passing the buck"—and let you solve it. I haven't any suggestions to make to you. I am only telling you what I want you to do, and that is to take this material, this manufactured product, from the manufacturer who, to some extent, has his prices regulated and the limited amounts allocated to him, and we want you to take that product and distribute it in some fair and equitable way, seeing that, as far as possible, each individual gets his share and gets it at a price that is fair. When it comes to the question of what is a fair price, that is very difficult to answer. I should say, roughly, that a fair price is a price something like the normal profits in normal times. I know you will all say that these are abnormal times. They are, and we have got to do abnormal and new things.

We are just about to put into effect a regulation for the distribution and price control of shoes. After that will have to come the regulation and distribution of most all of the things which you gentlemen have to deal with; and so we are going to ask you to form a war service committee to take this problem and wrestle with it, and solve it for us. I don't want you to say it can't be done, because it must be done. It is unthinkable that only the man with the longest pocketbook can get the things that he needs.

When we first came down here and the war started, Germany said that "it can't be done." Our answer was a million men on Las July the Fourth. They said us that we couldn't get the munitions, and that we couldn't get into the war. You know what our answer has been; and I want to ask you gentlemen in tackling this problem to go at it in the same spirit, so that when the doubters say that it can't be done, you gentlemen will answer them and say, "Here, it has been done."

INSTRUCTIONS TO RETAIL STORES CONCERNING CONSERVATION OF PAPER.

Last week (page 1334) we referred to the order directing retail stores to discontinue the unnecessary wrapping of merchandise and to reduce their consumption of wrapping paper, bags, paper boxes, office stationery, &c. Instructions in the matter have been issued as follows by the War Industries Board:

INSTRUCTIONS TO RETAIL MERCHANTS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Under date of Sept. 26 1918 the Chairman of the War Industries Board issued the following notice to retail merchants:

Notice to Retail Merchants.

Paper conservation is essential as a war measure. Every retail store is, therefore, directed to discontinue the unnecessary wrapping of merchandise and to reduce its consumption of wrapping paper, bags, paper boxes, office stationery, etc., to that which is absolutely necessary.

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD,
B. M. BARUCH, Chairman.

The co-operation of the public in complying with this ruling can be counted upon if they are properly informed that it is necessary as a war measure. To secure this co-operation—

1. Place placards in your store.
2. Use gummed labels on packages, etc.
3. Incorporate slogans in your newspaper advertising.

The War Industries Board has designed a placard which each store should use. The placard carries the text of the order and urges co-operation of the public. It is an 11 by 14-inch poster, printed on four-ply cardboard. The wording is as follows:

Paper Conservation a War Measure.

The War Industries Board directs all stores to reduce the consumption of wrapping paper, bags, paper boxes, stationery, etc., to that which is absolutely necessary. We are complying with this request and ask your co-operation.

Don't Waste Paper.

Every store should order gummed labels from a local printer to be placed on bundles, package goods, etc.

A Suggested Label.

Don't Waste Paper.
In compliance with the Government's order, we have discontinued the unnecessary wrapping of merchandise.
You are urged to co-operate.
(Dealer's Imprint.)

Don't waste paper by using a larger label than necessary. Send several of your labels to this office.

Wrapping Paper.

In addition to the discontinuance of unnecessary wrapping, your consumption of wrapping paper can be reduced by the following methods:

1. Do not use more paper than necessary to wrap merchandise.
2. Do not use heavier paper than necessary. Consult your paper dealer as to the most serviceable and economical grade.
3. Use the old paper taken from parcels delivered to you.
4. Use newspapers when possible.

Tissue Paper.

You can reduce your consumption of tissue paper as follows:
1. Eliminate as far as possible the use of tissue paper for packing.

Paper Boxes.

Your consumption of paper boxes can be reduced by the following methods:
1. Eliminate the holiday box for Christmas gifts.

2. Eliminate boxes for candy as far as possible.
3. Use lighter weight boxes.
4. Use old boxes for delivery and have your delivery man return them for further use.

Paper Bags.

A considerable saving in paper bags can be made by the following methods:

1. Reduce the number of sizes of bags to as few as possible.
2. Don't use a larger size than necessary.
3. Don't use bags for vegetables and other articles if customers bring market baskets. Grocers should urge the use of the market basket.

Office Stationery.

Your consumption of office stationery can be reduced by the following methods:

1. Use lighter weight paper and smaller size envelopes.
 2. Write on both sides of the paper for long letters.
 3. Use $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ sheets of correspondence paper for short letters.
 4. Use the backs of letters for carbons.
 5. Make use of spotted sheets and backs of envelopes for scratch pads.
- Keep the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board advised regarding the steps you are taking, methods used, and any further suggestions as to how paper can be saved in retail stores.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS CONCERNING NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In advices to postmasters concerning the Government's edict prohibiting the establishment of new publications during the war, Third Assistant Postmaster-General Dockery calls attention to the ruling of the War Industries Board to the effect that "a publication cannot increase its issues as a monthly changing to a weekly or a weekly to a daily." The following are the advices sent to the postmasters:

OFFICE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Washington, Sept. 24 1918.

Postmasters will bring to the special attention of all publishers applying for the second-class mail privilege at their offices the following rulings of the War Industries Board:

"Because of the absolute necessity of curtailing the use of paper, the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board has ruled that during the war no newspapers shall be established."

This ruling was made by the Industries Board on August 5 1918 for daily and Sunday newspapers, but has since been extended to apply to other publications, except in the case of magazines issued weekly or less often where "it can be shown that such publication is an absolute necessity," and except in the case of country weekly newspapers "for which arrangements have been made and plants purchased previous to the issuing of this order" or where "it can be shown that a new newspaper is a necessity."

In this connection the War Industries Board states:

"This ruling has been further interpreted that a publication cannot increase its issues as a monthly changing to a weekly or a weekly to a daily."

Inquiries as to whether a new publication may be established should be addressed to the War Industries Board, pulp and paper section, Washington, D. C. When application is made for entry of a new publication as second-class matter, the postmaster should request the publisher to submit a copy of the authority for its issuance received from the War Industries Board. The postmaster should send such copy with the application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Classification.

A. M. DOCKERY,

Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

SUPPLY OF SHIRT BOARDS FOR LAUNDRIES TO BE CURTAILED.

The supply of shirt boards for the laundry industry is to be curtailed under the paper conservation program being put into effect by the War Industries Board through its Pulp and Paper Section and Conservation Division. B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, in announcing this says:

Restricted use of shirt boards by the laundries will be permitted because their use in preventing crumpling and holding the shape of the shirt saves the use of pins, with the result that there is conservation of steel.

While board mills have been making shirt boards for some time only as side runs, or to obviate re-running of stock through the beaters, the pulp and paper section believes it advisable to issue these regulations on the subject to become effective Oct. 1:

1. No board mill shall be permitted to manufacture shirt boards other than as side runs.
2. Such side runs shall only be delivered for laundry use in cases where the Government or the more essential industries do not require same.
3. Where a board mill finds it utterly impossible to avoid a side run in the form of shirt boards, the sale of same as shirt boards shall be encouraged rather than the re-running of such stocks through the beaters. Such use by laundries in limited quantities and for certain purposes is recognized as assisting in the conservation of pins and the consequent saving in steel.

LICENSES FOR THE EXPORTATION OF RAGS OF WOOL, MOHAIR, CAMEL'S HAIR, &c., TO BE CONDITIONED.

The War Trade Board on Oct. 7 announced that applications for licenses to export rags consisting of wool, mohair, camel's hair, alpaca, cashmere, or other similar hairs will only be considered when evidence is filed with the application showing that the commodity to be manufactured from the material to be exported is to be imported into the United States for the use of the United States Government or some department thereof.

EXPORTS TO RUSSIA.

Announcement that applications will now be considered for the exportation of all commodities to Russia is made in a new ruling (257) of the War Trade Board. The announcement says:

Exporters are requested to file their applications with the Bureau of Exports, War Trade Board, Washington, D. C.

A limited amount of cargo space may be available for shipments from the Pacific Coast direct to Vladivostok, and in allocating space preference will be given to material covered by licenses issued on and after Oct. 7 1918, under conditions which the War Trade Board in Washington is prepared to define and discuss with exporters, giving due consideration to the particular transactions in question.

In order to facilitate the consideration of applications, exporters are requested to state definitely on each application whether or not the material is made up and ready for shipment, and if so the location thereof.

FURNITURE CONSERVATION ANNOUNCED BY WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

A general conservation program for the furniture industry, covering material, labor, transportation and capital, was announced on Sept. 17 by the conservation division of the War Industries Board after conferences with representatives of the manufacturers. The schedules issued deal with household chairs, upholstered furniture, parlor frame furniture, case goods, dining-room furniture, bedroom furniture, dining tables, and library, parlor and bedroom tables. The reductions in the number of styles made will, according to an announcement made by B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, save material and release capital now tied up in large and varied stocks, and there will be a lessened demand on transportation space through new packing regulations. The Conservation Division makes a special appeal to retailers for co-operation in making the schedules acceptable. The following letter in the matter has been sent to all manufacturers:

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD, CONSERVATION DIVISION.

Washington, Sept. 16 1918.

To Furniture Manufacturers.

In the present emergency it is of primary importance that the country's resources be used to full advantage and that we husband our supplies of material, equipment and capital to aid in carrying on the war. In addition, it is imperative to conserve every available cubic inch of car-carrying capacity. This division, in co-operation with numerous industries, has put into effect plans of economy in order that materials and equipment can be saved and the amount of capital invested in manufacturers' and dealers' stocks be reduced.

It is believed that manufacturers of furniture can materially reduce the number of patterns they are now making. Furthermore, each manufacturer should discontinue the use of metal of any sort for any purpose where its use is not absolutely essential. The elimination of all unnecessary burlap, which is urgently required for war purposes, is desirable. In addition, it is essential that care be exercised in the packing of all merchandise for shipment, not only to reduce the amount of space in freight packages, but adequately to protect the goods from danger of injury in transit.

The enclosed program has been drawn up with the assistance and advice of representatives of all branches of the industry. It 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.

While part of this schedule is not effective until Jan. 1 1919, it is understood, of course, that as rapidly as possible all manufacturers will put into effect the provisions in this schedule. We will be glad to receive any suggestions that you may have to submit whereby greater economies can be brought about.

Will you please acknowledge this letter promptly, assuring this division of your co-operation.

CONSERVATION DIVISION,
WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD.

The following are the conservation schedules announced:

Schedule For Upholstered-Furniture Manufacturers.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced in all lines at least 50% on active patterns as of July 1 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than 50 patterns per \$100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.
2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.
3. All metal-wheel casters to be eliminated.
4. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.
5. Colors of leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.
6. Colors of imitation leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.
7. All over-stuffed davenportes to be made and packed with detachable legs where practical, and as far as possible with detached backs and ends.
8. The piano-box style of crate to be used in packing all over-stuffed davenportes.
9. All over-stuffed chairs and rockers to be made and packed with detachable legs and runners where practical.
10. All semi-upholstered furniture, including suites, sofas, divans, chairs and rockers, to be made either partial or completely K. D., wherever practical.
11. All couches, lounges and day beds to be made and packed K. D.
12. Wherever possible all goods to be packed and shipped in pairs.
13. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.
14. This schedule to take effect Jan. 1 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

Schedule For Parlor Frame Furniture Manufacturers.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced in all lines at least 50% of active patterns as of July 1 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than 50 patterns per \$100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.
2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.
3. All metal wheel casters to be eliminated.
4. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.

5. All over-stuffed davenport frames to be made with detachable legs and as far as possible with detached backs and ends.
6. All over-stuffed chair and rocker frames to be made with detachable legs and runners.
7. All couch, lounge, and day-bed frames to be made K. D.
8. All semi-upholstered furniture frames, including sofas, divans, chairs, and rockers to be made K. D. wherever practical.
9. Wherever possible all goods to be packed and shipped in pairs.
10. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.
11. This schedule to take effect Jan. 1 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

Schedule For Household Chair Manufacturers.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced at least 50% on active patterns as of July 1 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than 30 patterns per \$100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.
2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.
3. All metal wheel casters to be eliminated.
4. All springs to be eliminated from slip-seat diners. All springs in other types of chairs and rockers to be eliminated as far as possible.
5. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.
6. The colors of leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.
7. The colors of imitation leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.
8. The manufacture of arm dining-room chairs to be discontinued.
9. The manufacture of dressing-table chairs to be discontinued.
10. Woods to be used are divided into six classes—Class 1, oak, ash, chestnut, elm; Class 2, beech, birch, maple, rock elm; Class 3, mahogany; Class 4, walnut; Class 5, gum; Class 6, white maple.
- Each manufacturer to use not more than 4 of the above classes.
11. All short-post chairs, both in the white and finished, to be made and shipped K. D.
12. All long or continuous post chairs when shipped in the white to be made and shipped K. D.
13. When packed in crates all chairs to be nested in pairs and as many pairs packed together in same crate as practical.
14. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.
15. This schedule to take effect Jan. 1 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

Schedules For Case Goods Manufacturers.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced in all lines at least 50% on active patterns as of July 1 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than six suites per \$100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.
2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.
3. All metal pulls, trimmings, drawer locks, drawer guides, metal dust-proof bottoms, and metal-wheel casters to be eliminated.
4. All dustproof bottoms to be eliminated except on the bottom frame.
5. All drawer linings to be eliminated.
6. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.
7. All colors of leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.
8. All colors of imitation leather to be limited to black and one shade of brown or tan.

Dining-Room Furniture.

9. The use of mirrors to be eliminated entirely.
10. Sideboards and buffets to be limited to the following lengths: 40 inches, 44 inches, 48 inches, 54 inches, 56 inches, 72 inches.
11. China closets to be limited to the following widths: 30 inches, 34 inches, 38 inches, 42 inches, 46 inches, 50 inches.
12. Serving tables to be limited to the following lengths: 34 inches, 38 inches, 42 inches, 46 inches.
13. Dining-table tops to be limited to the following sizes extreme measurement: 42 inches, 48 inches, 54 inches, 60 inches. It is understood that this does not mean extended lengths.
14. Chairs. The manufacture of dining-room arm chairs to be discontinued.
15. Sideboards and buffets packed for shipment to have no projection above the top, and top backs to be packed in same package.
16. China closets packed for shipment to have no projection above the top, and top backs to be packed in same package.
17. Serving tables packed for shipment to have no projection above the top. Serving tables without stretchers to have legs detached. Serving tables with stretchers or shelves to be made with detachable ends; legs, shelves and centre stretchers to be packed flat and all parts packed in the same package.
18. Dining tables. All dining tables without stretchers to be constructed so that legs can be detached and packed in the space between the rims wherever possible. Dining tables having stretchers to be packed with tops detached; legs to be nested. All pedestal tables to be K. D.; base, top and pedestal to be detached.
19. Wherever possible all goods to be packed and shipped in pairs.
20. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.

Bedroom Furniture.

21. The use of all mirror plate to be reduced at least 25%
22. The use of beveled mirrors to be discontinued.
23. Dressers and bureaus to be limited to the following sizes: 36, 40, 44, 48 and 52 inches.
24. Vanity dressers to be limited to the following sizes: 40, 44, 48 and 52 inches.
25. Chiffoniers and chiffonettes to be limited to the following sizes: 30, 34, 38, and 42 inches.
26. Chiffoniers and dresser-ropes to be limited to the following sizes: 40, 44, and 48 inches.
27. Toilet tables and writing tables to be limited to the following sizes: 32, 36, 40, and 44 inches.
28. Wardrobes to be limited to the following sizes: 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, and 48 inches.
29. Dressers and bureaus when packed for shipment to have no projection above the top and where practical toilets to be packed in same package.
30. Vanity dressers to be packed with pedestal ends together and mirrors detached.
31. Chiffoniers and chiffonettes when packed for shipment to have no projection above the top and where practical toilets to be packed in the same package.

32. Chiffoniers and dresser-ropes when packed for shipment to have no projection above the top, and where practical toilets to be packed in the same package.

33. Toilet tables and writing tables when packed for shipment to have no projection above the top. When made with four legs without stretchers, legs to be packed detached. When made with stretchers, to be made with detachable ends and packed under body of case; centre stretchers to be packed flat.

Triplicate-mirror toilet tables to be packed with rail under mirror detached; and mirrors to be folded against the centre mirror and packed lengthwise on top of case; all to be packed in one package.

34. Wardrobes to be made of K. D. construction and packed K. D. when shipped.

35. Wherever possible all goods to be packed and shipped in pairs.
36. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.
37. This schedule to take effect Jan. 1 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

Schedule For Dining-Table Manufacturers.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced at least 50% on active patterns as of July 1 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than 30 patterns per \$100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.
2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.
3. Round or square pillar tables to be made only in the following size pillars: Six inches, 7 inches, 8 inches, 9 inches, and 10 inches.
4. The manufacture of all 6-inch round-pillar tables to be discontinued.
5. The manufacture of all octagon and shaped pillar tables to be discontinued.
6. Not more than 15 regular patterns of pillar or platform tables to be continued by each manufacturer, and all special patterns to be discontinued.
7. Each manufacturer to restrict his production of leg patterns in common turned 5-leg tables to three sizes and not more than four styles.
8. Each manufacturer to eliminate all leg sizes above 4 inches in common turned leg tables.
9. Each manufacturer to limit the sizes of dining tables tops extreme measurement to 42 inches, 48 inches, 54 inches, and 60 inches. It is understood that this does not mean extended lengths.
10. Forty-two-inch oak tables to be made in plain oak only.
11. Forty-eight-inch oak tables to be made in plain or quartered oak.
12. Fifty-four-inch and 60-inch oak tables to be made in quartered oak only.
13. Each manufacturer to eliminate all plank or double tops in all plain oak patterns.
14. The use of all metal rim fasteners, metal top, and base locks, metal wheel casters, metal dowel pins, and metal parts on drop-leg attachments to be discontinued.
15. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.
16. All dining tables without stretchers to be constructed so that legs can be detached and packed in the space between the rims wherever possible. Dining tables having stretchers to be packed with tops detached; legs to be nested. All pedestal tables to be K. D.; base, top and pedestal to be detached.
17. Wherever possible all goods to be packed and shipped in pairs.
18. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.
19. This schedule to take effect Jan. 1 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

Schedule For Library, Parlor and Bedroom Table Manufacturers.

1. The number of patterns manufactured to be reduced at least 50% on active patterns as of July 1 1917. It is understood that this does not mean that a reduction to less than 50 patterns per \$100,000 of output must be made by any manufacturer. Any difference in size, style, or wood is to be construed as constituting a pattern.
2. No new patterns to be made by any manufacturer for the duration of the war, except in cases where the provisions of this schedule necessitate the substitution of new patterns for those at present in use.
3. All metal corner blocks or irons, metal drawers, drawer slides, drawer locks, feet, and metal wheel casters to be eliminated.
4. All dust-proof bottoms to be eliminated except on bottom frame.
5. Wood dowels to be substituted for metal screws wherever possible.
6. Library and davenport tables to be made only in the following sizes: 36 inches, 42 inches, 45 inches, 48 inches, 54 inches, 60 inches, 66 inches, 72 inches.
7. Parlor and bedroom tables to be made only in the following sizes: 16 inches, 20 inches, 24 inches, 30 inches.
8. Library, davenport, parlor, and bedroom tables with four or more legs without stretchers to be packed for shipment with legs detached. Tables with four legs with stretchers to be packed with legs and stretchers detached. Tables with solid ends with or without stretchers or shelf to be packed ends and stretchers detached. Tables with one or more pedestals to be packed with top and pedestals detached.
9. All parts to be packed in one package.
10. All goods to be packed and shipped in pairs, wherever possible.
11. All dimensions of crates to be as small as safe packing will permit.
12. This schedule to take effect Jan. 1 1919, in so far as it applies to production of patterns not conforming to this program. It is understood that this permits the completion of work in process at this date.

A. C. BEDFORD ON EFFORTS OF PETROLEUM INDUSTRY TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

Speaking at the convention of the Independent Oil Men's Association at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, on Oct. 10, A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, and Chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, said in part:

The most striking characteristic of America's prosecution of the war is the whole-hearted manner in which the war is supported by every section of the population. Those who predicted a division of our people, based on racial or social lines of cleavage have been overwhelmingly rebuffed. The surest reason now for expecting a complete victory and a reasonable early peace is to be found in the fact that throughout this land of ours at this moment there is no thought from any responsible quarter of withholding any sacrifice or effort which may be necessary to effect this result. All the American people are absolutely and completely in this war to the very

end. We are as an absolute unit behind the President in his demand that nothing short of a complete surrender of our enemies can be acceptable.

If I may be permitted to speak for a moment on behalf of that industry with which I am most familiar, may I refer to the manner in which the men of the petroleum industry have rallied 'round the flag? Here, if you please, was an industry which had been the battle-ground for some of the bitterest commercial controversies which had ever aroused the attention of the American people.

It is a curious industry. On the one hand, it is speculative, it involves the taking of great risks, and the highways of its progress have been strewn with innumerable wrecks and losses. On the other hand, the very life of a community oftentimes depends upon its uninterrupted operations; and some of those who have taken big chances in its developments have realized great fortunes as a result.

But when America entered the war, it became clear, and increasingly important as the months went by, that nothing less than the complete, urgent and unified effort of the whole industry could be equal to the demands of our Government and of our allies for petroleum products with which to prosecute this war.

Here, then, was a very real problem. To take over the whole oil industry and operate it as a Government function for the period of the war was clearly presented obstacles and difficulties which seemed insuperable. How, then, could the situation be met? The result must be attained immediately.

The answer which has been worked out has been so simple that it seems hard to realize that the difficulties at the outset appeared so great.

It was apparent to the Fuel Administration last winter, that the administration of the questions relating to the petroleum industry were so vital as to warrant the creation of a separate division for that purpose. Mr. Mark L. Requa was selected by Dr. Garfield to take charge of that division as its General Director. The first act of Mr. Requa was to request that a committee, representative of the petroleum industry as a whole, should be created, with which he might confer and might have as the point of contact between the industry and the Government.

It was the theory that this committee should command the complete confidence of all factors in the industry and that those factors should be prepared to accept the advice of the committee. It was the view of the Government that unity of policy and effort by the industry must be obtained and obtained immediately, or the Government itself would have to step in and immediately assert its power of eminent domain.

Here was a situation of infinite delicacy. It involved conferences between men who had been the most vigorous competitors. It involved relationships of confidence and mutual respect on the part of the Government officers and leaders of the industry. It involved complete confidence toward the leaders and subordination of selfish interests on the part of factors in the industry which might at times be actually hurt by the operation of a unified effort. It involved support as an absolutely voluntary character on the part of thousands of men in the industry whose daily bread might sometimes be affected by the decisions made or by the policies recommended.

If any point in this most delicate fabric should give way, there would be nothing but disaster for the whole scheme. It was clear and it still is clear that only one kind of cement could hold this structure together. That cement was loyalty and patriotism on the part of everybody concerned; loyalty which knew no self when in the presence of the national purpose.

That this plan has worked well is a fact which constitutes its own tribute to the loyalty of the men of the petroleum industry. Ours is no kid-glove business; it involves wrestling with realities. Those who have built up this industry are men who have been forced into contact against very stern factors.

My association, as Chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, with the men throughout the industry has been an experience of ever-widening revelation of the robustness and the vigor of the men this industry has produced. It is these men, not given to sentimentalism, who have without stint given of themselves, of their time and of their resources to make the contribution by the petroleum industry toward the winning of this war as whole-hearted in spirit as it has been vital in effect.

There would be no gain in taking time at this moment to detail the numerous problems which have been attacked and met by the industry in the various crises of this war. Mention should be made, however, of the fact that the industry has, so far, failed to meet no call which has been made upon it by the Government and by our Allies for war purposes; and in no case has the Government called upon us to adhere in any matter of policy for the conduct of our industry without finding an unbroken phalanx of support to that policy.

While speaking of the loyalty of the men of the petroleum industry, may I not conclude, as a petroleum man, with an expression of admiration for the manner in which the American people have co-operated with this industry. It is my feeling that this country has witnessed no more inspiring demonstration of loyalty than was given by our people in its voluntary fulfillment of the request of the Fuel Administration that the use of motor cars be given up on Sundays.

Nothing in this war has more wonderfully shown the power of public opinion, no voluntary act has more completely demonstrated the will of the people that nothing, however infinitesimal, should be permitted to interfere with the winning of this war absolutely and completely at the earliest possible moment.

One of our newspapers recently instituted a genial inquiry into the authorship of the "gasless" Sunday. The truth is that this, like so many other steps in this war, was an evolution. The fact that, sooner or later, it might be necessary to take measures, as had been done in other countries, to conserve gasoline, has, of course, been discussed for many months. When the necessity to realize a large, immediate saving culminated in a request by Dr. Garfield, head of the United States Fuel Administration, that motor cars be not used at all on Sundays, it was but a natural development of an immense amount of discussion and consideration on the part of a considerable group of men, all of them eager to accomplish a necessary result in a manner involving the least interference with public comfort and convenience.

The "gasless" Sunday idea was thus the thought not of any one man, but of the members of the Fuel Administration, the leading factors in the petroleum industry, and numerous others who were consulted. There was some question at first as to whether or not a definite order should be made by the Government prohibiting the use of motor cars on Sunday. The Fuel Administration decided, however, to make the observance voluntary and to appeal to the people as a matter of patriotism rather than as a matter of law. The wisdom of that decision has been wonderfully justified by the event.

If anything could have been needed to demonstrate the unity of our country this incident of the gasless Sunday had provided it. We have here the most interesting and gratifying spectacle of the complete accord and co-operation on the part of the Government, the producers of petroleum and the consumers of the product.

I can make no statement which, for the petroleum industry, is more full of meaning, than to assert once again that whether this war lasts a long time or whether it is soon to end, every resource, every man, and every energy of the petroleum industry is dedicated to but one supreme end, that is, that this war shall be won with a victory complete and overwhelming.

CONSUMPTION OF IRON AND STEEL BY FARM IMPLEMENT INDUSTRY ORDERED CURTAILED.

The agricultural implement and farm operating equipment industry has been directed by Priorities Commissioner Judge Edwin B. Parker to use 25% less iron and steel during the year beginning Oct. 1 1918 than it did in the corresponding twelve months beginning Oct. 1 1917. This it is stated will effect a saving in iron and steel for the direct war program of about 500,000 tons. The announcement made by the War Industries Board says

The farm tractor situation presents one of the most striking illustrations of the necessity for flexibility in the plan for curtailment, although it is probable that producers of other products may also require similar treatment, continues the Priorities Commissioner.

Special rulings governing the output of farm tractors restrict makers who produced less than 10 tractors last year to the production of not more than 10 tractors the coming year; makers who produced and had in field operation 10 and less than 50 tractors may not produce over 50 tractors; makers who produced and sold 50 or more tractors will have their consumption of iron and steel reduced 25%.

Signed pledges will be exacted from the manufacturers to use materials on hand that may come into their possession for the manufacture of tractors and farm operating equipment and parts, to reduce the tonnage of iron and steel as directed, to comply with the regulations of the Conservation Division of the War Industries Board as to economies and substitutions, and to produce only the more essential farm operating equipment and parts and to distribute the products only for essential uses.

After an announcement that the greatly enlarged war program will absorb the greater portion of the iron and steel production of the nation, that reductions in allotments of iron and steel to industries is necessary to prevent the industrial consumption from obstructing the war program, and that adjustments are being made after careful surveys that the most vital civilian demands may be supplied, Judge Parker says to the Agricultural Implement and Farm Operating Equipment Industry:

"Yours is clearly not only an essential but an indirect war industry and will be dealt with as such. The nation must produce a maximum of foods and feeds, but through rigid economies and increased efficiency of the farmers, the dealers, and the manufacturers this production must be accomplished with a reduced consumption of materials and labor required to meet the war program. Speaking generally, the use of modern farm implements conserves labor, but it must be constantly borne in mind that the time element is more controlling now in connection with any conservation program than ever before. The results must be practically immediate in order to contribute to the industrial drive which must sustain the military drive on the battle fields of Europe. The use of a machine, in the manufacture of which large quantities of material and labor are consumed, may be economically sound and in normal times its manufacture and use should be stimulated; but if its production at this crisis requires more labor than will be saved in one season's use, it should—generally speaking—be substituted by other machines or implements in order to accomplish the immediate conservation of labor and materials.

"Your industry is so large, so varied, and so important that the Priorities Division must in the future, as in the past, avail itself of the efficient and patriotic assistance of your Farm Implements Committee in administering the program here outlined. It will also with confidence rely upon the whole-hearted co-operation of each member of your industry with such committee and with this division in determining upon a manufacturing program and a basis for the distribution of your products which will result in a maximum conservation of labor and materials and a maximum production of foods and feeds, being assured that when the war shall have been won the problems which now confront us will have been solved."

Following is the ruling of the Priorities Division:

Reference herein will be made to periods of 12 months each; that from Oct. 1 1917 to Sept. 30 1918, will be designated "First Period." A careful survey of your industry in connection with the urgent war requirements has led to the decision that in the public interest your iron and steel consumption for the second period should be 75% of your consumption during the first period, when it approximated 2,000,000 tons of iron and steel. The effect of a release of 25% of your consumption during the past 12 months will be immediately felt on the war program. It is with confidence that the War Industries Board relies upon your indispensable industry lending the same whole-hearted and patriotic assistance in accomplishing these economies that it has always rendered in response to previous appeals. While the importance of your industry and your place in the program for the production of food for this nation and its Allies can hardly be overstated, yet the supreme concern at this critical period is that every possible contribution be made immediately and enthusiastically to the end that the war may be shortened and the victory made decisive.

The necessity of reducing the allotments of iron and steel to your industry places upon you and the farm-implements committee the responsibility of so applying the curtailment that your more essential products shall be produced in sufficient quantities to meet all legitimate demands for them and that your less essential products shall be produced in greatly diminished quantities or not at all. The Priorities Division does not undertake to direct you in the formulation or execution of a program of such responsibility. This is your problem. You are equipped to solve it; and with your experience and ripe judgment you will, through teamwork, so adjust your manufacturing program and utilize the curtailed allotment of materials that the theoretical injury may not prove real.

The plans for curtailment must, among other things, take account of the varying situation of the manufacturers who have been in production for considerable periods, as contrasted with those whose production period has been relatively so short that they are still virtually in the experimental stage. To apply to both of such groups an arbitrary percentage tonnage allotment plan would be inequitable.

For your guidance you are advised that the Priorities Division has decided:

(a) That the tractor makers who have produced less than 10 tractors during the "first period" are in the primary experimental stage, and that they are not to produce over 10 tractors during the "second period."

(b) That the tractor makers who have produced and had in field operation 10 or more, and less than 50, tractors during the "first period" are in the secondary development stage, and that they are not to produce over 50 tractors during the "second period."

(c) That makers of products other than farm tractors whose development situation shall be comparable to those of the tractor makers described in the preceding paragraphs are to produce according to the same rules.

(d) That the tractor makers who have produced and sold 50 or more tractors during the "first period" and all other manufacturers of farm-operating equipment who are past their primary and secondary development stages will receive during the "second period" not exceeding 75% of their consumption of iron and steel during the "first period."

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY WILL DISTRIBUTE ALL PIG TIN.

B. M. Baruch, Chairman of War Industries Board, announced, according to the "Official Bulletin" of Oct. 3, that under the recent decision of the War Industries Board to take control of the domestic pig tin situation by a license system, the United States Steel Products Co. only will be granted import licenses, this company to act under Government direction and in the interest of consumers. The "Bulletin" in its announcement said:

All users and dealers in pig tin will be licensed, and will secure their future requirements of pig tin from the United States Steel Products Co., which will make distribution under the direction of the War Industries Board.

The Inter-Allied Tin Execution, who will carry out the terms and agreements of the Inter-Allied Pig Tin Pool recently arranged in London, will control the buying price in each producing market. The War Industries Board will control the prices and terms under which the pig tin is to be sold to the domestic users and dealers.

Preliminary to the issuance of licenses to the users and dealers in pig tin, an inventory of stocks on hand and contracts unfilled by the two thousand odd individuals and plants affected is being made by the Tin Section of the War Industries Board. If necessary, there will be a redistribution of the stocks on hand to equalize them according to essential uses.

GOVERNMENT REQUISITIONS CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

The War Department, in announcing on Oct. 3 that it had made requisition upon or placed compulsory orders with eighteen thermometer manufacturers for approximately 668,000 clinical thermometers, said:

As the result of an investigation by the War Department into the thermometer industry, following the failure of the Medical Department to secure clinical thermometers, which are urgently needed and which they were unable to get, except at what were considered exorbitant prices, the War Department, through the General Staff, has made requisition upon or placed compulsory orders with 18 thermometer manufacturers of the United States for approximately 668,000 clinical thermometers.

Under these orders the War Department will not only take the entire stock of clinical thermometers now manufactured, but will keep the factories producing in large quantities for 20 weeks. The compulsory order specifies that the entire quantity must be delivered by Feb. 10 1919.

The investigation made by the military authorities developed the fact that there would not have been any difficulty in securing the needed thermometers had it not been for the apparent combination of glass blowers and the thermometer manufacturers' association, whereby no manufacturer not a member of the association could secure the blank tubes for their manufacture.

The price of clinical thermometers has advanced in the past year from 25 cents and 30 cents to 60 cents and 65 cents each.

The Government ascertained that the manufacturers pay \$40 per gross to the glass blowers for the tubes on the condition that they sell only to members of the manufacturers' association. Such an arrangement made it impossible for independent manufacturers to secure tubes except when glass blowers violated their agreement with the manufacturers. It was learned that a penalty had been provided for between the glass blowers and the manufacturers in the event that any glass blower sold to other than association members. The penalty was a fine of \$100 for each offense.

In view of the urgent need for these thermometers it was decided by the General Staff that instead of seeking redress through the courts, the output of the factories, as well as the existing stock, should be taken over under power granted to the military by recent legislation. This has been done.

The prices which the manufacturers will be paid for these thermometers will be determined by the War Department board of appraisers.

The manufacturers upon whom requisition and compulsory orders have been served are as follows:

Wm. Katz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Samuel Landauer, New York City; Randall Faichney Co., Watertown, N. Y.; National Thermometer Co., New York City; E. Kessling Thermometer Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nernberg Thermometer Co., New York City; Becton Dickinson Co., Rutherford, N. J.; E. J. Dunbar Co., New York City; Lewis Henn, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Fruehauf Mfg. Co., Richmond Hill, N. Y.; Union Clinical Thermometer Co., New York City; Sterling Thermometer Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wilson & Wilson, Boston, Mass.; McGregor Instrument Co., Needham, Mass.; New York Thermometer Co., New York City; A. & P. Pecorella, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert Scherrer, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNDAY MOTOR RESTRICTIONS TO CONTINUE.

It was announced on the 10th inst. that the "motorless" Sunday program was about to be abandoned in favor of a new plan for restricting the use of gasoline by automobiles. Oil Administrator Mark Requa yesterday informed the Senate Finance Committee which is considering the War Revenue Bill that while a new plan by which gasoleneless Sundays can be abandoned is under consideration, it has not been entirely worked out, and it is proposed to request automobile owners to restrict the use of gasolene at all times as much as possible and use it only when necessity requires. The U. S. Fuel Administration in announcing on Oct. 4 that the restrictions against Sunday motoring would not be lifted for the present issued a statement saying:

Gasoleneless Sundays request by the United States Fuel Administration of all citizens east of the Mississippi River will continue for the present.

In connection with a suggestion from Governor Samuel McCall of Massachusetts that restrictions be removed from Sunday automobilism as a means for ameliorating the epidemic of Spanish influenza prevalent in the eastern States, Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield made public an opinion from Brig. Gen. Charles Richard, Acting Surgeon General, U. S. A., that automobilism would not influence the epidemic one way or the other.

Statistics on the available supply of gasoline also were made public showing the great saving already effected by the "gasoleneless Sundays," and the necessity for its continuance.

The Surgeon General's letter said:

"Replying to your telephone message concerning telegram received by you from Gov. McCall, of Massachusetts, advising that the restriction in the use of gasoline by automobiles on Sundays be repealed for the present, in view of the epidemic of influenza now existing there, I beg to inform you that it is my opinion that the release of the restriction will have little if any influence on the spread of the disease.

"There is no reason to suppose that people are more disposed to crowd in houses by reason of the restriction in the use of gasoline than on other days."

The grand total of available gasoline in the United States outside of California for the week ending Sept. 23, Mr. Garfield announced, was 3,302,000 barrels of motor gasoline and 281,000 barrels of aviation gasoline. This is a decrease from a stock of about 11,000,000 barrels on April 1 and 8,000,000 barrels on Aug. 1.

A notable saving by the public was announced as a result of the almost universal compliance with the request of the Administration for gasoleneless Sundays. Approximately 500,000 barrels, or 10 shiploads, have been shipped, which could not otherwise have been sent abroad, and in addition gasoline stocks available for shipment overseas have gained between 150,000 and 200,000 barrels, it was announced.

On the showing of the sharp decrease in the available supply and the splendid savings effected, Dr. Garfield stated that the request would continue in force for the present.

W. C. DE LANOY RESIGNS AS HEAD OF WAR RISK INSURANCE BUREAU—ACCEPTS POST WITH RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

William C. De Lanoy, who was made Director of the War Risk Insurance Bureau with its creation in 1914, has resigned because of the strain of the duties upon his health. Secretary McAdoo in accepting the resignation offered Mr. De Lanoy the position of Manager of the section of Marine Insurance of the Railroad Administration, and this post Mr. De Lanoy has accepted. Following are copies of Mr. De Lanoy's resignation and the Secretary's acceptance:

LETTER TO SECRETARY McADOO.

October 5 1918.

Hon. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Secretary.—On Sept. 2 1914 you appointed me Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to care for war risk insurance on hulls and cargoes of American vessels. I organized and started the office with an assistant and three clerks.

Shortly after the entrance of the United States into the war, Congress created a new division of the bureau to insure masters, officers and crews of the American Merchant Marine. This rendered necessary increasing the force to about 30 people.

On Oct. 6 1917, by enactment Congress further created the military and naval division of the bureau, and for the past year I have devoted myself, regardless of hours and without thought of my health, to developing and perfecting its organization, which now comprises nearly 14,000 employees.

I feel that the time has now arrived when I may properly consider the imperative demands of my own health and strength, and therefore ask with regret to be relieved of my duties as Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance at your earliest convenience.

The pleasure and honor of serving under your direction for the past four years I value beyond price.

Faithfully yours,
WILLIAM C. DE LANOY, Director.

SECRETARY McADOO'S LETTER.

October 5 1918.

Dear Mr. De Lanoy.—I have your letter of Oct. 5, in which you tender your resignation as Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. I need not tell you how genuinely I regret that you feel impelled to offer your resignation, but I well understand that the exactions of this great business, which has grown with such extraordinary rapidity in number of employees and in the amount of insurance involved, have been a heavy tax upon your strength. I would not, of course, have you continue at the risk of your health, and feel obliged, therefore, to comply with your request and accept your resignation.

I want to congratulate you warmly on the admirable work you have done for your country since you came to Washington in 1914 to take charge of and develop an entirely new business for the Government of the United States—that of war-risk insurance. You have performed your duties with unusual devotion and unselfishness, and the success of this great work is due in large measure to your intelligence and untiring efforts.

As you know, I have a great responsibility in the administration of the railroads of the United States and of the coastwise shipping. I have been obliged to create a section of marine insurance in the Railroad Administration, and I wonder if you would be willing to accept the direction of this marine insurance section. The work will not be so exacting as the directorship of the Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, and I believe that you would not find it an undue tax upon your strength and energies.

With hearty good wishes and assurance of my high esteem, I am,
Cordially yours,
W. G. McADOO.

WILLIAM C. DE LANOY, Esq., Director Bureau of War Risk Insurance,
Washington, D. C.

11,000,000 TONS OF COAL MUST BE SHIPPED TO FRANCE IN NEXT 12 MONTHS.

According to "Anthracite News" of Philadelphia, General Pershing has just cabled the Government for 900,000 tons of coal per month. This means that 11,000,000 tons must go to France in the next 12 months. Coal exports show for seven months, January to July inclusive, 10,935,337 tons shipped overseas.

The new Pershing order, which must be met, calls for 6,000 locomotives, 60,000 railroad cars and enough rails to build 2,400 miles of line. This order multiplies the Government estimate on locomotives by four and adds 10,000 to the car number. As the Allies penetrate further more track-age and rails must be laid to bring up troops to the front and facilitate the movement of army supplies. American engineers are doing this work principally. More coal—anthracite and bituminous—and more coke is urgently needed, it is stated, for coke ovens, blast furnaces, steel mills and locomotive works on this side of the Atlantic ocean.

MODIFICATION OF RULING CONCERNING MAXIMUM PRICES FOR SULPHURIC AND NITRIC ACIDS.

Supplementing the announcement, published in our issue of Saturday last, page 1336, concerning the maximum prices agreed on for sulphuric and nitric acid, the War Industries Board has issued the following statement:

The Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board wishes to modify its ruling of Sept. 26 so as to read "The maximum prices for acid below 92% H₂SO₄ shall be figured on the price for 60 deg. Be. Sulphuric acid and above 92% H₂SO₄ on the basis of 66 deg. Be. sulphuric acid.

JOINT CONTROL OF ALLIES' ECONOMIC RESOURCES NOW IN OPERATION.

Centralized control of the economic resources of all the nations fighting Germany has at last been achieved, according to Washington advices, dated Oct. 2. No public announcement has as yet been made, and not all of the details have been worked out; but agreement on the main points has been reached between President Wilson's so-called War Cabinet and the Allied Missions now in this country, and the new program has been approved by the President and the Premiers of the Entente nations. Some of the details and the fact that the new plan is already in operation became known, it is said, through developments in Paris and London. As outlined in the dispatch referred to, the plan involves the following:

Co-ordination is built around the five Inter-Allied Councils—War, Shipping, Munitions, Food and Finance. Under these special bodies completion of a common economic and industrial program is now being undertaken, principally in London and Paris, and limited to the following cases: "Where two or more Governments are interested in supplies which must be transported overseas to supplement deficiencies in local production, or where several sources of supplies should be agreed upon, together with the allotment and method of their distribution or utilization, or where there might without agreement be competition between Governments in procuring supplies or a wasteful duplication of productive effort.

Subordinate to the Inter-Allied Councils are being organized commodity committees or executives. While the Inter-Allied Councils are composed of men of so-called Ministerial or Cabinet rank, the Committees will be made up of men of lesser position, but experts in their particular commodities.

The committees will deal directly with virtually all materials and commodities for the prosecution of the war. These include nitrates, tungsten, and tin, international pooling agreements for which have recently been effected in Paris and London, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, hides and leather, rubber, wool, and all other raw materials or manufactured products of which there may be a shortage, or where competitive and shipping conditions, and the local production and distribution situation make control desirable. Pooling agreements for these latter will be effected as the necessity arises.

The committees will be responsible to the five Inter-Allied Councils. Any differences arising as to the allocation of ships or material or other matters of a serious or vital nature, on which the members of the Inter-Allied Councils are unable to agree, will be submitted to President Wilson and the Premiers of the Allied nations for settlement.

Food control already has been centered in London, following Food Administrator Hoover's recent visit abroad to attend the Inter-Allied Conference in London. One of the results of his trip, it became known to-day, was the perfection of the President's plan for centralized control, and its acceptance by England, France and Italy.

The Munitions Council meets in Paris with two American representatives, Assistant Secretary of War Stettinius for the War Department, and L. L. Summers of the War Industries Board, personal representative of Chairman Baruch of that organization.

SLAVIC LEGION FOR U. S. ARMY NOW BEING ORGANIZED.

Under rules made public by General Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, on Oct. 4, organization of the Slavic Legion, authorized by Congress last spring, is to be undertaken at once, with the prospect that eventually 350,000 to 500,000 men will be added to the American army. The Slavic Legion is to be made up of Jugo-Slavs, Czecho-Slovaks, and Ruthenians (Ukrainians), not citizens of the United States and not subject to the draft. Enlistment of coal miners is specifically prohibited, however, owing to the large number of Slavs nominally of Austrian nationality who are employed in the mines. The men are to be trained at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., and their officers will be trained at Camp Lee. As outlined in a special dispatch to the New York "Times" on Oct. 4, the War Department's regulations provide:

The regulations provide that they will be organized, armed, and equipped as Infantry regiments. Companies will, if practicable, be composed of members of the same race, which will also be true so far as practicable of battalions and regiments. At present there will be no units larger than regiments.

After regiments have been formed and assigned to divisions, a sufficient number of officers and enlisted men will be retained in replacement and training camps to provide for the training of replacements, the units being limited by this consideration.

The field officers of these regiments will, so far as practicable, be provided according to the rules now governing the designation of field officers for regiments of Infantry.

Officers now holding commissions in the Army who desire transfer to units of the Slavic Legion may, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, be so transferred, provided that, if of rank below field officers, they speak the language of the units to which they desire transfer and are otherwise qualified.

The members of the legion will be permitted to make allotments and participate in the War Risk Insurance without restriction to the citizenship of the allottees or beneficiaries.

LABOR'S PLACE IN WAR.

[From "Leslie's Weekly," issue of Oct. 5 1918.]

The New York "Financial Chronicle" questions the wisdom of sending an American labor mission to the Labor and Socialist Conference at London, and the assumption on the part of labor as such to declare when and how peace shall come. "This action of the American Federation of Labor," says the "Chronicle," "is not in line with the highest and best in patriotism." It is well enough to keep labor in line in the primary task of winning the war, but it is not flattering to labor that efforts have to be made to keep it in line.

If a certain element in British labor is inclined toward a "compromise peace" which will leave unsettled the fundamental issues of the war, if this element has to be nursed along and handled with gloves, it is to their credit neither as workmen nor as British citizens, particularly the latter. The prime interest of every man in this war should be as a citizen of a nation arrayed against the arch enemy of a free civilization, and not as a labor unionist or a banker or a member of a professional class. The American delegation has presented to the London Labor and Socialist Conference the fourteen paragraphs laid down by President Wilson as the conditions of peace. It is a good thing to have labor adopt these principles, but only as it would be a good thing to have a conference of clergymen or an association of bankers give them their endorsement.

More significant than all else is the proposal of the American Labor Mission that there shall be a world labor congress at the same time and place as the peace conference, and "also direct official representation of workers in the official delegations of each of the belligerents formulating the peace treaty." If labor wants to hold a world congress at the same time and place as the peace conference, there can be no objection. If labor can arrange the transportation and secure a suitable hall and other accommodations, why not? Bankers and lawyers, physicians and clergymen, manufacturers and merchants might each hold a world congress at the same time and place. Why not? But when labor talks about introducing labor delegations from all belligerent Powers in the peace conference itself, it invokes a class spirit which must have no place in settling the issues of the war.

The working people in all the Allied countries are neither more loyal nor less loyal in their support of the war than the rest of the population, but organized labor should be made to understand that the peace conference will not be composed of class representatives but solely of representatives of the belligerent Powers.

NEW SCHEMES OF CITY TAXATION.

According to a bulletin of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, the forthcoming preliminary report of the committee appointed by the National Tax Association to prepare a plan of a model system of State and local taxation will contain some novel recommendations. Professor Bullock, the State Tax Commissions and others on the committee join in the recommendation. The committee, it is stated, favors reaching personal taxable ability by a personal income tax, in preference to the poll tax, levy upon actual net fortune (the European net property tax), or the presumptive income tax, which is determined according to rent paid or other like indicia. "It should be collected only from persons where domiciled (not from business concerns), on their entire income from all sources (no exemption except interest on Federal bonds and Federal salaries as provided in the Federal Constitution), income being defined as understood by accountants, with lowest possible exemption of

not over \$600 for single person, \$1,200 for husband and wife and \$200 each for not over three dependents. The rate to be the same for all kinds of income, and progressing from not less than 1% (minimum \$1) to not over 6%, the latter rate applying on income in excess of \$5,600. Administration should be centralized in the State, upon basis of individual returns." The bulletin proceeds as follows:

The property tax would be confined to tangibles, real estate and personalty being classified for different rates, that on personalty to be not over 1%. The general property tax is declared "most difficult and even impossible" to collect on personalty, even if full valuation of all property is obtained. Intangibles are not to be taxed that unjust double taxation thereby may be avoided also because the income therefrom is better reached through the personal income tax.

The business tax should be levied on net income derived on business within the State at perhaps 2% but not exceeding 5%, not progressive as to higher incomes, and regardless of whether or not incorporated. This tax should be administered by the State, divided with localities according to legislative determination, and be in lieu of all multifarious license and other charges. Other special forms of taxation are recognized as necessary and proper but as not pertaining to the main system here outlined. Such other taxes are on inheritances, banks, forest lands, and mines. In summary the report says:

"This system will satisfy every legitimate claim of any American State. It provides that all persons shall be taxed fairly and fully at their places of domicile for the personal benefits they derive from the Government. It provides that all tangible property which any State may desire to tax shall be taxed fully at its situs for the governmental services it there receives. It eliminates the taxation of intangible property, as property, because such taxation cannot be carried out without a large amount of unjust double taxation. And, finally, it provides a method by which any State which desires to tax business may do so in a fair and effective manner."

Secondly, the combination of these taxes "will give better results than any one tax, however levied, which is made to yield the same amount of revenue. With the best drawn law and the very best of administration, there will always be a certain amount of inequality in the operation of any tax. . . . By the mere law of probability, it must happen that the inequalities arising under the three separate taxes will not all be concentrated at the same point, and that some of them will to a certain extent compensate for others."

Thirdly, this system "will bring about heavier taxation of funded (or 'unearned') incomes than unfunded, without requiring the States to undertake the very difficult task of differentiating the rates of their income taxes."

Finally, although prescribing "certain lines of action which must be followed if inter-State comity is to be observed, it admits of considerable elasticity at other points."

The committee favors a partial separation of the sources of State and local income, but finds "no experience to justify the belief that, if States turn over to the local governments independent sources of revenue, and adopt the theory that local taxation is an affair of purely local interest, we shall ever have a satisfactory administration of the tax laws by local officials." Also, "the abolition of the direct State tax upon property tends to remove a desirable check upon State expenditures."

Correspondence concerning copies of the complete report should be addressed to the National Tax Association, A. E. Holcomb, Treasurer, 195 Broadway, New York.

PROPOSAL TO CHARGE OFFICE TENANTS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The New York Building Managers' Association, at a meeting on the 8th inst., unanimously recorded itself in favor of the insertion of a clause in future leases under which tenants are to be charged for the use of electric lights, instead of this being included in the rental charge. The object of this, it is said, is to minimize the waste of electric current. The New York "Evening Post" of the 9th inst., in reporting the action of the Association, says:

Unanimous adoption of the plan to charge tenants direct for electric light was voted, following the presentation of facts on this problem gathered throughout the United States and Canada by a special committee comprising J. Clydesdale Cushman, Chairman; Clarence T. Coley and Lee T. Smith. Mr. Cushman submitted data affecting the principal cities, showing that where tenants were charged individually for current consumed there was 50% less current used than in cities where a flat rate for light was included in this rent.

It was announced at the meeting that the Equitable Building Corporation, regardless of whatever action the Building Managers' Association may take, had already ordered the installing of meters in the Equitable Building. With this precedent, and the unanimous vote for direct payment, tenants of New York office buildings may look forward with confidence to being called upon in the near future to pay for electric current. It was explained that this step would yield no profit to owners, but it would compel consumers to economize by cutting off all unnecessary light.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Pres. Theodore N. Vail on Sept. 6 announced that a mutually satisfactory agreement had been reached with the Postmaster-General in regard to the compensation the company is to receive from the Government, while the company's system is under Federal control.

The agreement provides for the payment of the interest and existing amortization charges on all outstanding securities of the Bell system held by the public, including the recent issue of 6% convertible bonds. It also specifies that the payment of dividends at the existing rates upon the stock of the companies shall be continued. President Vail's statement follows:

After extended conferences between the representatives of the Postmaster-General and of the Bell system, covering—that there might be no misunderstanding—painstaking and exhaustive discussion and a frank ex-

change of views, what constitutes a just compensation for the supervision, possession, control, and operation of the Bell system taken over under the proclamation of the President of the United States, has been agreed upon.

The representatives of the Bell system throughout the negotiations found nothing but helpfulness; asking no more than they thought ought to be paid by the Government, they found an intent and desire to pay all that ought to be paid, and for the protection of the property to do all that ought to be done and all that has been done in the past. In taking over the property the Postmaster-General also desires to give continuity to the service, and as far as consistent with Government operation, to the personnel which has brought this property to its present degree of efficiency.

From the first exchange of views until the close the Bell representatives were met by the Postmaster-General and his representatives in a spirit of absolute fairness and with an earnest desire to preserve the service to the public, and preserve the property for the proprietors as well as to give them established returns on their securities.

For the security holders is provided:

The principles adopted as a basis of compensation were:

Any compensation fixed for the period of control was to be considered as compensation for an emergency period and not in any way considered as establishing a value for the property.

The operation of the property is to be continued on a basis of efficiency relatively equal to that of the past.

The property is to be fully maintained so as to be turned back to the company as good as when received.

Appropriation from current revenue for maintenance, depreciation and obsolescence to be the same as the past—an average of 5.72% on the fixed capital—amortization of intangible capital to be relatively equal to the past. All unexpended balances from both to be invested in the plant of the system. Charges against the depreciation reserve to be in accordance with the rules of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Employees' pensions, disability benefits and death benefits now in operation to be continued.

All taxes, municipal, State or Federal, to be paid, or reimbursed if paid by the companies, by the Government.

The license and rental contracts between the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the licensee companies to be continued and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is to give such advice and assistance as the Postmaster-General may require, is to maintain its scientific, technical and engineering departments, its patent protection for the benefit of the property in the same manner as heretofore. The Postmaster-General to have the benefit during the period of control, in the operation of the wire system, of all inventions, discoveries, and ideas which may now or hereafter be controlled by the Bell system.

These provisions are for the protection of the property, the service and the art, and provide for the continuation of the service and for the continual development of the art, as well as the protection of the developed situation, and are for the full protection of the public in its service and the proprietors in the property and development.

For the security holders is provided:

(a) Payment of the interest and existing amortization charges on all outstanding securities or obligations of the Bell system in the hands of the public, including the 6% convertible bonds issued Aug. 1 1918.

(b) Payment of dividends at the existing rate upon the share capital of the Bell system outstanding in the hands of the public.

(c) Payment of any charges, interest, dividends or other costs on new securities or share capital issued in discharge, conversion or renewal or extension of present obligations.

For extension to property:

As provided above, unexpended depreciation shall be invested in property of the system.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co. surplus shall be invested in its property.

Surplus profits from operation may be invested by the Postmaster-General.

If securities or capital can be issued at fair terms the Bell system will issue its securities if desired, but the nominal value of the securities shall not exceed 80% of the amount expended in the property.

Extensions to its property made with the approval of the Bell system by money furnished by the Postmaster-General shall be paid for in installments of 5% per annum after the period of control ceases.

Extensions by the Postmaster-General to meet abnormal conditions and made without the approval of the system shall be appraised by the Inter-State Commerce Commission at the end of the period of control and their value to the system as appraised shall be paid for in installments of 5% p. a.

The whole basis of the negotiation on both sides was to ask no more than was right, to grant all that was right, and to protect a great property and a great service to the public in every possible way.

In closing: The public should bear in mind that we are in the midst of very abnormal times. Scarcity of labor, high costs of living, and great increases in demands on the service, which are congested and not well distributed, will create conditions which it will be difficult for the telephone systems to meet, no matter how much charges and wages are increased, and some consideration must be given before criticism is indulged in.

This answers the payment of the regular 8% per annum on the stock of the parent company and the dividends of the subsidiary companies of the Bell system at the customary rates. In instances where a majority of stock is not held in any company, generally classed as a subsidiary, the status of such remains yet to be determined.

RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION TO MAKE LOANS TO RAILROADS AT 6% TO MEET MATURING OBLIGATIONS.

In furtherance of efforts on the part of the Railroad Administration to stabilize interest rates, Director-General of Railroads McAdoo announced on Oct. 6 that all railroads under Government control having maturing mortgages to meet between now and July 1 1919 and who found it impracticable to obtain the necessary money for their renewal at a rate the Director-General would feel warranted in accepting, would be advanced the needed funds at 6% by the Railroad Administration. The following is the announcement made by Director-General of Railroads McAdoo:

Believing that it will be for the general welfare and a factor in beneficially stabilizing money rates, the Director-General announces that as to all railroad mortgage bond issues which may mature between the present time and July 1 1919, where railroad companies may find it impracticable to

obtain money for the renewal of their maturing bonds at a rate of interest which the Director-General may feel warranted in approving, he will lend to all such railroad companies on safe and reasonable security at the rate of 6% per annum such funds as may be necessary to pay off their maturing issues of mortgage, equipment, or debenture bonds.

The aid thus rendered by the Director-General to maintain on a moderate basis the rates of interest which railroads may be required to pay on loans must not be interpreted by them, as relieving them of the duty and responsibility of using their best efforts to provide for their own financial needs as occasions arise, but is intended to give them assurance that the money required for their legitimate needs, and for which they can offer satisfactory security, can be obtained without their being required to pay exorbitant or unreasonable rates or commissions.

While the co-operation which the Government has received and is receiving from the bankers, capitalists, and investors of the country generally, in the huge task of financing the war and of providing for vast credits imperatively demanded for our requirements and for our allies, has been admirable, at the same time there has been a tendency on the part of some bankers and money lenders to demand exorbitant rates on railroad loans which are fully protected, and for which there is no justification.

Through the War Finance Corporation, Farm Loan Banks, and in other ways, the powers of the Government have been exercised for the stabilization of interest rates and the prevention of excessive charges for the use of money. There is sufficient capital and credit in this country at present to meet legitimate needs if carefully conserved and used, and there is no reason why excessive rates should be demanded where the security afforded is sound and condition and character of the borrower entitle him to credit.

The manner in which interest rates on the London market have been regulated and kept within reasonable bounds furnishes an interesting study, and has been a potent factor in the successful financing of Great Britain's war necessities.

FIXED RATE OF INTEREST ON BANK DEPOSITS TO CREDIT OF RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION.

All banks and trust companies in the United States will in future be required to pay a fixed rate of interest on funds held to the credit of the Railroad Administration of the various Federal Treasurers. The rates will be 2% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits. A circular announcing this has been issued as follows by Director-General McAdoo:

Circular No. 5.

All banks and trust companies in which funds of the United States Railroad Administration or of the various Federal treasurers are deposited will be notified that in future they will be required to pay interest at the following rates:

On deposits payable by check on demand, 2% per annum.

On time deposits payable after thirty days from date or after thirty days' notice, 3% per annum.

These rates will apply to all railroad deposits in all banks, except in special cases where, because of the smallness of the account or the particularly fluctuating character of the balance, it may be considered proper not to require the payment of interest.

An investigation recently made shows that the rates of interest allowed by banks which pay interest on railroad deposits has ranged all the way from 2% to 5% per annum, and the higher rates paid have been used by some banks as an excuse for excessive rates charged to customers.

The Director-General expects banks designated as railroad depositories to observe faithfully the interest laws of their respect States and not to charge rates of interest in excess of those permitted by law.

It is of great importance to the public welfare, to the financing of the war, and to the commerce of the nation that interest rates throughout the country shall be kept at a moderate level of within a reasonable range.

W. G. McADOO.

ORDER DIRECTING TURNING BACK OF RAILROAD TIME PIECES OCT. 27—SENATE PASSES BILL FOR CONTINUANCE OF DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN.

An order directing the turning back of railroad clocks and watches at 2 a. m., Oct. 27, has been issued by Director-General of Railroads W. G. McAdoo. This is in conformity with the time fixed in the Daylight Saving Bill, which became a law on March 31, and called for the setting ahead of all time pieces in the country for seven months, or from the last Sunday in March (which was March 31, Easter Sunday) until the last Sunday in October (Oct. 27). On the 10th inst. the Senate passed a bill providing for the continuance of the daylight saving law until rescinded by Congress. The bill was introduced by Senator Calder. The continuance of the extra hour of daylight is said to be favored by B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board in the interest of fuel economy. With regard to Senator Calder's proposal that the present arrangement be continued, Marcus M. Marks, who was prominent in the movement for the adoption of the daylight saving system for the summer period, is quoted to the following effect in the New York "Evening Post" of Oct. 9:

"You simply cannot save daylight before there is any daylight. To use a homely figure, any person of sound sense will agree that in this climate light underwear and linen dusters are ailments of comfort in summer. But it does not follow that we should be compelled to wear them in the middle of January.

"If Senator Calder's bill is passed by Congress, we shall simply see the whole measure repealed within a few weeks or months. The working people will never stand for it. Organized labor will demand and force its repeal. The working people are the ones that have to get up early in the morning. If the Calder bill passes, they will have to get up in pitch-darkness throughout the winter. They will have to burn gas or electric light mornings. Their light bills will increase unnecessarily."

Mr. Marks said that making the daylight-saving plan a year-around measure would be excellent for the electric-light and gas companies, but it would not benefit anybody else.

"Under our daylight-saving plan, the clocks are turned ahead one hour," he continued. "Now let us see how that works during the winter months.

"On Nov. 1 the sun rises at 6:32, normal time. If the clock were turned ahead one hour, the sun-rising time would be 7:32. Work starts at 7 or 7:30 or 8 o'clock for the laboring people. These people would have to get up at least an hour or two before starting work—that is, they would have to get up in pitch darkness. On Dec. 1 the sun rises at 7:08 o'clock, normal time. Under our daylight-saving plan, it would rise at 8:08 o'clock, or after most of the people of the country had started work. On Jan. 1 the sun rises at 7:30, normal time. Under the daylight plan it would rise an hour later. The whole country would be required to work in darkness or semi-darkness for half an hour. It is a ridiculous scheme.

"At the convention of the National Daylight Association, held in the Hotel Astor a year ago and attended by representatives from all over the country, a vote was taken on whether to extend the measure to apply to the whole year. The vote was unanimously against it.

"We have the experience of twelve European countries to back us in our present daylight-saving plan. All these countries have found that the scheme of turning the clock ahead for one hour during spring and summer and going back to normal in the months of short days is a complete success. Not one of them has adopted the measure for the whole year.

"This proposed indefinite continuation of daylight saving is vicious. Our old bill provides for automatic resumption of daylight saving every spring, following its discontinuance in the fall. The new measure attempts the impossible. The loss of gas and electric light in the morning will offset any possible gain in the afternoon during the winter months. Besides this loss, there will be the discomfort and inconvenience of arising before daylight during the coldest months of the year."

The "Post" also reported yesterday that lighting experts gathered in New York City for the Convention of the Illuminating Engineering Society, agreed that no practical benefit could be gained by Senator Calder's bill replacing the daylight saving law by one which would keep the clocks advanced one hour throughout the entire year. The order of Director-General McAdoo directing the turning back of the clocks on Oct. 27 is as follows:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 45.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Transportation of the American Railway Association, the following instructions, in connection with changing the hands of the clocks and watches on Sunday, Oct. 27 1918, at 2 a. m., as provided in the Federal law "To save daylight and to provide standard time for the United States," are hereby issued:

First. At 2 a. m., present standard time, Sunday, Oct. 27 1918, all clocks and watches in train dispatchers' offices and in all other offices open at that time, must be turned back one hour, to indicate 1 a. m. Employees in every open office must, as soon as the change has been made, compare time with the train dispatcher. Clocks and watches in all offices at the first opening at or after the time the change becomes effective must be turned back to conform to the new standard time, and employees before assuming duties in such offices must, after the change is made, compare time with the train dispatcher.

Second. Each railroad will issue necessary instructions and arrange for such supervision and check of the watches of its employees as to insure that they have been properly changed to conform to the new standard time.

Third. Regular trains must be held to conform to schedules after change in time.

Fourth. Owing to the varying conditions which will prevail on the railroads of the United States, it is not advisable to issue a uniform rule or order to cover other details involved in the movement of trains at the period the change in standard time becomes effective. Therefore, each railroad must adopt such measures as may be necessary to properly safeguard the movement of its trains on the road at the time of the change.

W. G. McADOO, Director-General of Railroads.

TURNING BACK OF CLOCKS IN FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The daylight-saving plan which had been in effect this year in France since March 10, was discontinued on Oct. 6. Last year (1917) it had been in operation from April 1 until Oct. 7, while in 1916 it had been in force from June 14 until Oct. 7.

In Great Britain the clocks were put back on Sept. 29. They had been put forward on March 24. Last year's period of daylight saving in Great Britain extended from April 8 until Sept. 17.

ATTITUDE OF RAILROAD SECURITY OWNERS TOWARD RAILROAD CONTRACT—NO CONTRACTS SIGNED.

That the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities is still opposed to the form of contract which the Government proposes to execute with the railroads is indicated in a resolution adopted by the Association's Financial Committee of Seventy on Oct. 9. This resolution sets out that "in the light of the two fundamental objections to the operating contract that have been urged by the Association, the trustees of railroad mortgages are hereby requested to investigate the law and facts appertaining to the effect of the operating contract on the rights of the bondholders whose bonds are secured by mortgage of which they are respectively the trustees, and that such trustees take such action as is necessary or proper for the protection of the interests of the bondholders represented by them respectively and as trustees." The following is the resolution in full:

Whereas at a meeting of the Financial Committee of Seventy of the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities, held on Sept. 11 1918, a resolution was adopted instructing counsel to arrange, if possible, for the co-operation of the Director-General in the institution of a suit to obtain an authoritative construction of two fundamental provisions of the Federal Control Act which authorized a contract to be made on behalf of

the Government with the railroads for their control and operation during the period prescribed by the Act; and

Whereas counsel reports that after full discussion of the above proposal with the Director-General, and of the effect of the contract in its present form on railroad credit and on the railroad properties and their securities, and after full consideration of the said proposal, the Director-General decided to withhold his co-operation in the inauguration and prosecution of such suit on the ground, among others, that the railroad contract was a mere tender for the roads that might elect to avail themselves of such tender and that there was no reason why the railroads that found their interests would be best subserved by relying on their legal rights should not be entirely free to do so; and

Whereas it further appears from the report of counsel of his interview with the Director-General that the railroads that believed their interest would be best subserved by relying upon their legal rights would receive just treatment, and would be paid for the use of their property as contemplated by the law under which the Government assumed control of their properties pending the determination of their legal rights; and

Whereas this Association and the bondholders of the respective companies have no voice in the management thereof and the bondholders must depend for their protection upon the trustees of their respective mortgages in accordance with the state of facts in each case, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the light of the two fundamental objections to the operating contract that have been urged by the Association, the trustees of railroad mortgages are hereby requested to investigate the law and facts appertaining to the effect of the operating contract on the rights of the bondholders whose bonds are secured by mortgages of which they are respectively the trustees and to take such action as is necessary or proper for the protection of the interests of the bondholders represented by them respectively as trustees, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the trust companies acting as trustees of railroad mortgages; also to the directors of the railroads.

In a statement correcting an impression which had gained ground that the Association had accepted the contract, S. Davies Warfield, President of the organization, on the 10th inst., said:

It is necessary to correct statements made by one portion of this morning's press in connection with the proceedings of the financial committee of seventy of the association at its meeting held yesterday.

One statement said that the committee "decided unanimously to recommend that the railroad rental contract as it stands at present be accepted by the railroads and virtually abandon its plans for a suit to test Federal control." The action of the committee was in all respects directly the opposite. At its meeting on Sept. 11 the Committee of Seventy adopted resolutions stating that the contract was "unsatisfactory and unacceptable," and instructed counsel to see Director-General McAdoo and ask his co-operation in securing an authoritative construction of the two disputed fundamental provisions of the contract. The position of the committee is the same to-day as outlined in the resolution then passed.

The meeting yesterday was called to receive the report of Mr. Untermyer of counsel, who saw Mr. McAdoo. For reasons stated in the resolution adopted yesterday Mr. McAdoo felt that he must withhold his co-operation.

The resolution of yesterday contained among other recitals, the following:

"Whereas, This association and the bondholders of the respective companies have no voice in the management of the railroads, and the bondholders must depend for their protection upon the trustees of their respective mortgages in accordance with the state of facts in each case."

This recital made it perfectly clear that the association was not in a position to control the action of the railroads, notwithstanding its disapproval of the contract. Therefore a specific resolution was passed calling upon the trustees of railroad mortgages to investigate "the law and facts appertaining to the effect of the operating contract on the rights of the bondholders" and "take such action as is necessary or proper for the protection of the interests of the bondholders represented by them respectively as trustees." A copy of the resolutions was ordered forwarded to the trustees of railroad mortgages and directors of the railroads.

This was the only course left open at this time. The association has through the press and in notices to the railroads and its members called attention to its serious objection to two of the fundamental provisions of the contract.

It is the opinion of our counsel and others that the Federal control Act must eventually be construed by the courts, and that this may be necessitated, in due course, through the applications of the trustees of mortgages securing issues of bonds of railroads affected through the operation of the contract.

The railroads have now before them the choice of action between three plans: (1) To make a contract on the terms now offered by the Government; (2) apply to the board of referees, provided for in the Federal Control Act, to fix their just compensation (with the right of appeal from the decision of said board to the Court of Claims) and make a contract on the basis of such findings; or (3) to proceed independently of the Federal Control Act to obtain their just compensation in the Court of Claims without reference to said board of referees.

This is well known by the counsel and directors of every railroad, and it is assumed that at the meetings of their stockholders there will be presented the opportunity of deciding under which of the three plans their properties shall be operated.

Our contentions with respect to this contract are both strengthened and justified by the recently announced telephone contract. If our information is correct, that contract secures not only to the bondholders their interest, but the stockholders are to receive the full dividends regularly declared by these companies. It also provides that expenditures made upon their properties for betterments, improvements and additions during Federal control will be paid by the Government, the companies to be given twenty years for the repayment thereof, and in case the companies have not consented to the improvements, only at their appraised value after Federal control. These are the things that we have continuously contended for in the case of the railroad contract during all the negotiations with respect to it, but which have been denied to the security holders.

The New York "Evening Post" of last night, in stating that no contracts had yet been signed, said:

Contrary to the prevailing belief, no railroad contracts have been signed, according to statements made to-day in railway circles. Atchison, New York Central, Northwestern and a few other railroads have done their part, it was stated, but to complete the transaction the contracts had to be signed by the Government. Railway men stated to-day that several contracts signed by the railroads had been in Washington for a fortnight or more, but for some reason not yet explained the Government had not seen fit to affix its signature.

