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The Commercial & Financial Chronicle

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Now that the end of the war is definitely in sight, the problems that peace will bring with it should engage the attention of our whole population. Among these problems none are so important as those which concern the process of readjustment of all prices, at present at such extremely high levels, to a lower basis. In this category belongs the price of labor, and the reduction here is likely to prove most troublesome of all. Therefore, it will be the part of wisdom to tackle this problem in good earnest and without delay. It has been easy enough to push wages up, and the wage earners have had a plausible basis for their demands in the steady advance in the cost of living. It will not be so easy to get them down again, even though the cost of living should decline as rapidly as it previously advanced. Much will be gained if preliminary steps can be taken to pave the way for the lowering of wages with the decline in the cost of the necessaries of life. It is recognized by every one that the cost of living must inevitably decline from the present extreme figures. It is no less certain that a good part of the advances in wages that have been granted employees during the strain of the war will have to be yielded up with the return of normal conditions, though it is natural to suppose that the wage earners will resist the downward movement as long as possible.

If there is not co-operation between employer and employee—if some plan is not devised for adjusting the wage question by mutual agreement—there is only too much reason for thinking that during the next two or three years the country will suffer from an epidemic of strikes which will not only prove deeply disturbing, but serve to create a great deal of ill feeling. In these circumstances why would it not be better for employer and employee to get together in advance and provide for an automatic adjustment of the scale of wages to conform with the deviations in the cost of the necessaries of life, thus avoiding strike or friction of any kind. This would be dealing with one of the reconstruction problems that are to follow the war in an enlightened and far-seeing manner. The New York Typographical Union No. 6—Big Six—has had just such an arrangement as this with the employing printers in the book and job trades, though it seems that this excellent scheme is now to be abandoned. Within the last twelve months the book and job compositors in this city have had two separate wage advances of \$2.00 a week, besides another advance of \$1.00 a week, making \$5.00 a week altogether. The agreement with the employing printers provided that there might be an additional advance should the cost of living advance still further, but it also provided that the previous increases should be eliminated in case the cost of living should decline. The measure of the rise or fall in the cost of living was to be the "Annalist" Index Number of Food Prices. This is obviously a commendable method of dealing with wage advances.

If a voluntary arrangement of that kind cannot be reached with reference to advances already made, it certainly ought not to be omitted in the settlement of any controversy contemplating wage advances hereafter. The War Labor Board has a controversy for wage increases before it at the present time. It involves wages in all the different branches of the

printing trades. This controversy grew out of the strike two weeks ago by the pressmen and feeders in the job trades, and which has been referred to the War Labor Board for settlement. The press feeders, engaged in the simplest kind of unskilled labor, had had their compensation increased within a comparatively short period from \$16 a week to \$24. They struck for a further increase to \$30. Now that the case has gone to the War Labor Board, they are demanding \$36 a week. The pressmen, not to be outdone by their unskilled assistants, are asking for an advance of 35% on top of all the previous advances. The compositors, whose pay, we have seen, has been augmented \$5 a week within twelve months, are putting in a claim for a further addition of \$12, which would bring their pay up to \$42 a week, against \$25 as recently as October of last year. The War Labor Board is considering these various demands. No one knows what their decision will be. In view of the near approach of peace and the large advances already obtained, it is clear that there should be no further advance whatever. But if the Board does award some increase, then the award should contain, as an additional feature, the requirement that the increase must be surrendered just as soon as the cost of living is sufficiently reduced. Not only should this course be adopted in the case in question, but the War Labor Board should make it an inflexible rule not to grant any increase in wages whatever hereafter without at the same time laying a scheme for the automatic elimination of the advance as the cost of living is reduced.

The report on the crops of the United States for Nov. 1, issued yesterday, shows but little change from the situation a month earlier. The estimate of the yield of corn has been raised a little, owing to favorable harvesting conditions during October, which not only facilitated the gathering of the crop but minimized damage to the grain. The corn crop now promises to be 2,749,198,000 bushels, or some 31,000,000 bushels more than the aggregate predicted on Oct. 1, besides which the supplies that have thus far come upon the market are reported to be of excellent quality. With this addition to the prospective corn production, the cereal harvests of the country collectively for 1918 are expected to exhibit a diminution of only 149,000,000 bushels, or about 2.6%, from 1917, and a decrease of 335,000,000 bushels from the record aggregate of 1915. The white potato crop is still estimated as promising a good yield, and tobacco, it is anticipated, will by 70 million pounds set a new high mark in production.

A recent development as regards grain production in the United States, but relating to the future and not to the past, has had to do with planting of winter wheat this fall. It will be remembered that last fall a campaign was entered upon to induce a very great increase in the sowing of that grain, and to aid the effort a price, affording excellent remuneration, was fixed at which wheat could be marketed. The result was an increase in area practically up to expectations, but due to adverse climatic conditions the outturn was below the mark aimed at. This fall, with the price very attractive, there seems to have been a disposition to use every available acre for wheat. Private reports, in fact, have indicated that the planting of winter wheat would exceed by some 10,000,000 acres the area harvested this summer. This probable outcome of the fall planting, encour-

aged doubtless by the apparent imminence of peace and consequent wider markets for supplies, is causing anxiety to the Food Administration, which is said to be making efforts to check the tendency and thus save area for the raising of grains essential in the production of meat animals. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that late official reports confirm at least in part the addition to area referred to above, while the most recent National Weather and Crop Bulletin—that covering October—states that the weather during the month was exceptionally favorable for winter wheat in practically all districts, where the crop is important, and the grain is up to an excellent stand. To that extent the wheat situation is encouraging, but the crop has yet to experience the vicissitudes of the winter.

The official estimate of the average yield of corn per acre is 24.2 bushels, this comparing with 26.4 bushels in 1917 and a ten-year mean of 26 bushels. On the area to be harvested this points to an aggregate product of 2,749,198,000 bushels, or 410,296,000 bushels less than the record crop of 1917, but 182,000,000 bushels in excess of the outcome of 1916. Quality is reported this year as 85.6, or very much above the 75.2 of 1917 and above the 83.8 of two years ago. The high quality of the grain, of course, increases its food value materially. The invisible stock of corn, otherwise that remaining on farms on Nov. 1, was over three times the amount so held at the same date a year ago, being estimated at 118,400,000 bushels, or 3.7% of the 1917 crop, as compared with 34,448,000 bushels, or about 2¾%, of the 1916 yield on hand a year ago. The following furnishes a summary of the five leading grain crops:

Production— (000,000s omitted.)	Estimated.		Final		Previous Records.
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.	
Winter wheat.....bush.	556	418	481	673	685 (1914)
Spring wheat.....	363	233	156	352	352 (1915)
Corn.....	2,749	3,159	2,567	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.....	5,517	5,666	4,687	5,852	6,028

The most recent estimates of the yield of grain in Canada in 1918 do not hold out any promise of an augmented wheat surplusage for export. On the contrary, they indicate that from a considerable addition to area an increased production of all crops except wheat has been obtained, with barley and rye showing heavy proportionate gains. Of wheat, however, and notwithstanding a planted area fully 17½% in excess, the yield is placed at only 210,315,600 bushels, against 233,742,850 bushels in 1917, and the high record total of 376,304,000 bushels in 1915.

The statement of bank clearings in the United States for October 1918, reflecting continued activity in mercantile and industrial lines as a whole, is of a very favorable nature. The establishing of new high records at individual cities is a prominent feature of the exhibit, the compilation including 60 that report heavier aggregates than ever before presented for any monthly period, and the same is true as regards the grand total for all the cities, which supplants July in that position. The total for the ten months ended Oct. 31, too, sets a high mark for such a period by an appreciable amount, with, moreover, 45 individual cities furnishing for that period aggregates in excess of the twelve months' figures for any earlier year. Such leading centres of trade as Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Boston, Cincinnati, Seattle, Portland, Spokane, Tacoma, Oakland, Sacramento, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver,

Wichita, Sioux City, New Orleans, Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, Nashville, Norfolk and Tulsa belong in this last category. At New York a greater volume of stock speculation and an augmentation of other financial transactions, including those incidental to the floating of the Fourth Liberty Loan, were instrumental in counteracting the effect upon clearings of Government restrictive measures, giving for the month a fair measure of increase and reducing to a practically nominal figure the loss at this centre for the ten months.

Altogether, our compilation for October, presented on the first page of this issue, covers 174 cities, of which all but 58 report gains over last year and no less than 138 establish new records for the particular period. The aggregate for all the cities is \$32,078,491,881, against \$28,264,308,306 in 1917, or an increase of 13.5%, while contrasted with 1916 the augmentation reaches 24.7%. For the ten months of the calendar year there is a gain of 7.5% over the high record mark set a year ago, and of 31% compared with 1916. At New York the month's total is 7.6% in excess of that of last year and it is furthermore only nominally below the high mark set in December last. For the ten months' period there is a decrease at New York of 1.1% from a year ago, but a gain of 16.1% over 1916. With New York excluded, the October aggregate of clearings—the heaviest, as already stated, for a month in our history—registers an expansion of 20.9% as compared with 1917, while overtopping 1916 by 52.9%. Notably great increases are common, being in evidence at Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Seattle, Portland, Ore., Tacoma, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Wichita, New Orleans, Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, Nashville, and 25 less prominent points. For the period since Jan. 1 the gain over last year is 19.7%, and contrasted with two years ago reaches 54.1%.

Operations on the New York Stock Exchange in October, under the stimulus of very encouraging war news, were very much greater than in September—in fact the heaviest of any month since May—and of larger volume than for the like period last year. It is to be noted, however, that in the closing week of the month transactions fell off and values tended downward under the stress of the new regulations imposed by the Money Committee for the purpose of restricting trading on margins. The dealings during the month this year summed up 20,671,337 shares, against 17,368,787 shares in 1917 and 28,161,277 shares in 1916, while for the ten months the transactions were 117,541,322 shares, against 158,045,167 shares and 167,023,459 shares, respectively, in the like period of the two previous years. Bonds were also in much more active demand during the month, the dealings reaching 230 million dollars par value, against 121 millions last year. The transactions in United States bonds (Liberty Loan issues) were of particularly large proportions, the favorable war news acting as a stimulating factor—in fact, over 143 million dollars, against only a little more than half that amount in 1917. An increase of 14 million dollars as compared with 1917 in the dealings in State, city and foreign securities was most largely in English and French issues, and especially the Anglo-French 5s, while the augmentation of 30 millions in the trading in railroad and industrial bonds comprehended gains in most of those of high grade. Bond sales for the ten months, covering a new high record due to the comparatively enormous

sales of Liberty issues, total 1,431 $\frac{3}{4}$ million dollars, against 846 millions last year, 931 millions in 1916 and the previous high of 1,117 millions in 1909. Boston stock sales for the month showed augmentation, reaching 414,218 shares, against only 365,437 shares a year ago, but the comparison for the ten months is between only 2,994,578 shares and 4,445,472 shares.

Canadian bank clearings returns continue of a favorable character, but less conspicuously so than in some earlier months of the year, doubtless due in part to the check upon general business activity by the virulence of the influenza epidemic in many parts of the Dominion. In some sections of Canada, we are credibly informed, the disease involved upwards of one-third of the population with a resulting heavy death rate. Increases in clearings over 1917, however, are recorded at all but 6 of the 25 cities from which we have returns for the month, with the aggregate of all exhibiting a gain of 4.9%. For the ten months the augmentation is 5.5% as compared with 1917 and 30.5% with 1916.

Events of the largest importance have been crowded into the week covered by the current issue of the "Chronicle." Military successes in the great war have been reported daily with regularity. But the contest has passed beyond the stage where military affairs attract chief attention. The war itself seems very close indeed to the point of settlement—settlement upon lines for which all the Allied Powers entered, namely the dethronement of autocracy and the protection of democracy. On Saturday last the terms of the armistice whereby Turkey acknowledged defeat and retired from the war were made public. On Monday similar action marked the withdrawal of Austria-Hungary, while on Tuesday Secretary Lansing forwarded to the German Government through the Minister of Switzerland a note announcing that Marshal Foch had been authorized by the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them terms of an armistice. All these formal documents appear on later pages of the "Chronicle." In accordance with the President's letter steps were taken for a meeting of plenipotentiaries of the German Government with Gen. Foch to receive the conditions of an armistice, the following plenipotentiaries being named: Mathias Erzberger, Gen. H. K. A. von Winterfeld, Count Alfred von Oberndorff, Gen. von Gruenel and Naval Captain von Salow. On Nov. 7 at 1:25 a. m. Marshal Foch sent the following reply to a German wireless dispatch: "If the German plenipotentiaries desire to meet Marshal Foch and ask him for an armistice, they will present themselves to the French outposts by the Chimay-Fourmies-La Capelle-Guise road. Orders have been given to receive them and conduct them to the spot fixed for the meeting." One of several replies from the German command explained that "by reason of delay the German delegation will not be able to cross the outpost line until between 8 and 10 o'clock to-night at Haudroy, two kilometers northwest (northeast?) of La Capelle. Cabled advices indicated that the conferences began promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. No results at this writing have yet been announced. It was stated, however, that the plenipotentiaries deemed it necessary to communicate with the Chancellor before

accepting the terms, and were granted a maximum of seventy-two hours for the purpose, that period ending at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, Paris time. The German delegates requested an immediate cessation of hostilities, which Marshal Foch refused.

Meanwhile the financial district of New York and in fact the entire city and the nation broke out into one of the greatest demonstrations because of a news association dispatch received at 10.44 a. m. on Thursday from Paris declaring that an armistice had in fact been signed at 11 o'clock in the morning (Paris time) between the Allies and Germany. The news association (the United Press) refused to withdraw the dispatch which was printed broadcast in afternoon papers; and despite repeated denial from Washington that the armistice had been concluded, the enthusiasm and jubilation increased as the day progressed. It is doubtful whether such a nationwide celebration has ever before been equaled in this or any other country. The general attitude in the financial district as elsewhere was that if the reports were not entirely accurate it would be only a question of hours before pending developments would make them so. Dispatches claiming the signing of the armistice appeared to have been received in other circles aside from the newspapers served by the United Press and the latter yesterday gave as authority for its statement, Admiral Wilson, U. S. N., Commander of the American forces in French waters. Admiral Wilson acknowledged that the information was the result of an error for which the news agency was in no way responsible.

As to the terms offered by Marshal Foch to the German plenipotentiaries they have not yet become public. A careful reading of Secretary Lansing's note of Tuesday indicates that they are based on President Wilson's fourteen articles (in his address to Congress in January) with two important modifications, namely one modifying the President's declaration regarding the freedom of the seas, and second, that there shall be compensation by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air. The President incorporates in his letter a "memorandum of observation" by the Allied Governments on the correspondence with the German authorities transmitted by President Wilson on Oct. 23.

The Allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January 1918 and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses.

They must point out, however, that Clause 2, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

Further, in the conditions of peace, laid down in his address to Congress of Jan. 8 1918 the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed. The Allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea, and from the air.

These modifications, it will be observed, are of wide importance, as much uneasiness had been felt in various circles as to the real meaning of the paragraph respecting the freedom of the seas, there being reason to believe that Germany contemplated insisting upon the interpretation that it meant the internationalizing of Gibraltar and other important British strongholds. It was yesterday announced from the White House that as soon as our Government receives word that an armistice is signed with Germany President Wilson will issue a statement to confirm the news for the benefit of the American people, who were misled by the erroneous report of Thursday. The statement declares that "the President is understood to deeply regret the premature celebration which took place yesterday and has decided to reassure the people by an official statement when the news is finally received."

As to the military operations, hostilities between Austria-Hungary and the Allied countries ceased at 3 o'clock on Monday in accordance with the terms of the armistice, thus leaving the Western front the sole war zone. On this front the Germans have been driven back with irresistible force. Sedan, famous as a fortress in the Franco-Prussian war, and the backbone of the German line of retreat from the southern portion of the battlefront, is now in the hands of the American troops and with its fall will end all the hopes of the Germans of being able to fall behind the line of the River Meuse and continue a footing on French soil west of the Luxemburg border. The capture of Sedan shatters the lateral lines of communication with the great German fortress of Metz. From the west of the American sector to the east of St. Quentin the French again have driven forward, liberating many towns and reaching Liartt, 30 kilometers north of Rethel. Further to the right French troops have taken Frenois (a mile southwest of Sedan), thus connecting with Gen. Pershing's front and driving the Germans toward the Meuse. In the north field Marshal Haig, north and south of the old Valenciennes salient, is giving the enemy no time to pause. His Canadian, Australian, English and Scottish troops have bitten deeply into enemy-held territory. Still further north the armies of King Albert of Belgium are keeping up their pressure against the Germans. It has been reported that the enemy has decided to abandon Ghent.

Meanwhile internal conditions in Germany are admittedly alarming. A revolution in the northern sections, which began on Wednesday with a revolt of sailors at Kiel, is reported to have spread throughout Schleswig-Holstein and in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Riots are also reported in the cities of Bremen and Hamburg. A traveler arriving from Germany in Copenhagen yesterday (as reported by cable) asserted that revolting sailors had seized the majority of the German high seas fleet at Kiel and that the warships operated by mutinous crews had steamed out of the harbor under the red flag. Another report declared the revolutionists were dominating Warnemunde. Early reports told of the seizure of Altona, Flensburg and other cities and of an artillery battle in the streets of Hamburg. A Workmen's and Soldiers' Council is reported to have taken over the government of Kiel. The red flag is reported to be flying on all ships in the harbor of Hamburg. The "Vorwaerts" newspaper of Berlin published on

Thursday a new proclamation to German workmen by the Social Democratic party, in which is emphasized the party's firm determination to secure full democratic liberty for the German people. The proclamation says in part: "All those who, through unwise policies, caused this calamity to come upon our people must resign their posts. All necessary measures are being taken to this end. No exception will be made of any person, however highly placed." As to the alleged abdication of the Kaiser, there appears to be no reliable information available by cable.

The London markets have responded by a display of strength and activity in investment securities to the remarkable military developments and the collapse of Austria-Hungary and the apparently impending surrender of Germany. Strength in Russian oil shares, British home rails and other peace stocks were outstanding features during the week.

Labor conditions in the United Kingdom still are threatening. The Lancashire Operative Spinners, and Card Room Workers' Amalgamation has refused a 40% advance on the standard rate of wages recently offered by the employers and are insisting on a 40% advance on the current wage rate.

A general election is to be held about Dec. 7. The House of Commons on Wednesday passed on third reading the bill permitting women to sit in Parliament. An earlier date for the election is unlikely because the present Parliament has on hand a certain amount of legislation which it is necessary to clear off before dissolution. However the real date is dependent upon the arrangement of the armistice with Germany. A general election with the war only just over or still in progress would necessarily turn on war issues, while after an armistice it would be peace issues and readjustment which would receive main consideration. Tariff reform will, it is believed, play an important part in the decision.

Important financial interests in London are quoted by cable as predicting that the present week will witness the highest average of prices and that the present firmness will be succeeded by hesitation and dulness but not by any severe declines.

Improvement is reported in the sales of British war bonds, a total of £29,287,000 being reported for the week ending Nov. 2 and bringing the total of the current issue up to £1,214,357,000. The Post Office reports for the week of Oct. 26 sales of bonds amounting to £761,000, bringing the total through that channel up to £41,998,000. War savings certificates were sold to the extent of £3,371,000 for the week of Oct. 26, making the aggregate ultimate indebtedness under this head £252,675,000.

The British revenue statement for the week ended Oct. 26 made a somewhat poorer showing than that of the week preceding, a falling off in revenue having wiped out the previous increase in the Exchequer balance. The week's expenses were £45,542,000 (against £51,755,000 for the week ending Oct. 19), while the total outflow, including repayments of Treasury bills and other items, totaled £129,586,000, as compared with £132,868,000 last week. Receipts from all sources equaled £129,515,000, against £133,007,000 a week ago. Of this total revenues contributed £12,838,000, in comparison with £18,380,000 the week previous; war savings certificates were £1,400,000, against £2,600,000,

and other debts incurred amounted to £7,555, against £2,658,000. War bonds were £28,482,000. This compares with £24,970,000, while advances totaled £12,000,000, against £8,361,000 the week before. Sales of Treasury bills were £67,090,000, as contrasted with £76,888,000 for the week preceding. Treasury bills outstanding aggregate £1,122,599,000. Last week the total was £1,121,001,000. The Exchequer balance is now £10,946,000, a decrease of £71,000.

Official discount rates at leading European centres continue to be quoted at 5% in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Copenhagen; 6% in Petrograd and Norway; 6½% in Sweden and 4½% in Holland and Spain. The rate on the Bank of Switzerland was advanced on Oct. 3 from 4½% to 5½%. Announcement of this change was not received by cable. 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 has been advanced to 3 1/8%. 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 gain in gold amounting to £143,275 is shown by the Bank of England. Note circulation, however, increased £496,000; hence total reserves again are lower, this time £353,000. The proportion of reserve to liabilities was reduced to 17.07%, as compared with 17.23% a week ago and 19.60% last year. Public deposits increased £2,142,000, although other deposits were reduced £2,531,000. Government securities registered an expansion of £113,000. Loans (other securities) declined £226,000. The Bank's stock of gold on hand now stands at £74,091,605, as against £56,191,054 in 1917 and £56,495,231 the year before. Reserves aggregate £27,841,000. A year ago the total was £32,251,034 and in 1916 £37,773,066. Loans total £95,129,000, which compares with £91,155,402 and £100,682,658 one and two years ago, respectively. Clearings through the London banks for the week were not available. 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. Nov. 6.	1917. Nov. 7.	1916. Nov. 8.	1915. Nov. 10.	1914. Nov. 11.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation.....	64,699,000	42,390,020	37,172,165	33,198,795	35,519,030
Public deposits....	31,775,000	43,498,699	51,597,052	48,958,426	19,249,493
Other deposits.....	131,447,000	121,037,083	111,252,003	90,415,018	137,286,671
Gov't securities...	57,864,000	58,883,370	42,187,741	18,895,068	17,004,087
Other securities....	95,129,000	91,155,402	100,682,658	97,667,484	105,091,369
Res'v'e notes & coin	27,841,000	32,251,034	37,773,066	40,602,879	52,211,893
Coin and bullion...	74,091,605	56,191,054	56,495,231	55,351,674	69,280,923
Proportion of res'v'e to liabilities.....	17.07%	19.60%	23.19%	29.13%	33.35%
Bank rate.....	5%	5%	6%	5%	5%

The Bank of France continues to show gains in the gold item, the increase this week amounting to 1,413,000 francs. The total gold holdings, therefore, now aggregate 5,444,710,500 francs, as against 5,328,605,970 francs at this time last year, of these amounts 2,037,108,484 francs were held abroad in the respective years. In 1916 gold holdings totaled 5,009,399,572 francs, of which 876,219,957 francs were held abroad. During the week bills discounted were increased 16,578,000 francs, advances rose 14,974,000 francs and general deposits gained 69,618,000 francs. Silver, on the other hand, fell off

186,000 francs, while Treasury deposits declined 98,065,000 francs. Note circulation registered an expansion of 38,299,000 francs, bringing the total outstanding up to 30,821,245,000 francs. In 1917 at this time the amount was 22,232,328,805 francs, and in 1916 15,972,541,490 francs. 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.

	Changes for Week.	Status as of		
		Nov. 7 1918. Franks.	Nov. 8 1917. Franks.	Nov. 9 1916. Franks.
Gold Holdings—				
In France.....Inc.	1,413,000	3,407,602,016	3,291,497,485	4,133,179,615
Abroad.....	No change	2,037,108,484	2,037,108,484	876,219,957
Total.....Inc.	1,413,000	5,444,710,500	5,328,605,970	5,009,399,572
Silver.....Dec.	186,000	320,140,819	251,744,302	325,798,479
Bills discounted...Inc.	16,578,000	893,567,600	693,088,968	632,051,772
Advances.....Inc.	14,974,000	851,996,500	1,147,781,728	1,374,982,287
Note circulation...Inc.	38,299,000	30,821,245,000	22,232,328,805	15,972,541,490
Treasury deposits...Dec.	98,065,000	77,833,000	35,260,718	122,052,056
General deposits...Inc.	69,618,000	2,945,781,000	2,804,837,078	1,797,822,584

Two statements have been cabled almost simultaneously this week by the Imperial Bank of Germany, one as of Oct. 23 and the other as of Oct. 31. The statement of Oct. 23 shows the following changes: a decrease of 1,572,000 marks in coin, of 276,604,000 marks in bills discounted, 2,323,000 marks in securities, 431,036,000 marks in deposits, of 1,549,000 marks in advances, and of 73,494,000 marks in liabilities. There were increases of 25,000 marks in gold, 106,645,000 marks in Treasury notes, 843,000 marks in notes, 6,763,000 marks in investments, and 341,688,000 marks in circulation. The Bank's gold at that time stood at 2,549,308,000.