In some railroad quarters it was hinted to-day that the Government was withholding its signature on the contracts under which the carriers are

to be operated by the Government as long as the war lasts and for twenty-one months thereafter, until all of the roads agree to take new equipment which the Government has recently purchased. That rolling stock was distributed pro rata among the carriers. Some of the railroads, however, have all but refused to take their share as allotted by the Government.

Inasmuch as the railroads complained from the housetops for several years of their poor credit, and hence their inability to buy much-needed equipment, some criticism has been heard of the present attitude of the carriers in objecting to take the freight cars and locomotives which have been purchased with the credit of the Government behind each purchase.

Some of the railroads objecting to the Government car and locomotive allotments take the stand that the cars and locomotives already owned are now on the tracks of other roads. Others are objecting on the grounds of the existing high prices for cars and motive power.

Besides the roads referred to in our issue of Saturday last (page 1344), which have indicated their acceptance of the contract, the directors of the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe RR. have voted to recommend its acceptance to their stockholders. The Pennsylvania RR. has called a special meeting of its stockholders on Oct. 30 to take action in the matter.

REPORT ON OPERATION OF RAILROADS FOR FIRST SEVEN MONTHS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

A report of the work of the U. S. Railroad Administration for the first seven months of its existence, to July 31 1918, presented to President Wilson by Director-General of Railroads W. G. McAdoo on Sept. 3 was made public Sept. 9. The report briefly describes the American transportation system as including a steam railway mileage (all tracks) of 397,014 miles, owned or controlled by 2,905 companies, employing 1,700,814 persons. Their property also comprised various boat and steamship lines engaged in coast-wise transportation and navigating an inland waterways system which included some 57 canals, 3,057 miles in length, as well as many thousand miles of navigable rivers, lakes, bays, sounds and inlets. Of the 2,905 railway companies, 185 operated major systems, each of which had an annual operating revenue of \$1,000,000 or more, 221 were switching or terminal companies, 1,434 were plant facility roads constructed primarily to serve some particular factory or industry, and 765 are what have come to be described as "short-line" railways, dependent upon one or more of the larger systems through connection. It is explained that many of the smaller properties included in this description of the plexus of transportation which came under Mr. McAdoo's control Jan. 1 1918 have since been relinquished as not essential to the purposes that the President's proclamation and the enabling legislation had in view, but that it is the declared policy of the Railroad Administration to deal equitably with the relinquished properties in so far as it may have any relation to them.

Elaborate traffic statistics are adduced by Mr. McAdoo in support of his claim with regard to the intensified employment of equipment. According to these statistics, both the carload and the trainload have been substantially increased, and by "re-routing" the distance that freight must be hauled between many important centres has been greatly shortened. In one instance, it is stated, 880 miles have been thus saved, and in many other cases the saving runs from 100 to 500 miles. As one example of the economy that has thus been made possible he mentions the fact that recently during a period of about 60 days some 8,999 cars were re-routed in a certain Western territory so as to effect a saving in the mileage traveled by each car of 195 miles, equal to a total of 1,754,805 car-miles.

The abandonment of competition, the consolidation of ticket offices and the resultant economy are treated in the report, in which it is explained that since there is no longer competition for freight or passenger traffic between the various divisions of the Government railroad system the solicitation of traffic and the special exploitation of passenger routes have been discontinued. This policy has involved a relinquishment of the soliciting forces hitherto employed by the railroads and has made it possible to consolidate the separate ticket offices formerly maintained in the larger cities. The saving that will be effected as a result is estimated at \$23,566,633, \$12,000,000 of which is accounted for by the closing of "off line" offices, while \$4,425,000 will be saved through the consolidation of "on line" ticket offices. The saving in advertising is estimated at \$7,000,000. Railroad time-tables have also been abridged and simplified.

Another chapter deals with the elimination of unnecessary passenger trains. Between many important cities a duplicate and elaborately equipped passenger service was formerly maintained by competing roads. Where this service was in excess of the demand it has been reduced by the abandonment of one or more trains. Other unnecessary passenger trains have also been annulled. In the district west of the

Mississippi River an aggregate passenger-train mileage of 21,000,000 miles a year has been thus done away with. In the Eastern district unessential passenger trains that used to travel 26,420,000 miles per annum have also been eliminated. Through travel is being directed to the natural routes. The hauling of special trains or needless private cars has been discouraged, and the schedules are being revised, so that closer connections can be made. Railroad tickets between points reached by more than one road are honored by any route, and a universal mileage book good in the hands of bearer upon any Government-controlled road is now to be had. It is sold in units of 500 and 1,000 miles at 3 cents per mile, plus the Government tax of 8%. The coupons it contains are also good at their face value for excess baggage charges. Another reform that is being worked out is the consolidation of passenger terminals. The most conspicuous case in which it has been applied is the use of the Pennsylvania Terminal in New York for through trains via the Baltimore & Ohio between Washington and New York. The report asserts that in reorganizing the operating force it has been possible without any impairment of efficiency to reduce both the number of officers required and the aggregate of the salaries paid them. A table is submitted showing that under private control 2,325 officers drawing salaries of \$5,000 a year or over were employed. The aggregate of their salaries was \$21,320,187. Under Government control 1,925 officials are employed, drawing salaries of \$5,000 a year or over. The aggregate of their salaries is \$16,705,298, and the saving shown amounts to \$4,614,889 per annum. This total includes the officers of the various regional districts as well as those of the central administration in Washington. A reduction in the legal expenses of the railroads amounting to approximately \$1,500,000 annually has also, the report states, been effected by the elimination of a number of men formerly employed in the legal departments, a reduction in the salaries of others and the transfer of the general counsel of various roads from the operating pay-roll to the pay-rolls of the corporations. It is believed that efficiency has in no respect been lessened.

With regard to the salaries paid, the report says:

Under private control salaries as high as \$100,000 per annum were paid to officers of railroad corporations. Under Government control the highest salaries paid are to the regional directors (of whom there are but seven) and these salaries range from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per annum. This reduced compensation has been fixed for Regional Directors notwithstanding the increased responsibilities and duties of these directors as compared with those of the Presidents of the larger railroad corporations.

The reduction of \$4,614,889 per annum in the aggregate of the salaries paid to the more responsible officials has not been effected by forcing the experienced men appointed by the United States Railroad Administration to accept salaries incommensurate with their responsibilities, although in numerous instances these salaries are substantially less than those they had been earning as officers of the railroads or could earn in private employment. I have felt that it was not only equitable but necessary that they should be justly remunerated, and that the rewards of brains, industry and loyalty should be sufficient to continually attract able men to the service of the railroads as their life's work. It is not a question merely of operating the railroads during the period of the war—this requires, it is true, the best talent that can be secured if the present extraordinary demands are to be met—but it is a question of the post-bellum period as well, when railroad work must continue to be sufficiently attractive to draw constantly to it men of the right quality and calibre. Unless the ranks are uninterruptedly recruited with such men it will be impossible to maintain the efficient organizations which are essential to the successful management and operation of the railroads of the country.

The salaries paid under Government control to the higher officers should be sufficient to make the juniors realize that the promotions and rewards of a railroad career are still worth working for, and that they will be commensurate with those of private enterprise and industry.

The various advances made in the wages of railroad employees since Mr. McAdoo took charge are dealt with at length. It is explained that the recommendations of the Railroad Wage Commission of which Secretary Lane was Chairman, have been accepted in so far as the percentages of advance recommended were concerned, but that Mr. McAdoo found himself unable to acquiesce in the suggestion of the commission that no change in working hours should be made during the continuance of the war, and that he has therefore recognized the principle of the basic eight-hour day in railroad service as a matter of justice. The advance of 25% in freight rates and the establishment of a minimum passenger rate of 3 cents per mile is likewise discussed at length in a paragraph which also deals with the supercharges of one-quarter and one-half cent per mile now made for transportation in tourist and Pullman cars respectively. Mr. McAdoo asserts that the general advance in freight and passenger rates has been necessary to provide for the increase in wages allowed and the rising costs of operations generally, and while he adds that it is assumed that these advances will increase the net operating revenue of the railroads by an amount about equal to the greater cost of operation, he says that this assumption is more or less con-

jectural, as it is impossible to say whether the higher rates charged will have the effect of reducing the traffic. He adds that thus far such an effect has not been noticeable, at least in the case of the passenger traffic and explains that the increased travel that is noticeable in many parts of the country is due to higher wages paid to workers who are constantly changing their places of employment as well as to the travel of the soldiers who have been granted a special rate of 1 cent per mile when on furlough, and the journeys made by friends and relatives of the men who are visiting the various cantonments. The tax upon the passenger service has also been greatly increased by the movement of troops on orders from the War and Navy Departments. During July over 1,100,000 men were moved on such orders and an aggregate of about 6,455,558 troops had been moved for Government account between May 1 1917 and July 31 1918. Of this number nearly 68% were carried between Jan. 1 and July 1 1918.

"Store-door" delivery as adopted in New York and Philadelphia and as it may be extended to other cities is dealt with in still another chapter in which the stimulant of higher demurrage rates in intensifying the use of freight cars is also discussed. Further mention of this is made in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" under a separate head. The standardization of freight cars and locomotives, by which about 12 types of each will supersede the two or three thousand types formerly in use is also discussed in Mr. McAdoo's report. The expenditure of nearly a billion dollars for improvements and betterments, financial advances to the railroads which aggregated \$203,714,050 up to July 31, the economies made possible by a consolidation of the purchasing departments of the various railroads under the direction of the Division of Finance and Purchases, are also subjects dealt with at length in the report. With regard to the coal movement the report says:

Just at present strenuous efforts are being made to speed up the movement of coal so as to preclude the recurrence of the distressing experience of last year. In both the production and transportation of coal 1917 was a record year. Including bituminous, lignite and anthracite the production was 650,000,000 tons. Of this some 11,563,056 cars, containing about 553,000,000 tons, were transported by the railroads. The balance was either consumed or converted into coke at the mines or near by. During the bad weather in January 1918, when the railroads were practically at a standstill, there was a reduction of 79,131 cars in the number of cars of coal loaded and moved as compared with the year 1917. Notwithstanding the continued bad weather in February 1918, the railroads got on their feet and increased over February 1918 31,250 carloads of coal. In March the increase was 46,813; in April, 73,408; in May, 84,998; in June, 88,840, and for the first four weeks of July, 113,198 cars. It will be seen, therefore, that for the last six months the increase in coal carried by the railroads has been 437,976 cars of coal—equal to about 21,998,800 tons.

One of the great advantages of Government control is that the transportation facilities of the country can be concentrated upon the quick performance of an urgent duty. The energies of the Railroad Administration are now being largely devoted to moving the coal mined as rapidly as the Fuel Administration can deliver it.

Of late cars have frequently been supplied to the coal mines more rapidly than they have been able to load them and it is probable that adequate transportation for the fuel requirements of the nation will be available provided the coal production during the warm weather can be maintained at a point that will fully employ the cars requisitioned. The country has been led to believe that coal production is limited entirely by transportation and that any shortage is due to the railroads. This is erroneous. The maintenance of an adequate coal supply depends in the first instance upon production which in turn is restricted by shortages of labor and other causes aside from transportation.

Under the caption "Results thus far secured" mention is made of the speed with which transcontinental movement of lumber for ships, aeroplanes and other Government requirements, not including those of the railroads, was made between January and July 1918. Altogether 177,000,000 feet were shipped from the Pacific Coast to the Atlantic or intermediate points and, when speed was essential, delivery on the Eastern seaboard was made within 15 days after shipment.

Mr. McAdoo's view of the future is optimistic. He says that there is good ground for believing that substantial progress has been made "in accelerating the movement of traffic and employing the available equipment more intensively," and that he is confident that the railroads will shortly be in a condition to meet any demands that may be made upon them if the needed motive power already ordered can be secured and the skilled labor necessary is not withdrawn from the railroads for military and other purposes. These, he says, are very serious phases of the railway problem.

"STORE DOOR DELIVERY" AND INTENSIFIED USE OF FREIGHT CARS.

The following on the subject of "store door delivery" is taken from the report of Director-General of Railroads McAdoo dealing with the first seven months' operation of the railroads:

On Jan. 1 1917 the railways of the United States owned about 2,400,000 freight cars. Delay in loading and unloading these cars and their use by both shippers and consignees as warehouses has very seriously diminished the carrying capacity of the roads. If each car makes one trip a month only and is loaded and unloaded so as to save one day a month of the time that it was formerly idle, the result would be equivalent to an addition of 80,000 cars to the aggregate equipment.

Probably there is an unnecessary delay of more than one day a month in loading and unloading cars. To diminish this delay the free time hitherto allowed for loading and unloading has been shortened and a cumulative increase in the demurrage charge hitherto made for unnecessary use has been ordered, so as to free the rolling stock for transportation more promptly than formerly. As prompt unloading of cars upon their arrival at public terminals presupposes that congestion at the terminals shall be avoided, what is known as the "store door" system of freight delivery has been introduced in Philadelphia and New York and will probably be extended to other large cities. In Philadelphia, through the co-operation between the carriers, the commercial bodies, and the truckmen, it was established on May 1 and has proved itself effective in clearing the stations for inbound package freight 24 hours earlier than usual. It has recently been inaugurated in New York, where the usual notice to consignees to come and get their freight is no longer given. In lieu thereof immediate delivery of the goods is made by drays, thus doing away with free time at terminals. A reasonable charge for this service is to be paid by the consignees to the drayage companies employed.

If the plan shall vindicate the claims of its authors, the congestion of inbound freight, which has hitherto prevented the prompt unloading of cars, will be a thing of the past, and it is suggested that ultimately it may be possible to collect outgoing freight by the same trucks which deliver to stores and factories incoming freight hauled from the terminals.

James S. Harlan, a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, who has been in charge of the installation of the system of "store door" delivery of freight in New York, in a statement issued said in part:

On every hand the plan is receiving cordial co-operation and approval and rapid progress is being made in forming an organization. The public realizes the necessity of store door delivery as a war measure, and as one that must be taken to put the railroad facilities of this port in condition during the fall and winter to meet the extraordinary burdens that will fall on them.

There seems to be an impression among receivers of freight that the store door delivery will not apply to carload traffic. This is an error. It is not our purpose to extend the traffic service to carload traffic received on public team tracks, but carload traffic received at freight piers will necessarily come under the store door service.

The underlying purpose of this service is to keep the piers free at all times from freight accumulations. Manifestly this purpose cannot be accomplished unless carload freight is included in the general store door service.

In general that service will extend to all freight arriving at railroad piers on Manhattan Island south of Fifty-ninth Street. Some difficult questions have been suggested as to carload freight and it is my earnest desire to take a practical view of these matters, so as to produce the least possible disturbance to the receiving of freight.

It is proper to state that the system has not yet been put in operation in New York. It was first scheduled to go into effect Aug. 15, but the date was later fixed as Sept. 1; a further postponement has been found necessary.

TEUTONIC NATIONS AGAIN MOVE FOR PEACE—ASK ARMISTICE AND ACCEPT WILSON'S PRINCIPLES AS BASIS FOR DISCUSSION.

As foreshadowed by the whole trend of recent developments, Germany, Austria and Turkey, at the beginning of the week, joined in another effort to get their adversaries to consent to enter into peace negotiations. This time they united in an appeal to President Wilson to take steps toward bringing about a general armistice preparatory to peace negotiations, at the same time declaring their willingness to accept "as a basis of negotiations" the peace principles announced by the President in his address to Congress on Jan. 8 last, and in subsequent addresses, especially his speech in New York on Sept. 27.

To this appeal President Wilson, in a note to the German Government, has replied by asking for more definite information as to what the German Government means when it says it "accepts" the peace principles laid down by the President, and also asking in whose name the German Chancellor was speaking. As to an armistice, the President declines to suggest a cessation of hostilities to this country's associates in the war against the Central Powers "so long as the armies of those Powers are upon their soil." "The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend," the President continued, "upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory." Thus the President's reply, without actually shutting the door to peace negotiations, throws upon Germany the burden of proving the sincerity of her profession by making in advance an important beginning toward undoing the wrong she has committed.

A renewal of the Teutonic "peace offensive" had been expected, following the summary rejection of Austria's invitation to a "non-binding" discussion of terms, especially in view of the collapse of Bulgaria, the destruction of the Turkish armies in Palestine, and the continued success of the Entente assaults on the West front. The first intimation of the new peace offer came on Oct. 5, when dispatches from Berne to the Havas Agency at Paris announced that

the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Stockholm had been charged to request the Swedish Government to transmit to President Wilson a proposal to conclude an immediate armistice "with him and his allies," and to start without delay negotiations for peace. As forwarded by the Havas agency, the text of the Austrian proposal was as follows:

The Austro-Hungarian monarchy, which has made only defensive warfare and has borne witness several times to its desire to put an end to the bloodshed and conclude an honorable peace, proposes by presentation to President Wilson to conclude immediately with him and his allies a general armistice on land, on sea and in the air, and start without delay negotiations for peace.

These negotiations will be based on the fourteen points in President Wilson's message of Jan. 8 and the four points of his speech of Feb. 12 (Feb. 11) 1918, and those equally of Sept. 27 1918.

The same day's dispatches clearly foreshadowed similar action by Germany and Turkey. On Oct. 6 Associated Press dispatches from Amsterdam announced that the newly appointed Imperial German Chancellor, Prince Max of Baden, had forwarded to President Wilson, through the Swiss Government, a note of similar import to the Austrian communication.

The official text of the German note was delivered to President Wilson on Oct. 7 by the Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Swiss Legation, and did not differ materially from the earlier versions carried in press cablegrams. It was accompanied by an explanatory letter from the Swiss Charge reading as follows:

From the Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, of Switzerland, in charge of German interests in the United States:

LEGATION OF SWITZERLAND.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6 1918.

Department of German Interests.

Mr. President.—I have the honor to transmit herewith, upon instruction from my Government, the original text of a communication from the German Government, received by this legation late this afternoon from the Swiss Foreign Office.

An English translation of this communication is also enclosed. The German original text, however, is alone to be considered as authoritative.

Please accept, Mr. President, the assurances of my highest consideration.

F. OEDERLIN.

Charge d'Affaires, ad interim, of Switzerland, in Charge of German Interests in the United States.

The note from Prince Max of Baden read:

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington. (Enclosure.)

Translation of communication from the German Government to the President of the United States, as transmitted by the Charge d'Affaires a. i. of Switzerland, on Oct. 6 1918.

The German Government requests the President of the United States of America to take steps for the restoration of peace, to notify all belligerents of this request, and to invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries for the purpose of taking up negotiations. The German Government accepts, as a basis for the peace negotiations, the program laid down by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of Jan. 8 1918, and in his subsequent pronouncements, particularly in his address of Sept. 27 1918. In order to avoid further bloodshed, the German Government requests to bring about the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on water, and in the air.

MAX, PRINCE OF BADEN,
Imperial Chancellor.

The Turkish Government's peace note was forwarded through the Spanish Government, and is said to have been similar in all essentials to the German and Austrian communications.

Of the three communications received, President Wilson has chosen to make his preliminary reply to that from Germany, as the dominating Power in the Teutonic alliance. As in the case of the Austrian proposals of Sept. 14, the President had the press versions of the German note before him some hours before the official text was delivered. From the nature of the communication, however, it was impossible for him to make reply in the same curt fashion as in the previous instance, when his answer was announced within twenty-five minutes of the receipt of the official text of the Austrian note. The present note was not a general invitation dispatched to all the belligerents, but a request to President Wilson personally that he take up with the Entente powers the question of arranging peace. Before making a formal reply, therefore, it was important to consult the Governments of the other countries involved. Presumably this was done, but as a matter of fact, the communication which the President sent to Berlin through the Swiss Government was not a "reply" to the German proposals, but merely a request for further information preliminary to making a reply.

President Wilson's note, which was very brief, consisted of only three points. In the first, he asked the Imperial Chancellor point blank what he meant when he said Germany accepted the principles laid down in the President's speeches, and whether its object in entering into negotiations would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application.

As to the request for an armistice, the President "would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those Powers are upon their soil." And to make this point even stronger, President Wilson added: "The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory."

The last point raised by the President is in many respects the most important, involving as it does the whole question of who in Germany can be trusted to conclude an honorable and lasting peace. "The President also feels," the note recites, "that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the Empire, who have so far conducted the war."

The President has all along insisted and nowhere more strongly than in his address of Sept. 27, that the rulers of Germany could not be trusted, and that no "bargained peace" could be made with them. Much significance, therefore, is attached to the President's final query, especially in view of the fact that the speech of the new German Chancellor, outlining the proposed changes in the Government under the Emperor's decree of Sept. 30, had already been published when the President's reply was written.

The full text of President Wilson's note will be found in the item below.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO GERMAN PEACE PLEA.

The text of the communication in reply to the German peace note, handed on Oct. 8 to Frederiek Oederlin, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Swiss Legation at Washington, was as follows:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge on behalf of the President your note of Oct. 5, enclosing the communication from the German Government to the President; and I am instructed by the President to request you to make the following communication to the Imperial German Chancellor:

Before making reply to the request of the Imperial German Government, and in order that that reply shall be as candid and straightforward as the momentous interests involved require, the President of the United States deems it necessary to assure himself of the exact meaning of the note of the Imperial Chancellor. Does the Imperial Chancellor mean that the Imperial German Government accepts the terms laid down by the President in his address to the Congress of the United States on the 8th of January last and in subsequent addresses and that its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of their application?

The President feels bound to say with regard to the suggestion of an armistice that he would not feel at liberty to propose a cessation of arms to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated against the Central Powers so long as the armies of those Powers are upon their soil. The good faith of any discussion would manifestly depend upon the consent of the Central Powers immediately to withdraw their forces everywhere from invaded territory.

The President also feels that he is justified in asking whether the Imperial Chancellor is speaking merely for the constituted authorities of the empire who have so far conducted the war. He deems the answer to these questions vital from every point of view.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

ROBERT LANSING.

KAISER'S PROCLAMATION TO ARMY AND NAVY ANNOUNCING OFFER OF PEACE.

Emperor William on Oct. 6 issued a proclamation to the German army and navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he declared that he had decided, in accord with his allies, to offer peace again to the enemy. The text of the proclamation read:

For months past the enemy with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting has stormed against your lines. In weeks of the struggle, often without repose, you have had to persevere and resist a numerically far superior enemy. Therein lies the greatness of the task which has been set for you and which you are fulfilling. Troops of all the German States are doing their part and are heroically defending the Fatherland on foreign soil. Hard is the task.

My navy is holding its own against the united enemy naval forces and is unwaveringly supporting the army in this difficult struggle.

The eyes of those at home rest with pride and admiration on the deeds of the army and navy. I express to you the thanks of myself and the Fatherland.

The collapse of the Macedonian front has occurred in the midst of the hardest struggle. In accord with our allies I have resolved once more to offer peace to the enemy, but I will only extend my hand for an honorable peace. We owe that the heroes who have laid down their lives for the Fatherland, and we make that our duty to our children.

Whether arms will be lowered is still a question. Until then we must not slacken. We must, as hitherto, exert all our strength unwearily to hold our ground against the onslaught of our enemies.

The hour is grave but, trusting in your strength and in God's gracious help, we feel ourselves to be strong enough to defend our beloved Fatherland.

[Signed] WILHELM.

TEXT OF THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS TO THE REICHSTAG ON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The full text of the address delivered before the Reichstag on Oct. 5 by Prince Maximilian of Baden, the new German Chancellor, was given as follows in Associated Press dispatches sent by way of Copenhagen on Oct. 6:

In accordance with the imperial decree of Sept. 30 the German Empire has undergone a basic alteration of its political leadership.

As successor to Count Georg F. von Hertling, whose services in behalf of the fatherland deserve the highest acknowledgment, I have been summoned by the Emperor to lead the new Government.

In accordance with the Governmental method now introduced, I submit to the Reichstag, publicly and without delay, the principles upon which I propose to conduct the grave responsibilities of the office.

These principles were firmly established by the agreement of the federated Governments and the leaders of the majority parties in this honorable House before I decided to assume the duties of Chancellor. They contain, therefore, not only my own confession of political faith, but that of an overwhelming portion of the German peoples' representatives, that is of the German nation, which has constituted the Reichstag on the basis of a general, equal and secret franchise and according to their will. Only the fact that I know the conviction and will of the majority of the people are back of me has given me strength to take upon myself the conduct of the empire's affairs in this hard and earnest time in which we are living.

One man's shoulders would be too weak to carry alone the tremendous responsibility which falls upon the Government at present. Only if the people take active part, in the broadest sense of the word, in deciding their destinies; in other words, if responsibility also extends to the majority of their freely elected political leaders, can the leading statesman confidently assume his part of the responsibility in the service of folk and fatherland.

My resolve to do this has been especially lightened for me by the fact that prominent leaders of the laboring class have found a way in the new Government to the highest offices of the empire. I see therein a sure guarantee that the new Government will be supported by the firm confidence of the broad masses of the people, without whose true support the whole undertaking would be condemned to failure in advance. Hence, what I say to-day I say in my own name and those of my official helpers, but in the name of the German people.

The program of the majority parties upon which I take my stand contains, first, an acceptance of the answer of the former Imperial Government to Pope Benedict's note of Aug. 1 1916, and an unconditional acceptance of the Reichstag resolution of July 19, the same year. It further declares willingness to join a general league of nations based on the foundation of equal rights for all, both strong and weak.

It considers this solution of the Belgian question to lie in the complete rehabilitation (wiederherstellung) of Belgium, particularly of its independence and territorial integrity. An effort shall also be made to reach an understanding on the question of indemnity.

The program will not permit the peace treaties hitherto concluded to be a hindrance to the conclusion of a general peace.

Its particular aim is that popular representative bodies shall be formed immediately on a broad basis in the Baltic provinces, in Lithuania and Poland. We will promote the realization of necessary preliminary conditions therefor without delay by the introduction of civilian rule. All these lands shall regulate their constitutions and their relations with neighboring peoples without external interference.

In the matter of international policies I have taken a clear stand through the manner in which the formation of the Government was brought about. Upon my motion leaders of the majority parties were summoned for direct advice. It was my conviction, gentlemen, that unity of imperial leadership should be assured not only through mere schismatic party allegiance by the different members of the Government. I considered almost still more important the unity of ideas.

I proceeded from this viewpoint and have, in making my selections, laid greatest weight on the fact that the members of the new Imperial Government stand on a basis of a just peace of justice, regardless of the war situation, and that they have openly declared this to be their standpoint at the time when we stood at the height of our military successes.

I am convinced that the manner in which Imperial leadership is now constituted with co-operation of the Reichstag is not something ephemeral, and that when peace comes a Government cannot again be formed which does not find support in the Reichstag and does not draw its leaders therefrom.

The war has conducted us beyond the old multifarious and disrupted party life which made it so difficult to put into execution a uniform and decisive political wish. The formation of a majority means the formation of a political will, and an indisputable result of the war has been that in Germany, for the first time, great parties have joined together in a firm, harmonious program and have thus come into position to determine for themselves the fate of the people.

This thought will never die. This development will never be retracted, and I trust that so long as Germany's fate is ringed about by dangers those sections of the people outside the majority parties and whose representatives do not belong to the Government will put aside all that separates us and will give the Fatherland what is the Fatherland's.

This development necessitates an alteration of our constitution's provisions along the lines of the imperial decree of Sept. 30, which shall make it possible that those members of the Reichstag who entered the Government will retain their seats in the Reichstag. A bill to this end has been submitted to the Federal States and will immediately be made the object of their consideration and decision.

Gentlemen, let us remember the words spoken by the Emperor on Aug. 4 1914, which I permitted myself to paraphrase last December at Karlsruhe: "There are, in fact, parties, but they are all German parties."

Political developments in Prussia, the principal German Federal State, must proceed in the spirit of these words of the Emperor, and the message of the King of Prussia promising the democratic franchise must be fulfilled quickly and completely. I do not doubt also that those Federal States which still lag behind in the development of their constitutional condition will resolutely follow Prussia's example.

For the present, as the example of all belligerent States demonstrates, the extraordinary powers which a condition of siege compels cannot be dispensed with, but close relations between the military and civilian authorities must be established which will make it possible that in all not purely military questions, and hence especially as to censorship and right of assembly, the attitude of the civilian executive authorities shall make itself heard and that final decision shall be placed under the Chancellor's responsibility.

To this end the order of the Emperor will be sent to the military commanders. With Sept. 30, the day of the decree, began a new epoch in

Germany's internal history. The internal policy whose basic principles are therein laid down is of deciding importance on the question of peace or war.

The striking force which the Government has in its strivings for peace depends on whether it has behind it the united, firm and unshakable will of the people. Only when our enemies feel that the German people stand united back of their chosen leaders—then only can words become deeds.

At the peace negotiations the German Government will use its efforts to the end that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the protection of labor and insurance of laborers; which provisions shall oblige the treaty-making States to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar, or at least equally, efficient institutions for the security of life and health as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism.

Of direct importance are the conclusions which the Government in the brief span of its existence has been able to draw from the situation in which it finds itself and to apply practically to the situation. More than four years of bloodiest struggle against a world of numerically superior enemies are behind us, years full of the hardest battles and most painful sacrifices. Nevertheless, we are of strong heart and full of confident faith in our strength, resolved to bear still heavier sacrifices for our honor and freedom and for the happiness of our posterity, if it cannot be otherwise.

We remember with deep and warm gratitude our brave troops, who under splendid leadership have accomplished almost superhuman deeds throughout the whole war and whose past deeds are a sure guarantee that the fate of us all will also in future be in good and dependable hands in their keeping. For months a continuous, terrible and murderous battle has been raging in the West. Thanks to the incomparable heroism of our army, which will live as an immortal, glorious page in the history of the German people for all times, the front is unbroken.

This proud consciousness permits us to look to the future with confidence. But, just because we are inspired by this feeling and the conviction that it is also our duty to make certain that the bloody struggle be not protracted for a single day beyond the moment when a close of the war seems possible to us which does not affect our honor, I have, therefore, not waited until to-day to take a step to further the idea of peace.

Supported by the consent of all duly authorized persons in the empire, and by consent of all our allies acting in concert with us, I sent on the night of October 4-5, through the mediation of Switzerland, a note to the President of the United States in which I requested him to take up the bringing about of peace and to communicate to this end with all the belligerent States.

The note will reach Washington to-day or to-morrow. It is directed to the President of the United States because he, in his message to Congress January 8 1918, and in his later proclamations, particularly in his New York speech of September 27, proposed a program for a general peace which we can accept as a basis for negotiations.

I have taken this step not only for the salvation of Germany and its allies but of all humanity, which has been suffering for years through the war.

I have taken it also because I believe the thoughts regarding the future well-being of the nation which were proclaimed by Mr. Wilson are in accord with the general ideas cherished by the new German Government and with it the overwhelming majority of our people.

So far as I am personally concerned, in earlier speeches to other assemblages my hearers will testify that the conception which I hold of a future peace has undergone no change since I was entrusted with the leadership of the empire's affairs.

I see, hence, no distinction whatever between the national and international mandates of duty in respect of peace. For me the deciding factor is solely that all participants shall with equal honesty acknowledge these mandates as binding and respect them as is the case with me and with the other members of our new Government.

And so with an inner peace, which my clear conscience as a man and as a servant of the people gives me, and which rests at the same time upon firm faith in this great and true people, this people capable of every devotion, and upon their glorious armed power I await the outcome of the first action which I have taken as the leading statesman of the empire.

Whatever this outcome may be I know it will find Germany firmly resolved and united either for an upright peace which rejects every selfish violation of the rights of others or for a closing of the struggle for life and death to which our people would be forced without our own fault if the answer to our note of the Powers opposed to us should be dictated by a will to destroy us.

I do not despair over the thought that this second alternative may come. I know the greatness of the mighty powers yet possessed by our people and I know that the incontrovertible conviction that they were only fighting for our life as a nation would double these powers.

I hope, however, for the sake of all mankind, that the President of the United States will receive our offer as we mean it. Then the door would be opened to a speedy, honorable peace of justice and reconciliation for us as well as for our opponents.

The Imperial decree of Sept. 30, referred to in the Chancellor's opening paragraph, was contained in the Kaiser's letter accepting the resignation of Count von Hertling, that part of the letter reading as follows:

I desire that the German people shall co-operate more effectively than hitherto in deciding the fate of the Fatherland. It is therefore my will that the men who have been borne up by the people's trust shall in a wide extent co-operate in the right and duties of government. I beg of you to terminate your work by concluding to conduct the Government's business and preparing the way for measures decided by me until I have found a successor for you.

The letter in full was given in our issue of last week, page 1346. On the following day (Oct. 1) Vice-Chancellor von Payer called together the leaders of the Reichstag parties and outlined the plan for reorganizing the Ministry, which involved changes in certain articles in the constitution, also given in our last week's issue.

President Wilson's speech of Jan. 8 1918 was given in full in our issue for Jan. 12, page 148. The address delivered at New York on Sept. 27 was printed in the "Chronicle" for Sept. 28, page 1238.

According to an Amsterdam dispatch dated Oct. 6, the version of Chancellor Maximilian's speech received here says that the Prince, in referring to the message of the King of Prussia in promising a democratic franchise, declared:

I here unshakably adhere to the federative basis of the Empire as a Federal State whose individual members determine their internal constitutional life in complete independence—a right to which Alsace-Lorraine also has a full claim.

BULGARIAN KING ABDICATES IN FAVOR OF HIS SON, FOLLOWING SURRENDER TO ENTENTE.

The collapse of Bulgaria and the unconditional surrender to the Entente armies was quickly followed by the abdication of King Ferdinand in favor of his son, who on Oct. 3 mounted the throne under the name of Boris III. The new King in a manifesto to the people called attention to the fact that he was born in Bulgaria and belongs to the orthodox faith. He promised to respect the constitution and called on the people to rally around the throne. King Ferdinand, in abdicating the throne, according to a dispatch from Sofia, issued the following manifesto:

By reason of a succession of circumstances which have occurred in my kingdom and which demand from each citizen such sacrifice, even to the surrendering of one's self for the wellbeing of all, I desire to give as the first example the sacrifice of myself.

Despite the sacred ties which for thirty-two years have bound me so firmly to this country, for whose prosperity and greatness I have given all my powers, I have decided to renounce the royal Bulgarian crown in favor of my eldest son, His Highness the Prince Royal Boris of Tirovo.

I call upon all faithful subjects and true patriots to unite as one man about the throne of King Boris, to lift the country from its difficult situation and to elevate new Bulgaria to the height to which it is predestined.

The abdication of King Ferdinand was announced by Premier Malinoff at a crowded session of the Bulgarian Parliament, at which the Premier said:

We know of the profound misery which has overwhelmed the country and we deplore it. We know the wrong was due largely to not receiving succor from our allies, but this is past and our duty now is to repair as far as possible the results of the national catastrophe.

The Premier asked for a secret session of the Chamber to permit of the widest explanations regarding the armistice. He was opposed by the Socialists, but a secret meeting finally was voted. After a session lasting five hours, at which all the party leaders were heard, the Chamber, it is said, unanimously adopted the report on the conclusion of the armistice with the Entente Powers.

Immediately following his abdication the former King Ferdinand left Bulgaria, and was reported as arriving at Vienna on Oct. 3. On his way through Budapest, according to press dispatches from Basel, Switzerland, the fallen monarch told the Bulgarian Consul there that he intended in the future to devote himself to his favorite pursuits, chiefly to botany. He denied playing a double game, and said he had always wished to remain faithful to his allies. Continuing he said:

But unexpected circumstances which transformed the situation compelled my abdication and forced me to quit Bulgaria in the interests of the people. They were unwilling to continue the war and there was opposition between them and me. Serious troubles broke out in Sofia. I was unwilling to be an obstacle to the general desire for peace, so I left.

Formal denial of statements made in the German press that the Bulgarian peace proposals were made without the consent of all sections of the people was made in King Ferdinand's speech before the Sobranje, according to the Bulgarian semi-official organ "Preporetz," which is quoted in a Sofia dispatch.

The first decree signed by the new King was one providing for the demobilizing of the Bulgarian army. Semi-official advices from Sofia said that the Bulgarian press counted on the Entente nations not to betray their elevated principles of international justice and to take into account Bulgaria's territorial claims when peace is negotiated.

GERMANY'S CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES—SOCIALISTS TAKEN INTO MINISTRY.

On Monday (Oct. 7) the German Chancellor appeared before the Reichstag and made his first public address since assuming office, outlining his policies and formally announcing the new peace offer. We give the address in full in another column of to-day's issue. The Chancellor gave first place in his address to what he described as "a basic alteration" of the political leadership of the German Empire. "In accordance with the Imperial decree of Sept. 30," he began, "the German Empire has undergone a basic alteration of its political leadership." After eulogizing former Chancellor von Hertling, Prince Maximilian continued:

In accordance with the governmental method now introduced, I submit to the Reichstag publicly and without delay, the principles upon which I propose to conduct the grave responsibilities of the office.

These principles were firmly established by the agreement of the federated Governments and the leaders of the majority parties in this honorable House before I decided to assume the duties of Chancellor. They contain, therefore, not only my own confession of political faith, but that of an

overwhelming portion of the German peoples' representatives, that is, of the German nation, which has constituted the Reichstag on the basis of a general, equal and secret franchise, and according to their will. Only the fact that I know the conviction and will of the majority of the people are back of me has given me strength to take upon myself conduct of the Empire's affairs in this hard and earnest time in which we are living.

Further on in his address the Chancellor expressed confidence that the change thus instituted would prove permanent, saying:

I am convinced that the manner in which Imperial leadership is now constituted, with co-operation of the Reichstag, is not something ephemeral, and that when peace comes a Government cannot again be formed which does not find support in the Reichstag and does not draw its leaders therefrom.

The Chancellor also promised that the Prussian franchise reform would be fulfilled quickly and that those Federal States that still lag behind in their constitutional development will rapidly follow Prussia's example. "With Sept. 30" (the date of the Emperor's decree), the Chancellor declared, "began a new epoch in Germany's internal history."

The new policy thus initiated is interpreted as being closely connected with the Teutonic peace offensive. Both President Wilson and the Entente Governments have repeatedly announced that they would not make peace with the German Government as formerly constituted, but would only deal with the representatives of the German people. Hence, in order to get a hearing for their new peace proposals, it was necessary to set up a form of parliamentary government. It is pointed out, however, that the changes so far announced, while a step in the direction of parliamentarization, are not only not complete, but are to a large degree vitiated by being handed down from above. What the Emperor has "granted" the Emperor can also take away, and this is not the first time in German history that the people have been promised a truly representative government.

In line with the changes thus promised by the new Chancellor, the reorganized Ministry contains, according to press cables, two Socialists; Herr Bauer, Socialist member of the Reichstag, has been named Secretary of State for the newly organized Imperial Labor Office, and Dr. Edward David, Socialist leader in the Reichstag, has been appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Mathias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, has been appointed Secretary of State without portfolio. Dr. Solf, German Colonial Secretary, has been appointed Imperial Foreign Secretary, but will continue during the war to act also as Colonial Secretary.

It was also announced in Amsterdam dispatches on Oct. 6 that the next issue of the "Imperial Law Gazette" would contain a decree by the Kaiser dated Oct. 4, addressed to the Imperial Chancellor, and reading:

On your proposal I decree that the social and political affairs of the Empire, which heretofore have pertained to the Imperial Economic Ministry, shall henceforth be dealt with by a special central authority, under the name of the Imperial Labor Minister, under direct control of the Imperial Chancellor. You will have to provide for the allocation of work for the officials requisite in virtue of this decree.

The Berlin newspaper "Germania," organ of the Centrist Party, as quoted in an Amsterdam dispatch on Oct. 8, said that the inner Cabinet of Prince Maximilian of Baden is composed of Friedrich von Payer, the Vice-Chancellor; Adolf Grober, the Centrist leader; Mathias Erzberger, another Centrist chief; Philipp Schiedemann, Socialist, and Herr Friedberg, Vice-President of the Prussian State Ministry. The Cologne "Volkzeitung" says that Karl Trimborn, Centrist, has been appointed Minister of the Interior.

A further concession to labor and Socialist sentiment is contained in a passage of the Chancellor's speech, referred to above, in which the promise is held out that at the final peace conference the German Government will use its efforts to see that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the protection of labor, social insurance, &c. The passage in question reads:

At the peace negotiations the German Government will use its efforts to the end that the treaties shall contain provisions concerning the protection of labor and insurance of laborers, which provisions shall oblige the treaty-making States to institute in their respective lands within a prescribed time a minimum of similar, or at least equally efficient, institutions for the security of life and health, as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism.

A dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Co. at London on Oct. 8 reported that the German Government intends to grant pardons to a number of politicians imprisoned since the war began, and that a general amnesty to political prisoners was under consideration. Among those soon to be liberated, the dispatch said, are Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Deputy Wilhelm Dittmann, both leaders of the Independent, or minority, Socialists, imprisoned on charges of high treason.

AUSTRIAN EXPLANATION OF PEACE MOVE AS A LOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PREVIOUS SIMILAR MOVEMENTS.

A detailed explanation of the steps leading up to the peace offer of the Central Powers was given in an article published in the Vienna newspapers and credited to "well-informed circles." The article claims that the peace offer was not forced by military necessity, but was a logical development of peace plans. As quoted in Associated Press dispatches from Amsterdam on Oct. 7 it reads as follows:

It is first to be emphasized that this step by Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Germany is not to be regarded as a decision taken suddenly under the stress of military events. It constitutes rather, in the history of our peace policy, the last link in the chain of logical and continual evolution, regard being paid at the same time to the latest internal political developments in Germany.

As is known, the point of departure of our peace policy was Baron Burian's note of December, 1916. The step then taken was of a very vague character. The conditions were not described, but only indicated in broad outlines.

In the course of the development the conditions have become cry: tallized. During February, March and April expressions regarding a general and just peace without annexations or compensation came into currency.

Subsequently, the idea of establishing an international court of arbitration and a reduction of armament was discussed, and, further, the principle of freedom of the seas was proclaimed, and, finally, the principle was set forth that economic wars and economic oppression after the war must be prevented. Out of these guiding principles has arisen the present program.

All these points, it will be recalled, were accepted by Count Czernin (former Austrian Foreign Minister), in speeches and interviews, as a suitable basis for peace negotiations, and finally received the approval also of the German Reichstag, so that uniformity in the conception of the allies (Teutonic) thereby found expression.

Then followed the peace note of Pope Benedict, whose proposals and fundamental ideas were accepted by us as forming an acceptable basis. Only President Wilson, in his note of Jan. 8 1918, in his fourteen points, made proposals and proclaimed principles which substantially accorded with the program of the Central Powers.

Count Czernin and Count von Hertling described President Wilson's proposals, apart from a reserve regarding certain points, as a suitable basis for peace. The Austro-Hungarian delegations and the German Reichstag have described their attitude toward these proposals in a similar manner. It should be noted, also, that it was always President Wilson who occupied himself with a concrete peace program, while the Entente adhered to its intentions of conquest. Then came Baron Burian's last proposal, for a preliminary discussion by the belligerent Powers.

The proposal was rejected by President Wilson, not, however, with the intention of cutting off peace discussions, because in his speech of Sept. 27 he again reverted to it and in an objective manner set forth the necessity of a just peace—a peace that would not be one-sided, but just to both sides, and thus fulfill the principle of high justice to all.

At this moment of the proclamation of this principle of equal justice for all parties it became clear that it was possible in this manner to come near to attaining peace, because the principle of the elimination of any one-sided preference provides for the solution of a group of difficult questions.

In the consideration of the further circumstance that, owing to the internal political change in Germany, certain difficulties were cleared out of the way, it became clear that a uniform decision of the Central Powers regarding peace could be affected. On this day of the new German Government's entering office, we are in a position to undertake a step which reaches as far back as the beginning of 1917.

This step was not born of the events of the moment, but continually had won its way through in the course of a natural development.

In the circumstances we expect our step will lead to rapprochement and discussion. At the same time in expressing this hope we do not know how the Entente and President Wilson will view this step. It is, however, politically justified on the ground alone that President Wilson represents sole power and is not politically bound to the Entente.

In a formal manner it is also pointed out that our step is not to be interpreted as a request for mediation. This is out of the question, as only a neutral could act as mediator. We approach President Wilson because the points formulated by him represent a basis on which we could negotiate.

Our step will assuredly be regarded generally as one of great historic moment. In the note it is expressed with full clearness that the much calumniated Central Powers are pursuing no imperialistic policy, and, moreover, their conditions are in full accord with their program of defense.

Should our proposal not be accepted, then our opponents will have to undertake full responsibility. The note is presented separately because the allies (Teutonic) are represented in America by protecting States—we by Sweden, Germany by Switzerland.

The note at this moment has already been handed to the American Ministers at Stockholm and Berne.

[The Burian note of December, 1916, referred to in this "elucidation" was that in which the Austro-Hungarian Government, conjointly with Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria, addressed the Entente nations through the neutral Powers, offering to negotiate for peace on terms which were not stated.]

TERMS OF BULGARIAN ARMISTICE.

A dispatch received at Amsterdam on Oct. 7 from Sofia, quotes the Bulgarian semi-official newspaper "Preporetz" as giving the following as the terms of the armistice entered into between Bulgaria and the Entente countries:

The evacuation of the territories occupied by Bulgaria in 1916 which belonged to Serbia or Greece.

Re-establishment of Bulgarian rule in the portion of former Bulgarian territory occupied by troops of the Entente, for instance Strumnitza.

Demobilization of the Bulgarian army, except three divisions of infantry and four regiments of cavalry.

Consignment to the Allied army of the arms, munitions and war materials of the demobilized troops.

Capitulation by the Bulgarian units stationed westward of Uskub when the armistice is signed, the troops to remain guarded by the Entente until further orders.

Departure within a month of German and Austro-Hungarian troops, military agencies, diplomatic and consular representatives and persons of those nationalities.

The Turks were not mentioned in the armistice, according to the dispatch.

In accordance with the terms of the armistice, Bulgaria on Oct. 7, according to a Sofia dispatch to the Berlin "Tageblatt," notified the Powers with which she had been allied that they must quit Bulgarian territory within a month. Most of the Austrians have left Bulgaria, the dispatch added, and the Germans are leaving.

AUSTRIA PREPARED TO MAKE HEAVY SACRIFICES TO OBTAIN PEACE.

That Austria, at least, is prepared to go a long way toward satisfying the demands of the Entente in order to bring about peace is indicated in recent dispatches from that country. Count Tiza, the former Premier of Hungary, speaking at the reform congress at Budapest, according to Amsterdam dispatches on Oct. 7, is quoted by the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung" correspondent at the Hungarian capital as saying that autonomy, so far as possible, would be granted to the various nationalities living in Hungary, that Austrian territory occupied by Italy would go to Italy, and that parts of Galicia would be annexed by new Poland. Count Tiza is reported by the correspondent to have said:

Bulgaria's treachery and the situation on the Western front led us to decide, together with Germany, to undertake these peace steps. We have sent a note to President Wilson announcing our acceptance of his fourteen points. We will try, so far as possible, to grant autonomy to nationalities living in Hungary. Austrian territory won by Italy shall fall to Italy and parts of Galicia shall fall to new Poland.

Vienna advices on Oct. 9 reported that in opening the Austrian Chamber of Deputies Baron von Hussarek, the Austrian Premier, announced officially that a peace note had been sent to President Wilson and said:

In a measure the note accepts the basis for negotiations indicated by an important personality in the adverse camp. It is evidence that the Central Powers are disposed to adopt a course leading to a pacific end.

But I cannot deny that this basis requires in many details a modification of the political ideas which thus far have directed public opinion. Nevertheless, I hope this assembly will approve of the new step leading to an epoch in which the great peoples of the world will decide their own future.

A response not taking into account our disposition would show a will to destroy us, and would meet from the Central Powers inflexible resolutions.

A Zurich dispatch dated Oct. 9, interesting because it had passed the Austrian censor, quoted the Vienna "Arbeiter Zeitung," commenting on the peace situation, as saying:

We must have peace. It can and must be obtained. No price is too high. Let us pay their price, whatever it may be. We must be prepared to make the sacrifice involved to get peace. We must renounce our political and economic ambitions.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS RECOGNIZED BY UNITED STATES AS NATION AND BELLIGERENT.

Following similar action by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the United States Government has extended formal recognition to the Czecho-Slovak people as a nation and to the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a de facto belligerent Government. In addition, the United States declares its willingness to enter into formal relations with the de facto Government thus recognized. A statement issued by the State Department on Sept. 3 read as follows:

The Czecho-Slovak peoples having taken up arms against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, and having placed organized armies in the field which are waging war against those empires under officers of their own nationality and in accordance with the rules and practices of civilized nations; and

The Czecho-Slovaks having, in prosecution of their independent purposes in the present war, confided supreme political authority to the Czecho-Slovak National Council,

The Government of the United States recognizes that a state of belligerency exists between the Czecho-Slovaks thus organized and the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires.

It also recognizes the Czecho-Slovak National Council as a de facto belligerent Government, clothed with proper authority to direct the military and political affairs of the Czecho-Slovaks.

The Government of the United States further declares that it is prepared to enter formally into relations with the de facto Government thus recognized for the purpose of prosecuting the war against the common enemy, the Empires of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

On Sept. 3 Secretary Lansing received Professor Masaryk, President of the Czecho-Slovak National Council, and formally conveyed to him the fact that the American Government had taken this important action. Professor Masaryk subsequently issued this statement:

Mr. Lansing handed me the declaration to-day at 12 o'clock; I read it and thanked him very heartily, as indeed I value the American recognition of our army, the National Council, and nation very highly. Mr. Lansing's explanation confirmed what I have read myself in the wording of his declaration.

The American recognition differs from the French and British in that these recognize the right to our independence directly, whereas Mr. Lansing's wording recognizes in the first place our army and the National Council. But speaking of the Czecho-Slovaks, the declaration denotes our whole nation. The British text recognizes our National Council as the present trustee of the future Government; the United States recognizes our Council directly as the de facto Government.

The United States lays stress on the belligerency and they emphasize the organization of our nation shown first in mobilizing armies and second in

confiding all political affairs to the leading authority of the National Council. In accordance with the humanitarian principles of the American Constitution, the military practice of our armies, (this applies especially to our army in Russia) is acknowledged.

I once more would express my satisfaction and thanks to the United States Government and the President for their recognition of our national cause. I, of course, know that we also owe a good deal to the American public opinion and its representatives.

Secretary Lansing had previously (on May 29 and again on June 28) expressed the sympathy of the United States with "the nationalistic aspirations" of the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, the statement issued on May 29 reading:

The Secretary of State desires to announce that the proceedings of the Congress of Oppressed Races of Austria-Hungary, which was held in Rome in April, has been followed with great interest by the Government of the United States, and that the nationalistic aspirations of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs for freedom have the earnest sympathy of this Government.

Mr. Lansing's statement of June 28 read:

Since the issuance by this Government on May 29 of the statement regarding the nationalistic aspirations for freedom of the Czecho-Slovaks and Jugo-Slavs, German and Austrian officials and sympathizers have sought to misinterpret and distort its manifest interpretation. In order that there may be no misunderstanding concerning the meaning of the statement, the Secretary of State has to-day further announced the position of the United States Government to be that all branches of the Slav race should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule.

The action now taken by our State Department is interpreted as being the forerunner of more important steps to be taken later by the United States and the Allies to expand the present program for aiding the Czecho-Slovak forces now operating in Russia and Siberia. In our issue of Sept. 7 (on page 961) we referred to the statement of the Austro-Hungarian Government repudiating the action of the Entente Governments in extending recognition to the Czecho-Slovaks.

The Czecho-Slovaks, including the eight million Czechs under Austrian rule in Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia, and the three million Slovaks in the northern part of Hungary, have been the most bitter antagonists of the Austrian Government. An army composed partly of Czecho-Slovak regiments which went over to Russia and partly of Czechs and Slovaks living in Russia when the war broke out did brilliant fighting, it is said, in the Russian campaigns, and numbered at one time more than 100,000 men. Considerable bodies of these troops subsequently made their way across Russia and, having reached Vladivostok, defeated the Bolshevist forces there.

SPAIN AND GERMANY REACH AGREEMENT ON SHIPPING DISPUTE.

London dispatches dated Sept. 24, quoting the San Sebastian correspondent of the London "Times," reported that, through the personal intervention of Maria Christina, the Queen Mother, the Spanish Cabinet had accepted Germany's compromise proposal, whereby the latter promised to give Spain seven interned German ships and to respect in future the Spanish flag when flown on vessels exclusively engaged in Spanish trade. This would seem to smooth over, for the time being, the crisis which had threatened to result in an open break between Spain and Germany over the question of submarine interference with Spanish commerce. As the result of the constant sinking of Spanish vessels, more than 20% of Spain's merchant tonnage had been destroyed and over a hundred lives sacrificed. The Spanish Government repeatedly protested to Berlin against these outrages, but without result. Finally the Spanish Government served notice on Germany that, while neutrality would still be maintained, Spain reserved the right to compensate herself, in case of further sinkings, by seizing and using German ships interned in Spanish harbors. This announcement was contained in press dispatches from Madrid on Aug. 21, which further stated that the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin had been instructed to inform the German Government of this decision. A statement issued after a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet at San Sebastian read as follows:

In the course of the recent meetings held at Madrid the Government considered the international situation. As a consequence of the submarine campaign more than 20% of our merchant marine has been sunk, more than 100 Spanish sailors have perished, a considerable number of sailors have been wounded, and numbers have been shipwrecked and abandoned. Ships needed exclusively for Spanish use have been torpedoed without the slightest pretext, serious difficulties resulting to navigation.

The Government has believed that it is unable, without failing in its essential obligations and without setting aside neutrality, to defer the adoption of measures necessary to guarantee Spanish maritime traffic and to protect Spanish crews and passengers. Consequently the Government has decided to address the Imperial German Government and declare that owing to reduction of tonnage to its extreme limit, it will be obliged, in case of new sinkings, to substitute therefor German vessels interned in Spanish ports. This measure does not imply the confiscation of the ships under definite title. It would be only a temporary solution until the establishment of peace when Spanish claims also will be liquidated.

Our Ambassador at Berlin has received instructions to bring this decision to the notice of the German Government. The Spanish Government

does not doubt that the German Government will appreciate the circumstances determining this resolution and will recognize that Spain, in holding to the neutrality she has practiced since the beginning of the war, has sacrificed many of her rights and legitimate conveniences when it has been possible without affecting the dignity of Spain and her national life.

The decision of the Government to assure for itself sufficient tonnage, which is indispensable to its existence, does not affect its firm resolve to maintain strict neutrality.

Further negotiations followed, with the result indicated above. Throughout the difficulties the Spanish Government has pursued an exceedingly cautious policy, making every effort, apparently, to avoid a break. In consequence there has been some very bitter comment in the Spanish press, and recent dispatches have indicated that anti-German sentiment was spreading rapidly. The Spanish press has been sharply divided on the issues of the war, with a strong pro-German element.

There are said to be 90 German ships in Spanish harbors, voluntarily interned since the beginning of the war.

UNITED STATES AND PERU REACH AGREEMENT FOR USE OF GERMAN SHIPS INTERNED AT CALLAO.

Dispatches from Lima on Sept. 5 reported that the Peruvian Congress had approved an arrangement reached between the Peruvian and American Governments for the use of the German vessels interned at Callao. Ten German vessels which were interned at Callao were taken over by the military forces of Peru last June. They are said to include six steamers and four sailing vessels, totaling more than 25,000 tons. Some of the steamers are large vessels with passenger accommodations, formerly plying between San Francisco and South American ports and German ports. When Peru broke off relations with Germany in Oct. 1917, the Peruvian Congress gave to the President authority to utilize the German ships if the national necessity demanded it. It is understood the present contract is entirely a business agreement and contains no political clauses.

UNITED STATES TO ARBITRATE NICARAGUA-HONDURAS BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Washington dispatches on August 29 reported that Nicaragua and Honduras had averted their threatened armed clash over a long-standing boundary dispute by agreeing, at the request of the United States, to withdraw all troops from their borders and submit the controversy to the United States through their Ministers in Washington. A decision by the King of Spain who had been asked to arbitrate failed to satisfy Nicaragua, and several weeks ago Nicaraguan troops were sent to the border to enforce claims to territory involved. The understanding at Washington, it is said, is that discovery of gold along one of the border rivers is chiefly responsible for the controversy.

CHILE SEIZES GERMAN SHIPS TO PREVENT FURTHER DAMAGE BY CREWS.

Following the attempt made on Sept. 3 by the crews of German vessels interned in Chile to wreck the machinery of their ships, the Chilean Government on Sept. 26 formally ordered the naval authorities to occupy with armed forces all the interned German ships in Chilean harbors. The vessels had been closely watched to prevent further damage, and according to press dispatches there had been much agitation in Chilean political circles as to whether or not the Government should seize the German steamers.

Since shortly after the beginning of the war, it is said, Chile has been negotiating with Germany for the use of the steamers. Germany agreed to give Chile three ships, but on Sept. 13 it was reported that the Chilean Government had broken off negotiations concerning the rental of the interned vessels. An Associated Press dispatch from Santiago on Sept. 5 reported:

The attempt of German crews to destroy their interned ships in Chilean harbors on Tuesday night has caused a sensation and a wave of indignation has swept through Chile. The plot to destroy the ships apparently was carefully planned, as crews in three different ports acted simultaneously, using dynamite to destroy the machinery of their vessels.

The German steamers interned in Chilean ports number thirty-two, while the total number of sailing vessels is fifty-seven. The tonnage of the steamers and sailing vessels aggregate 230,000.

Seven of the steamers were damaged. Four were anchored in the harbor of Corral, where there is a strong German element; one was at the Port of Valparaiso, and two, the Karnak, of 7,044 tons gross, and the Thessalia, of 6,047 tons gross, were lying off Antofagasta, one of the chief nitrate ports of Chile.

The Government immediately took active measures to prevent depredations ordering troops aboard the interned ships to maintain order. Rear Admiral Gomez, Director-General of the Chilean ports, instructed the Captains at all ports where German vessels are interned to guard the ships with the strictest vigilance.

Further action by the Government has been temporarily blocked as a result of the resignation of the Ministry on Tuesday. The matter is now

resting until a new Cabinet has been formed. Feeling among the Chilean people against the German outrage is running high, and this sentiment is reflected in the editorial columns of the leading newspapers.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, ETC.

Only one share of bank stock was sold at auction this week, and no sales were made at the Stock Exchange. No trust company stocks were sold.

Shares.	BANK—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
1	First National Bank of N. Y.	900	900	900	May 1916—982

With this issue of the "Chronicle," we are forwarding to our subscribers a copy of our "American Bankers' Convention Supplement," our annual report of the war convention held by the American Bankers' Association at Chicago Sept. 23-28. The addresses and proceedings of this war convention were notable for the striking unity of view and purpose that our Government should be supported to the last dollar and man and backed to the limit by all available resources which the financial institutions control and influence. This annual record of the largest gathering of bankers held in the world is presented to our readers after careful revision and editing, attractively printed in color. Every American should note with pride the growth and expansion of the banking business in our country, and the stronger financial standing and increased importance of the banking investment firms, proof of which is visually furnished in the many display announcements advertised in this year's book. In fact, the leading foreign banking organizations are represented in its advertising pages, and like our domestic banks they have published striking half-tone illustrations to add to the interest of their display cards.

The National City Bank of New York will shortly establish an agency at Vladivostok, Russia, for the purpose of continuing the Russian business of that institution during the suspension of its Petrograd branch which has been closed for some time owing to the political chaos in that country. The capital and resources of the bank, however, are said to be intact.

The Central Union Trust Company of New York has joined the group of banks and bankers which owns the Mercantile Bank of The Americas. This group now includes Brown Brothers & Company, J. & W. Seligman & Co., Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco and Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans. At a meeting, held on Oct. 10, James N. Wallace, President of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Bank of The Americas. The capital and surplus of the bank has been increased to \$4,900,000.

The Merchants' National Bank of this city, founded 115 years ago, exhibited several old documents of great historical interest at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, held in Chicago Sept. 23 to 28. The great interest displayed by the bankers attending the convention has prompted the bank to issue a folder with illustrations taken from the original ledgers of the Merchants' Bank in 1803 to show the accounts of the two illustrious rivals, Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr. The Merchants' National Bank is the third oldest bank in New York. It was founded in 1803 during the first term of Thomas Jefferson, the third President of the United States. Its articles of association were drawn by Alexander Hamilton. The bank has been located on its present site at 42 Wall Street since its organization, and during all of that time has paid semi-annual dividends without interruption.

The President of the institution is ex-United States Senator Theodore E. Burton, the Vice-Presidents are Raymond E. Jones, Harry T. Hall and Frank L. Hilton. Owen E. Paynter is Cashier and Irving S. Gregory Asst. Cashier. The capital, surplus and undivided profits are now \$4,700,000.

On Thursday of this week the Guaranty Trust Co. of this city announced the following appointments: Rowland B. Randolph, Trust Officer; St. George Brooke Tucker, Assistant Treasurer, and Austin L. Babcock and Albert Hopkins as Assistant Secretaries.

Owing to the continued growth of its business and the need of a more central location, The Morris Plan Co., of

New York, will remove on Monday, Oct. 14, from 120 to 261 Broadway, corner of Warran Street. While its Union Square and Bronx branches handle many of its small loans, a vast majority of the \$5,000 New Yorkers who have borrowed nearly \$12,000,000 on the Morris Plan within less than four years past, have visited its main office on the third floor of the Equitable Building. At its new address, facing the City Hall, the company's 125 employees will occupy the entire second floor. It is stated that over 20% of Morris Plan borrowers in New York City are employees of the City, County, State or National Government.

A pamphlet prepared by the Statistical Department of the Bankers' Trust Company of this city shows that certain individuals and corporations subject to substantial surtaxes excess-profits and war-profits taxes *cannot afford* to buy less than \$30,000 of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds. The values of these exemptions have been worked out in dollars and cents and in percentages in this pamphlet, which the institution has published to help along the loan. The pamphlet will be mailed to inquirers on application to the Bankers' Trust Co.

At a meeting of the directors of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. of Providence on Oct. 8, Horatio A. Hunt was elected a director to fill a vacancy.

The Naumkeag Trust Co. of Salem, Mass., announces the death of its President, Eugene J. Fabens, on Sept. 26.

At a meeting of the directors of the Market Street National Bank of Philadelphia on Sept. 9, Willis Fleisher was elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Gustavus W. Cook.

Francis A. Lewis, a well-known lawyer and the County Fuel Administrator of Philadelphia, was recently elected President of the Real Estate Title Insurance & Trust Co. of that city to succeed Emil Rosenberger, who has retired on account of failing health. Mr. Lewis is a director of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, the Philadelphia Company for Guaranteeing Mortgages and the Philadelphia Contributionship. The Real Estate Title Insurance & Trust Co. has a capital of \$1,000,000 with surplus and undivided profits of \$2,052,984 and trust funds amounting to \$17,000,000. It was founded in 1876.

The Industrial Finance Corporation announces the opening, on Oct. 3, of the Cincinnati Morris Plan Bank, under the Presidency of Fred A. Geier, President of the Cincinnati Milling Machine Co. and the management of J. Castle Ridgway. Its capital is \$250,000, and the directorate comprises representative bankers and other business men. Ten new Morris Plan companies have begun business this year—three in Texas, two each in Connecticut and Ohio, and one each in California, Michigan and Maine. The aggregate capital of these new companies is \$875,000 and that of all the companies now operating in 104 cities is \$12,459,000. From March 23 1910 to Sept. 30 1918 Morris Plan loans throughout the country numbered 545,500 and amounted to more than \$79,000,000. In New York City alone, in less than four years, ended Sept. 30, the number was 84,286 and the amount \$11,773,779. At the present time some 216,000 persons, firms and corporations of small means are borrowing at the rate of \$36,000,000 annually on the Morris Plan. In its first eleven months, ended Sept. 30, the Morris Plan Insurance Society issued over 17,000 policies, for about \$2,375,000 of insurance.

The announcement has been made that the directors of the National City Bank of Cleveland recently advanced C. A. Paine to the Chairmanship of the bank, in which capacity he will continue to act as its Chief Executive Officer, and named H. V. Shulters as President of the institution. The announcement was also made that the increase of capitalization from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 had been fully subscribed and would become effective Nov. 1 1918. Mr. Paine, who is now directing Cleveland's drive for \$113,000,000 of Liberty bonds, is one of the most experienced and best known bankers of the city. Previous to making his connection with the National City Bank in 1912, he was the Vice-President of the Superior Savings & Trust Co., and prior to that was Cashier of the Central National Bank. In the six years of his Presidency, the National City Bank, which is now in its seventy-fourth year, increased its capital stock from \$250,000 to \$2,000,000 and will have close to \$3,000,000

of capital and surplus. Its resources have increased from about two and one-half million dollars to over \$14,000,000. Last March the bank bought the Garfield Building and plans to occupy the corner at Sixth St. and Euclid Ave. in about one year. It has been located in the Leader-New-Building since May 1913. Mr. Paine states that that increased business of the bank, as well as its anticipated future growth, especially in connection with its move to the new location on Euclid Ave., made it necessary to enlarge the organization, and it was with this end in view that Mr. Shulters was added to the bank's staff of officers. Mr. Shulters since 1887 has been identified with the natural gas interests of the Standard Oil Co. and since 1902 has been a director and the Secretary and Treasurer of the East Ohio Gas Co., the Standard Oil Co.'s largest natural gas subsidiary. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Union Club, and is a director of the East Ohio Gas Co., the Connecting Gas Co. and the Guardian Savings & Trust Co. The date on which Mr. Shulters is to assume his active duties at the National City Bank has not been definitely announced, but the change, it is stated, will take place in the near future.

Matthew Davison Sr., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Union Trust & Savings Bank, of Flint, Mich., died on Sept. 29. Mr. Davison was a native of Ireland, but was brought to Michigan by his parents when an infant. As a young man he opened a small store in Flint in which he prospered, retiring in 1883. He then engaged in real estate business for ten years. In 1893 Mr. Davison organized, with others, the Union Trust & Savings Bank, and was elected its Cashier the following year, a position he held until 1915 when he resigned on account of failing health, and was thereupon made Chairman of the Board. He was also one of the founders of the Citizens Commercial & Savings Bank of Flint and of the Alpena County Savings Bank of Alpena, Mich., and for twenty years was a director of the Genesee County Savings Bank of Flint.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis, Raymond F. McNally, heretofore a Vice-President of the bank, was elected a Vice-President and Cashier to succeed J. A. Lewis, who, as noted in our issue of Sept. 21, has resigned in order to become a Vice-President of the Irving National Bank of this city. Mr. McNally, who is prominent in banking circles throughout Missouri, went to St. Louis in 1916 to become a Vice-President of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. Prior to that time he was Cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Chillicothe, Mo. He joined the official staff of the National Bank of Commerce in February last. Mr. McNally is a member of the Executive Council of the Clearing House Section of the American Bankers' Association and Treasurer of the Missouri Bankers' Association.

An announcement was made this week by President John G. Lonsdale of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis that as a bonus for 1918 every employee of the institution will receive one month's salary, to be paid in three installments on Oct. 15, Nov. 15 and Dec. 15. This plan of distribution, Mr. Lonsdale stated, was in lieu of the bank's usual custom of paying the bonus or extra compensation in a lump sum at a later date.

Thomas Wright, a Vice-President of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, and prominent in financial circles in that city, died in St. Louis on Sept. 26 after a brief illness. Mr. Wright was born in New York and educated in the public schools of New York. After serving in the Civil War he went to St. Louis and in 1865 established the firm of T. Wright & Co., cigar manufacturers. Subsequently Mr. Wright retired from the firm. Among other interests, he was President of the Chemical Building Co. and the Thomas Wright Investment Co. He was seventy-eight years of age.

In addition to the important changes in the personnel of the Dexter-Horton National Bank and the Dexter-Horton Trust & Savings Bank mentioned in these columns in our issue of Aug. 24, the following supplementary promotions have taken place in the official staff of the Dexter-Horton National Bank: R. H. MacMichael and C. H. Dodd, Manager of the Bond Department and Manager of the Credit Department, respectively, have been appointed Vice-Presidents of the institution and B. W. Pettit, formerly Chief Teller, has been made an Assistant Cashier. Both Mr. MacMichael and Mr. Dodd will retain their present

positions while at the same time assuming their new duties. The former is well known in banking circles throughout the country, having for many years been prominent (serving one term as President and two terms as a member of the board of directors) in the American Institute of Banking. He went to Seattle seven years ago from Pittsburgh, where he had charge of the Bond Department of the Mellon National Bank of that city. Mr. Dodd before going to Seattle was in the Credit Department of Armour & Co. for a number of years and was also a member of the board of the Stock Yards National Bank of East Fort Worth, Texas. Mr. Pettit entered the Dexter-Horton National Bank as a boy and for the past twenty years has been Paying Teller of the institution. For a number of years he served as Manager of the Seattle Clearing House and at one time was President of the Seattle Chapter of the American Institute of Banking.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS—PER CABLE.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

Table with columns for London, Oct. 5, Oct. 7, Oct. 8, Oct. 9, Oct. 10, Oct. 11. Rows include Silver, Consols, British, French Rentes, and French War Loan.

The price of silver in New York on the same days has been: Silver in N. Y., per oz. 101 1/4, 101 1/4, 101 1/4, 101 1/4, 101 1/4, 101 1/4

TRADE AND TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS.

UNFILED ORDERS OF STEEL CORPORATION.

The United States Steel Corporation on Thursday, Oct. 10, issued its regular monthly statement showing unfiled orders on the books of the subsidiary corporations as of Sept. 30 1918 to the amount of 8,297,905 tons. This compares with 8,759,042 tons on Aug. 31 last, a decrease of 461,137 tons. A year ago at this time the unfiled tonnage aggregated 9,833,477 tons.

In the following we give comparisons with the previous months:

Table comparing tons of unfiled orders from Sept. 30 1918 to Jan. 31 1918 across various months.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia: By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:

Table listing auction sales with columns for Shares, Stocks, Per cent., and Bonds.

Boston and Philadelphia Sales Postponed.—The auction sales usually held weekly in Boston by Messrs. R. L. Day & Co. and Messrs. Millett, Roe & Hagen, and in Philadelphia by Messrs. Barnes & Lofland, were postponed this week and will be discontinued until further notice as a measure of co-operation with the efforts of the public health authorities to abate the epidemic.