For the week ending with Oct. 31 there were increases in gold of 711,000 marks; Treasury notes 151,501,000 marks; bills 1,926,685,000 marks; investments 8,585,000 marks; circulation 240,782,000 marks; deposits 1,674,837,000 marks, and liabilities 48,668,000 marks. Coin declined 57,175,000 marks; notes 580,000 marks, advances 672,000 marks, and securities 73,057,000 marks. Gold holdings are reported at 2,550,019,000 marks. This compares with 2,403,674,000 marks last year and 2,506,080,000 marks in 1916.

Saturday's bank statement of New York Clearing House members, which will be found in more complete form on a later page of this issue, again reflected the operations of the Federal Reserve Bank. A heavy reduction in both aggregate and surplus reserves was registered, reflecting Government withdrawals of Liberty Loan funds from the banks. Loans decreased \$45,963,000, while net demand deposits showed a contraction of no less than \$96,830,000, thus bringing the total to \$3,699,553,000 (Government deposits of \$389,719,000 deducted). Cash in vaults (members of the Federal Reserve Bank) declined \$6,089,000 to \$100,448,000 (not counted as reserve). The reserve in the Federal Reserve Bank of member banks was also heavily reduced, viz., \$91,154,000, to \$525,944,000. Reserves in own vaults (State banks and trust companies) decreased \$325,000, to \$9,887,000, while the reserves in other depositories (State banks and trust companies) declined \$601,000 to \$8,051,000. The loss in aggregate reserves amounted to \$92,080,000, which carried the total down to \$543,882,000, as against \$610,098,000 a year ago. Reserve required decreased \$12,483,420; hence surplus was lowered \$79,596,580, and now stands at \$54,181,130, not counting \$100,448,000 cash in vaults held by these banks. This compares

with \$110,930,610 in the same week of 1917. These figures in both instances are on the basis of 13% reserves for member banks of the Federal Reserve system.

Some improvement has been indicated in the supply of money for Stock Exchange purposes. Following the break to 4% on Friday last in the demand loan rate, commitments were arranged on Monday as low as 5%, though later in the week the withdrawal by the Treasury of war loan funds from the banks encouraged the latter to again mark up their basis to 6%. Several times during the week there were periods when difficulty was experienced by brokers in placing the full amount of funds lenders had placed at their disposal. The explanation, of course, is that Stock Exchange commission houses in view of the requirements of the Stock Exchange Governors which resulted in the enforced reduction of loans by a considerable number of large houses to the level existing before the recent war loan campaign do not care to increase their borrowings; this means in turn that business of considerable importance in the purchase of Stock Exchange securities is being refused—which is, of course, the object desired. Secretary McAdoo has already announced another series of certificates of indebtedness bearing Thursday's date. They will pay interest at the rate of 4½% and mature March 15 1919. No limit is set on the amount of the issue. The certificates will be accepted by the Government in payment of income and excess profits taxes. The Secretary also announced the close as of Wednesday of the sale of the first issue of 4% certificates, tax series of 1919, maturing July 15 1919. It seems probable that the Stock Exchange may modify in the near future its edict against loan expansion. Such a result is expected from the appointment by the Governors of the Exchange on Monday last of a committee of five "to consider the present money situation with relation to borrowings by members of the New York Stock Exchange and their clients and to confer with the Loan Committee of the banks in regard to same.

Referring to money rates in greater detail, loans on call covered a range for the week of 5@6%. On Monday the highest was 5½%, which was also the rate for renewals, with 5% the low. Tuesday was a holiday (Election Day). Wednesday the minimum figure was 5½%, the high 6% and renewals again at the former basis of 6%. On Thursday there was no range, 6% being the only figure quoted. Friday 6% was still the single rate for new business. These figures apply to mixed collateral loans, as all-industrials are still quoted ½ of 1% higher. In time money the situation was still very quiet. Despite the easing in demand rates, apparently no funds were available for fixed date loans, except for the shortest maturities, with 6%, as heretofore, the fixed rate for all periods from sixty days to six months. A few loans for moderate amounts were negotiated at 6% for thirty days. No other business was reported. A year ago at this time sixty days' money was quoted at 5¼@5½%, ninety days and four months at 5½% and five and six months at 5½@5¾%.

Mercantile paper has shown a fair degree of activity with some improvement in the demand. Sixty and ninety days' endorsed bills receivable and six months' names of choice character remain at 6%,

which is also the rate quoted for names less well known.

Banks' and bankers' acceptances ruled firm and practically unchanged. Both local and out-of-town institutions were in the market and transactions reached a larger total than for quite some time. The rate for demand loans on bankers' acceptances continues to be quoted at 4¼%. Rates in detail are as follows:

	Spot Delivery			Delivery within 30 Days.
	Ninety Days.	Sixty Days.	Thirty Days.	
Eligible bills of member banks.....	4½@4¾	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½ bid
Eligible bills of non-member banks.....	4½@4¾	4¼@4½	4¼@4½	4½ bid
Ineligible bills.....	5½@5	5½@5	5½@5	6 bid

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

DISCOUNT RATES OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS.

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

* Rate of 3 to 4½% for 1-day discounts in connection with the loan operations of the Government. On Oct. 1 the following special rediscount rates for bankers' acceptances were established: Maturities up to 16 days, 4%; 16 to 60 days, 4½%; 61 to 90 days, 4¾%.

a 15 days and under, 4¼%.

b Rate for trade acceptances maturing within 15 days, 4¼%.

c 15 days and under, 4%.

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

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

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

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

Sterling exchange at last has begun to show response to the obvious progress toward peace. Financial and commercial bills closed at fractional advances from last week's figures. There is no evidence, however, of any important increase in activity in business. Further restrictions have been placed by order of Fred I. Kent, U. S. Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange, on the issue of letters of credit. Dealers in foreign exchange under the new regulations are required to secure declarations from their own foreign correspondents. Until otherwise instructed they are "hereby prohibited from issuing letters of credit or making transfers of funds for the purpose of purchasing goods to be held in warehouse for future and indefinite shipment without first obtaining the approval of the Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange, Federal Reserve Board. Sufficient time has now elapsed since the promulgation of the executive order (of the President, of Jan. 26 1918) to enable dealers to secure and file with the Division of Foreign Exchange the declarations from their own foreign correspondents." All such declarations must be filed on or before Nov. 15 and transactions by dealers with correspondents after that date are conditioned upon the previous filing of the correspondent's declaration.

A shipment of \$3,000,000 in silver bullion has been arranged for Calcutta, India, from the New York Assay Office, 25 motor trucks being required to carry

the metal on the first stage of its long journey. This bullion was obtained by melting down silver dollars held in reserve against silver certificates which are being retired by issuing Federal Reserve notes. The silver thus set free is being shipped under an agreement with the British Government. About \$17,000,000 in silver bullion has been shipped to the Far East from the local Assay Office since the right to melt down silver dollars was conferred by the Act of Congress of April 23 last. Including San Francisco and Philadelphia the silver exports are estimated to have been in excess of \$60,000,000 during the same period.

Referring to day-to-day rates, sterling exchange on Saturday was quiet but firm with demand still at 4 75½, cable transfers at 4 76 5/8@4 76 9-16, and sixty days at 4 73@4 73½. On Monday firmness developed and demand bills moved up to 4 75½@4 75¾, cable transfers to 4 76 9-16 and sixty days to 4 73½@4 73¾; these are the highest figures quoted in quite some time and undoubtedly reflect the collapse of Austria; increases were also noted in commercial long and short bills. Tuesday was a holiday (Election Day.) Wednesday's market was strong and fractionally higher; demand was again advanced, to 4 75 5/8@4 75¾ and cable transfers to 4 76 9-16@4 76 5/8; sixty days remained at 4 73½@4 73¾; trading, however, was not especially active. No increase in activity was recorded in Thursday's dealings, and despite the startling (though unofficial) rumors that an armistice with Germany had actually been signed, rates remained without virtual change from the levels of the preceding day; demand was a shade higher, at 4 75¾@4 75 13-16; cable transfers and sixty days, however, continued at 4 76 9-16@4 76 5/8 and 4 73½@4 73¾. On Friday the market ruled steady and higher. Closing quotations were 4 73¼@4 73¾ for sixty days, 4 75 13-16@4 76 for demand and 4 76 9-16 for cable transfers. Commercial sight bills finished at 4 75 5/8@4 75¾, sixty days at 4 72½@4 72 5/8, ninety days at 4 71@4 71¼, documents for payment (sixty days) at 4 71 7/8@4 72, and seven-day grain bills at 4 74¾@4 74 7/8. Cotton and grain for payment closed at 4 75 5/8@4 75¾. There were no gold exports or imports reported during the week.

An increase in activity has developed in the Continental exchanges this week at most of the Entente centres. International bankers, for the first time in many months, came into the market with substantial offerings for which a fair demand was reported. In consequence, a good undertone developed, and quotations, in some instances, closed at net advances. This especially was true of francs which responded to the week's developments by a further rise to 5 43½ for cables, or more than 2 points for the week. Italian exchange has been in better demand, although rates have not been changed from the official figures at present ruling. Rubles remain in entirely nominal position. No business is passing in this class of exchange, but with the return of peace, brokers look for a possible resumption of normal relations with that centre. The official London check rate on Paris closed at 26.02½, compared with 26.06½ a week ago. In New York sight bills on the French centre finished at 5 44½, against 5 47 1/8; cables at 5 43½, against 5 46 1/8; commercial sight at 5 45¼, against 5 47 7/8, and commercial sixty days at 5 50, against 5 52 5/8,

the previous week. Lire closed at 6 37 for bankers' sight bills and 6 35 for cables (unchanged). Rubles remain as heretofore at 14 for checks and 15 for cables. Greek exchange has not been changed from 5 13¾ for checks and 5 12½ for cables.

As to the neutral exchanges, weakness again was the outstanding feature, and with the apparent improvement in peace prospects rates were again forced down. Guilders reached a new low point on the current downward movement, as also did Swiss francs and pesetas. The Scandinavian exchanges were likewise under pressure. Heavy selling on the part of important international banking concerns was a factor in the general weakness. The premature announcement early Thursday afternoon that the war was over had very little effect on neutral exchange. As a matter of fact, rates are now nearly down to normal. An interesting illustration of the effect the recent decisive Allied victories have had on neutral exchange is brought out in a dispatch from London under date of Nov. 6, which states that between the fall of Damascus on Sept. 30 and the collapse of Turkey on Oct. 20, with intermediate German and Austrian defeats, a further advance in the value of the pound sterling on neutral markets, ranging from nearly 8% in Denmark to more than 13½% in Sweden, took place. Curiously enough, however, there was at the same time an appreciation in the value of the German mark, which rose fully 7½% in Holland and nearly 13½% in Sweden, while a somewhat similar movement was reported in Austrian currency. The explanation given for this movement is that speculative interests in foreign countries in anticipation of the near approach of peace are buying marks and kronen in the hope of an improvement later on.

Bankers' sight on Amsterdam closed at 41½, against 41 7/8; cables at 42, against 42 1/8; commercial sight at 41 7-16, against 41 11-16, and commercial sixty days at 41 1-16, against 41 5-16 last week. Swiss exchange finished at 5 04 for bankers' sight bills and 5 02 for cables, as contrasted with 5 02 and 5 a week ago. Copenhagen checks closed at 26.60 and cables 26.90, against 26.80 and 27.10. Checks on Sweden finished at 27.50 and cables at 27.80, against 27.20 and 27.50, while checks on Norway closed at 27.20 and cables at 27.50, against 27.20 and 27.50 in the preceding week. Spanish pesetas finished at 20.05 for checks and 20.15 for cables. This compares with 20.35 and 20.45 last week.

As to South American quotations, the check rate on Argentina closed at 45 1/8, and cables 45 1/4, compared with 45 1/8 and 45 1/4. For Brazil the rate for checks is 24.85 and cables 20.20, as against 24.60 and 24.75 last week. Chilean exchange has been lowered to 12 15-32, against 13 7/8 a week ago. This movement is in sympathy with declines at other centres. Peru closed at 50.125@50.375, against 50 last week.

Far Eastern rates are as follows: Hong Kong, 78¾@79, against 80@80.10; Shanghai, 123@123½ (unchanged); Yokohama, 54.65@54¾, against 54¾@54 7/8; Manila, 49 7/8@50, against 50½@50¾; Singapore, 56¼@56½ (unchanged); Bombay, 35.65@35.75, against 37@37¼ and Calcutta (cables), 37¼@37½ (unchanged).

The New York Clearing House banks, in their operations with interior banking institutions, have

gained \$228,000 net in cash as a result of the currency movements for the week ending Nov. 8. Their receipts from the interior have aggregated \$6,839,000, while the shipments have reached \$6,611,000. Adding the Sub-Treasury and Federal Reserve operations, which together occasioned a loss of \$93,921,000, 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 \$93,693,000, as follows:

Week ending Nov. 8.	Into Banks.	Out of Banks.	Net Change in Bank Holdings.
Banks' interior movement.....	\$6,839,000	\$6,611,000	Gain \$228,000
Sub-Treasury and Fed. Res'v'e oper.	55,860,000	149,781,000	Loss 93,921,000
Total	\$62,699,000	\$156,392,000	Loss \$93,693,000

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

Banks of	Nov. 7 1918.			Nov. 8 1917.		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
England..	£ 74,091,605	£	£ 74,091,605	£ 56,191,054	£	£ 56,191,054
France..	136,304,000	12,807,000	149,111,000	131,659,910	10,040,000	141,699,910
Germany..	127,500,950	2,890,250	130,391,200	120,207,000	5,157,000	125,364,000
Russia *.	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000	129,650,000	12,375,000	142,025,000
Aus-Hun c.	11,008,000	2,289,000	13,297,000	11,778,000	2,540,000	14,318,000
Spain	88,263,000	25,836,000	114,099,000	77,953,000	26,921,000	104,874,000
Italy	32,729,000	3,070,000	35,799,000	40,218,000	2,600,000	42,818,000
Netherl'ds	58,953,000	600,000	59,553,000	57,102,000	615,500	57,717,500
Nat. Bel. h.	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000	15,380,000	600,000	15,980,000
Switz'land	15,246,000	-----	15,246,000	14,035,000	-----	14,035,000
Sweden	15,186,000	-----	15,186,000	11,919,000	-----	11,919,000
Denmark..	10,325,000	130,000	10,455,000	10,584,000	158,000	10,742,000
Norway	6,744,000	-----	6,744,000	6,753,000	-----	6,753,000
Tot. week..	721,380,555	60,397,250	781,777,805	683,429,964	61,006,500	744,436,464
Prev. week	720,651,980	63,338,400	783,990,380	683,363,491	62,319,350	745,682,841

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

* No figures reported since October 29 1917.

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

h August 6 1914 in both years.

THE POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

Returns as received from the States and Congressional districts, up to the time of going to press, report the election to the next House of Representatives, at Tuesday's voting, of 240 Republicans and 188 Democrats, 1 Socialist, 1 Independent, with 5 districts in doubt. The existing House contains 215 Democrats, 209 Republicans and 6 representatives of other factions, and there are 5 vacancies. The new Senate will comprise 49 Republicans and 46 Democrats, with one State in doubt; in the present body the Democrats hold 52 seats and the Republicans 44.

Even the politicians have encountered difficulty in producing a general and all-embracing explanation for these interesting results of the Congressional elections. One aspect of the elections we discuss in a subsequent article. But at all events the reversal of the Democratic House of Representatives' plurality, in particular, does not admit of the explanation which under somewhat different circumstances might have been assigned for it. The President in his appeal to the people on Oct. 30 took occasion to state that the return of an opposition majority "to either House of Congress would be interpreted on the other side of the water as a repudiation of my leadership." Yet even Mr. Roosevelt, commenting last Wednesday on the news that the Republican Party had carried the House of Representatives, declared that "the Republicans will heartily support President Wilson in every effort to put forth our whole strength and efficiency in the war and to secure a peace that will guarantee the result of the war."

Since this is the now perfectly obvious nature of the President's achievement—as testified even by the procedure of the Versailles conference—Mr.

Roosevelt's statement is equivalent to announcing that, on existing war policies and war issues, a Republican House would support the President. And, in fact, the entire political campaign, so far as it bore on conduct of the war, has amounted to insistence by all candidates that what we now know to have been the President's policy should be carried into effect. The campaign "slogan" of numerous opposition candidates, demanding "no terms from Germany but unconditional surrender," and objecting to a "negotiated peace," really amounted to nothing. Every voter knew on election day that terms of virtually unconditional surrender were about to be imposed on Germany by the Allies with the approval of the United States Government. Furthermore, most of them must have been aware that no peace is ever concluded except by "negotiation"—that term, indeed, meaning little or nothing in diplomacy except that the terms are to be imposed in a conference of both parties. Even a peace of wholly unconditional surrender, such as Prussia forced on France in 1871, is described in all the text-books of international law as a result of the "negotiations" between Bismarck and the French authorities.

This being so, the simplest and most convincing explanation of the change in political results in so many districts, as compared with 1916, is that the voters perfectly well knew that in its attitude towards the issues of the war itself, either party would occupy the same position as the other, and that therefore the voter might safely cast his ballot on the basis of other considerations. Such considerations, often more or less local in their character, existed in sufficient number. Undoubtedly, many voters objected to the character of the taxes.

"Price fixing" by the Federal Government, for agricultural products as for numerous manufactured commodities, was known beforehand to have excited dissatisfaction in many quarters of the producing community. To a large extent the Federal Railway Administration must have had the same effect. Such feeling was inevitable, whatever action the Government should have taken; it is always present, even in the stress of war. Back of even these considerations stood such other issues as those of prohibition and woman suffrage, whose results on the attitude of voters, East or West, it is difficult even now to determine.

The point of importance is, however, that these political issues not only expressed no popular dissatisfaction with the war itself, but would probably have been wholly superseded if just ground for discontent with the Administration's policy or achievement in the war itself had been a factor. It will not be forgotten that the Congressional elections of 1862—after a year and a half of our Civil War, and with the preponderant sentiment in the North overwhelmingly in favor of putting down the rebellion—amounted to a severe reverse of the Lincoln Administration. But those elections occurred after a series of disastrous Union defeats. Even in 1864, when Congressional elections coincided with the Presidential vote, Mr. Lincoln himself in August privately wrote of his conviction that his Administration would be defeated. But between then and November, Sherman took Atlanta and Sheridan won the victory of Cedar Creek, and an overwhelming Administration victory resulted at the elections. In the present instance not only have the

successful achievements of our army been uninterrupted and the successful prosecution of the war continuous, but both parties occupied identical positions in regard to them.

It is a striking fact that, under existing circumstances, the Congress elected on Tuesday can have no voice, either in prosecuting or terminating the war itself. Peace is a reasonable certainty before the 4th of March, which is the earliest date at which this new Congress can assemble, even in extra session. The real problems which will confront the Government, whether at that date or at the date in December 1919, when the new Congress must convene, are the vast problems of demobilization, reconstruction, and return from the artificial war-time footing—political, economic and social—to the basis of peace times and the future. The action of Congress and the Administration on these questions will be quite as important as the action of the present Congress on the problems of the war. But there has been little or no indication that these impending questions have been considered by the voters, or that they played a real part in Tuesday's Congressional elections.

Nevertheless, in conservative quarters there will be a feeling of great reassurance that political control at Washington is to be more evenly balanced, as between Congress and the Administration, than it has been even in the past two years. With both the White House and the Capitol unquestionably devoted to the patriotic solution of these immense tasks, the fact none the less remained that division of power and responsibility would operate in favor of careful and statesmanlike decisions, and against such hasty plunge into new and rash experiments, as might have become a possibility, had the overwhelming control of all branches of the Government rested during that period in the hands of a single party. This is the aspect of the subject we discuss in the succeeding article.

We imagine also that the re-arrangement of certain Congressional committees, in personnel and leadership, will be an incident of the new Congress which will cause little regret. In the Senate the important committees have in most cases developed sound and statesmanlike qualities under the Democratic leadership. With the public criticism to which such bodies as the House Ways and Means Committee have in these respects been subjected, every one is familiar. A new Congressional regime might not improve on this situation. But at any rate, the matter will not be settled on the basis of conditions which have been so radically altered by the course of events. In its election of leaders and committees, the new Congress will have a chance to demonstrate its capacity for handling the kind of problems with which such leaders and committees will hereafter have to deal.

ONE RESULT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

Whether the President's eleventh-hour appeal for a Democratic Congress as essential to a proper concluding of the war and a proper handling of the re-arrangements to follow caused a reaction that turned the scale farther from his desire than it otherwise would have turned; or whether he prevented the change from being still greater; or whether his appeal had no effect at all upon a public opinion which had already reached fixity—this can never be cer-

tainly known, any more than it can be known how far and in which direction the result was affected by the woman vote, now larger than ever before and in this State cast for the first time at a general election.

One conclusion, however, is unavoidable, and a conclusion more important and far-reaching than the comparatively transient question of how far the President's prestige and his ability to have his views accepted as infallible are to be judged by the answer to his appeal. This conclusion is that the result must be taken as indicating a feeling on the part of the country that Congress should and must resume the share in Government which it has notoriously been surrendering in the last four years. The President (speaking, however, more as a party leader than as the official head of the whole country) said in substance that the Republicans had been pro-war and patriotic but had cared still more to hamper him and interfere with an exercise of an uncontrolled judgment by himself. In their desire to avoid everything which could be twisted to look like division in the conduct of war matters the Republicans (along with the Democrats) have gone too far in acquiescence; for example, the late A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, a Republican Congressman who afterwards entered the service and died of pneumonia in camp, declared his own acceptance of the epithet "rubber-stamp" and said that he, for one, would vote to give the President anything he asked. Men in Congress, on both sides of the party line, have largely acted thus, sometimes voting for propositions which they could not avoid saying were against their judgment and about which they felt fears.

It is idle to deny this, for it is on the record. It is needless to dwell upon it, for it is of the past and we may now hope for better things. If the election indicates anything, it is that the country now expects Congress to do its sworn duty and take its share of responsibility, instead of trying to efface itself by passing both along to a co-ordinate department. In this, the result is meet for congratulation among all who are Americans first and members of a party organization afterwards and incidentally.

In course of the last six months the "Chronicle" has several times urged the vast importance of having a Congress of real and large-statured men, because of the decadence which has gradually crept into that body and because of the great and unprecedented problems which will arise and must be dealt with in the next few years, problems which are already close upon us, for study at least. We ventured the opinion that the welfare of the country and the world would be best furthered by a change of party majority such as has now occurred, and this for two reasons: first, that the Republicans have on the whole shown some degree of conservatism and of regard for past standards and achievements, or, at the least, have shown less alacrity and blithe cheerfulness in rushing into untried and unlighted paths of Governmental assumptions; therefore, caution and steadiness are more to be expected of them than of the Democrats. The other and greater reason is that the part of safety lies apparently in the return of what the inadequacies of language compel us to call an "Opposition" to the national Legislature. And precisely, let it be understood, because the needed balance of powers cannot be had otherwise. The just meaning of "Opposition" in

this aspect is not faction, or stubbornness, or a playing for partisan vantage; it implies only the wiser judgment and the better efficiency which come by the inter-action of many minds rather than by the unchecked dictation of a single one. We have been fighting such dictation for four years, have we not?

That two or more are better than one seems almost self-evident, and instances of it are around us everywhere. We have two eyes, two ears, and two hands, for better seeing and hearing and greater effectiveness in acting. When business partners, or those partners who carry on the "business" of married life, have differing views the result of comparing those should be a wiser decision and a more fortunate action. On most courts except petty ones more than one man sits as judge. A legislature of one would seem and would be absurd. A legislature has two branches, that each may check and help the other. An Executive must needs be one; but a practically unchecked Executive is an absolute ruler, whether he be called a Kaiser or by some other title, and the world has now had enough of absolutism, has it not? In our scheme of Government, the wisest and most far-seeing yet framed by man, there are three distinct departments; are they obstructive and tending to a deadlock? Are they not, rather, mutually helpful, greatly corrective, and preservative of that balance of powers which is essential to a democratic government at its best? By parity of reasoning and with an equal certainty, an "Opposition" party is always desirable, because it alone can supply the needed check against excess.

The country has been lacking such a check, and has suffered from the lack. This paper has not hesitated to urge, and even after the President made his late appeal for a continuance of the almost unbroken acquiescence he has had for all his proposals, that in respect to carrying out the wisest public policies he has nothing to fear from the Republican nominal control he so earnestly deprecated and had gradually suffered himself to dislike; that he can get substantial help, by seeking it or by merely indicating willingness to have it, from a source of counsel where he had brought himself to look only for hindrance; further, that when Congress resumes its constitutional functions and not only differs with him on some matters but stands by such differences his own judgment may thereby be made clearer and sounder; still further, that it will be better both for the country and for his own fame that he be brought back, even if this be temporarily distasteful to him, from the position of semi-absolutism which has been forced by war.

Observe that the Executive is required by the Constitution to "recommend" measures which he deems expedient but has no power to enact any. His veto is for the purpose of causing Congress to re-examine an enacted bill in the light of his objections; but those may be overridden and the bill may "pass notwithstanding." This shows that Congress was intended to be the dominant factor in the Government, and most careful thinkers will agree that it should be. Recalling this plain intent also shows how far we have drifted away from it, first by partisan acquiescence, and then, farther and faster, under the stress of war, until the Executive "recommends" measures by writing them in the form of bills and then driving them through Congress. Is it not time to begin return from this degenerative process?

Governmental interferences with individual liberty of action have been carried, step by step, to a degree formerly never dreamed of. The country has patiently submitted, in a war emergency which seemed to acknowledge no ordinary laws. But we are now at or quite near the end of the war. We shall need for its after-problems the utmost collective wisdom, patriotism, patience, possibly sacrifice, and far-sighted coolness that the whole country can supply. We shall need to stand together, and we shall stand together; but we shall need blended, modified, and jointly-framed counsels; this is no time (if there ever was or ever can be a time) for the unchecked mastery of a single mind. Therefore we need a real and a strong Congress for meeting next year; and since we cannot have the change at once we may hope that some uplifting influence will be exerted upon this expiring body by the clear opinion the country has now expressed.

THE REIGN OF PEACE—THE DUTY OF ENTHRONED DEMOCRACY.

May these overcrowded and swift-passing days be prelude sure to an enduring peace! That shall, with benediction kind and calm, subdue the tumult of a world at war—as once a Voice went out upon a night of storm, and all was still! But there must be within the heart of our humanity a courage born of trust, a faith in man, as the triumphing spirit bends above the raging conflicts of material force, if in the Dawn of the long-wished-for Day, the way to righteousness and rest appear!

Man may defend, as he does oft destroy! And in himself is power to bring again the concord of advancing Life. Not one, but all, must join the rising League of Love. Words are but empty sound, unless the Soul pour out upon the bold or beaten States, as on the fighting armies now afield, the soothing of the heart's deliverance; and man, now rising to serener heights, as visioned in the magic shibboleths we breathe across earth's waste and woe, must feel, or great or small, that *he* doth hold the Key, by reason of inheritance divine, to all the progress of the prescient years.

What were his vaunted liberty, what good in justice, and what grace in toil and thought, were each not conscious that he, too, as one of the vast concourse of the free, hath duty to his kind to live the life he visions for the liberated race—to know that independent commonwealths are vain that serve not independent men; to use his talents for the common weal; to hold possessions as a sacred trust; to have no envy, hate, or harm, to one who by his effort wins the shining goal of wealth, renown, or place, *he* would have won; to seek, through Law and ruling Government, no privilege, or specious gain, in trade, that would impoverish a people, race, or man, where'er the splendid sun may bring the plenteous harvests that do feed the poor; to toil, and toiling, serve some good, though small, in that resultant social state we name our civilization; think, and thinking, add a little to the knowledge that from more to more increases; will, and willing, weave one thread of strength into our great resolve; and more than all to love, and loving, wish that each may have the joy and rest that peace will bring—that none may know the rankling pain of energies denied, aspirings crushed, hope unassuaged, and opportunity a myth!

These are not phrases wrought of vain imaginings. They are the central truths of this oncoming federated world. For, from the soul of man must issue, first, the reign of peace. And when democracy, enthroned, becomes reality, each man must have its keeping in his mind and heart. He will be arbiter of States, his own his first regard, and, with his neighbors, he, as citizen, will make the laws, and mold the customs, that shall guard and guide mankind. The goal, then, is not some far-off event, 'tis here and now; the means do not await the end; and naught will come of boasted peace save free men hold it in their deeds and dreams. This new man rises to imperial grasp when in his daily living he subdues himself, and keeps the faith through service long, and gives respect to others who would make the most of life from chances like his own.

There is a war of wills and wants more dire than heaps the earth untimely with its graves. There is autocracy more blasting than the burning might of bold unbalanced kings. There is a slavery more hopeless than the thankless toiling of a conquered race. It is when men behold in Liberty the right to fix their own ideal rule upon their fellows. Thought, pent up for aye, bursts every bond. Opinion cannot die; nor reason abdicate its mortal throne. Not one man's will, or creed, more than his crown, shall any State set over freedom's flag. Not what one citizen would have, but what in common all would have, must be the rule; and when we learn to give and grant, as well as hold and have, in our own State affairs, will we perceive that never unity can come to nations, large and small, save by the selfsame law. And, if agreement come, conciliation must point out the way.

The future wars of this blood-weary world are living in our own human hearts. And lasting peace dwells there and there alone. As each of us is heir to all the past, so is he charged with all that is to come. There is no magic that will bring us peace while we would use the State to work our will—to fasten our beliefs, opinions, tastes, upon our fellows or upon mankind. Just as the universe is thought supreme, omnipotent, so in man's creature-things he sets his soul to rule and reign unspent. That rule and reign is as the "light that leads," revealing all, and binding none. So States should rule. So should man own that which he makes. In industries, in institutions, laws, and governments, there's room for all, when things are seen as thoughts, when wills are worked as loves; and, in the manifold activities of surging and resurging life, no man is slave while yet his soul is free to choose.

For there's a law of progress which declares the common man is type for all the rest. Nor depths, nor heights, can show us liberty, or peace; and justice never reigns until the scales are level. As we would that life may be to others, it must be to us. And never can the nations join, save men, by understanding, reach full harmony. Thus, one transcendent duty dawns for all—to war no longer for opinion's sake, to win no victories of wills or wants, but by unfolding in our daily walks the deeps divine implanted in the soul—see that autocracy of mind form not the State, or force of will inform the law, or inequalities drive men apart, but that true liberty to be and do, as guided by the spirit which is love, shall lead to everlasting peace.

These soldier-lads, who face to face with Fear, have stood unfalteringly and unafraid; who have met

Fate, and conquered that full name for all the shadows of a shapeless void; who have, in moments big with ecstasy, seen cause and country, as in happy dreams, unfold, evolve, transform into a world where never any want, or ever war; these conscripts, giving all unto a State that it may live to serve and save their kind, they know this Duty, new and large, by which all men must live, who would set Peace above the petty contests of our paltry creeds and in the temples of the Free and Just set ringing all the bells of Victory. And we shall live, as they have fought, who would make of this war a sacrament to Life! Not for the little passions of an hour, not for the vanities of thought and toil, but for the consecration of the soul to helpfulness—though it may never go beyond the little round wherein we laugh and love, but bring some simple joy to those whose lives, like ours, are as the waves that run, a gleam of light that glances and is gone!

Come, then, embracing and enduring Peace! In these vain lives that have not held it fast; in these poor hearts that suffer and are glad; in these weak minds that would be wise and strong; that from the radiant soul of every man the light of the Infinite Purpose shine, to build above the ashes of decay, and o'er the sorrows of unseemly death, a simpler, sweeter, saner creed of life, wherein humility's the only coat of mail, and service but the bugle notes that call to work and win, and victories the vesper hymns of "pilgrims of the night." For, lo, the nations are but men, at last; and in their souls the souls of men are cast!

WHAT PEACE BY DEFEAT MEANS TO GERMANY.

There lies before us the account published in Paris of a German article on the state of the German mind that will follow the war, deemed so important as to be given to the public over the name of Professor Flach of the Institute, and President of the French Protestant National Committee. It has peculiar timeliness in view of the situation that has developed since its publication a month ago.

It is the testimony of some independent exiled Germans who have found refuge in Switzerland and who have established there a paper "Die Freie Zeitung" for the purpose of having free speech, if possible, with their fellow countrymen.

The analysis of it, given in French, is introduced with this statement: "It is useless to recall the extent to which the entire world was deceived as to the state of the German mind before the war. But it may be said that it is not much better understood to-day. Not only do we lack sure and honest sources of information, but everyone, neutral or belligerent, judges according to his own desires and ascribes to the Germans the sentiments he would hold if he were in their place."

The article proceeds as follows: "German public spirit has during the war passed through three stages: at first there was the military obsession; after that came the gradual development of an ardent desire for peace, of which the resolution of the Reichstag in 1917 was only a faint echo; finally, from 1917 to 1918 came a complete apathy, a blunting of the moral sensibility (stumpfheit)."

One might have hoped, during the past year that little by little, the German people would come understand the meaning of the war, and ha th

would rise against the despotism of their masters. It is a hope which even the Independent Socialists have had to abandon.

How did this state of things arise? Certainly in part from the lassitude produced by privation and pain which reduce the power of thought to that condition; but more than all, it arose out of that intellectual anemia which results from the total ignorance created by persistent falsehood and censorship. It is that, and not the victories of the army, which made possible the dictatorship of Ludendorff. One cannot endure for four years the reign of censorship without suffering from it. If alienist physicians serving in hospitals for the insane became themselves insane, need one wonder that the insanities of the press have destroyed the minds of a people which has been confined to reading no other sheets?

Such a people comes in time to have a sort of immunity against anything that might start up individual reflection, such, for example, as the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky and Dr. de Muehlon, which appeared so inoffensive that the censor allowed them to pass, and which, in fact, produced no effect whatever upon German opinion, hopelessly crippled as it was by the fallacious legend that the war was inaugurated by England.

How greatly people deceived themselves who imagined that they could open the eyes of the German people by simply disclosing the truth. They too long held the contrary; they knew only too well that if their Government was responsible, they shared its guilt, which men are always slow to admit. This unexpressed feeling of complicity alone could explain the almost tearful distress which was awakened by every effort, of a neutral to lift the veil. Shut in by a veritable Chinese wall from the rest of the world, the German people would not change in any respect the manner of looking at things they had been taught, even if by the return of peace the censorship should be abolished, unless this wall had previously been destroyed from without. From within this would never be possible; and it was only to deceive oneself with an illusion to believe in the possibility of a rapid mutual adjustment of the two opposing worlds which were at war.

Is there, then, no remedy? Is the situation incurable? Certainly, if the war should end as the Germans expect—no, if a storm should arise outside and clear the air and awaken life in this intellectual desert.

The article concludes, saying: "Plunged into a lethargy which boasts of victories won make vain effort to break, the German people will not awaken until they hear the songs of a new day, when the roar of the battle shall burst upon their own land."

This article was written but a few weeks ago. As we go to press our people are celebrating the supposed signing of an armistice which will inaugurate the new day by which the German people are to be summoned to a new life.

THE USELESS PHYSICAL VALUATION OF THE RAILROADS—THE ELEMENT OF GOOD-WILL.

A Washington dispatch of Oct. 18 reported that in an argument before the Inter-State Commerce Commission concerning the application of the physical valuations law to all railroads, Mr. Samuel Untermyer moved to quash the whole proceeding, on the ground that the law itself is unconstitutional. The valuation work, said this dispatch, has now reached

a stage "where general principles and rules of value are indicated; the Commission is asked, among other things, to decide whether value of roads in place or value to replace should be the rule; the question, in operation, of a living value as opposed to mere physical value is also involved."

It is evident enough that precisely the questions just indicated are among those involved; it was, or should have been, evident to everybody from the first that "value in place or value to replace" could not escape coming up for selection, but now, five years after, the Commission is still asked to discover what must needs be discovered as the very first step to be taken.

In a brief bearing a date of six months ago, Mr. Untermyer begins by considering what was the purpose of Congress in enacting the valuation law, citing the rule that the true construction of a legislative Act must consider not only the language employed but the situation which the Act seeks to remedy. Railway properties, he says, cannot be strictly said to have a market value, as nearly all property forms have, since the former "are not habitually sold so as to establish one." Stocks and bonds are dealt in, but those are not the property itself complete; "sales of railway property, in nearly all cases, have been confined to foreclosure sales, which are forced sales and hence no evidence of market value; or else a majority or the entire issue of the capital stock is sold, which establishes a value for the stock itself, but not necessarily for the properties of the company which issues the stock." Mr. Untermyer then remarks that it had become necessary in many instances, in litigation upon the contention that certain rates made by public authority were confiscatory, for the courts to determine the primary question what was the "value" involved. In this embarrassment, so serious that at the time "the valuation of railroad property was in a chaotic condition, no two courts or commissions could be depended upon to reach the same valuation of the same property," Mr. Untermyer thinks the Act of 1913 had its genesis. "There was no uniform rule or standard of valuation . . . a rate or rates which one court might adjudge to be confiscatory with reference to a certain valuation placed upon it by the property might be held to be compensatory by another court, by reason of the adoption by it of a different valuation."

So Mr. Untermyer ascribes this law to the clear necessity shown by experience of having "some authoritative valuation of railway properties for the purpose of rate-making; that it was applicable to all roads and all cases, and was uniform, he apparently deems to be sufficient, or to have then been deemed so, and he adds that the Commission had frequently asked Congress to provide for a valuation once for all.

It would not be profitable to go, at this late day, into a discussion of what was really the genesis of this law, although, in the "Chronicle's" opinion, the most influential motive was the belief that the persistent notion that railways were over-valued would be justified by the investigation ordered and thereby a ground for further lowering of rates could be obtained.

There was no standard of value, and there were no recognized legal values; that is quite true. Mr. Henry Floy reported, in his book on the subject in 1912, that an official inquiry by the associated State Railway Commissioners, some years before,

found commissions in all but two States, but no valuing had been attempted in twenty-four. In the essential matter of taxation, the States were using a variety of methods; one put together market value of bonds, floating debt and stock; in another, each town taxed the physical fragment within itself; another multiplied the number of capital shares by the current market quotation. And so on; and while Mr. Floy, himself a consulting engineer, discussed various forms of value, he prudently refrained from touching the nidus and crux of the whole, "the" value.

And we are to-day farther than ever, if possible, from finding or being in the way of finding that elusive but indispensable thing for the purpose, "the" value; worse than this, no agreement has ever been reached as to what that consists of, and, therefore, how to set about getting to it. A law commands to start, and certain people attempt obedience by starting; but the law does not state the required direction, nor can the parties find out or agree what the direction is; yet they start, and they have been wandering and floundering along for nearly six years. After one year, Mr. Prouty (one of them) said some persons think the value is "the money invested," but he "was not saying that it might not, some time, be deemed the cost of reproduction." That is (in one pat phrase), whether it is "value in place or value to replace," is certainly no nearer determination than in 1912. Further, Mr. Prouty said, four years ago, of this inquiry that "its greatest value is political"; that is, it is "absolutely necessary" because of "the state of the public mind," which seems a way of admitting that the whole thing started in the hope of making out a case for more rate reduction.

Mr. Untermeyer's opinion about the genesis and the need of this law and attempt would have more force were it not for the fact (which we state without enlargement, as it is pretty generally admitted) that just rates do not depend solely upon and cannot be solely adjusted to value of the carrier's property, whether value in place or to replace; other considerations attach to the problem of a just rate. A value for taxing purposes is of course another matter.

But Mr. Untermeyer is on solid ground in his argument (Section V. of his brief) on behalf of the existence and the rights of "intangible" property, commonly referred to as good-will. As he justly points out, a producing plant, an express company, a telegraph company, a private going business, may be worth much more than the cost to replace of its material property; "a railway company in successful and profitable operation has a much higher value than its mere cost, or cost of reproducing its physical property less depreciation." And he cites at length decisions of the Supreme Court declaring and emphasizing this.

This bears very directly upon the contention of the railway owners, expressed by the action of Mr. Warfield's Association, and by Mr. Untermeyer as their counsel, that good-will is to be deemed a part of their property for which consideration and protection are demanded, in the present situation. They deny, and with unassailable right and justice, that the seizure law contemplates a possible return of their physical property as a shell with the kernel extracted by what may occur during the term of possession, and they claim that the law requires full adjustment and compensation for "any loss or damage" caused in any manner by the seizure and operation. The contract has been signed by a few roads,

but the main question remains undetermined and ought not to be forgotten until it is satisfactorily settled. Mr. Untermeyer is quoted in the Washington dispatch as arguing that the valuation law is unconstitutional in attempting to take private property "by a delegated authority of Congress instead of following the constitutional method through the courts, as in the operation of the right of eminent domain." This recalls the "Chronicle's" pointing out the distinction between taking property for public use, under that rule, and paying its appraised present value once for all, and the present situation of forcible seizure and operation under a rental to be determined, practically, by the seizing power, without definite arrangement for damage to good-will and depreciation while the term of seizure lasts. Again, and without enlargement, this is a matter upon which justice is needed and the American people cannot afford to do a wrong.

To return for a moment to this valuation matter, the "Chronicle" has already pointed out (what nobody attempts to deny) that "the" value sought is at once indefinite and elusive; if it could be found, it would not stand. At the last report, less than one-half the work, such as it was, had apparently been done; more outlay and more years would be required to finish, and when the work is "finished," the first parts of it will have become valueless because of the constantly changing conditions; the figures first obtained will have become wrong or untrustworthy before the last can be reached; so of what conceivable value can the totals be?

Government control and operation also makes such an attempt even more superfluous than before, and if the country drifts into the Government ownership which Mr. Untermeyer approves and the people may accept unthinkingly, the figures of value in place or to replace might as well relate to railways in Mars as to any nearer place. The proper course to take with the abortive and wasteful work is to call it off and abandon it. Adjured as we are at every turn to save, why continue flinging money and labor upon such a marshlight chase as this? We do not know what the thing is which we are seeking, we have not found or agreed upon the line for seeking it, we shall not know it when we find it, and we could make no good use of it if we had it.

There has been a slight attempt in Congress to abandon this thing, but it was not followed up, and seems to have been quite forgotten. There seems nothing in the way of a brief five-line Act for the purpose except the inertia of that body and some lingering remainder of the old notion that a railroad is a devouring monster and no treatment can be too bad for it.

REVIVING OLD ISSUES.

An "issue" that remains in the political family for generations takes on the form and bearing of a revered and valuable heirloom. It is like a set of old gold plate—curiously carved, inscribed with lofty sentiments, withal a little dented and battered by the hard usage of time, but sufficient still for every state occasion, and living witness to all the historic traditions of former pride and prowess. The family may have lost somewhat of its former power, but the old gold plate is evidence of what it once was, and now should be. At once a memory and a monitor, it proclaims the solid worth of a family that always gathered about it "American" workmen that they

might honor themselves and, incidentally, offer it needed and loyal support.

Speaking in a more direct vein, when our human affairs are all topsy-turvy, it is of inestimable benefit to any aggregation of beings to have *one* principle that never changes. In fact, when the winds blow and the storms descend, the house that affords us protection must be founded upon the rock of our devotion and regard. To put the figure another way such a principle is like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land, to which we may confidently resort, when there is not another place of rest in sight. However far away we may venture in war and peace, we know we are home again, when we come back to a principle that has sheltered and succored us in adversity as in prosperity, always the same to us, though it may be all things to all men, as they travel onward to meet the New Day, in that coming era of good-will which though ever near is still remote.

Admonishing ourselves to be more practical in our thoughts, we are reminded it is always well to have something to fall back on in an emergency. Especially is this so in politics. Imperatively so, in an epoch to be devoted to reconstructing a world. What, indeed, would we do without some policy we may bring out of its enforced retirement to safeguard our laboring men from the commercial ravages of the terrible "war after the war"? Men may write beautiful pen pictures of "justice, liberty and humanity," of an idealized earth—where all men everywhere are equal, and all States large and small are independent, but what, pray, is to protect us from the "pauper labor of Europe" that will come swarming to our shores when the seas are free and ships are safe and a-plenty? It is well to fight a war to end war, to mingle our armies with those that gather from the Thames to the Ganges, but are we thereby committed to putting these hordes from everywhere on an equality with our own high-priced labor in our own high-priced factories?

Let us study true conservation in politics even as we are admonished to do in economics. If an old coat will still protect us from the weather, why buy a new one? Let us save some of the old issues, since they will do us as well as any, and "platforms," at best, "are made to get in on," especially when one is out in the cold. What we need, in the midst of turmoil, is stabilization, something that has been tested, that we know we can use when we have use for it. In the general disintegration of everything once held sacred, if we have no principle to which we may moor our parties, what, in heaven's name, is to become of our politicians? Are we to abandon them in a sea of trouble? Nay, let us couple justice with liberty, even as we add a touch of pitying humanity, and retain something of the old days, and the old campaigns, when the fate of mankind hung in the balance, and could only be decided by a choice between a system of taxation that would yield "revenue only" on the one hand and "a full dinner pail" on the other.

We want peace—the whole world wants peace—but are we to purchase it at the price of "chains and slavery"? We shall break down the old boundary lines of empire and autocracy, liberate the little peoples, reconstitute the map of Europe, put hope in the heart and self-government in the hands of every man, but shall we forget our own flesh and blood who toil in the sweat and smoke of factories,

that may combine for foreign trade even while they would impoverish the toilers at home? Do we want to give these "producers" "cheap" goods, while they are compelled to pay a war debt by an income tax on high wages? Shall we enlarge our foreign trade by the expensive custom of bringing ships home in ballast? Are we to remove all the "economic barriers," and let the waters of trade wash every shore, only to be overwhelmed by a deluge of goods that we do not make and others do not want? Impoverished and spent in men and materials other nations may be, and we are still powerful and great, with a laudable yearning for a world-wide trade after the war (a trade that is of mutual benefit, giving value for value), but shall we enter on this new and adventurous crusade and open our own ports to the world even as we would have them open to us? It is not at all clear, it never was quite clear; but why forsake a universal panacea for all our ills just because there are some difficulties with the argument? When "nothing is the same," or ever will be again, when social conditions tremble and totter though civilization endure and this earth is safe to live in, why not keep one anchor to cast to the windward, just to remind us, if of nothing else, of the halcyon days when the American farmer bought in a protected market and sold in a free one?

Idealism is all right, and it should have proper endorsement at the polls, while we are "crossing the stream," but that golden motto, so long turned face to the wall, are we never to look upon its familiar features again, "God Bless Our Happy Home"? By all means let us return, and we shall know we are home again, when we can hear the spellbinders invoke the old sweet sounds about the "robber barons" and the "faces of the poor." Apples of gold in pictures of silver are those time-honored principles warranted to serve any party in any extremity. And "lest we forget," while the principles of ultimate and lasting peace are the subject of interpretation, and a "League of Nations" simmers in the melting pot of a war-weary world, speaking "only as an American" which of us would be guilty of decrying the old issue?

Fighting we may be for others, for "foreigners," wherever they may be oppressed and impoverished, but they must still "pay the tax." Autocracy in every form we shall banish, save the autocracy of this one idea, that has obsessed our politics for half a century or more. Great occasions make great men, but only the genius of one who "would fight" but was not "allowed to," can restore from its ruins the old arena of politics, where gladiators fought in the good old days that are no more forever. Restoration and reparation must be made, wrongs must be righted, cruel dynasties dethroned and the white light of liberation beat upon all the dark places, without hope of rewards, but lest justice and amity and federation fail, let us not forget—The Tariff.

CANADA LOOKING TO THE FUTURE OF HER TRADE.

Ottawa, Can., Nov. 8 1918.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion Government, recently declared that Canada would end the war with a debt of \$2,000,000,000 and an annual interest bill of over \$300,000,000, not including pensions. Few Canadians now realize the gravity of this financial load. It may be some consolation to know that the bulk of it will be owing to

Canadian investors, but the payments in any case are quite as imperative. Just now, when the Canadian Pacific Railway is reducing its staff by some hundreds and certain impending munitions contracts are being held up awaiting overseas instructions, the country is getting an inkling of the fugitive nature of war-time prosperity. The bankers, of course, are able to point to a number of most favorable auguries. Bank loans as a rule have been greatly reduced out of profits and the larger corporations, with few exceptions, have apportioned substantial sums to reserve account in anticipation of leaner times.

The chief source of worry for Canada, however, is how to create new avenues of trade. Four hundred factories for two or three years have known little but shell production and unquestionably have proved the Canadian organizer and artisan highly efficient under proper stimulus. But the four hundred factories must take up the jobs of peace, and for that transformation the preparations have not been by any means elaborate.

In this emergency the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has launched a propagandum to help industrial re-adjustment. Such efforts, far from unifying the tariff schools, have created an intense animosity on the part of the farming classes, providing a reasonable prophecy of the issue in the next Dominion political battle. All schools, however, appear to be united in the belief that some unorthodox steps must be taken if even half the present export trade is to be retained. It is pointed out that the cost of manufacturing an agricultural binder is 17% higher in Canada than in the United States. Building construction shows an even more unfavorable comparison. Cotton industries in Quebec Province have higher costs per unit of production than their American competitors. In other fields Canada has proved that she can turn out such lines as cement and wood pulp products cheaper than any other nation.

The principle of encouraging industries based upon the natural resources is gradually gaining ground, as it is seen more and more that much time has been wasted and much money poured from the taxed consumers to support exotic businesses.

The farmers' reading of the export trade meter has also convinced him that although the United Kingdom requires 10,000,000 loads of timber annually, few ships can be spared to carry Canada's timber to that wide-open field until return cargoes of British goods are encouraged. To stimulate that tide of Canadian primary products, the farmers' organizations East and West demand an open door to Old Country manufacturers, contending that immigration filters naturally to the land of wide and dependable markets and minimum costs of production.