National Banks.—The following information regarding national banks is from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department:

Table for National Banks with columns for Applications for Charter, Capital, and other details.

Table for CHARTERS ISSUED, listing The American National Bank of Fort Towson, Okla. and The First National Bank of Burnham, Pa.

Table for CHARTERS EXTENDED, listing The First National Bank of Milford, Ill.

Table for VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATIONS, listing The Fannin County National Bank of Bonham, Tex.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings for the week ending Oct. 3 at Canadian cities, in comparison with the same week in 1917, show a decrease in the aggregate of 0.9%.

Table for Canadian Bank Clearings comparing 1918, 1917, and 1916 data for various cities like Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, etc.

DIVIDENDS.

The following shows all the dividends announced for the future by large or important corporations. Dividends announced this week are printed in italics.

Large table listing dividends for various companies including Railroads (Steam), Street & Electric Railways, Banks, and Miscellaneous.

Name of Company				Name of Company			
Per Cent.	When Payable	Books Closed, Days Inclusive		Per Cent.	When Payable	Books Closed, Days Inclusive	
Miscellaneous (Continued)				Miscellaneous (Continued)			
Amer. Seeding Mach., com. (quar.)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a	Northern States Power, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 21	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a	Nova Scotia Steel & Coal, Ltd., ord. (qu.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
American Shipbuilding, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Com. (extra pay in 1/4% L. L. bods.)	410	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a	Ohio Fuel Supply (quar.)	500	Oct. 21	Holders of rec. Oct. 9a
Preferred (quar.)	410	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a	Oklahoma Natural Gas (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Amer. Telegraph & Telephone (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 20a	Ottis Elevator, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Amer. Type Founders, com. (quar.)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 10a	Preferred (quar.)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 23a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 10a	Pacific Coast Cu., common (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 23a
American Woolen, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17 to Sept. 26	First preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 23a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Sept. 17 to Sept. 26	Second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 23a
Anaconda Copper Mining (quar.)	500	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 19a	Pacific Tele. & Teleg., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Arizona Commercial Mining (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1	Packard Motor Car, common (quar.)	200	Oct. 10	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Asbestos Corp. of Can., Ltd., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1	Paige-Detroit Motor Car (monthly)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Associated Oil (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Oct. 20 to Oct. 31	Pennsiana, Limited, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21
Atlas Powder, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Oct. 20 to Oct. 31	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 26a	Pennsylvania Salt Mfg.	\$1.25	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
First and second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 26a	Pierce-Arrow Motor Car, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 10a
Barrett Co., second preferred (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a	Pitcair, Coal of Pa., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 10a
Bell Telephone of Canada (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 5a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 10a
Bell Telephone of Penn. (quar.)	20	Oct. 15	Sept. 14 to Oct. 31	Pittsburg & N. J., pref. (quar.)	1	Jan. 1	Dec. 21 to Jan. 1
Born, Strymer & Co.	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 24 to Oct. 31	Pittsburg Roller Corp., common	1 1/2	Oct. 14	Holders of rec. Oct. 8a
Brill (J. G.) Co., preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Oct. 24 to Oct. 31	Pool Bagging & Machine (quar.)	3	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Prof. (extra account accumulated div.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a	Extra	2	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Brown Shoe, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 1	Prarie Pipe Line (quar.)	2	Oct. 12	Sept. 22 to Oct. 31
Burns Bros., common (quar.) (No. 21)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 19	Procter & Gamble, pref. (quar.)	250	Nov. 1	Oct. 22 to Oct. 31
Preferred (quar.) (No. 23)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30	Pyrene Manufacturing (quar.) (No. 23)	3	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Canada Cement, Ltd., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 3a	Quaker Oats, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 1a
Common preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 10	Common (special)	1 1/2	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 1a
Carbon Steel, common (quar.)	3	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 10	Preferred (quar.)	300	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1
Extra	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a	Reece Burton-Hole Mash. (qu.) (No. 130)	100	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1
Central Coal & Coke, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a	Reese Folding Mash. (quar.) (No. 38)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a	Republic Iron & St., com. (qu.) (No. 8)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Central Foundry, first preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a	Russell Motor Car, pref. (quar.)	250	Oct. 19	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Ordinary preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a	Shattuck-Artizona Copper (quar.)	250	Oct. 19	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Central Illa. Public Service, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 10	Capital distribution (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1
Central Leather, common (quar.)	2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 10a	Smith (A. O.) Corp., pref. (qu.) (No. 8)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 10
Common (extra) (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a	Smith (Howard) Pap. Mills, Ltd., pf. (qu.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 25	Oct. 16 to Oct. 25	Southern N. E. Telephone (quar.)	1 1/2	Sept. 30	Sept. 13 to Sept. 30
Cleveland Cliffs Iron (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21	Spring Valley Water (quar.)	82	Dec. 2	Holders of rec. Oct. 7
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., com. (quar.)	3	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 5a	Standard Motor Construction	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 10
Colorado Fuel & Iron, com. (quar.)	2	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 5a	Steel Co. of Canada, com. (quar.) (No. 7)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 10
Preferred (quar.)	2	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a	Preferred (quar.) (No. 20)	3	Oct. 20	Holders of rec. Oct. 5a
Colorado Power, common (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a	Super Steel, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Commonwealth Edison (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a	First and second preferred (quar.)	2 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 1
Commonwealth Gas & Elec. Cos., pf. (qu.)	750	Oct. 21	Holders of rec. Oct. 14a	Swan & Finch Co.	5	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 19a
Consol. Interstate Callahan Min. (qu.)	1 1/2	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 19a	Texas Pacific Coal & Oil (extra)	150	Oct. 21	Oct. 1 to Oct. 5
Consolidation Coal (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 30	Holders of rec. Oct. 21	Tonopah Mining of Nevada (quar.)	\$1.25	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Continental Motors Corp., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 45	Truette & Williams Steel Forg. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Continental Nat. Public Serv., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 7a	Tuckett Tobacco, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Corn Products Refining, pref. (quar.)	\$3.15	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21	Union Natural Gas Corp. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 19	Oct. 29 to Oct. 20
Cudahy Packing, preferred	\$1.25	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1a	Union Oil of California (quar.)	1	Oct. 19	Oct. 29 to Oct. 20
Delaware Lumber & West. Coal (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a	Extra	\$1	Oct. 19	Holders of rec. Oct. 9a
Detroit Edison (quar.)	250	Oct. 15	Oct. 6 to Oct. 15	United Alloy Steel Corp. (quar.)	2 1/2	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 30a
Detroit Iron & Steel, com. (quar.)	17 1/2	Oct. 15	Oct. 6 to Oct. 15	United Clear Stores, com. (qu.) (No. 24)	1 1/2	Oct. 25	Oct. 16 to Oct. 25
Distillers Securities Corp. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 18	Holders of rec. Oct. 2a	United Coal Corp., preferred (quar.)	87 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Extra	1 1/2	Oct. 18	Holders of rec. Sept. 30	United Drug first pref. (quar.) (No. 11)	1 1/2	Dec. 2	Holders of rec. Nov. 15
Dominion Textile, Ltd., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 10a	Second preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 11a
duPont (E. I.) de Nem. & Co. deb. stk. (qu.)	\$1.15	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 19	United Fruit (quar.) (No. 77)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 20a
duPont (E. I.) de Nem. Powd., com. (qu.)	\$1.15	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 19	United Gas Improvement (quar.)	\$1	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Eastern Steel, com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1	United Paperboard, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1a
Eastern Wire & Cable, com. (quar.)	\$2.15	Jan. 22	Holders of rec. Nov. 30	U. S. Glass (quar.)	1	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Common (extra)	\$7.15	Jan. 22	Holders of rec. Nov. 30	U. S. Industrial Alcohol, pref. (quar.)	2	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Jan. 22	Holders of rec. Nov. 30	U. S. Rubber, 1st pref. (quar.)	\$1.25	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 4a
Edison Elec. Ill., Boston (qu.) (No. 118)	\$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15	U. S. Smelt., Ref. & Mining, com. (quar.)	\$7.50	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 4a
Electric Bond & Share, common (quar.)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 16	Preferred (quar.)	100	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 18
Preferred (quar.) (No. 64)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 22a	U. S. Steamship (bi-monthly)	50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 18
Electrical Securities, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 5	United Verde Extension Mining (quar.)	500	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 3a
Electrical Utilities Corp. pf. (qu.) (No. 34)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a	Extra	250	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 3a
Elk Basin Petroleum (quar.)	125	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 18a	Vacuum Oil	3	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Emerson-Ramington Co., pref.	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15	Extra	2	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 15
Empire Pipe Line (quar.)	5	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 10	Victor Talking Machine, com. (quar.)	5	Oct. 15	Oct. 1 to Oct. 5
Fernando Sutar (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1a	Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a
Frestone Tire & Rubber, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Aug. 24a	Va.-Carolina Chem., com. (qu.) (No. 45)	2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 7a
Fisher Body Corp., pref. (quar.)	3	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Sept. 14a	Preferred (quar.) (No. 92)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
General Electric (quar.)	3	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 18a	Warner (Chas.) Co. of Del., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 24	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
General Motors, common (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 1	Western Power Corp., pref. (quar.)	1	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Preferred (quar.)	\$2	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 1	Western States Gas & Elec., pref. (qu.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30
Gillette Safety Razor (quar.)	\$1	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 1	Western Union Tel. (quar.) (No. 195)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a
Extra	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30	Westinghouse Air Brake (quar.)	\$1.75	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 10a
Globe-Wernicke, pref. (quar.)	1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 5a	Westinghouse El. & Mfg., com. (quar.)	\$7.50	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 4a
Goodrich (B. F.) Co., com. (quar.)	2 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a	Preferred (quar.)	\$7.50	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 4a
Granby Cons. Min., Sm. & Pow. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 19	Holders of rec. Oct. 9a	Wheeling Mould & Edy., com. (quar.)	1	Nov. 1	Oct. 22 to Nov. 1
Harbison-Walker Refract., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15	Common (extra)	3	Nov. 1	Oct. 22 to Nov. 1
Holly Sugar Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a	Willys-Overland Co., common (quar.)	250	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a
Homestake Mining (monthly) (No. 530)	500	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 19a	Woolworth (F. W.) Co., common (quar.)	2	Dec. 1	Holders of rec. Nov. 11a
Howe Sound Co. (quar.)	50	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1				
Idaho Power, pref. (quar.) (No. 8)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 19a				
Indiana Pipe Line (quar.)	82	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 23				
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	5	Oct. 31	Holders of rec. Oct. 14a				
Inspiration Consol. Copper Co. (quar.)	\$2	Oct. 28	Holders of rec. Oct. 11a				
Int. Agricultural Corp., pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 7a				
Int. Button Hole Sewing Mach. (qu.)	1 1/2	Oct. 25	Holders of rec. Oct. 10a				
Int. Harvester (new company) com. (qu.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15				
International Nickel, preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15				
International Paper, pref. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 7a				
International Nickel, preferred (quar.)	500	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 1				
James Bros. Text. Inc. (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21a				
Kayser (Gillis) & Co., 1st & 2d pf. (qu.)	\$1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a				
Kelly-Springfield Tire, com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 21				
Kelsey Wheel, pref. (quar.) (No. 9)	250	Dec. 10	Holders of rec. Dec. 2a				
Kerr Lake Mines, Ltd. (quar.) (No. 5)	\$1.50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 19a				
Keystone Telephone, preferred	1	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 19a				
Kress (S. H.) & Co., com. (quar.)	2	Oct. 14	Holders of rec. Nov. 23				
Lake of the Woods Milling, com. (quar.)	2	Dec. 2	Holders of rec. Nov. 23				
Common (extra)	500	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 1				
Preferred (quar.)	17 1/2	Nov. 30	Holders of rec. Nov. 1				
Lansing Lucht, common (quar.)	2 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a				
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a				
Manufacturers Lt. & Ht., Pitts. (qu.)	2 1/2	Oct. 18	Holders of rec. Oct. 3				
Maple Leaf Milling, Ltd., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 18	Holders of rec. Oct. 3				
Common (extra)	1 1/2	Oct. 18	Holders of rec. Oct. 3				
Preferred (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 15				
Massachusetts Gas Cos., com. (quar.)	1 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 15				
Massachusetts Lighting Cos., pf. (qu.)	2 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Oct. 5a				
Mexican Telegraph (quar.)	\$1	Nov. 15	Holders of rec. Nov. 1				
Michigan Copper Co. (quar.) (monthly)	150	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15				
Michigan Limestone & Chem., pf. (qu.)	43 1/2	Oct. 15	Holders of rec. Sept. 30a				
Midvale Steel & Ordnance (quar.)	\$1.50	Nov. 1	Holders of rec. Oct. 15a				
Midwest Oil, pref. (quar.)	20	Oct. 10	Holders of rec. Oct. 1a				

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. Definitions of the different items contained in the statement were given in the weekly statement issued under date of Dec. 14 1917 and which is published in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 29 1917, page 2523.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS LOCATED IN CENTRAL RESERVE AND OTHER SELECTED CITIES AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS SEPTEMBER 27 1918.

Large withdrawals of Government deposits, accompanied by moderate increases in demand deposits, also liquidation in some volume of United States bonds and Treasury certificates are indicated by the Board's consolidated weekly statement of condition on Sept. 27 of 741 member banks in leading cities.

The week saw net liquidation of 15.2 millions of U. S. bonds other than circulation bonds, while Treasury certificates holdings declined 22.4 millions. This decline is due entirely to the reduction of over 45 millions in the certificates holdings of the Greater New York member banks, the banks in the interior reporting uniformly small gains for the week. Loans secured by United States war obligations likewise fell off 11.5 millions, this decrease again being due entirely to the reduction of the item at the New York banks. Other loans and investments show a gain of 32.9 million the central reserve city banks reporting a slightly larger increase under this head. Of the total loans and investments the combined share of United States war obligations and loans secured by such obligations constituted 17.9%, as against 18.2% the week before. For the central reserve city banks this ratio declined from 20.1 to 19.3%.

During the week the Government withdrew 205.4 millions net from reporting depository institutions, the banks in the central reserve cities reporting net withdrawals of 112.6 millions. Net demand deposits show an aggregate gain of 65.1 millions, largely outside the central reserve cities. Time deposits decreased about 36 millions, mainly at the country banks. Reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks of all reporting banks declined 11.0 millions, the decrease being confined, however, to the central reserve city banks. Cash in vault fell off 9.6 millions, mainly outside the central reserve cities.

For all reporting banks the ratio of investments to deposits increased from 125.9 to 127.6%, while for the central reserve city banks this ratio shows a rise from 117.5 to 119.2%. The ratio of combined reserve balances and cash to deposits of all reporting banks increased from 15 to 15.1%. For all reporting banks work out 83.4 millions, compared with 100.9 millions the week before. For the central reserve city banks a decrease of this item from 77.7 to 56.8 millions is noted.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district. Two others (00) omitted

Member Banks.	Boston.	New York	Phila.	Cleveland.	Nichm'd.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis	Minneap.	Kan. City	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
Number of reporting banks...	42	103	52	85	77	45	99	32	35	73	45	53	741
U. S. bonds to secure circulat'n	\$ 14,352.0	\$ 50,923.0	\$ 11,489.0	\$ 42,272.0	\$ 24,351.0	\$ 14,790.0	\$ 18,374.0	\$ 17,635.0	\$ 6,369.0	\$ 13,730.0	\$ 17,929.0	\$ 34,505.0	\$ 260,819.0
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	11,326.0	219,443.0	26,431.0	44,700.0	25,987.0	31,203.0	42,189.0	15,103.0	6,877.0	12,523.0	14,764.0	26,056.0	464,602.0
U. S. certif. of indebtedness	95,637.0	680,990.0	70,249.0	111,266.0	41,955.0	40,508.0	167,077.0	42,823.0	24,211.0	46,925.0	20,093.0	79,214.0	1,426,962.0
Total U. S. securities	121,315.0	951,365.0	114,169.0	198,238.0	92,193.0	76,501.0	227,840.0	73,563.0	37,457.0	73,181.0	53,786.0	139,775.0	2,158,383.0
Loans sec. by U. S. bonds, &c.	41,629.0	204,344.0	45,796.0	36,716.0	20,276.0	9,652.0	69,939.0	15,181.0	12,096.0	4,505.0	5,314.0	9,379.0	174,637.0
All other loans & investments	757,692.0	4,300,012.0	620,941.0	961,056.0	368,419.0	308,396.0	1,450,912.0	376,778.0	286,528.0	461,391.0	185,217.0	542,480.0	10,320,922.0
Reserve with Fed. Res. Bank	45,159.0	628,734.0	65,596.0	76,371.0	32,485.0	27,046.0	145,019.0	33,409.0	21,819.0	51,710.0	17,617.0	44,923.0	1,200,384.0
Cash in vault	24,045.0	123,523.0	19,479.0	29,389.0	17,485.0	15,229.0	56,398.0	12,354.0	8,412.0	15,312.0	11,749.0	22,025.0	354,290.0
Net demand deposits	682,284.0	4,150,344.0	628,748.0	979,319.0	313,615.0	219,300.0	1,083,174.0	255,369.0	199,327.0	383,867.0	153,865.0	407,222.0	9,617,895.0
Time deposits	96,969.0	263,664.0	16,301.0	238,258.0	53,441.0	91,774.0	371,720.0	73,334.0	44,757.0	62,532.0	24,275.0	122,600.0	1,458,875.0
Government deposits	42,709.0	212,234.0	25,742.0	35,917.0	10,920.0	8,180.0	49,372.0	14,680.0	11,006.0	19,395.0	4,535.0	-----	434,688.0

2. Data for banks in each Central Reserve city, banks in all other Reserve cities and other reporting banks.

Two others (00) omitted.	New York.		Chicago.		St. Louis.		Total Central Res. Cities.		Other Reserve Cities.		Country Banks.		Total	
	Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.
Number of reporting banks...	70	70	42	14	126	126	450	450	165	165	741	741	741	741
U. S. bonds to secure circulat'n	\$ 36,729.0	\$ 36,679.0	\$ 1,119.0	\$ 10,655.0	\$ 48,383.0	\$ 48,387.0	\$ 170,049.0	\$ 170,573.0	\$ 48,387.0	\$ 48,620.0	\$ 266,819.0	\$ 267,580.0	\$ 267,580.0	\$ 267,580.0
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	198,021.0	198,732.0	15,248.0	8,235.0	221,504.0	227,212.0	198,808.0	205,549.0	44,290.0	47,079.0	464,602.0	479,840.0	479,840.0	
U. S. certif. of indebtedness	645,125.0	690,314.0	99,183.0	32,647.0	767,955.0	812,140.0	568,044.0	542,956.0	92,963.0	94,268.0	1,426,962.0	1,449,354.0	1,449,354.0	
Total U. S. securities	879,875.0	925,715.0	188,550.0	51,417.0	1,037,842.0	1,087,739.0	934,901.0	919,078.0	185,040.0	189,557.0	2,158,383.0	2,196,774.0	2,196,774.0	
Loans sec. by U. S. bonds, &c.	185,945.0	199,291.0	62,206.0	11,952.0	259,193.0	265,914.0	199,214.0	199,478.0	25,320.0	30,703.0	474,637.0	486,005.0	486,005.0	
All other loans & investments	3,959,676.0	3,949,690.0	895,326.0	273,422.0	5,128,424.0	5,094,380.0	4,658,768.0	4,670,925.0	833,730.0	822,714.0	10,620,922.0	10,588,022.0	10,588,022.0	
Reserve with Fed. Res. Bank	598,687.0	615,371.0	102,168.0	25,374.0	726,229.0	744,893.0	424,355.0	415,415.0	59,300.0	61,183.0	1,209,884.0	1,221,481.0	1,221,481.0	
Cash in vault	110,069.0	111,638.0	33,619.0	6,093.0	14,778.0	15,406.0	167,483.0	174,569.0	37,955.0	37,910.0	354,296.0	363,945.0	363,945.0	
Net demand deposits	4,134,468.0	4,123,290.0	732,076.0	188,823.0	5,055,367.0	5,038,414.0	3,773,240.0	3,725,319.0	689,198.0	688,359.0	9,617,895.0	9,452,692.0	9,452,692.0	
Time deposits	210,334.0	210,801.0	141,813.0	54,210.0	406,357.0	406,895.0	858,389.0	868,770.0	104,129.0	219,165.0	1,458,875.0	1,494,830.0	1,494,830.0	
Government deposits	192,866.0	288,642.0	30,803.0	11,072.0	235,341.0	347,921.0	171,790.0	239,512.0	27,457.0	41,515.0	434,588.0	434,588.0	434,588.0	
Ratio of combined reserve and cash to total net deposits	16.2	16.3	17.1	15.6	16.3	16.4	14.1	13.9	-----	-----	15.1	15.0	15.0	

The Federal Reserve Banks.—Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board on Oct. 5

Substantial increases in the holdings of war paper, i. e., bills secured by Liberty bonds and Treasury certificates, more than offset by decreases of other discounts on hand, also further increases in Federal Reserve note circulation are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at close of business on Oct. 4 1918.

INVESTMENTS.—Holdings of war paper increased 34.4 millions, notwithstanding net liquidation of 17.8 millions at the New York bank. The largest increases under this head are shown for the Chicago and San Francisco banks. Other discounts on hand fell off 42.8 millions, all the banks except Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago reporting considerable additions to their holdings of this class of paper, of which a portion came from the portfolio of the New York bank. An increase of 6.4 millions in United States short-term securities represents in part 2% Treasury certificates deposited with the U. S. Treasurer to secure Federal Reserve bank note circulation. Total earning assets show an increase for the week of 21.5 millions.

DEPOSITS.—Government deposits were 5.7 millions in excess of the total shown the week before. Members' reserve deposits fell off 38.7 millions and net deposits, 60.8 millions.

RESERVES.—The week saw a considerable flow through the Gold Settlement Fund of reserves from the interior to New York. There is also shown a gain of 4.6 millions in gold reserves and of 5.2 millions in total cash reserves. The banks' reserve percentage declined slightly from 51.6 to 51.5%.

NOTE CIRCULATION.—Federal Reserve Agents report a net addition of 89.2 millions to the total of Federal Reserve notes outstanding. The banks show an increase for the week of 81.7 millions of Federal Reserve notes in circulation besides an increase of 4.5 millions in their aggregate liabilities on Federal Reserve bank notes in circulation.

CAPITAL.—Payment for Federal Reserve bank stock by newly admitted members, largely in the Cleveland and Chicago districts is mainly responsible for an increase of \$101,000 in the total paid-in capital shown in this week's statement.

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. In the second table we show the resources and liabilities separately for each of the twelve Federal Reserve banks. The statement of Federal Reserve Agents' Accounts (the third table following) gives details regarding the transactions in Federal Reserve notes between the Comptroller and the Reserve Agents and between the latter and the Federal Reserve banks.

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, "Other deposits, &c.", as of Oct. 4, consisted of "Foreign Government deposits," \$92,617,103; "Non-member banks deposits," \$5,584,987; and "Due to War Finance Corporation," \$799,825.

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCT. 4 1918

	Oct. 4 1918.	Sept. 27 1918.	Sept. 20 1918.	Sept. 13 1918.	Sept. 6 1918.	Aug. 30 1918.	Aug. 23 1918.	Aug. 16 1918.	Oct. 5 1917.
RESOURCES.									
Gold in vault and in transit	\$ 373,255,000	\$ 370,320,000	\$ 367,060,000	\$ 380,214,000	\$ 383,228,000	\$ 384,009,000	\$ 385,072,000	\$ 385,017,000	\$ 481,614,000
Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board	419,665,000	437,319,000	459,997,000	465,298,000	496,531,000	520,925,000	553,080,000	600,083,000	334,787,000
Gold with foreign agencies	5,829,000	5,829,000	6,520,000	5,829,000	5,829,000	5,829,000	5,829,000	5,829,000	5,829,000
Total gold held by banks	798,749,000	813,468,000	833,577,000	851,341,000	885,588,000	910,764,000	943,981,000	990,929,000	868,901,000
Gold with Federal Reserve Agents	1,181,485,000	1,181,731,000	1,145,950,000	1,123,133,000	1,037,700,000	1,061,597,000	1,018,787,000	961,498,000	560,111,000
Gold redemption fund	45,200,000	45,714,000	44,122,000	44,086,000	43,634,000	41,433,000	40,323,000	40,116,000	9,465,000
Total gold reserves	2,025,434,000	2,020,913,000	2,023,649,000	2,028,559,000	2,016,923,000	2,013,794,000	2,003,051,000	1,992,543,000	1,438,477,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	51,937,000	51,363,000	52,481,000	53,173,000	53,511,000	53,188,000	52,315,000	52,980,000	48,238,000
Total reserves	2,077,371,000	2,072,276,000	2,076,130,000	2,077,732,000	2,070,434,000	2,066,982,000	2,055,366,000	2,045,523,000	1,486,715,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,255,950,000	1,221,533,000	1,146,357,000	1,013,247,000	1,541,999,000	1,428,235,000	1,393,795,000	1,285,368,000	265,251,000
All other	449,077,000	491,897,000	513,789,000	513,789,000	233,741,000	232,583,000	236,526,000	212,204,000	186,162,000
Bills bought in open market	311,990,000	288,391,000	250,032,000	259,750,000	1,541,999,000	1,428,235,000	1,393,795,000	1,285,368,000	265,251,000
Total bills on hand	2,017,023,000	2,001,821,000	1,910,178,000	1,852,997,000	1,775,740,000	1,660,798,000	1,630,321,000	1,497,572,000	451,413,000
U. S. Government long-term securities	28,289,000	28,545,000	29,022,000	29,583,000	29,768,000	30,350,000	30,624,000	31,497,000	55,727,000
U. S. Government short-term securities	56,514,000	50,098,000	41,878,000	33,777,000	28,009,000	25,722,000	23,479,000	32,546,000	73,632,000
All other earning assets	202,000	102,000	84,000	81,000	75,000	67,000	82,000	82,000	79,000
Total earning assets	2,102,028,000	2,080,566,000	1,981,182,000	1,916,418,000	1,833,613,000	1,716,987,000	1,684,486,000	1,561,697,000	580,851,000
Uncollected items (deduct from gross deposits)	704,046,000	649,448,000	654,843,000	697,225,000	642,377,000	568,655,000	601,983,000	623,495,000	232,993,000
5% redemp. fund agst. F. R. bank notes	2,679,000	3,447,000	2,113,000	1,405,000	1,313,000	1,164,000	958,000	806,000	500,000
All other resources	13,262,000	12,858,000	12,610,000	13,013,000	12,076,000	11,787,000	11,294,000	10,803,000	574,000
Total resources	4,590,386,000	4,817,495,000	4,726,766,000	4,705,793,000	4,559,873,000	4,365,555,000	4,353,987,000	4,242,384,000	2,301,633,000

Includes amount formerly shown against items due from or due to other Federal Reserve banks net

Table with columns for dates from Oct. 4 1918 to Oct. 5 1917. Rows include LIABILITIES, Capital paid in, Surplus, Government deposits, Due to members—reserve account, Collection items, Other deposits, Total gross deposits, F. R. notes in actual circulation, F. R. bank notes in circulation, net liab., All other liabilities, Total liabilities, Gold reserve against net deposit liab., Gold res. agst. F. R. notes in act. circ'n, Ratio of gold reserves to net deposit and Fed. Res. note liabilities combined, Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Fed. Res. note liabilities combined, Ratio of gold reserves to F. R. notes in actual circulation, 35% against net deposit liabilities, Distribution by Maturity, Federal Reserve Notes, Issued to the banks, Held by banks, In circulation, Fed. Res. Notes (Agents' Accounts), Received from the Comptroller, Returned to the Comptroller, Amount chargeable to Agent, In hands of Agent, Issued to Federal Reserve Banks, How Secured, By gold coin and certificates, By lawful money, By eligible paper, Gold redemption fund, With Federal Reserve Board, Total, Eligible paper delivered to F. R. Agent, Net amount due to other Federal Reserve banks.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF EACH OF THE 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS Oct. 4 1918

Table with columns for cities: Boston, New York, Philadel., Cleveland, Richm'd., Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., Total. Rows include RESOURCES: Gold coin and certifs. in vault, Gold settlement fund, Gold with foreign agencies, Total gold held by banks, Gold with Federal Res. Agents, Gold redemption fund, Total gold reserves, Legal-tender notes, silver, &c., Total reserves, Bills discounted, Secured by Govt. war obligations, All other, Bills bought in open market, Total bills on hand, U. S. long-term securities, U. S. short-term securities, All other earning assets, Total earning assets, Uncollected items, 5% redemption fund against Federal Reserve bank notes, All other resources, Total resources, LIABILITIES: Capital paid in, Surplus, Government deposits, Due to members—Reserve acc't, Collection items, Oth. deposits incl. for Gov't cred., Total gross deposits, F. R. notes in actual circulation, F. R. bank notes in circ'n—Net, All other liabilities, Total liabilities.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS Oct. 4 1918

Table with columns for cities: Boston, New York, Philadel., Cleveland, Richm'd., Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., Total. Rows include Federal Reserve notes—Received from Comptroller, Returned to Comptroller, Chargeable to F. R. Agent, In hands of F. R. Agent, Issued by F. R. Bank, Field by F. R. Agent—Gold coin and certificates, Gold redemption fund, Gold Sett. Fd., F. R. Board, Eligible paper, mla. req'd., Total, Amount of eligible paper delivered to F. R. Agent, F. R. notes outstanding, F. R. notes held by banks, F. R. notes in actual circ'n.

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 Oct. 5. 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. The summarized totals, both actual and average, for week ending October 11 will be found to-day on page 1457.

NEW YORK WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE RETURN.

Table with columns: CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS, Capital, Net Profits, Loans, Discounts, Investments, etc., 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 various banks like Bank of New York, Bank of Manhattan, etc., and summary rows for averages and totals.

a U. S. deposits deducted, \$272,326,000. b U. S. deposits deducted, \$319,798,000. c Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, \$6,000,000. d As of Aug. 31 1913

STATEMENTS OF RESERVE POSITION.

Table with columns: Averages, Actual Figures. Sub-columns include Cash Reserve in Vault, Reserve in Depositaries, Total Reserve, Reserve Required, Surplus Reserve, Inc. of Dec. from Previous Week. Rows include Members Federal Reserve Bank, State Bank, Trust Companies, and Grand aggregate.

* Not members of Federal Reserve Bank.

a This is the reserve required on net demand deposits in the case of State banks and trust companies, but in the case of members of the Federal Reserve Bank includes also amount of reserve required on net time deposits, which was as follows: Oct. 5, \$4,531,380; Sept. 28, \$4,554,930; Sept. 21, \$4,636,380; Sept. 14, \$4,833,580.

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: Oct. 5, \$4,521,720; Sept. 28, \$4,516,920; Sept. 21, \$4,574,880; Sept. 14, \$4,907,010.

c Amount of cash in vault, which is no longer counted as reserve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank, was as follows: Oct. 5, \$100,020,000; Sept. 28, \$101,632,000; Sept. 21, \$100,122,000; Sept. 14, \$101,234,000.

d Amounts of cash in vaults, which is no longer counted as reserve for members of the Federal Reserve Bank, was as follows: Oct. 5, \$100,272,000; Sept. 28, \$99,986,000; Sept. 21, \$99,450,000; Sept. 14, \$100,467,000.

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.

(Figures Furnished by State Banking Department, Oct. 5, Differences from previous week.)

Loans and Investments	\$717,947,800	Inc.	\$323,700
Specie	10,132,700	Dec.	21,300
Currency and bank notes	14,582,200	Dec.	307,800
Deposits with the F. R. Bank of New York	59,234,400	Dec.	3,053,700
Total deposits	776,564,400	Inc.	8,929,600
Deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and from other banks and trust companies in N. Y. City, exchanges and U. S. deposits	696,362,000	Dec.	8,163,900
Reserve on deposits	132,171,600	Inc.	3,086,200
Percentage of reserve, 21.5%			

RESERVE.

State Banks		Trust Companies	
Cash in vaults	\$14,207,100	11.24%	\$16,732,200
Deposits in banks and trust cos.	12,476,900	0.87%	35,755,400
Total	\$26,684,000	21.11%	\$105,487,600

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 Depositaries
June 8	5,255,139.0	4,454,009.7	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	168,403.9	581,041.7
June 22	5,242,919.0	4,433,580.1	80,450.7	88,787.6	169,238.3	594,047.9
June 29	5,147,055.6	4,401,117.1	80,119.9	89,726.9	169,846.8	609,593.9
July 6	5,107,950.8	4,335,634.9	78,409.8	88,676.9	167,175.8	586,130.5
July 13	5,143,004.5	4,328,258.7	78,372.1	89,309.8	167,681.9	570,048.4
July 20	5,089,497.1	4,305,018.7	76,008.0	87,138.5	163,140.5	563,383.2
July 27	5,058,802.7	4,299,295.8	75,037.7	87,538.0	162,573.7	551,439.9
Aug. 3	5,137,068.5	4,295,324.2	74,037.6	88,453.1	162,490.7	578,552.0
Aug. 10	5,231,510.9	4,297,648.1	73,349.2	87,040.8	160,390.0	557,064.2
Aug. 17	5,281,063.9	4,317,718.7	72,650.0	90,058.1	162,708.1	549,748.1
Aug. 24	5,230,921.4	4,314,490.2	72,419.2	86,509.3	158,979.5	531,742.5
Aug. 31	5,173,081.6	4,406,150.0	71,853.1	86,335.2	158,188.3	558,574.4
Sept. 7	5,249,106.6	4,475,183.9	70,700.1	87,712.1	158,412.2	583,554.8
Sept. 14	5,233,177.2	4,418,249.8	71,038.6	88,345.3	159,383.9	554,898.2
Sept. 21	5,294,283.0	4,427,043.3	70,472.1	96,532.8	167,004.9	571,118.2
Sept. 28	5,296,960.1	4,430,215.9	70,816.0	94,623.1	165,439.1	597,573.3
Oct. 5	5,373,198.8	4,537,675.4	69,970.7	91,434.6	161,405.3	587,014.3

*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. 93, 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 Oct. 5.	State Banks.		Trust Companies.	
	Oct. 5 1918.	Differences from previous week.	Oct. 5 1918.	Differences from previous week.
Capital as of June 20	\$23,718,700	-----	\$9,550,000	-----
Surplus as of June 20	41,842,100	-----	163,387,000	-----
Loans and Investments	487,309,900	Inc. 11,819,700	1,951,611,800	Inc. 17,289,500
Specie	10,325,400	Dec. 667,700	14,091,900	Dec. 103,300
Currency & bk. notes	23,807,600	Dec. 652,400	17,262,700	Dec. 204,000
Deposits with the F. R. Bank of N. Y.	40,713,200	Inc. 3,984,500	100,209,400	Dec. 8,499,500
Deposits	582,028,600	Inc. 26,655,200	1,915,992,500	Inc. 2,374,100
Reserve on deposits	94,426,700	Inc. 1,115,600	284,721,000	Dec. 4,022,100
P. C. reserve to dep.	21.1%	Inc. 0.3%	18.7%	Dec. 0.1%

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.

	Oct. 5 1918.	Change from previous week.	Sept. 28 1918.	Sept. 21 1918.
Circulation	\$4,750,000	Dec. \$13,000	\$4,783,000	\$4,750,000
Loans, disc'ts & Investments	532,832,000	Inc. 17,920,000	504,912,000	503,099,000
Individual deposits, incl. U.S.	453,132,000	Inc. 16,131,000	437,001,000	443,955,000
Due to banks	124,165,000	Inc. 8,411,000	115,754,000	116,518,000
Time deposits	14,534,000	Dec. 183,000	14,717,000	15,037,000
Exchanges for Clear. House	16,800,000	Inc. 2,934,000	13,846,000	14,649,000
Due from other banks	80,921,000	Inc. 881,000	79,140,000	83,288,000
Cash in bank & in F. R. Bank	62,663,000	Inc. 1,039,000	61,604,000	64,371,000
Reserve excess in bank and Federal Reserve Bank	14,179,000	Dec. 1,007,000	15,186,000	17,656,000

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House statement for the week ending Oct. 5, 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 depositaries" and "Cash in vaults."

Two ciphers (00) omitted.

	Week ending Oct. 5 1918.			Sept. 28 1918.	Sept. 21 1918.
	Members of F. R. Syst.	Trust Cos.	Total.		
Capital	\$27,975.0	\$3,000.0	\$30,975.0	\$30,975.0	\$30,975.0
Surplus and profits	76,000.0	7,498.0	83,498.0	83,450.0	83,326.0
Loans, disc'ts & Investments	620,105.0	25,330.0	645,435.0	630,491.0	624,260.0
Exchanges for Clear. House	29,175.0	565.0	29,740.0	29,361.0	23,478.0
Due from banks	134,320.0	11.0	134,331.0	130,347.0	140,416.0
Bank deposits	161,272.0	437.0	161,709.0	168,839.0	172,617.0
Individual deposits	465,451.0	17,889.0	483,340.0	469,569.0	466,284.0
Time deposits	4,913.0	-----	4,913.0	5,007.0	5,103.0
Total deposits	631,636.0	18,026.0	649,662.0	643,415.0	644,004.0
U.S. deposits (not included)	-----	-----	34,398.0	25,347.0	30,977.0
Res'vs with Fed. Res. Bk.	50,130.0	-----	50,130.0	51,634.0	50,639.0
Res'vs with legal depositaries	-----	3,826.0	3,826.0	1,728.0	1,843.0
Cash in vault*	19,371.0	785.0	20,156.0	16,869.0	17,263.0
Total reserve & cash held	69,501.0	4,611.0	74,112.0	70,231.0	68,745.0
Reserve required	46,769.0	2,617.0	49,386.0	49,417.0	48,442.0
Excess res. & cash in vault	19,735.0	1,994.0	24,726.0	20,814.0	21,303.0

*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.	Na Profits.	Loans, Discounts, Investments, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	National Bank & Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Additional Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	National Bank Circulation.
Members of Federal Reserve Bank.												
Battery Park Nat. Bank	400,000	599,800	11,327,000	12,000	21,000	24,000	106,000	967,000	69,000	7,168,000	50,000	191,000
New Netherland Bank	200,000	204,800	3,811,000	19,000	5,000	35,000	154,000	625,000	559,000	4,069,000	122,000	-----
W. R. Grace & Co.'s Bank	500,000	664,500	4,690,000	3,000	2,000	-----	-----	583,000	-----	2,846,000	720,000	-----
Yorkville Bank	100,000	573,900	7,812,000	-----	170,000	41,000	130,000	883,600	424,000	4,480,000	3,583,000	-----
First Nat. Bank, Brooklyn	300,000	681,700	7,983,000	8,000	12,000	110,000	66,000	814,000	474,000	5,985,000	492,000	295,000
Nat. City Bank, Brooklyn	300,000	583,400	6,412,000	1,000	23,000	49,000	134,000	720,000	690,000	5,453,000	427,000	119,000
First Nat. Bank, Jersey City	400,000	1,334,600	8,877,000	81,000	170,000	73,000	264,000	897,000	2,564,000	7,738,000	-----	392,000
Hudson Co. Nat., Jersey City	250,000	765,100	4,084,000	59,000	4,000	55,000	145,000	282,000	1,003,000	3,689,000	329,000	104,000
Total	2,450,000	5,407,600	55,006,000	183,000	407,000	387,000	999,000	5,768,000	5,583,000	41,416,000	5,769,000	1,191,000
State Banks. Not Members of the Federal Reserve Bank.												
Bank of Washington Heights	100,000	478,000	2,555,000	71,000	4,000	60,000	155,000	138,000	-----	2,305,000	-----	-----
Colonial Bank	500,000	1,040,300	10,149,000	370,000	334,000	444,000	257,000	656,000	194,000	10,936,000	-----	-----
Columbia Bank	1,000,000	627,100	13,425,000	684,000	-----	348,000	483,000	765,000	196,000	12,743,000	-----	-----
International Bank	500,000	169,300	5,823,000	150,000	12,000	51,000	402,000	309,000	16,000	5,296,000	415,000	-----
Mutual Bank	200,000	554,600	6,412,000	1,000	77,000	134,000	459,000	945,000	111,000	8,107,000	160,000	-----
Mechanics' Bank, Brooklyn	1,600,000	833,900	25,697,000	121,000	293,000	511,000	867,000	2,222,000	-----	25,404,000	46,000	-----
North Side Bank, Brooklyn	200,000	204,600	5,508,000	10,000	13,000	99,000	264,000	263,000	285,000	4,984,000	419,000	-----
Total	4,100,000	3,907,300	71,569,000	1,387,000	733,000	1,647,000	2,887,000	5,298,000	892,000	69,775,000	1,040,000	-----
Trust Companies. Not Members of the Federal Reserve Bank.												
Hampden Trust Co., Brooklyn	500,000	1,012,400	8,583,000	364,000	12,000	21,000	95,000	299,000	435,000	5,991,000	1,286,000	-----
Mechanics' Tr. Co., Bayonne	200,000	369,600	8,234,000	16,000	21,000	66,000	120,000	513,000	-----	4,894,000	3,286,000	-----
Total	700,000	1,381,000	16,817,000	380,000	33,000	87,000	215,000	812,000	435,000	10,885,000	4,572,000	-----
Grand aggregate	7,250,000	10,695,900	143,392,000	1,950,000	1,173,000	2,121,000	4,101,000	11,878,000	6,820,000	122,076,000	11,372,000	1,191,000
Comparison previous week	-----	+1,687,000	+4,000	-----	-64,000	+153,000	-----	-529,000	-----	-218,000	-505,000	-11,000
Excess reserve	-----	\$225,580	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Grand aggregate Sept. 28	7,250,000	10,654,500	141,705,000	1,946,000	1,237,000	1,968,000	4,630,000	11,275,000	7,118,000	122,294,000	11,877,000	1,202,000
Grand aggregate Sept. 21	7,595,000	11,669,700	140,941,000	1,994,000	1,184,000							

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Oct. 11 1918.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—The general belief, noted last week, that the great war is nearing an end was intensified by the news that the Imperial German Government is officially asking for an armistice and discussion of the peace terms set forth in President Wilson's public addresses. Its immediate effect in the security markets was seen in higher prices for railway and other investment stocks and bonds and decided weakness in the issues of industrial companies which have profited largely by war orders. Mr. Wilson's adroit answer to the official paper has caused considerable discussion and some difference of opinion as to the wisdom of the President's course; therefore the next communication from Berlin is awaited with unusual interest.

In the meantime intense military activity is reported in Northeastern France, resulting in a steady advance by the Allied and American troops and wholesale evacuation and destruction by the retreating German forces.

Domestic news has been mostly of a favorable character. The crop report was more favorable than had been expected. It is estimated that the wheat yield will be 919,000,000 bushels which is about 45% larger than that of last year. Winter wheat seeding is progressing satisfactorily on acreage which now promises to be considerably increased. Corn improved during September and will be a larger crop than was anticipated a month ago. The production of pig iron is said to have been the largest ever reported, amounting to nearly 114,000 tons per day, against a little more than 109,000 tons in August.

The money market at home and abroad is practically unchanged.

Foreign Exchange.—Sterling exchange has shown no important changes in rates, which still are pegged under the official stabilization plan. The neutral exchanges have continued exceptionally weak and the belligerent Continental exchanges have ruled dull but steady.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 73/4 @ 4 73 1/2 for sixty days, 4 75 1/16 @ 4 75 1/2 for checks and 4 76 5/16 @ 4 76 9-16 for cables. Commercial on banks, sight, 4 75 1/8 @ 4 75 3/8; sixty days, 4 72 @ 4 72 1/8; ninety days, 4 70 @ 4 70 3/8, and documents for payment (sixty days), 4 71 1/4 @ 4 71 3/8. Cotton for payment, 4 75 1/8 @ 4 75 3/8, and grain for payment 4 75 1/8 @ 4 75 3/8.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 53 3/4 @ 5 53 1/4 for long and 5 48 1/2 @ 5 49 for short. Germany bankers' marks were not quoted. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 42 9-16 for long and 42 15-16 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 26.22 fr.; week's range, 26.07 fr. high and 26.22 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 1/2	4 75 5/16	4 76 9-16	
Low for the week... 4 73	4 75 7-16	4 76 5/16	
Paris Bankers' Francs—			
High for the week... 5 53 3/4	5 47 1/2	5 46 1/2	
Low for the week... 5 53 1/4	5 48 3/4	5 47 3/4	
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—			
High for the week... 45 5-16	45 3/4	46 1/4	
Low for the week... 42 9-16	43	43 1/2	

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago, par. Boston, par. St. Louis, 15 @ 25c. per \$1,000 discount. San Francisco, par. Montreal, \$20 per \$1,000 premium. Cincinnati, par.

State and Railroad Bonds.—Sales of State bonds at the Board include \$1,000 N. Y. Canal 4 1/2 @ 106 1/2 and \$25,000 Virginia 6s, deferred trust receipts, at 70.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has been moderately active and unusually strong throughout the week. Of a list of 20 representative issues, two are fractionally lower and one is unchanged.

Inter. Mer. Mar. led the upward movement by an advance of 3 points. So. Pac. con. 4s are 2 3/4 points higher, Consol. Gas 6s 2 5/8, Balt. & Ohio gold 4s and Rubber 5s 2 1/2 and Am. Tel. & Tel., Ches. & Ohio and Ateh. gen. 4s are 2 points higher than last week. U. S. Steel 5s declined fractionally, in sympathy with the shares, and Inter. Met. 4 1/8s are also lower.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board are limited to Liberty Loan 3 1/8s at 99.86 to 100.24, L. L. 1st 4s at 96.44 to 98.50, L. L. 2d 4s at 96.36 to 97.30, L. L. 1st 4 1/4s at 96.60 to 99.00, L. L. 2d 4 1/4s at 96.34 to 97.32 and L. L. 3d 4 1/4s at 96.66 to 97.46. For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for the week's range see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—On a steadily increasing volume of business the stock market has continued the movement noted last week. This movement, which began soon after the peace proposal from Austria was augmented by the surrender of Bulgaria and later by a request for an armistice from Berlin. The transactions, which

totalled less than 428,000 shares on Tuesday, aggregated nearly twice as much to-day and prices have advanced or declined according to public estimate regarding the probable effect of an end of hostilities in Europe. Therefore railroad and other investment stocks are higher and steel and munition shares have declined heavily. Baldwin Locomotive dropped over 12 point this week, Crucible Steel 7, General Motors 10, and U. S. Steel over 4. On the other hand, Mexican Petroleum advanced nearly 10 points, Am. Sum. Tob. over 5, and other issues in this group from 2 to 4.

Railroad shares have covered a narrower range but practically all have advanced. Can. Pac. leads with a gain of 5 points. U. P. shows a net gain of 3 and So. Pac. 2.

For daily volume of business see page 1470.

The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week ending Oct. 11.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range since Jan. 1.				
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.			
		Par.	Shares.	\$ per share.	\$ per share.	\$ per share.	\$ per share.	
Adams Express.....100	500	55	Oct 11	55	Oct 11	43	Sept 30	Jan
American Express...100	100	85	Oct 11	55	Oct 11	77 1/2	Sept 30	June
Am Smelt Soc. pref ser A	100	90 1/2	Oct 11	90 1/2	Oct 11	80	May 24 1/2	Mar
Am Sumatra Tob pf.100	100	86	Oct 9	86	Oct 9	81	Jan 103	June
Associated Oil.....100	600	60 1/4	Oct 10	60 1/2	Oct 10	54	Apr 65	Aug
Barrett, pref.....100	100	101 1/4	Oct 5	101 1/4	Oct 5	99 1/2	June 102	June
Bioplas Mining.....20	700	1	Oct 10	1 1/4	Oct 10	1	Jan 1 1/4	Mar
Bklyn Union Gas...100	100	93	Oct 11	93	Oct 11	78	Aug 93	Oct
Brooklyn Shoe, pref...100	150	96	Oct 5	96	Oct 5	95	Jan 95	Apr
Brunswick Term.....100	500	11 3/4	Oct 10	12 1/4	Oct 5	6 3/4	Jan 16 1/2	June
Butterick.....100	600	10 1/2	Oct 10	11 1/2	Oct 11	7 1/2	May 11 1/2	Feb
Calumet & Arizona...10	300	66 1/2	Oct 5	67 1/2	Oct 11	63 1/2	Jan 71	May
Central RR of N. J...100	100	210	Oct 11	210	Oct 11	202	Apr 216	Feb
Chas. Passant Tool...100	100	89	Oct 5	89	Oct 5	68	June 70 1/2	June
Chitt, Fealy & Co...100	1,200	51	Oct 7	51 1/2	Oct 8	45	Jan 56	Feb
Consol Interstate Call 19	700	9 1/2	Oct 8	10 1/2	Oct 10	7 1/2	Sept 13	June
Continental Insur...25	50	51 1/4	Oct 10	51 1/4	Oct 10	44	Feb 53 1/2	July
Elk Horn Coal.....50	200	28 1/2	Oct 8	28 1/2	Oct 9	22	Jan 30 1/2	Aug
Federal M & S pref...100	700	38 1/2	Oct 11	39 1/2	Oct 5	27	Jan 43 1/2	Aug
Flaher Body Corp no par	400	35 1/2	Oct 7	37	Oct 9	26	Jan 43	June
General Clear Ins...100	300	45 1/2	Oct 11	45 1/2	Oct 7	34	Jan 58	June
Preferred.....100	200	99 1/2	Oct 7	100	Oct 8	96 1/2	Mar 100	June
Hartman Corp.....100	300	46	Oct 5	46	Oct 8	37	Mar 48	Sept
Int Harvest N J pref 100	300	106	Oct 7	106 1/2	Oct 10	104	Sept 112	July
Int Harvester Corp...100	400	63 1/4	Oct 11	70	Oct 11	53	Mar 72	Feb
Preferred.....100	100	106	Oct 7	106	Oct 7	95	May 106 1/2	Sept
Kelly-Springfield pref 100	100	87	Oct 11	87	Oct 11	76 1/2	Feb 87	Oct
Kings Co Ed L & P...100	240	94 1/2	Oct 10	94 1/2	Oct 10	87	Aug 94 1/2	Oct
Laclede Gas.....100	1,100	85	Oct 9	88	Oct 11	82	July 90	Mar
Lizgett & Myers...100	100	180	Oct 7	180 1/2	Oct 7	164 1/2	Aug 185 1/2	Feb
Preferred.....100	200	104	Oct 9	105	Oct 10	100 1/2	June 107 1/2	Mar
Loose-Wiles Is. pref.100	200	91	Oct 11	91 1/2	Oct 11	82 1/2	Jan 91 1/2	Oct
Lorillard (P).....100	300	152	Oct 11	153	Oct 11	144 1/2	Aug 200	Mar
Preferred.....100	100	102 1/2	Oct 7	102 1/2	Oct 7	98	Jan 105	Mar
Manhatt'n (Elev) Ry 100	100	95 1/4	Oct 5	95 1/4	Oct 5	94	Mar 100	May
May Dept Stores...100	100	53	Oct 9	53	Oct 9	47	Jan 54 1/2	Sept
Preferred.....100	200	98	Oct 7	98	Oct 8	98	Oct 103	Feb
Michigan Central...100	11	85 1/4	Oct 11	85 1/2	Oct 11	80 1/4	Feb 85	June
National Acme.....50	200	30 1/2	Oct 11	30 1/2	Oct 5	26 1/2	Jan 35	May
National Biscuit...100	2,400	94	Oct 8	94 1/2	Oct 11	90	Aug 95 1/2	Oct
Nat Cloak & Suit pf.100	800	100	Oct 8	100	Oct 10	100	Jan 102 1/2	Feb
Nat Rys Mex 2d pref 100	700	5	Oct 9	6	Oct 9	4 1/2	May 7 1/2	Oct
N O Tex & Mex v t c 100	100	23	Oct 7	23	Oct 7	17	Apr 24 1/2	May
N Y Chls & St. Louis 100	600	13 1/2	Oct 8	18 1/2	Oct 11	13 1/2	Oct 18 1/2	Oct
1st preferred.....100	100	55	Oct 7	55	Oct 7	55	July 55	July
2d preferred.....100	200	40	Oct 8	41	Oct 10	40	Oct 42	Apr
New York Dock pref 100	100	48 1/4	Oct 5	48 1/4	Oct 5	42	Jan 48 1/4	Oct
Norfolk & West, pref 100	300	71	Oct 5	71	Oct 10	69	Sept 70	Mar
Nova Scotia S & C...100	100	62 1/2	Oct 7	62 1/2	Oct 7	58 1/2	July 70	Aug
Owens Bottle-Mach...25	700	57	Oct 5	59	Oct 10	55 1/2	Jan 70 1/2	Aug
Pacific Tel & Tel...100	500	23 1/4	Oct 8	27	Oct 9	18 1/2	Feb 27	Oct
Peoria & Eastern...100	100	5	Oct 8	5	Oct 8	4 1/2	Apr 5	Jan
Pittsboro-Milliken 100	100	30	Oct 9	30	Oct 9	29 1/2	Jan 37	May
Pond Creek Coal...10	200	16 1/4	Oct 9	16 1/4	Oct 9	16 1/4	Oct 20	June
Savaya Arms Corp...100	700	60 1/4	Oct 5	61 1/2	Oct 7	53	Jan 80 1/2	May
Standard Milling...100	100	117	Oct 11	117	Oct 11	84	Jan 115	July
Preferred.....100	100	84	Oct 10	84	Oct 10	80	June 89	Jan
Stuts Motor Car no par	4,300	38 1/4	Oct 5	41 1/2	Oct 11	37	Oct 47 1/2	Feb
Third Avenue Ry...100	2,600	18 1/4	Oct 5	20 1/2	Oct 8	15 1/4	Sept 21 1/2	Jan
Transac & Wms. no par	300	30 1/4	Oct 10	37 1/2	Oct 8	36 1/4	Oct 42	May
Underwood.....100	105	108	Oct 9	108	Oct 9	100	Apr 108	Oct
Preferred.....100	100	107	Oct 5	107	Oct 5	104	July 112	Feb
United Drug.....100	500	70	Oct 9	72 1/2	Oct 10	69	June 72 1/2	Oct
U S Realty & Imps...100	1,500	17	Oct 10	21 1/2	Oct 11	8	Mar 21 1/2	Oct
Wells Fargo Express 100	100	68 1/4	Oct 10	68 1/4	Oct 10	63 1/4	Sept 83 1/4	Jan

Outside market.—Trading in "curb" securities most of the week was quiet and uninteresting. Toward the close there was decided improvement, the volume of business, increased and substantial advances were recorded in a number of issues. Aetna Explosives com. was a weak feature dropping 2 points to 8, the close to-day being at 8 1/4. Burns Bros. after the loss of over a point to 41 1/4, moved up to 44 and ends the week at 43 1/4. Chevrolet Motor sank from 134 to 127, recovering finally to 137. United Motors moved irregularly and within a narrow range, despite the announcement of plans for its absorption by General Motors Corp. From 31 1/2 it sold up to 32 1/2 and down to 30 1/8, recovering finally to 32. Standard Motor Construction lost 1 1/2 points to 8 1/2, the close to-day being at 8 3/4. An active demand for Marconi Wireless Tel. of Am. advanced the price from 3 3/4 to 4 1/8, a new high record, the final figure to-day being 4 1/4. Wright-Martin Airc. com. lost half a point to 6 and finished to-day at 6 1/8. Oil stocks were more active. Penn-Mex. Fuel, one of the specially active issues, advanced 8 points to 43, reacting finally to 41. Houston Oil com. after a loss of a point to 77, sold up to 80 and closed to-day at 78 1/2. Merritt Oil rose from 21 to 22 1/4. Midwest Refining on few transactions gained 2 points to 117. Royal Dutch Co. eased off at first from 69 1/8 to 67, then advanced to 70 1/4, with the final figure to-day at 70. There were few changes of importance in mining shares. In bonds sensational advances and heavy trading in Russian Govt. bonds were the feature. The 6 1/2s after early loss from 68 to 64 ran up to 76, while the 5 1/2s lost 2 points at first to 60, then moved up to 66. The close to-day was at 76 for the former and 65 for the latter. The Bethlehem Steel and Armour serial issues all reached higher figures.

A complete record of "curb" market transactions for the week will be found on page 1471.

New York Stock Exchange—Stock Record, Daily, Weekly and Yearly 1463

FOR RECORD OF SALES DURING THE WEEK OF STOCKS USUALLY INACTIVE, SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.						Sales for the Week Shares	STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE		PER SHARE Range since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-share lots.		PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1917	
Saturday Oct. 6	Monday Oct. 7	Tuesday Oct. 8	Wednesday Oct. 9	Thursday Oct. 10	Friday Oct. 11		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.		
\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share			\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	\$ per share	
80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	8,000	Ach Topeka & Santa Fe	81 Mar 23	88 1/2 Oct 11	75 Dec	107 1/2 Jan	
83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	100	Do prof.	80 Jan 30	85 1/2 Oct 8	75 Dec	100 1/2 Feb	
95	95	95	95	95	95	100	Atlantic Coast Line RR.	89 1/2 Apr 22	98 1/2 Sept 3	27 1/2 Dec	119 Jan	
53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	6,100	Baltimore & Ohio	49 Jan 24	57 1/2 Sept 4	38 1/2 Dec	55 Jan	
43	43	43	43	43	43	11,700	Do prof.	45 Apr 25	57 1/2 Jan 2	38 Dec	70 1/2 Jan	
168	170	171 1/2	168	169 1/2	167 1/2	35,900	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	35 Jan 26	48 1/2 Jan 2	38 Dec	52 Jan	
57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	2,900	Canadian Pacific	135 Mar 25	172 1/2 Aug 24	126 Dec	167 1/2 Mar	
7	7	7	7	7	7	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	49 1/2 Jan 15	60 1/2 Mar 14	42 Nov	65 1/2 Jan	
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	400	Chicago Great Western	6 Apr 9	8 1/2 Jan 2	6 Dec	14 1/2 Jan	
46	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	13,300	Do prof.	18 1/2 Apr 9	25 1/2 Aug 29	17 1/2 Dec	41 1/2 Jan	
76	76	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	4,000	Chicago Milw & St. Paul	37 1/2 Apr 22	54 1/2 Sept 7	35 Nov	92 Jan	
94 1/2	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	1,100	Do prof.	69 1/2 Apr 11	81 1/2 Sept 3	62 1/2 Dec	125 1/2 Jan	
126	135	137	135	135	135	4,400	Chicago & Northwestern	89 1/2 Mar 25	95 1/2 Oct 11	85 Dec	124 1/2 Jan	
25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1,200	Do prof.	125 July 15	137 Jan 29	137 Dec	172 1/2 Feb	
76 1/2	78	78	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	1,700	Chic Rock Isl & Pac temp cts.	18 Apr 22	27 1/2 Sept 5	16 Dec	38 1/2 June	
66	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	1,700	7% preferred temp cts.	59 1/2 Jan 15	82 1/2 Sept 5	44 Dec	94 1/2 Apr	
33	33	33	33	33	33	100	6% preferred temp cts.	46 Jan 15	69 1/2 Sept 3	35 Dec	71 Apr	
62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	100	Clev Cln Cble & St Louis	25 Feb 21	35 May 14	24 Nov	51 Jan	
22 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	100	Colorado & Southern	68 1/2 May 2	67 Aug 28	61 Dec	82 Jan	
52	52	52	52	52	52	100	Do 1st pref.	15 Apr 22	23 1/2 May 29	18 Nov	30 Jan	
42	42	42	42	42	42	200	Do 2d pref.	47 Apr 3	52 Oct 11	44 1/2 Nov	57 1/2 Jan	
102 1/2	110	109	109	109 1/2	109 1/2	400	Delaware & Hudson	100 1/2 Apr 11	115 1/2 Feb 1	87 Nov	151 1/2 Jan	
170	185	185	185	185	185	200	Delaware Lack & Western	180 Apr 17	185 Sept 4	167 1/2 Dec	238 Mar	
4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	900	Denver & Rio Grande	24 Jan 4	6 Jan 3	5 Dec	17 Jan	
7	7	7	7	7	7	6,100	Do prof.	4 Apr 23	13 1/2 Jan 2	9 Dec	41 Jan	
15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	2,500	Do 1st pref.	14 Apr 17	17 1/2 May 15	13 1/2 Dec	34 1/2 Jan	
30 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	100	Do 2d pref.	23 1/2 Jan 16	35 May 14	18 1/2 Dec	49 1/2 Jan	
21	21	21	21	21	21	100	Great Northern pref.	18 1/2 Jan 25	24 1/2 May 13	15 1/2 Dec	39 1/2 Jan	
90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	4,400	Iron Ore Properties	95 Jan 15	93 1/2 Aug 27	79 1/2 Dec	181 1/2 Jan	
30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	100	Illinois Central	25 1/2 Jan 3	34 1/2 May 15	22 1/2 Nov	38 1/2 Mar	
8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8,600	Interboro Cons Corp.	25 1/2 Jan 7	98 1/2 Aug 13	85 1/2 Dec	108 1/2 Jan	
39	39	39	39	39	39	1,000	Do prof.	64 Sept 20	91 1/2 Jan 3	5 1/2 Dec	17 1/2 Jan	
18	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1,700	Kansas City Southern	29 Sept 16	47 1/2 Jan 3	39 1/2 Dec	72 1/2 Jan	
51	51	51	51	51	51	100	Do prof.	15 1/2 Apr 17	20 May 16	13 1/2 Nov	25 1/2 Jan	
7	7	7	7	7	7	100	Lake Erie & Western	45 Jan 5	50 1/2 Aug 14	40 Nov	58 1/2 Jan	
20	20	20	20	20	20	1,950	Lehigh Valley	7 1/2 Oct 10	10 1/2 Feb 19	8 1/2 Nov	25 1/2 Jan	
115	116	115	116	116	116	600	Do prof.	18 Apr 23	23 Sept 4	23 Oct	53 1/2 Jan	
9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	110	Louisville & Nashville	55 Jan 15	62 1/2 Mar 11	60 1/2 Dec	79 1/2 Jan	
54	54	54	54	54	54	500	Minneapolis & St L (new)	110 Jan 2	118 Mar 14	103 Dec	133 1/2 Jan	
10	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	500	Missouri Kansas & Texas	7 1/2 Apr 17	11 1/2 Sept 3	6 1/2 Dec	32 1/2 Jan	
24	24	24	24	24	24	10,300	Missouri Pacific	6 1/2 Jan 5	12 Sept 2	7 Nov	30 1/2 Jan	
57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	480	Do prof t cts.	20 Jan 15	26 1/2 Sept 5	19 1/2 Nov	34 Jan	
74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	10,100	New York Central	40 Jan 15	56 1/2 Sept 4	37 1/2 Dec	61 Jan	
30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	15,800	N Y N H & Hartford	67 1/2 Jan 15	70 1/2 Sept 3	62 1/2 Dec	103 1/2 Jan	
20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	600	N Y Ontario & Western	27 Apr 11	45 1/2 May 29	21 1/2 Sept	52 1/2 Jan	
104	104	104	104	104	104	4,710	Norfolk & Western	18 1/2 Jan 22	23 July 9	17 Nov	29 1/2 Jan	
88	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	8,000	Northern Pacific	102 Jan 24	108 1/2 May 14	92 1/2 Dec	138 1/2 Jan	
43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	8,000	Pennsylvania	81 1/2 Jan 24	91 1/2 Sept 3	75 Dec	110 1/2 Jan	
63	63	63	63	63	63	800	Pere Marquette v t c	9 1/2 May 1	16 1/2 June 27	12 Dec	36 1/2 Jan	
36	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	9,500	Do prof v t c	52 1/2 Apr 3	63 Oct 5	45 Nov	73 1/2 Jan	
78	78	78	78	78	78	100	Pittsburgh & West Va	30 Apr 5	41 Oct 1	37 Oct	57 June	
35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	51,500	Reading	22 1/2 Jan 2	35 1/2 June 21	18 1/2 Dec	35 1/2 Jan	
38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	300	Do prof.	81 Aug 13	63 1/2 Dec	63 1/2 Dec	104 1/2 Jan	
11	11	11	11	11	11	400	St Louis-San Fran tr cts.	70 1/2 Jan 15	95 June 27	60 1/2 Nov	104 1/2 Jan	
18	18	18	18	18	18	100	St Louis Southwestern	35 Mar 30	40 July 6	33 1/2 Dec	45 1/2 Jan	
30	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	1,700	Seaboard Air Line	9 1/2 Apr 3	14 Jan 2	12 Dec	28 1/2 June	
87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	32,800	Southern Pacific Co	19 Oct 2	23 1/2 May 15	22 Dec	32 Jan	
27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	1,800	Southern Railway	28 Oct 2	40 1/2 Jan 3	34 Dec	53 Jan	
63	63	63	63	63	63	300	Texas Pacific	7 Apr 17	9 1/2 Sept 3	7 1/2 Dec	18 Jan	
145	145	145	145	145	145	200	Twin City Rapid Transit	15 1/2 Apr 19	23 Sept 2	16 1/2 Dec	39 1/2 Jan	
126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	41,200	Union Pacific	80 1/2 Jan 24	89 1/2 Oct 11	75 1/2 Dec	98 1/2 Mar	
70	70	70	70	70	70	920	Do prof.	40 Apr 30	25 1/2 Oct 11	21 1/2 Dec	35 1/2 Jan	
8	8	8	8	8	8	200	United Railways Invest.	67 Jan 2	68 1/2 Sept 4	51 1/2 May	79 1/2 Jan	
38 1/2	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	1,800	Wabash	14 May 4	19 1/2 Feb 20	11 1/2 Dec	19 1/2 Jan	
23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	300	Do prof A	37 Aug 2	44 1/2 Jan 8	7 Nov	15 1/2 Jan	
12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	2,300	Western Maryland (new)	27 Apr 26	31 1/2 July 26	18 Dec	30 1/2 Jan	
20	20	20	20	20	20	600	Do 2d pref.	124 Oct 3	17 1/2 Feb 15	12 Dec	23 Apr	
59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	100	Western Pacific	28 Jan 29	32 June 22	20 Dec	41 1/2 Jan	
17	17	17	17	17	17	700	Do preferred	13 Jan 2	24 1/2 June 22	10 1/2 Dec	18 1/2 May	
34	34	34	34	34	34	100	Whaling & Lake E Ry	46 Jan 2	64 Jan 27	55 1/2 Dec	87 1/2 Jan	
47	47	47	47	47	47	300	Wisconsin Central	8 Apr 22	10 1/2 Jan 2	7 Dec	22 1/2 Jan	
17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	1,600	Advance Rumely	17 1/2 Apr 17	22 1/2 Feb 18	16 1/2 Nov	50 1/2 Jan	
49	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	1,300	Do prof.	25 1/2 Jan 9	49 1/2 Sept 27	19 Oct	37 1/2 Jan	
3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	200	Ajax Rubbering	49 Jan 2	65 1/2 July 18	45 1/2 Dec	80 Jan	
28	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	3,400	Alaska Gold Mines	14 Apr 27	48 July 5	1 Dec	11 1/2 Jan	
81	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	500	Alaska Juneau Gold Min'g	11 Apr 1	3 1/2 June 21	1 1/2 Dec	8 1/2 Mar	
101	101	100	100	100	100	650	Allis-Chalmers Mfg v t c	17 1/2 Jan 15	37 May 24	15 Dec	32 1/2 May	
94	94	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	900	Do preferred v t c	72 1/2 Jan 4	86 1/2 May 24	65 Dec	86 1/2 Mar	
83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	900	Amer Agricultural Chem	100 Jan 15	100 Sept 18	72 Dec	95 1/2 Mar	
75	75	75	75	75	75	900	Amer Beet Sugar	39 1/2 Jan 17	101 Aug 27	91 Dec	103 1/2 Jan	
43 1/2	44	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	9,100	American Can	64 June 10	84 Feb 27	63 Dec	102 1/2 Feb	
92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	1,750	Do prof.	23 Sept 13	91 1/2 May 8	75 Dec	98 Jan	
84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	10,500	American Car & Foundry	34 1/2 Jan 15	60 1/2 May 17	29 1/2 Nov	53 May	
41	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	100	Do prof.	89 1/2 Jan 23	97 Apr 30	87 Dec	111 1/2 Jan	
78	78	78	78	78	78	7,						

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 Oct. 5, Monday Oct. 7, Tuesday Oct. 8, Wednesday Oct. 9, Thursday Oct. 10, Friday Oct. 11); Sales for the Week Shares; STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE; PER SHARE Range since Jan. 1. On basis of 100-share lots.; PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1917. Lists various stocks like Industrial & Misc. (Cos.) Par, Burns Bros., Butte Copper & Zinc v t e., etc.

* Bid and asked price no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex-rights. § Ex-div. and rights. ¶ Par \$10 per share. ■ Par \$100 per share. □ Ex-dividend.

New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly 1465

In Jan. 1933 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now—"and interest"—except for interest and defaulted bonds.

BONDS					BONDS					BONDS										
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE					N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE					N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE										
Week Ending Oct. 11.					Week Ending Oct. 11.					Week Ending Oct. 11.										
Symbol	Description	Price	Week's Range		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	Symbol	Description	Price	Week's Range		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1	Symbol	Description	Price	Week's Range		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1
			Friday	Low						High	Friday						Low	High		
U. S. Government.																				
U S 3 1/2 Liberty Loan	1933-47	100.00	Sale	99.35	100.24	4895	97.25	102.50	Chemapeake & Ohio (Con)											
U S 4s converted from 1st Liberty Loan	1933-47	98.35	Sale	96.41	98.50	107	85.00	98.50	General gold 4 1/2s	1932	M	8	76 1/4	75	80 1/4	Mar 17	70	75 1/2	77 1/2	
U S 4 1/2s converted from 1st Liberty Loan	1927-43	97.30	Sale	96.30	97.30	3881	93.00	98.00	20-year convertible 4 1/2s	1930	F	A	70 1/2	70	70 1/2	40	65 1/2	77 1/2	80 1/2	
U S 4 1/2s converted from 1st Liberty Loan	1932-47	98.40	Sale	96.50	99.00	1397	93.90	99.00	30-year conv secured 5s	1946	A	O	82	82	79 1/2	82	132	70	82 1/2	
U S 4 1/2s converted from 3d Liberty Loan	1927-43	97.32	Sale	95.34	97.32	1307	93.10	98.00	Big Sandy 1st 4s	1944	J	D	67	78	84 1/2	Apr 17	70	80 1/2	82 1/2	
U S 4 1/2s converted from 3d Liberty Loan	1927-43	97.34	Sale	95.36	97.46	1530	94.75	99.10	Coal River Ry 1st 4s	1945	J	D	67	78	84 1/2	Apr 17	70	80 1/2	82 1/2	
U S 2s consol registered	41930	98		95 1/2	Aug 18		97 1/2	98 1/2	Craig Valley 1st 5s	1940	J	J	67	78	84 1/2	Jan 13	70	80 1/2	82 1/2	
U S 2s consol coupon	41930	98		95 1/2	Aug 18		97 1/2	98 1/2	Potts Creek RR 1st 4s	1940	J	J	67	78	84 1/2	Nov 17	70	80 1/2	82 1/2	
U S 3s registered	41918	98		95 1/2	May 18		97 1/2	98 1/2	R & A Div 1st con 4s	1929	J	J	67	78	84 1/2	Oct 17	70	80 1/2	82 1/2	
U S 3s coupon	41918	98		95 1/2	May 18		97 1/2	98 1/2	2d consol gold 4s	1929	J	J	67	78	84 1/2	Sept 16	70	80 1/2	82 1/2	
U S 4s registered	41925	98		95 1/2	Oct 18		105	107	Greenbrier Ry 1st con 4s	1940	M	N	68	78	84 1/2	Nov 16	70	80 1/2	82 1/2	
U S 4s coupon	41925	98		95 1/2	Oct 18		105	107	Warm Springs V 1st 5s	1941	M	S	68	78	84 1/2	Nov 16	70	80 1/2	82 1/2	
U S Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2s	1930	98		99	June 18		98	98	Chic & Alton RR pref 5s	1919	A	O	51	51 1/2	51	50	50	50	52	52
U S Pan Canal 10-30-yr 2s reg	1930	98		99	July 18		97 1/2	99	Chicago Burlington & Quincy											
U S Panama Canal 3d 4s	1921	98		85	June 18		85	85	Denver Div 4s	1922	F	A	90 1/4	100	99 1/4	July 18	97 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	
U S Panama Canal 3d 4s	1921	98		85	Sept 18		83	89	Hillside Div 3 1/2s	1949	J	J	73	84	73	73	17	71 1/2	76	
U S Philippine Island 4s	1914-34	100		100	Feb 15		100	100	Hillside Div 4s	1949	J	J	83	84	80 1/2	83	0	80	82 1/2	
Foreign Government.																				
Amer Foreign Secur 6s	1919	F	A	97 1/4	Sale	97 1/4	97 1/4	222	94 1/2	98 1/2	Chicago Div 4s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Argentine Internat 5s of 1909	1909	A	O	85 1/2	Sale	85 1/2	85 1/2	1850	84 1/2	95 1/2	Chicago Div 5s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Bohemian (City of) 3-yr 6s	1911	J	D	67	Sale	65	65	1	63 1/2	70	Chicago Div 6s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
China (Hankow Ry) 5s of 1904	1904	M	B	97 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	95 1/2	100	93 1/2	100	Chicago Div 7s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
China (Hankow Ry) 5s of 1904	1904	F	A	92 1/2	Sale	92 1/2	92 1/2	100	90 1/2	94 1/2	Chicago Div 8s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
External loan 4 1/2s	1949	F	A	82 1/4	Sale	81 1/4	81 1/4	80	84	84	Chicago Div 9s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Dominion of Canada 4 1/2s	1921	A	O	96 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	96 1/2	40	93 1/2	96 1/2	Chicago Div 10s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Do	1926	A	O	94 1/2	Sale	94 1/2	94 1/2	39	90 1/2	94 1/2	Chicago Div 11s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Do	1931	A	O	94 1/2	Sale	94 1/2	94 1/2	39	90 1/2	94 1/2	Chicago Div 12s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
France Repub 5 1/2s secured loan	1919	F	A	87	Sale	85 1/2	87 1/2	1539	84 1/2	87 1/2	Chicago Div 13s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Japanese Govt—Loan 4 1/2s	1925	J	J	87	Sale	85 1/2	87 1/2	23	83 1/2	87 1/2	Chicago Div 14s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Second series 4 1/2s	1925	J	J	87	Sale	85 1/2	87 1/2	23	83 1/2	87 1/2	Chicago Div 15s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Do	1931	J	J	74 1/2	Sale	73 1/2	74 1/2	30	70 1/2	74 1/2	Chicago Div 16s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Lyons (City of) 3-yr 6s	1911	M	N	99	Sale	98 1/2	99 1/2	285	94 1/2	99 1/2	Chicago Div 17s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Marseilles (City of) 3-yr 6s	1919	M	N	99	Sale	98 1/2	99 1/2	300	94 1/2	99 1/2	Chicago Div 18s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Mexico—Exter loan 5s of 1899	1919	J	D	61	Sale	56	56	1	40	56	Chicago Div 19s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Gold debt 4s of 1904	1954	J	D	36 1/2	Sale	33 1/2	36 1/2	450	31 1/2	36 1/2	Chicago Div 20s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Paris (City of) 5-year 6s	1921	A	O	97 1/2	Sale	97 1/2	97 1/2	450	93 1/2	97 1/2	Chicago Div 21s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Tokyo City 5s loan of 1912	1912	M	S	70 1/2	Sale	80	80	100	80	80	Chicago Div 22s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
O.K. of Gt Brit & Irel 2-yr 5s	1918	M	S	97 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	97 1/2	559	92 1/2	97 1/2	Chicago Div 23s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
2-year 5 1/2% notes	1919	M	N	97 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	97 1/2	559	92 1/2	97 1/2	Chicago Div 24s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
5-year 5 1/2% notes	1921	M	N	97 1/2	Sale	95 1/2	97 1/2	559	92 1/2	97 1/2	Chicago Div 25s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Convertible 5 1/2% notes	1919	F	A	100	Sale	99 1/2	100	700	97 1/2	100	Chicago Div 26s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
*These are prices on the basis of \$100.																				
State and City Securities.																				
N Y City—4 1/2s Corp stock	1960	M	S	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	24	87 1/2	95 1/2	Chicago Div 27s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
4 1/2s Corporate stock	1964	M	S	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	27	87 1/2	95 1/2	Chicago Div 28s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
4 1/2s Corporate stock	1966	A	O	94	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	20	87 1/2	96 1/4	Chicago Div 29s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
4 1/2s Corporate stock	1965	J	D	93 1/2	100 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/2	17	93 1/2	101 1/4	Chicago Div 30s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
4 1/2s Corporate stock	1963	M	S	93 1/2	99 1/2	97	100	12	93 1/2	101 1/4	Chicago Div 31s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
4% Corporate stock	1959	M	N	89	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	6	85	91 1/2	Chicago Div 32s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
4% Corporate stock	1958	M	N	89	90	89 1/2	89 1/2	6	85	91 1/2	Chicago Div 33s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
4% Corporate stock	1957	M	N	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	17	83 1/2	87 1/2	Chicago Div 34s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
4% Corporate stock reg	1956	M	N	87	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	17	83 1/2	87 1/2	Chicago Div 35s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
New 4 1/2s	1957	M	N	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	11	93 1/2	101 1/4	Chicago Div 36s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
4 1/2s Corporate stock	1957	M	N	98 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	11	93 1/2	101 1/4	Chicago Div 37s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
3 1/2s Corporate stock	1954	M	N	79 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	7	76	82 1/2	Chicago Div 38s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
N Y State—4s	1961	M	S	98	98	98	98	1	99	99	Chicago Div 39s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Canal Improvement 4s	1961	J	D	96	101	98 1/2	98 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	Chicago Div 40s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18	98	98 1/2
Canal Improvement 4s	1962	J	D	96	101	98 1/2	98 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	Chicago Div 41s	1936	M	S	100 1/4	100 1/4	100	Sept 18		

BONDS		Interest Period	Price		Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1		BONDS		Interest Period	Price		Week's Range or Last Sale	Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1			
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE			Friday	Oct. 11			Low	High	Low	High		N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE				Friday	Oct. 11	Low	High
Delaware & Hudson—									Leh V Term Ry 1st gu g 5a. 1941										
1st lien equip g 4 1/2a.	1922	J	94	93 1/2	94	Sept '18	---	93 1/4	94	A	O	100	98	98	Sept '18	---	98	102	
1st & ref 4a.	1943	M	80 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	47	79	80 1/2	A	O	90	90	90	Sept '18	---	90	100	
20-year conv 5a.	1935	A	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	---	80 1/2	80 1/2	J	J	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	100	100	
Alb & Susq cons 3 1/2a.	1946	M	70 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	Aug '18	---	71	75	J	J	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	100	100	
Renss & Saratoga 1st 7a.	1921	M	102 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2	Sept '18	---	101 1/2	103 1/2	J	J	79	79	79	79	79	100	100	
Dowber & Rio Grande—									Leh & N Y 1st guar g 4a.										
1st cons g 4a.	1936	J	68	68	64 1/2	68	83	60 1/2	69	M	S	72 1/2	70	70	July '18	---	70	70	
Consol gold 4 1/2a.	1935	J	71	72	70 1/2	Sept '18	---	68	72	M	S	72 1/2	70	70	July '18	---	70	70	
Improvement gold 5a.	1923	J	57 1/2	59	56 1/2	Oct '18	---	48 1/2	59 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
1st & refunding 5a.	1935	J	65	66	65	66	---	65	66	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Rio Gr Sou 1st gu g 5a.	1939	J	65	66	65	66	---	65	66	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Rio Gr Sou 1st gold 4a.	1940	J	65	66	65	66	---	65	66	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Guaranteed.	1940	J	65	66	65	66	---	65	66	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Rio Gr West 1st gold 4a.	1940	J	64	64	63	64	8	63	67 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Mtgo & coll trust 4a.	1949	A	52	55	51	Sept '18	---	50	55	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Det & Mack—1st lien g 4a.	1995	J	70	70	70	70	---	70	70	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Gold 4a.	1995	J	70	70	70	70	---	70	70	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Det Riv Fun Ter Tun 4 1/2a.	1961	M	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	10	73	77 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Dul Missabe & Nor gen 5a.	1941	J	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	---	92 1/2	92 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Dul & Iron Range 1st 5a.	1937	A	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	---	92 1/2	92 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Registered.	1937	A	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	---	92 1/2	92 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Dul Sou Shore & Atl 4a.	1937	A	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	---	92 1/2	92 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Elgin Joliet & East 1st g 5a.	1941	M	88	88	87	88	---	87	88	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Erle 1st consol gold 7a.	1920	M	100	100	100	100	4	100	101	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
N Y & Erie 1st ext g 4a.	1947	M	79	79	78 1/2	Oct '18	---	78	78 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
2d ext gold 5a.	1919	M	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	---	94 1/2	94 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
3d ext gold 4 1/2a.	1923	M	84	84	83 1/2	Jan '18	---	83 1/2	84	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
4th ext gold 5a.	1920	A	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	---	94 1/2	94 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
5th ext gold 4a.	1928	J	100	100	100	100	---	100	100	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
N Y L E & W 1st g 4 1/2a.	1920	M	100	100	100	100	---	100	100	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Erle 1st consol g 4a prior.	1906	J	67	69	66 1/2	66 1/2	24	65	69	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Registered.	1906	J	67	69	66 1/2	66 1/2	24	65	69	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
1st consol gen lien g 4a.	1996	J	54	54	53	54	22	49 1/2	57 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Gen consol.	1996	J	54	54	53	54	22	49 1/2	57 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Penn coll trust gold 4a.	1951	F	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	Oct '18	---	75 1/2	79	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
50-year conv 4a Ser A.	1953	A	47 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	3	43	50	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
do Series B.	1953	A	47 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	4	42 1/2	49 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Gen conv 4a Series D.	1953	A	50 1/2	53 1/2	50	51	61	48 1/2	56	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Chic & Erie 1st gold 5a.	1932	M	85	85	82	Sept '18	---	82	85	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Clev & Mahon Val g 5a.	1933	J	---	---	106 1/2	Jan '17	---	98 1/2	100	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Erle & Jersey 1st g 6a.	1955	J	96	103	96	Aug '18	---	90	96	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Genesee River 1st g 6a.	1957	J	96	103	96	Aug '18	---	90	96	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Leah Doon consol g 6a.	1935	A	105	105	105	105	---	105	105	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Coal & RR 1st ext g 6a.	1922	M	103	103	103	103	---	103	103	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Coal & Imp 1st ext g 6a.	1943	J	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	---	82 1/2	82 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
N Y & Green L gu g 5a.	1948	M	80	80	80	80	---	80	80	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
N Y Susq & W 1st ref 5a.	1937	J	70	70	70	70	---	70	70	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
2d gold 4 1/2a.	1937	F	---	---	100 1/2	Dec '06	---	60	61	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
General gold 5a.	1940	F	---	---	100 1/2	Dec '06	---	60	61	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Terminal 1st gold 5a.	1943	M	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	---	70 1/2	70 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Mid of N J 1st ext 6a.	1940	A	86	86	86	86	---	86	86	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Wlk & East 1st gu g 5a.	1942	J	64 1/2	67	65 1/2	Sept '18	---	62	66	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Ev & Ind 1st cona gu g 6a.	1926	J	90	94	90	94	---	89 1/2	93 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
1st general gold 6a.	1943	A	107	107	107	107	---	107	107	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Mt Vernon 1st gold 6a.	1923	A	107	107	107	107	---	107	107	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Sou Co Branch 1st g 6a.	1930	A	107	107	107	107	---	107	107	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Florida B Coast 1st 4 1/2a.	1959	J	78	82 1/2	78	82 1/2	---	81	81 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Fort St U D Co 1st g 4 1/2a.	1941	J	---	---	92	Aug '10	---	---	---	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Pt Worth & Rio Gr 1st g 4a.	1928	J	55	55	55	55	---	55	55	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Galv Hous & Hen 1st 5a.	1933	A	88	88	88	88	---	88	88	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Great Nor C & Q coll 4a.	1921	J	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	---	92	94 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Registered.	1921	J	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	---	92	94 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
1st & ref 4 1/2a Series A.	1961	J	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	24	85	90 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
Registered.	1961	J	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	24	85	90 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	93	1	91 1/2	95
St Paul M & Man 4a.	1933	J	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	---	84 1/2	84 1/2	Q	J	91	91	93	93	9			

BONDS		Price		Week's		Bonds	Range	
N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE		Friday		Range or			Since	
Week Ending Oct. 11.		Oct. 11.		Last Sale		Sold	Jan. 1.	
Interest	Period	Bid	Ask	Low	High		No.	Low
N Y Cent & H R RR (Con.)	A	71	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2		72 1/2	74 1/2
N Y & P Ut con g 4 1/2	A	101	101	101	101			
Pine Creek reg guar 6 1/2	A	93	93	93	93			
R W & O con lat ext 6 1/2	A	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2			
Rutland lat con g 4 1/2	A	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2			
Os & L Chan Y lat 4 1/2	A	60	60	60	60			
Rut-Canada lat gu g 4 1/2	A	58	58	58	58			
St Laur & Adir lat g 5 1/2	A	92	92	92	92			
2d gold 6 1/2	A	103	103	103	103			
Utica & Blk Idv gu g 4 1/2	A	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2			
Lake Shore gold 3 1/2	A	70	71	71	71			
Registered	J	68	71	71	71			
Debtenture gold 4 1/2	M	85 1/2	87	85 1/2	85 1/2			
25-year gold 4 1/2	M	83 1/2	84	84	84			
Registered	M			83 1/2	84			
Ka A & O R lat gu g 5 1/2	A	90	90	90	90			
Mason O R RR lat 6 1/2	A	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2			
Pitts & L Erie 3d g 6 1/2	A	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
Pitts Meic Y lat 6 1/2	A	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
2d guarantied 6 1/2	A	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2			
Michigan Central 6 1/2	M	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2			
Registered	M			89 1/2	89 1/2			
J L & S lat gold 3 1/2	M	70	70	70	70			
lat gold 3 1/2	M	70	70	70	70			
40-year debtenture 4 1/2	A	78 1/2	80 1/2	78 1/2	80 1/2			
N Y Chlo & St L lat g 4 1/2	A	70 1/2	70	70	70			
Registered	A			70	70			
Debtenture 4 1/2	A	62 1/2	64 1/2	62 1/2	64 1/2			
West Shore lat 4 1/2	A	74	74	74	74			
Registered	J	71	71	71	71			
N Y C Lines on tr 5 1/2	M	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2			
Equip trust 4 1/2	M	77	81	81	81			
N Y Connect lat g 4 1/2	A	77	81	81	81			
N Y N H & Hartford	M							
Non-conv debent 4 1/2	M	52	54	55	55			
Non-conv debent 3 1/2	M	50	50	50	50			
Non-conv debent 3 1/2	M	50	50	50	50			
Non-conv debent 4 1/2	M	50	50	50	50			
Conv debtenture 3 1/2	M	55	54	54	54			
Conv debtenture 6 1/2	M	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2			
Cons Ry non-conv 4 1/2	M	60	60	60	60			
Non-conv debent 4 1/2	M	60	60	60	60			
Non-conv debent 4 1/2	M	60	60	60	60			
Non-conv debent 4 1/2	M	60	60	60	60			
Harlem R Pt Ches lat 4 1/2	M	71 1/2	73	73	73			
B & N Y Air Line lat 4 1/2	M	67	74	70 1/2	70 1/2			
Cent New Eng lat gu 4 1/2	M	80	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2			
Hartford St Ry lat 4 1/2	M	80	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2			
Housatonic R con g 5 1/2	M	80	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2			
N Y Prov & Boston 4 1/2	M	55	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2			
N Y V Hook & Hatter 4 1/2	M	55	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2			
Boston Terminal lat 4 1/2	M	63	63	63	63			
New England con 6 1/2	M	60	60	60	60			
Consol 4 1/2	M	60	60	60	60			
Providence Secur deb 4 1/2	M	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2			
Prov & Springfield lat 5 1/2	M	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2			
Providence Term lat 4 1/2	M	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2			
W & Con East lat 4 1/2	M	69	69	69	69			
N Y W & R lat 4 1/2	M	69	69	69	69			
Registered 35,000 lat 4 1/2	M	69	69	69	69			
General lat 4 1/2	M	50	50	50	50			
Norfolk Sou lat & ref A 5 1/2	M	65	65	65	65			
Norfolk & Sou lat gold 5 1/2	M	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2			
Norfolk & West gen gold 6 1/2	M	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2			
Improvement & ext g 6 1/2	M	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2			
New River lat gold 6 1/2	M	102 1/2	106	105 1/2	105 1/2			
N & W Ry lat con g 4 1/2	M	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2			
Registered	M			81 1/2	81 1/2			
Div't lat con & gen g 4 1/2	M	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2			
10-25 year conv 4 1/2	M	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2			
10-25 year conv 4 1/2	M	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2			
Pocon C & C Joint 4 1/2	M	77 1/2	83 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2			
C O & T lat con g 5 1/2	M	73	77 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2			
8to V & N E lat gu 4 1/2	M	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2			
Northern Pacific prior lien	M	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2			
railway & land grant g 4 1/2	M	59	59 1/2	59	59 1/2			
Registered	M			59 1/2	59 1/2			
General lien gold 3 1/2	M	58	59	58 1/2	58 1/2			
Registered	M			58 1/2	58 1/2			
Ref & Imp 4 1/2 ser A	M	79 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2			
St Paul Duluth Div g 4 1/2	M	101	102	101 1/2	101 1/2			
St P & N E gen gold 5 1/2	M	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2			
Registered	M			100 1/2	100 1/2			
St Paul & Duluth lat 5 1/2	M	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2			
lat con gold 4 1/2	M	59	59	59	59			
Wash Cent lat gold 4 1/2	M	59	59	59	59			
Nor Pac Term Co lat g 6 1/2	M	105 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2			
Oregon-Wash lat & ref 4 1/2	M	72 1/2	80 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2			
Pacific Coast Co lat g 5 1/2	M	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2			
Paducah & Ills lat f 4 1/2	M	100	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2			
Pennsylvania RR lat g 4 1/2	M	95	99	93 1/2	93 1/2			
Consol gold 5 1/2	M	99	100	100	100			
Registered	M			100	100			
Consol gold 4 1/2	M	85	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2			
Consol gold 4 1/2	M	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2			
Consol 4 1/2	M	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2			
General 4 1/2	M	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2			
Alter Val gen guar g 4 1/2	M	82 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2			
D R RR & H 2e lat gu 4 1/2	M	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2			
Phila Balt & W lat g 4 1/2	M	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2			
Sodus Bay & Sou lat g 4 1/2	M	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2			
Sunbury & Lewis lat g 4 1/2	M	88	88	88	88			
U N J RR & Can gen 4 1/2	M	97	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2			
Pennsylvania Co	M							
Guar lat gold 4 1/2	M	95	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2			
Registered	M			97 1/2	97 1/2			
Guar 3 1/2 coll trust reg A	M	75	75	75	75			
Guar 3 1/2 coll trust reg B	M	73 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2			
Guar 3 1/2 trust etfs C	M	74	80	81 1/2	81 1/2			
Guar 3 1/2 trust etfs D	M	74 1/2	79	79 1/2	79 1/2			
Guar 15-25 year gold 4 1/2	M	82 1/2	85	82 1/2	82 1/2			
40-year guar 4 1/2 etfs Ser B	M	78 1/2	80	80	80			
Chn Leb & Nor gu 4 1/2	M	80	87 1/2	86	86			
Cl & Mar lat gu g 4 1/2	M	85	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2			
Cl & P gen gu 4 1/2 ser A	M	93	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2			
Series B	M	89 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2			
Int reduced to 3 1/2	M	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2			
Series C 3 1/2	M	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2			
Series D 3 1/2	M	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2			
Erie & Pitts gu g 3 1/2	M	72 1/2	85	85	85			
Series C	M	72 1/2	85	85	85			
Gr R & I ex lat gu g 4 1/2	M	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2			
Ohio Comm lat gu 4 1/2	M	80	80	80	80			
Pitts Y & Ash lat con 6 1/2	M	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2			
Tot W V & O gu 4 1/2	M	82 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2			
Series B 4 1/2	M	82 1/2	92	92	92			
Series C 4 1/2	M	77 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2			
P C C & St L gu 4 1/2	M	95	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2			
Series B guar	M	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2			
Series C guar	M	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2			
Series D 4 1/2 guar	M	90 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2			
Series E 4 1/2 guar	M	89 1/2	92	92	92			
Series F guar 4 1/2	M	89 1/2	91	91	91			

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Interest	Period	Bid	Ask	Low	High		No.	Low
P C C & St L (Con.)	M							
Series C 4 1/2	M	89 1/2	92	91	91		88 1/2	91
Series F 4 1/2	M	92	93	93	93		93	93
O St L & P 1st con g 5 1/2	A	97 1/2	104 1/2	100 1/2	100			

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Oct. 11.										BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Oct. 11.									
Integrat Period	Price Friday Oct. 11	Week's Range or Last Sale		No.	Range Since Jan. 1		Integrat Period	Price Friday Oct. 11	Week's Range or Last Sale		No.	Range Since Jan. 1							
		Low	High		Low	High			Low	High		Low	High						
Miscellaneous																			
Virginia 1st 5s series A	1962 M N	87 1/2	87	83	10	84 1/2	93	80 1/2	83	60	60	5	10	80 1/2					
Wabash 1st gold 5s	1939 M N	92	91 1/2	92	19	90	95 1/2	82	82	25 1/2	26	3	18	80					
2d gold 5s	1939 F A	91 1/2	82 1/2	82	1	80	80 1/2	25	25	26	26	9	13	85					
Debiture series B	1939 M S	93 1/2	93	93	18	90	90	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83	81 1/2	87 1/2					
1st lien equip 6 1/2 5s	1921 M S	90 1/2	90	88	18	85	85	85	85	90	90	90	90	90					
1st lien 50-yr term	1921 J J	90 1/2	90	88	18	85	85	85	85	90	90	90	90	90					
Det & Ch Ext 1st 5s	1941 J J	87 1/2	102	99 1/2	17	85	85	85	85	90	90	90	90	90					
Des Moines Div 1st 4s	1939 J J	77	80	80	17	75	75	75	75	80	80	80	80	80					
Om Div 1st 3 1/2 5s	1941 A O	77 1/2	75	75	17	75	75	75	75	80	80	80	80	80					
Tol & Ch Div 1st 4s	1941 M S	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	17	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2					
Wash Term 1st 3 1/2 5s	1945 F A	70	80	75	17	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80					
1st 40-yr guar 4s	1945 F A	84	84	84	17	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84					
West Maryland 1st 4s	1945 F A	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	17	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2					
West N Y & Pa 1st 4s	1943 F A	83 1/2	100	99	17	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
Gen gold 4s	1937 J O	80	80	80	17	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
Income 5s	19143 Nov	45	35	35	17	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45					
Western Pac 1st ser A 5s	1946 M N	81 1/2	81	81	17	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2					
Wheeling & L 1st 5s	1924 A O	93	93	93	17	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93					
Wheeling Div 1st gold 5s	1928 J J	99 1/2	100	100	17	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2					
Wheat Div 1st gold 5s	1928 J J	99 1/2	100	100	17	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2					
Wheat & L 1st gold 5s	1930 F A	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	17	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2					
Refunding 4 1/2 5s series A	1906 M S	60	62	60	17	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60					
R.R. 1st consol 4s	1940 M S	59	62 1/2	59 1/2	6	55 1/2	60 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2					
Winston-Salem S B 1st 4s	1940 J J	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	17	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2					
Wis Cent 50-yr 1st gen 4s	1940 J J	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	17	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2					
Sup & Dul div & term 1st 4s	1939 M N	69 1/2	73	76	17	73	77 1/2	73	73	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2					
Street Railway																			
Brooklyn Rapid Trans 4s	1902 J O	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	1	79 1/2	83 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2					
1st refund consol gold 4s	2005 J A	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	17	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2					
5-yr secured notes 5s	1915 J J	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	17	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2					
City 3-yr sec 7% notes on A 1st	1911 J J	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	17	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2					
3-yr 7% secured notes	1921 J J	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	17	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2					
Bk City 1st cons 4s	1916-1941 J J	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	17	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2					
Bk Co & S cons 4s	1941 M N	90	90	90	17	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90					
Bklyn Q Co & S 1st 5s	1941 J J	90	101	101	17	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90					
Bklyn Un El 1st 4-5s	1950 F A	80	82	80	17	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
Stamped guar 4-5s	1960 F A	80	82	81	17	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
Kings County E 1st 4s	1949 F A	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	17	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2					
Stamped guar 4s	1949 F A	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	17	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2					
Nassau Elec guar gold 4s	1951 J J	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	17	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2					
Canal Ry & 1st 5s	1927 F A	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	17	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2					
Canal Ry & 1st 5s	1927 F A	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	17	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2					
Stamped guar 4 1/2 5s	1951 J J	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	17	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2					
Det United 1st cons 4 1/2 5s	1932 J J	71 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	5	68	77 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2					
Fr Smith L & Tr 1st 5s	1936 M S	84	84	84	17	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84					
Hud & Manhat 5s ser A	1957 F A	60	80	75	20	45 1/2	62 1/2	60	60	60	60	60	60	60					
Adjust Income 5s	1957 F A	20	80	75	20	110	144 1/2	20	20	20	20	20	20	20					
N Y & Jersey 1st 5s	1932 F A	80	87	80	17	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
Interboro-Metrop coll 4 1/2 5s	1950 A O	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	17	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2					
Interboro Rap Tran 1st 5s	1906 J O	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	17	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2					
Manhat Ry (N Y) cons 4s	1930 A O	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	17	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2					
Stamped tax-exempt	1930 A O	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	17	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2					
Manila Elec Ry & L 1st 5s	1933 M S	80	80	80	17	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
Metropolitan Street Ry	1933 M S	80	80	80	17	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
Bway & 7th Av 1st 4s	1943 J D	76	78	78 1/2	17	76 1/2	78 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2					
Col & 9th Av 1st 4s	1933 M S	85	85	85	17	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85					
Lex Av & P F 1st 4s	1933 M S	85	85	85	17	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85					
Met W S El (Chic) 1st 4s	1936 F A	80	80	80	17	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
Milw Elec Ry & L 1st cons 4s	1926 F A	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	17	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2					
Refunding & exten 4 1/2 5s	1931 J J	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	17	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2					
Minneapolis St 1st cons 5s	1919 J J	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	17	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2					
Montreal Tram 1st 4s	1941 J J	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	17	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2					
New Ori Ry & L 1st 4s	1935 J J	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	17	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2					
N Y Manhat Ry 1st 4s	1935 J J	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	17	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2					
N Y Ry 1st 4s & ref 4s	1942 J J	80	80	80	17	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80					
30-yr adj 1st 5s	1942 A O	21	21	21	17	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21					
N Y State Ry 1st cons 4 1/2 5s	1942 M N	61	63	63	17	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63					
Portland Ry 1st 4s	1930 M N	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	17	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2					
Portld Ry & P 1st 4s	1932 F A	72	72	72	17	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72					
Portland Gen Elec 1st 5s	1935 J J	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	17	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2					
St Jos Ry L & P 1st 4s	1937 M N	95	95	95	17	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95					
St Paul City Cab cons 4s	1937 J J	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	17	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2					
Third Ave 1st 4s	1900 J O	57 1/2	58	58	17	57 1/2	58	58	58										

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES.

Sales for the Week Shares.

STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE

Range Since Jan. 1.

Range for Previous Year 1917.

Main table containing stock prices for various companies like Boston & Albany, Boston Elevated, and others, with columns for dates and price ranges.

* Div and asset prices. a Ex-dividend and rights. b Assessment paid. c Do stock dividend. d Ex-rights. e Ex-dividend. f Half-paid

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange Oct. 5 to Oct. 11, both inclusive:

Bonds—	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices.		Sales for Week.	Range since Jan. 1.		
		Low.	High.		Low.	High.	
U S Lib Loan 3 1/2s. 1932-47	99.54	100.20	850,050	96.52	Jan 102.50	Aug	
1st Lib Loan 4s. 1932-47	98.24	97.50	15,300	93	June 98	Jan	
2d Lib Loan 4s. 1927-42	96.14	96.30	32,850	92.84	June 97.90	Oct	
1st Lib Loan 4 1/2s. 1932-47	96.50	97.64	5,100	93.64	July 96.98	Oct	
2d Lib Loan 4 1/2s. 1927-42	96.24	96.98	104,200	98.04	July 96.98	Oct	
3d Lib Loan 4 1/2s. 1928	96.14	97.24	79,900	94.54	Aug 101	May	
Am Tel & Tel coll 4s. 1929	80	80 3/4	11,000	77 1/2	Aug 83	Jan	
Convertible 6s. 1925	100	98	18,000	94 1/2	Sept 100	Oct	
Atch Top & S Fe 4s. 1935	80	80	1,000	80	Oct 84 1/2	Feb	
Atl G & W I S S L 5s. 1935	75 1/2	75	75 3/4	5,000	74 1/2	Sept 79	Jan
Chlo June & U S Y 5s. 1940	91	91	2,750	87 1/2	Apr 92	June	
4s. 1940	72 1/2	72 1/2	6,000	72 1/2	Apr 74	May	
Mass Gas 4 1/2s. 1931	82 1/2	82	82 1/2	21,000	80 1/2	Sept 86 1/2	Feb
N E Telephone 5s. 1932	86 1/2	86 1/2	6,000	84 1/2	Aug 91 1/2	Feb	
Punta Alegre Sugar 6s 1931	83	84 1/2	16,000	77	May 84 1/2	Oct	
Swift & Co 1st 5s. 1941	91	92	4,000	90 1/2	Sept 95 1/2	Oct	
Ventura Oil conv 7s. 1922	91	91	4,000	80	Jan 94	May	
Western Tel & Tel 5s. 1932	83 1/2	87	3,000	82 1/2	June 90 1/2	Mar	

Chicago Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange from Oct. 5 to Oct. 11, 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.

Stocks—	Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices.		Sales for Week.	Range since Jan. 1.		
			Low.	High.		Low.	High.	
Amer Shipbuilding	100	136 1/2	138	135	87	Jan 144 1/2	May	
Armour & Co pref.	100	90	90	52	84 1/2	Mar 93 1/2	May	
Booth Fisheries, common	99 3/4	97 1/4	99 3/4	257	96 1/2	Sept 99 3/4	Oct	
new (no par)	24	24 1/2	25	390	18 1/2	Jan 28	Sept	
Chic City & C Ry pt sh com	100	14 1/2	14 3/4	72	7 1/2	Aug 2 1/2	Jan	
Preferred	100	14 1/2	14 3/4	150	12	June 18 1/2	Jan	
Chic Pneumatic Tool	100	66	63	69	360	47 1/2	Jan 71 1/2	Apr
Chic Rys part et c 2 1/2	100	11	11	35	8	Jan 16	June	
Commonwealth-Elliott	100	109 1/2	110	150	100	June 110	Oct	
Cudahy Pack Co, com	100	112 1/2	116 1/2	1,275	107 1/2	Jan 117	Sept	
Diamond Match	100	107	107	5	102	Jan 114	May	
Hartman Corp	100	46	46	75	30	Jan 49	Sept	
Hart, Shaff & Marx, com	100	58 1/2	58 1/2	190	53	Jan 67	Feb	
Illinois Brick	100	49	49	30	45	Oct 58	Jan	
Lindsay Light	100	16 1/2	17	30	15 1/2	Sept 28	Jan	
Peoples Gas Lt & Coke	100	54	53 1/2	55 1/2	365	40 1/2	Apr 55 1/2	Oct
Quaker Oats Co	100	245	245 1/2	203	235	Oct 290	Mar	
Preferred	100	95	95	25	92 1/2	Aug 100	Jan	
Sears-Roebuck com	100	193	150 1/2	164	1,446	133	June 164	Oct
Shaw W W common	100	62	62	10	53 1/2	Jan 69	Oct	
Stewart-Warner Sp com	100	66	62 1/2	67 1/2	2,281	47	Jan 64 1/2	Mar
Swift & Co	100	113 1/2	111	114	4,488	102	Aug 146	Apr
Union Carbide & Carbon Co (no par)	55 1/2	54 1/2	56 1/2	5,191	47 1/2	Apr 60	July	
Ward, Mott & Co, pref.	100	103 1/2	103 1/2	40	100	Aug 110	Feb	
Wilson & Co common	100	52 1/2	53	60	46	Jan 65 1/2	Mar	
Preferred	100	93 1/2	93 1/2	20	92	Sept 99 1/2	May	
Bonds—								
Armour & Co 4 1/2s. 1939	84	84	84	1,000	83	Apr 85 1/2	Feb	
Booth Fisheries 1 d 6s '26	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	5,000	88	Apr 90	Feb	
Chic City & Con Rys 5s '27	55	55 1/2	55 1/2	31,000	52	Jan 62 1/2	Aug	
Chicago Rys 5s. 1927	95	95	95	3,000	82	June 95	Oct	
Chicago Telephone 5s. 1923	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	6,000	92 1/2	June 96 1/2	Jan	
Liberty Loan 3 1/2s. '32-'47	99.80	99.80	100	94	Aug 101.22	Sept		
Liberty Loan 1st 4s. '32-'47	96.50	96.50	200	93.30	June 97.50	Jan		
Liberty Loan 2d 4s. '27-'42	96.50	96.30	450	93	June 97.52	Jan		
Liberty Loan 2d 4 1/2s. '42	96.50	96.50	350	93.75	Sept 98.10	May		
Liberty Loan 3d 4 1/2s. '42	96.50	96.70	2,150	94.70	Aug 96.70	Oct		
Wilson & Co 1st 5s. 1941	92	92	1,000	92	Oct 96	Mar		

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange from Oct. 5 to Oct. 11, 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.

Stocks—	Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices.		Sales for Week.	Range since Jan. 1.		
			Low.	High.		Low.	High.	
Amer Rolling Mill	25	46	46	46	180	43	Aug 55	Apr
Amer Sewer Pipe	100	13 1/2	13 1/2	135	12 1/2	Jan 15 1/2	Jan	
Am Wind Glass Mach	100	60 1/2	61	60	40	Jan 68	Sept	
Columbia Gas & Elec	100	35 1/2	37	70	28 1/2	Jan 37	Oct	
Farm. Dep. Nat Bank	100	98	98	10	95	Oct 99 1/2	Aug	
Indep Brewing com	50	1 1/2	1 1/2	525	1 1/2	Jan 3 1/2	Jan	
Preferred	50	5	5	220	4 1/2	Sept 9 1/2	Jan	
La Belle Iron Wks com	100	108	108 1/2	30	106	Mar 115	Feb	
Preferred	100	115	115	30	114 1/2	Sept 119 1/2	Mar	
Lone Star Gas	100	185	186 1/2	55	95	Jan 197	Aug	
Mfra Light & Heat	50	46 1/2	47	430	46 1/2	Sept 53	Jan	
Nat Fireproofing com	50	5	5	25	3	Jan 5 1/2	Aug	
Preferred	50	10	10 1/2	180	7	June 13 1/2	Aug	
Ohio Fuel Oil	1	14	14	90	13 1/2	Sept 16	Jan	
Ohio Fuel Supply	25	42 1/2	42 1/2	840	40 1/2	Sept 46 1/2	June	
Oklahoma Natural Gas	25	23 1/2	23 1/2	1,060	23	July 31 1/2	Aug	
Pittsburgh Brewing com	50	2 1/2	2 1/2	20	1 1/2	Mar 4 1/2	Aug	
Preferred	50	5 1/2	5 1/2	50	5	Sept 13	Jan	
Pittsburgh Coal pref.	100	83 1/2	83 1/2	20	79 1/2	Apr 84	May	
Pittsb Jerome Cop.	1	150	150	170	130	Oct 1	Feb	
Pittsb & Mt Shasta Cop.	1	250	280	2,100	210	Jan 480	Mar	
Pittsb Plate Glass com	100	110	110	10	107	Sept 117	Jan	
Riverside East Oil pref.	50	2 1/2	2 1/2	40	2 1/2	Apr 2 1/2	Feb	
San Toy Mining	1	80	80	1,200	70	Aug 100	Feb	
U S Steel Corp com	100	105	108 1/2	720	87 1/2	Mar 116	Aug	
Preferred	100	110 1/2	110 1/2	20	110	May 111 1/2	June	
Westhouse Air Brake	50	90	90	241	90	Oct 97 1/2	May	
Westhouse Elec & Mfg	50	44	42 1/2	44	1,195	39	Jan 47	May
Bonds—								
Indep Brewing 6s. 1955	34	34	34	\$10,000	34	Apr 40	Jan	
Monon Riv Con C&Cs '49	106 1/2	106 1/2	1,000	106	Aug 112	Apr		

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange from Oct. 5 to Oct. 11, 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.

Stocks—	Par.	Friday Last Sale Price.	Week's Range of Prices.		Sales for Week.	Range since Jan. 1.		
			Low.	High.		Low.	High.	
American Rys, pref.	100	58	58	10	58	Oct 80	Feb	
Baldwin Locomotive	150	74 1/2	81 1/2	1,635	68 1/2	Jan 109 1/2	May	
Elec Storage Battery	100	53 1/2	54	1,779	48	Mar 55 1/2	July	
General Asphalt	100	55	33 1/2	2,311	44 1/2	May 37	Oct	
Preferred	100	71	69 1/2	870	67	Jan 73 1/2	Oct	
Insurance Co of N A	10	26	26	50	24	Jan 27 1/2	July	
Keystone Teleph pref.	50	47 1/2	47 1/2	4	46 1/2	Sept 57 1/2	Jan	
Lake Superior Corp.	100	17	16 1/2	17 1/2	3,690	12	Jan 21 1/2	July
Lehigh Navigation	50	69	67 1/2	69	462	61 1/2	Jan 70	July
Lehigh Valley	50	59 1/2	59 1/2	539	56	Jan 63	Mar	
Midvale Steel & Ord.	50	47	50	958	43 1/2	Jan 69 1/2	May	
Northern Central	50	70 1/2	70 1/2	19	67	Sept 75	Feb	
Penna Salt Mfg	50	82	80	211	80	Oct 85	Jan	
Pennsylvania	50	43 1/2	44	1,430	43 1/2	June 47 1/2	Jan	
Phila Co (Pitts)	50	31 1/2	31 1/2	200	21 1/2	Apr 31 1/2	Oct	
Prof (cumulative 6%)	50	32 1/2	34	113	29	Mar 34	May	
Phila Elec of Pa.	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	564	24	June 26	May	
Phila Rapid Tran v t r	50	26 1/2	27	365	23 1/2	Mar 30	Jan	
Philadelphia Traction	50	66 1/2	66 1/2	50	65 1/2	Sept 71 1/2	Feb	
Reading	50	90	87 1/2	90	270	71	Jan 94 1/2	June
Tono-Belmont Devel.	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	610	15-16	Sept 3 1/2	Mar	
Tonopah Mining	1	2 1/2	3	48	2 1/2	July 4	Jan	
Union Traction	50	38	37 1/2	38	220	36 1/2	Aug 42 1/2	Jan
United Gas Imps.	50	64 1/2	63 1/2	593	62 1/2	Oct 72 1/2	Jan	
U S Steel Corp	100	107 1/2	105	109	8,045	86 1/2	Mar 116 1/2	Jan
Warwick Iron & Steel	10	8 1/2	8 1/2	2,595	7 1/2	Apr 8 1/2	Mar	
Wm Cramp & Sons	100	77	77	235	74	Jan 95 1/2	June	
Bonds—								
U S Lib Loan 3 1/2s. 1932-47	99.60	99.60	\$1,050	97	Jan 102.40	Aug		
2d Lib Loan 4s. 1927-42	96.32	96.32	350	92.80	June 97.60	May		
3d Lib Loan 4 1/2s. 1928	96.50	97.10	10,050	94.30	Sept 98.52	May		
Baldwin Locom 1st 5s 1940	99 1/4	99 1/4	1,000	98 1/2	Sept 101	May		
Consol Trae N J 1st 5s 1932	86	86	3,000	85	Sept 95	Feb		
Elec & Peo tr et c 4s. 1945	100	68	68	3,000	67	Sept 73 1/2	May	
Eqult I Gas L 5s. 1928	102	102	1,000	101 1/2	May 102 1/2	Aug		
Lake Superior Corp 5s 1924	62 1/2	53	4,000	47 1/2	Jan 59 1/2	Aug		
Leh C & N cons 4 1/2s. 1934	99 1/2	99 1/2	1,000	83 1/2	Sept 95	Jan		
Lehigh Val 6s et c 4s. 1928	99 1/2	99 1/2	32,000	97 1/2	Sept 99 1/2	Oct		
Consol Gas 4s. 1923	100 1/2	101 1/2	3,000	101 1/2	Apr 101 1/2	Oct		
Registered 6s. 1923	100 1/2	100 1/2	14,000	100 1/2	Apr 101 1/2	July		
Phila Electric 1st 5s. 1966	90 1/2	91	22,000	89 1/2	Sept 96	Jan		

Sales at New York Stock Exchange.	Week ending Oct. 11.		Jan. 1 to Oct. 11.	
	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Stocks—No. shares	3,367,271	3,396,959	102,825,149	147,510,294
Par value	\$323,532,876	\$310,510,900	\$9,813,035,190	\$13,583,263,755
Bank shares, par		\$1,000	\$16,700	\$87,200
Bonds.				
Government bonds	\$38,392,000	\$13,682,500	\$880,080,500	\$123,324,750
State, mun., &c. bonds	6,818,500	3,073,500	195,018,000	248,703,000
RR. and misc. bonds	10,960,500	4,419,500	221,670,500	392,966,000
Total bonds	\$56,161,000	\$21,175,500	\$1,303,369,000	\$764,993,750

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Week ending Oct. 11 1918.	Boston.		Philadelphia.		Baltimore.	
	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.	Shares.	Bond Sales.
Saturday	7,131	\$39,850	2,454	\$4,000	1,148	\$31,300
Monday	10,237	59,850	6,664	29,000	748	28,700
Tuesday	8,120	69,800	2,808	27,350	326	39,000
Wednesday	9,562	77,500	4,396	24,000	1,010	17,300
Thursday	6,942	132,150	4,439	24,900	540	-----
Friday	10,576	13,750	6,525	9,000	975	-----
Total	52,568	\$392,900	27,286	\$119,150	4,745	\$110,300

New York "Curb" Market.—Below we give a record of the transactions in the outside security market from Oct. 5 to Oct. 11, both inclusive. It covers the week ending Friday afternoon.

It should be understood that no such reliability attaches to transactions on the "Curb" as to those on the regularly organized stock exchanges.

On the New York Stock Exchange, for instance, only members of the Exchange can engage in business, and they are permitted to deal only in securities regularly listed—that is, securities where the companies responsible for them have complied with certain stringent requirements before being admitted to dealings. Every precaution, too, is taken to insure that quotations coming over the "tape," or reported in the official list at the end of the day, are authentic.

On the "Curb," on the other hand, there are no restrictions whatever. Any security may be dealt in and any one can meet there and make prices and have them included in the lists of those who make it a business to furnish daily records of the transactions. The possibility that fictitious transactions may creep in, or even that dealings in spurious securities may be included, should, hence, always be kept in mind, particularly as regards mining shares. In the circumstances, it is out of the question for any one to vouch for the absolute trustworthiness of this record of "Curb" transactions, and we give it for what it may be worth.

Stocks—	Friday Last Sale. Price.	Week's Range of Prices.		Sales for Week. Shares.	Range since Jan. 1.	
		Low.	Hgh.		Low.	Hgh.
Aetna Explos. r. (no par)	8 1/4	8	10	19,700	6 1/2 Feb	18 1/2 May
Preferred r. 100		54	54	10	11 1/2 Jan	72 May
Amer & Brit Mfg com. 100		3	3	200	1 Oct	5 Feb
Am Writing Paper com. 100		70	2	2 Jan	4 1/2 Aug	4 1/2 Aug
Brie-Am Tobacco 100		18 1/2	18 1/2	7,800	14 1/2 Apr	18 1/2 Aug
Ordinary beaver. 21	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	1,000	18 1/2 Apr	18 1/2 Oct
Barnite Coal Brq. r. 100		3 1/4	3 1/4	500	1 1/2 Aug	5 1/2 Sept
Burns Bros Ice com. r. 100	43 1/2	41 1/4	44	4,330	18 1/2 June	44 1/2 Sept
Charcoal Iron of Am pf. 10		6 1/2	6 1/2	300	6 1/2 June	7 Feb
Chvrolet Motor. 100	137	127	137	5,400	100 Jan	144 June
General Asphalt com. r. 100		33	36	2,900	23 1/2 June	37 July
Int Harvester (new) 100	104	104	104	200	98 Sept	104 Oct
Kayser Tire & Rub pref. r. 10		15 1/2	16	200	15 1/2 Oct	17 1/2 Apr
Lake Torpedo Boat. r. 10		3 1/2	4 1/2	830	2 1/2 Apr	6 May
Marconi Wire Tel of Am. 5	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	38,800	2 1/2 July	4 1/2 Oct
North Am Pulp & Pap (f) 10		4 1/2	4 1/2	2,100	2 Apr	4 1/2 Aug
Penn Seaboard Steel. (f) 10	49 1/2	46	49 1/2	200	43 May	50 1/2 June
Role Equipment r. 10		13	13	1,745	10 1/2 July	13 Oct
Smith Motor Truck r. 10		7	7	3,400	5 Sept	7 1/2 Apr
Standard Mot Constr. r. 10	8 1/2	8 1/2	10 1/2	3,200	8 1/2 Jan	13 1/2 June
Submarine Boat v. 6 (f) 10		13 1/2	14	6,500	11 1/2 Mar	20 1/2 May
Thyssen Co. Am. (no par) 5		4 1/2	4 1/2	1,100	4 Mar	6 1/2 July
United Motors (no par) 32		30 1/2	32 1/2	25,300	19 1/2 Jan	34 1/2 June
U S Steamship. 10	6	5 1/2	6	5,000	4 1/2 Jan	7 1/2 May
Wayne Coal r. 5	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	8,500	2 1/2 Oct	3 1/2 Sept
Wright-Martin Aire r. (f) 10	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	10,600	6 Oct	11 1/2 May

Former Standard Oil Subsidiaries.						
Anglo-Amer Oil r. 21	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	5,700	11 1/2 Feb	17 1/2 Jan
Buckeye Pipe Lins. r. 50	90	90	91	21	85 Sept	100 Feb
Illinois Pipe Line. r. 100		150	151	30	138 Sept	192 Jan
Ohio Oil r. 25	306	305	308	85	290 Sept	365 Jan
Penn-Mex Fuel r. 25	41	34	43	6,978	26 Oct	43 Oct
Prairie Oil & Gas r. 100	500	501	501	44	418 Jan	526 June
Prairie Pipe Line. r. 100	255	255	255	10	249 Sept	279 May
Southern Pipe Line r. 100	166	166	166	10	166 Oct	182 Feb
South Penn Oil r. 100	235	230	245	120	245 Sept	290 Jan
Standard Oil (Call) r. 100	215	215	215	10	210 June	237 Jan
Standard Oil of N. J. r. 100	524	521	525	70	430 Sept	579 Feb
Standard Oil of N. Y. r. 100	263	260	269	150	248 Sept	285 Feb

Other Oil Stocks.						
Amer Ventura Oil r. 10	7 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	3,500	6 1/2 Jan	21 1/2 June
Barnett Oil & Gas r. 50	6 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2	8,500	2 1/2 Aug	13 1/2 Jan
Condon & Co common r. 5	6 1/2	6	6 1/2	3,900	5 1/2 Sept	8 1/2 Feb
Crystal Oil & Ref. r. 1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100	1 June	1 1/2 July
Esmeralda Oil Corp r. 1	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	11,100	3 1/2 Sept	5 1/2 Jan
Federal Oil r. 5	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	3,200	1 1/2 Aug	4 Feb
Glenrock Oil r. 10	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	7,600	2 1/2 Sept	5 Jan
Houston Oil com. r. 100	78 1/2	77	80	2,800	39 1/2 Jan	80 1/2 June
Imperial Oil r. 10		7 1/2	7 1/2	400	4 June	5 1/2 Sept
Internat Petrol. r. 10		13 1/2	13 1/2	100	13 1/2 Feb	14 1/2 July
Inland Oil & Trans r. 10	3 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	17,000	1 1/2 Jan	5 1/2 Mar
Merritt Oil Corp. r. 10	23 1/2	21	23 1/2	2,300	17 1/2 Mar	29 1/2 June
Metropolitan Petroleum 5	13 1/2	11 1/2	13 1/2	4,500	3 1/2 Jan	13 1/2 July
Midwest Refining. r. 50		115	117	375	97 Mar	120 June
Northwestern Oil com. r. 1	50 1/2	48 1/2	50 1/2	1,000	42 1/2 Sept	89 1/2 Feb
Oklahoma Prod & Ref. r. 5	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	4,900	6 1/2 Apr	8 May
Oklmulge Prod & Ref. r. 5	2 1/2	2	2 1/2	3,000	1 1/2 Sept	1 1/2 Mar
Pan Amer Petrol com. r. 50		55	56	110	40 Jan	56 Oct
Royal Dutch Co new r. 50	70	67	70 1/2	805	50 July	70 1/2 Oct
Sapulpa Refining r. 5	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1,500	6 Sept	10 1/2 May

Other Oil Stocks (Con.)	Par	Friday Last Sale. Price.	Week's Range of Prices.		Sales for Week. Shares.	Range since Jan. 1.	
			Low.	Hgh.		Low.	Hgh.
Savoy Oil	5	7	7	100	6 Oct	9 1/2 Jan	
Sequoiah Oil & Ref.	7-16	7-16	7 1/2	6,000	6 Sept	1 1/2 Mar	
Sinclair Gulf Corp. r. (f)	18	16 1/2	18	2,500	15 Jan	23 1/2 Feb	
Southwest Oil r.	33 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	1,700	28 Sept	58 1/2 June	
Stanton Oil r.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	9,500	14 Sept	2 1/2 Mar	
Texas Oil & Ref. r.	35	30 1/2	3 1/2	12,100	30 July	1 1/2 May	
Tuxpan Star Oil r.	20	20	20	2,000	10 June	22 1/2 Mar	
Victoria Oil r.	3	2 1/2	3	7,875	1 1/2 Sept	6 1/2 Mar	

Bonds.							
Armour & Co deb 6s r. 1919	99 1/2	100 1/2	\$51,000	99	June	100 1/2 July	
Debiture 6s r. 1920	98 1/2	98 1/2	25,000	98 1/2	July	98 1/2 Oct	
Debiture 6s r. 1921	98 1/2	98 1/2	32,000	98 1/2	Aug	98 1/2 Oct	
Debiture 6s r. 1922	98 1/2	98 1/2	16,000	95 1/2	July	98 1/2 Oct	
Debiture 6s r. 1923	98 1/2	98 1/2	23,000	95	June	98 1/2 Oct	
Debiture 6s r. 1924	98 1/2	98 1/2	17,000	95	June	98 1/2 Oct	
Beth Steel ser 7 1/2 r. 1919	100 1/2	100 1/2	4,000	98 1/2	July	101 Aug	
Serial 7s r. 1920	100	100 1/2	7,000	98 1/2	July	100 1/2 Sept	
Serial 7s r. 1921	99 1/2	100	6,000	97	July	100 Oct	
Serial 7 1/2 r. 1922	100	100 1/2	138,000	96 1/2	July	100 1/2 Oct	
Serial 7s r. 1923	99 1/2	97 1/2	197,000	94 1/2	Jan	97 1/2 Aug	
Canadian Pacific 6s	97 1/2	97 1/2	12,000	97	July	98 1/2 Mar	
Cudahy Packing 7s w l '23	98	100 1/2	120,000	97 1/2	Jan	100 1/2 Oct	
Federal Farm Loan 5s	104 1/2	104 1/2	60,000	101 1/2	June	106 1/2 Aug	
Gen Elec 6 1/2 notes 1920	100 1/2	99 1/2	65,000	98 1/2	Jan	100 1/2 Apr	
6 1/2 notes 1919	98 1/2	98 1/2	25,000	98	Sept	98 1/2 Sept	
Interboro R T 7 1/2 1921	85	85	35,000	83	Mar	76 Oct	
Russian Govt 5 1/2 r. 1919	76	64	76	357,000	38	Mar	76 Oct
5 1/2 r. 1921	65	60	65	220,000	32	Apr	65 Oct

* Odd lots. † No par value. ‡ Listed as a prospect. † Listed on the Stock Exchange this week, where additional transactions will be found. o New stock. r Unlisted. u Ex-cash and stock dividends. w When issued. z Ex-dividend. c Ex-rights. z Ex-stock dividend.

CURRENT NOTICE

Our subscribers will receive with to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" a copy of the "American Bankers' Convention Supplement." This annual souvenir record of the war convention of the American Bankers' Association, held in Chicago Sept. 23 to 28, is printed in color, and besides the addresses and proceedings of the 1918 meeting, it contains the display advertisements of many of the representative and aggressive banking firms and financial institutions of every important city in the country, as well as the cards of the great banking organizations of Europe and other parts of the world.

The Guaranty Trust Company of this city has published a booklet in support of the Fourth Liberty Loan. It is called "The Victory Drive." A foreword by Charles H. Sabin, President of the company, sounds the warning that victory in 1919 is contingent upon the financial support given to our soldiers in 1918. There follows a detailed account of the terms and purposes of the present loan and a resume of certain costs and gains of the war. The feature of the booklet is a series of illustrations showing into what concrete forms of military power the money now subscribed is to be converted. Copies of the booklet may be had on application at any office of the Guaranty Trust Company.

Allen & Peck, Inc., announce the retirement of C. Loomis Allen from the firm and the change of the firm name to Peck-Shannahan-Cherry, Inc. (engineers and managers of public utilities), with offices at 412-413-414 Syracuse Savings Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y., and 601 Maryland Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md.

Burgess, Lang & Co., Boston, have discontinued their New York office. W. B. Smith, 2d, their New York manager for the past eight years, is making his temporary headquarters in the office of Carter & Co., 61 Broadway, this city.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey have issued the following joint statement as to the final figures on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1917:

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces.	Value.	Ounces.	Value.
Alaska	709,729	\$14,671,400	1,207,164	\$904,100
Alabama	106	2,200		
Arizona	250,613	5,180,600	6,952,257	5,733,400
California	1,012,461	20,929,400	2,107,107	1,735,200
Colorado	772,766	15,974,500	7,291,495	6,004,500
Georgia	314	6,500		
Idaho	36,511	754,800	11,402,542	9,390,000
Illinois			7,116	5,000
Maryland			538	400
Michigan			684,225	563,400
Missouri	15	300	63,344	52,200
Montana	177,691	3,673,200	14,555,034	11,986,100
Nevada	335,361	6,932,500	11,217,654	9,237,700
New Mexico	52,505	1,085,400	1,535,807	1,204,700
North Carolina	524	10,800	590	500
Oregon	81,624	1,687,300	172,152	141,800
Philippine Islands	69,953	1,446,100	12,715	10,500
Porto Rico	5	100		
South Carolina	82	1,700		
South Dakota	356,662	7,372,900	190,332	156,800
Tennessee	207	5,500	106,975	88,100
Texas	5	100	587,945	484,200
Utah	170,393	3,522,100	13,360,905	11,002,700
Vermont	5	100	403	300
Virginia	63	1,300	4,500	3,700
Washington	23,617	488,200	266,112	219,100
Wyoming	179	3,700	3,400	2,800
Total	4,051,440	\$83,750,700	71,740,362	\$59,078,100

a At the average New York dealer's buying price for the calendar year 1917 of \$0.8235

Compared with the 1916 production—gold \$92,390,300, and silver 74,414,802 fine ounces—these figures indicate a reduction in gold output of \$8,839,600 and in silver output of 2,674,440 fine ounces.

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:

—Stock of Money Oct. 1, '18—Money in Circulation—			
in U. S.	held in Treas.	Oct. 1, 1918.	Oct. 1, 1917.
\$	\$	\$	\$
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	3,079,094,009	277,628,416	696,748,000
Gold certificates			693,577,474
Standard silver dollars	374,080,376	28,769,361	740,028,984
Silver certificates			1,613,090,529
Subsidiary silver	292,403,832	5,991,787	13,778,240
Treasury notes of 1890			73,940,150
United States notes	346,681,016	8,271,404	330,791,417
Federal Reserve notes	2,525,433,760	38,370,746	477,011,839
Federal Reserve bank notes	43,798,560	224,605	202,061,897
National bank notes	721,933,170	20,989,885	1,936,311
Total	7,322,423,723	380,246,203	5,721,433,020

Population of continental United States estimated at 106,301,000. Circulation per capita, \$53.82.

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 depositaries to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, amounting to \$22,938,066.65.

b Includes \$41,896,091.07 Federal Reserve Gold Settlement Fund deposited with Treasurer of the United States.

c Includes own Federal Reserve notes held by Federal Reserve banks.

Note.—On Oct. 1, 1918 Federal Reserve banks and Federal Reserve Agents held against Federal Reserve notes \$795,775,890 gold coin and bullion, \$197,409,820 gold certificates and \$122,050,890 Federal Reserve notes, a total of \$1,220,744,500, against \$532,352,400 on Oct. 1, 1917.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies

All prices now dollars per share.

Banks—N.Y.	Bid.	Ask.	Banks.	Bid.	Ask.	Trust Co's.	Bid.	Ask.
American	185	195	Lineoln	280	300	New York		
Amer Exch	315	325	Manhattan	160	167	Bankers Trust	350	360
Atlantic	168	178	Mech & Met.	285	295	Central Union	370	385
Battery Park	190	200	Merchants	123	130	Columbia	238	245
Bowery	409	419	Metropolitan	165	175	Commercial	90	100
Bronx Boro	125	175	Mutual	375	400	Empire	290	300
Bronx Nat.	100	170	New York	200	215	Equitable Tr.	328	335
Bryant Park	145	155	New York Co	130	140	Farm L & Tr.	360	365
Butch & Drov	18	23	New York	425	435	Fidelity	200	210
Chase	345	355	Pacific	135	145	Fulton	225	255
Chat & Phen	235	245	Park	405	510	Guaranty Tr.	315	320
Chemical	385	395	Prod Exch	200	210	Hudson	135	145
Citizens	212	222	Public	300	315	Irving Trust	90	97
City	378	385	Second	400	425	Law Tit & Tr	Net	Bank
Coal & Iron	208	218	Sherman	125	135	Lincoln Trust	95	105
Colonial	460	470	State	100	108	Morcanite Tr	195	205
Columbia	155	165	23d Ward	115	150	& Deposit	305	315
Commerco	173	176	Union Exch	145	155	Metropolitan	195	215
Comm'l Ex	390	410	United States	500	510	Mutual (Westchester)	105	125
Continental	180	190	Westch Ave	160	175	N Y Life Ins	875	900
Corn Exch	307	315	Yorkville	290	310	& Trust	590	600
Cosmopolitan	175	185			N Y Trust	290	300	
Cuba (Bk of)	105	137	Brooklyn			Titie Gu & Tr	212	222
East River	15	18	Coney Island	140	155	Transatlantic	40	110
Fifth Ave	11800	2290	First	280	270	U S Mtg & Tr	40	410
Fifth	215	230	Flathush	145	150	United States	875	900
First	900	910	Greenpoint	150	165	Westchester	150	140
Garfield	170	185	Hillside	110	120	Brooklyn		
Gotbam	200	210	Homestead	110	110	Brooklyn Tr.	485	505
Greenwich	330	340	Mechanics	57	62	Franklin	225	235
Hanover	660	675	Montauk	95	95	Hamilton	265	275
Harriman	235	245	National City	133	138	Kings County	620	650
Imp & Trad	475	490	North Side	175	200	Manufacturers	100	---
Irving (tr certificates)	370	275	People's	130	140	People's	280	---
Liberty	390	400			Queens Co.	65	75	

* 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

All prices now dollars per share.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Alliance R'ty	55	65	Lawyers Mtge	80	87	Realty Assoc	60	65
Amer Surety	54	59	Mtge Bond	80	90	(Brooklyn)	175	190
Bond & M G	178	185	Nat Surety	185	190	U S Casualty	---	60
Casualty Co.	75	75	N Y Title & Mtge	---	---	U S Title Guar	---	---
City Investing	14	19				West & Brot	---	---
Preferred	60	67				Title & M G	150	170

Quotations for Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f".

Standard Oil Stocks	Per Share	RR. Equipments—Per Ct.	Basis	Rtd.	Ask.
Anglo-American Oil new	£1 15 15 1/2	Baltimore & Ohio 4 1/2		6.50	6.00
Atlantic Refining	100 935 955	Buff Roch & Pittsburgh 4 1/2		6.00	6.00
Borne-Sormyrer Co	100 420 440	Equipment 4 1/2		6.00	6.00
Buckeye Pipe Line Co	50 89 91	Canadian Pacific 4 1/2		6.70	6.25
Chesbrough Mfg new	100 315 330	Caro Clinchfield & Ohio 6 1/2		7.50	6.50
Colonial Oil	100 10 40	Central of Georgia 6 1/2		6.75	6.00
Continental Oil	100 390 415	Equipment 4 1/2		6.70	6.00
Crescent Pipe Line Co	50 34 38	Chicago & Alton 4 1/2		7.50	6.50
Cumberland Pipe Line	100 130 140	Chicago & Eastern Ill 5 1/2		8.00	7.00
Eureka Pipe Line Co	100 150 190	Equipment 4 1/2		8.00	7.00
Galena-Signal Oil com	100 88 91	Cble Ind & Loulay 4 1/2		7.00	6.20
Preferred old	100 105 115	Chio St Louis & N O 6 1/2		6.25	5.75
Preferred new	100 100 105	Chlosco & N W 4 1/2		6.15	5.85
Illinois Pipe Line Co	100 150 155	Chicago R I & Pac 4 1/2		7.25	5.50
Indiana Pipe Line Co	50 88 92	Colorado & Southern 5 1/2		7.00	6.00
International Petroleum	£1 13 1/4 13 1/4	Erie 5 1/2		6.70	6.00
National Transit Co	100 185 195	Equipment 4 1/2		6.70	6.00
New York Transit Co	100 105 110	Equipment 4 1/2		6.70	6.00
Northern Pipe Line Co	25 304 308	Hocking Valley 4 1/2		6.50	6.00
Ohio Oil Co	25 41 43	Equipment 5 1/2		6.50	6.00
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	100 257 262	Illinois Central 5 1/2		6.30	5.80
Prairie Oil & Gas	100 500 510	Equipment 4 1/2		6.30	5.80
Prairie Pipe Line	100 257 262	Kanawha & Michigan 4 1/2		6.00	5.25
Solar Refining	100 310 320	Louisville & Nashville 5 1/2		6.25	5.75
Southern Pipe Line Co	100 167 172	Michigan Central 5 1/2		6.40	6.00
South Peon Oil	100 258 262	Minn St P & S M 4 1/2		6.40	6.00
Southwest Pa Pipe Line	100 95 99	Missouri Kansas & Texas 5 1/2		7.75	6.75
Standard Oil (California)	100 213 216	Missouri Pacific 5 1/2		7.75	6.75
Standard Oil (Indiana)	100 495 575	Mobile & Ohio 6 1/2		6.50	6.00
Standard Oil (Kansas)	100 455 475	New York Central Lines 5 1/2		6.50	6.00
Standard Oil (Kentucky)	100 300 310	Equipment 4 1/2		6.50	6.00
Standard Oil (Nebraska)	100 410 425	N Y Ontario & West 4 1/2		6.75	6.10
Standard Oil of New Jer	100 520 525	Norfolk & Western 4 1/2		6.25	5.75
Standard Oil of New Yk	100 267 272	Equipment 4 1/2		6.20	5.75
Standard Oil (Ohio)	100 400 410	Pennsylvania RR 4 1/2		6.15	5.70
Swank Irish	100 90 95	Equipment 4 1/2		6.15	5.70
Union Tank Line Co	100 98 100	St Louis Iron Mt & Sou 5 1/2		7.40	6.60
Vacuum Oil	100 323 328	St Louis & San Francisco 5 1/2		7.50	7.00
Washington Oil	10 32 36	Seaboard Air Line 5 1/2		7.50	7.00

Ordinance Stocks—Per Share.	Par	Bid.	Ask.
Aetna Explosives pref	100	55	60
American & British Mtg	100	2	5
Preferred	100	20	35
Atlas Powder common	100	167	170
Preferred	100	87	89
Babcock & Wilcox	100	111	113
Bilas (E W) Co common	50	300	350
Preferred	50	75	---
Canada Fidys & Forgings	100	200	205
Carbon Steel common	100	100	110
1st preferred	100	90	100
2d preferred	100	66	70
Coit's Patent Fire Arms	25	54	58
Mfg	25	54	58
duPont (E I) de Nemours	100	275	285
& Co common	100	88	89
Debenature stock	100	90	92
Eastern Steel	100	35	45
Empire Steel & Iron com	100	74	78
Preferred	100	220	230
Herules Powder com	100	105	109
Preferred	100	115	121
Niles-Bement-Pond com	100	95	97 1/2
Preferred	100	48	50
Penn Seaboard Steel (no par)	100	275	---
Phelps-Dodge Corp	100	400	410
Scovill Manufacturing	100	50	55
Thomas Iron	50	60	65
Winchester Repeat Arms	100	50	55
Woodward Iron	100	50	55

Tobacco Stocks—Per Share.	Par	Bid.	Ask.
American Cigar common	100	80	90
Preferred	100	80	90
Amer Machine & Ftry	100	60	70
British-Amer Tobaco ord	£1	181 1/2	191 1/2
Ordinary bearer	£1	181 1/2	191 1/2
Conley Foll	100		

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 railroads are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table with columns: ROADS, Latest Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows list various railroads like Alabama & Vicksb., Ann Arbor, etc.

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, %). Rows show weekly and monthly aggregates for various periods.

A Method of reporting changed figures are now for the Colorado & Southern Railway Company only.

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.