Current Events and Discussions

CONTINUED OFFERING OF BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

The usual offering of ninety-day British Treasury bills was disposed of this week by J. P. Morgan & Co. on the same discount basis recently prevailing, namely, 6%. The bills are dated Nov. 5.

SECRETARY OF TREASURY McADOO APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOLD PRODUCTION.

The appointment of a committee to "study carefully and thoroughly all the difficulties confronting gold production" and to "submit suggestions of sane and sound methods of relief" was announced by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo

on Nov. 1. The committee consists of Albert Strauss, Vice-Governor of the Federal Reserve Board; R. T. Baker, Director of the Mint; Emmet D. Boyle, Governor of Nevada; Edwin F. Gay, representing the War Trade Board, and Pope Yeatman, representing the War Industries Board.

BRITISH COMMITTEE ON CURRENCY WOULD RESTORE EFFECTIVE GOLD STANDARD.

With regard to the recommendations contained in the first interim report of the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges After the War, just published in London, the "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin" in a special cablegram from that city on Nov. 1 said:

It contains comprehensive recommendations, including one that conditions for maintaining an effective gold standard be restored without delay. Otherwise, the report says, there will be great danger from progressive credit expansion, resulting in a foreign gold drain menacing our international trade position.

The committee recommends, therefore, the restoration of bank rate machinery, which before the war checked the gold outflow and speculative credit expansion. Differential rates for home and foreign money, therefore, should, the committee believes, be discontinued.

The committee recommends an adequate sinking fund from revenue to reduce capital liabilities annually, especially the floating debts. It recommends a fiduciary note issue (limited by law) again as soon as possible, but says it is undesirable to resume gold coin circulations.

The committee does not accept Sir Edward Holden's recent proposal for a revision of the Bank Charter Act.

A later cablegram (Nov. 3) to the same paper said:

A further important recommendation to be found in the long report issued last week by the Currency Committee is that a central gold reserve of £150,000,000 be accumulated in the Bank of England against the existing fiduciary note issue. Until this amount has been reached and maintained concurrently with the establishment and maintenance of a satisfactory foreign exchange position for at least one year, a policy of reducing uncovered currency, it is recommended, should be consistently followed whenever opportunity offers.

MEXICAN DECREE RESTRICTING SILVER RE-IMPORTATION ABOLISHED.

A special copyright cable to the New York "Times" from Mexico City under date of Oct. 31 reported that the decree relative to the exportation of silver requiring the re-importation of 25% of gold coin has been abolished. Government mines, according to the cable, may export silver without restrictions.

INCREASE IN VALUE OF POUND STERLING: ALSO GERMAN MARK.

The British Wireless Service is authority for the following, received under date of Nov. 6 from London by the press of the United States:

Between the fall of Damascus, on Sept. 30, and the collapse of Turkey, on Oct. 20, with intermediate German and Austrian defeats, there was a further marked appreciation of the value of the pound sterling in neutral markets. The advances ranged from nearly 8% in Denmark up to more than 13½% in Sweden.

Curiously, there was also an appreciation in the German mark, the value of which rose on a range from fully 7½% in Holland to nearly 13½% in Sweden. A somewhat analogous movement took place also in the case of Austrian currency.

An explanation of this movement is to be found in the monthly review just issued by the London County and Westminster and Parr's banks. The advance is solely attributable, it would appear, to speculation in view of peace prospects, people in foreign countries having been induced by such prospects to buy marks in the hope that German exchange would improve.

GERMANY'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

The following concerning Germany's financial position came from London on Nov. 6 to the daily papers by way of the British Wireless Service:

Germany's financial position is desperate and rapidly approaching the breaking point. After she raised her eighth war loan her national debt, it is estimated, approached £5,000,000,000. It is assumed that since then it has reached £7,000,000,000. The Reichstag on June 23 last passed a vote of credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, which, it was then declared, would raise Germany's war debt to 139,000,000,000 marks, or nearly £7,000,000,000.

Assuming that the debt stands now at 142,000,000,000 marks, Germany has mortgaged, therefore, more than two-fifths of her national wealth, estimated at £16,000,000,000. That this figure is approaching Germany's limitation in the war is indicated by remarks made from time to time by authorities in Germany.

RUSSIAN SOVIET TO ABOLISH MONEY.

A special copyright cable dispatch to the New York "Sun" under date of Nov. 7 says:

The Soviet Government of Russia has appointed a special commission to elaborate a scheme for abolishing money payments for laborers in Petrograd, according to a Central News dispatch.

It is proposed to pay the workers in necessary products, instead of money, and to have all trade nationalized and concentrated by the State, thus eliminating middlemen.

When this is accomplished, say the authors of the scheme, Russia will have passed over definitely to a Socialist regime.

BELGIUM TAXED \$500,000,000 BY GERMANY.

Washington dispatches to the daily papers on Nov. 7 said:

Belgium has been compelled to pay a total of \$500,000,000 to Germany in the form of a monthly "war contribution" in the four years since the war began, it was shown by an official compilation received by the Belgian Legation to-day from Havre. The amount was said to be exclusive of the large sums extorted from Belgian corporations, cities, towns, and civilians under the guise of fines and "assessments."

EFFORTS IN JAPAN TO NEUTRALIZE INFLATION.

The following is taken from the "Journal of Commerce" of Oct. 29:

Japan is taking steps toward neutralizing the inflation of the currency of that country. An official statement issued by the Japanese Finance Department discusses the situation, as follows:

"What with industrial and commercial prosperity at home and increased foreign trade, currency has been increasing since the outbreak of the war. In 1914 the average amount of currency in circulation was 522,000,000 yen (\$260,217,000), but this increased to no less than 966,000,000 yen (\$481,151,000) in the first half of this year. This inflation of currency is a natural result of the increased economic activity of the country, and any attempt to check it unduly is liable to produce unfavorable consequences. On the other hand, however, inflation of currency is calculated to cause various undesirable results. The Government has accordingly endeavored to neutralize the inflation of currency within limits consistent with the unhampered development of foreign trade and domestic trade and industry. The principal measures taken in this direction are:

"For the double purpose of meeting various financial and economic requirements and of neutralizing the inflation of currency the Government has issued national bonds since the outbreak of the war, the total issue amounting to about 430,000,000 yen (\$214,355,000). Further, with the object of supplying exchange banks with necessary working funds without causing a further inflation of currency the Government has now issued extraordinary exchequer bonds for 100,000,000 yen (\$49,850,000).

"The bonds issued in this country for the purpose of giving financial assistance to the Allies amount to 578,000,000 yen (\$288,133,000), while the amount of Allied bonds bought is 140,000,000 yen (\$69,790,000).

"The Government has redeemed foreign loans for about 200,000,000 yen (\$99,700,000) by utilizing the increased specie holdings abroad. Investments in China amount to 159,000,000 yen (\$79,261,500), while 6,000,000 yen (\$2,991,000) has been invested elsewhere.

"The Government has bought specie from exchange banks as much as possible, the total purchases amounting to 1,047,000,000 yen (\$521,929,500). This is for the purpose of supplying funds to exchange banks without causing inflation of currency; for if the Government does not buy the specie the Bank of Japan will have to be drawn upon, leading to the increased issue of its notes. If the Government had not taken that step the exchange rate would have advanced to a greater extent than has been the case, thereby interfering with the development of foreign trade.

"For the same reason as mentioned above exchange banks absorbed call money to the extent of 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 yen (\$49,850,000 to \$99,700,000).

"Increased wages are also a cause of the inflation of currency, and the Government has tried various means to encourage saving. As a matter of fact, deposits at the postal savings banks show an increase of about 300,000,000 yen (\$149,550,000) over the figure reached before the outbreak of the war. The Government contemplates making a further issue of Hypothec debentures of small denomination at a favorable opportunity in the near future in order to absorb small amounts of surplus money."

The official statement concludes by saying that the Government is fully prepared to take all measures necessary to prevent the evil results of over-inflation of currency.

RUSSIA'S INDEMNITY PAYMENTS TO GERMANY.

The following cablegram, concerning the likelihood of Russia refusing to make any further indemnity payments to Germany, was received by the daily press from Copenhagen under date of Nov. 4:

The indications are that Russia will refuse to make any further indemnity payments to Germany, according to the Frankfort "Gazette."

The newspaper says that Russia, which had paid two installments of the war indemnity, has stopped the transport of gold and banknotes to Germany.

"Evidently," adds the "Gazette," she refuses to pay the last part of the indemnity."

RESCUE OF 800,000,000 RUBLES OF RUSSIAN GOLD.

The rescue of Russian Government gold valued at 800,000,000 rubles is reported in the following announcement made on Nov. 4 by A. J. Sack, Director of the Russian Information Bureau in New York, on the authority, it is stated, of the Russian Embassy at Washington:

Russian Government gold valued at 800,000,000 rubles, taken from Petrograd by the Bolsheviks, has been saved at Kazan by the Omsk Government, generally recognized as a foundation for the reorganization of Russia.

The gold, representing two-thirds of the reserve in the Russian Treasury when the Bolsheviks gained control of the capital late in 1917, was transported by them to Kazan and thence to Samara. Agents of the Omsk Government obtaining possession of it took the metal to Omsk.

News of the coup was cabled to Washington by I. A. Michailoff, Secretary of Finance at Omsk. The gold is worth approximately \$400,000,000.

SHIPMENT OF SILVER TO INDIA.

A shipment of \$3,000,000 in silver was dispatched from the New York Assay Office on Nov. 6. It was consigned to the Secretary of State of India, at Calcutta, and is shipped, it is stated, in conformity with an arrangement with Great Britain, which is obliged to pay the natives in India in bullion, they having refused, it is said, to take British paper money. The shipment is reported to be the largest ever made by the local assay office; it was in 1,000 ounce bars. The bullion was secured through the melting down of silver dollars

held in reserve against one-dollar silver certificates now being retired and replaced by Federal Reserve notes. The New York "Times" of Nov. 7 said:

It was learned that about \$17,000,000 in bullion had been shipped to the Far East from the local Assay Office since the right to melt down the silver dollars was conferred by the Act of Congress of April 23. Shipments are also being made from San Francisco and Philadelphia, and it is estimated that the total amount thus far sent to India is between \$60,000,000 and \$70,000,000.

MONEY SITUATION IN BALTIC PROVINCES AND LITHUANIA.

Under the above head, "Commerce Reports" of Oct. 18 printed the following, emanating from the Stockholm Svenska Handelstidning, Aug. 28, and transmitted to the Department of Commerce by Commercial Agent Norman L. Anderson, of Stockholm, Sweden:

According to recently issued orders, the so-called "Oberostrubel" of the Baltic Provinces and Lithuania will be replaced by the new "Oberostmark," which will follow the rate of the German reichsmark. Oberostrubels were first issued in 1916, and by Dec. 31 1917, were in circulation to the amount of 165,100,000, or, according to the rate of exchange prevailing in the fall of 1917, 311,000,000 marks.

These Provinces, according to "Kolnische Zeitung," are deluged with Russian rubles—czar rubles, Kerensky rubles, and Soviet rubles. At Warsaw wild speculation was going on in these rubles, and the rate of exchange was driven up to 3.80 marks to the ruble. Finally the population in the occupied territories refused to take anything but Russian rubles. After 1917 the rate fell more and more and when the German Government, on June 1 of this year, bought in the czar rubles at 1.25 marks, the crowds at the redemption places were overwhelming.

GERMAN DIFFICULTIES FROM FALL IN RUBLE EXCHANGE.

From "Commerce Reports" of Oct. 18 we take the following information received from Commercial Attache Paul L. Edwards from The Hague, Netherlands, July 15:

The "Rheinisch-Westfälische Zeitung" of July 10 1918 prints a communication from the Barmen Verband zur Sicherung Deutscher Forderungen an das Feindliche Ausland (Association for the Insuring of German Claims on Foreign Countries), from which it appears that this organization is urging that the German Legislature should adopt measures to insure that German creditors of Russia receive the full amount of their claims. It is pointed out that otherwise the Ersatz von Zivilschaden (Indemnification for Civil Damages) clause of the Brest-Litovsk treaty will in effect become nugatory, for Russian exchange is now about 50% below par in Berlin. It is suggested that Germany should establish in Berlin a credit for Russian account and that payments due to Germans, from the Russian Treasury as well as from private persons and concerns, should be taken from this credit. The communication says in part: "Germany must, of course, take the necessary precautions for the eventual redemption of this loan. The question of redemption is, however, an affair for the German Government to see to. It is, indeed, a long-term bill of exchange; but that is just the reason why the State rather than the private creditors should take the initiative."

Exchange Difficulties in Poland.

G. Sellner, writing from Lodz (Poland) to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" (July 8 1918), points out the grave difficulties that are being occasioned in Poland by reason of the depreciation of Russian currency, in connection with the fact that this money is legal tender for debts dating from before April 26 1917. The value of the ruble at Lodz has dropped from 2.16 marks (par) to 1.25 marks, and in certain neutral countries, such as Switzerland and Denmark, it is as low as 0.70 mark. This writer believes that political considerations should not stand in the way of Germany's taking measures to protect its own citizens who are threatened with losses. Germans have considerable investments in various mortgage and banking concerns in Lodz, and these are just the concerns that as a group are due to suffer the heaviest losses, for their creditors may liquidate their old-time debts in rubles, and these concerns have to meet their present engagements in marks. It may be expected that a large number of such credit institutions will become bankrupt. Most of the banks of this city have extensive investments in Russia and are at present unable to receive interest payments because the border between Russia and Poland is closed. When communications are opened there will be an attempt to make these payments in ruble notes, and this will send exchange still farther down. The question of requiring the payment at a forced rate of exchange of debts dating from before the time that rubles lost their character of legal tender is now being examined. It has been suggested that this rate might equitably be fixed at 1.75 marks. The result of such action, however, naturally would be that debts would become difficult of collection. Several extensive private arrangements are said to have been made already for the liquidation of such debts at an agreed rate considerable above the present rate. Meanwhile debtors are paying off their obligations as rapidly as possible.

CONDITIONS IN NEW YORK FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT—DECREASING PROFITS.

In his monthly review of general business conditions in the Federal Reserve District of New York, made public Nov. 2, Pierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of the Federal Reserve Bank, reports business as a whole continuing active but business profits decreasing. We quote as follows from the report:

Profits in almost every line of industry are reported as showing a decreasing tendency due to higher wages, lower efficiency of labor, increased amount of capital required, and, in some instances, to smaller volume of business over which to distribute overhead. Collections are generally good. There is a growing tendency to shorten credits. Buying has become more conservative in many lines where it is felt that, if peace comes, it would bring lower prices. On the other hand, an early autumn has stimulated trade in seasonal goods.

Labor.—Influenza has greatly hampered production in certain centres, although the situation is not yet as serious as reported in some of the other districts. The draft continues to draw on the labor supply, but conditions are mitigated somewhat by the increasing flow of women into industry.

The turnover continues large. The August pay-roll in New York State, as reported by the State Department of Labor, was the largest on record, total wages paid being 128% and the number of wage earners 33% above those of August 1914.

Agriculture.—Crops are generally satisfactory, although some damage was done by early frosts. The food situation is perceptibly improved. Stocks are larger, and prices have tended downward during the last three weeks. The local Federal Food Administrator states that, in his opinion, the high mark in prices is passed.

Building.—Government demand for building materials continues strong; but ordinary demand is far below normal, being materially affected by the order that permission must be received for all construction amounting to over \$2,500. It is estimated, however, that in New York City nearly \$100,000,000 of construction work is ready to apply for permits. Rental space is in strong demand.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN ATLANTA FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT—CROP CONDITIONS.

While business in the Atlanta Federal Reserve District measured up to prevailing conditions during the past month, M. B. Wellborn, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, states that the shortage of labor, the epidemic of Spanish influenza and the cotton-holding movement all played a part as a slight disturbing element. In part the report also said:

Weather conditions have been favorable for growing and harvesting of crops, which has proceeded rapidly despite the shortage of labor, but drouth is interfering somewhat with fall plowing.

The season's results show that while there has been a decrease in some crops this has largely been offset with increase in others, with an aggregate result that the total value of crops in the Sixth District show considerable gain. In Alabama alone the aggregate value of crops show approximately an increase of \$100,000,000, or about 35% increase in the gross income of the Alabama farmer.

Gathering crops is about completed, with cotton practically picked. Many cotton fields are being picked over the second time, with weather favorable for maturity of the small top crop indicated. There has been considerable change in the Sea Island cotton crop, it being of a much later maturity than upland cotton, the boll weevil has had ample time to work destruction. Present indications are for 40% normal crop.

The cotton-holding movement is growing and will increase in effectiveness now that the Fourth Liberty Loan has been concluded. The producers have sold sufficient of their crop to satisfy crop indebtedness and appear in better financial shape for holding movement than in former years. The mills are operating on very much a hand-to-mouth policy and the holding movement, it is felt, will be productive of higher prices.

The Alabama coal output showed a considerable decrease in September and the spread of the influenza, coupled with labor shortage, caused the October reduction, leaving the outlook far from bright. In the Birmingham iron and steel district there are practically no stocks on hand and furnaces are shipping as fast as iron is made. Coke remains a hand-to-mouth affair, with most foundries, and scrap is being used in increased quantities in lieu of pig iron.

Lumber mills have orders sufficient to run them for 60 to 90 days, but production is being curtailed by lack of labor. A number of mills have shut down on account of labor conditions and others are offering their timber and mills for sale. A decrease in Government demands for lumber is looked for, but hope is entertained that this will be offset by railroad orders.

Perhaps at no time has the banking business in the district shown such a remarkable record. Reports show a large increase in deposits, with increased clearings and very satisfactory collections. Crop moving is requiring a large amount of currency, the outstanding Sixth Federal Reserve District notes being \$119,045,145, as of Oct. 19. Demands for loans are not heavy, due to curtailment by banks to essentials, and interest rates remain normal, 6 to 8%.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD WARNING AGAINST INFLATION INCIDENT TO RISING PRICES.

The Federal Reserve Board in its Bulletin for November in dealing upon rising prices issues a warning with regard thereto. The Board points out that despite peace prospects "prices generally throughout the United States are showing a tendency toward a further upward movement, and both rising prices and credit inflation, it counsels, must be opposed by strictly personal economy. Increases, it says, are particularly noticeable in lines not affected by the Government's price-fixing program. The Board contends that notwithstanding the war economy propoganda, it appears that many classes of the population are still spending their current incomes as freely as ever, notwithstanding prices to-day are at a record figure, because they have not yet embraced the national duty to save as a personal obligation. It further says:

Probably the feature of the present financial situation of the country which most requires correction is this increase in disposition on the part of the public to rely too largely upon the banks as sources from which to obtain the necessary funds for use in financing the requirements of the Government. In order to provide for the taking up of additional loans when offered, it will be inevitably necessary that the public address itself with greater earnestness to the problem of saving and applying its income to public requirements. Advices from many quarters show that, while progress is being made in this matter, the mounting necessities of the Government are equally conclusive evidence to the effect that what has already been done must be continued and added to, and that further and more successful efforts must be made if the banks are not to be obliged to take and hold an undue proportion of the obligations issued by the Government.

Concerning the relation of prices and credit expansion the Board says:

The relation between prices and credit expansion has been frequently referred to by the Board, but may be restated somewhat as follows: Bank credit, when granted by commercial institutions upon the strength of, or for the purpose of, liquidating commercial transactions of early matu-

rities, serves as a means of facilitating the flow of commodities from producer to consumer, and the return of purchasing power from the consumer to the producer through the various channels of circulation. This process enables goods to act as a means of purchase and payment for other goods, and when the maturity of the average loan granted (or "credit" allowed) is no longer than that of the productive processes in which the community is engaged, the effect of it is only that of facilitating and promoting production and distribution.

When the loans granted or credit extended by the banks are in excess of the normal value of the goods offered for exchange, there is brought into existence an additional or surplus volume of purchasing power, which has the same effect upon the prices of commodities as does a corresponding addition to the money supply, inasmuch as it may be offered for commodities, and may thus create a demand for them. Credit expansion becomes inflation when the increase of prices it produces brings no commensurate or offsetting increase of production.

The reason why the public, and especially the banking community, looks with so much interest to the reserves of the banks, is understood when the nature of credit inflation is carefully considered. Ordinary extension of credit made for the purpose of facilitating the exchange and circulation of goods requires little or no addition to the reserve funds of the banks, because the credits thus granted in the main offset and cancel one another, leaving an unimportant margin to be redeemed in cash. When the credit structure of the community is enlarged by the extension of bank loans not accompanied by a corresponding increase in production and the proceeds are employed in the way just described for the purchase of commodities or for buying them away from the consumers who would otherwise purchase them, the claims to the bank credit thus brought into existence keep on passing from hand to hand. The Government transfers them to contractors who furnish it with goods and to persons who supply it with services. Both these classes pass on the credit claims to others in exchange for goods which they desire, and they remain outstanding, representing in effect an addition to the purchasing media of the community.

There is no means of permanently canceling or digesting such outstanding credits except one—their use by those into whose hands they come for the purchase of the securities against which the credits were extended, notably Government bonds in our present situation. Ordinary commercial credits furnish their own means of cancellation through the maturing of the paper upon which they were based and the completion of the productive process to finance which they were extended. Credits based upon non-commercial operations or investment securities possess no such quick self-reducing quality. As they increase, therefore, they tend to make a more or less lasting addition to the outstanding volume of bank liabilities and thereby increase the superstructure of bank credits which rests upon the underlying reserve money of the country.

During the last year there has been a decrease in the percentage of gold cover to the aggregate banking liabilities of the country, mainly the result of the process above outlined. This decline has not been occasioned by any falling off in the aggregate gold holdings of the American banking system, which, indeed, have shown some increase. It is due altogether to the rapid increase in the outstanding volume of bank liabilities. It is this feature of the situation which gives to the decline of the gold percentage its significance. That is to say, the decline of this percentage is an important index of our changing position, not because of any inadequacy of gold, but because of undue or disproportionate expansion of the credit structure which the gold reserve of the nation is required to support and protect in consequence of inadequate saving by the people.

Decline of the reserve percentages of the central banking institutions has been a general phenomenon in all of the belligerent countries since the opening of the war and has everywhere been admitted to be undesirable. It reflects the disposition of these countries to rely upon borrowing and when necessary upon direct borrowing from the banking institutions—the public being either too little able or too little willing to furnish out of its current consumption either in the form of taxes or of direct loans to the Government the sums necessary to avoid credit inflation and to hold reserves at a normal percentage level. The great gold strength of the United States largely due to the heavy accessions to our national stock of gold in the two years preceding our entry into the war, has, it is true, placed this country in an exceptional and peculiar position; and to this extent the character of the credit inflation experienced in the United States differs from that existing in other countries and has been less easy to realize. But it would be a mistake for us to proceed on the assumption that inflation in the United States is, therefore, different in its essential character from what it is elsewhere. Here, as elsewhere, the decline in percentage of reserve holdings to outstanding liabilities reflects the relative increase of the latter as compared with the means of their direct conversion on demand, and the problem presented is the problem of controlling the growth of banking credits.

CHICAGO BALANCES IN NEW YORK BANKS REDUCED.

Concerning the reduction of Chicago balances carried by New York banks, the "Wall Street Journal" of Nov. 6 had the following to say in advices from Chicago:

Some Chicago banks have been called upon for funds by local wire houses as the result of recent calling of loans by New York banks and they have responded readily to the best of their ability, but this arrangement does not gain New York anything as the banks making such loans do so by reducing their balances carried in New York banks.

John J. Mitchell, President of the Illinois Trust Co., says, "usually we have over \$20,000,000 in New York for call loans but our account now stands at about \$10,000,000, simply because we haven't a larger surplus to send East. We treat such an account with a New York bank as a prime investment. We can wire our New York correspondent to call any proportion of our loans any day and have the draft in New York for the amount on the succeeding day."

"The First Trust Co. hasn't a dollar invested in the New York market," said J. B. Forgan. "The reason is, we haven't any surplus available for such investment. Ordinarily, the bank has around \$10,000,000 out on call in New York at all times."

APPOINTMENT OF STOCK EXCHANGE COMMITTEE TO CONFER WITH MONEY COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange last Monday a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to consider the present money situation and to confer with the so-called Money Committee was adopted. The Committee consists of H. G. S. Noble, President of the Exchange; Winthrop Burr, H. K. Pomroy, Donald G. Geddes and William H. Remick. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of Five consisting of the President, and Messrs. Burr, Pomroy, Geddes and Remick, be appointed to consider the present money situation with relation to borrowings by members of the New York Stock Exchange, and their firms, and to confer with the Loan Committee of the Banks in regard to same.

On the 6th inst. the "Money Committee" held a meeting, but no information as to its deliberations was made public. With regard to the appointment of the Stock Exchange Committee the New York "Tribune" of Nov. 5 said:

The new committee has been charged with the task of eliminating, so far as possible, the inequalities of the recent money rulings, and, in addition, with reconsidering the whole problem of money restrictions in the light of the critical suggestions which have been forthcoming.