For the fourth week of September our final statement covers 13 roads and shows 19.33% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Fourth Week of September.	1918.	1917.	Increase.	Decrease.
Previously reported (6 roads)...	\$ 6,931,155	\$ 5,926,660	\$ 1,004,495	
Ann Arbor	92,824	70,717	22,107	
Canadian Northern	1,359,900	1,104,400	255,500	
Colorado & Southern	335,000	300,801	34,199	
Duluth South Shore & Atl.	267,508	114,149	153,359	
Mineral Range	35,553	29,881	5,672	
Tennessee Alabama & Georgia	4,068	2,662	1,406	
Texas & Pacific	709,159	608,746	100,413	
Total (13 roads)	9,735,164	8,158,016	1,577,148	
Net increase (19.33%)				

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:

Roads.	Gross Earnings		Net Earnings	
	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Atlantic City	708,092	539,379	412,156	279,056
Jan 1 to Aug 31	2,686,271	2,238,291	811,862	709,273
Bingham & Garfield	323,312	295,396	161,939	179,068
Jan 1 to Aug 31	2,282,074	2,089,121	1,090,115	1,255,696
Buffalo & Susq	320,907	167,764	32,557	39,695
Jan 1 to Aug 31	1,504,855	1,144,776	103,411	219,465
Can Pac Lines in Me.	138,454	107,275	def18,950	def46,128
Jan 1 to Aug 31	1,585,539	1,734,653	def178,705	356,877
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	2,841,066	1,856,104	70,152	454,917
Jan 1 to Aug 31	16,691,922	13,716,771	1,375,272	3,016,636
Chicago Peoria & St L.	221,754	189,726	20,120	26,765
Jan 1 to Aug 31	1,456,267	1,396,677	94,456	234,461
Colorado & Sou System—				
Trinity & Brazos Val.	90,445	76,918	def50,956	def18,564
Jan 1 to Aug 31	728,373	608,629	def206,629	def247,135
Colorado & Wyoming	117,756	104,414	30,453	46,120
Jan 1 to Aug 31	751,988	810,143	191,612	330,839
Crip Crk & Col Spgs.	89,199	117,194	34,372	59,788
Jan 1 to Aug 31	635,898	765,082	248,293	387,822
Detroit Toledo & Iron.	426,065	283,702	113,776	54,402
Jan 1 to Aug 31	2,012,402	1,959,110	def273,431	285,615
Duluth So Sh & Atl.	577,260	416,026	220,356	100,032
Jan 1 to Aug 31	3,116,994	2,877,016	342,037	578,802
East St L Connect.	133,836	91,119	20,307	20,786
Jan 1 to Aug 31	723,324	688,415	def91,899	159,311
Fonda Johns & Glov.	109,737	103,023	43,787	59,498
Jan 1 to Aug 31	726,899	710,328	257,106	311,192
Grand Trunk Western	1,649,552	1,409,682	def282,461	231,947
Jan 1 to Aug 31				
Illinois Central	10,246,823	7,752,919	2,397,122	2,201,164
Jan 1 to Aug 31	68,422,055	56,707,043	11,443,104	16,347,219
K C Mex & Or Ry of T.	97,147	90,570	def23,684	1,832
Jan 1 to Aug 31	772,608	844,812	def139,895	def33,220
Midland Valley	302,847	270,673	28,903	110,740
Jan 1 to Aug 31	2,194,242	1,863,795	607,593	535,766
Mineral Range	112,389	110,376	def36,572	15,713
Jan 1 to Aug 31	748,520	786,483	def14,108	12,225
Mississippi Central	129,081	106,369	32,186	48,489
Jan 1 to Aug 31	848,025	525,713	237,503	142,774
Missouri Okla & Gulf.	158,687	164,820	def16,860	41,907
Jan 1 to Aug 31	1,188,804	1,246,417	def219,528	239,314
Monongahela Connect.	243,630	133,825	66,040	def12,143
Jan 1 to Aug 31	1,545,961	1,252,210	225,077	128,442
Newburgh & So Sh.	167,213	88,949	63,299	2,187
Jan 1 to Aug 31	842,204	652,044	136,838	def7,519
New Or Great Nor.	219,249	197,225	86,150	89,344
Jan 1 to Aug 31	1,453,777	1,226,651	441,353	443,706
N Y Susq & West.	546,922	322,232	152,378	78,646
Jan 1 to Aug 31	2,740,337	2,389,141	236,423	595,104
Norfolk Southern	488,380	458,724	def12,651	158,752
Jan 1 to Aug 31	3,639,267	3,578,526	344,403	1,190,454
Northern Pacific System—				
Minnesota & Intern	71,301	81,649	def13,884	11,491
Jan 1 to Aug 31	715,545	742,685	65,698	247,363
Pennsylvania System—				
Maryland Del & Va.	149,767	131,698	33,656	35,875
Jan 1 to Aug 31	645,033	641,760	def13,987	95,399
Monongahela	313,858	185,916	129,411	68,816
Jan 1 to Aug 31	1,961,906	1,415,531	625,565	607,640
Peoria & Pekin Union.	102,471	110,702	def10,042	29,587
Jan 1 to Aug 31	828,354	812,624	def72,906	95,472
Philadelphia & Reading	7,601,215	6,062,282	2,018,310	1,979,178
Jan 1 to Aug 31	52,010,621	44,109,116	10,402,616	14,244,248
Pittsburgh & Shawmut.	143,044	104,046	21,275	22,775
Jan 1 to Aug 31	896,970	761,291	79,288	196,566
Pitts Shawmut & Nor.	99,843	103,381	def61,892	def17,557
Jan 1 to Aug 31	881,922	824,203	def358,225	def128,867
Port Reading.	262,031	186,469	122,934	70,132
Jan 1 to Aug 31	1,563,784	1,286,079	430,326	398,285
Richmond-Washington System—				
Rich Fred & Potomac	709,605	396,995	405,868	141,896
Jan 1 to Aug 31	4,127,793	3,167,557	1,763,090	1,355,180
Washington South n.	402,228	217,176	234,048	96,211
Jan 1 to Aug 31	2,298,510	1,615,205	1,045,113	764,336
St L-San Fran System—				
St L-San Fran of Tex.	102,336	97,880	5,361	25,697
Jan 1 to Aug 31	395,998	750,126	190,660	76,719
Southern Pacific System—				
Morgans La & Tex RR & SS Co.	802,349	544,492	410,334	210,119
Jan 1 to Aug 31	5,301,978	4,210,056	2,072,090	1,700,528
Southern Ry System—				
Mobile & Ohio.	1,494,895	1,195,153	247,697	244,515
Jan 1 to Aug 31	9,533,751	8,986,341	669,327	2,301,218
Southern Ry in Miss.	136,618	111,076	31,159	23,909
Jan 1 to Aug 31	867,377	774,353	57,341	147,090
Staten Island Rap Tran.	219,324	148,009	69,188	39,976
Jan 1 to Aug 31	1,109,415	1,014,005	148,305	244,095
Term RR Assn of St L.	397,765	332,033	156,511	151,986
Jan 1 to Aug 31	2,460,017	2,674,876	468,965	1,278,644
St L Mer Edge Term.	412,876	267,463	129,554	59,380
Jan 1 to Aug 31	2,354,924	2,011,828	181,068	530,627
Ulster & Delaware.	129,188	139,593	27,384	55,120
Jan 1 to Aug 31	679,693	695,679	14,771	184,644
Union RR of Penn.	678,765	586,211	178,855	100,167
Jan 1 to Aug 31	4,310,173	3,816,451	153,842	245,510
Western RR of Ala.	192,906	166,798	41,295	58,651
Jan 1 to Aug 31	1,512,110	1,038,514	358,760	263,095
Yazoo & Miss Valley.	2,155,566	1,512,821	698,828	406,327
Jan 1 to Aug 31	13,824,511	11,441,401	3,248,817	3,130,502

	Gross Earnings.	Net after Taxes.	Other Income.	Gross Income.	Fixed Charges.	Balance, Surplus.
Cuba Railroad—						
Aug '18	1,017,027	264,407	4,356	268,763	107,196	161,567
'17	839,815	276,895	1,386	278,281	93,886	184,395
2 mos '18	2,093,129	651,503	24,075	675,578	213,166	462,412
'17	1,583,589	505,913	2,524	508,437	188,011	320,426
Toledo Peoria & Western—						
Aug '18	163,281	30,457	7,810	38,267	6,596	31,671
'17	117,103	10,684	15,010	25,694	8,830	16,814
8 mos '18	1,014,278	3,330	126,150	129,680	71,481	58,190
'17	843,268	68,744	153,179	220,923	181,001	39,922

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND PUBLIC UTILITY COS.

Name of Road or Company.	Latest Gross Earnings.			Jan. 1 to Latest Date.	
	Week or Month.	Current Year.	Previous Year.	Current Year.	Previous Year.
Alabama Power Co.	August	\$ 269,049	\$ 186,070	\$ 1,884,557	\$ 1,313,352
Amer Power & Lt Co	August	1131,825	864,729		
Atlantic Shore Ry.	August	23,054	24,863	121,654	177,410
Bangor Ry & Electric	August	77,978	71,350	619,099	487,735
Baton Rouge Elec Ry	August	33,413	18,122	171,235	160,814
Blackstone V G & EL	August	107,632	158,136	1,529,918	1,267,446
Brazilian Trac. L & P	August	9,949,000	8,604,000	68,649,000	60,650,000
Brock & Plym St Ry.	August	12,290	15,509	73,105	85,683
Bklyn Rap Tran Syst	May	2761,039	2,007,401	12,466,574	12,204,995
Cape Breton Elec Co	August	44,716	39,683	323,175	292,145
Cent Miss V El Prop.	July	28,981	26,196	100,306	173,802
Chattanooga Ry & Lt	July	145,541	139,245	1,010,368	714,164
Cities Service Co.	August	1,696,000	1,366,660	14,961,561	12,552,788
Cleves Palmyre & East	July	57,657	56,773	313,850	300,094
Columbia Gas & El.	August	185,153	135,193	1,482,307	1,163,355
Columbus (Ga) El Co	July	37,806	37,492	689,824	597,191
Colum (O) Ry. P & L	July	37,806	32,953	2,446,337	1,240,299
Com'wth P. Ry & Lt	July	179,636	158,801	12,132,535	10,859,627
Connecticut Power Co	August	86,583	72,222	626,688	556,468
Consum Pow (Mich)	July	519,544	443,626	3,673,081	3,199,885
Cumb Co (Me) P & L	July	313,326	308,671	2,600,798	2,444,877
Dayton Pow & Light	August	779,688	719,936	7,660,976	7,175,544
g Detroit Edison	August	1,011,279	901,676	8,763,624	7,776,383
g Detroit United Lines	August	1,700,390	1,544,248	12,393,660	11,654,834
Duluth-Superior Trac	August	142,302	139,688	1,132,868	1,042,867
East St Louis & Sub.	July	377,497	314,202	2,293,437	2,058,696
Eastern Texas Elec.	July	105,879	84,322	644,000	542,399
El Paso Electric Co.	July	99,958	103,172	730,202	744,877
g Federal L & Trac.	July	278,321	222,773	2,000,798	1,568,505
Galv-Hous Elec Co.	August	107,896	83,667		
Grand Rapids Ry Co	July	254,354	183,598	1,743,374	1,298,706
Great West Pow Sys	July	109,280	113,390	730,752	758,634
Harrisburg Railways	July	409,300	320,959	2,875,841	2,282,646
Havana El Ry. L & P	August	118,677	105,457	4,615,607	4,905,607
Honolulu RT & Land	June	67,737	60,182	348,658	348,942
Houghton Co El Co.	August	32,234	29,991	267,837	270,301
Houghton Co Tr Co	August	27,544	20,134	221,658	231,321
g Hud & Manhat RR	May	421,724	366,562	2,073,755	1,868,718
Illinois Traction	August	1267,346	1,114,511	9,580,762	8,677,624
Interboro Rap Tran					

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Brazilian Tr Lc & Pow, Iowa Telephone, Nebraska Telephone, etc.

x After allowing for other income received.

American Cities Company.

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Rows include Birmingham (Ala) Ry & Power Co, Houston (Tex) Lt & Pow Co, etc.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Table with columns: Companies, Month of August 1918, Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 1918, Jan. 1 to May 31 1917, Jan. 1 to June 30 1917. Rows include Adams Express Co, American Express Co, Canadian Express Co.

Table with columns: Southern Express Co, Wells Fargo Express Co, Month of May, Jan. 1 to May 31. Rows include Total from transportation, Express privileges, Revenue from transport'n, etc.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Annual Reports.—An index to annual reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies which have been published during the preceding month will be given on the last Saturday of each month.

Southern Railway Company

(24th Annual Report Year ended Dec. 31 1917.)

President Fairfax Harrison, Richmond, Va., Oct. 8, says in substance:

In the 23rd annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30 1917 the operating and financial results for the first six months of the calendar year 1917 were set forth. This report is now presented for the remaining six months to Dec. 31 1917, on which date operation of the company's railroad property for its own account ceased, and operation for account of the U. S. Government resumed, by virtue of a proclamation of the President of the United States under which the Government, as a war measure, assumed possession and control of all of the important railroads of the country.

In the accounts and statistics exhibited herewith the results for the full calendar years 1917 and 1916, as well as for the last six months of those years, are shown for purposes of comparison.

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS END. DEC. 31 1917.

Table with columns: Last 6 Mos. 1917, Increase, Last 6 Mos. 1916, Increase. Rows include Operating revs., Operating expenses, Taxes & uncoll. rev., Interest & rentals.

It is the purpose of the board of directors to submit to a meeting of the stockholders for their decision the question of the contract between the Government and Southern Railway Co. for the temporary use of the company's railroad property when the negotiations concerning it have reached the point where the board can make a definite recommendation on the subject.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS.

Table with columns: Dec. 31 '17, June 30 '17, June 30 '16, June 30 '15. Rows include Average miles operated, Locomotives, Passenger equipment, Freight equipment, Road service equipment, Marine equipment, Operations, Passengers carried, etc.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING DEC. 31 AND JUNE 30.

Table with columns: Dec. 31 '17, Dec. 31 '16, June 30 '16, June 30 '15. Rows include Revenues (Freight, Passenger, Mail express &c., Joint facility), Total oper. revenues, Expenses (Main. of way, Maint. of equipment, Traffic expenses, Transportation, General expenses, Miscel. operations, Transport'n for invest.), Total oper. expenses, Net earnings, Taxes, Uncollectibles, Operating income, Divs. & Int. received, Miscellaneous income, Total gross income, Deduct (Other road rentals, Hire of equipment, Rent of track, yards, &c., Int. on unfunded debt, Int. on equip. obligat'ns, Divs. on M. & O. stock trust certificates, Preferred divs., Add'ns and betterments, Miscellaneous), Total deductions, Balance, surplus.

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31 1917 AND JUNE 30 1917.

Assets—		Liabilities—			
Dec. 31 '17.	June 30 '17.	Dec. 31 '17.	June 30 '17.		
Invest. in road and equip't.	116,468,542	407,684,152	Common stock	120,000,000	120,000,000
Cash in hand	5,000	23,341	Preferred stock	60,000,000	60,000,000
M. prop. sold	708,385	607,980	M. & O. cert.	5,650,200	5,650,200
Invest. in affil. cos.	33,971,355	33,384,994	Fund'd debt	235,429,500	235,391,500
Stocks	28,300,459	28,062,459	Equip. trusts	17,846,000	19,494,000
Bonds	1,980,005	1,852,823	Subsidiaries	79,220	69,270
Advances	2,503,518	2,366,587	Loans and bills payable	455,000	455,000
Miscel'aneous	8,255,992	12,089,784	Traffic, &c., bal.	1,982,322	2,206,751
Cash	7,445,217	7,553,094	Accts. & wages	12,521,525	8,830,799
Time deposits	1,530,079	1,964,070	Miscell. accounts	1,734,504	924,494
Special deposits	2,951,473	2,900,436	Interest mat'd.	2,932,549	2,875,318
Loans & bills receivable	1,515,606	1,146,350	Divs. acc'd, &c.	74,721	81,576
Traffic, &c., bal. receivable	3,350,900	1,933,010	Interest accrued	1,680,853	1,686,818
Bal. from agents & conductors	1,220,422	807,434	Rents accrued	289,323	309,476
Miscel. accounts receivable	7,192,708	6,841,940	Expenses acc'd.	993,668	758,818
Mat. & supplies	10,250,588	9,309,939	Liabilities	2,460,196	1,700,200
Inf. & div. rec.	597,145	577,558	Def't liabilities	816,545	917,030
Sp. sur't assets	2,409,421	527,131	Taxes	976,848	1,539,079
Liberty bonds	195,900	250,500	Insur. reserve	1,022,891	1,078,501
Cash & secur. in insur. fund.	1,022,891	1,078,561	Oper. reserve	3,632,224	3,867,659
Oth. def. assets	445,085	723,446	Car and ticket mileage susp.	1,132,085	960,642
Unadj'd debits	3,629,976	3,526,652	Deprec. on equip.	16,941,357	16,241,989
			Miscel. depreciation	1,239,649	1,022,402
			Advt. property through in-comes & surp.	1,306,907	1,120,289
			Reserve for 2 1/2% dividend	1,500,000	1,500,000
			Profit and loss surplus	43,288,162	37,005,249
Total	535,969,348	525,245,820	Total	535,969,348	525,245,820

The net income available for dividends, depreciation, contingencies and surplus was 14.82% on the stock, as compared with 15.16% in 1916-17. The increase in fixed charges is partly due to the longer interest period on \$5,500,000 5% Five-Year notes issued on Nov. 15 1916. Of these notes, \$4,921,504 were issued to retire the 6% pref. stock at 120, while increasing the fixed charges by \$246,225 this decreased the dividend payments by a like amount per share.

The balance of the increase in fixed charges represents the interest on new loans and obligations, including those hereinafter referred to under "A New Subsidiary Company," covering the cost of extensions to plant and equipment greater than have been made in any one year heretofore and most of which will not become productive until later in the new year.

The amount set aside for depreciation has been increased in fair proportion to the increase in the business.

Notes.—The increase in electric rates was made effective from Jan. 1 1918 and contributed to a great extent to the favorable showing for the year. The Public Service Commission of Maryland, in its opinion of Aug. 9 1918, approving this increase in electric power rates, said in brief: "Even now vast sums of additional capital are required by this company in order to make improvements to and extensions to meet the growing demands of increased population and industrial enterprises. The money for these purposes must all come from those who may be found willing to invest their money in the enterprise upon the faith of receiving a reasonable return upon their investment. It is to the direct interest of the public of Baltimore City and its environs that all these things be done, since they all speak for adequate service, and unless they are done the company will be unable to continue to render such adequate service. Taking 1912 and 1913 at one end of the scale and 1918 at the other, the company's rate of return upon its assumed investment has decreased inversely with the increased cost of coal, labor and materials. That such conditions cannot be permitted to continue indefinitely should go without saying."

The increased power rates approved by the commission provided an increased revenue of \$317,205 in the last six months of the fiscal year ended June 30 1918 and, according to estimates, will provide an increase in revenue of \$1,752,732 for the year ending June 30 1919.

Application for permission to increase gas rates is now pending.

Status.—The conditions facing us early in the year were set forth in a letter addressed to the shareholders under date of Nov. 28 1917. This letter stated that as against the expanding demand for service this company had contracted for a term of years for a controlling amount of hydro-electric power from the Potomac Water & Power Co., and a contract also for a term of years with the Bethlehem Steel Co. for a controlling amount of coke oven gas at a reasonable price from its Sparrows Point plant. The company also has secured further protection in the event of increases in the cost of fuel used in the production of electricity by introducing into its power contracts an automatic adjustment of the rate, depending upon the price which the company has to pay for coal.

Properties and Plants.—Ordinary repairs and maintenance expenditures amounted to \$537,564. In addition, there was set aside out of earnings for depreciation, amortization, &c., \$725,000, or 6.8% of the gross income. The expenditures for extensions, improvements and betterments to plants, completed and in the course of completion, as of June 30 last, aggregated \$3,623,239, viz.: Electric properties, \$2,929,283; gas properties, \$693,956. Further additions aggregating \$2,225,000 are expected to be completed within the next six months.

Electric Operations.—The rapid expansion of this branch of your business appears from the fact that in 1918 there was an increase in the gross income from sale of electricity of 26.9%; in the amount of electricity sold, kilowatt hours of 31.0%, and in number of customers from 49,696 to 54,351 or 9.6%. Contracts for additional industrial power taken from 351 concerns during the year caused increases as follows: In existing customers, installations, 15,739 h. p.; due to isolated plants eliminated, 3,064 h. p.; due to new and made conversions, 22,050 h. p.; total, 40,859 h. p.

In addition to the very large amounts of electric power supplied to Government contractors for the manufacture of steel, the rolling of copper, the production of munitions, the building of ships, &c., the company has contracted to supply a large amount of power directly to the U. S. Government, notably 20,000 k. w. to a plant 20 miles from Baltimore, which is expected to be in full operation this fall.

Our present steam generating capacity, 90,000 h. p., will be further increased by 53,000 h. p. by additions now nearing completion and a further increase of 53,000 h. p. under contract for delivery during 1919.

The underground transmission and distribution system has been extended by the installation of approximately 40 miles of cable.

Gas Operations.—Gross income from sale of gas increased 20.3% to total sales, cubic feet, increased 27.4% and the customer increase from 132,503 to 137,750 or 4%. The use of gas for industrial purposes has increased from 207,667,400 cu. ft. for year 1915-16 to 306,295,300 cu. ft. (or 48%) in 1916-17 and to 488,608,400 cu. ft. (or 60%) for year 1917-18. A new and favorable contract with the Bethlehem Steel Co., for coke oven gas, covering a long period of years, has been concluded. The construction of additional coke ovens at the steel plant is proceeding and with the new 30-inch pipe line for the transportation of this gas from Sparrows Point now ready for service, satisfactory provision has been made for increased gas output for some time to come.

The system now in use consists of 738 miles of mains and 127,563 service pipes, there having been added during the past year 13 miles of mains and 1,511 service pipes.

Appliance and Merchandise Sales.—In this line we have done a gross business for the year of \$1,857,730.

New Subsidiary.—Guaranty.—On the initiative of your management The Consolidated Power Co. of Baltimore, was organized on Aug. 1 1917, to undertake the construction of certain generating plants and transmission lines, as extensions of your electric and gas equipment and facilities.

This new company issued, on Aug. 1 1917, \$6,000,000 First Mortgage 5% 20-year bonds, out of a total authorized issue of \$15,000,000, a first lien on all property acquired by the said company. There were also issued \$5,000,000 Five-Year 6% gold notes secured by the said \$5,000,000 bonds. These notes were sold through a banking syndicate on exceptionally good terms considering war conditions. (V. 105, p. 501.)

This Power company was leased for a term of 25 years by your company, the lease covering all property, plant and franchises so acquired or to be acquired. In consideration of this lease your company guarantees both principal and interest of the notes and bonds of the power company. This method of securing additional capital for the benefit of your company was found necessary at the time for the reason that, under the terms of existing mortgages, all of which are closed, your company could not acquire property on which any newly issued securities could be made first a lien.

All of the preferred stock and common stock of the new company has been acquired by your company, which will operate the new organization for all practical purposes as an integral part of your company.

There were also issued by the new Power company and sold during the year \$468,000 Three-Year 6% notes secured by a like amount of bonds of the new company to pay for a new 6,000,000 cubic foot gas holder.

Comparative Statement of Business—Years 1912, 1917 and 1918.

International Agricultural Corporation, New York.
(Ninth Annual Report—Year ended June 30 1918.)

President Stephen B. Fleming says in substance: The increasing cost of all raw materials consumed in our manufactured goods has caused a substantial increase in our inventories, which is reflected in the current liabilities.

Profits shown for the year, after charges for depreciation and reserves for taxes, other contingencies and for possible losses in the company's investment in the German potash mine, are \$1,168,270, which, added to our surplus account at the beginning of the year, leaves the company with a surplus as of June 30 1918 of \$1,805,082.

Through the operation of the sinking fund, bonds to the extent of \$448,300 were retired during May 1918.

The cost of removing overburden preparatory to mining rock on the company's phosphate rock properties has heretofore been carried under deferred charges. In anticipation of higher costs and shortage of labor, the company prepared greater acreages than usual, and this item being greatly in excess of the amount of former years, is shown under "overburden removed from unmined phosphate properties."

There was a gratifying increase in the volume of finished fertilizer sold. The earnings of our phosphate rock properties decreased on account of war conditions, due to our inability to procure boats for our export business and the necessity of meeting the higher wages paid throughout the country.

We received our full quota of sulphuric acid during the year, and there was a ready market for the surplus amount not required for our own manufacturing. Inventories were taken at cost.

At the July meeting of the directors, careful consideration was given to the financial condition and increased earnings of the company, at which meeting dividend action was taken commencing payments on the pref. stock at the rate of 5% per annum, and since June 30 1918 two quarterly dividends on this basis have been declared (V. 107, p. 1290, 85).

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Gross profit on operations	\$4,504,583	\$2,851,408	\$2,793,898	\$1,844,799
Operating, &c., expenses	1,908,360	967,405	742,595	1,198,515
Net earnings	\$2,595,723	\$1,894,003	\$2,051,303	\$645,984
Div. jointly owned corp's	130,555	81,170	56,475	18,000
Gross income	\$2,726,678	\$1,975,173	\$2,107,778	\$663,984
Bond interest	533,237	556,629	531,906	616,900
Balance, surplus	\$2,193,441	\$1,418,544	\$1,525,872	\$47,084
Amort. of bond disc., or- ganization exp., &c.	248,508	202,052	246,040	207,106
Profit on bonds purch., &c.	Cr. 123,337	Cr. 111,991	Cr. 93,864	-----
Extraordinary exp., &c.	-----	-----	339,641	-----
Reserve for contingencies	400,000	750,000	-----	-----
Res. for loss. on invest't.	500,000	-----	-----	-----
Balance, sur. or def. sur.	\$1,168,270	sur\$578,483	sr\$1,034,054	def\$160,022

* Profit on bonds purchased at a discount and canceled under operation of sinking fund.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, INCLUDING AFFILIATED (i. e., 100% OWNED) COMPANIES.

Assets—		Liabilities—			
1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.		
Real est., plant, &c.	21,769,540	21,869,029	Preferred stock	13,055,500	13,055,500
Patents	300	300	Common stock	7,260,600	7,303,500
Investments	1,772,132	2,956,817	First mtes. bonds	10,375,600	10,733,900
Cash	1,203,502	657,435	Bonds assumed on property purch.	10,000	20,000
Accts., notes, &c., rec. (less res'v'e)	6,369,312	4,929,256	Accounts payable	620,664	328,568
Inventories	2,688,683	1,488,832	Loans and notes payable	3,867,844	3,204,733
Due from jointly owned corp's	1,431,261	1,372,501	Interest on bonds and loans accrued, &c.	473,133	212,038
Other companies	1,115,530	1,114,530	Special reserves	1,075,857	854,214
Deferred charges	1,523,806	2,080,299	Surplus	1,805,082	636,812
Cash in st'k. fund.	192	354			
U.S. Lib. bonds	75,450	-----			
Overburden from unmined phos. property	454,572	-----			
Total	38,444,280	36,469,265	Total	38,444,280	36,469,265

Note.—There are also contingent liabilities consisting of endorsements on notes of jointly owned corporations, \$355,000, not included above.—V. 107, p. 1290.

Consolidated Gas Electric Lt. & Power Co. of Baltimore.
(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1918.)

Pres. Herbert A. Wagner, Baltimore, Oct. 2 wrote in sub.: Results.—Gross income aggregated \$10,619,588, being an increase of 24.95% over 1917; operating expenses and taxes increased 43.20%, so that net earnings were \$4,203,905, an increase of 4.61%. (Includes interest and preferred dividends on subsidiary companies, issues) amounted to \$2,071,340, as against \$1,672,223 in 1917. The surplus, after paying dividends, was \$981,701, contrasting with \$1,040,675. There were carried to reserve for depreciation, amortization, &c., \$725,000 and to reserve for contingencies, \$250,000, leaving net for the year \$6,701.

The large increases in gross income from the sale of both electricity and gas (amounting to 26.91% and 20.28% respectively) speak for themselves, and reflect the great industrial expansion of Baltimore under the stress of war production activities. Operating expenses have likewise considerably increased by reason of the growing costs of fuel, gas oil and labor. Taxes have materially increased. The net results considering the difficult conditions confronting public service companies generally throughout, should be quite satisfactory.

Income Account Years Ending June 30.

	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Income from gas	\$4,444,917	\$3,695,547	\$3,495,871	\$3,274,916
Income from electricity	6,044,633	4,763,066	3,881,666	3,301,200
Other income	130,039	40,198	90,232	113,286
Total gross income	\$10,619,589	\$8,498,800	\$7,431,769	\$6,789,402
Oper. expenses & taxes	6,415,684	4,480,165	3,848,079	3,576,583
Net earnings	\$4,203,905	\$4,018,635	\$3,583,693	\$3,212,819
Fixed charges (incl. int. & pref. div. on sub. co.'s issue)	2,071,340	1,672,223	1,580,058	1,640,361
Surplus for divs., &c.	\$2,132,565	\$2,346,412	\$2,003,635	\$1,572,458
Preferred dividends (6%)	(8)	\$226,588	\$246,225	\$262,848
Common dividend	(8) 1,160,864 (7 1/2)	1,079,518	(7) 885,578	(7) 501,781
Reserve for conting'cies	250,000	300,000	134,542	47,829
Reserve for depreciation, amortization, &c.	725,000	600,000	550,000	460,000
Charged off to bond disc't	-----	-----	90,000	-----
Total deductions	\$2,125,864	\$2,205,747	\$1,906,346	\$1,572,458
Net surplus	\$6,701	\$140,675	\$97,289	None

x Preferred stock retired April 2 1917.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns for Assets (1918, 1917) and Liabilities (1918, 1917). Assets include Property, plant, franchises, investments, etc. Liabilities include Capital stock, funded debt, notes payable, etc.

* Funded debt includes: Consol. M. 5% Gas bonds, due July 1 1939, \$3,400,000; Gen. M. 4 1/2% Gas bonds, due April 1 1954, \$6,100,000; Gen. M. 4 1/2% G. & E. bonds, due Feb. 14 1935, \$15,000,000; United E. L. & P. Co. 4 1/2% bonds, due May 1 1929, \$4,438,000; Consol. M. 5% deb. stock, Series "A," \$367,747, and 5% conv. gold notes, due Nov. 15 1921, \$3,500,000.

Standard Milling Company.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Aug. 31 1918.)

Table showing Net profits, Retire'd pref. stock, Div. on pref. stock, Div. on com. stock, Balance, surplus, and a detailed dividend breakdown for 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, and 1914-15.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (INCL. SUB. COS.) AUG. 31.

Table with columns for Assets (1918, 1917) and Liabilities (1918, 1917). Assets include Land, buildings, machinery, trade-marks, etc. Liabilities include Preferred stock, common stock, bonded debt, etc.

[The common stock was increased by the stock dividends to the extent of about \$205,000, while a further \$582,000 was issued in exchange for 10-year 6% convertible debenture bonds at par. On Aug. 31 1918 there were outstanding \$1,448,000 Hecker-Jones 1st Iss. \$2,744,000 co.'s 1st M. \$5 and \$522,000 Convertible \$5.—Ed.]—V. 106, p. 2763.

American Seeding-Machine Co., Springfield, Ohio.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1918.)

Treasurer B. J. Westcott, Sept. 11, wrote in substance:

Our expectations have in a large measure been realized in the increase in volume of business and in net profit. The unusual charge to bad debts may be explained as due to the charging off of accounts owing from Russia and other European countries involved in the war. The inventories stand at the highest figure in our history, due not only to greatly increased cost but to extraordinary conditions in the material markets, rendering necessary unusually large stocks. Cash working capital, deducting all reserves and current liabilities, amounts to \$4,855,286, an increase of \$1,121,297 since June 30 1917.

An extra dividend of 1% was paid July 15, but the very unusual trade and financial conditions prevailing emphasize the importance of preserving a strong cash position. We also recognize the patriotic obligation of investing a substantial part of any surplus earnings in U. S. Liberty bonds.

Since the entry of the United States in the war, only such price advances have been made as became imperatively necessary from the extraordinary increase in the cost of material, labor, taxes, etc. We have not taken any Government or war orders, believing we can best assist in war work by confining our activities to the production of farm machinery for the and allied countries, the business having been given one of the highest classifications among "essentials," and favorable priority position accorded it. We note with pride the appointment of our President, James A. Carr, as head of the Division of Allied Purchases, Council of National Defense.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

Table showing Gross earnings, Operating expenses, Net earnings, Interest, General taxes, Federal taxes, Depreciation, Pref. dividends, Common dividends, Total deductions, and Balance, sur. or def. for 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, and 1914-15.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

Table with columns for Assets (1918, 1917) and Liabilities (1918, 1917). Assets include Property account, Cash, bills & accts. receiv., Inventories, Cash advances, Liberty bonds, Deferred items. Liabilities include Preferred stock, Common stock, Accounts payable, Bills payable, Accrued pay-rolls, Divs. pay'd July 15, Reserves, Surplus.

—V. 106, p. 391.

American Water Works & Electric Co., Incorporated. (4th Annual Report—Year ended June 30 1918.)

Pres. H. Hobart Porter, N. Y., Sept. 19, wrote in subs.:

Income Account.—The company's proportion of the net income of subsidiary water companies amounted to \$618,953, being a decrease of \$89,401, and its income from other investments, including dividends on preferred stock of West Penn Traction & Water Power Co. and bank balances aggregated \$981,426 (an increase of \$11,757). This makes a total of \$1,480,379. Expenses and taxes amounted to \$84,121 (an increase of \$8,687), and interest and other deductions aggregated \$811,073 (decrease \$3,274), so that the net income remaining for dividends, &c., was \$585,185, contrasting with \$648,235 in 1917. [The 7% dividends paid on the pref. stock from Aug. 25 1917 to Feb. 15 1918, both inclusive, called for \$381,500.]

Subsidiary Water Companies.—This company controls and operates water works companies in 90 municipalities and communities, serving a popula-

tion by excess of 1,250,000. In a number of instances increased rates have been secured and other applications are pending.

Earnings of Subsidiary Water Companies for Years ending June 30.

Table showing Gross earnings, Operating expenses & taxes, Net earnings, Deductions—Interest, Depreciation charges & amortized deductions, Other deductions, and Proportion due American Water Wks. & Elec. Co. for 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, and 1914-15.

The gross earnings show a substantial increase (\$472,086). The increases in operating expenses and Federal and local taxes aggregated \$530,191, but there was a marked improvement in this respect in the latter part of the fiscal year.

While it has been necessary to complete many of the larger items of construction work previously in progress, the construction program has been restricted as far as practicable, owing to war conditions. For future replacements and depreciation, there was set aside out of the earnings above the actual replacements \$112,191, as compared with \$73,768 during the previous year.

Refinancing of Subsidiary Water Cos.—During the year \$217,500 3d Mtge. bonds of the Butler Water Co. were retired, leaving \$4,000 outstanding. The finances of the Clinton Water Works Co. were revised and the \$176,000 2d Mtge. bonds retired. The finances of the Muncie Water Works Co. were revised and the 2d Mtge. bond issue of \$139,000 was retired. The finances of the Wichita Water Co. were revised and the 3d Mtge. bond issue of \$273,000 was retired (V. 105, p. 2191).

The East St. Louis & Interurban Water Co. issued \$400,000 2-Year 6% collateral notes, secured by pledge of its 1st Mtge. & Refunding 6% bonds maturing July 1 1942, to further the completion of necessary additions to the physical property (V. 105, p. 913, 1001, 1525).

The consolidation of the Guyandotte Water Works Co. and the Huntington Water Co. as the Huntington Water Corporation, and the retirement of the bonds of the Guyandotte Co. were successfully concluded (V. 105, p. 1526).

West Penn Properties—West Penn Ry.—West Penn Power Co.—The year has witnessed a continued activity in all lines of business in the Pittsburgh District, with consequent growing demands upon the West Penn system.

The Windsor power station at Beach Bottom, W. Va., commenced to deliver power in Dec. 1917; the full capacity, however, originally planned, will not be available until late in 1918. Coal from an adjacent mine saves freight charges and insures continuity of supply. The efficiency of the large units installed has already been demonstrated. A steel-tower transmission line to Washington, Pa., was also put into service.

A new generating station in the Allegheny Valley is much needed to supply power to that rapidly-growing territory. The U. S. Government has recently entered into a contract materially to assist in the financing of a 40,000 kilowatt power station (V. 107, p. 403, 702).

Consolidated Income Account of West Penn Ry. Co. for Year end. June 30.

Table showing Gross earnings, Operating expenses and taxes, Net earnings, Less—Fixed charges and amortization of discount, Dividends applicable to outside stockholders of subsidiaries and in 1916-17 & 1917-18 divs. on pref. stocks, and Surplus for 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, and 1914-15.

The increase in gross earnings is due primarily to the great activity in the district served; the earnings have, however, been limited by the capacity of the company's facilities to meet the requirements in its territory. The cost of supplying service, however, has advanced so rapidly that it became necessary to revise the basis of charges for electric power service and increase the railway rates in Pennsylvania. The new rates for power became effective on Mar. 1 and the increase in fares on May 11 1918, since which the net earnings have substantially increased. In April 1918 filed with the Pennsylvania R. & E. Comm. a new fare schedule providing for an increase in fares from 5 to 8 cents, effective May 11 1918.

In accordance with the plan for consolidation and refinancing of the various West Penn companies, (V. 104, p. 1704, 2236, 2453; V. 106, p. 716, 823), your company exchanged \$1,554,700 of common stock of the West Penn Railways Co. for an equal amount of 6% pref. stock of the West Penn Traction & Water Power Co., and an equal amount of common stock.

Table showing West Penn Stockholdings of A. W. W. & E. Co., with columns for June 30 1918, Owned, and Total.

The entire common stock of the West Penn Ry. Co. is now owned by the West Penn Traction & Water Power Co.

During the year regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2% were paid on the preferred stocks of West Penn Railways and West Penn Traction & Water Power Co.

Quarterly dividend No. 1, 1 1/2% on pref. stock of West Penn Ry. Co., was paid Sept. 15 1917.

Compare offering of \$1,500,000 7% notes of West Penn Power Co. V. 106, p. 613, and 1st M. \$5, V. 107, p. 403.]

California Lands.—During the year the company has sold to rice growers 6,238 acres of land, previously considered as grain lands. 25 additional acres have been planted in prune trees (V. 105, p. 1519). The acres in wheat and barley was 3,020, an increase of 730; in corn and alfalfa, 912, decrease 303, and in beans and potatoes, none, decrease 130; total, 3,932 acres, increase 237. Some 7,700 acres of land have been rented on a crop-sharing basis to tenant farmers for rice and grain-growing purposes, and 5,400 acres have been rented for grazing purposes. On June 30 1918 hogs on hand numbered 3,237, increase 1,607; cattle, 289, increase 15; sheep, 5,567, increase 1,825.

At organization your company took over California lands only partially developed representing a total expenditure of some millions of dollars. At June 30 1918 your company had advanced an amount of \$542,829, the exclusive of interest, a reduction of \$16,515 during the year, and for the calendar year 1918 the cash proceeds from farming, live stock and fruit raising operations will, it is believed, at least equal the entire operating and development expenses during the same period, a much earlier achievement due to the present extraordinarily high level of prices for live stock, farm produce, and fruit. It is believed that the present year marks the point of conversion of these properties from a construction and development enterprise to a self-sustaining one.

Dividends.—Out of the surplus and net profits four quarterly dividends, each of 1 1/2%, on the first pref. capital stock were paid during the year. The directors have also declared the quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% for the quarter ending July 27 1918, payable on Aug. 15 to stockholders of record on Aug. 10.

Additions, &c.—The cost of properties and securities owned account shows a net increase of \$82,766, which is made up as follows:

Table showing Additions and betterments to plants, Increase in Am. W. W. & E. Co. bonds in treasury, Expenditures and adjustments in re property investment, Less—Am. W. W. & E. Co. bonds loaned to sub. cos., Various credits for sale of property, proceeds of sale of United Coal Corp. securities, doubtful assets realized, &c.

United Coal Corporation Securities.—The common and preferred stock of the United Coal Corporation were sold during the year and the proceeds credited to the cost of property account. Payment therefor was partly in cash and the balance in notes maturing semi-annually up to July 26 1920. These notes are secured by the original holdings in the United Coal Corp. stocks. All matured notes have been paid and the remainder are shown in the balance sheet under the heading of temporary investments.

Capital Stock.—In accordance with the plan which was approved by the stockholders on July 14 1917 (V. 104, p. 1803, 766; V. 105, p. 291, (the

authorized issue of first preferred stock was increased from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. First preferred stock, \$450,000, and common stock, \$2,000,000, was issued in partial satisfaction of the accumulated dividends upon the first preferred stock to April 27 1917.

Capital Stock Now Authorized and Outstanding.

	Authorized.	Issued.	Unissued.
First pref. 7% cumulative pref. stock	\$10,000,000	\$5,450,000	\$4,550,000
Participating pref. 6% stock	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Common stock	10,000,000	9,200,000	800,000

Bonds.—Of the 20-year Collateral Trust bonds, \$29,900 were released as collateral from the bank loans of subsidiary companies and surrendered to the trustee.

Special Surplus.—At June 30 1918 there has been set aside \$250,000 as the last appropriation of surplus required under the supplemental indenture of March 15 1915, which called for a total provision of \$1,250,000.

Special Savings Fund.—Under Art. 6 of said supplemental indenture, the interest saving of 1% p. a. through the exchange of our collateral trust 5% bonds for an equal amount of United Water & Light 6% Collateral Trust notes was to be placed in a special savings account after paying the expenses incident to making such exchange. A balance amounting to \$63,856 has accordingly been carried to this special fund.

BUSINESS CONTROLLED—COMMUNITIES SERVED.

(a) Water Works Properties—	1918.	1917.	1916.
Estimated population served	1,272,900	1,239,100	1,256,100
Number of consumers	200,610	191,631	189,407
Miles of pipe	2,802.26	2,751.74	2,716.8
Cities and communities served	90	90	88
Daily nominal filter capacity (gal.)	162,530,000	153,530,000	150,730,000
Daily nominal distributive pumping capacity (gal.)	365,800,000	361,800,000	362,300,000
Water supplied (000s omitted) (gal.)	49,410,563	41,919,743	37,528,975

(b) West Penn (Traction & Power) Properties—	1918.	1917.	1916.
Miles of road owned	339.25	322.56	321.88
Miles of power lines—			
25,000-volt transm. lines, pole miles	476	445.44	396.56
25,000-volt transm. lines, circ. miles	730.34	628.42	556.26
132,000-volt tower line	26.13		
Cities and communities served		403	364
Number of consumers	34,210	32,968	25,875
Kilowatt-hour output	323,815,585	318,117,440	186,352,997

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.
Co.'s propor. of net earns. of sub. cos	\$618,953	\$688,357	\$653,156
Divs. declared on pref. stock of West Penn Trac. & Wat. P. Co.	861,426	139,266	
Income from bonds, pref. stocks, &c., owned		710,393	713,655
Total	\$1,480,379	\$1,538,016	\$1,366,811
Expenses & taxes, less proportion contributed by sub. cos. for admin. exp. and incl. oper. exp. of such cos.	84,121	75,434	67,720
Net earnings	\$1,396,258	\$1,462,582	\$1,299,091
Interest on—			
Collateral trust 5% bonds	\$787,144	\$746,508	\$719,341
Collateral trust notes		12,000	12,000
Balances due subsidiary cos.	19,133	26,933	29,930
Bank loans of cos. other than subsidiary water companies	4,119	19,676	28,688
Miscellaneous	677	9,251	
Dividends on 1st pref. stock (7%)	381,500	V.104.p.1803;V.105.p.182	
Net income	\$203,685	\$648,235	\$509,133

LIST OF PRINCIPAL SECURITIES OWNED DIRECTLY OR THROUGH SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES JUNE 30 1918.

Water Supply Companies—	Par Value Owned.	Total Outstanding.
Arkansas Water Co., Little Rock, Ark., pref.	\$56,000	\$56,000
Common	1,649,400	1,649,400
Birmingham Water Works Co., Birmingham, Ala.	1,829,700	1,829,700
Butler Water Co., Butler, Pa.	417,500	417,500
Chartiers Valley Water Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	x903,050	1,000,000
City Water Co. of Chatt., Chattanooga, Tenn., pref.	438,300	438,300
Common	1,726,500	1,726,500
City of New Castle Water Co., New Castle, Pa.	691,400	691,400
City Water Co., Marinette, Wis., preferred	\$66,000	66,000
Common	*200,000	200,000
City Water Works Co., Merrill, Wis., pref.	49,000	49,000
Common	*125,000	125,000
Clinton Water Works Co., Clinton, Ia.	321,000	321,000
Cornellville Water Co., Cornellville, Pa.	277,000	277,000
East St. L. & Inter. Wat. Co., East St. L., Ill., pref.	427,600	427,600
Common	4,750,000	4,750,000
Huntington Water Corp., Huntington, W. Va.	227,000	227,000
Joplin Water Works Co., Joplin, Mo.	800,000	800,000
Keokuk Water Works Co., Keokuk, Ia., pref.	*115,000	115,000
Common	*600,000	600,000
Kokomo Water Works Co., Kokomo, Ind., pref.	*70,000	70,000
Common	*125,000	125,000
Louisiana Water Co., Louisiana, Mo., pref.	*13,000	13,000
Common	*150,000	150,000
Middle States Water Works Co., preferred	617,000	617,000
Common	3,319,900	3,319,900
Mingo Junction Water Co., Mingo Junction, O.	45,000	45,000
Monongahela Val. Wat. Co., Elizabeth, Pa., pref.	15,000	15,000
Common	250,000	250,000
Mt. Vernon Wat. Wks. Co., Mt. Vernon, Ind., pref.	*32,000	32,000
Common	*60,000	60,000
Muncie Water Works Co., Muncie, Ind.	281,000	281,000
Portsm. Berkley & Raff. Wat. Co., Portsmouth, Va.	639,800	639,800
Racine Water Co., Racine, Wis.	400,000	400,000
St. Joseph Water Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	3,250,000	3,250,000
So. Pittsburgh Water Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., pref.	27,450	27,450
Common	1,843,900	2,750,000
Warren Water Co., Warren, Pa.	114,500	114,500
Whitaker Water Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.	x5,000	5,000
Wichita Water Co., Wichita, Kans.	*2,272,000	2,272,000
Total	\$29,100,000	\$30,325,000

Bonds—	Par Value Owned.	Total Outstanding.
Bonds and collateral notes of subsid. water cos.	\$7,880,900	\$32,789,400
Total	\$36,990,900	\$63,115,000

Securities of Electric and Other Companies	Par Value Owned.	Total Outstanding.
American Construction & Securities Co.	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Ajax Farms Corporation	50,000	50,000
James Mills Holding Co.	50,000	50,000
Mt. Vernon Electric Light & Power Co.	16,000	16,000
Missouri Sewerage Co.	5,000	5,000
National Securities Corporation	1,002,400	16,265,600
West Penn Railways Co., preferred	281,750	7,365,300
West Penn Traction & Water Power Co., preferred	4,649,500	8,054,700
West Penn Traction & Water Power Co., common	15,898,700	22,054,700
Total	\$22,953,350	

Bonds and Notes (1)	Par Value Owned.
National Securities Corp. Income bonds	\$609,800
Debentures, &c.	2,508
Prior lien notes	12,250
West Penn Railways Co. note	126,000
Miscellaneous	28,700
Total	\$23,732,608

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Assets—			Liabilities—	
Cost of prop. and securs. owned	\$51,906,432	\$1,823,666	Am. W. W. & El. Co. capital	\$10,418,500
Advances account			b Subsidiary wat. Co.'s stocks	9,518,500
Cal. properties	542,829	553,343	Preferred stock	\$1,450,295
Deferred items to be amortized	630,071	647,483	Common stock	1,014,650
Cash	\$1,881,567	\$1,807,875	Am. W. W. & El. Co. coll. tr. bds.	16,870,400
Temp'y invest' in system oblig'ns, sec'd notes, &c.	1,020,594	200,301	Sub. water co. bds.	\$24,498,500
Notes receivable		15,293	Coll. trust notes, of sub. cos.	400,000
Accts. receivable	\$30,513	65,451	Pur. money mgtg.	6,500
Acct. int. rec.		107,036	Bank loans of sub. water co.	c229,644
City warr. on bid.		10,136	Consumers' depos.	239,649
Acct. water chrgs.		40,375	Accts. payable and accrued taxes	431,956
Materials & supp.	379,194	318,183	Matured int. pay.	385,052
Advanced interest and insurance	14,055	13,168	Acct. int. payable	455,233
			Adv. rents, &c.	80,344
			Unpaid dividends	1,050,000
Total	\$57,205,255	\$6,189,301	Reserves	1,160,112
			Special sav. fund	63,856
			Special surplus	350,000
			General surplus	165,214
			Total	\$7,205,255

* Including \$604,600 Amer. Water Works & Elec. Co. bonds in treasury and \$400,500 Amer. Water Works & Elec. Co. bonds loaned to subsidiary and allied companies at par. a Includes in 1918 current checking accounts, \$632,887; with fiscal agents, \$385,052, and held by trustees for special purposes, \$863,628. b In possession of public. c Includes in 1918 bank loans of sub. water cos. due Feb. 1 1919 and 1920, secured by Amer. Water Works & Elec. Co. bonds, \$170,394, and other loans, \$59,250. d Includes undistributed surplus applicable to outside stockholders, which in 1917 was included in reserves. e Capital: Par value of stock outstanding of the American Water Works & Electric Co.: 1st pref. stock, \$5,450,000; participating pref. stock, \$10,000,000, and common stock, \$9,200,000; total, \$24,650,000; declared value of capital stock, \$10,418,500. V. 107, p. 1381.

Granby Consol. Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd.
(Report for Fiscal Year ending June 30 1918.)

President William H. Nicholls, New York, Sept. 25 1918, wrote in substance:

The financial condition of the company continues excellent, and the results are entirely up to expectations, after allowance is made for the number of extraordinary difficulties imposed by war conditions. After careful consideration the directors decided that the time had arrived to write off certain depletion and depreciation charges, in all making a large total (namely \$6,031,711, reducing the profit and loss surplus as of June 30 1917 from \$9,434,038 to \$3,402,327.)

The smelting and mining operations at Anxox leave no doubt as to the great value of the deposits of ore at that point. The directors, therefore, decided that the time had arrived for insuring a permanent and reliable supply of coke, thus safeguarding our smelting operations for many years to come. We have acquired large coal measures on Vancouver Island, and are constructing up-to-date by-products coke ovens at Anxox, which it is hoped, will be in operation before Jan. 1. This entire enterprise involves an expenditure of about \$3,000,000, of which \$1,600,000 has already been paid. It was not deemed necessary to undertake any special financing for this purpose.

The condition of our properties is highly satisfactory. The old Phoenix mine has been run more from patriotism than hope of profits. As you know this mine is approaching exhaustion, but this will have slight effect upon the future success of the company.

Amts. Chgd. to Surp. Acct. '01 to '15.	Yr. '15-'16.	1916-17.	Total.
Depletion of ores, Phoenix and Hidden Crk. mines	\$3,668,087	\$901,364	\$782,570
Deprec. of plant and equipment at Phoenix, Grand Fls. & Anxox		674,954	770,724
Other items		3,609	230,405
Total	\$3,668,087	\$1,579,926	\$5,478,417

Tot. now chgd. to surp. \$3,668,087 \$1,579,926 x\$783,699 = \$6,031,711 x After deducting \$1,000,000 previously charged off Mar. 21 1917.

During the year the bonded debt was reduced from \$2,514,400 to \$2,039,800 by the retirement of \$474,600 bonds.

Data from Man. Dir. F. M. Sylvester, Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 7 1918.

Output.—During the fiscal year there was mined and treated at your different plants 1,501,359 tons of ore, inclusive of 25,722 tons of purchased ore; producing 44,685,001 lbs. cu., 550,103 ozs. ag., and 30,730 ozs. au.

Reserves.—The ore reserves of your various mines comprise the following: of a grade 3 to 5%, 64,740 tons; of a grade 2 to 3%, 10,480,150 tons; of a grade 1 to 2%, 3,017,713 tons; less than 1%, 9,968,605 tons; total, 23,531,203 tons.

Development work at all of the mines has been curtailed considerably because of lack of labor, though enough diamond drilling and other work has been carried on to develop ore for immediate requirements of shipments. At Anxox the general operations, both of the mine and the smelter departments, are much improved over any previous years.

Coal and Coke.—The necessity of providing a dependable supply of coal and coke for the operation at Anxox was recognized more than a year ago, and during the past year a coal area of over 800 acres has been secured on Vancouver Island, 70 miles of Victoria on the E. & N. RR., at about 7 miles from a good tide water harbor at Ladysmith. The plant will be ready to produce 300 to 500 tons of coal by Jan. 1 next. At Anxox a modern by-product coking plant is being erected, which will have a capacity of 250 to 300 tons of coke for 24 hours.

Data from O. B. Smith, Supt. of Mines, Vancouver, B. C., July 1 1918.

Production.—The output of our operating mines for 1917-18 amounted to 1,472,368 dry tons of ore at a cost on board cars or barges (including development, diamond drilling, and waste handled) of \$1 46 per ton. The ore carried approximately 51,238,406 pounds of copper, or 34.8 pounds per ton. Also a gold value of 30,036 ounces, or 0.02 ounces per ton, silver value of 223,800 ounces, or .152 ounce per ton. (The Hidden Creek Mine afforded 31,813,521 pounds of copper, or 36.10% per ton of ore; Phoenix, 5,582,695 pounds, or 15.62%; Mamie, 87,015 pounds, or 28.05%; Midas, 1,234,222 lbs., or 56.58%; 16, 1,092,316 lbs., or 86.42%—Ed.)

Reserves.—On July 1 1918 the company has an ore reserve amounting to 23,531,203 tons, containing approximately 683,064,015 lbs. of copper, 265,157 ounces of gold, and 2,235,193 ounces of silver. Of this ore reserve 10,161,729 tons is low-grade ore, containing approximately 149,044,455 lbs. of copper, 57,991 ounces of gold, and 532,087 ounces of silver, which can hardly be considered an asset at the present time. The ore reserve for smelting operation is, therefore, 13,369,479 tons, containing approximately 538,119,560 lbs. of copper, 207,256 ounces of gold, and 1,706,106 ounces of silver. We hope to be able to handle a great deal of the low-grade material later on by flotation. The high-grade reserve is partially developed by drifts, crosscuts and raises, but a large part of it is actually developed only by diamond drilling, although the reserve will be handled entirely through adits which are already constructed.

Ore Reserves	Phoenix Mine	Hidden Creek Mine	Bonanza Mine
July 1 '18—	Pho nit. B.C.	Anxox, B. C.	Anxox, B. C.
High grade, tons	2,824,579	10,480,150—2.29% cu.	414,775—2.66% cu.
Low grade, tons	207,885	9,759,620—0.73% cu.	
	Midas Mine	Mamie Mine	I Mine
	Valdez, Alaska,	Hadley, Alaska,	Karsan Bay, Alaska,
High grade, tons	62,240	115,226—1% cu.	2,500—5% cu.
Low grade, tons	77,898		

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Sales—				
Copper, fine (lbs.)	44,685,001	41,878,568	42,198,083	25,740,059
Average price received	\$0.237	\$0.2740	\$0.2204	\$0.1587
Silver, fine (oz.)	550,163	599,349	487,845	259,477
Average price received	\$0.922	\$0.7100	—	—
Gold, fine (oz.)	30,730	29,821	44,848	20,938
Gross inc. from sales	\$11,044,311	\$12,887,733	\$11,370,500	\$5,053,887
Operating expenses	\$7,910,492	6,909,854	7,262,880	3,713,329
Net profit	\$4,124,819	\$5,776,879	\$4,107,620	\$1,340,558
Deduct—				
Dividends paid—(10%)	\$1,500,042	(9)\$1,340,962	(6)\$899,911	—
Bond interest	131,325	213,532	213,821	270,420
Miscellaneous	450,870	112,551	74,505	140,073
Reserve for ore depletion and plant deprec'n	2,015,491	1,256,267	—	—
Total deductions	\$4,097,728	\$2,930,312	\$1,188,237	\$411,393
Balance, surplus	\$27,091	\$2,846,567	\$2,919,387	\$929,165
Surplus from prev. year	\$3,402,327	6,587,471	3,668,087	2,738,922
Total surplus June 30-	\$3,429,418	\$9,434,038	\$6,587,471	\$3,668,087

x Includes in 1917-18 net returns for metals produced and estimating copper in transit and on hand at an inventory price of 20.0 cts. per lb., \$11,404,136; metal inventory of June 30 1917 sold at an advance of 1.4 cts. per pound over inventory prices of \$118,334; dividends received, \$8,574, and net returns from rents and commercial enterprises, \$113,266.

y Includes in 1914-15 foreign ores purchased, \$300,959.

z As adjusted; see foot-note "b" following balance sheet.

Note.—Action is being taken by the company to determine its liability in respect of the Canadian business profits war tax and income tax on profits earned since Dec. 31 1914, and for surtax payable under the requirements of Chapter 66 of the Statutes of the Province of British Columbia. Pending the result of this, no provision has been made for such liability.

BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Assets—				
Mines and mineral lands	\$9,100,859	15,038,290	—	—
Real est., bldgs., Acc'd	6,119,485	7,277,347	—	—
Stocks and bonds	579,627	610,481	—	—
Sink, fund invest't	8,000	60,000	—	—
Cash	66,897	—	—	—
Inventories	2,670,533	1,897,972	—	—
Accts. receivable	5,249,657	4,550,092	—	—
Prepaid charges	42,786	13,749	—	—
Total	\$23,837,843	\$29,447,931	—	—
Liabilities—				
Capital stk. issued	15,000,420	15,000,420	—	—
Funded debt	2,039,800	2,514,400	—	—
Loans payable	2,173,207	720,649	—	—
Accounts payable	846,763	344,823	—	—
Accrued charges	343,235	177,334	—	—
Res. for depletion	—	—	—	—
ore lands and deprec'n plants	—	1,256,267	—	—
Surplus	\$3,429,418	\$9,434,038	—	—
Total	\$23,837,843	\$29,447,931	—	—

a In part assigned in security of loans and accounts payable, \$2,597,132.

b The book value of mines and mineral lands was written down by \$6,031,711 as an allowance for exhaustion. See text above.

c After deducting reserve for deprec'n, \$2,776,176.—V. 107, p. 1388.

Kentucky Securities Corporation and Its Subsidiaries
Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co., Lexington Ice Co., Inc., Lexington Utilities Co., Inc.

(8th Annual Report—Year ended June 30 1918.)

Pres. P. M. Chandler, Phila., Sept. 30, wrote in substance:

Operations.—Operating costs advanced materially and notwithstanding the increase of 4.1% (\$22,236) in the gross receipts, the net earnings of the railway department showed a decrease of \$15,789. Every reasonable economy is in effect and present conditions indicate that the increased fares now being collected will be sufficient to absorb a substantial proportion of the increased expenses.

In the city of Lexington, where the company supplies all retail electric service, there was an increase of 12.5% in the number of customers, 5.2% in the connected lighting load and 31.5% in the connected power load. Receipts from sales of electricity under the wholesale contracts to outlying towns showed an increase of 13.6%.

During the year the power plant generated 20,605,995 k. w. of electricity, an increase of 7.9%, and used 39,959 tons of coal, an increase of 34.6%. The larger proportionate use of coal was principally due to the inferior quality of coal received for a time under the rulings of the Fuel Administration. Some readjustments in light and power rates have been made, which would in part compensate for the increased costs, and there is a reasonable assurance of a steady supply of good coal at a uniform price. Ice sales amounted to 29,896 tons, an increase of 33%, which reflects in part the increased business resulting from the lease of the Consumers Ice & Cold Storage Co. in May 1917.

Your gas mains in the city of Lexington are leased to the Central Kentucky Natural Gas Co., for a proportion of the gross receipts from gas sales. During the year 1917-18, these receipts were \$46,533, which, however, is a very moderate return on the investment.

Financial.—The fixed charges of the system companies increased \$43,546, which is accounted for by a 31% increase in taxes, a 5% increase in interest and twelve months' rental of leased property in comparison with only two months in the preceding year.

During the year there were sold by the system companies \$70,000, Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co. First & Ref. Mtge. 5% bonds (\$52,000 issued in exchange for underlying bonds), and \$24,000 Kentucky Securities Corporation pref. stock. The Kentucky Securities Corporation has on hand available for sale \$138,000 Kentucky Traction & Terminal Co. First & Ref. Mtge. 5% bonds, issued against part of the construction expenditures of the year.

There are now \$191,000 bonds of the Lexington Ry. Co., held alive in their sinking fund, \$25,000 having been purchased during the past year.

Regular dividends in cash at the rate of 6% per annum have been paid quarterly on the pref. stock of the Kentucky Securities Corporation.

General.—The gross receipts directly served is largely agricultural and the present world-wide conditions have meant record-breaking prices for the standard and staple crops of the Blue Grass region. The burley, tobacco, wheat and hemp crops were exceedingly bountiful in quantity and good in quality. The outlook and condition of the new crops are excellent at the present time. The operation of the coal fields in Southeastern Kentucky and the development in the same locality of important oil fields have been aggressively continued.

Additions.—During the year the operating companies spent \$240,270 on new construction, additions and betterments, but only 3% of this sum was expended after Jan. 1 1918. The largest item was the installation of a 4,000 k. w. turbine-generator, giving an 80% increase in the generating equipment of the power station.

COMBINED EARNINGS FOR YEARS ENDING JUNE 30.

	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
[Kentucky Tr. & Ter., Lex. Util. and Lex. Ice, excl. of inter-co. charges.]				
Passengers City Lines	3,959,734	4,507,286	4,389,905	4,277,241
Interurban lines	1,060,133	1,599,197	1,482,881	1,341,452
Other cities	429,624	438,324	497,054	466,017
Operating revenue	\$1,021,448	\$912,540	\$859,085	\$811,629
Operating expenses	605,275	480,265	438,163	432,403
Net operating revenue	\$416,173	\$432,275	\$421,522	\$379,226
Miscellaneous income	45,180	39,289	29,206	28,289
Gross income	\$461,353	\$471,564	\$441,728	\$407,515
Fixed charges, &c.	302,454	264,496	245,576	237,230
Surplus	\$158,899	\$207,068	\$196,152	\$170,285

* Includes transfers &c.

Dividends.—Initial div. on pref., 1 1/4%, paid July 15 1913; same rate quar. to and incl. July 1916; in Oct. 1916 paid 1 1/4% and 1/2% of 1% extra account of accumulations. In Jan. 1917, 1 1/4% and 1% extra, paying up all accumulations; since, 1 1/4% quarterly. (Inserted by Ed.)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30.

	[Including companies, see above.]		1918.	1917.
Assets—				
Property & invest't, less deprec'n	\$8,986,739	\$7,778,317	—	—
Sink, f'd. (Lex'n Ry.)	694	2,956	—	—
Treasury bonds	110,670	35,000	—	—
Cash on hand	60,254	13,753	—	—
Accounts receivable	45,470	37,216	—	—
Materials & supplies	78,448	51,807	—	—
Prepaid operating expenses	20,994	33,099	—	—
Discount on bonds & stocks	121,694	82,830	—	—
Deferred items	416	33,753	—	—
Total	\$9,426,359	\$9,060,762	—	—
Liabilities—				
Com. stk. (K.S. Co.)	2,052,288	2,052,288	—	—
Pref. stock (do)	2,179,620	2,154,920	—	—
K. T. & T. Co. stock not owned	75	75	—	—
K. T. & T. 1st Ref. 5% 2,772,000	2,772,000	2,557,000	—	—
Lex. Ry. 1st M. 5% 1,254,000	1,254,000	1,288,000	—	—
G. & L. Ry. 1st 5% 198,000	198,000	200,000	—	—
B. G. T. 1st 6% 237,000	237,000	255,000	—	—
Bills & accts. pay'le	46,547	110,794	—	—
Notes & sec. loans pay.	281,669	—	—	—
Accrued int., &c.	92,213	82,880	—	—
Accrued div. July 15	32,693	32,324	—	—
Accident, &c., res'v'e	22,086	19,333	—	—
Miscellaneous	49,297	43,369	—	—
Prof. & loss (all cos.)	237,867	275,770	—	—
Total	\$9,426,359	\$9,060,762	—	—

—V. 106, p. 924.

Utah Securities Corporation.

Utah Power & Light Co.—Utah Light & Traction Co.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

The Electric Bond & Share Co. has favored its friends with copies of the annual report for 1917 in which Pres. S. Z. Mitchell, N. Y., July 17 says in substance:

Results.—The gross earnings of the operating subsidiaries of your Company for the year 1917, aggregated \$6,586,592, an increase of 18% over 1916 and the net earnings (including \$82,707 non-operating income) aggregated \$3,581,073, an increase of 15%. The substantial increase in gross earnings reflects the general prosperity of the territory served, and the smaller percentage of increase in the net earnings was due principally to the higher costs of labor, material and taxes incident to the war.

The electric generating plants now operated by our subsidiaries have an aggregate capacity of 150,472 k.w., all of which, except 25,565 k.w., is hydro-electric. The use of fuel has been confined principally to such minor operations as steam heating in Salt Lake, gas generation in Ogden and the steam supply of certain small districts not connected with the main hydro-electric systems, and therefore the operating costs of the properties as a whole have not been very seriously affected by the higher fuel costs generally prevailing.

New Plant, &c.—During the latter part of the year the Utah Power & Light Co. placed in operation the new 7,500 k.w. hydro-electric station at Cove, Idaho (V. 104, p. 2554). There has also been completed the additional 130,000-volt transmission line, 133 miles in length, from Grace station to the company's terminal near Salt Lake City. The construction of the Cove station and the building of this additional 130,000-volt transmission line were made necessary by the steadily increasing demand for electric power.

The Cove station is located on the Bear River, approximately one mile below the Grace station, and is the fourth generating plant of the Company to use the flow of the Bear River—equalized by the stored waters of the Bear Lake reservoir—the three other stations being Grace, Onelda and Wheelon.

Prior to America's entry into the war construction was begun on a 5,500 k.w. unit at the Olmsted, Utah, plant, a 10,000 k.w. unit at the Onelda station and an 11,000 k.w. unit at the Grace station (both the latter in Idaho) and while considerable progress had been made on this work it has been thought best to defer the completion of these three additional hydro-electric units until labor and material costs become more nearly normal and financial conditions are more favorable.

Contracts.—During the year the subsidiary companies closed additional contracts for the supply of substantial amounts of power, thereby increasing their connected load from 160,632 k.w. to 187,057 k.w. Electric customers during the year were increased from 57,245 to 61,188 and gas customers from 2,104 to 2,639.

Gold Notes.—Your company made the final calls for payment on its Ten-Year 6% Gold Notes during 1917. All payments were made and notes therefor in principal amount of \$805,500 were delivered to subscribers. No notes were retired in 1917. The total of the Ten-Year Notes issued is \$27,790,000 and the total retired is \$19,518,000, leaving outstanding \$8,272,000.

Financing by Utah Power & Light Co.—The Utah Power & Light Co. has issued to the public during the year \$1,261,000 1st Mtge. Bonds and \$1,500,000 Two-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes; also since Jan. 1 1918 \$200,000 bonds (making the total bonds now held by the public \$20,486,000), and an additional amount of Two-Year 6% Secured Gold Notes increased the same to \$2,050,000 (now secured by deposit of \$2,347,000 Utah Power & Light Co. 1st Mtge. bonds. (V. 104, p. 1168; 2012; V. 105, p. 608, 1210; V. 106, p. 819, 2764).

UTAH SEC. CORP.—PROFIT & LOSS AND INCOME STATEMENTS.

(1) Profit & Loss Acct. Sept. 10 1912 to Dec. 31 1917 and Dec. 31 1916.

To—	Dec. 31 '17	Dec. 31 '16	To—	Dec. 31 '17	Dec. 31 '16
Int. & dividends	\$5,365,445	\$4,512,348	Expenses & taxes	\$753,519	\$620,910
* Profit realized by redemption of \$19,518,000 Utah Sec. Corp. notes	1,908,099	1,908,099	Interest on notes—	4,365,678	3,894,099
			Commission paid on underwriting notes	631,144	625,203
Total	\$7,273,544	\$6,450,648	Balance, surplus	\$1,495,205	\$1,310,525

(2) Earnings of All Properties Now Controlled (Irrespective of the Date of Acquisition) for Years ending Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.
Gross earn. all sources (inter-co. chgs. eliminated)	\$6,586,592	\$5,583,396
Net earnings	3,498,366	3,095,022
Other income	82,707	29,724
Total net earnings	\$3,581,073	\$3,124,746

(3) Earnings of Utah Pow. & Lt. Co. and Utah Lt. & Trac. for Cal. Years—

	Utah Pow. & Lt. Co. 1917.	Utah Lt. & Trac. Co. 1916.	Utah Lt. & Trac. Co. 1917.
Gross earnings	\$5,182,517	\$4,332,089	\$1,597,315
Oper. expenses & taxes	2,521,910	2,034,451	1,139,307
Net earnings	\$2,660,607	\$2,297,638	\$464,008
Other income	84,318	63,017	376,258
Gross income	\$2,744,925	\$2,290,655	\$840,266
Bond int. and discount	1,065,594	895,785	784,920
Other interest (net)	533,433	318,633	23,924
Balance, surplus	\$1,205,898	\$1,076,237	\$31,422
Dividends on pref. stock	474,054	320,250	—
do on 2d pref. stock	585,385	676,988	—
Depreciation	125,000	—	30,000
Balance, after deprec'n	\$88,459	\$78,999	\$1,422

x Dividends on 2d pref. stock paid in 1916 include \$411,443 accrued in 1915. Dividends paid in 1917 include \$172,795 accrued in 1916. All dividends in arrears on the 2d pref. stock were paid in 1917.

(4) Combined Net Income All Companies for Calendar Years—

	1917.	1916.
Gross earnings of Utah Securities Corp., including surplus of subsidiary companies accruing to it.	\$912,726	\$1,031,476
Expenses, including taxes, of Utah Securities Corp.	162,608	146,028
Net earnings of Utah Securities Corp., incl. surplus of subsidiary companies accruing to it.	\$750,118	\$885,448
Profit, redemption 10-year notes	deb. 5,941	111,746
Inc. from all sources accruing to Utah Sec. Corp.	\$744,176	\$997,193
Deduct—Int. charges on 10-year 6% gold notes	471,666	543,070
Combined net income	\$272,510	\$454,123

BALANCE SHEETS DEC. 31, 1917 (Compare 1916, V. 104, p. 2550.)

	Utah Secur. Corporation.	Utah P. & Light Co.	Utah Light & Traction Co.	Total, All Companies.
Assets				
Plants, investm'ts, &c.	\$10,615,180	\$69,055,089	\$20,871,985	\$97,542,254
Guar. Utah Lt. & Trac. bonds (contra)		12,201,000		12,201,000
Cash	53,950	321,871	159,181	537,518
Notes & accts. receiv'ly	582,007	2,490,455	49,506	3,121,968
Accrued interest	195,366	1,493		196,859
Supplies		787,336	141,843	929,179
Prepaid accounts		2,352	1,336	3,688
Bond discount & expense		2,296,146		2,296,146
Adv. for property construction under way				1,840,047
Trust funds & spec. dep.		13,081	38,419	51,500
Investments				502,302
Other assets	29,365	2,123		31,488
Total	\$11,475,887	\$87,151,447	\$21,261,770	\$64,819,910
Liabilities				
First preferred stock		\$7,400,000		7,400,000
Second preferred stock		4,937,000		4,937,000
Common stock	\$1,256,020	30,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,256,020
Utah Pow. & Lt. Co. 7% cum. preferred stock				7,400,000
Funded debt	8,272,000	121,766,000	15,919,000	145,957,000
Notes payable	50,000	7,759,706	360,000	8,309,706
Accounts payable	41,623	577,792	174,465	693,880
Guar. Utah Lt. & Trac. bonds (contra)		12,201,000		12,201,000
Accrued accounts	149,967	918,576	281,359	1,109,403
Dividends payable		215,807		215,807
Sundry liabilities				129,500
Reserves	213,071	983,289	1,567,351	2,763,711
Surplus	1,493,200	401,188	1,989,594	3,884,735
Total	\$11,475,887	\$87,151,447	\$21,261,770	\$64,819,910

a Includes the Western Colorado Power Co. with inter-company accounts eliminated. b Includes stocks and notes of sub. cos., \$10,615,750; cash on deposit with trustees, \$1,421; total, \$10,617,171, all deposited as collateral for 10-year gold notes. c Includes plants, leaseholds and securities of other companies. d Includes balance sheets of the Utah Securities Corp. and its subsidiary, the Utah Power & Light Co., and the sub. cos. of the latter company. e Stock, \$30,775,100 par value outstanding, issued under laws of Virginia for assets valued at \$1,256,020. f Notes payable, \$6,577,206, due Utah Securities Corp. h First mtge. 5% bonds, due Feb. 1, 1944, \$2,839,000; less in treasury, \$490,000; less pledged or deposited, \$2,083,000; which leaves \$29,600 outstanding; 2-year 6% secured gold notes, due Aug. 1, 1919, \$1,500,000; making a total of \$21,766,000.—V. 104, p. 2550.

Cumberland County (Me.) Power & Light Company.
(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

President William M. Bradley, Portland, Me., July 25, wrote in substance:

Results.—The comparative combined results of operations of the company and its subsidiaries, with inter-company items of earnings and expenses eliminated, for the years 1916 and 1917 show an increase in gross income of \$214,030, or 7.5%, with an increase in operating expenses and taxes accrued of \$278,550, or 15.7%, so that the net income decreased \$63,620, or 5.8%, while deductions from income increased \$11,058, or 1.4%. After meeting the usual pref. stock dividends (\$138,000), the surplus for the year was \$69,481, a decrease of \$74,687, or 51.8%. For 1917 there was included in operating expenses for depreciation \$218,741, compared with \$207,909 for 1916. Dividends paid on outstanding pref. stocks of subsidiary companies are included under deductions from income.

General business conditions have been good in the territory served, and have resulted in a considerable increase in the amount of power sold. Operating expenses increased, due chiefly to higher wages and to increased cost of materials of all kinds.

New Plant.—The Great Falls power plant near Hiram on the Saco River and the transmission line connecting this hydro-electric plant with the power-generating system of the company at Bonny Eagle were put into commercial operation on July 12, 1917. A new line in Portland, costing about \$60,000, will be completed early in 1918; it will be largely underground.

New Contracts.—On Mar. 7, 1917 a contract was entered into with the Yarmouth Lighting Co. providing for the sale and delivery of electric power at Yarmouth. The 10,000-volt distribution line from the North Gorham hydro-electric plant to Cumberland Center was authorized by the directors to be extended 5.35 miles to Yarmouth for an expenditure of \$19,000.

We have also contracted for the sale of electric power for the operations of the Cumberland Shipbuilding Co. in South Portland, which has contracts to construct wooden ships for the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Portland RR.—The increase in the freight business necessitated the acquisition of one motor car and two box trail cars and other facilities. We have ordered 8 center entrance passenger trail cars and the large motor and automatic brake equipment necessary for the motor cars which draw them. The trail cars will be placed in operation early in 1918. The payment system of fare collection has been extended in Portland. Track renewals and betterments were unusually heavy on account of municipal imp't. work.

Lewiston Augusta & Waterville Street Ry.—An expenditure of \$99,000 was authorized to purchase a wharf property in Bath, together with coal handling apparatus. The entire wharf plant is leased to coal operators, who pay the company 10% per annum on its investment and guarantee a minimum tonnage of coal to be shipped on our lines. The large amount of coal which can be hauled at profitable rates will considerably increase the net income. The hauling of coal should commence soon after Mar. 1, 1918.

The 9,000 feet of new track on Webber Ave., Lewiston, will be completed in 1918; the cost was \$26,000, of which \$16,000 will be paid by owners of real estate served by the extension. The expenditure of \$47,000 for six new centre entrance cars was authorized, but these cars will not be in service until 1918. Additional land for car storage cost \$15,000, and the equipment of 18 cars with automatic air brakes cost \$6,000, and additional power equipment is estimated at \$9,500.

At June 30, 1916 there was charged off to profit and loss \$20,980 on account of the discount on the 5% gold notes due June 1, 1918.

On July 1, 1917 the rate of fare between Lewiston and Bath over the line of the Lewiston Augusta & Waterville St. Ry. was increased from 35 to 50c.

Wages.—A strike in July 1916 cost the company, including loss of revenue, about \$50,000 and was ended by an agreement expiring April 30, 1917. On May 1, 1917 new agreements were made to April 30, 1918, with adjustments of working conditions and an increase in wages of 10% per annum.

Dividends.—An initial dividend of 1% was paid on the common stock Dec. 1, 1916, and similar dividends were paid March 1, June 1 and Sept. 1, 1917. Financial conditions existing throughout the country caused by the war made it necessary to conserve our cash and for this reason no dividend was paid on the common stock Dec. 1, 1917. [The quarterly dividend on the pref. stock due May 1, 1918 was paid in scrip; on Aug. 1, no distribution was made. No dividends have been paid on the pref. stock of the Lewiston Augusta & Waterville Street Ry. since Feb. 1, 1918.—Ed.]

Railway Receipts.—The Portland RR. Co.'s earnings for the year 1917 fell short \$31,670 of the annual rental paid under the lease by the Cumberland County Power & Light Co. In the case of the L. A. & W. Street Ry. the surplus earnings available for dividends amounted to \$28,000, a less figure than any year except one since 1910. The cost of supplies has increased from 50 to 250% and the rates for labor have increased 10% over 1916 and 25% over 1915. On the other hand, the light and power properties have not suffered correspondingly, a much smaller percentage of the income being required for labor and materials. This condition which became acute during the latter part of 1917 may continue for some time, in which event it will be necessary to ask for higher rates for passengers and possibly for transportation of freight, light and power. (V. 107, p. 501.)

Financial.—The companies have financed themselves during the period by the sale of the following securities:

- \$370,000 Cumberland County Power & Light Co. First & Ref. M. 5% gold bonds (V. 104, p. 2235).
- 100,000 Portland RR. Co. First Lien & Consol. M. 5% gold bonds (V. 104, p. 2235).
- 100,000 York County Power Co. First & Ref. M. 5% gold bonds.

During 1918 the following bonds and notes of the Lewiston Augusta & Waterville Street Ry. will mature:

\$614,000 3-year Collateral Trust 5% notes, guaranteed by Cumberland County Power & Light Co., due June 1, 1918. [Extended till June 1, 1921 at 7%.—Ed.]
\$45,000 Lewiston Brunswick & Bath Street Ry. 1st M. 5% bonds, due March 1, 1918. [Extended till March 1, 1920 at 6%.—Ed.]

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR FISCAL YEARS.

Years ending—	Dec. 31 '17	Dec. 31 '16	June 30 '15	June 30 '14
Gross income	\$3,081,927	\$2,806,997	\$2,551,263	\$2,447,406
Operating expense	1,909,142	1,646,904	1,331,992	1,303,797
Taxes accrued	144,904	128,583	112,750	106,158
Net, aft. op. exp. & taxes	\$1,027,881	\$1,031,510	\$1,106,521	\$1,037,451
Deductions (see text)	820,400	809,342	777,210	753,305
Prof. stock div. (6%)	138,000	138,000	138,000	138,000
Balance, surplus	\$69,481	\$144,168	\$191,311	\$146,146

EARNINGS OF SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

	Cumb. Co. P. & L.	Portland RR. Co.	L. A. & W. St. Ry.
Gross inc.	\$776,642	\$739,387	\$1,185,520
Oper. exp.	288,913	258,135	825,101
Taxes accr'd	60,000	52,500	87,900
Net, aft. exp.	\$427,729	\$428,702	\$302,519
Deductions	195,472	220,571	234,317
Dividends			(5)99,950
Bal., sur.	\$232,257	\$208,131	def. \$31,670

	Portland RR. Co.	L. A. & W. St. Ry.
Gross income	\$237,011	\$261,085
Net, after expenses and taxes	\$116,032	\$119,542
Deductions	58,599	62,784
Dividends	(6%)22,980	22,980
Balance, s ^d plus	\$34,356	\$33,778

CUMBERLAND CO. POWER & LIGHT CO. AND SUB. COS. COMBINED BALANCE SHEET.

	Dec. 31 '17	June 30 '16	Dec. 31 '17	June 30 '16
Assets			Liabilities (Con.)	
Plants, prop., &c.	\$22,770,218	\$21,469,339	Com. stock Cumb.	
Investments	31,055	14,355	Co. P. & L. Co.	2,696,800
Supplies	383,468	227,456	Portland RR. Co.	1,999,900
Bills & accts. rec.	205,571	149,894	L. A. & W. St. Ry.	6,400
Cash	270,247	667,985	Funded debt:	
Special funds	11,184	825,055	C. Co. P. & L. Co.	5,707,000
Suspense accounts	8,488	5,182	Portland RR. Co.	3,550,000
Prepaid accounts	14,408	9,278	L. A. & W. St. Ry.	3,659,000
Disc. on secs. sold	397,218	378,797	York Co. Pow. Co.	969,000
Total	\$24,091,917	\$23,547,822	Acct. int. & taxes	152,149
Liabilities			Bills & accts. pay.	399,442
Prof. stock	2	2	Oper. exp. res. ves.	55,167
Cum. Co. P. & L.	2,300,000	2,300,000	Deprec'n reserve	685,423
L. A. & W. St. Ry.	600,000	600,000	Profit & loss, sur.	929,536
York Co. Pow. Co.	383,000	383,000	Total	\$24,919,171
—V. 107, p. 501.				\$23,547,822

Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Ltd.
(Annual Report for the Fiscal Year ended June 30 1918.)

President James Whalen reports as follows:

The past year has been one of great activity in shipbuilding and the Port Arthur plant has been working without interruption on new construction, and to some extent, on repair work.

During the year, four freight steamers for salt water service, aggregating over 15,000 deadweight tons, were completed and delivered to owners in addition to six trawlers for the Department of Naval Service of Canada. There are under construction at the present time four freight steamers for salt water service aggregating approximately 13,500 deadweight tons, one sea-going tug and eight trawlers.

Contracts for two additional steamers of approximately 3,400 deadweight tons each, have been secured from the Department of Marine of Canada, keels for which will be laid in September. These two steamers are the beginning of an extensive program of the Department of Marine, who propose building 300,000 tons annually, which will keep all Canadian shipyards working to capacity for some years to come.

Since the formation of your company in Dec. 1916, \$172,902 has been spent in new construction and betterments which has practically doubled the capacity of the plant and enables you to increase your employees to about fifteen hundred.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 1918.

Gross profit, after deducting material and labor costs, &c.	\$796,702
General and administrative expense	130,656
Net, after adding miscellaneous income \$69,507	\$735,553
Bond interest and miscellaneous charges, including estimated Dominion profit tax	286,711
Net earnings for year	\$448,842

CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET, AS OF JUNE 30 1918.

Assets	Liabilities
Cash, accounts rec. & misc.	7% preferred stock
Victory bonds	Common stock
Work in process	Notes & accounts payable
Real est., bldgs., mach., good-will, &c. (after depreciation)	Advances on const. contracts
Miscellaneous accts., notes & prepaid expenses	Dividends payable
	Dominion profit tax (est.)
	Bonded debt
	Miscellaneous reserves
	Surplus
\$6,013,790	\$6,013,790

California Wine Association.
(Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31 1917.)

President M. J. Fontana says in substance:

The recent adoption by Congress of a proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution looking to the total suppression of the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors has brought us to a serious consideration as to the future course of the corporation. This amendment is apparently aimed at the extermination of the wine industry within the next seven years at most and not unlikely within a shorter period.

The prohibition propaganda is still being pushed within this State with increasing vigor. California wines may not be taken into many counties and municipalities without the risk of criminal prosecution, and this in a State which has by its legislation in earlier years invited people to settle in it and build up this industry that now represents investments aggregating more than \$100,000,000 and brings annually into the State more than \$20,000,000. From the beginning the prohibition leaders would not tolerate any suggestion that compensation should be made for the destruction of this property.

Under these circumstances the directors have reached the decision that it is to the interest of all stockholders that steps be taken for a liquidation of the affairs of the Association. Already a considerable progress has been made in this direction. Lands and buildings no longer needed in wine making have been sold whenever a price anywhere near satisfactory could be obtained, but always at a great sacrifice upon their original cost. By this policy of gradual liquidation, it is hoped that unnecessary loss may be avoided as far as possible, and enough saved to reimburse stockholders in whole or great part for their investment, upon which, unfortunately, they have had little or no return for the last ten years.

Great sacrifices are, however, inevitable. Our expenditure of more than \$1,000,000 in experimenting with the finest varieties of grapes in order to produce the best wines will go for nothing if prohibition prevails. The Association also owns more than 8,000 acres of vineyards planted to wine grapes, the vines of which will be made worthless by prohibition.

All the while taxes, Federal and State, are rapidly increasing. The total amount paid on this account for the year 1918 was \$1,791,556. For 1917 the taxes, Federal and those arising in the State of California, are estimated to reach the sum of \$3,421,855. So, while the volume of sales has increased they have not grown in proportion with taxation. The sales have been greater on account largely of the stoppage by the war of the importation of foreign wines. The annual expenses have been reduced about \$400,000, although the cost of labor and materials has largely increased.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Calendar Years—	Net Profits.	Preferred Dividends.	Common Dividends.	Surplus.	Total Surplus.
1913	\$610,089	\$85,576		\$524,513	\$1,157,837
1914	532,057	85,576	\$178,283	268,198	1,726,035
1915	133,072	85,576		47,406	1,773,531
1916	418,674	85,576		333,098	2,106,629
1917	\$54,504	85,576		768,928	2,789,982

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

	1917.	1916.		1917.	1916.
Assets—			Liabilities—		
Inventor's of wines and supplies	5,201,485	6,729,394	Preferred stock	1,426,260	1,426,260
Accts. & notes rec.	2,795,459	2,929,290	Common stock	4,754,200	4,754,200
Cash	779,314	318,415	Surplus & undivided profits	2,780,982	2,106,629
Bonds on hand (not in sinking fund)	197,822		Reserve for depr.	1,185,112	763,111
Stk. fd.—Cash and bonds (oth. than C. W. A.)	238,182	132,005	Bonded debt: 5%	1,137,000	3,835,000
Plant & prop. accts.	1,988,754	1,768,022	Total floating liabilities	1,755,324	3,694,638
Net inv. in oth. cos.	4,205,001	4,679,985	Preferred dividend	85,576	85,576
Exp. paid in adv.	194,446	105,477			
Miscellaneous		3,726			
Total	15,690,453	16,665,414	Total	15,690,453	16,665,414

BALANCE SHEETS DEC. 31 FOR THE ASSOCIATION AND SUB. COS.

	1917.	1916.		1917.	1916.
Assets—			Liabilities—		
Plant & prop. accts.	7,528,402	7,729,805	Preferred stock	1,426,260	1,426,260
Stocks of other cos.	32,275	28,145	Common stock	4,754,200	4,754,200
Liberty Loan bds.	150,000		C. W. A. surplus	2,789,982	2,106,629
Sinking fund securities and cash	285,004	132,005	Deprac'n reserve	1,575,624	1,213,982
Cash	780,963	369,532	Sub. cos. surplus		
Accts. & notes rec.	2,811,681	3,023,020	Reserve for depr.	982,717	1,011,405
Wines and supplies	5,201,485	6,729,394	Bonds 5% (less in sinking fund)	1,137,000	1,137,000
Expenses paid in advance	195,671	111,463	Bonds 6% (less in trans. & st. fd.)	2,489,000	2,698,000
Items in transit and suspense	4,235	4,325	Notes payable	106,211	3,545,215
			Current accts. pay.	1,659,206	1,149,422
			Div., 1918-1917	85,576	85,576
Total	17,005,776	18,127,690	Total	17,005,776	18,127,690

A financial statement, dated July 1 1918, was submitted by the company's officials in the recent litigation (see item on a following page). The statement as cited by a San Francisco paper shows the following items, which in the aggregate exceed the total shown by \$450,000, owing presumably to the including of one or more gross instead of net items: Cash, \$618,861; notes and accounts receivable, \$5,202,103; wine and supplies, \$3,077,818; seasonal production expense, \$298,357; plant and equipment, \$2,934,012; stocks of other companies, \$3,807,093; work orders, \$93,229; advanced expenses, \$182,700; bonds on hand purchased, \$1,374,501; outside bonds in cash and sinking fund, \$238,918; total, \$17,393,601. The liabilities are given thus: Current liabilities, \$1,007,323; reserves, \$1,714,687; bonds outstanding, less converted into stock, \$2,846,000. Total, \$5,568,010. In a recapitulation the total assets are stated as \$13,591,979, less liabilities of \$5,568,010, which leaves a balance of \$8,023,969. The company's assets are said to include \$1,200,000 Liberty Loan bonds. Certain pref. shareholders and holders of the debenture bonds asserted that various deductions and allowances should be made in determining from the foregoing the actual amounts that would be available in case of liquidation, notably the amount to be paid as war taxes for the current year.—V. 105, p. 1587, 179.

First National Copper Co., Balaklala Consolidated Copper Co., N. Y.

(Report for Year ending June 30 1918.)

Vice-Pres. Wm. A. Kerr, N. Y., Aug. 31, wrote in subst.

The production of ore amounted to 82,876 tons, from which the net recovered values were 2.29% copper and \$1.57 gold and silver, showing a net operating profit of \$199,125. Income from other sources amounted to \$82.69.

Ore shipments were 25,580 tons under last year due to the fact that the mines were shut down at various times owing to labor strikes and shortage of labor. We now have a full crew and production is averaging 300 tons per day.

The decrease in net profits is largely accounted for by the decreased tonnage produced, the increased cost of mining, and the reduced price for copper, an average of 24.01 cents having been received as against 28.79 cents during the previous year.

An extensive development campaign was carried on with gratifying results, the sum of \$61,996 having been expended for that purpose, or approximately 75 cents per ton, as against 40 cents per ton the previous year. Forty-two diamond drill holes were put down aggregating 12,273 feet.

BALAKLALA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, JUNE 30.

	1917-18.	1916-17.		1917-18.	1916-17.
Net ore sales	\$547,495	\$837,910	Profit for year	\$207,393	\$453,311
Cost of operations	348,371	393,601	Bal. of previous year	212,693	79,265
Net profit	\$199,124	\$444,309	Total	\$420,086	\$532,576
Interest received	8,289	9,003	Other deductions		189,884
Profit for year	\$207,393	\$453,311	Divs. paid during year	330,000	150,000
			Total bal., surplus	\$90,086	\$212,693

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30.

	—First Nat. Copper Co.—	—Balaklala Con. Co.—		1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Assets—			Liabilities—				
Property account	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	Capital stock (600,000 shares, par \$5)	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Stockholders' liability (\$1.25 per share)	750,000	750,000	First Nat. Copper Co.	515,227	603,215		
Unpaid assessments	1,617	1,706	Unclaimed dividends	2,730	1,150		
Balaklala Consolidated Copper Co.	515,227	603,215	Profit and loss			90,086	212,692
Ores in transit							
Bills receivable	20,037	20,036					
Liberty Loan bonds	45,000						
Demand loans							
Cash and accounts rec.	170,849	126,192					
Supplies on hand—hardware, fuel, &c.							
						14,982	10,000
Total	\$3,002,730	\$3,001,150	Total	\$3,002,730	\$3,001,150	\$1,605,313	\$1,815,907

a Entire issue of the Balaklala Consolidated Copper Co. (400,000 shares, par \$2.50).—V. 106, p. 820.

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Alaska Government Roads.—Construction Progress.—The "Railway Review" in its issue for Oct. 5 1918 published an illustrated article describing the construction progress in Alaska of the Government's railroad line between Seward and Anchorage, which is now completed.—V. 107, p. 1383, 1095.

Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Ry.—Impt. in Earnings.—See Lake Superior Corp. on page 1388 in last week's issue.—V. 107, p. 904

Atlantic Coast Line Co.—Earnings.—Results for Fiscal Years ended June 30.
 1917-18. - 1916-17. | 1917-18. | 1916-17.
 Total credits \$1,833,724 | \$1,824,281 | Divs. (12%) \$1,058,400 | \$1,058,400
 Total deduc's. 424,767 | 419,176 | Bal., surplus, 13,836,192 | 13,484,027
 Net income - \$1,408,957 | \$1,405,105 |—V. 107, p. 1002.

Bay State Street Ry.—More Revenue Needed.—Receiver Donham in a statement, dated Oct. 11, says in part:

The company must have a large increase in revenue immediately and I am filing a new fare schedule to-day. It has been my intention not to file with the P. S. Commission another tariff revising the fares but to leave this problem to the trustees who are appointed by the Governor to manage the property under the legislation passed last winter.—V. 107, p. 1384.

Binghamton (N. Y.) Ry.—Receiver Appointed.—Judge George W. Ray at a term of United States Court in Auburn on Oct. 8 appointed William G. Phelps as receiver for this company. —V. 106, p. 2122.

Boston Elevated Ry.—Wage Increase.—Announcement has been made of increases in wages for this company's employees, providing that motormen and conductors in service three months or less shall receive 43 cents an hour; 46 cents an hour is the rate fixed for those in the company's employ a year or less, except during the three-months period; the 48-cent rate is to be paid men who have been employed a year or more. An increase of 28% per hour has been granted miscellaneous employees, for whom the minimum has been fixed at 42½ cents an hour.

Under the old scale of wages, motormen and conductors were paid 30½ cents to 35½ cents an hour. Two cents an hour has been added to this scale by the company for the duration of the war. The 35½-cent rate was payable beginning the sixth year of service. The so-called miscellaneous employees have been receiving a minimum of 32 cents an hour.—V. 107, p. 1384, 560.

Canadian Northern Ry.—Directors.—The directors of this company, now under control of the Canadian Government, are as follows:

- D. B. Hanna, President.
- A. J. Mitchell, Vice-Prest. in charge of finance and accounts.
- Robert Hobson, Prest. Steel Co., Ltd.
- Frank P. Jones, Vice-Prest. and General Manager Canada Cement Co., Vice-Chairman of the War Trade Board.
- E. R. Wood, Prest. Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd.; President Central Canada Loan & Savs. Co.; Director Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.
- R. T. Riley, Vice-Prest. and Chairman Executive Committee Great West Life Assurance Co.; Director Union Bank of Canada.
- C. M. Hamilton, grain grower, Weyburn, Saskatchewan.
- Major Graham Bell, Deputy Minister Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.—V. 107, p. 1286.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—New President.—E. W. Beatty, formerly a Vice-President, has been elected President to succeed Lord Shaugnessy, who has retired to become Chairman of the Board.—V. 107, p. 905.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois.—Sale Postponed—Decree.—The sale of this property, which was to have taken place at Danville, Ill., has been postponed until Dec. 10. In the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago on Oct. 1, a decision was handed down written by Judge Alschuler, confirming the decree of Judge Carpenter in all material respects, modifying the decree, however, so that the bondholders of the Chicago & Indiana Coal RR., which had owned the line reaching south from La Crosse, Ind., might have a chance to bid on about 40 miles of the property known as the Momence State Line, and further providing that there might be allocated to the Coast Railroad Co. a proportionate amount of equipment which the bondholders might purchase if they so desire.—V. 107, p. 1003, 180.

Chicago Heights Terminal Transfer RR.—Gen. Mgr.—The jurisdiction of F. C. Batchelder, General Manager of the Baltimore & Ohio Chicago Terminal RR., has been extended over this co.—V. 92, p. 394.

Chicago & North Western Ry.—Dividend Paid.—Referring to the declarations of dividends of \$2 on the pref. stock and of \$1.75 on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 1918 to holders of record Sept. 5 1918, conditional upon the release of funds by the Director-General of Railroads, the dividends in question are now paid.—V. 107, p. 1191, 1003.

Chicago Railways Co.—Fare Situation.—Referring to the proposed fare increase for the Chicago surface lines, President Busby is quoted as saying: "The recent increases in wages to our employees made by the National War Labor Board, amounts to \$4,200,000 a year. That is one reason why the city's \$2,500,000 provided for in the new city ordinance to be voted on, will not make up the difference. Other operating expenses, due to the greater cost of materials, have increased half a million dollars a year. We formerly paid 11c. a lb. for copper; now we pay 33c. a lb. Steel car wheels formerly cost \$16.25; now they cost about \$42."—V. 107, p. 1286.

Chicago Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry.—Income Interest.—Interest amounting to 1¼%, due Sept. 1 1914 on the \$6,336,055 cumulative income mtge. 50-year gold bonds was paid at the First National Bank, N. Y., on Sept. 1 last. Compare V. 107, p. 951.—V. 107, p. 1003, 82.

Chicago & Western Indiana RR.—President.—Edward H. Lee, formerly Vice-President, has been elected President of this company.—V. 107, p. 1286, 1191.

Cincinnati Findlay & Fort Wayne Ry.—Sale Order.—Judge Hollister in the United States District Court at Cincinnati, O., has ordered the foreclosure of a mortgage held by the New York Trust Co., against the company, and the sale of the property at Findlay, O., on or about Nov. 15.—V. 107, p. 695, 180.

Connecting Terminal RR. (Buffalo).—Federal Manager.—The jurisdiction of Federal Manager Elisha Lee has been extended over this company.—V. 70, p. 429.

Cuba Railroad.—Refunding—New Securities.—We learn officially that the \$3,000,000 5% notes due Nov. 15 1918 will be paid off at maturity on or after Nov. 15 1918 at office of Fidelity Trust Co., Phila. In connection with this payment the company will issue \$2,000,000 6% notes dated Nov. 15 1918 and due Nov. 15 1920. The new securities have been underwritten by Drexel & Co., Phila.—V. 107, p. 1287, 1095.

Denver & Rio Grande RR.—Removal.—The office of this company will in future be at Room 915, 165 Broadway, N. Y.—V. 107, p. 1192, 1099.

Duluth South Shore & Atlantic Ry.—Officers.—Edward Pennington has been elected President and W. H. Peck Sec., to succeed the late A. B. Eldridge as Pres. and James Clarke as Secy.—V. 107, p. 1192.

Galveston-Houston El. Co.—Fare Increase Held Up.—The petitions calling for a referendum on the 6 cent fare in the city of Houston, Texas, have for the time being postponed the effectiveness of the proposed 6-cent fare. V. 107, p. 1195, 1190.

Galveston Houston & Henderson RR.—Coupons Paid.—The "Chronicle" is informed that the Columbia Trust Co. now has funds to pay the coupons due Oct. 1 on this company's first mortgage 5% bonds. V. 102, p. 1987.

Georgia Ry. & Power Co.—Appeal in Rate Case.—This company has filed a bill of exceptions to the recent decision of Judge George L. Bell of the Fulton Superior Court, contending that the court erred in handing down a decision refusing to grant the mandamus absolute to force the Commission to assume jurisdiction in the company's petition to increase the street car fare in Atlanta. The company asks that the case be reviewed by the Supreme Court. Compare V. 107, p. 1384, 1003.

Indian Creek & Northern RR.—New Line.—Construction has been started on this company's new line for the development of coal properties in Monongalia County. The road will extend from the mouth of Indian Creek for a distance of 30 miles. Connection will be made with the Monongalia Ry. at Lowersville. It is planned to build the road as far as Blacksville, Pa. By Dec. 1 it is planned to have the first mile of new road ready for operation. Extension that far will enable the New England Fuel & Transportation Co. to ship fuel from their first opening in the Empire tract, since at this point a plant is being built estimated to have a capacity of 40 cars of coal a day. Officers are: J. W. Devison, Pres.; S. D. Brady, V.-Pres.; M. M. R. Close, Sec. & Treas.

International Traction Co., Buffalo.—Strike.—Justice Marcus in the Supreme Court of Buffalo on Oct. 9 granted a writ of mandamus returnable in two days, compelling the company to give a street car service in Buffalo and vicinity. In case the cars were not running in two days, it was stated, the Court would put somebody in charge who would run them.—V. 107, p. 1384, 803.

Keokuk Union Depot Co.—Federal Manager.—C. G. Burnham, Federal Manager of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy, the Quincy Omaha & Kansas City, the Toledo Peoria & Western (west of Peoria including the Peoria terminals), the Rockport Langdon & Northern, the Rapid City Black Hills & Western and the Davenport Rock Island & Northwestern, has had his jurisdiction extended to include the Keokuk Union Depot.—V. 105, p. 2277.

New Orleans Ry., Light & Power Co.—Higher Rates.—An ordinance is now pending before the Commission Council of the City of New Orleans providing for 6-cent car fares, and a 30% increase in gas and electric rates, proceeds of which advances will apply to the repayment of the recent Government loan of \$1,000,000 to the co.—V. 107, p. 1101.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.—Litigation.—Judge Julius M. Mayer in the United States District Court at N. Y. on Oct. 11 issued an order granting a further extension of time for the sale of the stock that was ordered sold in the dissolution suit of the Government against the company from Feb. 1 1919 to Oct. 1 1919.

This action was taken on an application from James L. Doherty of Springfield, Mass., and three other surviving trustees who were appointed under the decree of Oct. 17 1914 to hold the stock which comprises 219,189 common and 6,543 preferred shares of the Boston & Maine, 31,065 common and 244,939 preferred shares of the Boston Railroad Holding Co. and a long list of minor holdings of other companies.—V. 107, p. 1385, 906.

N. Y. & North Shore Traction Co.—Possible Sale.—Negotiations are said to be pending for the acquisition by the city of New York of that part of this company's property which lies within the boundaries of the Greater City. The company was recently refused the permission to increase fares from 5 to 7 cents.—V. 107, p. 1193.

New York Philadelphia & Norfolk RR.—Interest Pay't.—This company will pay the semi-annual interest of 4% on the income bonds due Nov. 1, as registered Oct. 28.—V. 107, p. 507.

New York Railways.—Transfer Petition.—This company has filed with the New York P. S. Commission a supplementary petition asking for the abrogation of the order requiring the giving of free transfers and for permission to charge three cents for each transfer issued, on account of the increase in expenses due to war conditions.—V. 107, p. 1193, 1101.

Norfolk and Western Ry.—Treasurer.—J. S. Clarke has been appointed Treasurer, succeeding J. B. Lacy, who is now local Treasurer under Federal control.—V. 107, p. 1335.

Northern Massachusetts Street Ry.—Rate Increase.—This company has filed with the Mass. P. S. Commission a local and joint class freight rate and minimum tariff in connection with Fitchburg & Leominster Street Ry., the Connecticut Valley St. Ry., Baldwin's Express and Martin's Express, which increases rates approximately 25%, bringing them to a parity with rates of the steam roads.—V. 103, p. 2011.

Northern New Brunswick & Seaboard Ry.—Interest—No Operations.—We are informed that the interest on the (\$297,000 1st Mtge. 4%) bonds has been paid to July 1918.

In accordance with agreement entered into between Quebec & St. John Ry., Province of New Brunswick and the Northern New Brunswick & Seaboard Ry., the rails and fastenings owned by this company have been loaned to the Quebec & St. John Ry. for the duration of the war, so that no operations of this line will be carried on until the rails are returned.—V. 90, p. 1491.

Northern Pacific Railway.—Government Contract.—The shareholders will vote Oct. 25 on authorizing the directors of the company on its own behalf separately, or jointly with any one or more, or all of its affiliated companies, to wit: Minnesota & International Ry., Big Fork & International Falls Ry., Duluth Union Depot & Transfer Co., and Gilmore & Pittsburgh RR. Co., Ltd., to execute with the Government such contract as the board shall deem expedient.—V. 107, p. 1004, 697.

Pennsylvania RR.—Federal Contract Status.—Pres. Samuel Rea in a letter to the shareholders notifying them of the special meeting Oct. 30 to consider the Federal railroad contract, says in part:

The precise compensation to be paid your company for the possession and use of its property has not yet been agreed upon, but your board has no reason to anticipate that a serious disagreement will develop as to this, and believes that before the meeting of the stockholders is held an agreement will have been reached with the Director-General, and that consequently there can be submitted to the meeting the final form of agreement; Referring to the three years test period and compensation to be paid, President Rea says:

"In the three years in question and in six months, intervening between the 30th of June 1917 and the date on which the railroads were taken under Federal control, large expenditures were made on the Pennsylvania RR. and the lines leased to and directly operated by it, for additions, improvements and equipment, the results of which were reflected in the operating railway income either not at all or for only a portion of the three-year period, and your board believes that the consideration warranted by the Act will be given to these expenditures, and that the compensation will be more commensurate, therefore, with the value of what was taken over by the President than it would be if these expenditures were ignored.

"It is not possible to forecast the net income of the company, but the estimated income the company will derive from its investment in the securities of other companies will, in the opinion of the directors, enable the company to continue the 6% dividend upon the capital stock, and have a moderate annual surplus during Federal control."—V. 107, p. 1385, 1004.

Rhode Island Co.—State Tax Not Paid.—Fares.—The directors have voted "That the treasurer be instructed not to pay the State of Rhode Island the tax due Oct. 1 1918, but only to file the required statement of earnings." Compare V. 107, p. 1385, 1193.

The company has filed with the Rhode Island P. U. Commission supplementary petitions asking permission to charge one cent for every transfer issued throughout the system, in order to offset the War Labor Board's grant of increased wages to the company's employees.—V. 107, p. 1385.

St. Louis & Belleville Electric Ry.—No Govt. Control.—This company has been relinquished from Federal control.—V. 83, p. 1690.

St. Louis-San Francisco RR.—President.—Henry Ruhlender, Chairman of the Board, has been also elected President of the corporation, with headquarters at New York.—V. 107, p. 1385, 1288.

Salina Northern RR.—Not to Be Junked.—This company, it is stated, will not be junked as advertised, in view of the fact that Government control is understood to be imminent.—V. 105, p. 499.

San Antonio Public Service Co.—Fare Increase Denied.—The San Antonio City Commissioners on Oct. 3 denied the company's petition for permission to charge 6 cent fares or eliminate transfers. V. 107, p. 1102.

Shelburne Falls & Colvain St. Ry.—Fare Increase.—This company has increased its fares from 5 to 6 cents, effective Nov. 1.—V. 92, p. 189.

Southern Pacific Co.—Corporate Officers—Director.—The officers of this company's corporate organization are as follows: Julius Kruttschnitt, President and Chairman of the Board, New York; Paul Shoup, V.-Pres. and Asst. to the Pres., San Francisco, Cal.; W. F. Herrin, V.-Pres. and Chief Counsel, New York; G. L. King, Asst. Sec., Sec. of leased lines and Asst. Treas., San Francisco.

The executive committee has authorized the subscription of \$5,000,000 to the Fourth Liberty Loan. It is announced that Samuel Rea has been elected a director to succeed W. B. Scott, who resigned about three months ago to become Federal Mgr. of the Louisiana & Texas Lines. Mr. Rea is President of the Penna. RR.—V. 107, p. 1386, 1194.

Syracuse & Suburban RR.—Fare Increase.—The P. S. Commission has authorized this company to increase passenger rates, putting the cash fares on a basis of 3 cents per mile, with no fare less than 6 cents. The new rates are effective Oct. 13.—V. 107, p. 605, 182.

Texas & Pacific Ry.—New President.—At a meeting of the directors, the resignation of J. L. Lancaster as President and director was accepted, Mr. Lancaster having been appointed Federal Manager under the Railroad Administration. William Church Osborn was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Lancaster's resignation. At the same meeting C. L. Wallace, Assistant to the Receiver, was elected Vice-President at New Orleans, La.—V. 107, p. 803.

Trenton & Mercer County Traction Corp.—Fares.—Justice Trenchard in the Supreme Court at Trenton, N. J., has allowed the City of Trenton a writ of certiorari to review the action of the P. U. Commission granting this corporation permission to abolish the 6 tickets for 25c, and the 5c fare now charged and to put into effect a war emergency charge of 6c, straight. The Justice accompanied his allowance of the writ with the statement that attached to it would be a stay of the Commission's order which is effective Oct. 15, unless an arrangement is made whereby people paying the extra fare should be given a receipt by which they might be reimbursed later, should the Court set aside the increase.—V. 107, p. 1288.

United Railways Co., St. Louis.—Settlement Bill Rejected.—Pres. Richard McColloch on Oct. 4 notified Mayor Kiel of St. Louis that the company, exercising its rights of option specified in the ordinance, would not accept the settlement bill, which passed the Board of Aldermen March 29. The measure allowed the company a year to decide whether it would accept or reject the settlement.

In the above connection Pres. McColloch is quoted in the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" as saying that the company did not believe it advisable to accept the bill for various reasons, mainly because it does not assure the company a fair return on its investment, based on present conditions, which have changed materially since the bill was initiated two years ago.

The directors also believe that the company should be permitted to raise or lower its fare based on the cost of operation.

A fair valuation of the property, on which it should be permitted to earn reasonable interest, and a flexible fare based on varying conditions, are all the company asks.

"One of the fundamentals of this ordinance is a 5-cent fare. We cannot operate on that basis. More than 200 cities in the United States have obtained permission to raise street car fares. Boston is paying 7 cents and its companies are asking for an 8-cent fare.

"Chicago elevated lines are asking 7 cents and the surface lines want a 6-cent fare. New York surface lines are asking for a 6-cent rate. Even Cleveland has gone to a 5-cent fare and the companies will ask for an increase.

"Recognition of a \$60,000,000 valuation by the city is provided in the ordinance, subject to change by the P. S. Commission. The company has never admitted that \$60,000,000 was a fair valuation."

The rejected "compromise bill" provided: A franchise until April 12 1918.

Recognition by the city of \$60,000,000 valuation, subject to change by the P. S. Commission.

City's sanction of 6% return, cumulative, on this valuation, and return of 7% on new capital added during life of new franchise.

Exemption from mill tax and all franchise and occupation tax, aggregating \$480,000 a year.

Assurance of minimum fare of 5 cents within city limits, pending any change by P. S. Commission.

Universal transfers, subject to right of P. S. Commission to curtail their issuance or authorize a charge for them, in addition to the 5-cent fare.

Liquidation by the company of accrued mill tax (\$2,300,000) out of its share of net earnings above 7% on capital value of \$60,000,000.

For fuller data see "Electric Railway" Section, page 114.—V. 107, p. 1386, 1288.

Virginian Ry.—Death of Vice-President.—Vice-President Edward E. Kerwin died Sept. 18 last.—V. 106, p. 2651.

Wadley Southern RR.—Federal Manager.—See Wrightsville & Tennesse RR. below.—V. 106, p. 2651.

Wrightsville & Tennesse RR.—Federal Manager.—W. A. Winburn has been appointed Federal Manager of this company and Louisville & Wadley RR., Sylvania Central, and Wadley Southern RR. (V. 106, p. 2651).—V. 106, p. 1690.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Aetna Explosives Co.—Earnings.—The receiver's report for the year ended July 31 is not yet ready for distribution, but a press report gives the following data:

Profits for quarter ending July 31 1918	\$1,797,596
Profits for year ending July 31 1918	\$6,828,155
Less—Claims settled, \$1,606,686; losses by explosions, \$1,132,274; improvements to plants, \$316,030; total	3,054,970
Net before taxes (after interest, &c.)	3,773,185
Total surplus	\$1,848,823

On July 31, 12 1/4% in dividends (\$640,999) were accumulated on the \$5,232,650 preferred stock outstanding.

The new orders closed this year are stated as follows: France, 875,000 lbs. picric acid; United States, 12,000,000 lbs. smokeless powder; United States, 7,000,000 lbs. nitrate of ammonia; France, 12,000,000 lbs. picric acid; United States, 4,500,000 lbs. nitric acid; France, 4,500,000 lbs. picric acid.

Practically all the \$51,000,000 orders closed by Receivers Odell and Holt in 1917 have been completed.—V. 107, p. 907.

Alaska Gold Mines Co.—Ore Milled (Tons).—
 1918—Sept.—1917. Decrease. 1918—9 Mos.—1917. Decrease.
 47,850 177,828 29,978 997,863 1,707,556 709,693
 —V. 107, p. 1005, 907.

Algoma Steel Corp.—Operations Since July 1 1918.—
 See Lake Superior Corp. on page 1388 in last week's issue.—V. 107, p. 904.

American Druggists Syndicate.—Listed.—
 The New York Stock Exchange has admitted to the list \$3,695,760 capital stock on official notice of issuance in exchange for outstanding certificates, with authority to add, prior to July 1 1919, \$38,630 of said capital stock on official notice of issuance in exchange for Aseptic Products Co. stock, and \$6,265,610 of said capital stock on official notice of issuance and payment in full, and that it is outstanding in the hands of the public, all in accordance with the terms of this application, making the total amount authorized to be listed \$10,000,000.

Consol. Income Account 6 Mos. end. June 30 1918 and Entire Cal. Year 1917.

Sales	6 Mos. 1918. Cnl. Yr. 1917.	\$3,364,715	\$5,350,441
Cost of merchandise		2,227,112	3,059,113
Gross profit		\$1,137,603	\$2,291,328
Expenses (including all taxes)		904,643	1,876,838
Net profit		\$232,960	\$414,490

—V. 107, p. 78.

American Metal Co.—Contract, &c., End.—
 See Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mining Co. below.—V. 107, p. 292.

Amer. Teleg. & Teleg. Co.—Remuneration Agreement Arrived at between Company and Federal Authorities, Assuring, under Government Control, the Usual Dividends on Stock of the Company and Its Subsidiaries.—
 See "Current Events and Discussions" on a preceding page.—V. 107, p. 804, 698.

American Writing Paper Co.—Committee for Exchange of Bonds.—

A press report from Boston yesterday stated that a committee representing the holders of the first mortgage bonds which mature July 1 1919 has been organized consisting of George C. Lee, Chairman, Gordon Abbott, W. Murray Crane, A. Willard Damon, George C. Gill, Henry Evans, James N. Wallace, Albert B. Wiggin and Melville C. Branch. This committee, in conjunction with the officers and directors of the company, has formulated a plan for the exchange of the present bonds into new bonds which the committee believes will be attractive to the present holders. A call for the deposit of the present bonds will probably be made shortly.—V. 107, p. 907, 504.

Arizona Copper Co.—Output.—

Production in pounds	Sept. 1918.	9 Mos. 1918	4,330,000	34,760,700
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—V. 107, p. 1103, 606.

Atlantic Coast Lumber Corporation.—Bond Payment.
 J. P. Moran & Co., sinking fund trustees, were prepared to pay on and after Oct. 10 1918, to holders of the Series "B" bonds, 5% of the principal amount thereof.—V. 83, p. 1231.

Atlantic Refining Co.—Acquisition.—
 Interests allied with this company are reported to have acquired a substantial stock interest in the Fort Lobar Petroleum Corp. formed in 1915 by James B. Duke and associates, to develop oil and gas leases in Mexico.—V. 107, p. 292.

Bitter Root Valley Irrigation Co.—Sale Confirmed.—
 Judge George M. Bourquin in the U. S. District Court confirmed the sale of this company's property to Louis Bolsot of Chicago for \$100,000. Compare V. 107, p. 1289.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.—New President.—
 George E. Hall, Vice-Pres., has been elected President to succeed Henry B. Sprague, acting President since the resignation of E. P. Spinnay. A subscription of \$200,000 has been made to the Fourth Liberty Loan.—V. 103, p. 1003.

Bridgport Projectiles Co.—Taken Over.—
 The Allen Property Custodian has taken over 19,000 of the 20,000 shares of the capital stock of this company, of Bridgport, Conn.—V. 105, p. 1711.

(J. G.) Brill Co.—Extra Dividend of 3%.—
 The directors have declared an extra dividend of 3% on the pref. stock, along with the regular quarterly dividend of 1%, both payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 23.—V. 107, p. 293.

Butler Water Co.—3rd Mtge. Bonds Retired.—
 See Amer. Wat. Works & Elec. Co. under "Reports" above.—V. 85, p. 602.

California Wine Association, San Francisco.—Tax-Exemption Vote Rescinded—20% Dividend Suit—Ann. Report.

The suit referred to last week, as decided on Sept. 23 by Judge Crothers in favor of the company, was participated in as plaintiffs by a preferred shareholder and also by banking houses of Suto & Co. and J. Barth & Co., purchasers in 1913 of \$3,000,000 6% debentures, who sought to prevent the payment of a dividend of 20% on the common stock as possibly prejudicial to the interest of the parties with whom they placed the bonds. The bankers, we understand, will not appeal from the decision as the company has agreed to take measures to safeguard the bondholders.

These bonds are secured by a mortgage which through oversight contained "no tax-free clause of any kind." On Dec. 18 1913 the board of directors, as then constituted, voted "that this Association pay the income tax on the interest coupons of both the 5% mortgage bonds and the 6% debenture bonds," but this vote has now been rescinded by the new management. This action and the withdrawal of the stock and bonds of the company from the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange have also drawn forth protests from the bankers.

President M. J. Fontana has replied by circular from which the following data are taken:

The vote of the directors on Aug. 29 1918 unanimously rescinded the resolution of the former management to "pay the income tax on the interest coupons of both the 5% mtge. bonds and the 6% debenture bonds," stating that the board has recently been apprised of the facts in the case and has been "advised by its attorney that the said resolution adopted on Dec. 18 1913 was and is wholly gratuitous and without consideration to this corporation." The board therefore resolved "That no payments of any kind shall be made hereafter by this Association in the nature of income taxes, or taxes of any nature, levied or accruing upon the principal or interest of the outstanding bonds" aforementioned.

On Aug. 29 1918 the directors declared "a dividend of \$20 per share from the surplus profits" upon the common stock payable Sept. 3 1918 to stockholders of record Aug. 29 ("upon presentation of the stock certificates for endorsement thereon of the payment of the dividend.") The circular says in part: "For more than ten years next preceding this action, but three dividends had been paid on this stock, amounting in all to \$3 75 a share, and during this same period an assessment of \$10 had been levied and paid upon the same, leaving the stockholders at an actual loss of \$6 25 per share, besides interest on their investment.

"The Association has a bonded debt of more than \$4,000,000 which does not mature until 1925, and no legal liquidation of its affairs by dissolution could be made until that debt was paid off; a large portion of the common stockholders objected, however, to a delay until the net assets could be distributed to them on a final distribution after satisfying the bondholders. And as these bonds were amply secured and the net earnings much greater than required for the resumption of dividends, and had been so for more than a year this dividend was regularly declared at the meeting on Aug. 29.

"As appears by the annual report of the President for 1917, it has been recognized for some time by the management that prohibition was inevitable

and that wine-making must likely stop by the end of 1919 at best, and the general business for which the corporation was formed cease on that account. For this reason a gradual liquidation has been going on, but there could be no final dissolution until the bonds were out of the way. During this period the common stock could only participate in the net earnings through dividends." See "Annual Reports" on a preceding page of this issue.—V. 107, p. 1387.

Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.—Production (Lbs.).—

1918—Sept.—1917.	Decrease.	1918—9 Mos.—1917.			
Calumet & Arizona	4,868,000	5,250,000	382,000	38,866,000	44,695,205
1918—Sept.—1917.	Increase.	9 Months.	4 Mos. only		
New Cornelia	3,744,000	1,608,850	2,135,150	36,234,000	7,375,164

—V. 107, p. 1103, 606.

Car Lighting & Power Co.—Order.—
 This company is reported to have received an order from one of the Allied Governments for work in connection with torpedo-boat destroyers. Details are not available.—V. 106, p. 2652.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.—Production (in lbs.).—

1918—Sept.—1917.	Decrease.	1918—9 Mos.—1917.	Increase.		
6,150,000	7,041,000	891,000	54,262,000	52,575,000	1,687,000

—V. 107, p. 1103, 1006.

Chandler Motor Car Co.—Government Order.—
 This company has delivered to the Government 100 caterpillar tractors of 10 tons capacity for hauling artillery and is understood to have reached quantity production. It is expected that 1,000 of the Government order for 3,000 will be delivered by Jan. 1. ("Iron Age.")
 Current reports state that this company is in receipt of a repeat order for tractors calling for 1,300 machines, aggregating in value upwards of \$6,000,000.—V. 107, p. 294.

Cheboygan Paper Co.—Bond Payment.—
 The \$100,000 5% bonds due Nov. 1 1918 will be paid off at maturity on Nov. 1 1918, payment to be made at office of Empire Trust Co.—V. 104, p. 75.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Business Status.—Chairman of the Board J. R. McGinley is quoted in substance:

"The board is highly satisfied with the progress that has been made by the new management of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co. in the reconstruction of the organization along lines followed by the Bethlehem Steel Corp., in accordance with the policy outlined by Mr. Schwab at the time the present officers of the company were elected.

"Although the effect of the plant enlargements, now under way, has not yet been realized, production with existing facilities has been increased about 30%. By Jan. 1 the output of the Detroit and Cleveland plants will have been doubled, with a 50% further increase at Detroit by March 1.

"Important changes in the personnel of the sales and accounting departments and the new systems that have been initiated are now effective and have produced most gratifying results.

"Bethlehem methods, as adopted by the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., give promise of unprecedented increase in earnings and a deserved confidence in the stability and soundness of the organization.—V. 107, p. 1195.

Chile Copper Co.—Extended Installment Receipts.—

Holders of extended installment receipts are offered the privilege of extending the date of payment of the final installment (of 50%) on account of the purchase of this company's Collateral Trust Gold Bonds, Series A, from Nov. 29 1918 (the date fixed in the extended receipt) to May 29 1919. On surrender of their receipts at the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, N. Y., on or before Nov. 29 1918, the company will pay interest on the outstanding receipts on Nov. 29 1918, and will continue to allow the holders of the new receipts interest at the rate of 6% per annum on the first installment of the purchase price of the bonds. Holders of extended installment receipts electing to pay the final installment on Nov. 29 1918 will receive the bonds called for by their receipts (compare V. 104, p. 1147, 1594, 2013).—V. 107, p. 1289.

Clinton Water Works Co.—2nd Mtge. Bonds Retired.—
 See Amer. Wat. Works & Elec. Co. under "Reports" above.—V. 95, p. 1544.

Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.—Earnings.

June 30 Years—1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.	
Net, after deprec.	\$553,215	\$370,745	\$200,000	\$200,000
Divs. received	34,965	34,965	500,000	150,000
Previous surplus	491,786	436,676	258,600	—

Gross income \$1,045,001 \$841,786 Balance, surplus, \$86,401 \$491,786
 —V. 105, p. 1211.

Consolidated Copper Mines, Boston.—Output, &c.—
 Robert Linton, Managing Director, reports in substance: "The August copper production was 1,357,703 lbs. On the 1,200-foot level two new ore bodies have been opened to the west, and new ore also has been cut on the 1,100-foot level to the northwest. The power line connecting Kimberly with the Nevada Consolidated main transmission line has been installed, completing the program of construction and equipment planned for this year.—V. 107, p. 607.

Consolidated Interstate-Callahan Mining Co., N. Y.—All Relations with American Metal Co. Severed.—President John A. Percival, N. Y., in circular of Oct. 2 1918, says in brief:

"In April 1914 this company sold its entire mine and mill output to the American Metal Co. for a ten-year term, commencing Sept. 22 1915. Our product was sold at St. Louis spelter prices, less certain deductions for smelter charges, freight, &c. Before the United States entered the war there was a large demand for spelter, and prices rapidly increased, so that our earnings in 1916 were very large. As a result of the United States entering the war, and virtually commandeering all iron and copper, the galvanizing business in the United States has been practically suspended. In consequence a large part of the use of spelter has ceased. Instead of increasing, as have all items of cost of mining and smelting, the price of spelter has decreased. We mention these facts as the reason why this company has not been able to earn and pay larger dividends. In view of the limited market for spelter, we have for the last few months limited our production to about one-half of normal.

"The interests of our shareholders have made it necessary to deny the Metal Co. any concessions or relief from the conditions of high costs, which have likewise affected our own operations and we have always insisted that the Metal Co. fully perform its contract. The differences in views between these two companies have been so wide that your directors decided the only practical remedy was to dissolve all relations between them. We have canceled the contract with the Metal Co., in consideration of the surrender to us of 145,097 shares of the stock of our company. The Metal Co. is to pay us at the contract rates for all ores heretofore shipped, including all shipments up to and including Sept. 30 1918. Our company has also acquired the remaining holdings of parties affiliated with the Metal Co., aggregating approximately 21,500 shares. Each company has released the other from any further liability, and all connection between them has ceased. Since said adjustment has been consummated, the output of our mines for the next three months has been sold.

"As the result of the foregoing transactions, the total amount of our issued and outstanding stock to-day (other than that owned by the company itself) is 293,303 shares, instead of 464,990 shares.—V. 107, p. 805, 1387.

Consolidated Power Co. of Balt.—Three-Year Notes.—
 See Consol. Gas, Elec. Light & Power Co. of Baltimore under "Reports" above.—V. 107, p. 2007.

Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Corp.—V. Pres. & Director.
 C. B. Wilson, President of the Wilson Foundry Machine Co., of Pontiac, Mich., has been elected a Vice-President and a director of the Curtiss Co. in charge of production.

Balance Sheet as of July 31 1918.—
 See balance sheet under Willis-Overland Co. below.—V. 107, p. 1387, 406.

Dayton Power & Light Co.—Listed—Earnings.

The New York Stock Exchange has added to the list \$511,500 6% cumulative preferred stock with authority to add prior to July 1 1919 \$24,000 of said stock on official notice of issuance and payment in full, making the total amount authorized to be listed \$3,498,000.

Results for 8 Mos. ended Aug. 31 1918 and entire Calendar Year 1917.

8 mos. 1918.		Year 1917	
Gross earnings	\$1,482,311	\$1,880,618	
Net earnings	\$439,992	\$614,073	
Other income	20,814	10,333	
Fixed charges	\$318,394	\$305,979	
Prof. divs.	118,633	177,750	
Bal., sur.	\$23,579	\$140,677	

—V. 107, p. 1387.

Distillers Securities Corp.—Sub. Co. Purchase.

See Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Co. on page 1388 in last week's issue.—V. 107, p. 1387, 1289.

(E. I.) du Pont de Nemours & Co.—Stock Suit Appeal.

Final argument was heard Oct. 8 in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Philadelphia in the suit involving the rightful ownership of stock, valued at the present time at between \$55,000,000 and \$60,000,000.—V. 107, p. 1387, 1103.

East Bay Water Co.—Bond Application.

This company has applied to the Calif. RR. Commission for permission to issue bonds in the aggregate \$131,967, the proceeds to reimburse the treasury for moneys actually expended in construction. The company has expended in the first six months of 1918, \$164,959, and the amount of bonds sought to be issued is equivalent to 80% of this expenditure.—V. 107, p. 805, 608.

Eastman Kodak Co.—Extra Dividend of 7 1/2%.

The directors have declared an extra dividend of 7 1/2% on the common stock, along with the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on the preferred and 2 1/2% on the common stocks, all payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Nov. 30.—V. 107, p. 406.

Electric Auto-Lite Corporation.—Balance Sheet.

See Willys-Overland Co. below, and Moline Plow Co. in V. 107, p. 1389, 1290.—V. 107, p. 605.

Federal Shipbuilding Corp.—Delivery.

This company has delivered the SS. Liberty (9,550 gross tons), the first vessel under the contract with the Emergency Fleet Corp. The delivery was made in 355 days from the date the contract was signed, which constitutes a record.—V. 107, p. 406.

General American Tank Car Corp.—Bond Maturity.

The \$170,000 5% bonds, due Nov. 1 1918, will be paid off at maturity on Nov. 1 1918 at the office of Philadelphia Trust Co., Phila.—V. 107, p. 184.

General Cigar Company.—Indictments.

The United States Grand Jury on Oct. 7, on charges of conspiring to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by restricting the importation and increasing the price of Sumatra tobacco, indicted H. Duys & Co., the General Cigar Co., Inc., the American Cigar Co., Inc., the Sumatra Tobacco Import Corp., and the Sumatra Purchasing Corp., and the following officials of these companies: John H. and Henry M. Duys, Jan H. Nienhuys, Abraham Bijur, Benno Rosenwald, Joseph P. Cullman and Joseph F. Cullman Jr., William Quanser and Alfie L. Sylvester. Other individuals defendants are Nathan and Samuel H. Bijur, Jan H. Kruse, Frederick Hirschhorn and Hugo Miller.—V. 107, p. 805, 499.

General Motors Corp.—Acquisition.

See United Motors Corp. below.—V. 107, 1388, 1195.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.—Prof. Stock Sold.

All of the issue of \$15,000,000 8% second preferred stock, it is stated, has been sold to investors, and it is stated is widely distributed. See V. 107, p. 1388, 699.

Great American Insurance Co.—Stock Increase.

The stockholders of this company will vote Oct. 24 on increasing the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, to consist of 50,000 shares, par \$100, to be issued at \$150 per share. The proposed increase has been passed by the Capital Issues Committee as "not incompatible," &c. 75% of the proceeds of the new stock will be invested in Fourth Liberty Loan bonds.—V. 106, p. 604.

Great Lakes Transit Co.—Dividends.

The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on prof. and a dividend of \$2 per share, payable in Liberty Loan bonds of third issue, on the 100,000 shares of common stock of no par value, payable to stock of record Sept. 26.—V. 106, p. 927.

Greene Cananea Copper Co.—Production in (lbs.).

1918		1917	
Sept.	4,900,000	1918	38,770,000
1917	(Mined closed)	9 Mos.	28,610,000

—V. 107, p. 1104, 608.

Humble Oil & Refining Co.—New Stock.

The shareholders on Sept. 5 voted to issue \$90,000 new capital stock, par \$100. A plan is being arranged for the sale of this stock to employees at not less than \$250 per share.—V. 106, p. 194.

Huntington Water Co.—Consolidation.

See Amer. Wat. Works & Elec. Co. under "Reports" above.—V. 105, p. 1529.

Hydraulic Power Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.—Merger.

See Niagara Falls Power Co. below.—V. 107, p. 1290, 699.

Inspiration Consol. Copper Co.—Production (lbs.).

1918		1917	
Sept.	7,800,000	1918	75,550,000
1917	2,250,000	9 Mos.	69,650,000

The large decrease in 1917 was due to labor troubles.—V. 107, p. 1007.

Interlake Steamship Co., Cleveland, O.—Bond Paym't.

We are officially informed regarding the \$250,000 of 6% bonds which will be due Nov. 1 that a check will be deposited with the Guardian Savings & Trust Co. of Cleveland to pay these bonds on Oct. 25.—V. 106, p. 1464.

Intercontinental Rubber Co.—Earnings.

Results for Fiscal Years ended July 31.

1917-18.		1916-17.	
Net profits	\$238,372	\$1,195,895	\$165,693
Exp., taxes, &c.	72,679	135,044	Tot. p.&l. sur. \$4,169,624
			\$4,005,596

—V. 106, p. 391.

International Agricultural Corp.—Acid Prices.

See "Current Events and Discussions" in last week's issue.—V. 107, p. 1290, 285.

International Mercantile Marine Co.—Sale Negotiations.

President P. A. S. Franklin, after a directors' meeting during the past week, expressed his inability to make a definite announcement at this time regarding the proposed sale of the company's British subsidiaries. It is understood, however, that negotiations are progressing.—V. 107, p. 1290, 1095.

Kansas Electric Utilities Co.—To Junk Line.

This company has applied to the Kansas P. U. Commission for permission to junk the Parsons Emporia & Lawrence street car system.—V. 107, p. 1004.

Kennecott Copper Co.—Copper Output (lbs.).

	Alaska	S. A. (Borden)	Total
1918, September	5,508,000	6,020,000	11,528,000
1917, September	7,100,000	4,512,000	11,612,000
1918, 9 months	46,750,000	55,720,000	102,470,000
1917, 9 months	59,210,000	46,954,000	106,164,000

—V. 107, p. 1196, 1104

Kerr Lake Mining Co.—Silver Production (in Ozs.).

1918—Sept.—1917.		Decrease.		1918—9 Mos.—1917.		Increase.	
208,339	210,388	2,049	1,991,317	1,976,973	14,344		
—V. 107, p. 1104, 700.							

Keystone Tire & Rubber Co.—Capital Increase Rescinded.

The directors upon recommendation of the Capital Issues Committee have rescinded their action to increase the stock from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, which was approved by the stockholders on Aug. 1 and which was to have been distributed pro rata on Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 11 in the ratio of one share for every three shares. The directors have authorized a stock distribution of \$225,000, but this will not be made until the Capital Issues Committee has given its sanction.

A statement given out by the directors says in part: "At a hearing before the regional U. S. Capital Issues Committee for the New York district, that committee suggested that the payment of so large a dividend at this time would not be considered for the best interests of the country, especially inasmuch as it might bring on the market \$500,000 additional common stock of the company and might interfere with the floating of the Fourth Liberty Loan.

"The U. S. Capital Issues Committee in Washington has, however, adopted the policy not to pass upon the application made to it before the close of the present Liberty Loan campaign, and your directors have, therefore, deemed it advisable to postpone the payment of the stock dividend until the Capital Issues Committee has given its final approval. The stock of your company will, therefore, not sell ex-dividend on Oct. 11 1918, but it is anticipated that the Capital Issues Committee hands down a favorable opinion your directors will then fix a date for the payment of the dividend, of which due notice will be given."

Increase in Authorized Capital Stock Rescinded.

The company has filed with the authorities at Albany a notice of increase in the authorized capital stock from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.—V. 107, p. 1104, 700, 185.

(S. H.) Kress & Co.—Sales.

1918—Sept.—1917.		Increase.		1918—9 Mos.—1917.		Increase.	
\$1,905,197	\$1,306,675	\$538,502	\$13,896,004	\$11,220,351	\$2,675,653		
—V. 107, p. 1104, 610.							

Lackawanna Steel Co.—Income Account.

Periods end. Sept. 30—		Third Quarter—		Nine Months—	
1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.
Total net earnings, all prop.	\$6,561,518	\$7,595,207	\$20,744,402	\$22,826,995	
Deduct—Int. on bonds & other obligations:					
Lackawanna Steel Co.	\$234,159	\$311,281	\$699,469	\$933,866	
Subsidiary companies	43,021	45,575	130,682	145,694	
Rentals and royalties				8,542	
Balance	\$6,285,341	\$7,238,441	\$19,914,251	\$21,738,983	
Less—Appropriations:					
For extinguishment of mines & min'g invest.	\$137,907	\$133,133	\$327,197	\$340,522	
For depr. & accr. renew	465,348	435,565	1,345,677	1,381,449	
Profit before provision for taxes & spec. conting.	\$603,255	\$568,698	\$1,672,874	\$1,721,971	
xAppropriation for tax re serve & spec. conting.	5,632,086	6,669,743	18,241,377	20,017,012	
Profit	3,750,000	2,422,597	11,250,500	7,267,792	
Unfilled orders, gross tons	\$1,932,036	\$4,247,146	\$6,091,377	12,749,220	
Unfilled orders, gross tons	451,405	791,992	451,405	791,992	

x This is the actual proportion of the total taxes reported and paid for 1917 and will differ from the figures originally reported because of those being on an estimated basis only. The net earnings as above are shown "after providing for all expenses, including ordinary repairs and maintenance, but not taxes, renewal expenditures and other appropriations for the current year which are separately deducted below (above)."

Dividends on the \$55,097,500 stock were paid as follows: 3% of the amount distributed in 1917 coming from 1916 earnings: 1917, Mar., 1 1/2%; June 30, 1 1/2% and 2 1/2% extra; Sept., 1 1/2%; Dec., 1 1/2% and 3 1/2% extra; 1918, Mar., 1 1/2%; June, 1 1/2% and 2 1/2% extra; Sept., 1 1/2%.—V. 106, p. 2233.

Laclede Gas Light Co. (St. Louis).—New Plant.

Announcement is made that the Austin Co. of Cleveland, O., has been awarded a contract of \$3,830,300 to build steel manufacturing plants for this company.—V. 107, p. 1104, 806.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd.—Earnings.

Results for Fiscal Years ended Aug. 31.

Aug. 31 Years—	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Profit for the year	\$387,914	\$569,748	\$525,142	\$518,920
Deduct—				
Interest on bonds	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000	\$54,000
Int. on Keewatin Flour Mills bonds			45,000	45,000
Prof. dividends (7%)	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000
Com. dividends (8%)	168,000	168,000	168,000	168,000
Extra dividend (4%)	84,000			
Written off prop. and good-will accounts	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Total deductions	\$511,000	\$427,000	\$472,000	\$472,000
Balance, surplus	\$346,914	\$142,748	\$53,142	\$46,920
Profits in year 1917-18, \$857,914. Includes: Milling products, \$601,520 other products, \$169,394; dividends from Sunset Mfg. Co., \$87,000.—V. 107, p. 1388.				

Langston Monotype Machine Co.—Government Order.

A press report states that this company has taken a Govt. contract for 100,000 Colt automatic revolvers, on a percentage profit basis.—V. 106, p. 2226.

Lindsay Light Co.—Fiscal Year Changed.

The directors on Oct. 7 voted to change the fiscal year to the calendar year, effective Jan. 1 next.—V. 106, p. 2553.

Lone Star Gas Co.—Listing—Data.

In connection with the listing of this company's stock on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange, noted in last week's issue, the company reports as follows in substance:

Capitalization.—Stock (see capital increase below) (par \$100) \$8,000,000 \$5,813,400 1st M. 6s of 1906, due Aug. 3 1919; 1,250 bonds of \$1,000 each, \$300 redeemed to date on each bond (V. 96, p. 206) \$1,250,000 \$250,000

Dividends, &c.—Annual rate, 8% (Q-M.) since June 1917, when raised from 1 1/2% to 2%; 1912, 7 1/2%; 1913, 6%; 1914, 6%; 1915, 7 1/2%; 1916, 6 1/2%; 1917, 8%. Original capital was \$2,000,000; increased in Aug. 1909 to \$3,500,000; in 1914 to \$4,500,000, when \$500,000 was sold to stockholders at par and \$500,000 issued as stock dividend of 14 2/7%; and in 1915 to \$5,000,000, \$500,000 being issued as a stock dividend of 11 1/9% July 1915.

Properties.—Located in Texas and Oklahoma. Owns 525 miles of gas lines and 50,000 acres of gas territory, of which 7,000 are held in fee simple. Also owns oil rights in 34,000 acres in Texas and southern Oklahoma. Business, wholesale producing and transporting gas; in 1918 charter was amended to engage in oil business. Over 50,000 consumers are supplied by the following distributing companies: Dallas Gas Co., Fort Worth Gas Co., North Texas Gas Co. and Gainesville Gas Co., which obtain gas from the Lone Star Gas Co.

Balance Sheet June 30 1918.—Assets: Pipe lines, gas rights, lands in fee and improvements thereon, oil and gas leases, and materials in storehouses, \$9,696,493; cash on hand, \$14,342; U. S. "Liberty Loan" bonds, \$112,500; accounts receivable, \$298,541; total, \$10,112,876. **Liabilities** (aggregating \$10,121,876): Capital stock, \$5,000,000; 1st M. bonds, \$250,000; notes payable, \$544,500; accounts payable, \$194,699; reserve for taxes, \$25,430; reserve for interest, \$6,346; reserve for depreciation, \$2,686,717; profit and loss, surplus, \$1,414,184.

Officers: President, L. B. Denning; 1st V.-Pres., Fred. M. Lege Jr.; 2d V.-Pres., M. W. Baham; Sec. & Treas., D. L. Cobb; Asst. Sec. & Treas., H. A. Jackson. Directors: L. B. Denning, Fred. M. Lege Jr., W. P. Gago, F. L. Chase and M. W. Baham. See earnings, &c., V. 107, p. 1388, 85.

Main Belting Co.—Stock Increased.—The stockholders on Oct. 8 approved an increase in the authorized capital stock from \$100,000 to \$1,300,000, half of the increase to be in pref. stock. Compare V. 107, p. 1007.

Massachusetts Lighting Companies.—Bonds.—C. D. Parker & Co., Inc., Boston, are offering at prices yielding from 7.25 to 7.50%, according to maturity, the total authorized issue of \$1,160,000 7% serial gold debenture bonds dated June 1 1918, due in 10 equal annual installments June 1 1919 to 1928, incl.

Int. J. & D. at the Old Colony Trust Co., Boston. Denom. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100 e*. Bonds maturing on or after four years from date of issue are callable all or part at 103 on any interest date upon 3 months' notice. Interest without deduction for any Federal normal income tax now or hereafter deductible at the source not in excess of 2%—See V. 107, p. 1196. The bonds are issued to provide funds for the payment of the entire note indebtedness of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies and to provide for additional funds to pay for necessary extensions and additions. See V. 107, p. 1196.

Earnings.—As reported for years ended June 30:

June 30 Yrs.:	1917-18.	1916-17.	1917-18.	1916-17.
Gross earnings	\$1,594,045	\$1,427,949	\$1,455,679	\$1,088,385
Op. exp. & taxes	1,233,113	1,007,586		
Other inc. (net)	92,566	80,005		
Total net inc.	\$454,399	\$509,368	Balance, surplus	\$382,187 \$431,616

There are outstanding 46,169 shares of common stock of no par value and 6% preferred stock, expressed value \$100, \$5,533,100.—V. 106, p. 762; V. 107, p. 1195.

Muncie Water Co.—2d M. Bonds Retired.—See Amer. Water Works & Elec. Co. under "Reports" above.—V. 105, 1545.

National Operation Corp. (Bridgeport).—Successor.—Announcement has been made of the formation of this corporation which is to supersede the present management of the Smith & Wesson Co. and to operate the plant of that company for the United States Government. (Compare V. 107, p. 1105.)

There had been considerable labor troubles at this plant and after the War Labor Board settled the controversy the management of the company refused to accept the terms of settlement. The company at that time said that it would rather have the plant turned over to the Government than to be forced to operate it under the terms imposed by the award handed down by the War Labor Board. Recently the Government took over the company.

The officers of the new corporation are: Pres. W. C. Bryant of Bridgeport, Conn.; V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr. E. F. Russell; Sec'y and Treas., H. C. Heiden; board of directors, the foregoing officers and F. A. Merrick.

Mr. Heiden is the only member of the new board who has been connected with the Smith & Wesson Co. in the past. The corporation was formed under the direction of officers of the Federal Government.

National Utilities Co., N. Y., Columbus.—No Merger.—In reply to our inquiry for details as to a merger of the National Utilities Co. and the Oil & Gas Utility Co., V. Pres. Albert W. Brooks writes: "I know of no consolidation or plan to consolidate in accordance with the lines you mention, or in fact on any other basis." (Doubtless the merger referred to in these columns last week refers to another enterprise of similar name).—V. 107, p. 1389.

New York & Ontario Power Co.—Development Plans.—This company has applied to the International Joint Commission at Ottawa for the right to develop additional power from the rapids plants in connection with the Arlington, N. Y., plant.

The company seeks the right to increase the flow of water through to the dam now constructed on the American side of the river by 30,000 cubic feet per second, thus enabling the development of approximately 30,000 more horsepower. The company now has power rights of 100,000 horsepower.—V. 95, p. 1160.