The same paper also said:

Inasmuch as the entire handling of the money situation as it affects the market has been placed in the hands of the new committee, governors of the exchange declined to comment on prospective developments. The fact that by resolution the governors instructed the new body to confer with the Money Committee was interpreted to mean that the Stock Exchange representatives purpose to ask the bankers to make revisions in the present restrictions on Stock Exchange loans.

A target of special criticism has been the ordering of Stock Exchange firms to reduce their loan account to the level of Sept. 16, a week after the time when they were first called upon to submit daily reports on their loans. The date was presumably selected as the time when the first expansion took place, after the Money Committee had put itself on record as opposed to an enlargement of the volume of loans for Stock Exchange purposes because of the national need of conserving credit for essential purposes.

The fixing of this so-called arbitrary date has been attacked chiefly on two grounds. First, the letter written a week ago Thursday (Oct. 24) by Mr. Strong, in behalf of the Money Committee, to Mr. Noble, pointing out that beginning yesterday (the 4th) the margin on stock exchange loans would be raised from the customary 20% to 30%, explained that no "further expansion" of loans would be allowed. Brokers wondered whether in instructing them to reduce their loans to the level of Sept. 16 the Stock Exchange authorities were going further than the instructions of the Money Committee, and, although spokesmen of the Money Committee indicated that it had not added any requests to those of the letter, a governor of the Stock Exchange said that he and his colleagues were not asking the brokers to do anything they had not been ordered to do.

Then, in the second place, Stock Exchange houses thought that to regard the level of loans on any single day—such as Sept. 16—as a standard was unfair and arbitrary, asserting that in many cases Sept. 16 was not a typical day. It has been urged that the Stock Exchange authorities determine the proper level of loans by the average accounts of several days. In market circles it is believed that a desire for a readjustment in this particular is one of the chief reasons for the appointment of the committee.

OFFERING OF \$500,000 FARM LOAN BONDS BY THE LIBERTY JOINT STOCK BANK AT SALINA, KAN.

Bonbright & Co., Inc., are offering at 101½ and interest, to yield 4.65%, \$500,000 5% Farm Loan bonds of the Liberty Joint Stock Land Bank (Salina, Kan.), due May 1 1938, optional on and after May 1 1923. The present offering includes the \$300,000 issue by the same bank, to which reference was made in these columns Sept. 28 1918, page 1236, and which was the amount originally approved by the Capital Issues Committee; this week the committee authorized the further offering of \$200,000, increasing the original amount to \$500,000. The bonds are the first installment of approximately \$3,500,000 which the bank contemplates issuing in a year's time. The bonds in the present offering are dated May 1 1918 and are due May 1 1938; they are redeemable, however, on any interest date after May 1 1923 at 100 and interest. Coupon bonds may be exchanged into registered bonds of any amount and re-exchanged into coupon bonds at the option of the holder. The bonds are issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$500 and \$100. Principal and semi-annual interest (May 1 and Nov. 1) will be payable at the Liberty Joint Stock Bank, Salina, Kan., or at agencies to be appointed by the bank in Chicago and New York, at the option of the holder. The bonds are issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act, are a direct instrumentality of the United States Government and are exempt from all Federal, State, municipal and local taxation. It has been stated that additional issues of the Federal Farm Loan bonds will be at the rate of 4½%, and that these additional bonds will not be sold to the public but will be absorbed by the Treasury Department. The Joint Stock Land Bank bonds, according to Bonbright & Co., in consequence are expected to be increasingly in demand and to sell at higher prices than the present offering price. Details of the Act of July 17 1916 under which the bonds are issued, and which creates two classes of land banks—Federal Land banks and Joint Stock Land banks—both of which are under the supervision of the Farm Loan Board, were given in our issue of Sept. 28.

RESTRICTIONS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIVISION OF FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD AFFECTING LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Supplementing the ruling of Oct. 30 governing the transfer of funds to foreign countries, F. I. Kent, Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board,

on Nov. 4 issued the following order regulating the issuance of letters of credit and requiring dealers in foreign exchange to secure declarations from their own foreign correspondents:

REGULATIONS REGARDING FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS UNDER THE PRESIDENT'S EXECUTIVE ORDER OF JANUARY 26 1918.

To Holders of Registration Certificates:
Sirs.—

Instructions to Dealers.

The following additional regulations under the Executive Order of the President dated January 26 1918, were issued by the Division of Foreign Exchange of the Federal Reserve Board on November 2d, and are submitted herewith for your attention:

Re Financing Purchases of Goods to Be Held in Warehouse for Future and Indefinite Shipment.

Until otherwise instructed, "dealers", as defined under the Executive Order of the President of January 26 1918, are hereby prohibited from issuing Letters of Credit, or making transfers of funds, for the purpose of purchasing goods to be held in warehouse for future and indefinite shipment, without first obtaining the approval of the Director of the Division of Foreign Exchange, Federal Reserve Board.

Declarations of Foreign Correspondents.

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the promulgation of the Executive Order, dated January 26 1918, to enable "dealers" to secure and file with the Division of Foreign Exchange, the declarations from their foreign correspondents. All such declarations, not heretofore filed, must be filed with the Division of Foreign Exchange, Federal Reserve Board, 15 Wall Street, New York City, on or before November 15th 1918, and transactions by "dealers" with correspondents after that date are conditioned upon the previous filing of the correspondents' declaration.

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS DURING YEAR ENDED OCT. 31 1918, COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEAR.

In the year ended Oct. 31 1918, 164 national bank charters were granted, with capital of \$13,400,000, as compared with 176 charters granted with capital of \$11,590,000, during the preceding year. Comptroller of the Currency John Skelton Williams, in a statement under date of Nov. 5, has the following to say concerning applications for charters, &c.

During the past year the Comptroller of the Currency refused 22 applications for charters for new national banks, while 30 applications were rejected during the year preceding.

For the year ended Oct. 31 1918, this office received 237 applications for charters for new national banks, with capital of \$15,040,000, compared with 326 applications received during the year ending Oct. 31 1917, with capital of \$20,565,000.

In the year ended Oct. 31 1918 170 national banks increased their capital stock in the sum of \$18,524,000, against 165 banks increasing their capital by \$23,854,990 during the year ending Oct. 31 1917.

Seven national banks reduced their capital during the past year by \$427,800. During the preceding year 14 banks reduced their capital by \$898,000.

Forty-seven national banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other national banks) during the year just ended, their aggregate capital being \$6,085,000, as compared with 80 such banks liquidating during the year ending Oct. 31 1917, with an aggregate capital of \$8,697,500.

At close of business Oct. 31 1918 there were 7,765 active national banks. On Oct. 31 1917 the number was 7,671.

FOREIGN SECURITIES COMMITTEE OF INVESTMENT BANKERS' ASSOCIATION EMPOWERED TO APPOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Foreign Securities appointed last August by President Hayden of the Investment Bankers' Association held its first meeting for organization in this city on Nov. 1. The members of the committee were the dinner guests at the Metropolitan Club of Thomas W. Lamont, of J. P. Morgan & Co., who is Chairman of the committee. The other members of the committee, most of whom were at the dinner are as follows:

- A. B. Forbes, Harris, Forbes & Co.
- A. W. Krech, Equitable Trust Co.
- Charles E. Mitchell, National City Company.
- C. H. Sabin, Guaranty Trust Co.
- C. S. Sargent Jr., Kidder, Peabody & Co.
- M. L. Schiff, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
- A. H. Wiggin, Chase Securities Corporation of New York.
- H. L. Stuart, Halsey, Stuart & Co., of Chicago.
- L. H. Parsons, Graham, Parsons & Co., Philadelphia.
- Clarence Dillon, Wm. A. Read & Co., New York.
- F. L. Higginson Jr., Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.
- H. C. McEldowney, Union Trust Co., Pittsburgh.
- Herbert Fleishhacker, Anglo & London Paris National Bank, San Francisco.
- John Evans, International Trust Co., Denver.
- Seward Prosser, Bankers Trust Co., New York.
- W. P. Bonbright, Wm. P. Bonbright & Co., New York.

The Chairman of the committee was empowered, in view of the wide geographical distribution of the members of the committee, to appoint a small executive committee, to act in case necessity should arise. And arrangements were discussed as to the selection of the various sub-committees for the study of conditions in the various foreign countries whose Government obligations are now held by American investors. We learn that it is altogether probable that the central committee will, like the Council of Foreign Bondholders which has been in existence in London for over fifty years, undertake a permanent organization so as to secure

the most complete data available as to conditions in all foreign countries that bear upon the interest of American investors. An official announcement in the matter under date of Nov. 2 says:

It is not improbable that the committee, which is a standing one of the Investment Bankers' Association, may compile an annual report which will include details as to the fiscal operations of foreign Governments, their revenues and expenditures, their borrowings and systems of taxation, commercial conditions, including domestic and foreign trade, their currency and banking conditions as well. In other words, it will, in general, be the important function of this committee to act as a body representative of the great mass of American investors in foreign securities. It is evident that there will be a wide field for the work of such a committee, for it is obvious that as time goes on, and during the reconstruction period immediately succeeding war, America must continue to be active in the handling of foreign securities.

Prior to the war America was a debtor nation to the extent of something like four billions of dollars. Now that situation has been completely changed. Mr. Lamont stated to the committee last night that the most available figures indicated that of America's former indebtedness abroad at least three billions had been directly liquidated, and that in addition since the war began private investors had loaned to foreign Governments between one billion five hundred million and two billion dollars, still outstanding, and that the United States Government had loaned to its Allies upwards of seven and a half billions. The annual interest alone upon this indebtedness will be over four hundred millions of dollars, and the question of continuing investment by Americans in foreign securities will be a vital one.

It was explained when the committee was appointed last August that it was formed not for the purpose of dealing with any particular situation, and in reply to inquiries last night the Chairman of the committee stated that there was no one large foreign Government which was not in default on its securities held by American investors. Mr. Lamont added: "The committee has not now to deal with any great loans in default; what we have to do is to study developments in those countries to which we have made loans, with a view to seeing that the debtor country takes no action impairing the security or rights of holders of its bonds in this country."

Previous reference to the committee was made in these columns Aug. 24, page 745, and Aug. 31, page 847.

TREASURY CERTIFICATES IN ANTICIPATION OF FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN DUE DEC. 5 TO BE REDEEMED NOV. 21.

It was announced yesterday (Nov. 8) that owing to the growing Treasury working balance, Secretary McAdoo had ordered the redemption on Nov. 21 of \$575,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, issued Aug. 6 in anticipation of the Fourth Liberty Loan and maturing Dec. 5, at par and accrued interest. Interest will cease after that date.

NEW ISSUE OF TREASURY CERTIFICATES IN ANTICIPATION OF TAXES—RATE INCREASED TO 4½%.

Announcement of the issuance, under date of Nov. 7, of a second series of Treasury certificates of indebtedness, acceptable in payment of income and excess profits taxes in 1919, was made by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on the 5th inst. They will bear interest at the rate of 4½% (against the previous rate of 4%) and will mature March 15 1919. The sale of the old issue at 4% had got slow. No limit is set on the amount of the new issue and the right is reserved to reject any subscription and close the subscriptions without notice. It was also announced at the same time by Secretary McAdoo that the sale of the first issue of 4% certificates, dated Aug. 20 1918 and payable July 15 1919 (referred to in our issue of Aug. 24 1918, page 750) would close at the end of business Nov. 6. Several circulars have been issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York with regard to the new issue of certificates. In one of these it is pointed out that certificates of the 4% tax series of 1919 as well as unmatured and uncalled 4½% certificates will be accepted in payment for the new certificates at par with an adjustment of interest. The following are the circulars of the Reserve Bank.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.
Circular No. 125.

November 6 1918.

New Issue of U. S. 4½% Certificates of Indebtedness.

Dear Sirs—We wish to call to your special attention the enclosed circular descriptive of the Series T certificates of indebtedness, dated Nov. 7 1918 and due March 15 1919.

These certificates are acceptable in payment for income and profits taxes in accordance with the terms of the circular. They bear 4½% interest and certificates of the 4% tax series of 1919 as well as unmatured and uncalled 4½% certificates will be accepted in payment for them at par with an adjustment of interest.

The Treasury Department states that it would prefer to have the banks invest their surplus funds in these certificates rather than that they should increase their borrowings, but the banks may well exchange certificates of existing issues for them and then devote themselves vigorously to the resale of the new certificates to their customers for use in payment of taxes.

Banks which are able to make liberal subscription to these certificates and pay for them by any of the methods indicated, will perform a service of great importance to the Government both in providing the Treasury with necessary funds for its requirements and in encouraging their customers to make payment for these certificates from their savings, thereby relieving the inevitable stress and strain which would result from failure to make provision for these tax payments. It is suggested that banks give serious

consideration to taking substantial amounts of these certificates with the definite object of reselling them to their customers, thus assisting materially in the Government's war financing.

Yours very truly,

RAY MORRIS, Director of Sales.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

Offering of United States Treasury 4½% Certificates of Indebtedness, Series T

Dated Nov. 7 1918, due March 15 1919. Interest payable March 15 1919.

The Secretary of the Treasury, under authority of Act of Congress approved Sept. 24 1917, as amended by the Act approved April 4 1918, offers for subscription at par and accrued interest a limited amount of United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness, dated Nov. 7 1918 and maturing March 15 1919, bearing interest at the rate of 4½% per annum from date of issue.

Certificates of this series will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest under rules and regulations to be provided by the Secretary of the Treasury, in payment of income and profits taxes when payable at or before the maturity of the certificates. They do not bear the circulation privilege, and will not be accepted in payment of bond subscriptions.

In accordance with the above, subscriptions will be received by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and allotments will be made in the order that subscriptions are received, but the right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount of certificates applied for, and to close the subscriptions at any time without notice.

Payment for certificates allotted must be made to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York upon allotment. Upon payment, interim receipts will be issued pending delivery of the definitive certificates. U. S. Treasury certificates of indebtedness of any issue not previously matured or called for earlier redemption, and certificates of the Tax Series of 1919 will be accepted at par with an adjustment of accrued interest in payment for any certificates of the series now offered which shall be subscribed for and allotted. Qualified depositaries will be permitted to make payment by book credit for certificates allotted to them for themselves or their customers up to an amount for which each shall have qualified in excess of existing deposits when so notified by Federal Reserve banks.

The certificates will be issued in denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000, \$10,000 and \$100,000, payable to bearer.

They shall be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State or any of the Possessions of the United States or by any local taxing authority, except:

- (a) Estate or inheritance taxes, and
- (b) Graduated additional income taxes commonly known as surtaxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corporations.

However, the interest on an amount of bonds and certificates, the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000, authorized by the said Act of Sept. 24 1917, and amendments thereto, and owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause "b" above.

Respectfully,

BENJ. STRONG, Governor.

Nov. 6 1918.

ANOTHER LIBERTY LOAN NOTWITHSTANDING RESULTS OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

A statement by Secretary McAdoo that there would be another Liberty Loan no matter what the outcome of the peace negotiations appeared as follows in the "Official Bulletin" of Nov. 4:

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has announced that, no matter what the results of the pending overtures for peace may be, there will be another Liberty Loan. To use his expression, "We are going to have to finance peace for a while just as we have had to finance war."

There are over 2,000,000 United States soldiers abroad. If we transport these men back to the United States at the rate of 300,000 a month, it will be over half a year before they are all returned. Our army, therefore, must be maintained, victualled, and clothed for many months after peace is an actuality.

The American people, therefore, having supported the Liberty Loan with a patriotism that future historians will love to extol, will have an opportunity to show the same patriotism in financing the just and conclusive victorious peace whenever it comes.

Not for a moment, however, is the Treasury acting on any assumption that peace is to come soon. Until peace is actually assured the attitude of the Treasury and the attitude of the whole United States Government is for the most vigorous prosecution of the war, and the motto of force against Germany without stint or limit will be acted up to until peace is an absolute accomplished fact.

One more Liberty Loan, at least, is certain. The Fourth loan was popularly called the "fighting loan"; the next loan may be a fighting loan too, or it may be a peace loan. Whatever the conditions, the loan must be prepared for and its success rendered certain and absolute. Begin now to prepare to support it.

LIBERTY BOND CONVERSION PRIVILEGE EXPIRES TO-DAY (NOV. 9).

An announcement was made on Nov. 2 by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo calling attention of owners of First Liberty Loan converted bonds and of 4% bonds of the Second Liberty Loan that the conversion privilege which arose as a consequence of the issue of the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, will expire today (Nov. 9), and that that will not recur. Secretary McAdoo's announcement said:

The privilege of converting 4% bonds of the First Liberty Loan converted and 4% bonds of the Second Liberty Loan into 4½% bonds expires on Nov. 9 1918 and cannot under existing law be extended. The Treasury has done all in its power to call the attention of the bondholders to the existence of this valuable privilege and the date of its expiration. It is safe to assume that upon the expiration of the conversion privilege the fact will reflect itself unfavorably in the market price of unconverted 4% bonds which have heretofore been maintained substantially on a parity with the converted 4½% bonds by the existence of the privilege of conversion. The Treasury now asks the newspapers of the United States, bankers, brokers and others to do what they can to bring these facts before the attention of the bondholders.

INITIAL TRADING IN FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Initial trading in the 4¼% bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan began on the 4th inst. The opening sale was effected at 98 and it consisted of a block of \$3,800,000 of the bonds, the largest single transaction in bonds, it is said, ever recorded on the Exchange. The total sales of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds on the opening day of trading amounted to \$9,439,000, all at 98. The rest of the week all transactions were at that figure. Trading in the 4¼% bonds of the Third Liberty Loan, which had its inception on May 10 1918, opened at 99.10, the lowest (and closing price of the day) being 98.40. A total of \$3,536,000 was involved in the day's sales. With the listing of the First Liberty Loan bonds on the Exchange on June 15 1917 the bids opened at 100 1-50, and during the day went as high as 100 5-50; the closing figure was 99 48-50, the lowest for the day. The initial trading in the Second Liberty Loan bonds, on Oct. 29 1917, ranged from 100 to 100.02 for the first day.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT RULING RELATIVE TO CONVERSION OF REGISTERED BONDS.

With reference to a Treasury Department ruling concerning the conversion of registered bonds, the Bond Issue Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has issued the following letter:

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN CONVERSIONS OF REGISTERED BONDS.

New York, October 16 1918.

Dear Sirs—The following announcement has been made by the Treasury Department concerning the conversion of registered bonds:

"The provisions contained in Department Circular No. 114, dated May 9 1918, are hereby modified, and during the continuance and until the expiration of the present conversion privilege on Nov. 9 1918, the following procedure will be permitted:

"(a) *Conversion of Registered Bonds and Exchange for Coupon Bonds.*—Holders of registered bonds of the 3½% First Liberty Loan, of the 4% First Liberty Loan converted, and of the 4% Second Liberty Loan may present and assign such bonds to 'the Secretary of the Treasury for conversion and exchange for coupon bonds.' Such assignments must be duly executed in the presence of an officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and upon conversion of bonds so assigned coupon bonds bearing interest at 4¼% will be delivered.

"(b) *Conversion of Registered Bonds with Change in Ownership.*—In the event a registered bond has been duly assigned for transfer, the transferee may execute a second assignment to 'the Secretary of the Treasury for conversion,' and such registered bond so assigned when received at the Department will be converted in regular course and 4¼% bond issued in the name of such transferee."

In submitting the above classes of transactions to us please follow carefully the instructions outlined by us in application Form L & C 25.

Very truly yours,
L. F. SAILER, Deputy Governor.

INSTRUCTIONS GOVERNING APPLICATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF LIBERTY BONDS.

Important instructions to be followed in seeking applications with regard to the registration of Liberty bonds have been issued as follows by R. C. Leffingwell, Acting Secretary of the U. S. Treasury:

INFORMATION WITH RESPECT TO REGISTERED BONDS OF THE LIBERTY LOANS.

October 24 1918.

To Banks and Trust Companies—

In cases where subscribers express their desire to secure registered bonds of the Fourth Liberty Loan or request the exchange of coupon bonds for registered bonds, either of the Fourth Liberty Loan or of the earlier issues, the following suggestions are made and so far as possible should be followed, in order that the issue of registered bonds may be made in a uniform manner. If these suggestions are observed, difficulty later in passing title to bonds and in cashing interest checks will be avoided.

To avoid errors in the issue of registered bonds, it is of the utmost importance that registry instructions be correct in every respect. Thousands of registered bonds of previous issues were returned to the Treasury Department, owing to the fact that the subscribing banks did not realize the importance of verifying the names as submitted to them by the subscribers. It is requested that the banks utilize typewriting machines in preparing their requests for registered bonds when submitting the prescribed forms to the Federal Reserve bank. It is further requested that all schedules be carefully proof read against the application forms as to the exact names of the holders and their addresses before submitting requisitions to Federal Reserve Bank. By so doing, most inaccuracies may be corrected or otherwise eliminated and great assistance will be given not only to the Federal Reserve Bank and the Treasury Department, but to the subscribers as well.

Banks taking subscriptions for registered bonds, covered by the banks' own subscriptions, are cautioned against applying to the Federal Reserve Bank for bonds registered in the names of subscribers until the subscribers have made payment in full. A bond registered in the name of a subscriber, received on such application, will not be negotiable by the bank in case the subscriber defaults, leaving the bank's advance unliquidated. The proper course in such cases, and so long as the subscriber is indebted to the bank for the bond, is to apply for coupon bonds, or bonds registered in the name of the bank, and to exchange them later, upon completion of payment by the subscriber, for bonds registered in the subscriber's name.

THE FORM IN WHICH REGISTERED BONDS SHOULD BE ISSUED.

1. *Name and Address of Subscriber.*—Full given name and full middle name, if any, of subscriber should be submitted, with the prefix (in the case of women) Mrs., or Miss, and post office address in full, including street address, should be furnished.

2. *Bonds Registered in Names of Married Women.*—Bonds cannot be registered as, for example, "Mrs. John C. Jones." A married woman's own name should be used, as "Mrs. Helen Jones."

3. *Bonds Registered in Guardians' Names.*—Bonds should not be registered in the name of "James Smith, Guardian," but should be inscribed "Mary Jones, under guardianship of James Smith," or "James Smith as Guardian of Mary Jones," or "Mary Jones, by James Smith, her Guardian."

4. *Bonds Registered in the Name of a Minor.*—Requisitions should not be submitted for registered bonds in the name of a minor. The name of a guardian should in all cases be furnished, as indicated in 3 next above.

5. *Bonds Registered in the Name of a Co-partnership.*—It is advisable that the registration should disclose that the owner is a firm or co-partnership, as for instance, "James Smith & Co., a co-partnership." Registration will not be refused in the name of the firm without more, but in such cases, upon assignment, the description must be added to the signature on the assignment (as, for instance, "James Smith & Co., a co-partnership, by William Brown, member of the firm."), or an affidavit will be required showing the nature of the organization.

6. *Bonds Registered in the Name of an Unincorporated Association, Lodge or Society.*—Registration of bonds should not be in the name of unincorporated associations, lodges or societies, but one or more trustees should be designated by such associations, lodges or societies, and the bonds registered in such trustees' names, as, for example, "John Brown and Joseph Smith, or their successors, as trustees for the Harmony Society of Richmond, Virginia."

7. *Bonds Registered in the Name of an Incorporated Association, Lodge or Society.*—Registration of bonds should not be in the names of any of the officers, but the legal corporate title of the organization should be furnished.

8. *Bonds Registered in Trustees' Names.*—Bonds should not be registered as, for example, "John Jones and James Smith, as trustees," but the trust should in all cases be identified; for example, "John Jones and James Smith, as trustees under the will of Henry Smith." The same applies where such trustees are acting under an indenture of trust or an agreement of trust. It applies also to executors or administrators of estates; for example, bonds should not be issued "John Jones, executor," but should be registered "John Jones, as executor under the will of Henry Jones."

9. *Bonds Registered in More Than One Name.*—The full name of each individual should be given, as "John Smith and Mary Smith," rather than "John and Mary Smith." Bonds so registered will be assignable only by both, and will be payable to both. Interest will be paid to any one of several joint holders. In case of death of any joint holders, the survivor or survivors will be recognized as having full authority, upon due proof of such death and survivorship.

10. *Bonds Registered in the Name of Schools.*—Bonds should not be registered in the name of "John-on Public School," nor "Eighth Grade, Jefferson School," but a representative should be designated, in whose name the bonds will be registered, the name to be followed by descriptive title identifying such representatives with a particular school, &c., as "John Smith, or his successors, Principal, Johnson Public School."

11. *Bonds Registered in Names of Military Detachments, &c.*—As indicated in the cases of schools next above, a representative should be designated, in whose name the bond will be registered, and descriptive title should be furnished, as for example, "James Jones, or his successors, Treasurer, Mess Fund, Fifteenth Cavalry." In such cases it is suggested that the commanding officer be consulted as to the appropriate person in whose name the bond shall be registered.