New York Telephone Co.—Tenders.—The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., N. Y., as trustee, will, until Nov. 1, receive tenders for the sale of \$750,000 First & General Mtge. 4½% S. F. gold bonds of 1909 at par and interest.—V. 107, p. 136.

Niagara Falls Power Co.—Merger Approved.—The New York P. S. Commission has approved the proposed plan for the merger of the Hydraulic Power Co. and the Niagara Falls Power Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.. The immediate plans of the merger company acting in conformity with the urgent call of the War Department for increased hydro-electric power for war industries, provide for the construction of a hydro-electric generating plant in the Niagara Gorge to cost about \$16,000,000, making a large increase in electric power available for the industries in this vicinity, in addition to the estimated 100,000 h.p. available through the merger.

The initial installation will consist of two 33,000 h.p. generating units. With proposed construction of diversion channels for water, it is planned to increase the present power generation in the district covered by the two companies from 255,000 h.p. to 400,000 h.p. The combined company will be known as the Niagara Falls Power Co. Paul A. Schoellkopf will be Vice-President and General Manager. Compare V. 107, p. 1291, 909.

North Electric Mfg. Co.—Stock Increases.—This company, Gallon, Ohio, has increased its capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. No announcement has been made as to the purpose of the increase.

Oklahoma Natural Gas Co.—Segregation.—The directors of this company have authorized the segregation of the oil production and gasoline plant from the company. A new company with an authorized capital stock of \$3,000,000, par \$250, will be organized to take over the oil production with leases on 100,000 acres, and the gasoline plants. The stock of the new company will be distributed to the present stockholders of the Natural Gas Co. on the basis of 30% of present holdings.—V. 107, p. 1389, 1291.

Old Dominion Co. of Maine.—Output (in Pounds.)

1918—Sept.—1917	Increase.	1918—9 Mos.—1917	Increase.
2,292,000	1,270,600	1,022,000	25,423,500
		23,099,000	2,324,500

—V. 107, p. 1197, 701.

Packard Motor Car Co.—Dividend.—The directors declared a dividend on the \$11,656,930 outstanding common stock, payable Oct. 31 to holders of record Oct. 15. The company has been paying 2% quar. for some time.—V. 107, p. 1195.

Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.—Earnings.

RESULTS FOR FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.				
	1917-18.	1916-17.	1915-16.	1914-15.
Income sale of products after exp., repairs, &c.	\$1,558,520	\$2,380,716	\$2,610,808	\$1,115,697
Other income	141,196	152,731	196,738	163,875
Total earnings	\$1,699,716	\$2,533,447	\$2,807,546	\$1,279,572
Interest on notes		\$33,333	\$75,892	\$82,246
Depreciation	\$250,425	447,957	200,000	200,000
Inc. & exc. profits taxes	157,344	150,000		
Dividends paid	937,500	(8)600,000	(8)600,000	(10)750,000
Balance, surplus	\$354,446	\$1,302,157	\$1,931,654	\$337,626
Total surplus June 30.	\$5,412,075	\$5,243,661	\$4,201,505	\$2,508,963

—V. 106, p. 1125.

Pinal Dome Oil Co.—Liquidating Dividend.—This company, whose properties were acquired by the Union Oil Co. of Calif. as of June 1 1917 and is now in process of liquidation, has distributed a liquidating dividend of 6% per share on the outstanding capital stock (par \$1). The dividend was ordered paid on Sept. 26 to holders of record of that date.

Pittsburgh Steel Co.—Earnings.

Sales for—	1918.	1917.	Inc. or Dec.
12 months ending June 30.	\$37,930,842	\$33,060,083	Inc. \$4,864,759
Net profits	\$4,556,443	\$7,811,444	Dec. \$3,255,001

* After setting aside \$1,238,632 as reserve for depreciation and depletion and \$2,730,122 for estimated income and war profits taxes. In 1917 the amounts so charged were \$1,507,279 and \$1,823,548, respectively.—V. 106, p. 2349.

Prairie Pipe Line Co.—New Pipe Line.—This company has obtained permission from the Oil Division of the U. S. Fuel Administration to build a 12-inch pipe line from the North Central Texas fields to a port on the Gulf Coast. The new pipe line will be more than 300 miles in length and will require five pumping stations. The delivery capacity will be 40,000 bbls. daily, and it is estimated the cost will run above \$5,000,000.

With the completion of the new line the company will be capable of delivering 240,000 bbls. of oil daily through its various trunk line systems. The company is now completing an 8-inch line between the Ranger field and its trunk line terminal at Cushing, Okla., which will have a capacity of 20,000 bbls. daily. For the eight months to Aug. 31 1918 the company's shipments were 40,729,558 bbls., compared with 34,186,123 bbls. in the corresponding period of 1917 and 29,305,691 in 1916, the increase over last year being 6,043,435 bbls.—V. 106, p. 566.

Roch. & Pittsb. Coal & Iron Co.—Bonds Called.—Twenty (\$20,000) Purchase Money Mtgs. 5% gold bonds of 1896, ranging in number from 1 to 1,067, inclusive, have been called for payment Nov. 1 at 110 and int. (\$1,125) at the Central Union Trust Co. of N. Y. Of the \$1,100,000 issued, \$432,000 have been retired, including the present call.—V. 106, p. 934.

Rollin Chemical Co.—New Stock, &c.—The stockholders on Oct. 11 approved a loan from the War Finance Corp. to the company for \$800,000 and an increase in the capital stock from \$2,000,000 to \$2,180,000, by the issue of 1,800 shares of second pref. stock, par value \$100. Stockholders also voted in favor of the issuance and disposition of \$1,100,000 7% mortgage bonds or notes payable Dec. 31 1922, and the issuance of \$600,000 6% notes. Compare V. 107, p. 1291.

Royal Dutch Co.—Acquisition.—A press dispatch from Tampico, Mexico, announces the purchase by the Dutch Shell interests, operating in the name of the Tampico-Panuco Petroleum Co., of the properties of the Tampico-Panuco Oil Fields, Ltd., and the Chijoles Oil, Ltd. These include 100,000 acres of land which are held in fee simple, oil leases on other tracts of land, producing wells, storage tanks and other holdings. The consideration was not made public. The purchasing company is a new one and operates directly under the Bataafsche Petroleum Co., owned by the Dutch Shell interests. It is announced that the producing operations upon the land and leases that have just passed into the hands of the new company will be conducted by the Corona Petroleum Co., another Dutch Shell subsidiary that has been doing development work in the Tampico region for some time.—V. 107, p. 1389, 1381.

Rumford Falls (Me.) Power Co.—Hydro-Electric Plant.—The "Engineering News Record" in its issue of Oct. 10, publishes an illustrated article describing the fourth successive hydro-electric plant at Rumford, Me., which is now nearing completion. Development of the plant began in 1892, the capacity having been increased from 200 h.p. to 30,000 h.p. in four steps.—V. 100, p. 1353.

St. Mary's Mineral Land Co.—Dividends.—The directors have declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable Nov. 1. The company will also distribute on Nov. 11 to holders of record Oct. 15 sixteen shares of Mayflower Old Colony stock and thirty-six shares of Winona Copper stock, now held in its treasury, for each 100 shares of St. Mary's Mineral Land Co. stock held. Stockholders entitled to fractional shares will be paid 2½c. for each share of Mayflower Old Colony and 1¼c. for each share of Winona.

San Joaquin Light & Power Co.—Bonds.—This company has applied to the California RR. Commission for authority to sell \$118,449 Series "C" 6% bonds to reimburse the treasury for capital expenditures. It is stated that the proposed sale of these bonds will practically exhaust an issue of \$1,000,000 authorized by the company in March 1917 and May 1918.—V. 107, p. 1102, 611.

Savannah Gas Co.—Rate Increase.—This company, it is stated, will apply to the Georgia RR. Commission for an increase in the price of gas of 15c. per 1,000 cubic feet. It is stated that the company has been operating at a deficit for some months past due to the high cost of production.—V. 107, p. 409.

Sheffield Condensed Milk Co., Inc.—New Stock.—The shareholders will vote Oct. 25 on increasing the authorized capital stock from \$500,000 to \$750,000, the new stock to be 7% cumulative preferred stock, redeemable at 102.50 per share.—V. 105, p. 2005.

Smith & Wesson Co.—Successor Co. Formed.—See National Operation Corp. above.—V. 107, p. 1105.

South Brooklyn Ferry Transportation Co.—Verdict.—Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court on Oct. 9 set aside a verdict of \$91,482 in favor of the city against the company. The city sued to recover, alleging that on Sept. 21 1906 it purchased the defendant's land at the foot of 39th St., Brooklyn, and received a deed guaranteeing the land free and clear; whereas there was a lien against it of a lease to the Brooklyn Heights RR. Co. It cost the city the amount it sued for to clear up this lease. The jury rendered a verdict for the city, but the court set it aside, because the corporation had been dissolved before the action was begun.

Standard Motor Construction Co.—Dividend of 20%.—The directors have voted that a dividend of 20% on the \$1,800,000 outstanding capital stock of the company be declared, payable Dec. 2 to holders of record Oct. 7.—V. 106, p. 2565.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.—Obituary.—Lauren J. Drake, President of this company, died at his home on Oct. 10.—V. 107, p. 805.

Texas Company.—Sulphur Discovery Near Coast.—The following published data referring to the company's discovery of sulphur on its Texas lands near the sea coast is understood to be substantially correct: "Undoubtedly the encountering of sulphur in Hoskins Mound, Brazoria County, Tex., will prove to be important. Several test wells have been completed and others are being drilled, but as yet it is impossible to obtain the results of any analysis of the product obtained from the completed tests. The thickness of the sulphur stratum is said to be between 70 and 100 feet. The fact that the property on which sulphur has been found is only fifteen miles from the proven sulphur beds of the Freeport-Texas Sulphur Co., makes the discovery all the more valuable.—V. 107, p. 1389, 1096.

Todd Shipyards Corp. and Subsidiaries.—Earnings.—The first report, published this week, shows results for the fiscal year ended March 31 1918, as follows:

Net earnings	\$11,998,550	Sinking fund reserves	\$985,899
Interest	181,491	Dividends	626,290
Reserve for depreciation	722,553		
Reserve for Fed. taxes	5,865,461	Balance, surplus	\$3,316,946

Further facts will be cited another week.—V. 107, p. 298.

Union Oil Co. of California, Los Angeles.—Report for 9 Months ending Sept. 30 1918.—Extra Dividend.—President W. L. Stewart in circular of Oct. 5 says in substance:

Profits earned from all operations, less general expense, regular taxes, interest charges and employees' share of profits were approximately:

9 Months ended Sept. 30	1918	1917	Increase
Production of crude oil, bbls	6,300,000	5,450,000	\$50,000
Sales	\$31,000,000	\$25,375,000	\$5,625,000
Profits earned, approximate	\$9,700,000	\$9,050,000	\$650,000
Provision for depreciation & depletion	3,250,000	2,250,000	1,000,000

Profit, subj. to Fed. income & war tax 6,450,000 \$6,800,000 dec350,000

The provision for depreciation and depletion shows a substantial increase, which was necessary because of the increased production of crude oil, the largely increased cost of new additions to plant account, the fact that our manufacturing plants are being operated under forced conditions.

Production of crude oil by the company and controlled companies combined approximates 6,300,000 net barrels, an increase over the same period last year of 850,000 barrels, or 15%. The figures for last year, however, do not include the production from the Final Dome properties for the period January to May 1917. Sales for the nine months aggregate \$31,000,000, an increase in value of \$5,625,000, or 22%. We are carrying a slightly larger quantity of crude oil in storage than on Jan. 1.

Capital Expenditures approximate \$3,400,000, consisting principally of the cost of new drilling and additions to manufacturing and distributing plants.

Exchange of Stock for Bonds.—The company recently offered to give its First Lien bonds and cash in exchange for the capital stock of the Newlove Oil Co. on the basis of approximately \$100 per share for the stock. Under this offer there have been exchanged 2,375.92 shares, the percentage of the stock now owned being 96.40%.

Current Assets, consisting of cash, U. S. Govt. bonds and treasury certificates, accounts and bills receivable, oil inventories and materials and supplies at Sept. 30 1918, approximate \$24,000,000, an increase over Dec. 31 1917 of \$2,350,000. Cash, exchange, treasury certificates and Govt. bonds included above approximate \$5,000,000. Current assets are about six to one of current liabilities. The quantity of crude oil in storage owned Sept. 30 approximates 11,000,000 barrels, and, including stocks controlled through the agency, about 12,500,000 net barrels, the State storage being about 30,500,000 barrels.

Current Liabilities at Sept. 30 1918 approximate \$4,000,000, or approximately \$100,000 less than on Dec. 31 1917. There has been a decrease in 1st M. bonds in the hands of the public of \$364,000, and the final installment of the Coll. Trust Notes sinking fund due May 1 1918 has been met, thus canceling this liability of \$399,000 as at Dec. 31 1917. Purchase money obligations were reduced approximately \$69,700.

Capital Stock Outstanding at Sept. 30 1918 amounted to \$43,567,500. During the nine months 40,574 shares were issued, of which 39,511.93 represent stock dividend, and 1,062.07 shares were sold to complete fractional certificates.

Surplus and Operating Reserves at Sept. 30 1918 will approximate \$22,100,000, the book value of the stock being about \$150 per share, the decrease from Dec. 31 1917 being due to the greater number of shares outstanding and to the decrease in surplus on distribution of stock dividend.

Dividends.—The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share, together with an extra dividend of \$1 per share, was declared on Oct. 3 1918, payable on Oct. 19 1918 on stock of record Oct. 9 1918. The total dividends paid since the incorporation, including the dividend payable Oct. 19 next, approximate \$42,800,000, while surplus has been increased about \$22,100,000.—V. 107, p. 910.

United Coal Corp. of Pittsburgh.—Sale.—

See Amer. Water Works & Elec. Co. under "Reports" above.—V. 107, p. 298.

United Gas & Fuel Co. of Hamilton, Ont., Ltd.—

We learn officially that the \$942,600 6% bonds due Nov. 1 1918 were refunded July 1 1918. Bonds will be paid off at maturity on presentation, payment to be made at office of Central Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

In connection with this payment the company will issue \$1,050,000 6% 1st Mtge. bonds dated July 1 and due 5 years from date. The new securities are underwritten in Chicago. They will be subject to call on and after Dec. 1 next on any int. payment period upon notice at 101 and interest at office of Central Trust Co. of Chicago, Ill. The bankers handling the extension to Central Trust Co. A description of the new bonds was given in V. 107, p. 298, 180.

United Motors Corporation.—Dissolution.—

The stockholders will vote Oct. 30 on a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved and on an offer received from General Motors Corp. to acquire the assets and assume the liabilities of the corporation for and in consideration of 110,164 shares of the common capital stock and 330,492 shares of the preferred capital stock of General Motors Corp.; and of authorizing the distribution among the stockholders of the assets of the corporation remaining after paying or adequately providing for debts.

Pres. Alfred P. Sloan in a letter dated Oct. 3 1918 writes the stockholders as follows (in substance):

By the terms of the offer, if accepted, a holder of 10 shares of United Motors Corp. stock will receive upon distribution three shares of General Motors preferred and one share of General Motors common stock. In lieu of fractional shares, cash will be paid on the basis of \$80 a share for General Motors pref. stock and \$125 a share for General Motors common stock.

At the present rate of dividends paid by General Motors Corp., viz., 6% on its preferred and 12% on its common stock, the United Motors stockholders would receive dividends at the rate of \$3 a share yearly in respect of each share of United Motors stock. If the proposal is accepted, stockholders of United Motors Corp. will also receive the equivalent to dividends on General Motors stock payable on and after Nov. 1 1918.—V. 106, p. 2234

United States Rubber Co.—After War Status.—Pres. Colt in a statement is quoted as saying in substance:

The rubber industry will be no exception to other industries engaged in production of important commodities after the war. There must be a marked recession in prices paid for labor and material commodities like cotton. The stimulation of high prices during war brings into the field for competition after war a number of smaller competitors whose business may not be as well founded as will be necessary to stand the shock of peace.

A recession in values of foodstuffs, particularly wheat, will of course relieve the workers in all classes from some high prices and make easier the accepting of lower wages that will prevail; but this same recession, if it come rapidly, may bring considerable hardship to our farmers if they are not able immediately to produce at a profit wheat and corn at a figure demanded by market conditions.

All manufacturers will need ample reserves against recession of value in materials and finished goods on hand and these reserves must be set aside during the war to avoid disaster. Farmers also should be encouraged to establish reserves through investments in Government securities and to otherwise build reserves.

Financial Position.—

Vice-Pres. Lester Leland is quoted as saying: "The United States Rubber Co. is now in the strongest financial position in his history, cash in the banks for the first time largely exceeding the aggregate floating debt."

It is understood that approval of the government to the new issue of \$6,000,000 five-year 7% notes to be issued for the partial refunding of the General Rubber Co. 5s maturing Dec. 1 is expected shortly after the close of the Liberty Loan campaign. The issue has been underwritten by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. This leaves no further Rubber Co. financing at present in sight until 1946, when the \$2,600,000 Canadian Rubber Co. 6s fall due. (Compare V. 107, p. 1198, 1008.)

United States Steel Corp.—Unfilled Orders.—

See "Trade & Traffic Movements" on a preceding page.—V. 107, p. 1389.

Victoria Oil Co.—New President.—

Press reports state that William N. Schill has been elected President, succeeding A. A. Reilly, resigned.

(F.) Wesel Manufacturing Co.—Obituary.—

This company announces the death of Mr. John F. Oltroge, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr., on Sept. 30.—V. 107, p. 702.

West Penn Power Co.—Power Plant Begun.—

Construction has been started on the generating plant at Springdale, Pa. It is to cost \$5,000,000, of which amount the Federal Government will

furnish \$2,000,000, and the company, which is to erect and own the plant, \$3,000,000. Compare V. 107, p. 808, 702.

Western Union Telegraph Co.—Agreement Reached with Authorities as to Compensation from Government.—All Bond Interest to be Paid and Also Dividends.—Under an agreement completed Oct. 9 between the Post Office Department and the company, the Government agrees to pay all interest on outstanding bonds of the company, all dividend and interest payments due on stocks and bonds of subsidiary companies, all taxes and operating charges on the property and in addition \$8,000,000 annually. This sum insures the present dividend rate on the company's stock.

Pres. Newcomb Carleton has issued the following:

An arrangement has been reached after extended conferences with the Postmaster-General and his associates, John C. Koons, First Asst. Postmaster-General; William H. Lamar, solicitor for the Department; David J. Lewis, commissioner, and their consultant, Dr. David Friday, which is entirely satisfactory to the Western Union Telegraph Co.

The agreement relates only to the land lines, and in substance provides for the payment by the Postmaster-General of all interest on outstanding bonds of the telegraph company; also all dividends and interest payments due on the stocks and bonds of subsidiary companies; also all taxes and operating charges upon the property, and a sum of \$8,000,000 per annum, thus assuring the present rate of dividend.

The contract leaves to the company all its non-operating income and the income from its eight transatlantic cables. The Government likewise is to carry on the plans of the company for pensions for employees, disability and death benefits, and also maintain all reserves for depreciation and amortizations upon the same basis as the telegraph company has maintained them. The Government further provides for the continued maintenance and operation of the property in as efficient a condition as when taken over and the return of the property to the telegraph company in such a condition on the termination of Federal control.

The telegraph company will loan each year the sum of \$1,600,000 without interest toward financing approved additions or extensions, funds required for these purposes beyond such amount to be furnished by the Postmaster-General. If new securities are required to be issued by the telegraph company the Government pays the interest dividends or other costs of such securities issued in exchange, discharge or renewal of existing obligations.

Viewed in every aspect the contract is a fair one to the telegraph company and the Government, and the arrangement has been reached through the pursuit of a broad policy by both parties to the negotiation.

The telegraph company's representatives were met with the utmost courtesy by the Government officials, and at all times have been impressed with the evident desire to secure the ultimate facts in the situation, and to provide for those interested in the property all that Congress contemplated in the joint resolution providing for a "just compensation" for the use of wire properties.—V. 107, p. 1105, 808.

Wichita Water Co.—Third Mtge. Bonds Retired.—

See Amer. Water Works & Elec. Co. under "Reports" above.—V. 105, p. 219.

Willys-Overland Co.—Balance Sheets.—The Moline Plow Co., in view of the offer made to holders of its \$10,000,000 common stock (V. 107, p. 1389), has sent to its stockholders a circular showing:

Balance Sheets July 31 1918.

Assets—	Willys-Overland & Sub. Cos.	Elec. Auto-Lite Corp.	Curtiss Aeroplane & M. Co.
Fixed assets	\$32,027,662	\$1,327,922	\$6,655,007
Investments and advances	12,270,264	12,231,166	990,996
Inventories, receivables, &c.	38,687,463	7,072,869	17,314,492
Cash	16,154,156		
Deferred charges	387,811	13,607	196,982
Goodwill	14,059,932		2,013,044
Deferred receivables			1,871,760
Total	\$113,587,288	\$20,645,564	\$29,022,151
Liabilities—			
Common stock and scrip	\$39,416,285	\$7,229,346	\$1,087,700
Preferred stock	17,334,300	4,200,000	\$6,000,000
Mortgages	169,000		6,776,829
Current liabilities	27,765,267	1,836,347	10,184,617
Surplus and reserves	28,992,436	2,479,871	4,973,005
Funded debt		4,900,000	
Total	\$113,587,288	\$20,645,564	\$29,022,151

* An arbitrary figure, the 217,540 shares of the Curtiss Co. being carried on its books at \$5, but having no par or face value. The profit and loss surplus and reserves on July 31 1918, \$4,973,005, contrast apparently with \$945,974 on Dec. 31 1917. Compare V. 105, p. 2013.—Ed.

The earnings for the 7 mos. ended July 31 are reported as showing the following percentages per annum on the pref. stocks; Willys-Overland, 48%; Electric Auto-Lite, 72%; Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor, 130%. Average profits of Willys-Overland in the past two fiscal years were equivalent to 45% on the pref. stock, the fixed assets of the Curtiss Co. include over \$5,000,000 for buildings, on which, it is stated, the U. S. Government has guaranteed the corporation against loss if sold after the close of the war.

See also further data for Electric Auto-Lite Corp.—V. 105, p. 610; V. 106, p. 1233, 2125; V. 107, p. 505; for Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Co., V. 105, p. 712, 1464, 2013; 2125; V. 107, p. 406, 1387; for Willys-Overland Co., V. 107, p. 1009, 1105, 1292, 1359.

Yolo Water & Power Co.—Default.—Protective Committee.—The below named committee, Edward C. Stokes, Chairman, gives notice by advertisement on another page that the interest due July 1 1918 on the First Mtge. 5% Sink Fund 40-year gold bonds, due 1952, has not been paid.

Holders of a large number of the bonds have associated themselves with the undersigned as a committee for the protection of their interests and for the development of a plan to safeguard the future of the company. Bondholders desiring to join may deposit their bonds with the Franklin Trust Co., N. Y., depository.

Committee.—Edward C. Stokes, Chairman; Robert S. Hudspeth, Rafael R. Gorin, with James F. Collins, 61 Broadway, N. Y., as Secretary. Counsel, Clark, Prentice & Roulstone, N. Y.

The enterprise is of great importance to the farmers in Yolo County, Cal., and to the country at large, as immense quantities of rice are produced. The water supplying the rice farmers and the land is supplied by the company and far-reaching plans are in contemplation as a result of which it is expected that the company will become a very much larger and stronger enterprise than heretofore.

Default—Committee.—Holders of the First M. 5% bonds, the interest on which is in default since July 1 1918, are invited to deposit their bonds with the Empire Trust Co. of N. Y., depository, in order to protect their interests. The below named committee as of Oct. 7 states:

Steps have been taken to effect a reorganization of the company in pursuance of which a protective committee has been formed in England by the English bondholders. In view of this fact and in order that the rights and interests of the American holders of the above-mentioned bonds may be protected and advanced, it is desirable that they should unite and cooperate. To that end the undersigned owning or representing large amounts of said bonds have formed a committee to protect the interest of the bondholders. All bonds deposited should have attached thereto the coupon matured July 1 1918 and all subsequent coupons.

Committee.—Frank D. Wilsey, Pres., N. Y. Boat Car Co.; Henry W. Martin, Martin, Berwin & Co.; Clarence D. Anthony; Charles H. Bellows; Counsel, with Franklin Berwin, Sec., 31 Nassau St., N. Y.—V. 100, p. 314.

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, October 11 1918.

Towering above every other form of trade activity is the vast business in a hundred avenues of industry to supply the needs of the United States Government and Allied Powers in these momentous days. Strictly subsidiary to this, but yet here and there straining at the leash, is the civilian business of the country, which if it had anything like full sway would probably be tenfold what it is to-day, or at any rate, very much larger than circumstances permit in these times when the needs of war are naturally the foremost consideration. Yet it is undeniable that the influenza, epidemic in this country, has also had some effect in slowing down production and limiting buying. In the textile districts production has been more or less seriously curtailed by this cause alone. Also, in some quarters there is hesitation about buying freely at this time, owing to a growing impression, rightly or wrongly, that peace is not far off. There is an idea that the world is on the eve of big events in the theatre of war and also in the chancelleries on both sides of the water. Finally, warmer weather interferes with the sale of seasonable goods to a certain extent. But with it all, there is a note of optimism, actual or latent. It is felt that the world is making its way out of the tunnel of war towards daylight and normal conditions of healthy business. Prices of foodstuffs show a downward tendency. Corn within a week has declined nearly 20 cents a bushel. Butter is selling at extravagant prices, but this fact is offset in a measure by the increased consumption of substitutes. Non essential industries are being curbed more and more, but the feeling grows that this restriction may not be of very long duration. Cotton has further declined and the crop is turning out larger than expected. The drift of prices for cotton goods is believed to be downward, partly owing to the fall in raw cotton and partly because of a decrease in the consumption, traceable to high prices. Collars that used to sell at 2 for 25 cents, now cost 25 cents apiece. This increase of 100%, or something very much like it, runs through a long list of cotton goods. Crop news is, in the main favorable and winter wheat has started well. The weather has been good for curing corn. The crops of wheat, corn and oats are well known to be larger than were expected and in addition to cotton the crops of sugar and rice are also larger than earlier estimates. Frost has done little damage to corn and the crop is of better quality than that of last year. Farm work is being pushed under very favorable circumstances. Wheat exports this week reached the unusual total for these times of 6,624,000 bushels. Meanwhile failures are almost incredibly rare. Collections are good. The rise in peace stocks and railroad shares and bonds, coincident with peace talk attracts attention in the commercial world. Money is tight and speculation small. Taking trade the country over, the West and the South are the most favored, owing to the big ruling prices for their products, and the increased buying power of large sections of the population. Building is still restricted by high prices.

Spanish influenza has reached practically all parts of the United States, and now prevails also in Mexico, South America, Australia and Africa, as well as Europe. Latterly the death list has been growing at New York, both from influenza and pneumonia. In twenty-four hours here 342 fatalities occurred. In one day the new cases of influenza were 3,077. Yet, less than 2% of New York's population has thus far been affected, according to Dr. Copeland, the head of the Health Bureau. Unless certain precautions are observed, he threatens to close theatres. Smoking, he said, should be absolutely prohibited in all theatres, and also admission beyond the seating capacity. An offending theatre will be promptly closed. The epidemic is depleting the supply of teachers in the public schools and more women are wanted for work in the hospitals. The Board of Health urges particular attention to light and ventilation of living and working quarters, and also heat. The Fuel administration, contrary to a popular impression, has not forbidden heat in apartment houses before Nov. 1. The Board of Health, in a statement sets the limit of four weeks as the probable duration of the epidemic. Gasolineless Sundays will cease after Oct. 13, but the Fuel Administration advises economy in the use of gasoline. The recent suspension of auto traveling on Sunday effected a saving of upward of 700,000 barrels of gasoline. Meanwhile existing supplies are none too plentiful. The grand total of available gasoline in the United States, outside of California, on Sept. 23 was 3,302,000 barrels of motor gasoline and 281,000 barrels of aviation gasoline. This is a rather startling falling off from the stock of 11,000,000 barrels on April 1 and 8,000,000 barrels on Aug. 1. The labor supply of the country is, of course, steadily decreasing. Women are now being employed in the Newark shipyards at electric machines which secure the rivet in its socket, and it is then carried forward for sharpening and oiling. The women make some \$7 to \$8 a day. A riveter at the South Chicago shipbuilding yard made \$64 for eight hours work last Sunday. His two helpers received \$49 each. The team drove 1,014 rivets with the Sunday scale of 16 cents a rivet. Of course these are unheard-of wages. Even with wages extraordinarily high, however,

strikes occur, some of which seem little better than scandalous. For instance, 2,000 machinists, polishers and helpers at the E. W. Bliss Co. plant, some of whom receive \$120 per week and none less than \$40, actually struck on the 9th inst. for more pay. The Government, which has restricted prices on commodities, might do worse than look into such cases of greed and deal with them in short, stern fashion. It is of interest to note that shipyards and ordnance plants of this country alone, according to Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board, are short 310,000 men. With General Pershing cabling for increasing quantities of steel, the Railroad Administrator is naturally doing everything in its power to comply with the military needs of the army, and it is now said that the rate of pig iron output is about 41,500,000 gross tons a year, and that of steel ingots between 42,000,000 and 44,000,000 tons a year. One of the latest things which the Government has requisitioned is thermometers. The Government seizes the present output and orders the factories to proceed to produce large quantities of thermometers for a period of 20 weeks. The Government has also taken complete control of the brass industry. The War Industries Board orders that not a pound of new business shall be accepted by brass manufacturers without first obtaining the sanction of the Board. Meanwhile, there is a shortage of mills. The movement of wheat continues on a very large scale and the visible supply in the United States is approaching 100,000,000 bushels, or about fourteen times as large as it was a year ago. Though the Government now estimates the wheat crop at 918,924,000 bushels, there is an impression in the grain trade at the West that it will ultimately turn out to be nearer 950,000,000 bushels, or the second largest on record; that of 1915, when it was 1,025,801,000 bushels, being the largest ever known. If the hopes of the wheat merchants are realized, the present crop will be nearly 300,000,000 bushels larger than the last one. The yields of corn and oats have all increased within a month, and those of barley, rye, beans, buckwheat, flax, rice, apples and sugar beets are larger than those of last year. The tobacco crop is one of the largest ever known. There is some discussion of the effects of peace on general trade. Peace is felt to be approaching with the possibility that, events may hasten it very perceptibly during the winter. House building after peace is declared is expected to increase greatly; that would effect the steel and lumber trades and good many other industries. Supplies of cotton goods, the world over, are down to a minimum; they will be renewed at the first opportunity. Construction of all kinds, held up for several years by the paramount needs of the Government, will, it is believed, be pushed with vigor, perhaps unexampled in American history. And abroad the widely devastated tracts of country call imperatively for rebuilding. This will be done the more readily that the merchant marine of the United States and Great Britain have greatly increased in the last two years. Non-essential industries will naturally revive after a period of more or less severe repression. In short, the industries which serve the needs of peace in myriad forms, not only in this country but throughout the world, with vast populations knit into closer union by the war than ever before in human history, will, not improbably, have a trade that will eclipse anything heretofore known in the annals of the most advanced nations of the globe. Naturally, the increase in business will at first follow the channels of the three primary wants of man, namely, food, clothing and shelter. But later on, and perhaps with no great delay, will come the expansion of business in the non-essential yet desirable lines of merchandise throughout vast ramifications of industry. In certain other directions however, there will be contraction.

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE IN NEW YORK.

	Oct. 1 1918.	Sept. 1 1918.	Oct. 1 1917.
Coffee, Brazil.....	bags, 1,078,932	998,513	1,421,667
Coffee, Java.....	mats, 13,837	14,703	13,488
Coffee, other.....	bags, 639,993	629,110	676,413
Sugar.....	tons, 14,463	55,356	-----
Hides.....	No.	-----	-----
Cotton.....	bales, 75,046	80,828	72,669
Manila hemp.....	bales, -----	-----	625
Flour.....	barrels, 36,000	24,100	13,200

*Not published during the war.

LARD continues weak; prime Western, 26.45@26.55c.; refined to the Continent, 28.75c.; South America, 29.15c.; Brazil, 30.15c. Futures declined, some days partly in sympathy with a decline in other provisions. At times pork and ribs have undergone the maximum decline allowed in a single day, namely 100 points on pork and 50 points on ribs. Moreover hogs and corn declined. Hog receipts have been increasing. It looks as though they would be larger from now on. Packers and shorts have been buying. To-day prices advanced, but they are lower for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
October delivery.....	cts. 26.87	26.80	26.50	26.10	25.80	26.20
November delivery.....	26.20	25.90	25.05	25.25	24.65	24.95

PORK again lower; mess, \$41 50@42 50; clear, \$42@50. Beef products quiet, but firm; mess, \$35@36; extra India mess, \$58@59. Cut meats quiet and lower; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 29 1/2c.; pickled bellies, 36@38c. A Washington dispatch says Mr. Hoover states that Government and export buying would absorb about 50% of the hog product made in the United States during 1919, and that orders in hand would require an additional billion pounds over 1918. During the winter fresh pork is to displace beef to a large extent in training camp rations. November pork ended at

Chicago to-day at \$33 27, after touching \$32 75 earlier. The decline is \$4 for the week. Butter, creamery, 59 1/2 @ 60c. Cheese, flats, 29 @ 33 1/2c. Eggs, fresh, 56 @ 57c.

COFFEE higher; No. 7 Rio, 10 1/2c.; No. 4 Santos, 14c.; fair to good Cuetra, 13 1/4 @ 14c. Futures have been practically featureless. Offerings have been small. In fact trade in future has been practically at a standstill. Stocks at Brazilian seaports are steadily in reasing. They are over double what they were a year ago, namely 4,965,000 bags, against 3,394,000 this time last year. And to make matters worse Brazilian freights are firmer to the United States. Charters have been placed at the maximum limit allowed by our Shipping Board. It looks as though tonnage in Brazilian waters would become scarcer as it is said that the Brazilian Government will refuse to open commercial credits for importations of merchandise or extend or increase old credits. Yet recently Santos prices advanced noticeably though latterly easier. Here there are said to be large buying orders at maximum prices, but no sellers. The Brazilian markets are also strong on the idea that peace is drawing nearer. It is said that the United States have less than six months supply of coffee, England enough for three years or more and France and Italy enough for about a year. To-day trade was deadlocked; so were prices.

SUGAR in moderate demand. Centrifugal, 96-degrees test, 7.28c.; granulated, 9c. Offerings of Java sugar have been large. It is said that Dutch producers are anxious to sell. But the scarcity of ocean tonnage and high freights militate against business. It is said that Java has offered as much as 60,000 tons to be delivered to American Pacific ports. This is interesting, though it has not been confirmed. It finds credence, however, in many quarters. It is also stated that Pacific Coast refiners are now working up stocks of Hawaiian sugar, but will close in about three weeks, not to reopen until the beginning of the new year. Meanwhile some look for steady offerings of Java sugar on a more or less tempting f.o.b. basis. It is supposed that the new Cuban contract will be ready for signature in a few days and that its terms will be at once made known, though there is no uneasiness on the subject. Cuban crop advices are favorable. The International Committee has latterly bought Cuba at 4.985c., cost and freight. Meanwhile refiners are doing very little business, though deliveries are more prompt, even if not up to the usual promptness of war times. October certificates are still rather scarce.

OILS.—Linseed continues lower; city raw, carloads, \$1 78 @ \$1 80; five-barrels, \$1 81 @ \$1 85 Lard, prime, edible, \$2 50. Coconut, Ceylon, barrels, 16 1/2 @ 16 3/4c.; Coshin, 17 1/2 @ 17 3/4c. Soybean, 18 1/4 @ 18 1/2c. Corn oil, crude, barrels, 17 1/4 @ 18c. Cod, domestic, \$1 45 @ \$1 50. Spirits of turpentine, 54 @ 54 1/2c. Strained rosin, common to good, \$15 20 @ \$15 30. Prime crude, Southwest, 17.50c.

PETROLEUM continues firm; refined in barrels, cargo, \$15 50 @ \$16 50; bulk, New York, \$8 25 @ \$9 25; cases, New York, \$19 25 @ \$20 25 Gasoline steady; motor gasoline, in steel barrels, to garages, 24 1/2c.; to consumers, 26 1/2c.; gas machine, 41 1/2c. After next Sunday, Oct. 13, there will be no further autoless Sundays, unless new requirements arise. Meanwhile new field production is going ahead with a keen spirit, due to the increased consumption.

Pennsylvania dark \$4 00 South Lima.....\$2 38 Illinois, above 30
Cabell.....2 77 Indiana.....2 28 degrees.....\$2 42
Crichton.....1 40 Princeton.....2 42 Kansas and Okla-
Coring.....2 85 Somerset, 32 deg.....2 60 homa.....2 25
Wooster.....2 58 Ragland.....2 25 Cadlo, La., light.....2 25
Thrall.....2 25 Electra.....2 25 Cadlo, La., heavy.....1 55
Straw.....2 25 Moran.....2 25 Canada.....2 75
De Soto.....2 15 Plymouth.....2 33 Headton.....1 45
North Lima.....2 38 Henrietta.....2 25

TOBACCO has been quiet but firm. In fact some think it is too firm in the face of an unprecedented crop. And some look for an easing of prices before very long. Banks have helped farmers, however, to a noteworthy degree, and some are therefore in a position to hold, at least for a time. For Sumatra a good demand has prevailed and dwindling supplies have naturally favored holders. On the 21st inst. 12,000 bales will be allotted. Havana is in fair demand and steady. The tobacco crop in the United States has been mostly cut and housed, and the weather conditions during the past week were favorable for maturing it.

COPPER market is dull, pending the outcome of the meeting to be held Nov. 1 to establish a new price. Labor continues scarce and the demands made by the Government are, of course, heavy. The September output of refined copper, including electrolytic, Lake and casting, is estimated at 170,000,000 lbs. This compares with 175,000,000 lbs. estimated for August, and 165,000,000 lbs. in September 1917. Estimates for nine months of 1918 total 1,770,000,000 lbs., against 1,896,000,000 lbs. in 1917, a decrease of 126,000,000 lbs. In order to equal last year's output, production during the last three months of the current year must average in the neighborhood of 210,000,000 lbs. Tin quiet at 80 1/2 @ 82 1/2c., pending Government action. Supplies are short. Lead dull at 8.05 @ 8.90c. Labor continues scarce and only Government contracts can be cared for. Spelter inactive at 9.25 @ 9.30c. The demand for prime Western continues light.

PIG IRON production is increasing. This is naturally very gratifying. In fact, the total for September of 113,942

tons a day was the highest on record. It was 4,600 tons a day more than the average for August. The increase came sooner than expected. It is hoped that it will go on. As it is, the total for September is 3,418,270 tons. This seems incredible. The next highest daily production was 113,189 tons in October 1917. Last January it was only 77,799 tons in the severe weather of that period. And now it is believed that even the September total will be surpassed in October. Certainly determined efforts will be made to have it. Meanwhile, however, allocations are still in force. That is unavoidable, as Government orders increase. A favorable fact is the unusually good weather. Its continuance will mean much. Meanwhile many consumers are buying outside of their stipulated zone and are paying the extra fee for shipment. They simply have to have the iron. No. 2X Philadelphia, \$38 85; No. 2 Valley furnace, \$34. Coke deliveries are quicker and the quality is better.

STEEL output has decreased in Pennsylvania owing to the epidemic of influenza. It has curtailed the output in eastern Pennsylvania and now the Pittsburgh district complains of its severity. Yet the largest corporation reports 92.7% of blast furnace capacity in operation and 100% of ingot capacity, against 92 and 97.8% respectively in the preceding week. Meanwhile Washington and also French centres are clamoring for steel. To supply France the mills will have to concentrate on rails, shell steel, barbed wire and steel for cars. In fact the Allies are buying more heavily in spite of recent successes. General Pershing puts in an urgent call for cars. It is stated that 40,315 cars are now wanted in addition to the recent award of about 24,000. The increased order calls for about 350,000 tons of steel. Unfilled tonnage of the leading company fell off 461,138 tons in September, as compared with August.

COTTON

Friday Night, Oct. 11 1918.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE CROP, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening the total receipts have reached 169,334 bales, against 159,431 bales last week and 156,587 bales the previous week, making the total receipts since Aug. 1 1918 1,024,106 bales, against 1,310,785 bales for the same period of 1917, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1918 of 286,679 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	9,277	8,960	18,883	7,268	3,665	5,003	53,056
Texas City	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Port Arthur, &c.	---	---	---	---	---	219	219
New Orleans	5,244	6,707	5,684	6,957	9,348	7,324	41,364
Mobile	1,047	588	2,857	1,237	407	1,953	8,089
Pensacola	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jacksonville	---	---	---	---	---	100	100
Savannah	5,549	9,911	8,187	7,378	4,291	5,792	41,108
Brunswick	---	---	---	---	---	1,000	1,000
Charleston	1,144	1,529	1,246	686	1,288	1,995	7,888
Wilmington	1,242	617	1,303	1,434	391	1,013	6,000
Norfolk	1,940	2,567	753	1,175	1,913	1,534	9,882
N'port News, &c.	---	---	---	---	---	194	194
New York	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Boston	---	121	60	7	48	10	246
Baltimore	---	---	---	---	---	188	188
Philadelphia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Totals this week.	25,443	31,000	38,973	26,142	21,351	26,425	169,334

The following shows the week's total receipts, the total since Aug. 1 1918 and the stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Oct. 11.	1918.		1917.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1918.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1917.	1018.	1917.
Galveston	53,056	440,197	76,662	475,250	260,420	139,496
Texas City, &c.	---	1,614	---	1,738	6,504	2,227
Port Arthur, &c.	219	1,770	278	9,305	---	---
New Orleans	41,364	203,027	44,835	207,634	248,851	95,493
Mobile	8,089	26,211	2,253	25,507	21,145	10,614
Pensacola	---	---	---	1,155	110	---
Jacksonville	100	385	2,000	10,168	10,054	6,500
Savannah	41,108	234,608	41,423	326,864	231,648	141,036
Brunswick	1,000	14,300	6,000	49,000	3,000	10,000
Charleston	7,888	31,549	1,721	50,677	44,166	32,737
Wilmington	6,000	24,465	6,108	22,087	41,018	43,396
Norfolk	9,882	31,588	4,636	44,618	62,546	28,666
N'port News, &c.	194	882	104	931	---	---
New York	---	1,739	267	34,455	77,524	82,432
Boston	246	10,379	323	19,274	13,800	8,858
Baltimore	188	1,392	4,869	30,164	6,316	22,324
Philadelphia	---	---	---	2,528	8,235	5,013
Totals	169,334	1,024,106	207,029	1,310,785	1,035,338	633,692

In order that comparison may be made with other years, we give below the totals at leading ports for six seasons:

Receipts at—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
Galveston	53,056	76,662	131,843	100,735	89,002	133,083
Texas City, &c.	---	---	10,158	24,790	17,303	29,387
New Orleans	41,364	44,835	70,353	49,215	22,529	55,388
Mobile	8,089	2,253	3,182	2,309	5,033	18,267
Savannah	41,108	41,423	50,985	44,876	34,995	128,580
Brunswick	1,000	6,000	3,000	7,000	---	822
Charleston, &c.	7,888	17,271	10,235	18,204	11,677	32,001
Wilmington	6,000	6,108	5,600	7,388	3,075	25,402
Norfolk	9,882	4,636	30,430	17,803	12,180	22,852
N'port N., &c.	194	104	---	---	---	1,349
All others	534	7,459	6,962	3,076	3,180	14,083
Total this wk.	169,334	207,029	322,759	275,396	199,397	485,092
Since Aug. 1.	1,024,106	1,310,785	1,807,355	1,590,209	802,021	2,628,371

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 115,158 bales, of which 91,381 were to Great Britain,

12,276 to France and 11,501 to other destinations. Export for the week and since Aug. 1 1918 are as follows:

Exports from—	Week ending Oct. 11 1918. Exported to—			From Aug. 1 1918 to Oct. 11 1918. Exported to—			
	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.
Galveston.....	52,943	-----	-----	52,943	141,879	70,373	212,252
Texas City.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12,200	12,200
Pl. Arth. & Co.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	130	130
New Orleans.....	24,858	8,702	33,560	89,268	57,020	26,953	173,241
Mobile.....	-----	-----	-----	11,866	-----	-----	11,866
Savannah.....	-----	-----	-----	40,007	34,200	31,594	105,801
Brunswick.....	-----	-----	-----	9,026	-----	-----	9,026
New York.....	11,560	3,571	11,501	59,781	25,946	80,675	166,103
Boston.....	-----	-----	-----	4,240	-----	-----	4,240
Baltimore.....	2,020	-----	2,020	7,387	-----	-----	7,387
Phila. del.	-----	-----	-----	970	-----	-----	970
Pacific ports.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	25,358	25,358	25,358
Total.....	91,381	12,276	11,501	115,158	364,427	116,866	247,253
Total 1917.....	94,347	8,320	21,872	124,539	687,792	174,938	304,370
Total 1918.....	126,713	17,094	42,706	186,503	609,288	182,118	413,192

In addition to above exports, our telegrams to-night also give us the following amounts of cotton on shipboard, not cleared, at the ports named. We add similar figures for New York.

Oct. 11 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—						Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Cont'l.	Const-ance.	Total.	
Galveston.....	36,445	-----	-----	8,321	9,000	53,766	206,654
New Orleans.....	12,000	9,000	-----	12,000	7,000	40,000	208,851
Savannah.....	7,000	-----	-----	5,000	8,000	20,000	211,648
Charleston.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,000	1,000	43,166
Mobile.....	5,934	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,934	15,212
Norfolk.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	600	600	61,946
New York.....	5,000	3,000	-----	3,000	-----	11,000	66,524
Other ports.....	6,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,000	83,037
Total 1918.....	72,379	12,000	-----	28,321	25,600	138,300	897,038
Total 1917.....	56,257	7,000	-----	19,352	15,000	97,609	635,994
Total 1916.....	80,635	40,327	-----	35,951	30,705	187,618	841,252

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has kept within contracted limits, but there has been selling enough to cause a decline of approximately \$10 a bale. Peace talk is now hailed as a bearish factor by very many of the trade. Peace, it is argued, will mean the cancellation of very many Government contracts. At the same time, these reasoners doubt whether business can be resumed on a normal peace basis at once. They think the dislocation of the cotton trade of the world has gone too far for that. They maintain, in other words, that the restoration to normal conditions must be gradual. They do not look for any immediate and decided increase in exports. Much tonnage would be needed to transport portions of the armies to their homes. That would necessarily militate more or less seriously against a return to anything like pre-war exports. Germany is supposed to have more or less cotton stored in Spain. It has been using substitutes for several years, and for a while, it is supposed, could continue to use them. What will be the trade status, moreover, of the Central Powers after the return of peace nobody now knows. Meanwhile, two things are clear. First, stocks in this country are large; second, the weather is good and the cotton crop is steadily increasing. In fact, the weather at the South is unusually good for this time of the year. Certainly it is in marked contrast with that which prevailed a year ago. Then the South was attacked by a general and unusually early killing frost, which cut off it is hard to say how much cotton. But the quantity was certainly large. The early frost also tended to lower the grade. The scarcity of white cotton last season was one of the outstanding features. Undoubtedly it had much to do with the great advance in prices. For the mills, though they must have it in filling Government contracts and they paid any price to get it. Of late, the decline in the stock market has had more or less effect. On the 14th inst. the usual Census figures will appear giving the consumption for the month of September. Some think that they are more likely to be bearish than otherwise. Wall Street and local traders have been free sellers. Liverpool at times has sold heavily. Finally, there has been a steady pressure of Southern hedge selling. Reports, from time to time, have given the impression that Southern farmers, despairing of higher prices, with the Government inquiring into conditions existing in the cotton trade, have been more disposed to sell, especially in the Atlantic States. But there has also been free selling elsewhere in the South, it is said. New Orleans spot prices in two days dropped 188 points. Receipts have been increasing, exports have, for the most part, been light, stocks are piling up at the South, bull speculation is absent and in a word most of the talk has been in a bearish strain and most of the news has been regarded as backing it up. On the other hand, it is quite as clear that the technical position of late has improved. With pretty much everybody looking for lower prices, this could hardly fail to be the case. Recent liquidation has been pretty thorough. In fact not a few who were formerly bullish are on the other side of the market. And these include some influential people. This means that the tendency has been to accumulate a good-sized short interest. The sudden rise on Thursday afternoon emphasized this point. Also the French Commission is believed to have been buying December quite freely. Recently Japanese interests were good buyers. And, moreover, some are not so

clear that peace would be a bearish argument. On the contrary, they think that a return of peace is bound to bring about more settled conditions in the cotton trade of the world, and that if cotton is worth the present price, with the business restricted in the various ways by the unavoidable conditions of war, the price will advance when the world's trade in cotton is untrammelled. They look for larger exports after the declaration of peace. The shipment of men and munitions from the United States will stop. That will release a good deal of ocean tonnage. The armies across the water cannot return at once. That would not be prudent. It is assumed, at any rate, that they will return very gradually. Meanwhile, shipbuilding in the United States and Great Britain is going ahead by leaps and bounds. American ships will be seen on the seven seas for many a generation to come. A new era has dawned for American trade on land and sea. The country has made an immense stride ahead; it is building even more ships than Great Britain. All this means that the supply of ocean tonnage is steadily being increased. Why should not civilian commerce benefit from it as soon as the fighting stops? Such are some of the queries that are being put in these momentous times. The fact is emphasized, too, that this is the fourth short crop in succession. And if the war should continue beyond planting time next spring, which to some seems at least possible, even if not altogether probable, where is the labor to come from to plant a big crop? Failing an adequate labor supply the world would have another and a fifth short American crop staring it in the face. And this country raises about 62 1/2% of the world's yield. Lately, too, there has been some increase in exports. If an armistice is granted to Germany it would include the U-boats. They would have to stop sinking merchant shipping. That of itself would be a gain for the world's trade in cotton. To-day prices advanced on trade buying and covering, which offset considerable Liverpool and Southern selling. Of late Italy as well as France, it seems, has been buying. The stock of American in Liverpool gained 39,000 bales during the week. Spinners were said to be more disposed to buy at around 30c.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Oct. 5 to Oct. 11—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling uplands.....	33.10	33.15	32.50	32.05	32.40	32.60

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Oct. 11 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1918 c.....	32.60	1910 c.....	14.75	1902 c.....	8.85	1894 c.....	6.12
1917.....	27.65	1909.....	13.65	1901.....	8.44	1893.....	5.38
1916.....	17.55	1908.....	9.10	1900.....	10.59	1892.....	8.06
1915.....	12.50	1907.....	11.75	1899.....	7.25	1891.....	8.75
1914.....	-----	1906.....	11.40	1898.....	5.33	1890.....	10.38
1913.....	13.70	1905.....	10.25	1897.....	6.44	1889.....	10.62
1912.....	11.00	1904.....	10.55	1896.....	7.94	1888.....	9.81
1911.....	9.75	1903.....	9.50	1895.....	9.12	1887.....	9.44

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 25 pts dec.....	Steady.....	-----	-----	-----
Monday.....	Quiet 5 pts adv.....	Steady.....	-----	700	700
Tuesday.....	Quiet 65 pts dec.....	Barely steady.....	-----	-----	-----
Wednesday.....	Quiet 45 pts dec.....	Steady.....	-----	100	100
Thursday.....	Quiet 35 pts adv.....	Steady.....	-----	100	100
Friday.....	Quiet 20 pts adv.....	Barely steady.....	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	900	900

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Oct. 5.	Monday, Oct. 7.	Tuesday, Oct. 8.	Wed. Day, Oct. 9.	Thursday, Oct. 10.	Friday, Oct. 11.	Week.
October—							
Range.....	31.78-05	31.63-30	31.25-25	30.50-45	30.42-28	30.86-40	30.42-205
Closing.....	31.85-58	31.88-30	31.25-30	30.50	31.10-20	31.35-38	-----
November—							
Range.....	-----	30.90-35	30.55	-----	-----	30.30-65	30.30-135
Closing.....	31.45	31.28	30.75	30.14	30.30	30.65	-----
December—							
Range.....	31.17-66	31.00-90	30.75-75	29.89-95	29.69-50	30.23-90	29.59-175
Closing.....	31.35-37	31.28-35	30.75-78	30.14-19	30.40-50	30.65-69	-----
January—							
Range.....	30.87-25	30.71-70	30.12-45	29.37-35	30.25-05	29.80-48	29.25-175
Closing.....	31.05-08	30.90-94	30.12-17	29.63-68	30.00-05	30.18-20	-----
February—							
Range.....	-----	30.95	30.86	30.07	29.50	29.85	30.05
Closing.....	-----	30.95	30.86	30.07	29.50	29.85	30.05
March—							
Range.....	30.78-32	30.58-35	29.93-25	29.24-20	29.05-85	29.65-25	29.05-125
Closing.....	30.86-88	30.78-85	29.93-00	29.45-47	29.83-35	30.00-14	-----
April—							
Range.....	-----	30.85	30.75	29.95	29.40	29.78	29.95
Closing.....	-----	30.85	30.75	29.95	29.40	29.78	29.95
May—							
Range.....	30.72-12	30.50-22	30.00-15	29.15-09	29.00-70	29.58-15	29.00-115
Closing.....	30.78-80	30.70-75	29.90-60	29.35-37	29.70-73	29.90	-----
June—							
Range.....	-----	30.45-15	30.00-73	29.25-00	29.00-40	29.65-95	29.00-115
Closing.....	-----	30.65	30.60	29.80	29.28	29.58-62	29.80
July—							
Range.....	-----	30.10-40	29.00-43	-----	28.45	28.80-35	28.45-140
Closing.....	-----	30.30	30.29	29.00-20	28.75	28.85-15	29.25-35

1/32c. 1/31c. 1/30c.

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.

Oct. 11—	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Stock at Liverpool..... bales.	184,000	316,000	559,000	932,000
Stock at London.....	17,000	19,000	31,000	71,000
Stock at Manchester.....	56,000	30,000	48,000	51,000
Total Great Britain.....	257,000	365,000	638,000	1,054,000
Stock at Hamburg.....	—	—	*1,000	*1,000
Stock at Bremen.....	—	—	*1,000	*2,000
Stock at Havre.....	113,000	134,000	158,000	201,000
Stock at Marseilles.....	1,000	4,000	6,000	3,000
Stock at Barcelona.....	22,000	52,000	49,000	72,000
Stock at Genoa.....	15,000	8,000	161,000	99,000
Stock at Trieste.....	—	—	*1,000	*1,000
Total Continental stocks.....	151,000	198,000	387,000	379,000
Total European stocks.....	408,000	563,000	1,025,000	1,433,000
India cotton afloat for Europe.....	16,000	46,000	35,300	56,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe.....	199,000	451,000	467,948	534,392
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe.....	62,000	55,000	27,000	30,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt.....	165,000	85,000	80,000	170,000
Stock in Bombay, India.....	*670,000	*700,000	346,000	473,000
Stock in U. S. ports.....	1,035,338	633,692	1,028,870	1,153,945
Stock in U. S. interior towns.....	942,219	544,591	964,982	834,620
U. S. exports to-day.....	33,560	19,146	20,631	18,822
Total visible supply.....	3,531,117	3,097,429	3,996,431	4,703,779

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American—				
Liverpool stock..... bales.	89,000	205,000	419,000	682,000
Manchester stock.....	33,000	22,000	45,000	39,000
Continental stock.....	*134,000	*168,000	*304,000	*302,000
American afloat for Europe.....	199,000	451,000	467,948	534,392
U. S. port stocks.....	1,035,338	633,692	1,028,870	1,153,945
U. S. interior stocks.....	942,219	544,591	964,982	834,620
U. S. exports to-day.....	33,560	19,146	21,631	18,822
Total American.....	2,466,117	2,043,429	3,251,431	3,564,779

East India, Brazil, &c.—

Liverpool stock.....	95,000	111,000	140,000	250,000
London stock.....	17,000	19,000	31,000	71,000
Manchester stock.....	23,000	8,000	3,000	12,000
Continental stock.....	*17,000	*30,000	*83,000	*77,000
India afloat for Europe.....	16,000	46,000	35,000	56,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat.....	62,000	55,000	27,000	30,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt.....	165,000	85,000	80,000	170,000
Stock in Bombay, India.....	*670,000	*700,000	346,000	473,000
Total East India, &c.....	1,065,000	1,054,000	745,000	1,139,000
Total American.....	2,466,117	2,043,429	3,251,431	3,564,779

Total visible supply..... 3,531,117 3,097,429 3,996,431 4,703,779

Middling upland, Liverpool.....				
	32.02d.	20.07d.	10.11d.	7.23d.
Middling upland, New York.....				
	32.60c.	27.65c.	17.60c.	12.45c.
Egypt, good brown, Liverpool.....				
	33.35d.	33.00d.	16.28d.	10.40d.
Peruvian, rough good, Liverpool.....				
	33.13d.	28.00d.	14.00d.	10.10d.
Broach, fine, Liverpool.....				
	23.50d.	20.30d.	9.50d.	6.85d.
Tinnevely, good, Liverpool.....				
	23.75c.	20.48d.	9.52d.	6.97d.

* Estimated.

Continental imports for past week have been 23,000 bales. The above figures for 1918 show an increase over last week of 151,231 bales, a gain of 433,688 bales over 1917, a decrease of 465,314 bales from 1916 and a loss of 1,172,662 bales from 1915.

AT THE INTERIOR TOWNS the movement—that is, the receipts for the week and since Aug. 1, the shipments for the week and the stocks to-night, and the same items for the corresponding period of the previous year—is set out in detail below.

Towns.	Movement to Oct. 11 1918.			Movement to Oct. 12 1917.		
	Receipts.		Shipments.	Receipts.		Shipments.
	Week.	Season.		Week.	Season.	
Ala., Eufaula.....	200	2,348	1,793	397	1,964	1,703
Montgomery.....	5,044	33,863	18,087	3,012	22,008	16,257
Selma.....	3,518	26,420	2,616	13,005	15,273	2,162
Ark., Helena.....	1,000	3,342	700	1,970	2,362	4,197
Little Rock.....	5,519	24,813	2,902	15,967	7,631	15,272
Pine Bluff.....	3,200	11,765	1,371	19,000	8,116	17,283
Ga., Albany.....	800	5,384	3,397	25,387	5,389	19,259
Athens.....	9,846	26,310	2,937	794	9,018	1,621
Atlanta.....	9,172	35,740	7,368	24,002	9,675	35,048
Augusta.....	24,399	110,337	25,632	100,239	30,029	155,288
Columbus.....	5,250	17,500	1,300	11,250	4,175	10,652
Macon.....	9,000	41,618	4,000	24,887	5,743	43,408
Rome.....	4,021	11,440	1,948	10,050	1,692	5,216
La., Shreveport.....	7,000	34,974	3,000	26,853	10,150	46,290
Miss., Columbus.....	1,520	6,916	991	3,522	361	1,762
Clarke.....	13,397	31,097	1,048	31,849	6,950	22,477
Greenwood.....	8,346	35,322	4,631	29,125	7,000	19,604
Meredian.....	1,334	8,356	—	6,334	1,533	8,039
Natchez.....	3,423	14,083	1,727	7,329	3,922	17,112
Vicksburg.....	1,154	5,067	269	4,584	1,350	4,567
Yazoo City.....	1,500	8,058	900	12,178	2,589	9,410
Mo., St. Louis.....	8,162	32,804	8,313	10,611	17,465	120,109
N.C., Greensboro.....	500	5,127	400	4,569	365	4,722
Raleigh.....	428	1,904	450	149	332	953
Ok., Cincinnati.....	2,000	11,531	1,900	12,212	1,140	24,032
Okla., Ardmore.....	—	—	—	—	3,000	6,250
Chickasha.....	2,000	7,868	1,000	7,708	3,887	6,702
Hugo.....	2,007	8,285	2,323	3,433	1,026	5,723
Oklahoma.....	900	3,900	200	2,200	2,150	3,338
S.C., Greenville.....	2,560	8,102	900	13,060	4,858	15,625
Greenwood.....	3,646	400	3,914	600	2,085	400
Tenn., Memphis.....	22,541	103,454	21,435	228,595	10,037	64,516
Nashville.....	—	—	—	—	284	132
Tex., Abilene.....	1,000	3,101	800	1,091	1,912	7,716
Brenham.....	700	13,822	500	4,963	934	12,752
Clarksville.....	2,025	9,050	1,329	4,107	2,500	10,403
Dallas.....	2,038	22,663	2,543	11,418	7,502	40,427
Honey Grove.....	1,352	9,058	714	5,263	3,319	15,276
Houston.....	63,572	507,517	47,304	226,306	88,635	608,602
Paris.....	4,210	25,082	3,992	7,549	2,605	11,203
San Antonio.....	1,900	18,628	1,500	3,936	1,201	14,021
Total, 41 towns.....	237,724	1,296,388	162,075	942,219	279,411	1,457,767

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 75,649 bales and are to-night 397,628 bales more than at the same time last year. The receipts at all town have been 41,687 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:

Shipped—	1918		1917	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Via St. Louis.....	8,313	35,888	417,432	4128,212
Via Mounds, &c.....	12,597	47,507	6,162	44,977
Via Rock Island.....	303	1,348	300	300
Via Louisville.....	98	22,136	1,021	8,565
Via Cincinnati.....	1,498	9,981	981	11,790
Via Virginia points.....	3,794	27,734	10,216	61,387
Via other routes, &c.....	11,988	83,760	15,099	102,167
Total gross overland.....	38,591	228,354	51,211	357,398
Deduct shipments—	—	—	—	—
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c.....	434	13,510	5,459	86,451
Between interior towns.....	1,395	11,567	1,278	17,038
Inland, &c., from South.....	881	61,434	8,310	66,270
Total to be deducted.....	2,710	86,511	15,047	169,759
Leaving total net overland.....	35,881	141,843	36,164	187,639

* Including movement by rail to Canada. a Revised.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 35,881 bales, against 36,164 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 45,796 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1918		1917	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to Oct. 11.....	169,334	1,024,106	207,029	1,310,785
Net overland to Oct. 11.....	35,881	141,843	36,164	187,639
Southern consumption to Oct. 11a.....	85,000	872,000	88,000	927,000
Total marketed.....	290,215	2,037,949	331,193	2,425,424
Interior stocks in excess.....	75,649	245,003	105,426	189,649
Came into sight during week.....	365,864	—	436,619	—
Total in sight Oct. 11.....	—	2,283,552	—	2,615,073
Nor. spinners' takings to Oct. 11.....	31,935	273,551	34,942	310,319

a These figures are consumption; takings not available.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week—	Bales.	Since Aug. 1—	Bales.
1916—Oct. 13.....	594,743	1916—Oct. 13.....	3,531,268
1915—Oct. 15.....	463,465	1915—Oct. 15.....	2,758,027
1914—Oct. 16.....	394,670	1914—Oct. 16.....	1,930,800

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 Oct. 11.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday, Oct. 5.	Monday, Oct. 7.	Tuesday, Oct. 8.	Wed. day, Oct. 9.	Thurs. day, Oct. 10.	Friday, Oct. 11.
Galveston.....	33.10	33.10	32.60	32.00	32.00	32.25
New Orleans.....	32.75	32.63	32.63	31.25	30.75	30.75
Mobile.....	30.85	30.63	30.63	29.63	29.63	30.25
Savannah.....	31.50	31.25	31.25	31.25	30.00	30.50
Charleston.....	32.00	31.50	31.25	—	—	30.25
Wilmington.....	31.00	31.00	—	—	—	30.00
Norfolk.....	31.25	31.25	31.25	30.00	29.75	30.25
Baltimore.....	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.25	31.50
Philadelphia.....	33.25	33.40	32.75	32.30	32.65	32.85
Augusta.....	31.25	31.18	30.80	30.50	30.12	30.57
Memphis.....	32.50	32.00	32.00	31.50	31.50	31.50
Dallas.....	—	31.70	31.15	30.60	30.80	31.00
Houston.....	32.75	32.75	32.25	31.75	32.25	32.25
Little Rock.....	32.50	32.50	32.50	31.50	31.50	31.50

NEW ORLEANS CONTRACT MARKET.—The closing quotations for leading contracts in the New Orleans cotton market for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Oct. 5.	Monday, Oct. 7.	Tuesday, Oct. 8.	Wed. day, Oct. 9.	Thurs. day, Oct. 10.	Friday, Oct. 11.
October.....	30.45-49	30.25-30	29.85-90	29.11-19	29.70	29.75
December.....	30.15-18	30.05-10	29.60-66	28.84-87	29.48-55	29.53-57
January.....	30.05-12	29.80-85	29.29-33	28.56-57	29.24-29	29.25-30

Galveston, Tex.—Picking still continues and is about completed in most sections. Late fruitage will be made in a few localities. We have had rain on one day during the week, the precipitation reaching eight hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 78, highest 84, lowest 72.

Abilene, Tex.—We have had rain on two days the past week, the rainfall being one inch and fifty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 94 and the lowest 64.

Brenham, Tex.—We have had rain on two days of the past week, the rainfall being two inches and sixteen hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 79, ranging from 65 to 93.

Brownsville, Tex.—There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of two hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 70 to 96, averaging 83.

Cuero, Tex.—The week's rainfall has been one inch and four hundredths, on two days. Average thermometer 79, highwat 94, lowest 64.

Dallas, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 77, the highest being 89 and the lowest 64.

Henrietta, Tex.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 78, ranging from 61 to 95.

Huntsville, Tex.—There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of two inches and forty hundredths. The thermometer has ranged from 63 to 88, averaging 76.

Kerrville, Tex.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 71, highest 91, lowest 50.

Lampasas, Tex.—There has been rain on two days of the week, to the extent of thirty-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 80, the highest being 96 and the lowest 66.

Longview, Tex.—We have had rain on three days of the past week, the rainfall being eighty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 76, ranging from 62 to 90.

Luling, Tex.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being thirty-three hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 64 to 92, averaging 78.

Nacogdoches, Tex.—It has rained on three days of the week, the precipitation being two inches and fifty-five hundredths. Average thermometer 75, highest 90, lowest 59.

Palestine, Tex.—We have had rain on three days the past week, the rainfall being seventy-six hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 77, the highest being 90 and the lowest 64.

Paris, Tex.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 78, ranging from 62 to 94.

San Antonio, Tex.—There has been rain on two days during the week, to the extent of twenty-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 66 to 98, averaging 82.

Weatherford, Tex.—It has been dry all the week. Average thermometer 77, highest 90, lowest 63.

Ardmore, Okla.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 79, the highest being 93 and the lowest 65.

Muskogee, Okla.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 61 to 90, averaging 75.

Brinkley, Ark.—It has been dry all the week. Average thermometer 73, highest 93, lowest 53.

Eldorado, Ark.—There has been rain on three days of the week, to the extent of five inches and thirty-five hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 73, the highest being 93 and the lowest 53.

New Orleans, La.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being fifty-one hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 78.

Shreveport, La.—The week's rainfall has been two inches and two hundredths, on four days. Average thermometer 78, highest 91, lowest 65.

Greenwood, Miss.—There has been rain on one day of the week, to the extent of sixty hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 78, the highest being 96 and the lowest 60.

Vicksburg, Miss.—We have had rain on four days of the past week, the rainfall being two inches and thirty-three hundredths. The thermometer has averaged 76, ranging from 61 to 91.

Mobile, Ala.—The weather has been favorable and the bulk of the crop has been picked. There has been rain on one day during the week, to the extent of one hundredth of an inch. The thermometer has ranged from 67 to 88, averaging 77.

Selma, Ala.—We have had rain on one day during the week, the precipitation reaching ten hundredths of an inch. Average thermometer 71.5, highest 91, lowest 56.

Madison, Fla.—We have had rain on two days the past week, the rainfall being fourteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 74, the highest being 91 and the lowest 57.

Augusta, Ga.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 68, ranging from 46 to 89.

Savannah, Ga.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 56 to 89, averaging 71.

Charleston, S. C.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 72, highest 86, lowest 56.

Greenwood, S. C.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 65, the highest being 86 and the lowest 44.

Charlotte, N. C.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 44 to 86, averaging 65.

Memphis, Tenn.—The week's rainfall has been two hundredths of an inch, on one day. Average thermometer 74, highest 88, lowest 58.

The following statement we have also received by telegraph, showing the height of the rivers at the points named at 8 a. m. of the dates given:

	Oct. 11 1918.	Oct. 11 1917.
	Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans.....	Above zero of gauge. 4.9	4.0
Memphis.....	Above zero of gauge. 3.4	5.0
Nashville.....	Above zero of gauge. 6.7	7.7
Shreveport.....	Above zero of gauge. 6.0	4.4
Vicksburg.....	Above zero of gauge. 6.1	5.9

*Below

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.—The following brief but comprehensive statements indicate at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable also the takings, or amounts gone out of sight, for the like period.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1918.		1917.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply Oct. 4.....	3,379,886	3,027,450	2,943,093	2,814,776
Visible supply Aug. 1.....	365,864	2,283,552	436,619	2,615,073
American in sight to Oct. 11.....	412,000	357,000	7,000	160,000
Bombay receipts to Oct. 10.....		2,000	3,000	24,000
Other India shipm'ts to Oct. 10.....	63,000	33,000	12,000	71,000
Alexandria receipts to Oct. 9.....	65,000	33,000	2,000	26,000
Other supply to Oct. 9 *.....				
Total supply.....	3,765,750	5,736,002	3,403,712	5,710,849
Deduct.....				
Visible supply Oct. 11.....	3,531,117	3,531,117	3,097,429	3,097,429
Total takings to Oct. 11.....	234,633	2,204,885	306,283	2,613,420
Of which American.....	185,633	1,766,885	237,283	2,091,420
Of which other.....	49,000	438,000	69,000	522,000

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This embraces the total estimated consumption by Southern mills, 827,000 bales in 1918 and 927,000 bales in 1917—takings not being available and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners, 1,352,885 bales in 1918 and 1,686,420 bales in 1917, of which 894,885 bales and 1,164,420 bales American. b Estimated.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

Week endg.	Receipts at Ports.			Stocks at Interior Towns.			Receipts from Plantations		
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Aug. 23.....	47,901	75,216	79,181	653,514	344,073	267,293	46,224	62,772	64,574
30.....	75,988	99,115	139,059	626,945	247,888	264,271	49,099	102,930	136,037
Sept. 6.....	89,652	112,138	187,016	628,183	253,166	325,618	91,190	117,410	248,363
13.....	104,110	142,060	182,381	661,407	261,941	411,183	137,334	150,836	207,946
20.....	139,756	160,421	230,375	736,904	287,143	542,558	215,253	185,622	301,750
27.....	156,587	185,430	285,561	808,094	338,449	693,690	227,777	253,736	436,693
Oct. 4.....	159,431	208,398	324,221	866,570	439,165	830,921	217,907	292,114	461,452
11.....	169,334	207,209	322,759	942,219	544,591	964,982	244,983	312,455	467,820

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since August 1 1918 are 1,269,709 bales; in 1917 were 1,500,434 bales, and in 1916 were 2,508,603 bales. 2.—That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 169,334 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 244,983 bales, the balance going to increase stocks at interior towns. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 312,455 bales and for 1916 they were 457,820 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is very quiet with some irregularity. Buying for France has been the special feature.

Date	1918.						1917.					
	32s Cop		8 1/4 lbs. Shirts		Cot'n Midd.		32s Cop		8 1/4 lbs. Shirts		Cot'n Midd.	
	Totals	to Anst.	Common	to Anst.	Midd.	Upl's	Totals	Common	to Anst.	Midd.	Upl's	
Aug. 10	52	@ 54	25 3	@ 33 3	23.09	25 1/2	@ 26 1/2	14 1/2	@ 19 0	19.80		
23	52 1/2	@ 54 1/2	26 0	@ 34 6	23.97	25 1/2	@ 26 1/2	14 0	@ 18 6	18.90		
30	53 1/2	@ 55 1/2	30 0	@ 38 7 1/2	25.10	25 1/2	@ 26 1/2	14 0	@ 18 6	18.25		
Sept. 6	54 1/2	@ 56 1/2	30 3	@ 38 10 1/2	24.58	24	@ 25 1/2	13 9	@ 17 10 1/2	17.20		
13	54 1/2	@ 56 1/2	30 3	@ 38 10 1/2	25.10	23 1/2	@ 25	13 6	@ 17 9	16.95		
20	55 1/2	@ 56 1/2	30 3	@ 38 10 1/2	25.34	24	@ 25 1/2	13 7 1/2	@ 17 10 1/2	17.82		
27	55 1/2	@ 56 1/2	30 3	@ 38 10 1/2	25.23	25 1/2	@ 26 1/2	14 0	@ 18 0 1/2	18.62		
Oct. 4	55 1/2	@ 57 1/2	30 3	@ 38 10 1/2	23.43	26 1/2	@ 28	14 3	@ 18 0	19.37		
11	55	@ 57	30 0	@ 38 6	22.02	27	@ 28 1/2	14 6	@ 18 10 1/2	20.07		

SHIPPING NEWS.—In harmony with the desire of the Government to observe secrecy as to the destination of cotton leaving United States ports, our usual details of shipments are suspended until further notice.

LIVERPOOL.—By cable from Liverpool we have the following statement of the week's sales, stocks, &c., at that port:

	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 11.
Sales of the week	6,000	9,000	13,000	14,000
Of which speculators took	-----	-----	-----	-----
Of which exporters took	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sales, American	2,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
Actual export	-----	-----	-----	-----
Forwarded	41,000	35,000	39,000	52,000
Total stock	161,000	145,000	150,000	184,000
Of which American	50,000	44,000	50,000	89,000
Total imports of the week	16,000	13,000	41,000	-----
Of which American	14,000	13,000	27,000	-----
Amount afloat	228,000	249,000	231,000	-----
Of which American	165,000	181,000	165,000	-----

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.
Mld. Up'ds	-----	22.83	22.75	22.70	22.39	22.02
Good Mld. Uplands	HOLIDAY.	23.46	23.38	23.33	23.02	22.65
Sales	-----	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Futures, Market opened	-----	Easy, 52@55 pts. decline.	Steady, 46@5 pts. decline.	Unsettled, 56@60 pts. decline.	Steady, unchanged to 13 pts. adv.	Quiet, 21@23 pts. advance.
Market, 4 P. M.	-----	Barely st'y, 36@44 pts. decline.	Quiet, 26@4 pts. decline.	Weak, 77@100 pts. dec.	Steady, 6 pts. dec. to 21 pts. adv.	Unsettled, 16@25 pts. decline.

Prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below.

Oct. 5 to Oct. 11.	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	4	12 1/4	4	12 1/4	4	12 1/4	4	12 1/4	4
	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.
New Contracts	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
October	-----	-----	22.53	22.76	22.87	22.74	22.38	21.97	23.40	23.18	22.16	21.03
November	HOLIDAY.	-----	22.34	22.34	22.44	22.31	21.91	21.42	21.75	21.61	21.67	21.43
December	-----	-----	21.94	22.09	22.12	21.98	21.52	21.02	21.38	21.15	21.22	20.99
January	-----	-----	21.74	21.78	21.89	21.75	21.23	20.75	20.98	20.84	20.92	20.82
February	-----	-----	-----	-----	21.67	21.53	20.96	20.53	20.60	20.47	20.55	20.31

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Oct. 11 1918.

Flour has remained quiet. Supplies are more than ample and buyers evidently looking for lower prices are holding aloof. Many are puzzled at the plentifulness of flour among consumers, in spite of the Government regulation providing that they shall not hold more than sixty days' supply. But, of course, the fact that substitutes must be used in part means that flour supplies will last longer than in ordinary times. Under the circumstances it may take some weeks longer to reduce supplies of flour to a point where buyers will re-enter the market on a scale worth while. Meanwhile the trade has to face the consequences of overstocking. Present receipts, however, are only moderate and another suggestive fact is that the quantity of flour in transit from the mills is believed to be small. Corn flour is in steady demand; it is more popular, for the time being, at any rate, than other substitutes. The question of the feed trade attracts more or less interest. To insure better distribution of feed it is suggested in some quarters that the Food Administration may have to raise the prices of feed. If they are raised, however, it is contended that flour will have to be reduced in similar ratio.

Wheat represents a total crop, according to the latest Government report, of 918,924,000 bushels, in all of spring and winter, against 650,828,000 bush. in 1917, 636 millions in 1916, and 1,025 millions in 1915, which is the high record crop in American history. In other words, the present crop is next to the largest ever known. It includes 555,725,000 bush. of winter, against 418,070,000 bush. last year, and 481 millions in 1916. The high record on winter wheat yield was 684,990,000 bush. in 1914, and the next highest 638 millions in 1915, so that the present yield is the third highest on record. The present spring wheat crop is 363,199,000 bush., which is the highest on record, the nearest approach to it being in 1915, when the total was 357 million bushels. But while the total crop is now put at 918,924,000 bush., a good many think this estimate is too low. In the end, they look for a total of something like 950,000,000 bush. Meanwhile the visible supply continues to increase largely week by week. Last week the increase, it is true, was not so great as it was in a number of previous weeks. Still it was no less than 7,285,000 bush., bringing the total up to 97,886,000 bush., against 7,812,000 bush. last year. The total in Canada is 6,046,000 bush., against 1,160,000 bush. a year ago. The Canadian increase last week was 2,192,000 bush. All this shows that Canada is waking up. A dispatch from Mr. Hoover to the Food Administration Grain Corporation says: "Enlarged demands by General Pershing for material, resulting from the progress on the Western front has necessitated a temporary diversion of grain ships to his service. This temporarily curtails wheat movements from the seaboard and has filled our seaboard and terminal elevators and this checks the movement. It is reported that some farmers have become panicky and are selling wheat at less than the Government price. There is no occasion for this if holders will have a little patience. The wheat will all be moved and a full price secured by every grower." Advices from France state that unsettled weather has prevailed over a wide area. Rains had a ten-

dency to delay threshing. But on the other hand, the precipitation should prove beneficial for early plowing. Arrivals of wheat at French ports continue on a liberal scale. The large needs of the army absorb the major portion of these arrivals. In the United Kingdom scattered rains delayed harvesting only slightly, as a large proportion of the crop had already been securely gathered in good condition. In some sections threshing results have been disappointing, but in the most important growing sections yields have generally exceeded expectations. Meanwhile, recent rain has been beneficial for early plowing; the soil in many sections is in good condition. Preparations for the new crop in Italy have been making satisfactory progress; plowing and seeding are in full swing. Wheat cultivation is being concentrated upon the best lands in order that the limited supplies of chemical manure may be utilized most profitably. In Sweden the weather is reported to be extremely cold, but preparations are going forward for winter sowings. All crops of the recent harvest are expected to show average yields. Fair progress has been made in plowing and sowing of the new crop in Spain, but the soil would be better for more rain. Growers in some sections seem dissatisfied over the recent requisitions and intimate their intention not to sow large crops. Moderate supplies remain in Spain. In North Africa threshing operations are now more favorable. Supplies appear to be coming forward with more regularity. In many parts of India soil conditions are reported as favorable; recent rains in some sections have further improved the outlook. Preparations for the new crop continue to progress. Interior reserves of wheat are believed to be of good proportions, but moderate supply of tonnage has limited shipments. But wheat is moving to ports for shipment more regularly and it is hoped that clearances will soon improve. In Argentina the weather is clear and warm, but rain threatens in the north. Moisture in some sections, however, is now needed after the period of dry, warm weather. Clearances are decreasing. Prices have been erratic, moving in an undecided manner, owing to political developments. The movement of wheat to the ports continues on a smaller scale. Argentine tonnage has not increased to any extent, but a fair number of sailers has been available. In Australia recent precipitation has been well distributed over a wide area, which proved beneficial to the soil. The wheat crop is generally regarded as favorable. Recent reports have mentioned satisfactory growth, though on a smaller acreage than last season. Portions of the stock remaining from previous harvests have been damaged by vermin, but the construction of silos is making fair progress and it is believed that a large portion of this wheat is safe. Shipbuilding is more active, moreover, and clearances have latterly shown improvement; yet there is still a liberal amount of wheat available for shipment.

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 has continued to decline, partly on war news and peace talk. One of the latest developments was the fall of the Turkish Cabinet amid great disorder at Constantinople. The capture of Beirut, the strategic base of all the Austro-Turkish operations in Syria, it is believed, will lead Turkey to shortly sue for peace. All this has caused very heavy selling and a sharp fall in prices. Cash markets have weakened. Farmers have been offering their old corn heavily. Evidently they have been caught napping. Not only is the cash demand light now, but it looks to many as though it is not likely to increase in the near future. Also the crop gained during September nearly 46,000,000 bushels, or in exact figures 45,935,000 bushels. It is estimated in the latest Government report at 2,717,775,000 bushels, against 2,159,494,000 bushels last year, 2,567 millions in 1916 and 2,995 millions in 1915. The present crop is somewhat larger, in other words, than in 1916, 1914, 1913 and 1911, but it was exceeded last year, in 1915, 1912, when it was 3,124,746,000 bushels, and also in 1910. But, on the whole, it is turning out rather better than at one time seemed likely. Moreover, the quality is far superior to that of last year. That is, the quantity of merchantable corn is really much larger than in 1917. So that, to all intents and purposes, the crop is larger than last year. And the visible supply, though it decreased 8,000 bushels, as against an increase in the same week last year of 90,000 bushels, is 5,503,000 bushels, against 1,226,000 a year ago. Buying is being largely confined to shorts. At the same time, there has been considerable new selling for a decline. Holders have thrown over their holdings in alarm at the general outlook. What will be the ultimate effect of President Wilson's latest note remains to be seen. Meanwhile not only is the cash demand small, but corn meal is dull. Exporters are indifferent. Apparently the Government has bought very little of late. Certainly its buying has not been on a sufficient scale to act as a support to prices. Later the larger receipts and reports that Chicago has added to the storage room, together with the capture of Cambrai, and the fact that some Vienna newspapers were reported to be advocating peace at any price, led to heavy selling and a new low level for the season. John J. Stream says it is the desire of the Food Administration that there shall be a normal volume of speculation in coarse grains. Speculators, he adds, should confine operations to deferred futures and leave trading in current futures to those who desire to take delivery or are in a position to make deliveries

on their sales. There should be deliveries on all sales of current futures, and by having trade in the current month confined to practically a cash basis the markets will be kept in good shape and there should be no wild advances or declines. On the other hand, rallies from time to time must be expected on the technical position if for no other reason. The demand for a show of hands by the Central Powers some think may prolong the war and thus bring about a rally in the prices of war commodities. Besides, the actual visible supply after all is, to say the least, not very large. The renewal of Government buying may at any time have a more or less bracing effect. Advices from Great Britain state that the situation remains about unchanged; supplies are moderate and allocations continue light and insufficient to satisfy prevailing demands. They notice that crop accounts from America show improvement. Holders of old corn appear more willing to sell, but shipments have been disappointing. Some increase in this direction, however, is soon looked for. Liberal quantities of good quality corn are available in Argentina and prices are still comparatively moderate. South African clearances continue light and the floating quantity is comparatively small. To-day prices eased a little and then rallied 1 1/2 to 2c. on covering. Prices declined 18c. during the week, ending 15 1/2c. lower on Dec.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

No. 3 yellow	cts. 161 1/4	Sat. 156 1/4	Mon. 155 1/4	Tues. 154 1/4	Wed. 153	Thurs. 152	Fri. 152
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Oct. del. in elev. (new contract)	cts. 130	Sat. 121	Mon. 119 1/2	Tues. 116	Wed. 116 1/2	Thurs. 117 1/2	Fri. 117 1/2
Nov. del. in elev. (new contract)	129 1/2	122 1/2	118 1/2	114 1/2	112 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Dec. del. in elev. (new contract)	128 1/2	121	118 1/2	113 1/2	110 1/2	113	113

Oats have declined, but they have shown more strength than corn owing to the fact that there has at times been considerable demand. The domestic cash demand has been fair and the export demand has been large enough to act as a brake on any downward tendency. The seaboard and domestic shipping demand, in any case, has had a steady effect. Moreover oats are still more or less popular with those who believe they are relatively too low as compared with corn. Later on oats declined in sympathy with corn, the weakness of which offset reports that the Government had bought 1,500,000 bush. on the 8th inst. On the other hand, the latest Government crop estimate was larger than some had looked for. The gain during September was 57,949,000 bush., bringing the total up to 1,535,297,000 bush., against 1,587,286,000 last year, 1,251,837,000 in 1916, and 1,549 millions in 1915. The present crop is thus the third largest on record. But many look for a large foreign market for some years to come. Even in the event of an early peace the armies could not be immediately returned to their homes. And the Army demand counts for much in the present consumption as everybody knows. There was a decrease last week in the visible supply of 1,479,000 bush., but the total is 24,678,000 bush., against 14,697,000 a year ago. Although there is a steady American and foreign demand, it is believed that exports may slacken for a time to give wheat the benefit for a certain period of the supply of ocean tonnage. To-day oats declined early and advanced later with a fair cash demand. Dec. is 6c. lower for the week. The Government is said to be making fair purchases of rye and barley.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

Standards cts.	84-84 1/2	82 1/2-83 1/2	82-82 1/2	80 1/2-81 1/2	79	79 1/2	79 1/2
No. 2 white	84-84 1/2	82 1/2-83 1/2	82-82 1/2	80 1/2-81 1/2	79 1/2	80	80

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Oct. del. in elev. (new contract)	cts. 70 1/4	Sat. 68 1/4	Mon. 68 1/4	Tues. 66 1/2	Wed. 67	Thurs. 66 1/2	Fri. 66 1/2
Nov. del. in elev. (new contract)	70 1/4	68 1/4	67 3/4	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Dec. del. in elev. (new contract)	71	68 3/4	67 3/4	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2

The following are closing quotations:

FLOUR

Spring	\$10 75 @ \$11 25	Barley flour (to arrive)	\$8 40 @ \$9 00
Winter	10 35 @ 10 50	Tapoca flour	nom.
Kansas	10 75 @ 11 25	Hominy	\$4 20
Rye flour	8 50 @ 9 50	Yellow granulated	3 97 1/2
Corn goods, all sacks 10 lbs.		Barley goods—Portage barley:	
White	\$4 15 @	No. 1	6 00
Bolted	3 72 1/2 @	Nos. 2, 3 and 4	5 25
Corn flour	4 65 @ 5 00	Nos. 2-0 and 3-0	6 00 @ 6 15
Rice flour, spot and to arrive	per lb. nom.	No. 4-0	6 25
		Oats goods—Carload, spot delivery	10 00

GRAIN

Wheat—		Oats—	
No. 2 red	\$2 37 1/2	Standard	79 1/2
No. 1 spring	2 40 1/2	No. 2 white	80
No. 1 Northern	2 39 1/2	No. 3 white	79
Corn—		No. 4 white	78 1/2
No. 4 mixed		Barley—	
No. 2 yellow	1 62	Feeding	1 11
No. 3 yellow	1 52	Matting	1 14
No. 4 yellow	1 42	Rye—	
Argentine	nom.	Western	1 77

WEATHER BULLETIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 8.—The influences of weather on the crops as summarized in the weather bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture for the week ending Oct. 8 were as follows:

COTTON.—The warm, dry weather of the week throughout the cotton belt made very favorable conditions for picking and ginning the cotton crop and this work made rapid progress; picking is unusually well advanced for the season. Temperature averaged considerably above normal generally and very little rain fell. Under the influence of the more favorable weather, cotton made satisfactory advance during the week in some areas, particularly in the Carolinas, Northern Alabama, Arkansas and Oklahoma, but in most other sections little improvement is reported. The outlook for a top crop continues unpromising generally. Late cotton is fruiting well in South Carolina, which gives promise of an increased yield in that State if frost is late. In some other localities cotton continues to bloom, but with little prospect of maturing. Reports from Texas indicate but little change in the condition of cotton in that State; new growth is being put on in a few localities, but the late crop will be small even if frost is delayed. The outlook continues promising in California and Arizona, but the lack of machinery is delaying ginning in the last-named State.

CORN.—It was generally warm and dry in the Central and Southern States and corn ripened rapidly, and that which had been cut, cared and dried satisfactorily. The crop is mostly ripened, except in parts of the South, and cutting and harvesting made excellent progress in most districts; husking was begun in some sections. There was very little frost damage during the week. Broom corn is mostly harvested.

WINTER WHEAT.—The week was favorable for seeding in the principal winter wheat States, except that this work was delayed in Oklahoma and the western portions of Kansas and Nebraska by lack of moisture. Seeding is well advanced in most central and northern districts; the early sown wheat is up to a good stand generally and is coming nicely, except where moisture is needed. Good rains during the week improved the soil condition in the Far Northwest and seeding is now making rapid progress in that section. The soil continues too dry, however, for satisfactory germination and growth in the North Central States and also in the western portions of the plains area, including most of Oklahoma and western Texas. The threshing of spring grains continued, although this work has been delayed by rain in portions of the Rocky Mountain district and Far Northwest. Reports continue of increased wheat acreage, except in some localities where rain has been insufficient.

RYE.—Rye seeding progressed satisfactorily, except in the North Central States, where the soil is too dry, and the early sown grain is making good growth in most localities.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S OCTOBER REPORT.—The report of the Department of Agriculture for Oct. 1 respecting cereal crops in the United States was issued on Oct. 8 as follows:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents: Condition of corn on Oct. 1 at 68.6, against 67.4 on Sept. 1 last, 75.3 on Oct. 1 1917, and 75.0 the ten-year average Oct. 1. The indicated production of corn this year is 2,717,775,000 bushels, compared with 3,159,494,000 bushels in 1917 and 2,566,927,000 bushels in 1916. The report as of Sept. 1 last showed an indicated production of 2,672,000,000 bushels. The quality of spring wheat this year is placed at 94.8, against 92.7 last year. The indicated production of spring wheat this year is 363,199,000 bushels, against 232,758,000 bushels in 1917 and 155,765,000 bushels in 1916. The indicated yield of winter wheat this year is 555,725,000 bushels, contrasted with 418,070,000 bushels in 1917 and 480,553,000 bushels in 1916. The indicated production of all wheat this year is given as 918,920,000 bushels, against 650,828,000 bushels in 1917 and 636,318,000 bushels in 1916. The quality of oats this year is 93.6, compared with 95.1 in 1917. The indicated production of oats this year is 1,535,297,000 bushels, compared with 1,587,286,000 bushels in 1917 and 1,251,837,000 bushels in 1916.

UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY OCT. 1.

Crop	Condition		Yield per Acre		Acreage
	1918.	1917.	1918.	1917.	
Winter wheat	68.6	75.0	15.3	15.2	36,392,000
Spring wheat	94.8	92.7	16.1	12.6	22,459,000
All wheat	81.7	83.8	15.6	14.2	58,851,000
Corn	68.6	75.0	23.9	26.4	113,835,000
Oats	93.6	95.1	34.5	36.4	44,475,000
Barley	75.6	78.6	20.0	23.7	9,105,000
Rye	75.6	78.6	14.1	14.7	5,435,000
Buckwheat	73.7	72.8	18.6	17.4	1,045,000
White potatoes	77.4	81.2	95.1	100.8	4,113,000
Sweet Potatoes	77.4	81.2	89.1	91.4	959,000
Flax	70.8	74.1	7.9	4.7	1,967,000
Rice	85.4	85.2	37.4	37.6	1,120,000
Tobacco, lbs.	87.4	82.2	870.9	827.1	1,452,000
Cotton, lbs.	54.4	55.0	154.1	159.7	837,073,000
Hay			1.34	1.49	53,386,000
Wool, tons			9.3	9.4	15,863,000
Sugar beets, tons	89.5	88.7	10.5	9.0	6,689,000
Kaifirs	49.0		14.2	14.7	5,114,000

	Oct. 1 1918	Decrease (est.)	1918.	1917.
	Indi. atons.	1917.	Cents.	Cents.
Wheat, bushels—				
Winter	\$555,725,000	418,070,000		
Spring	\$363,195,000	232,758,000		
All	\$918,920,000	650,828,000	295.8	200.6
Corn, bushels	2,717,775,000	3,159,494,000	159.5	175.1
Oats, bushels	1,535,297,000	1,587,286,000	71.0	
Barley, bushels	236,505,000	208,975,000	95.5	113.9
Rye, bushels	76,687,000	60,145,000	154.0	169.8
Buckwheat, bushels	19,473,000	17,460,000	180.0	154.4
Potatoes				
White, bushels	391,279,000	442,536,000	143.6	122.1
Sweet, bushels	85,473,000	87,141,000	160.6	118.1
Flax, bushels	15,606,000	8,473,000	350.9	308.5
Rice, bushels	41,918,000	36,278,000		
Cotton, bales	1,265,362,000	1,196,451,000		
Cotton, lbs.	11,818,000	11,302,000	31.8	23.3
Peaches, bushels	40,185,000	45,068,000	a185.3	a148.8
Peas, bushels	10,104,000	13,281,000	a167.8	a125.0
Apples				
Total crop, bushels	195,389,000	174,608,000	133.5	106.8
Com. crop, barrels	24,400,000	22,519,000	411.3	319.8
Hay				
Tame, tons	\$71,555,000	79,528,000	b\$18.45	b\$13.83
Wild, tons	\$15,699,000	15,402,000		
Sugar beets, tons	6,458,000	5,980,000		
Kaifirs, bushels	72,650,000	73,866,000		
Beets, bushels	c17,802,000	c14,967,000	a\$5.67	a\$6.69

* Preliminary estimate. a Price Sept. 15. b All hay. c Six States. x Condition Sept. 25. e Planted acreage.

The statements of the movement of breadstuffs to market indicated below are prepared by us from figures collected by the New York Produce Exchange. The receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week ending last Saturday and since Aug. 1 for each of the last three years have been:

Receipts at—	Flour	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye
	bols. 190 lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush. 55 lbs.	bush. 32 lbs.	bush. 45 lbs.	bush. 56 lbs.
Chicago	245,000	1,595,000	2,340,000	1,661,000	315,000	28,000
Minneapolis	5,240,000	470,000	1,848,000	843,000	421,000	
Duluth	5,600,000		109,000	99,000	533,000	
Milwaukee	16,000	750,000	61,000	620,000	103,000	10,000
Toledo		71,000	65,000	59,000		
Detroit	9,000	87,000	128,000	67,000		
Cleveland	21,000	40,000	41,000	63,000		
St. Louis	61,000	172,000	488,000	402,000	15,000	6,000
Peoria	58,000	32,000	716,000	262,000	69,000	4,000
Kansas City	3,000	270,000	172,000	105,000		
Omaha	202,000	855,000	376,000			
Indianapolis	55,000	471,000	347,000			
Total wk. '18	413,000	14,093,000	5,538,000	6,049,000	1,436,000	1,011,000
Same wk. '17	382,000	6,547,000	3,842,000	4,101,000	3,753,000	1,354,000
Same wk. '16	362,000	10,864,000	3,289,000	5,424,000	3,590,000	929,000
Since Aug. 1—						
1918	3,425,000	175,084,000	46,678,000	85,319,000	12,767,000	6,807,000
1917	3,927,000	12,249,000	26,238,000	83,876,000	23,656,000	7,321,000
1916	3,651,000	113,559,000	36,988,000	76,943,000	24,167,000	6,928,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Oct. 5 1918 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
New York	82,000	1,672,000	17,000	632,000	---	213,000
Philadelphia	30,000	471,000	5,000	114,000	90,000	1,000
Baltimore	44,000	862,000	19,000	412,000	3,000	7,000
New Orleans*	86,000	107,000	28,000	58,000	---	---
Montreal	15,000	497,000	---	472,000	5,000	104,000
Boston	40,000	240,000	2,000	28,000	1,000	1,000
Total wk. '18	303,000	3,849,000	71,000	1,716,000	99,000	326,000
Since Jan. 1 '18	12,938,000	50,538,000	18,204,000	79,175,000	8,059,000	3,767,000
Week 1917	455,000	1,955,000	153,000	4,475,000	414,000	578,000
Since Jan. 1 '17	16,524,000	159,523,000	45,120,000	117,611,000	14,624,000	8,922,000

* 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 Oct. 5 are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.
New York	982,447	117,912	24,234	123,933	76,959	875	1,992
Boston	236,977	---	---	---	65,532	---	---
Baltimore	1,418,870	30,560	---	22,893	5,302	---	---
Total week	2,638,294	154,478	24,234	146,796	147,693	875	1,992
Week 1917	839,693	436,792	82,902	5,987,744	284,673	148,206	---

The destination of these exports for the week and since July 1 1918 is as below:

Exports for Week, and Since July 1 to—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.	
	Week Oct. 5	Since July 1	Week Oct. 5	Since July 1	Week Oct. 5	Since July 1
United Kingdom	6,849	243,555	674,475	5,570,429	113,898	1,591,499
Continent	2,755	660,883	1,983,819	10,365,603	36,508	578,596
So. & Cent. Amer.	212	7,154	---	---	2,000	2,220
West Indies	5,680	40,182	---	---	1,954	15,464
Brit. No. Am. Colon.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other Countries	9,338	22,946	---	---	150	2,190
Total	24,234	974,720	2,658,294	15,936,032	154,478	2,191,695
Total 1917	82,902	1,556,203	839,693	21,910,908	436,792	5,849,539

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Oct. 5 1918 and since July 1 1918 and 1917 are shown in the following:

Exports.	Wheat.			Corn.		
	1918.		1917.	1918.		1917.
	Week Oct. 5.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	Week Oct. 5.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.
North Amer*	4,700,000	59,540,000	84,212,000	187,000	4,732,000	9,754,000
Russia	---	---	---	---	---	---
Danube	---	---	---	---	---	---
Argentina	1,376,000	47,600,000	3,476,000	201,000	5,384,000	4,750,000
Australia	880,000	10,380,000	18,942,000	---	---	---
India	195,000	3,439,000	7,616,000	---	---	---
Oth. countr's	82,000	624,000	610,000	88,000	792,000	1,136,000
Total	6,933,000	112,664,000	114,856,000	476,000	10,888,000	15,646,000

* North America.—The Canadian Government has officially prohibited the issuance of both manifests and exports until after ten days. This is effective during the continuance of the war. a Revised.

The quantity of wheat and corn afloat for Europe on dates mentioned was as follows:

	Wheat.			Corn.		
	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.	United Kingdom.	Continent.	Total.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Oct. 5 1918	Not available	Not available	---	---	---	---
Sept. 28 1918	Not available	Not available	---	---	---	---
Oct. 6 1917	Not available	Not available	---	---	---	---
Oct. 7 1916	---	---	47,060,000	---	---	17,783,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Oct. 5 1918 was as follows:

United States—	GRAIN STOCKS.					
	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total.
New York	1,544,000	22,000	1,148,000	121,000	2,000	2,815,000
Boston	719,000	4,000	51,000	---	---	774,000
Philadelphia	1,518,000	20,000	491,000	66,000	4,000	2,619,000
Baltimore	2,033,000	43,000	825,000	65,000	---	3,966,000
Newport News	17,000	---	612,000	---	---	629,000
New Orleans	5,505,000	83,000	920,000	---	---	6,408,000
Galveston	3,158,000	2,000	---	---	---	3,160,000
Buffalo	6,926,000	253,000	1,098,000	406,000	---	8,683,000
Toledo	1,310,000	71,000	1,387,000	17,000	---	2,785,000
Detroit	23,000	71,000	327,000	57,000	---	478,000
Chicago	17,679,000	2,475,000	8,219,000	1,234,000	---	29,607,000
afloat	---	120,000	170,000	---	---	290,000
Milwaukee	2,904,000	87,000	481,000	81,000	365,000	3,857,000
Duluth	17,603,000	5,000	212,000	289,000	211,000	18,110,000
Minneapolis	10,158,000	28,000	2,854,000	1,551,000	1,063,000	15,614,000
St. Louis	3,759,000	120,000	179,000	41,000	---	4,099,000
Kansas City	13,603,000	538,000	3,276,000	48,000	---	17,465,000
Peoria	25,000	253,000	659,000	---	---	937,000
Indianapolis	307,000	620,000	259,000	63,000	---	1,249,000
Omaha	5,808,000	616,000	1,459,000	32,000	8,000	8,313,000
On Lakes	3,108,000	72,000	51,000	648,000	48,000	4,027,000
On Canal and River	181,000	---	---	---	---	181,000
Total Oct. 5 1918	97,886,000	5,503,000	24,678,000	4,723,000	2,550,000	130,337,000
Total Sept. 28 1918	90,601,000	5,511,000	26,157,000	3,329,000	2,679,000	128,277,000
Octal Oct. 6 1917	7,812,000	1,236,000	14,697,000	2,224,000	5,252,000	27,021,000

Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats, nil, against 207,000 bushels in 1917; and barley, Duluth, 31,000 bushels; total, 31,000, against 203,000 in 1917.

Canadian—	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total.
Montreal	2,387,000	123,000	2,564,000	---	---	4,951,000
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur	3,391,000	---	1,312,000	---	339,000	5,042,000
Other Canadian	268,000	---	656,000	---	---	924,000
Total Oct. 5 1918	6,046,000	123,000	5,032,000	---	339,000	11,540,000
Total Sept. 28 1918	3,854,000	125,000	6,183,000	150,000	341,000	10,553,000
Total Oct. 6 1917	6,411,000	31,000	3,269,000	3,000	46,000	9,759,000

Summary—	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Total.
American	97,886,000	5,503,000	24,678,000	4,723,000	2,550,000	130,337,000
Canadian	6,046,000	123,000	5,032,000	---	339,000	11,540,000
Total Oct. 5 1918	103,932,000	5,626,000	29,710,000	4,723,000	2,889,000	142,880,000
Total Sept. 28 1918	94,455,000	5,636,000	32,340,000	3,979,000	3,020,000	139,430,000
Total Oct. 6 1917	14,223,000	1,267,000	17,966,000	2,227,000	5,296,000	32,713,000

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Oct. 11 1918.

No changes of importance have materialized in the dry goods markets during the past week. Business has continued along conservative lines with neither merchants nor manufacturers showing any willingness to make forward commitments. Although little attention has been given to the peace offers of the Central Powers, they resulted in talk of after war developments. Few venture the opinion as to when the war is likely to end, but it is confidently believed that when the end does come, the dry goods trade will again undergo marked changes. The talk of peace has already tended to increase conservatism on the part of both buyers and sellers. Merchants have viewed the steady decline in prices for raw material with favor, and believe that the efforts of the Government to stabilize the situation through official purchasing committees and official distributing agencies are beginning to have effect. There is no longer any talk of advanced prices for the manufactured products when the lists are revised in November. It is generally expected that lower quotations for various lines will be named if the entire list is not revised downward. Since the Department of Agriculture's estimate for a cotton crop of slightly less than 12,000,000 bales, published a week ago, weather conditions throughout the cotton belt have been very favorable and the crop outlook has greatly improved, and mills are more confident of securing needed supplies to keep their machinery going. Labor conditions at mill centres, however, are becoming more serious, and especially so since the Spanish influenza has become an epidemic. Merchants in the dry goods trade are continuing to work hard in connection with the new Liberty Loan campaign and indications are that their quota will be fully if not over-subscribed. A good inquiry for goods is reported for export account. In fact, it exceeds the supply. The majority of merchants are refraining from accepting any more new business until it is definitely settled what prices are to prevail. Most of the sales at present are confined to shipments to France and Great Britain.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—Although business in staple cottons continues of limited proportions, there appears to be more inclination on the part of mills to trade. This is believed to be due to expectations that the revision of prices to take place in November, will be downward. Sales, nevertheless, are confined for the most part to nearby delivery, as buyers do not care to anticipate the future. Government demand continues active. The Quartermaster's Department has issued calls for a very large yardage of duck in addition to other classes of fabrics for various branches of the service. Prices for some classes of finished goods have been revised downward, bringing them nearer a level with the fixed prices for goods in the gray. Second hands have continued to liquidate fabrics at prices named by the Government. Napped goods are still difficult to procure for civilian use as mills are reported backward in making deliveries for official consumption. It is expected that the official control of burlaps will result in a falling off in demand for heavy cottons from bagging manufacturers. According to reports, some spring shirtings will be opened about the middle of November. Gray goods have developed more activity as mills have been more willing to offer goods for delivery during the remainder of the year.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Conditions in the markets for woolens and worsteds continue unchanged, with mills still actively engaged on Government work. Production for Government account is said to be in excess of consumption, and it is hoped that some provision will soon be made for the manufacture of goods for civilian trade. As yet no allotments of raw material have been made for the making of goods for the ordinary trade. Talk is still current of the possibility of prices being fixed for clothing within the near future, and a survey of the situation is now being made. In the dress goods division, it is reported that mills have no civilian orders on their books for delivery after the first of the year, and that no provision has been made for spring fabrics. Second hands, however, are doing a fair business in various dress fabrics. The men's wear trade is at a standstill.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Markets for linens remain quiet. Conditions as regards supplies are unchanged, with no new arrivals reported during the week to help relieve the situation. Very few imports are now expected until after the restrictions abroad are removed. The British Government is said to be ordering conservation of raw material for the manufacture of goods for official use, and as the supply of flax will be none too large, no increase in the production of goods for civilian trade is likely. The Irish flax crop, despite the fact that the acreage was increased, according to latest advices, promises to be no better than a year ago. Locally demands for linens has been inactive during the week, as buyers are turning their attention to substitutes. Burlaps rule quiet. Since maximum prices were officially fixed by the Government, light weight at 14.00c. and heavy weights at 16.50c., both buyers and sellers have been holding off for further developments. As a result of the more stringent import restrictions, there is not likely to be any improvement in imports for some time.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, &c., required by the Act of Congress of Aug. 24 1912, of Commercial & Financial Chronicle, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1 1918.

State of New York, County of New York, ss: Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared Jacob Selbert Jr., who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the editor of the Commercial & Financial Chronicle and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

(1.) That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:
 Publisher, Willard B. Dana Company, 138 Front St., New York.
 Editor, Jacob Selbert Jr., 138 Front St., New York.
 Managing Editor, Jacob Selbert Jr., 138 Front St., New York.
 Business Managers, George B. Shepherd and W. D. Riggs, 133 Front St., N. Y.

(2.) That the owners are (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1% or more of the total amount of stock): Owner, Willard B. Dana Company, 138 Front St., New York. Stockholders: Estate of William B. Dana (beneficiaries, Maria T. Dana and W. S. Dana), Jacob Selbert Jr., Arnold O. Dana, Grace N. Dana, and Albro J. Newton; address of all, 138 Front St., New York.

(3.) That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1% or more of the total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) No bonds or mortgages on property, and therefore no "bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders."

(4.) That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest, direct or indirect, in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) Jacob Selbert Jr., Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of Sept. 1918. Thomas A. Crecgan, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in N. Y. Co. No. 37. (My commission expires March 30 1919.)

State and City Department

NEWS ITEMS.

Denver Reservoir & Irrigation Co.—Debt Settlement Proposed.—On page 1387 of last week's issue we gave in detail the steps taken and those which two committees hope to take in the settlement of the obligations of this concern. The above company has a debt amounting to about \$2,300,000 which is now due. The collateral consists of the bonds of the following irrigation districts embraced in the project: Denver-Greeley Valley Irrigation Dist., North Denver Municipal Irrigation Dist. and the Denver-St. Vrain Municipal Irrigation Dist. It is believed that most of these bonds can be sold to purchasers of the land, the coupons to be used in the payment for their water.

Louisville, Ky.—Annexation.—According to local papers the Board of Aldermen on Oct. 5 passed an administration ordinance annexing several square miles of territory and adding nearly 30,000 to the population of the city. The vote was 9 to 1, the only negative vote being registered by Alderman C. D. Morton.

New York City.—Increase in City's Budget for 1919.—An increase of \$6,300,000 is shown in the city's tentative budget over the one for the present year. This, Comptroller Craig stated, in making public the figures on Thursday, is attributable entirely to conditions arising from the war and in spite of the fact that a number of city departments announce decreases in their expenditures. The indications are, he further adds, that the tax rate for 1919 will be lower than the prevailing rate. The Comptroller remarks concerning proposed increases follow:

These increases are due entirely to emergencies arising from the war. About \$2,300,000 is due to the maintenance of a special police force to protect the Catskill aqueduct, bridges and similar structures against alien enemies. Necessities for the Health Department, hospitals, charitable and other institutions required an increase of approximately \$1,000,000, due to the high cost of food, drugs and like supplies.

The salaries of the men in the Police and Fire Departments were increased \$150, while the salaries of all city employees receiving \$1,800 or less were increased \$100, and employees of the Street Cleaning Department have received substantially the same increase.

These increases were made necessary by the high cost of living, brought on by the war, and aggregate about \$4,000,000. Altogether the compensation of about 60,000 employees were affected by these increases. An increase of \$260,000 was allowed to the Dock Department for dredging, in order to fit the port for war purposes.

The great increase in wages of skilled and unskilled labor by reason of competition of war industries required additional appropriations amounting to more than \$3,000,000. The unparalleled severity of the weather last winter increased the cost of snow removal, so that, with the added cost of disposing of refuse, the requirements is nearly \$2,500,000 greater than last year.

War prices for coal, paving and like materials and supplies have required increased appropriations of fully \$800,000. Long delayed and necessary repairs to ferries, boats, public buildings, structures and equipment required additional moneys amounting to more than \$500,000. An increase of \$950,000 for the Board of Elections has been made necessary by extending the franchise to women. Unprofitable subways add \$1,200,000 to last year's losses of \$5,700,000 in interest on the city's investment in the dual system.

A great part of the foregoing increases is offset by the saving in the more economical administration of the various city departments. In spite of the increases in salaries, show a decreased appropriation from 1918. In other words, a more economical and efficient administration has greatly reduced and held down what otherwise would have been an extraordinary increase in the budget, due to war causes.

Moreover, thousands of employees from the various city departments serving in the army and navy are carried on the city payroll and their families regularly receive their salary under the Emmer Law. In spite of the increase of the budget, the indications are that the tax rate for next year will be lower than in 1918.

Hearings on the tentative budget will be held in the City Hall Oct. 15 and 16, and on the final budget Oct. 23 and 24.

Ohio.—Proposed Constitutional Amendments.—In addition to the amendment to Section 2 Article XII to be voted on at the general election to be held Nov. 5—V. 107, p. 1303—the following constitutional amendments will also be voted upon:

Section 9, Article XV.

The sale and manufacture for sale of intoxicants as a beverage are hereby prohibited. The General Assembly shall enact laws to make this provision effective. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the manufacture or sale of such liquors for medicinal, industrial, scientific, sacramental, or other non-beverage purposes.

Section 1, Article II.

Referendum provision, reserving to the people the power to approve or reject an action of the General Assembly ratifying any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

(Full text.)

The people also reserve to themselves the legislative power of the referendum on the action of the General Assembly ratifying any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

No such ratification shall go into effect until ninety days after it shall have been adopted by the General Assembly. When a petition signed by six per centum of the electors of the State as is provided for a referendum petition on laws passed by the General Assembly shall have been filed with the Secretary of State within ninety days after said ratification by the electors of the State for their approval or rejection, the Secretary of State shall submit to the electors of the State for their approval or rejection said ratification in the manner provided for the submission by referendum of a law passed by the General Assembly, and said action of the General Assembly ratifying the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States shall not go into effect until and unless approved by a majority of those voting upon the same. All the provisions of this Article on the subject of the referendum upon laws passed by the General Assembly shall apply thereto, so far as the same are applicable, except that the General Assembly may not declare its ratification of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States an emergency not subject to the referendum.

Santo Domingo (Republic of).—Bonds to Be Issued.—In our "Current Events and Discussions," on a preceding page, we refer to a prospective issue of bonds by this republic.

Senate Defeats Suffrage Amendment.—On pages 1340 and 1341 of last week's issue we gave in detail the President's speech before the Senate on behalf of the suffrage amendment and recorded the action of the Senate the next day (Oct. 1) in failing, by a vote of 53 yeas to 31 nays to pass the amendment—a two-thirds vote being required.

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS

this week have been as follows:

ALLIANCE, Stark County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—On Sept. 16 ordinances were passed authorizing the following 5 1/4% coupon bonds:
 \$11,500 street water mains exten. bonds.—V. 107, p. 1399. Due 1,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1920 to 1930, incl. and \$500 Nov. 1, 1931.
 11,000 sewer mains exten. bonds. Due \$1,000 yearly on Nov. 1 from 1920 to 1930, incl.
 Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1918. Prin. and semi. ann. int., payable at the office of the Sinking Fund Trustees. Chas. O. Silver is City Clerk.

ASHLAND, Ashland County, Wisc.—BOND SALE.—The \$20,000 5 1/4% gold coupon fire hall bonds, offered on Oct. 3—V. 107, p. 1303—were awarded on that day to the Hanchett Bond Co., of Chicago at 101-05 and interest. Date Nov. 1 1918. Due \$4,000 yearly from 1923 to 1927, incl. Other bidders were:
 Wells-Dickey Co., Minn. \$20,205.00
 neapolis \$20,205.00
 Seasingood & Mayer, Chicago 20,051.00
 Cincinnati 20,185.00
 Stacy & Braun, Toledo, 20,157.98
 Taylor, Ewart & Co., Chicago 20,029.00
 All the above bidders offered accrued interest.

BETHESDA, Belmont County, Ohio.—DESCRIPTION OF NOTES.—The two issues of 6% notes aggregating \$27,500 (and not \$27,583.99 as first reported) awarded on Aug. 3 to the New First National Bank of Columbus—V. 107, p. 1399—are in denoms. of \$1,000 and \$500 and are dated March 15 1918. Int. M. & S. Due March 15 1923.

BLACKFOOT, Bingham County, Ida.—BONDS PROPOSED.—The City Council will probably vote on an ordinance in the near future to issue \$95,000 water-works bonds.

BOSTON, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—During September a temporary loan of \$2,000,000, dated Sept. 3 1918 and maturing Nov. 11 1918 was negotiated at a 4.04% interest rate.

BRADDOCK, Emmons County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—The \$3,400 6% tax-free fire-hall equipment bonds recently voted (V. 106, p. 1297) have been purchased by the Bankers Trust & Savings Bank of Minneapolis. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 2 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest (M. & N.) payable at the Bankers National Bank of Minneapolis. Due May 1 1935. Total bonded debt, it is issue only, assessed valuation 1917 (25% actual), \$78,342. Actual value (estimated), \$300,000. Population, 300.

CANISTEO, Steuben County, N. Y.—BONDS PROPOSED.—It is reported that in order to establish a municipal lighting plant, \$15,000 bonds will be issued.

CASCADE COUNTY (P. O. Great Falls), Mont.—BONDS AP-PROVED.—It is reported that the Capital Issues Committee has approved an issue of \$100,000 road bonds authorized in 1916. The bonds will not be offered until the Liberty Loan campaign is over.

CHARLESTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Charleston), Kan-ahwa County, W. Va.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$95,000 school bonds, voted at an election held Sept. 4 has been purchased by the State of West Virginia.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—BONDS TO BE SOLD.—We are advised that if the \$15,000 light improvement bonds recently authorized (V. 107, p. 1399) are issued, they will be taken by the Sinking Fund.

CRESCENT CITY, Putnam County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received on or before 12 m. Oct. 25 by A. E. Lounds, Town Clerk, for \$10,000 6% coupon electric light bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int., payable at the office of the Town Treasurer, or at any bank in Putnam County, designated by the "Town of Crescent City." Due \$1,000 yearly from 1923 to 1932, incl. Bids must be made on blank form furnished by the Board of Trustees and accompanied by a certified check for 1-25 of the amount bid, payable to F. L. Bills, Chairman Board of Trustees. Bonded Debt, none. Assessed value, real estate, \$130,335. Assess. value, personal, \$32,160. Total assess. value (20% actual), \$168,495.

CRIDERSVILLE, Auglaize County, Ohio.—BOND ELECTION.—At the general election to be held Nov. 5 a proposition to issue \$1,500 fire equipment bonds will be voted upon. F. E. Hayward is Mayor.

DES MOINES, Polk County, Iowa.—BOND SALE.—The \$41,529.37 paving bonds recently authorized—V. 107, p. 1304—have been sold.

ENGLEWOOD CLIFFS SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Englewood Cliffs), Bergen County, N. J.—NO BIDS RECEIVED.—No bids were received for the 5 1/4% 1-18-year serial coupon (with privilege of registration) school bonds not to exceed \$18,000, offered on Oct. 8 (V. 107, p. 1304).

GALION CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Galion), Crawford County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 4 the \$75,000 5% coupon school bonds—V. 107, p. 1208—were awarded to Prudden & Co., of Toledo for \$75,005 (100,000) interest and blank bonds. Date Sept. 6 1918. Due yearly as follows: \$1,500 April 1 and \$1,000 Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1949, inclusive. Other bidders were: Stacy & Braun, Toledo, par less a discount of \$2,250. Wm. R. Compton Co., Cincinnati, par plus a premium of \$52.75.

GROVELAND SPECIAL TAX SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Tavares), Lake County, Fla.—BONDS NOT TO BE RE-OFFERED.—The 7,000 6% school bonds, offered without success on Sept. 16—V. 107, p. 1304—will not be re-offered until after the war.

HAMILTON, Butler County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—On Sept. 18 an ordinance was passed authorizing an issue of 3,112.64 4 1/2% 1-10-year serial coupon special assessment bonds. Date Oct. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int., payable at the City Treasurer's office. Karl E. Krieger is City Clerk.

HATTIESBURG, Forest County, Miss.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the city until 2 p. m. to-day (Oct. 12) for the \$25,000 6% 1-20-year serial waterworks, sewer extension, and city hall addition bonds recently authorized—V. 107, p. 623. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. (A. & O.), payable at place desired by purchaser. Cert. check for \$500, payable to the "City of Hattiesburg," required. Bonded debt Oct. 20 1917, \$719,500. Sinking Fund, \$3,092.44. Assessed valuation, 1917, \$3,213,135. Total tax rate per \$1,000, \$13.00.

HOLT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Holt), Marshall County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—The State of Minnesota has purchased an issue of \$6,500 school bonds recently authorized.

HUNT COUNTY (P. O. Commerce), Tex.—BONDS DEFEATED.—The question of issuing \$200,000 road bonds was defeated at the election, held Sept. 23—V. 107, p. 823.

KING COUNTY (P. O. Seattle), Wash.—BOND ELECTION.—A proposition to issue \$250,000 deficiency bonds will be voted, on, it is stated, at the general election to be held in November.

KIRKWOOD, Warren County, Ill.—BONDS NOT TO BE OFFERED AT PRESENT.—The \$10,000 5% 1-5-year serial street-improvement bonds recently voted (V. 107, p. 1304) will not be offered until May 1 1919. J. R. Hastings is Village Clerk.

KITSAP COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 42 (P. O. Port Orchard), Wash.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 21 the State of Washington was awarded at par the \$23,200 5% 5-15-year school bonds (V. 107, p. 1209).

LINCOLN COUNTY (P. O. Libby), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—C. G. Klencz, County Clerk, will receive bids, it is stated, until 2 p. m. Nov. 8 for \$45,000 10-20-year (opt.) school bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Interest semi-annual. Certified check for \$2,400 required.

LONG BEACH, Los Angeles County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 1 the \$240,000 5% harbor-improvement bonds (V. 107, p. 1209) were awarded to the Los Angeles Dredging Co. at par and interest.

McALESTER, Pittsburg County, Okla.—BONDS DEFEATED.—On Oct. 3 the proposition to issue \$400,000 water bonds (V. 107, p. 1304) was defeated. These bonds were sold on July 29 (V. 107, p. 622), subject to the result of the above vote.

MADISON, Madison County, Fla.—NOTES VOTED.—By a vote of 33 to 6 the proposition to issue \$16,500 6% notes carried at the election held Oct. 1 (V. 107, p. 1117). Due \$5,500 yearly on July 1 from 1919 to 1921, inclusive. Date of sale not yet determined.

MADISON, Lake County, S. D.—DETAILS.—The \$150,000 electric-light-plant rebuilding bonds to be voted on Oct. 22 (V. 107, p. 1409) bear 5 1/2% interest and mature in 25 years.

MALTA, Phillips County, Mont.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—The Bankers Trust & Savings Bank is offering to investors at a price to yield 6% an issue of \$6,100 6% 8-year tax-free light districts Nos. 1, 2 and 3 bonds. Denoms. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Date June 1 1918. Prin. and ann. int. (Jan. 1) payable at the Town Treasurer's office or may be collected through the Bankers' National Bank of Minneapolis. General bonded debt, \$37,000. Assessed valuation, \$614,598. Actual value (estimated), \$2,000,000.

MARSHALL COUNTY (P. O. Holly Springs), Miss.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—Additional information is at hand relative to the sale of the \$24,000 5% Potts Camp Road District No. 5 bonds recently awarded to Whitaker & Co. of St. Louis (V. 107, p. 1400). Denom. \$500. Date Dec. 1 1917. Int. J. & D. Due \$3,000 1927 and \$1,500 yearly from 1928 to 1941, inclusive.

MARTINS FERRY, Belmont County, Ohio.—BONDS NOT TO BE ISSUED.—Using newspaper reports we reported that this city proposed to issue \$500,000 bonds—V. 107, p. 1400. We have since been advised by Wilbert Wood, City Auditor, that the above city does not intend to issue any bonds.

MINOT, Ward County, N. D.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—The City Commissioners have decided, it is stated, to issue \$116,000 5% 20-year water-reservoir bonds for the fire department.

Total bonded debt, \$174,000; sinking fund, \$79,085; net bonded debt, \$94,915. Assessed valuation 1917 (25% actual), \$3,020,000. Total value (all taxable property), \$12,080,000.

MISSOULA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 34 (P. O. Corlett), Mont.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by Mrs. Laura L. Thieme, District Clerk, until Oct. 15, it is stated, for \$2,500 6% 5-10-year bonds.

MIZPAH, Koochiching County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 1 \$3,000 6% funding bonds were awarded to Charles Dahelm at par. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 1 1918. Int. M. & S. Due \$500 yearly from 1923 to 1928, inclusive.

MONTANA.—BONDS PURCHASED BY STATE.—The following 6% bonds, aggregating \$41,465, were purchased at par by the State of Montana during the month of September:

Table with columns: Amt., Place Issuing Bonds, Date, Dus., Optional. Lists various bond issues from Blr Horn Co. to Toole Co.

MT. PLEASANT SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Mt. Pleasant), Henry County, Iowa.—BONDS VOTED.—On Oct. 1 a proposition to issue \$90,000 school bonds carried, it is stated, by a vote of 608 to 244.

NEBRASKA (State of).—BONDS PURCHASED BY STATE.—During the month of September the following six issues of bonds, aggregating \$120,635, were purchased by the State of Nebraska:

- List of bond purchases in Nebraska including Village of Burwell electric-light bonds, Gage County Consolidated School District No. 162 bonds, Grant County School District No. 1 bonds, Village of Palmer electric-light bonds, and Village of Palmer water bonds.

2,500 6% Red Willow County School District No. 70 bonds on a 5% basis. Date Aug. 15 1918. Interest annually on Sept. 15, payable at the office of the State Treasurer. Due on Sept. 15 as follows: \$1,250 1921 and \$1,250 1926.

NEWCASTLE, Weston County, Wyo.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by R. R. Randall, Town Clerk, until 8 p. m. Oct. 16 for \$200,000 6% 15-30-year (opt.) water-works bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Int. semi-ann. Certified check for 10% of bid, payable to the "Town of Newcastle," required. Bonds will be sold subject to the approval of the Capital Issues Committee.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—BOND OFFERING.—A. J. Ricks, Commissioner of Public Finances, will receive bids until 12 m. Nov. 7 for \$600,000 5% railroad bonds, it is stated. Int. semi-ann. Cert. check for 1% required.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Tuscarawaa County, Ohio.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$11,550 6% 1-9-year serial special assessment bonds, awarded on Sept. 14 to W. L. Slayton & Co. of Toledo at 102.06—V. 107, p. 1400—are described as follows: Denoms 23 for \$500 and 1 for \$550. Date Sept. 1 1918.

NILES, Trumbull County, Ohio.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$1,200 filter bed and \$10,000 sewer 5 1/2% coupon bonds authorized on Sept. 21 are described as follows: \$1,200 filter bed bonds. Denom. \$400. Due Oct. 1 1924. \$10,000 sewer bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Due \$5,000 Oct. 1 1927 and 1928 inclusive.

Date Oct. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int., payable at City Treasurer's office. Homer Thomas is City Clerk.

NORTH DAKOTA.—BONDS PURCHASED BY STATE.—The following four issues of 4% building bonds, aggregating \$27,200, were purchased during the month of September at par by the State of North Dakota.

Table with columns: Amount, Place Issuing Bonds, Date, Maturity. Lists bond purchases in Dana S. D., Fargo S. D., and Montrose S. D.

NUNDA, Livingston County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the Village Trustees until 9 p. m. Oct. 21 for \$10,000 5% 1-10-year serial water-works-purchasing bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 15 1918. Int. semi-ann. Payable at the Village Treasurer's office or in New York City at the option of the purchaser. Certified check for 2% of bonds bid for required. John A. Dake is Village Clerk.

ONTARIO COUNTY (P. O. Canandaigua), N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. Oct. 16 by Peter R. Cole, County Treasurer, for the whole or any part of \$15,000 5% highway-impt. bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the Farmer & Merchants Bank of Geneva. Due on July 1 as follows: \$8,000 1927 and \$7,000 1928. Cert. check for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer, required. Bonds to be delivered and paid for on or before Dec. 3 1918, and printed by the purchaser. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. Total bonded debt \$211,000. Assess. value, real estate, \$44,177,087. Population of county 1915 (Federal Census), 54,628.

PIPESTONE COUNTY INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1 (P. O. Pipestone), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by G. L. Whigham, Clerk of Board of Education, until 8 p. m. to-day (Oct. 12) at the Pipestone National Bank of Pipestone for \$95,000 10-15 year (opt.) school bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Denom. \$500 and \$1,000. Date Nov. 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (J. & J.) payable at the District Treasurer's office at Pipestone. Cert. check for 3% of the bonds bid for, required. Purchaser to furnish blank bonds and to pay accrued int. Bonds to be delivered Mar. 1 1919.

PONTIAC, Oakland County, Mich.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—Further details are at hand relative to the sale of the \$60,000 6% fire department bonds awarded on Sept. 11 to Prudden & Co. of Toledo (V. 107, p. 1401). Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 15 1918. Int. M. & S. Due \$6,000 yearly on Sept. 15 from 1919 to 1928, inclusive.

PORT HURON, St. Clair County, Mich.—BOND OFFERING.—George L. Ernst, Commissioner of Finance, will receive proposals, it is stated, until 12 m. Oct. 14 for \$55,000 5% 1-10-year serial water bonds. Interest semi-annual.

PORTLAND, Ore.—PRICE.—The \$25,000 6% street-improvement bonds recently awarded to the Citizens' Bank of Portland (V. 107, p. 1305) were awarded at 103.00 we are advised.

POSEY COUNTY (P. O. Mt. Vernon), Ind.—BONDS AWARDED IN PART.—Of the two issues of 4 1/2% 10-year bonds, offered on Oct. 3 (V. 107, p. 1210), the \$14,000 Robb township bonds were awarded on that day to the First National Bank of New Harmony for \$14,002 (100.014) and interest.

REEDSBURG, Sauk County, Wisc.—BOND SALE.—The \$23,000 sewer bonds recently authorized (V. 107, p. 1210) have been sold. A. F. Niebuhr is City Clerk.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—On Oct. 9 an issue of \$500,000 school notes to run 4 months from Oct. 14 was awarded to Alexandre & Burnett of New York at 4.55% interest. Other bidders, both of New York, were:

Table with columns: S. N. Bond & Co., Int. Prem., Cent. Union Trust Co., Int. Prem.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Oct. 30 of the \$200,000 5% 30-year coupon (with privilege of registration) tax-free sewer refunding bonds (V. 107, p. 1305). Proposals will be received by Jesse Foot, City Comptroller, until 12 m. on that date. Denom. \$1,000. Date Dec. 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the City of St. Paul's financial agency in New York. Purchaser to pay accrued interest. The official circular states that the city has never defaulted in the payment of any of its obligations.

Financial Statement of the Bonded Debt of the City of St. Paul Sept. 1 1918. General city and school bonds \$5,628,000 00 Sinking funds available, not including any which are applicable to water debt only 611,515 73

Net general debt \$8,016,484 27 Permanent improvement revolving fund bonds \$1,900,000 00 Water bonds \$2,407,000 00 Amount in Water Board Sinking Fund 363,162 37 Net water debt 2,043,837 63

SALAMANCA, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 7 the two issues of 5% bonds, aggregating \$39,960 (V. 107, p. 1210) were awarded to H. A. Kahler & Co. of New York at 100.50.

SAMPSON COUNTY (P. O. Clinton), No. Caro.—BONDS RE-ADVISED.—The \$100,000 5% coupon road bonds to be offered on Oct. 14 (V. 107, p. 1401) will be readvertised and offered for sale on Nov. 4. As is well known, the Capital Issues Committee will grant no approval of sales during the Liberty Loan campaign, but advised the city officials that they could proceed with the sale and accept bids conditioned upon their approval being given later. The local authorities decided this course would be unwise, and accordingly are readvertising the bonds as noted above.

SEATTLE, Wash.—BOND SALE.—During the month of September the city issued the following 6% bonds at par, aggregating \$42,170 07.

Table with columns: Dist., Amount, Purpose, Date, Dus. Lists bond sales for Sidewalks, Grade, Paving, and Sewer.

All the above bonds are subject to call on any int.-paying date. SHEBOYGAN FALLS, Sheboygan County, Wis.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Frank R. Kroeger, City Clerk, advises us, under date of Oct. 1.

that street-improvement bonds for the payment of pavement now under construction will be issued in the near future.

STAMFORD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 4 (P. O. Stamford), Delaware County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 5 the \$4,500 5% 1-9-year serial school bonds (V. 107, p. 1210) were awarded to H. A. Kahler & Co. of New York at 100.63.

STANLEY, Mountrail County, N. D.—WARRANT SALE.—Recently the Bankers Trust & Savings Bank of Minneapolis purchased an issue of \$7,850 7% 1-20-year serial coupon tax-free sewer warrants. Denom \$400. Date Oct. 1 1918. Int. ann. payable at the City Treasurer's office, but may be collected through the Bankers National Bank of Minneapolis. Due \$400 yearly on Dec. 1 from 1919 to 1935, incl. Total bonded debt \$11,000. Special assessment debt (less water debt) \$24,400. Assessed valuation 1918 (25% act.) \$180,000. Actual value (est.) \$750,000. Population (est.) 1,000.

TAUNTON, Bristol County, Mass.—LOAN OFFERING.—The City Treasurer, it is reported, will receive bids until 6 p. m. Oct. 15 for a temporary loan of \$100,000, issued in anticipation of revenue, dated Oct. 17 1918 and maturing Mar. 12 1919.

TROY, Miami County, Ohio.—NO SALE—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—No sale was made of the \$15,000 5 1/2% water-works bonds offered on Sept. 28 (V. 107, p. 1211). Instead, another ordinance was passed authorizing an issue of \$22,500. Chas. F. Rannels, City Auditor, advises us that the State Board of Health caused this change.

TULSA, Tulsa County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until Oct. 18 by Chas. F. Burke, City Auditor, for \$575,000 water-works bonds. We were previously advised that the above bonds were disapproved by the Capital Issues Committee. V. 107, p. 1305.

WALKER COUNTY (P. O. Hempstead), Tex.—DESCRIPTION OF BONDS.—The \$100,000 (not \$25,000 as first reported) 5% road bonds, recently awarded Well, Roth & Co., of Cincinnati (V. 107, p. 1402) are in denom. of \$1,000 and are dated Oct. 10 1917. Int. A. & O. Due \$60,000 yearly on April 10 from 1919 to 1934, inclusive, and \$4,000 April 10 1935.

WEBSTER GROVES, St. Louis County, Mo.—BOND ELECTION PROPOSED.—We are advised by the City Clerk that the city will probably hold an election in the near future to vote on a proposition to issue \$15,000 fire-truck bonds.

WICHITA, Sedgwick County, Kans.—BOND SALE.—The \$185,000 4 1/2% sewer bonds recently approved by the Capital Issues Committee

(V. 107, p. 1402) have been sold to V. H. Branch of Wichita, but have not yet been paid for as the bonds have yet to be registered by the State Auditor.

WILDWOOD, Cape May County, N. J.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 3 the 5% coupon (with privilege of registration) water bonds not to exceed, \$35,000 (V. 107, p. 1306) were awarded at 100.571 to the Marine National Bank of Wildwood for \$35,000 bonds. There were no other bidders.

WINNEBAGO, Faribault County, Minn.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 1 the \$5,500 refunding bonds—V. 107, p. 1306—were awarded at par for 65 to the Blue Earth Valley National Bank of Winnebago. Due yearly on July 1 as follows: \$1,000 1920 to 1923 and \$1,500 1924.

WOLF POINT, Sheridan County, Mont.—BOND SALE.—The \$25,000 6% 10-20-year (opt.) tax-free sewer bonds offered on Sept. 9 (V. 107, p. 530) have been awarded to the Bankers Trust & Savings Bank of Minneapolis. Total bonded debt (incl. this issue) \$42,000. Water debt \$17,000. Net debt \$25,000. Assessed valuation 1918 \$590,000. Actual value (est.) \$1,500,000.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

ARTHUR, Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Oct. 14 for the \$8,000 6% 10-year boot-factory debentures authorized on Sept. 16 by a vote of 242 "for" to 4 "against."—V. 107, p. 1118.

BARTON TOWNSHIP (P. O. Bartonville), Ont.—DEBENTURE OFFERING.—Proposals will be received until Oct. 21 for the following 5 1/2% 20-year debentures: \$55,000 00 hydro-electric debentures—V. 107, p. 1305. Int. March 1. 2,952 69 local-impt. debentures approved by the Minister of Finance. Denomination to suit purchaser.

DEBENTURES PROPOSED.—An issue of \$12,000 6% 10-20-year locals will probably be offered about the end of the year.

NEW HAMBURG, Ont.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—On Sept. 16 a by-law was passed authorizing, it is stated, an issue of \$15,000 concrete street-paving debentures.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—It is reported that an issue of \$65,000 20-year debentures for water-extension has been authorized.

NEW LOANS

\$25,000.00

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS

BONDS

Sealed bids will be received by the Committee on Ways and Means of the City Council of the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the office of the undersigned, **WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 16th, 1918, at 3:00 o'clock p. m.**, for \$25,000 00 Workhouse bonds.

The above bonds will be dated October 1, 1918, and become due and payable at a time not less than one year nor more than thirty years from the date thereof, as desired by the purchaser thereof, and will bear interest at a rate not exceeding four per cent. (4%) per annum, and to be payable semi-annually, and no bid will be entertained for a sum less than 95 per cent of the par value of said bonds and accrued interest upon same to date of delivery, and each proposal or subscription must designate clearly the date on which it is desired that said bonds shall be made payable.

The right to reject any or all bids is hereby reserved.

A certified check for Two Per Cent. of the par value of the bonds bid for, made to C. A. Bloomquist, City Treasurer, must accompany each bid.

The issuance of these bonds has been approved by the Capital Issues Committee.

Circular containing full particulars will be mailed upon application.

DAN C. BROWN,
City Comptroller,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.

\$8,000

Town of Shelby, Montana

WATER BONDS

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Town of Shelby, Montana, will sell at public auction Water Bonds of the Town for \$8,000 00 6% Twenty-Year, optional after ten years, interest semi-annually, payable in N. Y. City, on the **6TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1918,** at 7 o'clock p. m., at the office of the Town Clerk. Certified check for \$2,000 00 on National Bank as guarantee.

LENA SCHROER, Clerk.

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Financial

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1917.

The Company's business has been confined to marine and inland transportation insurance.

Premiums on such risks from the 1st January, 1917, to the 31st December, 1917	\$11,105,619.46
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1917	1,135,785.43
Total Premiums	\$12,241,404.89
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1917, to 31st December, 1917	\$11,171,853.93
Interest on the Investments of the Company received during the year	\$404,431.15
Interest on Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies, etc.	126,951.53
Rent received less Taxes and Expenses	93,474.66
Losses paid during the year	\$ 624,877.34
Less: Salvages	\$336,806.32
Re-insurances	503,857.68
	\$ 840,754.00
Re-insurance Premiums and Returns of Premiums	\$2,672,899.20
Expenses, including compensation of officers and clerks, taxes, stationery, advertisements, etc.	\$1,913,710.65
	\$ 857,596.00

A dividend of interest of Six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fifth of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issues of 1915 and of 1916 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the fifth of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1917, which are entitled to participate in dividend, for which, upon application, certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday the seventh of May next.

By order of the Board, G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

EDMUND L. BAYLIES,
JOHN N. BEACH,
NICHOLAS BIDDLE,
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN CLAFIN,
GEORGE C. CLARK,
FREDERIC A. DALLETT,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
CORNELIUS ELDRERT,
RICHARD H. EWARD,
G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES,
PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN,

HERBERT L. GRIGGS,
SAMUEL T. HUBBARD,
LEWIS GASS LEDYARD,
WILLIAM H. LEFFERTS,
CHARLES D. LEVEICHI,
NICHOLAS F. PALMER,
WALTER WOOD PARSONS,
CHARLES A. PEABODY,
WILLIAM R. PETERS,
JAMES H. POST,
CHARLES M. PRATT,
DALLAS B. PRATT,

ANTON A. RAVEN,
JOHN J. RIKER,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
JUSTUS RUPERTI,
WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN,
SAMUEL SLOAN,
WILLIAM SLOANE,
LOUIS STERN,
WILLIAM A. STREET,
GEORGE E. TURNURE,
GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr.,
RICHARD H. WILLIAMS,

A. A. RAVEN, Chairman of the Board.
CORNELIUS ELDRERT, President.
WALTER WOOD PARSONS, Vice-President.
CHARLES E. FAY, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM D. WINTER, 3rd Vice-President.

ASSETS.

United States and State of New York Bonds	\$ 1,185,000.00
Stock of the City of New York and Stocks of Trust Companies & Banks	1,445,550.00
Stocks and Bonds of Railroads	3,287,120.85
Other Securities	303,410.00
Special Deposits in Banks and Trust Companies	3,000,000.00
Real Estate cor. Wall Street, William Street and Exchange Place	3,900,000.00
Real Estate on Staten Island (held under provisions of Chapter 481, Laws of 1887)	75,000.00
Premium Notes	1,009,577.74
Bills Receivable	1,038,460.85
Notes Receivable	5,124.26
Cash in hands of European Bankers to pay losses under policies payable in foreign countries	598,675.67
Cash in Bank and in Office	2,187,198.87
Statutory Deposits with the State of Queensland, Australia	4,765.00
	\$18,041,890.25

LIABILITIES.

Estimated Losses and Losses Unsettled in process of Adjustment	\$ 4,432,959.00
Premiums on Unterminated Risks	1,069,550.98
Certificates of Profits and Interest Unpaid	301,406.74
Return Premiums Unpaid	121,989.84
Taxes Unpaid	500,000.00
Re-insurance Premiums on Terminated Risks	385,887.87
Claims not Settled, including Compensation, etc.	183,517.10
Certificates of Profits Ordered but deemed Withheld for Unpaid Premiums	22,750.10
Income Tax Withheld at the Source	3,135.96
Certificates of Profits Outstanding	5,722,890.00
Balance	5,318,322.55
	\$18,041,890.25

Balance brought down	\$5,318,322.55
Accrued Interest on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to	\$ 75,724.00
Rents due and accrued on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to	\$ 22,201.80
Re-insurance due or accrued, in companies authorized in New York, on the 31st day of December, 1917, amounted to	\$ 583,487.90
Note: The Insurance Department has estimated the value of the Real Estate on Staten Island in excess of the Book Value given above, at	\$ 63,700.00
The Insurance Department's valuation of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities exceeds the Company's valuation by	\$2,303,587.87
On the basis of the above the balance would be	\$8,367,303.55

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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.

MELLON NATIONAL BANK

PITTSBURGH

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 31 1918

RESOURCES	
Loans, Bonds and Investment Securities	\$97,443,557 82
Overdrafts	67 11
Cash	3,220,802 10
Due from Banks	15,402,057 94
	\$116,066,484 97
LIABILITIES	
Capital	\$6,000,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	4,398,817 49
Reserved for Depreciation, etc.	2,101,633 81
Borrowed from Federal Reserve Bank	1,000,000 00
Circulating Notes	4,378,700 00
Deposits	98,187,333 67
	\$116,066,484 97

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