R. C. LEFFINGWELL, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

CONSIDERATION OF WAR REVENUE BILL BY SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

In accordance with a decision reached on Nov. 1 by the Senate Finance Committee, which is considering the War Revenue Bill, adjournment was taken on the 2d inst. until yesterday (the 8th) to enable members except those from far Western States to go home to vote. With its reassembling yesterday the Committee gave its attention to a reprint of the bill with a view to reporting it to the Senate on Nov. 12. Concerning the reprint, the "Journal of Commerce" of Nov. 7 said:

The bill as reprinted makes 230 pages, the form as it passed the House making 190 pages. As the reprint shows sections stricken out by the Senate Committee, the length of the perfected bill obviously will be much less than its present appearance. The Committee has under consideration a number of important amendments which, if adopted, will materially change the measure as it is now reprinted, but textually the bill has now been thrown into permanent shape with amendments and cross references all carefully compared and corrected, so that the perfected bill will not show many changes over and above those made by way of additional amendments. One of the most important amendments yet to be passed on is that proposed by Senator Smoot for a retail sale or consumers' tax.

As the bill now stands it presents many important changes from the form in which it passed the House. Large portions have been wholly rewritten. Many essential matters of administration urged by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue before the Ways and Means Committee and there rejected, have now been incorporated. Some forms of taxes have been cut out entirely, and not a few rates have been reduced or consolidated. Definitions of capital, net income and the general theory of taxable values have been clarified and defined with a decided gain for both the Government officials who must administer the law, and for the individual or business institution that must make returns and pay taxes.

The thoroughness with which the pending bill has been prepared has now reduced the various war revenue acts to a form that may be regarded as a revenue code. The Senate form has, by a new section, repeated various titles and parts of the previous revenue acts so that the taxpayer will have before him in the latest Act practically the entire war revenue statute.

Besides the amendments of last week, referred to in these columns last Saturday (page 1707), an amendment was adopted by the Finance Committee on the 1st inst. to exempt from taxation the owners of whiskey that may be left in bonded warehouses at the time the bone-dry prohibition law becomes effective. The bonds now held to secure payments of the taxes will be released and the owners of spirits may furnish a small bond to protect the warehouse owner. The Committee also adopted an amendment to exempt from the excise taxes under Title IX, including the articles in the luxury list, any articles manufactured solely for ex-

port. Under an amendment to the sales tax it is provided that where a manufacturer made contracts prior to Sept. 3, the day the bill was introduced in the House, which did not provide for payment of the taxes, the articles manufactured under such contracts shall be exempt from the tax.

DETAILS OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION'S MODIFICATION OF GENERAL FOOD REGULATIONS.

The U. S. Food Administration's modifications and interpretations of the general food regulations published in our issue of Oct. 19, page 1535, are given below; these modifications, issued Oct. 29, were briefly referred to in these columns last week, page 1713; they are embodied in the following announcement of the Food Administration:

The Food Administration is to-day writing its hotel chairmen in all States, defining and amplifying its recent "General Orders" for public-eating places. Most important among the definitions is that applying to rule 4, which prohibited the service of more than one kind of meat at a meal. As explained in the letter now being sent out, rule 4 will merely prohibit the service of more than one meat course or meat dish at a meal, but will not abolish such established dishes as meat pies, goulash, hash, liver and bacon, and similar articles.

While these "General Orders" are admittedly rigid, the public-eating places have received them in a spirit of complete co-operation. They recognize that this is a part of the general war program and that their failure to observe each recommendation would put an obstacle in the path of the nation's prosecution of the war. The general public, as well, has received them in a spirit which shows their willingness to meet the present food situation on a basis of voluntary endeavor, recognizing that enforced changes in their eating habits should not be blamed upon the restaurants, which are merely carrying out the injunctions of the Government.

The letter follows:

October 30 1918.

To State Hotel Chairmen.

Your attention is called to the following modifications and interpretations of general orders for public eating places.

General Order No. 4.—The intention in framing this rule was to cut down the consumption of meats in general without at the same time causing waste or eliminating from the daily menu certain combinations of scrap meats or certain varieties of meat by-products generally eaten in combination with what might be called outside meat.

The Food Administration has decided to make a liberal interpretation of General Order No. 4, after a careful consideration of requests that have reached it from all parts of the country, and you will note that mince pie, larded sweetbreads, larded fillet of beef, hash, goulash, meat cakes, meat pies, and similar dishes containing two or more kinds of meats (scraps and trimmings) may be served without violating the order; also that liver and bacon, mixed grill, assorted cold meats, chicken and Virginia ham, club sandwiches, and a variety of sandwiches containing different meats may be sold at one time.

In connection with General Orders No. 1 and No. 2, while toast as a garniture is forbidden, toast may be used under poached eggs, chipped beef, chicken hash, &c., without affecting the service of 2 ounces of Victory bread or 4 ounces of quick breads which may be served at the same meal. Wheat cakes, griddle cakes, buckwheat cakes, and waffles may also be served in addition to the regular bread allowance, as may pies, pastry, &c. Crackers containing 10% of wheat flour substitutes may be served.

You will note that the Law Department of the Food Administration has amended General Order 1 to read as follows:

General Order 1 (as amended Oct. 25 1918).—No public eating place shall serve or permit to be served any bread or other bakery product which does not contain at least 20% of wheat flour substitutes; provided, however, that crackers containing at least 10% of wheat flour substitutes may be served. Nor shall any public eating place serve or permit to be served more than 2 ounces of such bread, known as Victory Bread, or if no Victory Bread is served, more than 4 ounces of other bread (such as corn bread, muffins, Boston brown bread, &c.). This order does not apply to sandwiches, bread served at boarding camps, or to rye bread containing 50% or more of pure rye flour.

With reference to General Order 12: This applies only to service of cream on table, including whipped cream, but according to an amendment to Rule 1 of the Special License Regulations, hotels as well as other manufacturers may purchase heavy cream.

General Order 6.—While it is insisted that no more than one-half ounce of butter shall be served at the table to any one person at any one meal, this order does not affect buttered toast or any butter sauces, which are commonly used in all first-class hotel and restaurant kitchens. It is requested, however, that hotels and restaurants use the least possible quantity of butter in cooking and in making sauces.

General Order 7.—Your attention is called to the need for enforcing the rule against the service of more than one-half ounce of cheddar, commonly called American cheese. Strict observance of this General Order will necessitate giving up the service of Welsh rarebits.

Faithfully yours,

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

In an appeal to housewives of New York State to continue to assist in food conservation, the Federal Food Board of this city on Nov. 2 stated that they are expected "to save one-tenth of that part of the 2,600,000 tons of meats and fats which must be obtained from direct savings." The statement follows:

Housewives of New York State who responded so nobly to the appeal of the United States Food Administration to save food this year are called upon during the next twelve months to show even greater patriotism and sacrifice in voluntary food conservation. For every pound of food they saved this year the Government expects them to save a pound and a half of food next year in order that the food for shipment abroad, which must be 50% greater than this year, may be supplied.

With its more than 10,000,000 population, New York State represents approximately one-tenth the population of the United States, and this means that the housewives of the State are expected to save one-tenth of that part of the 2,600,000 tons of meats and fats which must be obtained from direct saving.

The problem of sending this quantity of meats and fats will be more difficult than the shipping of 10,000,000 tons of breadstuffs which we must also supply to the other side during the coming year. Our exports in meat and fat during the past year were approximately 1,000,000 tons less

than the quantity scheduled for the coming year and four times as much as we used to export before the war. And yet we ought to have at the end of the year, after shipping the 2,600,000 tons, flocks and herds as large as now, and even larger if we work it right.

A previous statement of the Federal Food Board, issued on Oct. 26, stated that "every table should be spread and every meal should be eaten with the wants of all the world in mind," and with the view to "sharing our food resources with 220,000,000 people of the Allies." The statement said:

Reports coming daily from all over the world are giving definite shape to the program of the United States Food Administration for victualing our army in Europe, and sharing our food resources with 220,000,000 people of the Allies. Early calculations of harvest are daily verified or modified, tally is kept on the increase or shrinkage of food stocks, inventory is corrected as resources of the last harvest are more quickly or slowly consumed, totals are revised for new supplies discovered, or expected supplies cut off.

The shipping situation is reviewed daily. Ships are sunk, lost ships are replaced, the yards in America launch new vessels. In a month 250,000 soldiers from America go to swell our fast gathering forces in France; supplying and maintaining them calls for more than a million tons additional shipping. The reports show how we are running behind or gaining on the need of tonnage. Shifts of war affect the plans. We have taken 250,000 German prisoners who must also be fed.

Though details of the program change every day, almost every hour, the main outline is not altered since the Inter-Allied Food Council agreed that America should provide this year 17,550,000 tons of food, an increase of 50% over last year's prodigious achievement. This vast program of food exports is to be met by home conservation. We can send half as much food again as before only as we save it. We have nowhere near that much in sight as surplus.

The largest item in the program of food exports is 10,400,000 tons of bread-making flour and grains—more than 400,000,000 bushels. Part of that is the surplus of one of the largest wheat crops ever harvested in this country—reduced again by a shortage of corn. A substantial part of this saving will come from the conscious, deliberate saving of 100,000,000 American citizens, male and female, big and little.

Suppose that of the 400,000,000 bushels and over that we ship, 100,000,000 is to be accomplished by saving. So far as this account is concerned, the actual amount to be saved is not essential, an imaginary figure will do. For the total shipment will include bread grains all lumped together, wheat, rye, barley, and to some extent corn, and the proportions will vary as the problem works out. Say for the present we are to find 100,000,000 bushels by saving. Put that in terms of the individual. It is the same as though each one allowed himself four bushels of grain in his bread for the year in place of five bushels, which was the ordinary calculation in the bygone wasteful days.

Every table should be spread and every meal should be eaten with the wants of all the world in mind, eaten with war conscience to guide. This campaign is to be placed before the 20,000,000 homes by the new home card soon to be issued. But putting it into effect does not wait for specific instructions. It goes into effect so far as possible now. It is to be carried out by an intensive program of saving food in each family as a separate unit in the invincible American food army.

BUTTERFAT IN SWEET CREAM LIMITED TO 2%.

The U. S. Food Administration has issued a ruling (made public Oct. 24) specifying that cream sold for direct consumption shall contain no more than 20% butterfat; it is pointed out that the 20% maximum restricts the sale of so-called "double" and "whipped cream" and other kinds prepared chiefly for special purposes not permissible in the face of present shortages of fats abroad. The rule applies directly to licensed dealers and through them restricts ultimate consumers, including housewives, hotels, restaurants and institutions. To prevent misunderstanding of this regulation by dairymen the Food Administration states very clearly that it does not affect, nor in any way apply to cream used for butter making, ice cream making, or manufacturing purposes. In fact, a richer cream—one testing between 30 and 40% butterfat—is more desirable for most manufacturing operations, especially butter making where a high butterfat content means a minimum of labor and a generally lower cost of operation. The full text of the cream rule which is now in effect is as follows:

No licensee shall sell sweet cream which contains more than 20% butterfat to consumers or retail distributors of cream, provided that this rule shall not prevent the licensee from selling sweet cream containing more than 20% butterfat to manufacturers for manufacturing purposes.

Among other benefits that should result from this rule is a somewhat greater supply of market milk for large cities. The luxury-cream trade is most highly developed in large centres of populations and a considerable quantity of milk must be skimmed to secure the extra richness now prohibited by the need to conserve fats.

RESULTS OF COMPLAINTS REGARDING FOOD CHARGES OF CHILDS RESTAURANTS.

Among developments resulting from an inquiry recently made by the Federal Food authorities into complaints concerning restaurant charges, one which has attracted attention is that in the case of the Childs restaurants in New York. One phase of this inquiry concerned a charge of five cents for bread and butter service, which the Childs restaurants made known would be imposed, beginning Oct. 19. Federal Food Administrator for New York, Arthur Williams, whose attention was called to the charge, took the matter up with both the Childs Company and the Food Administration at Washington with the result that William Childs, General Manager of the restaurants, an-

nounced on Oct. 23 the withdrawal of the charge. The month before (Sept. 16) it was announced that complaints received concerning a charge by the Childs restaurants of ten cents for a glass of milk—double the old price—had brought about an investigation which led to a reduction in the price to five cents. Coincident with the announcement on Oct. 19 that there had been submitted to the Federal Food Board in New York by accountants of the latter reports as to the cost of conducting the business of the Childs Company, William Childs sent to the newspaper for publication the following:

We wish to correct the erroneous impression given by certain newspaper articles concerning the Childs restaurants, many of them sensational in character and some even going so far as to hint at profiteering.

The truth of the matter is that, even with increased prices, the company is making a much smaller net profit than in pre-war times; in proof of which we submit the following authentic records:

A comparison of our business during the fiscal year 1916 (before we entered the war) with the first nine months of the fiscal year 1918 shows that, while our sales have increased over 39% since we entered the war, our profits have decreased over 50%; and while the net profit on our sales before we entered the war was a little over 12%, it is now only a little over 4 1-3%. The reason is simple enough. Since the beginning of the war, wages have advanced about 60% and food commodities from 100 to 400%.

An examination of the company's books, to which we readily agreed, will, without doubt, present the matter in a new light and bring about a more thorough understanding of conditions affecting our business—conditions that have reduced the average profit on a meal from 2 9-10 cents before we entered the war to 1 3-10 cents at the present time.

The decision to undertake an investigation of the prices charged by Childs restaurants was made known at the conclusion of an enforced conference on Oct. 4 between officers of the Federal Food Board with William Childs and Chester H. Lane, counsel for the corporation, the Board at that time issuing the following statements:

A preliminary hearing of the complaint against the Childs restaurants was held at the Federal Board this afternoon by John Mitchell, Chairman of the Board, and Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator for New York City. As a result of the hearing, an investigation is to be made by the Board's accountants between the periods of Jan. 1 1918, and Oct. 1 1918.

The menus of the two dates are also to be examined, and any increases in the cost of food are to be studied in the light of whether or not they were justified under the conditions of the labor and food market. A further hearing is to be held as soon as the accountants have completed their investigation.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION'S STRICTURES REGARDING WEIGHT OF TURKEYS.

The following special dispatch from Washington to the New York "Tribune" appeared in that paper yesterday (Nov. 8):

No turkeys for Thanksgiving less than eight pounds in weight, was the rule promulgated to dealers to-day by the Food Administration, in an effort to discourage the wasteful practice of selling them before they are mature. The Food Administration requests that all dealers under license refrain from buying hen turkeys weighting less than eight pounds and young toms weighting less than twelve pounds, live weight, until Dec. 7.

Licenses are requested not to dress turkeys in an atmospheric temperature above 40 degrees, unless equipped with ice or artificial refrigeration to chill the fowls immediately.

Licenses should purchase no turkeys intended for Thanksgiving markets for points east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo after Nov. 16, it is recommended, and turkeys for points east of Pittsburgh and Buffalo be loaded and ready for shipment not later than Nov. 19.

RETAILERS' PROFITS ON EGGS RESTRICTED.

The Federal Food Board in New York on the 4th inst. issued a statement announcing that the maximum profit of retailers on eggs would be limited to 7 cents a dozen on a cash and carry basis and 8 cents a dozen on a credit and delivery basis. Its announcement said:

The retail section of the distribution of perishables of the United States Food Administration has determined that any advances over cost in excess of 7 cents to 8 cents a dozen is unreasonable and will be considered evidence of violation of the regulations governing the retail sale of eggs. The 7 cents per dozen represents the maximum for stores conducting the cash and carry plan, while the 8 cents per dozen is the maximum margin for the extra service for stores extending credit and delivery.

Retailers may have the benefit of the fractional cost of any transaction. For example, if eggs at terminal delivery cost 46 1/4 cents per dozen, the selling price on a cash and carry basis may be figured as follows:

Dozen—	Cost.	Margin.	Total.	Fraction added.	Maximum selling price.
1	\$0.46 1/4	7c.	\$0.53 1/4	3/4c.	\$0.54
2	0.92 1/2	14c.	1.06 1/2	1/2c.	1.07
3	1.38 3/4	21c.	1.59 3/4	1/4c.	1.60

The maximum selling price on a credit and delivery basis would be 1 cent per dozen higher than the above maximum selling price.

In determining the selling price of his eggs, the retailer must disregard entirely their market or replacement value at the time of the sale.

In determining margins at 7 cents and 8 cents per dozen on eggs with the fractional cost in the dealer's favor, the Food Administration has given due consideration to the increasing costs of operation which must be met by the dealer.

COFFEE FUTURES ORDERED LIQUIDATED AT FIXED MAXIMUM PRICES.

On Nov. 1 the Food Administration, in co-operation with the directors of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange and the Coffee Advisory Committee, directed that all coffee

futures be liquidated at the maximum prices established some months ago. The announcement issued in Washington said:

It has been found that several houses operating for foreign account have bought coffee futures upon the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange to the amount of several hundred thousand bags. The sellers have sold against coffee in stock or en route. The effect is to tie up this coffee from distribution for many months, and to necessitate extra tonnage being employed if our supplies are to be maintained.

In order to prevent this contingency and speculation generally upon the present situation and the use of our markets for this purpose in the near future the Food Administration, co-operating with the directors of the Exchange and the Coffee Importers' Advisory Committee, have directed that all coffee futures shall be liquidated at the maximum prices reestablished some months ago, and which prevailed on the Coffee Exchange on Oct. 18 1918 when the Exchange suspended trading. Arrangements are being made to maintain continuous imports in co-operation in the trades.

The suspension of trading in coffee futures by the Coffee and Sugar Exchange on Oct. 18, "pending the result of negotiations with the Federal Food Administration at Washington" was referred to in our issue of Oct. 19, page 1536. The Exchange resumed trading at noon on Monday last, Nov. 4, the order for resumption, which came from the U. S. Food Administration, directing that no new business be conducted, and that the closing out of contracts in force be completed not later than Nov. 9.

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING IMPORTATION OF WHEAT AND WHEAT FLOUR.

The War Trade Board announced on Nov. 1 that after that date no licenses would be issued by it for the importation of wheat or wheat flour except to cover the following:

- (a) Shipments of wheat or wheat flour originating in Canada or Mexico when brought across the border in wagonload lots by producers.
- (b) Shipments consigned to the U. S. Food Administration Grain Corporation or to the Wheat Export Company, Ltd. (Such shipments are covered by PBF No. 19, which remains in force, as announced in W. T. B. R. 234.)
- (c) Shipments from Canada or Mexico representing the customary retail border traffic.
- (d) Shipments in bond in transit to allied countries.

NO SHIPMENTS OF SUGAR TO MEXICO WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LICENSES.

Under date of Oct. 29 the War Trade Board announced the withdrawal of authority theretofore extended to Collectors of Customs to license the exportation to Mexico of small quantities of sugar involved in retail border traffic. In its announcement the Board said:

Collectors of Customs are still authorized to license, in their discretion, for export to Mexico, small quantities of foodstuffs and feedstuffs, other than sugar, when such exportation involves merely border traffic on a small scale by persons living near the border, such as that arising out of customary retail purchases for their own needs.

Hereafter no shipments of sugar, no matter in what quantity, may be exported to Mexico without the issuance of an individual export license by the War Trade Board.

PERMITS FOR MALSTERS.

In view of the small quantities of malt which will be required in the current year the U. S. Food Administration announced on Nov. 1 that it would upon special application and in proper cases, grant to malsters a special permit to malt for manufacturers of cereal foods, yeast, &c., a supply of malt for their requirements up to Nov. 1 1919. This, it is announced, will permit the manufactured supply to be held either at the malt house or at the purchaser's factory provided that it is all delivered prior to Oct 1 1919.

MANUFACTURE OF FELT FOR USE IN PIANOS PROHIBITED.

The manufacture of felt for use in pianos has been prohibited. The announcement made by the War Industries Board on Oct. 29 says:

The War Industries Board has issued orders prohibiting felt mills for the period of the existing emergency from manufacturing felt for use in pianos. This action was taken because of the fact that for an indefinite period to come all felt-producing machinery in the country will be needed in the manufacture of felts for the Government. In fact, according to the Felt Section of the War Industries Board, the Government's requirements of felt are far in excess of the mill capacity of the country.

EXPORTATION OF ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS.

On Oct. 31 the War Trade Board announced that after consultation with the United States Food Administration, applications for licenses to export animal and vegetable fats and greases testing 40 deg. titer and below will be considered subject to the rules and regulations of the War Trade Board. The Board says:

Applicants should, therefore, state in their applications the degree of hardness of the fat or grease they desire to export. Applications not giving this information will be considered as covering fats and greases testing above 40 deg. titer, and will consequently be refused.

In order that the Collector of Customs may have evidence that the fats and greases shipped against licenses which may be issued are as described in the licenses, such licenses will bear the following clause:

"This license is not valid unless presented to the Collector of Customs with a certificate from the Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, showing that the degree of hardness conforms to the description given on this license."

Arrangements have been consummated with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture whereby inspectors are authorized to issue certificates upon proper examination of fats and greases to be exported. Every shipment made in accordance with the above procedure is subject to re-examination at port of exit by the Bureau of Animal Industry for the Department of Agriculture.

MAXIMUM PRICE OF 16 CENTS FIXED FOR WOOL GREASE.

In announcing that a maximum price of 16 cents had been fixed for wool grease, effective from Sept. 17 to Dec. 17 1918, the Price-Fixing Committee of the War Industries Board on Oct. 29 said:

The Price-Fixing Committee has approved an agreement made by the producers of wool grease fixing a maximum price of 16 cents per pound packed in barrels, f. o. b. shipping point, this price to take effect Sept. 17 1918, expiring Dec. 17 1918, both dates inclusive, and covers all sales made both to the Government and to the public. This price applies to wool grease containing a moisture content not exceeding 3% and any excess of moisture above 3% calls for a proportionately lower price. The guaranty of ash is limited to 2%.

It has been further agreed by the producers that all sales shall be made subject to allocation by the tanning material and dye section of the War Industries Board.

ARMY AND NAVY TO TAKE 45% OF PRODUCTION OF CANNED TOMATOES.

The War Department in a statement made public Nov. 1 announced that arrangements have been made whereby the Army, Navy and Marine Corps are to take 45% of the entire production of canned tomatoes in the United States. The statement continues:

This is based upon estimates of the pack being from 18,500,000 to 20,000,000 cases of No. 3 tomatoes, two dozen cans to the case. The Government will require about 8,500 carloads of a thousand cases each. It would take a freight train nearly sixty miles long to move this quota. More than 75% of the total Government requirements will be used by the Army.

An old Army Sergeant detailed to the Subsistence Division, states that he once kept a lot of tomatoes for four years and that they were in splendid condition at the end of that time. However, tomatoes will not be kept so long at this time, due to the incessant demand for canned tomatoes from the men overseas; the primary use being in soups and as a means of quenching thirst in the front line trenches. All tomatoes used by the Army are very carefully inspected, rejection being made of those which do not meet the full requirements of the Army specifications. During the week just passed more than 50 carloads of tomatoes were rejected by the Subsistence Division as not being of the quality demanded for the fighting forces.

Commenting upon the action of the Government the "Journal of Commerce" of Nov. 4 said:

The chief interest from a trade standpoint in the dispatch from the Committee on Information, will be the statement of the Government as to its ideas of the total pack of this year. The pack last year has been officially computed (No. 3 cans) at 15,076,074 cases, not including 1,023,474 cases packed in pulp. Not since 1914 has there been any such pack as last year, that of 1914 being 15,222,000 cases, the highest on record. It is thus evident that the efforts to secure a large tomato crop this year were eminently successful.

MARGIN OF PROFIT ON ORANGES FIXED BY FEDERAL FOOD BOARD.

As to an investigation into the exorbitant prices charged for oranges, the New York "Times" of Oct. 25 said:

Prices at which retailers are selling oranges in this city came before the Federal Food Board yesterday for consideration. It was announced by the Board that the margin of profit that would be allowed on oranges in the future would be two cents on each orange of the smaller size and three cents for the larger ones.

The present investigation conducted by the Board covers the range of prices, both wholesale and retail, from Oct. 7, when the market began to rise, up to the present time. Data laid before the Food Board showed conclusively that fewer oranges were reaching the New York market this year than in the preceding season. A like situation was shown to exist in receipts of lemons.

The California Fruit Growers' Association, which asserts that it ships 85% of all the oranges and lemons that come from the Pacific Coast, supplied the Food Board with the following figures showing shipments: In 1916, oranges, 37,100 boxes; lemons, 6,935 boxes; 1917, oranges, 45,839 boxes; lemons, 7,796 boxes, and in 1918, oranges, 16,965 boxes; lemons, 5,934 boxes.

The previous day, Oct. 24, in referring to an investigation by inspectors of the Federal Food Board into charges for oranges the "Times" said:

With a view to getting to the bottom of the high prices being charged here by fruitstand vendors and storekeepers for oranges and lemons, Federal food inspectors yesterday paid visits to Park Row and other localities in Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx. The inspectors reported that the proprietor of a fruit stand under the stairway of the Brooklyn Bridge was charging 20 cents apiece for California oranges. Other dealers in the same locality were asking from 10 to 13 cents apiece for the fruit. In the Washington Heights and Bronx sections of the city, as well as in Brooklyn, many dealers demanded 10 or 13 cents for an orange.

Data obtained from the California Fruit Growers' Association showed that poor crops, higher transportation and labor charges had brought about higher prices for oranges. It was developed that the retail fruit men were buying California oranges from wholesalers on the average basis of 6 cents apiece. The results obtained in the lemon market were not available for publication last night. The inspectors handed subpoenas to several retail handlers of oranges in Park Row to appear at the offices of the Board,

9 West 57th Street, this morning, and explain why they are asking exorbitant prices for their fruit.

SUPREME WAR COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION FOR SUPPLYING OF FOOD BY UNITED STATES AND ALLIES TO SURRENDERED NATIONS.

Indications that the United States and the Allies were planning to co-operate in making available food and other supplies for the populations of enemy countries which have withdrawn from the war are furnished in a message received by President Wilson from Col. E. M. House, now in Paris. Col. House in his communication to the President, made public at Washington on Nov. 5, announced the adoption by the Supreme War Council at Versailles of a resolution making known its desire to co-operate with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria in furnishing the necessities of life for the suffering peoples of those nations. The message reads:

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Supreme War Council yesterday I proposed a resolution in the following sense, and the same was adopted: "The Supreme War Council, in session at Versailles, desires to co-operate with Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria in the making available, as far as possible, food and other supplies necessary for the lives of the civilian populations of those countries."

As bearing on the above press dispatches from Washington on Nov. 5 said:

This announcement is expected to have far-reaching effect in Germany, where, from all accounts, the food situation is only a little less serious than it is in the countries until recently allied with Germany. Conditions are represented as particularly serious in Austria-Hungary, where food riots have been frequent, and where there has been intense suffering not alone from the want of food, but clothing and other necessities.

Food Administrator Hoover, it was said to-night, is working out new food conservation plans to assure supplies not only for the peoples of the nations that have been eliminated from the war, but also the liberated populations of Belgium and Northern France, and even Germany, when that country has accepted the armistice terms now in the hands of Marshal Foch.

It is understood that the plan contemplated by Mr. Hoover, but which the President is not known to have approved, provides for a rationing system similar to that employed in Belgium by the Commission for Relief in Belgium, which was worked out by Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the Commission, and his assistants on the basis of the required number of calories necessary for each individual.

Supervision of this rationing, it was said, would be in charge of representatives of the Allies and American Governments. All available food supplies in the Central Powers would first be apportioned, including the reserves, if any, held for the armies, it was said.

A survey is now being made by the Food Administration to determine the world's food supply. Pending its completion the new food conservation plan for the American public is held up. The survey will include investigation of the interior food supply available in Austria-Hungary and the Balkans. Officials of the Food Administration are said to believe that investigation will disclose food supplies which have heretofore not been available, owing to dissension between the Teutonic allies.

With Austria definitely out of the war the opening of the Mediterranean and the Indian route, as well as the so-called short Australian route, will release vast grain supplies and other foodstuffs in that part of the world. Austrian merchant ships, it was said, may be used to transport these supplies.

The food program worked out by the inter-Allied Food Council, of which Hoover is a member, calls upon America to ship to the Allies 17,500,000 tons of foodstuffs the coming year. With the necessity of assisting in feeding civilians in middle Europe it is roughly estimated that a minimum of 5,000,000 tons will have to be added to that figure, though the ending of the war necessarily will make possible increased production throughout Europe next year.

COTTON COMMITTEE OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD FINDS FIXING OF RAW COTTON PRICE UNNECESSARY.

It was announced on Nov. 7 that President Wilson will be informed by the Cotton Committee of the War Industries Board that the fixing of prices of raw cotton is unnecessary and impracticable. Announcement of this was made on the 7th inst. by Thomas W. Page, Chairman of the committee, according to press dispatches from Washington, which said:

The committee's conclusion, Dr. Page said, was based on the fact that there is no prospective shortage of cotton, and the belief that the Cotton Distribution Committee can secure a proportionate marketing of the lower as well as the higher grades of cotton more effectively by other methods. Continuance of the work of this committee is recommended.

Dr. Page's statement was said to embody the essential points of the report which the committee will present soon to the President. It said that there would be no way of enforcing a fixed price except through "the readiness of the Government to purchase the entire cotton crop."

This, the statement continued, would involve the closing of cotton exchanges, while merchants, bankers and other intermediaries would be seriously affected and many probably be put entirely out of business. The establishment at great cost of a Government system of inspection and certification also would be necessary, it was said, if price-fixing were undertaken.

COTTON DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE DENIES REPORTS OF CANCELLATION OF ARMY COTTON CONTRACTS.

On Nov. 5 the Committee on Cotton Distribution of the War Industries Board issued the following statement:

False rumors are in circulation to the effect that extensive cancellation of contracts for cotton goods for the use of the army are being made. The matter has been discussed with the Purchase, Traffic and Storage Division

of the War Industries Board. They state that the rumors of the cancellations are unfounded and that only such cancellations have been made as have taken place normally from time to time during the progress of the war by mutual consent by reason of necessary changes in fabrics needed, variations in qualities and other desired changes.

PROBE OF COTTON EXCHANGE DOUBTED.

The following is from the "Wall Street Journal" of Nov. 7:

There have been rumors that an investigation in regard to the recent decline in cotton values was probable and that representatives from the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges would have a conference with Chairman Brand of the Committee of Cotton Distribution. It has been learned by Dow, Jones & Co., from authoritative sources that no such investigation is looked for. It was admitted that a number of complaints have been received in Washington stating that the recent decline was due to extensive short selling. Investigation which has been undertaken privately by members of the Exchange, however, disclosed the fact that the speculative interest in the market is unusually small. For this reason it is believed that no investigation will be started.

BRITISH NEED OF AMERICAN COTTON.

The British requirements of American cotton were the subject of a conference in London on Oct. 9 between members of the Cotton Control Board and representatives of the Government. The Manchester "Guardian" of that date just to hand had the following to say regarding the matter:

The shortage of American cotton, and consequently of yarns, led Sir Herbert Dixon, Chairman, and the majority of the other members of the Cotton Control Board and other leaders to seek an interview to-day with representatives of the Government in London, with a view to the position being improved, if that is possible. To a large extent, of course, the practical question is whether ships shall be devoted to the transport and maintenance of American troops or to the carriage of raw cotton. The trade hopes, however, that it will be found possible to supply its needs without injuring the cause of the Allies in the war area.

The deputation was received by Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, and Sir L. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, at the Board of Trade offices. The interview lasted two hours. It is understood that Sir Albert Stanley could not give a definite undertaking that additional tonnage will be allocated for cotton, but several delegates stated, after the interview, that no member of the Government could be more sympathetic or more wishful to do everything in his power to assist the industry, and they came away with a very hopeful feeling. They pointed out that the industry has been working on a narrow margin for some time, and as owing to uncontrollable circumstances shipments have not come up to promise the situation is somewhat critical, for if the Government cannot allocate sufficient shipping to keep up supplies further restrictions must inevitably result, and war contracts may suffer. It is certain, however, that everything humanly possibly is being done, and will be done, to assist the cotton industry.

The whole position, viewed in the light of what passed at to-day's interview, will be discussed at a meeting of the Cotton Control Board in Manchester on Monday.

The position of the cotton industry to-day, in consequence of the rapidly decreasing stock of the raw material from America, is causing great anxiety to the Cotton Control Board. The stock of American cotton at Liverpool on Friday last was 49,560 bales, as against 223,500 bales at the corresponding period last year. The present weekly consumption is approximately 45,000 bales, so that even if the whole of the 49,560 bales were unsold, there was only one week's supply of cotton, apart, of course, from that which happened to be stored in the spinning mills or warehouses. If the imports of American cotton do not increase at a more rapid rate than at present—last week the American import was 27,244 bales—there will be no alternative but to turn more machinery on to Egyptian cotton, because the machinery using American would be brought to a standstill at an early date.

Fortunately for the trade the imports of Egyptian cotton are more regular. The Egyptian stock is 11,780 bales, exclusive of the amount in spinners' hands, and the approximate weekly consumption is about 11,000 bales. Before the Cotton Control Board came into existence the Egyptian consumption was between 6,000 and 7,000 bales, and the normal consumption was 8,700 bales. The larger weekly consumption of the finer grade of cotton is due to the permission given to the users of American cotton to spin the finer counts since the stock of American is so greatly reduced.

The last time the Cotton Control Board went to London, the Shipping Controller, by way of easing the position in the cotton trade, promised to do his best to find tonnage for an additional 50,000 bales, and on that the Control Board sought to remove the grievances of the operatives by increasing the working hours and allowing a larger percentage of machinery to be run. But the promise of more cotton has not materialized, and while the authorities yesterday promised to do all that is possible to get more tonnage for cotton, the Control Board is far from satisfied with the prospect because of the great delay which is occasioned in getting cotton shipped.

GERMAN OWNED PROPERTY VALUED AT \$100,000,000 TO BE SOLD BY ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN.

In announcing on Nov. 1 that German-owned woolen mills, chemical and other concerns, valued at more than \$100,000,000 would be sold at auction within sixty days, A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, said:

German-owned woolen mills and other textile concerns, chemical and color companies, a magneto company, and other manufacturing plants, valued at more than \$100,000,000, will be placed on the auction block within the next 60 days and sold to 100% Americans. This is the answer of A. Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, to the recent note from the German Government protesting against the Americanization of German-owned concerns in this country.

Included in the list of corporations which Mr. Palmer will dispose of are the big woolen mills at Passaic, N. J., which were taken over by him about six months ago. These mills alone have an estimated value of \$50,000,000. The chemical companies to be Americanized include the Bayer Co., one of the largest, if not the largest, manufacturers of pharmaceutical products in the United States, and the Heyden Chemical Co., the business of which is second only to that of the Bayer Co.

Joseph F. Guffey, Director of Sales, will supervise the selling of these great German-owned industries. These sales will take place in most in-

stances at the plants of the corporations. In a few instances the sales will be made at the offices of the companies in New York City.

Before these sales are finally consummated, they will be passed upon by the advisory committee of the Alien Property Custodian's office, of which Otto T. Bannard, of New York, is Chairman. This committee must be satisfied as to the Americanism of the purchaser, in addition to deciding whether or not the price paid is a fair one.

The following concerns will be among the first to be sold by the Alien Property Custodian:

Botany Worsted Mills, Passaic, N. J., Dec. 2.
Gera Mills, Passaic, N. J., Dec. 10.
Passaic Worsted Spinning Mills, Passaic, N. J., Dec. 10.
New Jersey Worsted Spinning Co., Passaic, N. J., Dec. 10.

In addition to the above, Mr. Palmer on Dec. 19, will sell at 47% interest in the Garfield Worsted Mills, of Garfield, N. J. A strong and loyal American interest controls the majority of this company, which has never co-operated with other Passaic woolen companies.

The chemical and color companies to be sold include:

The Bayer Company, New York, Dec. 3.
Synthetic Patents Co., New York, Dec. 3.
International Ultramarine Co., Ltd., New York, Dec. 9.
Heyden Chemical Works, Garfield, N. J., Dec. 11.
New Brunswick Chemical Co., New Brunswick, N. J., Dec. 18.
Bauer Chemical Co., New York, Dec. 21.

Among the other concerns to be sold are the following:

Ernst Gideon Bek Manufacturing Co., Newark, N. J. (jewelers), Nov. 14.

Bosch Magneto Company, Nov. 27.

Dresden Lace Works, New York, Dec. 6.

International Textile, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn., Dec. 11.

Stollwerck Company, Inc., Stamford, Conn. (chocolate manufacturers) Dec. 13.

Schutte & Koerting Co., Philadelphia, Pa. (valves and machinery) Dec. 14.

Dr. Jaeger Sanitary & Woolen System Co., New York, Dec. 14.

The Americanization of the great German-owned woolen mills in New Jersey will wipe out for all time German control of one of the largest and most important of American industries. The first of this group of mills was built years ago, with German capital, by selling agents of German woolen firms in Germany.

They brought over German machinery and German hands to operate the machines. All of the mills except the Garfield are largely controlled by the same interests, large blocks of the stock being held by influential members of the woolen Kartel in Germany.

In taking over these woolen mills Mr. Palmer found that as their business thrived and expanded, they formed an association, nominally for the purpose of securing experienced German labor, but which soon became a close organization of offensive and defensive alliance of the German woolen interests in this locality. He discovered that members of this organization purchased a large interest in a daily newspaper, and employed a representative to look out for their interests at Washington, and to keep close touch upon the attitude of public sentiment in all parts of the country. Under Mr. Palmer's control these mills have been busily engaged in turning out material for use in making uniforms for American soldiers.

The Bayer Co. and its products are extremely well known in this country. It was owned by the Bayer Chemical Co. of Germany. The Heyden Chemical Co. formed an important link in the plan of Dr. Hugo Schmidt to corner the carbolic-acid market in this country in the early days of the war, and thus prevent our Allies from obtaining picric acid, which is essential in the making of high explosives. This company was owned by the Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, of Radebeul, Germany. Efforts were made to camouflage the ownership of this concern, but the bureau of investigation, of which Francis P. Garvan is director, succeeded in penetrating it.

The Bosch Magneto Co. of Springfield, Mass., makes magnetos used on all American automobiles needed for all purposes. Its President reported only 95 shares owned by residents of Germany. Investigation disclosed that it was a 100% enemy-owned concern. Under Mr. Palmer's direction 80% of the Bosch Co.'s output goes to the United States Government.

The Schutte & Koerting Co., of Philadelphia, makes valves, condensers, and other machinery for the American Navy. It reported itself American owned, but investigation showed that it was really owned by Ernest Koerting, the Carnegie of Germany, who had illegally transferred it to his daughter, Helene Fischer, wife of Adelbert K. Fischer, of Philadelphia. Its manager, who gave her notes therefor, payable after 20 years. Fischer is now interned at Fort Oglethorpe, and the concern, under direction of the Alien Property Custodian, is turning out machinery for the American Navy and the United States Shipping Board.

The Bauer Chemical Company manufactures "Sanatogen" and "Formamin," and reported itself as being American owned. The German ownership was easily discovered, however. The same was true of the Dr. Jaeger Sanitary & Woolen System Company. These two companies, in conjunction with the Heyden Chemical Works, were what was known as Hodgskin companies, because T. Ellett Hodgskin was their counsel, and used every effort to prevent them from being taken over by the Alien Property Custodian.

The International Textiles, Inc., and the Dresden Lace Works are large lace manufacturers, the former doing a business of more than \$1,000,000 a year. Stollwerck Co. (Inc.), of Stamford, are well-known manufacturers of cocoa-bean products.

Many other enemy-owned concerns taken over by the Alien Property Custodian are now being prepared for sale. Before the end of the year Mr. Palmer intends to sell to American citizens German-owned concerns in this country valued at close to \$200,000,000.

STEEL MAKERS PERMITTED INCREASED USE OF CHROME ORE.

James T. McCleary, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Ferro-Alloys of the American Iron & Steel Institute, in a letter issued under date of Nov. 1 states that it is gratified to note from the replies received to the committee's letter of Sept. 26 "that the steel makers have not permitted the reduced consumption of Chrome Ore to interfere seriously with the quality or output of steel. The letter continues:

We note, however, in some of the replies that a reduced life of the furnaces resulted from cutting down the use of Chrome Ore, and that indirectly some loss of production has occurred. Also, that in some cases the use of Magnesite as a substitute has increased costs.

Mr. Sanford, of the War Industries Board, is of the opinion that the crisis in the Chrome situation has been passed, and that the supplies of

domestic ore are now of sufficient volume to permit the removal of restrictions from desirable use of Chromite in the refractory trade.

In view of the above we beg to advise you that any increases in the use of Chrome Ore which will help to maintain quality, increase production or reduce costs should be encouraged, and will meet with the approval of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

Please do not fail to note in your monthly report to the Institute any increase which may occur in the use of Chrome Ore by your works.

REGULATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF TIN— PROTEST OF TIN IMPORTERS' ASSOCIATION

Details of the regulations under which tin imports will be distributed among private consumers, jobbers and dealers were made public by B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board on Nov. 1 as has been heretofore indicated an agreement was entered into several months ago with Great Britain, France and Italy covering the purchase and distribution of their requirements of pig tin. Under the agreement an Inter-Allied Tin Executive has been set up in London to control and direct all purchases of pig tin for the participating countries. The statement issued on the 1st inst. says that "no selling price has been announced on the tin that has been purchased by the Inter-Allied tin executive and allocated to the United States, but this price will probably be announced between now and Dec. 31 1918." The following is the announcement in full, issued Nov. 1:

The War Industries Board, through George Armsby, chief of the Tin Section, announces the regulations under which tin imported into the United States will hereafter be distributed among private consumers, jobbers, and dealers holding purchasing licenses by the War Industries Board. The announcement follows:

On Aug. 28 1918 the United States Government entered into an agreement with the Governments of Great Britain, France and Italy covering the purchase and distribution of their requirements of pig tin. Under the agreement an Inter-Allied Tin Executive was set up in London to control and direct all purchases of pig tin for the participating countries. The Inter-Allied Tin Executive has appointed its buying agents in the several principal producing countries, and this purchasing machinery has been in operation for some weeks past. None of the countries participating in this international agreement will purchase tin except through the Inter-Allied Tin Executive, and will only grant import licenses for tin purchased by the Inter-Allied Tin Executive.

The War Industries Board requested the American Iron and Steel Institute to assume charge of the importation, financing, and distribution of the imports of pig tin under its supervision, and the United States Steel Products Co. will be the medium through which the American Iron and Steel Institute will operate in the carrying out of this work and will receive and pay for at the source, the tin allocated to the United States under the international agreement above referred to and will distribute this tin at cost to the consumers, jobbers, and dealers in the United States who hold purchasing licenses issued by the War Industries Board. Arrangements are now being made for the issuance of these licenses and announcement will be made as soon as the licensing system is ready to be put into active operation.

No selling price has been announced on the tin that has been purchased by the Inter-Allied Tin Executive and allocated to the United States, but this price will probably be announced between now and Dec. 31 1918.

Consumers, jobbers, or dealers requiring spot tin can be assisted in locating available stocks by communicating with the Sub-Committee on Pig Tin of the American Iron and Steel Institute, Room 1811, 71 Broadway, New York City, as the American Iron and Steel Institute is well posted as to all surplus stocks of spot tin.

A report made to the War Industries Board as of Oct. 1 indicates that there was a maximum stock of spot tin on hand in the United States at that date. Purchases of tin by the executive for shipment to the United States are progressing satisfactorily.

Import licenses will be granted covering contracts entered into prior to Oct. 1 1918, where satisfactory evidence can be shown that the tin was actually purchased prior to that date.

To carry out the foregoing plan the War Trade Board at the request of the War Industries Board has adopted the following procedure:

- (1) The revocation of outstanding licenses for the importation of pig tin, tin ore, and concentrates, or any chemical extracted therefrom, as to ocean shipment after Oct. 20 1918, shall remain in effect.
- (2) The Bureau of Imports is authorized hereafter to issue licenses for the importation of pig tin, where the applications therefor are otherwise in order, to cover shipments purchased prior to Oct. 1 1918. For this purpose the date of purchase is to be determined by the American Iron and Steel Institute. Licenses so issued are to provide for the indorsement of the bill of lading to the American Iron and Steel Institute.
- (3) The Bureau of Imports is authorized to issue licenses for the importation of pig tin, where the applications therefor are otherwise in order, to the United States Steel Products Co., regardless of the date of purchase of said pig tin. Licenses so issued are to provide for the indorsement of the bill of lading to the American Iron and Steel Institute.
- (4) The Bureau of Imports is instructed to issue no licenses for the importation of pig tin, except those described in Paragraphs 2 and 3 above.
- (5) The Bureau of Imports is authorized to issue licenses for the importation of tin ore, tin concentrates, and chemicals extracted from tin ore in accordance with its rules and regulations covering the licensing of the importation of these commodities in force on Oct. 4 1918.

While acquiescing in the Government "exercising such control over tin as may be reasonably necessary in view of conditions arising out of the existence of the present war," the Tin Importers' Association, Inc., in a resolution adopted in this city on Nov. 4 protests against the action of the Government in delegating to the United States Steel Products Company the financing and distribution of tin. The resolution states that "the placing in the hands of the U. S. Steel Products Company of the complete monopoly of importing and distributing tin in the United States will enable said products company to build up a vast organization whereby it will enjoy a practical monopoly in tin for an indefinite

period." The protest was presented on Wednesday to George Armsby, Chief of Tin Control of the War Industries Board, by the following committee, representing the Tin Importers' Association:

A. E. Winter, Winter, Son & Co., President; I. J. Louis, Vernon Metal & Produce Co., Vice-President, E. W. Starke, Caswell & Starke, Secretary; D. A. Paterson, Balfour, Williamson & Co., director; W. H. Trotter, Nathan Trotter & Co., Philadelphia, director.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Association:

Whereas the United States and Allied Governments have decided to take over the control of pig tin in accordance with the plan devised by the Inter-Allied Tin Executive in London, which plan provides that the purchasing of all pig tin shall be centralized, and the distribution of that material be effected and controlled in each country by its Government, and

Whereas the following authorized statement of Mr. T. G. Cranwell, acting chief of the Tin Section, War Industries Board,

"The War Industries Board will establish prices on pig tin for American consumers at actual cost delivered in this country. That it will be financed and distributed by the U. S. Steel Products Company, at the request of the War Industries Board and no licenses to import to United States will be granted except to the U. S. Steel Products Company, and they will act under Government direction and in the interest of consumers only. The Inter-Allied Tin Executive in London composed of English, French, Italian and American representatives will control the buying price in the producing markets. Boustead & Co. have been appointed sole buying agents in Singapore and Penang. United States consumers will secure their future requirements of tin through the U. S. Steel Products Co."

clearly indicates the intention of our Government, acting through the War Industries Board, to entrust the conduct of this vast business to the U. S. Steel Products Company, and

Whereas it is stated by the Sub-Committee on Pig Tin of the American Iron & Steel Institute that the Tin Executive in London has appointed McAllister & Co., Singapore (agents for the U. S. Steel Products Co.) as agents for the purchase and shipment of tin to this country, and

Whereas the U. S. Steel Products Company is the largest individual tin importer in the United States, and at times is even a dealer in tin, and the U. S. Steel Corporation, of which the former is a subsidiary, is the largest tin consumer in the world, and

Whereas the placing in the hands of the U. S. Steel Products Company of the complete monopoly of importing and distributing tin in the United States will enable said Products Company to build up a vast organization whereby it will enjoy a practical monopoly in tin for an indefinite period, and

Whereas the enjoyment of such a monopoly, both during the war and after the war, entailing upon independent consumers the necessity of purchasing their tin through or from their chief competitor, cannot but tend to strangle all real competition in manufacturing tin products, and

Whereas the true general policy has been correctly stated in the report of Lord Balfour's "Committee on Industrial Policies After the War," as follows:

"Wherever practicable the trades concerned should themselves be entrusted with the working of the control under Government authority. We entirely concur in the opinion expressed by the Trade Committee that State control of, and restrictions upon, industries arising out of war conditions which have been recognized and accepted as necessary during the war, will be found to be detrimental under normal conditions, and we strongly urge that they should be removed as soon as possible after the conclusion of peace, regard being had to the circumstances of each particular case. The early restoration of unrestricted dealings in the markets of this country and the world at competitive prices is essential to the re-establishment of British industry and commerce on a sound basis."

and

Whereas, contrary to its practice in similar matters the Government has not conferred with the tin trade generally before taking this momentous step, and

Whereas, although the War Industries Board has deemed it expedient to appoint some organization as the instrument for the carrying out of its plan of control, the unified action of the tin importers, as expressed by the formation of the Tin Importers Association, Inc., offers an opportunity for the adoption of an ample and adequate method (other than that which has been adopted) for the carrying out of the policy of the Government; and

Whereas, the control of tin can be effectively attained without creating and placing a monopoly in the hands of the largest tin importer and consumer, and

Whereas, the Tin Importers Association, Inc., consisting of most of the tin importers of America, does not oppose but, on the contrary, cheerfully acquiesces in our Government exercising such control over tin as may be reasonably necessary in view of conditions arising out of the existence of the present war.

Now, be it, therefore, Resolved, that this Association respectfully protests against any action resulting in the creation of a virtual monopoly and protests against the creation of such a monopoly, even if intended to be created as a temporary measure only, as such a monopoly in its practical effect would extend for an indefinite period, as is believed both here and abroad; and be it further

Resolved, that the Association requests the Government that it be given an opportunity to be heard upon the matter, to the end that it may submit plans for the exercising of such control over tin as may be reasonably necessary under the circumstances, either through price fixing, profit limitation, control of distribution through a general impartial body (as is being done in the rubber, tanning and other industries), or otherwise; and be it further

Resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Department of State, the War Industries Board, the War Trade Board, the Food Administration, the Department of Commerce, the New York Metal Exchange, the Inter-Allied Tin Executive, the British Board of Trade, the London Metal Exchange, the Singapore Chamber of Commerce and others interested, and be it further

Resolved that a committee of this association consisting of its President, and such other members to be appointed by him, be authorized to lay this matter before the proper authorities, and to represent this association, and to take such further steps as may be deemed wise and necessary.

MEASURES OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD FOR OVERCOMING BRASS SHORTAGE.

Among the measures designed to overcome the brass shortage the War and Navy Departments have been asked to eliminate as far as possible the use of brass in the various accoutrements and equipment of the Army and Navy and the discontinuance of the use of brass buttons on uniforms has also been advised. Furthermore, it is proposed that the

Government release soldiers from the camps and assign them to the brass mills to make up lost production due to shortage of labor. A statement giving this information issued by B. M. Baruch, Chairman of the War Industries Board, was published as followed in the "Official Bulletin" of Oct. 31:

The United States is face to face with a serious shortage of brass. Radical measures of relief must be undertaken if the actual war needs of this Government and its allies are to be met.

Production is now running approximately 40% below the demand, and despite the most vigorous pruning of civilian demands the supply falls short of the requirements for ordnance.

Situation of August 29.

On Aug. 29 1918, according to figures compiled by Everett Morss, Chief of the Nonferrous Tubing Section of the War Industries Board, the situation stood thus:

	Pounds a Day.
Requirements for ordnance ammunition, &c.....	2,220,000
Incidental requirements.....	1,000,000
Total demand.....	3,220,000
Actual production.....	1,800,000
Shortage.....	1,450,000
Rod Brass—	
Requirements for ordnance, ammunition, &c.....	840,000
Incidental requirements.....	300,000
Total demands.....	1,140,000
Actual production.....	1,000,000
Shortage.....	140,000

Since then, due to the widespread effect of the influenza epidemic among employees of the brass mills, as elsewhere, the situation has grown materially worse, and may, in fact, be said to have reached a crisis.

Three Measures of Relief.

Three measures of relief, in the opinion of the Chief of the Nonferrous Tubing Section of the War Industries Board, appear to be immediately demanded. They are:

1. For the Government to release soldiers from the camps and assign them to the brass mills in sufficient number to make up lost production due to shortage of labor.

2. For the War and Navy Departments to eliminate to the utmost possible extent the use of brass in various accoutrements and equipment for the army and navy. Major-General Goethals, Chief of the Division of Purchase and Supplies of the War Department, and a member of the War Industries Board, has already been advised by Mr. Morss that all brass buttons on uniforms must be abolished as there is not enough of the metal available for this purpose.

3. A more vigorous pruning by the Government of its demands for other uses, and the employment of sharper restrictions to prevent the various departments from demanding more than their actual needs. Specifications must be revised.

Even if given all the men they could find employment for it is doubtful, in the opinion of Mr. Morss, whether the mills, owing to lack of machinery and other facilities could meet the demand as it exists to-day. Private industries have already had their supply of the metal curtailed to the utmost, and most of the further cuts must be made by the Government departments themselves.

Last week 1,000 soldiers from Camp Devens, Mass., were sent into the mills in the Naugatuck Valley, which includes the brass mills of Bridgeport, Waterbury, and Ansonia, Conn., but more will be needed. When the detailed estimates of the situation as of Aug. 29 were made, the rolling mills were short 9,600 men, or approximately one-third their labor requirements; and production rate in the mills had been cut down to 15% less than the actual production rate during the six months' period ending June 30 1918 in spite of the increased demand. The manufacturers frankly admitted they were desperate. With the coming of cooler weather there was for a brief spell a slight improvement in the labor situation, but last month, when the influenza epidemic was raging, between 20 and 40% of the mill employees then on the pay rolls were laid off sick. What the lost production has been in consequence of this it has been impossible as yet to estimate. Meanwhile the demands for the metal in the war program of the Government grow steadily. For example, the requirements of the Government and its allies for brass for small-arms ammunition and artillery shells up to 4.7 caliber amount, of themselves, to approximately 2,000,000 pounds a day.

The advantage of the metal in the manufacture of ammunition lies in the fact that it is easier to work than steel and does not corrode and is stronger than copper. On the other hand, the processes of its manufacture require more labor. In its various forms it is an alloy of copper. Because it is an alloy, however, the processes of manufacture are more complicated than the manufacture of copper products, which generally speaking, are turned out direct from the raw material as it comes from the refinery. With brass the copper ingots must be broken up in crucibles and cast with the appropriate adulterants, zinc or nickel. Whether it is sheet or rod brass to be turned out, it is all a rolling mill process and both are made in the same mill, but in the rolling-mill process brass is more refractory than copper, and more labor is required for its handling. There must be more annealing, and it can not be worked as hard as copper. More mill facilities are required, and lack either of these or of labor is of wider influence on production.

But because the metal when made is easy to handle and presents, in addition to the other advantages cited above, a more attractive appearance than many other materials, its use has grown enormously; and the curtailments which the War Industries Board has had to make in the civilian demands have been in many instances drastic. The limit of saving in that direction has almost been reached.

JUSTICE HUGHES, IN SPECIAL AIRCRAFT REPORT, FINDS NO SQUANDERING OF FUNDS.

The special report on aircraft production conducted by former Supreme Court Justice Charles Evans Hughes was made public by President Wilson on Oct. 31. In the main it fails to bear out the sensational charges of waste and inefficiency made by Gutzon Borglum and other individuals or the similar charges embodied in the report of the Senate

Military Committee, which created such a sensation a few months ago. The report exonerates all members of the original Aircraft Board except Colonel A. E. Deeds, whose conduct is termed censurable by Attorney-General Gregory, who transmitted the report to the President. Justice Hughes suggested, and his suggestion received the acquiescence of Mr. Gregory, that all the facts regarding Deeds be submitted to the Secretary of War for court-martial proceedings, should he think this course justified. Deeds is alleged to have conveyed confidential information to H. E. Talbott and Charles F. Kettering, his intimate business associates, regarding the Dayton-Wright Airplane Co., in which all three were financially interested, and also in other matters pertaining to the aircraft program.

Other officers criticized in the report were Lieut.-Col. J. C. Vincent, Lieut. Col. Geo. F. Mixter, and Second Lieut. Samuel B. Vrooman, Jr. Vincent, who was Vice-President of the Packard Motor Car Co., retained his stock in that corporation after becoming an officer in the Army, and in a branch of the Army whereby he could serve his concern. He is alleged to have been instrumental in having certain payments made to the Packard company for drawings, models, tests, and for 11 standardized engines. The course of procedure is said to have been without a written contract and otherwise irregular and unusual, but no intent to defraud was discovered by Judge Hughes. Lieut.-Col. Mixter is said to have retained \$2,500 of the preferred stock of the Curtiss Airplane & Motor Corporation while acting for the Government. The Mahogany Manufacturers and Importers Association also came in for severe criticism in the report. Representatives of the Government were paid salaries in addition to those received from the Government, the report charges. Some petty graft also was discovered in one of the offices of the Signal Corps. All of these matters, Mr. Gregory informed the President, now are the subject of Grand Jury investigations; and announcement was made by the Department of Justice on Nov. 1 that prosecution of Vincent, Mixter and Vrooman was to be begun at once. Secretary of War Baker announced at that time, however, that, pending further study of the report, he was not yet prepared to announce his action in regard to the charges against Col. Deeds.

Judge Hughes's report, which is very lengthy (covering 182 pages), concluded with the following recommendations:

1. The controlling facts and the conclusions in relation to the matters reviewed have been stated under appropriate headings. It would be impossible to restate them in a brief summary. The defective organization of the work of aircraft production, and the serious lack of competent direction of that work by the responsible officers of the Signal Corps, to which the delays and waste were chiefly due, were matters for administrative correction through unification of effort under competent control. The provisions of the criminal statutes do not reach inefficiency.

It is not within the province of this report to make recommendations with respect to administrative policy, but it should be said that under the direction of Mr. Ryan and Mr. Potter there has been improvement in organization and progress has been made in gratifying measure.

2. The evidence discloses conduct which, although of a reprehensible character, cannot be regarded as affording a sufficient basis for charges under existing statutes, but there are certain acts shown, not only highly improper in themselves, but of especial significance, which should lead to disciplinary measures. The evidence with respect to Colonel Edward A. Deeds should be presented to the Secretary of War to the end that Colonel Deeds may be tried by court-martial under Articles 95 and 96 of the Articles of War for his conduct (1) in acting as confidential adviser of his former business associate, H. E. Talbott, of the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company, and in conveying information to Mr. Talbott in an improper manner with respect to the transaction of business between that company and the division of the Signal Corps of which Col. Deeds was the head; and (2) in giving to the representatives of the Committee on Public Information a false and misleading statement with respect to the progress of aircraft production for the purpose of publication with the authority of the Secretary of War.

3. The absence of proper appreciation of the obvious impropriety of transactions by Government officers and agents with firms or corporations in which they are interested compels the conclusion that public policy demands that the statutory provisions bearing upon this conduct should be strictly enforced. It is therefore recommended that the officers found to have had transactions on behalf of the Government with corporations in the pecuniary profits of which they had an interest should be prosecuted under Section 41 of the Criminal Code.

4. The Federal Trade Commission should be requested to report upon the proper cost of mahogany for airplane propellers to the end that upon the coming in of its report the question of the propriety of further action with respect to the transactions of the mahogany manufacturers and importers' association may be determined.

5. It is recommended that the representatives of the Department of Justice should keep in touch with the progress of the re-audit of accounts so that it may be advised of the complete enforcement of the rights of the Government in final settlement of accounts, and that the Government has been fully protected against unnecessary loss through waste and the absence of suitable factory supervision.

6. Permit me also to suggest that a special division or subdivision of the present Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice should be assigned to the consideration of suggested delinquencies in connection with aircraft production so that the work already done may be approximately followed up. In particular it is recommended that the activities in relation to spruce production, which, being largely centred on the Pacific Coast, it was impracticable to embrace in the present inquiry, should be carefully scrutinized.

In submitting the report of Justice Hughes to President Wilson, Attorney-General Gregory declared himself in substantial accord with its findings and recommendations. Mr. Gregory therefore decided it was unnecessary for him to submit a separate report, and contented himself with making an analysis of the Hughes report, which we give below, as summarized in a special dispatch from Washington to the New York "Times" on Oct. 31:

In transmitting to the President Mr. Hughes's report on his investigation of aircraft production Attorney-General Gregory took occasion to say that he found the statement remarkably accurate.

"We have attempted to go into every phase of aircraft production since our entry into war in April 1917, and had recourse to every source of information which appeared available," says the Attorney-General in his letter to the President. "Every complaint or charge of wrong doing has been heard or carefully considered."

Mr. Gregory says that without conference three weeks ago he and Judge Hughes reached their separate conclusions and prepared their reports. Last Saturday the former Justice handed Mr. Gregory a report, of which the Attorney-General says:

"By far the greater portion is devoted to a remarkably accurate statement of substantially all the transactions had since the beginning of the war in the course of the development of the aircraft program. After carefully examining this statement of the transactions had, I find myself in substantial accord therewith and do not consider it necessary to present to you a somewhat full report which has heretofore been prepared in the Department of Justice. As hereinafter shown, I also find myself in accord with the conclusions presented by Judge Hughes on questions of dishonesty and malversation.

"I do not consider it germane to this investigation to enter into criticism of the program or of mistakes in policy or in the exercise of judgment."

When the investigation began in May, says the Attorney-General, it was "sweepingly charged" that \$691,851,866, appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1 1917, had been expended with practically no results; that members of the Aircraft Board had been financially interested in aircraft contracts; that German and disloyal influences had retarded work and that graft had entered into the contracts.

He then says that the \$691,000,000 was spent for all aviation purposes, including many things besides the building of aircraft, and adds that while contracts for airplanes and motors were estimated at \$474,910,706, this had "been by no means expended" up to May last. The actual disbursements up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30 1918, were:

For production in this country, \$106,741,490 77; for production abroad, \$25,605,074 31; for experimental and development work, \$1,607,830 19; total, \$134,044,395 27.

"This amount includes not only the cost of planes and motors delivered, but also large payments for special tools and for labor and materials in planes and motors not then finished. The figures are not now available to show just how much more has been disbursed on this account since June 30, though the total amount disbursed for all aviation purposes between that date and Sept. 30 was \$139,186,661 33."

Contracts were let in the summer of 1917 in France for 875 training planes, with engines and for 5,000 service planes and 8,500 service engines, deliveries to begin in November and be completed in June 1918, and in Italy for 700 service planes with engines.

"These contracts," the letter continues, "were not carried out as contemplated, partly because of unavoidable delay by this Government in delivering materials, but largely because of the unexpected increase in the needs of the French Government overtaxed the capacity of the manufacturers. However, up to July 31 1918 there had been acquired under foreign contracts 1,617 training and 1,512 service, or a total of 3,129 planes, with engines.

"The deliveries of planes and engines produced in this country up to July 1 1918, were:

Planes—		Engines—	
Elementary training.....	4,572	Elementary training.....	7,662
Advanced training.....	1,046	Advanced training.....	2,579
Service.....	553	Service.....	2,392
Total.....	6,171	Total.....	12,633

Since July 1 production has been such that up to October 1918, the figures were:

Planes—		Engines—	
Elementary training.....	5,187	Elementary training.....	10,256
Advanced training.....	2,137	Advanced training.....	4,470
Service.....	2,350	Service.....	9,937
Total.....	9,674	Total.....	24,672

"When the 3,129 acquired abroad are added, we have a total of 12,803 planes and 27,801 engines," says the letter. "While the only service planes thus far produced in this country have been observation and bombing planes, those acquired abroad include pursuit and combat planes."

The Attorney-General says he agrees with Judge Hughes that there is no evidence upon which "it can be fairly charged" that any member of the Aircraft Board, "including Mr. Howard E. Coffin, General Squier, Colonel E. A. Deeds, Colonel R. L. Montgomery, Colonel S. D. Waldon, Mr. Richard F. Howe, Mr. Harry B. Thayer, Admiral Taylor, and other naval officers, has been unlawfully interested in any contract or transaction relating to aircraft production. Indeed, as to this charge, there has, at no time, been ground for a question involving any of these gentlemen except Colonel Deeds."

Part of the letter defends the form of contracts, and says it is a popular misconception that the contracts promote large increases by contractors. Mr. Gregory explains that the contracts are not a fixed per cent of production cost, but the production cost plus a fixed sum, and that it is to the contractor's interest to keep the production cost as low as possible. He says that in the case of the Liberty motor the result has been a reduction of the estimated cost from \$6,087 to \$5,000 and the fixed profit from \$913 to \$625 and "finally the putting of the contracts on a fixed price basis when experience had shown what would be a fair price."

Charges of unfair discrimination and favoritism in awarding contracts have been made, says he, and adds that these were generally in the matter of contracts for planes.

"Selection had to be made," says the Attorney-General. "It cannot be said that plausible reasons were wanting for those made. If mistakes were made nothing has been developed which would justify the charge that they resulted from corrupt motives."

Other charges that there have been exorbitant profits to contractors, the Attorney-General answers by saying: "On their face they appear to be unusually liberal," but when it is remembered that 60% or more of the

profits must be paid to the Government in income or excess profits, and that most of the net profits will be invested in plants or buildings which may not be of use after the war, "my conclusion is that no such profits have been allowed as to justify a charge of bad faith."

Of the "cross-license" agreement, which created much comment, he says this resulted in the Government, through contractors, securing the use of all necessary patents at a fixed cost, and with little friction. The Attorney-General advised that the arrangement did not interfere with the anti-trust law, and says he does not believe that members of the Board were actuated by dishonest or unlawful motive in bringing about the cross-license agreement. Returning to the subject of Colonel Deeds, Mr. Gregory says:

"Of all the members of the Aircraft Boards, the one most severely criticised and against whom most charges have been brought has been Colonel E. A. Deeds. The evidence does not disclose any violation by Colonel Deeds of the criminal laws. In the early part of 1918 public statements were issued with official authority purporting to set out the progress which had been made in the production of engines and planes and the prospects of the immediate future. These publications were not only misleading, but they contained false statements, and were issued in reliance upon information principally furnished by Colonel Deeds, who was acquainted with the actual facts. While the conduct of Colonel Deeds in this matter was not criminal, and cannot be said to have affected actual production, it was inexcusable and reprehensible.

"I also find that Colonel Deeds was guilty of censurable conduct in acting as confidential adviser of H. E. Talbott and in conveying information to the latter with respect to transactions of business between the Dayton-Wright Airplane Company and the Division of the Signal Corps, of which Colonel Deeds was the head.

"Whether or not Colonel Deeds should be subjected to disciplinary measures for the acts referred to is a matter to be determined by the War Department. I acquiesce in the recommendation of Judge Hughes that the facts be submitted to the Secretary of War."

Of the officers and employees of the Signal Corps he writes that the corps had to be hurriedly enlarged and many civilians were taken in, but "the investigation has failed to show, unless the instances hereinafter noted constitute exceptions, that any person, military or civilian, connected with the Signal Corps, has desired to retard or delay production, or has done anything intended to accomplish that result, or has intentionally caused waste of funds, or has been actuated by disloyal motives, or been guilty of dishonesty or malversation."

The "instances" referred to are those of Lieut. Col. J. G. Vincent, Lieut.-Col. George W. Mixer, and Second Lieutenant Samuel B. Vrooman, Jr.

Lieut.-Col. Vincent was Vice-President of the Packard Motor Car Company and after he became an officer he continued to hold stock in the concern. He was one of the original designers of the Liberty Motor and is now in charge of the Airplane Engineering Division of the Bureau of Aircraft Production. He was instrumental, the letter states, in having certain payments made to the Packard Company for drawings, models, tests, &c., and for eleven standardized engines.

"The course of procedure which resulted in the payments of this money was without a written contract and otherwise irregular and unusual," says the Attorney-General. He says he agrees with Judge Hughes that Lieut.-Col. Vincent violated the section prohibiting any person interested in a corporation from acting as an agent of the Government for transacting business with the corporations, but states that he, like Judge Hughes, does not believe Lieut.-Col. Vincent had any intent to defraud the Government.

Lieut.-Col. Mixer held twenty-five shares (par value \$2,500) of the preferred stock of the Curtiss Aeroplane Motor Corporation, and while holding this stock, says the letter, visited one of the corporation's plants in his capacity as head of the Inspection Department and Production Manager of the Aircraft Section. This, says the Attorney-General, constituted a violation of the law. Lieut.-Col. Mixer testified that he had possessed both common and preferred stock, and remembered he had sold the common, but did not remember whether he had held the preferred or not.

Lieutenant Vrooman owned \$10,000 stock of the S. B. Vrooman Company, which had a contract with the Government to supply mahogany, and while holding the stock the Lieutenant was put in charge of the inspection of propeller lumber, including mahogany. He selected district officers, who selected the inspectors. The plant was under his jurisdiction, but he denied that he ever personally inspected its lumber. The Attorney-General says the officer violated Section 41, under the same charge as Vincent and Mixer.

Another part of the letter says that for a short time Lieutenant Vrooman, J. C. Wickliffe, and J. Edward McCullough, while representing the Government in dealing with mahogany manufacturers, received salaries from the manufacturers as well as from the Government. Mr. Gregory says he agrees with Judge Hughes that this constituted "gross impropriety" on both sides, but that it was not a criminal act unless cases of bribery or conspiracy to defraud were proved. He said he accepted Judge Hughes's suggestion that the best way to obtain such proof would be to have the Federal Trade Commission determine whether the mahogany prices were fair and reasonable.

In one office of the Signal Corps "small graft," which was "fostered" by a civilian, and evidence of dishonest inspection on a "rather small scale" were discovered in "one of the least important plants" and these have been turned over to grand juries.

In the matter of contracts the letter says:

"A searching inquiry has been made into the conduct of the work by the principal contracting companies. Agreeing substantially as I do with the statement of facts made by Judge Hughes, I am of opinion that it cannot fairly be charged that a managing officer of any contracting corporation has desired or attempted to delay production or been actuated by disloyal motives. To what extent, if any, inefficiency or mismanagement is to be inferred from the facts stated I do not deem it within my province to determine."

Almost the last subject in the letter to the President is "German sympathizers," and the Attorney-General says that there were numerous before-the-war sympathizers with Germany in various factories, but there is nothing to show that heads of factories kept the men there in order to retard production. He says they were retained principally because they were skilled laborers. He names the "instance" of the head of the drafting department at the Ford Motor Company, a man named Emde, of German birth. There were "persistent rumors" that some officers of the company thought it unsafe to retain Emde, who had been in the factory nine years. Henry Ford said he had absolute confidence in the man. In the Hughes report Mr. Ford is quoted as saying that every man had to make some sort of sacrifice in the next few years, and "possibly Mr. Emde, German born, was making his sacrifice now, when making drawings for Liberty motors to be used against Germany."

Of sabotage in factories, the Attorney-General says seven men have been indicted, two pleaded guilty, and five are on trial. He adds that in the last eighteen months between 100,000 and 200,000 laborers have been at work in factories where Government airplane work is undertaken.

FORD DEFENDS EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS ON AIRCRAFT WORK.

In a statement issued at Detroit on Nov. 1 Henry Ford, in answer to charges in the Hughes report that the Ford works had been lax in eliminating pro-German aliens on aircraft engine work declared that the Ford Motor Co. did not employ a single German alien without the permit from the Marshal's office and pointed to the production of 1,242 Liberty motors in the month of October as the best answer to the charges. Mr. Ford's statement read:

The Ford Motor Company has manufactured 1,242 Liberty motors during the last month. That was about 300 more than were manufactured by the next highest factory. I do not know what better answer could be made to all the criticisms.

We started later than others and have passed all the production standing up to the most rigid inspection in every particular.

Our policy is to make men, not to break them. In times of panic great injury and injustice are often done to innocent persons, and we try to keep our heads.

We would not allow injustice to be done to an old, trusted, and valued employee even though he was born in Germany. The results speak for themselves. Mr. Embe referred to as the special example in the Hughes report, has been with us a little over twelve years, and he is a most able and excellent engineer and has always given perfect satisfaction. Not one word of fault could be found by Mr. Hughes or any one else with regard to Mr. Embe's actual work.

We in the plant know that he gave valuable assistance and many suggestions with regard to the development of the Liberty motor cylinders, which are being furnished to all of the manufacturers, with a saving of \$345,000 a month to the Government over former prices.

From the very beginning of the war we have taken the greatest precaution against sabotage or other hostile work of aliens, and at the same time have endeavored to follow the instructions of the United States Government as stated to us by the United States Marshal. We have had no interference with our work that could in any way be traced to enemy aliens. We organized an investigating department, with the utmost care, to examine into the record of every alien enemy and his work, and we have been commended most highly by the Government officials for that work. The United States Marshal can speak for himself as to our organization and work with regard to that.

"The Ford Motor Company did not employ a single German alien without the permit of the Marshal's office. There were 801 applications in all out of 40,000. When the names were brought to us we found that they had already been thoroughly investigated by the Ford investigators," said United States Marshal Henry Behrendt. "We found in our work that the Ford investigating system is the most thorough of any, and I have often referred to it as a model for others to follow."

"We have had less trouble with enemy aliens in the Ford plant than in any other large plant. If there is any blame with regard to the Ford plant, it should be on the Marshal's office, and not on the Ford people. We only found two men against whom a suspicion arose afterward, and they were taken care of. In our investigation we found that many of the 800 had sons and brothers in Europe fighting for America."

LIEUT.-COL. VINCENT'S BUSINESS ASSOCIATES DEFEND HIS RECORD AGAINST HUGHES CHARGES.

With regard to the charges of improper conduct contained in the report of Justice Hughes on aircraft production against Lieut.-Col. J. C. Vincent, former Vice-President of the Packard Motor Car Co., on the ground he had retained his stock in that corporation after becoming an officer in the army, and in a branch of the service whereby he could serve his concern, Alvan Macauley, President of the Packard Company, as quoted in a press dispatch from Detroit on Nov. 1 had the following to say:

Judge Hughes's report, I am advised, gives credit for the invention and creation of the Liberty motor to the Packard Car Company and to Colonel Vincent while he was still Vice President of this company, in charge of engineering. Shortly after the Liberty motor was created, Mr. Vincent resigned his large salary with this company to accept the position of chief engineer of the Liberty motor for the Government at a salary about one-fifth as much.

The Liberty engine having been created, there was no Government organization to expedite its production. The crying need was for a man capable of cutting the entanglements of Government red tape, created during peace times, and to get results. Preliminary models were ready within about a week and a complete ready-to-operate Liberty motor was built by night and day effort within a month from the time the Packard Company received instructions from the Government to proceed.

It cost both Colonel Vincent and the Packard Motor Car Company heavily to develop the Liberty motor, and neither has asked one cent of recompense for that development. The Packard Company's patents and inventions—upon which it had spent several hundred thousand dollars before the declaration of war—were expressly donated to the Government for use during the war gratis, all of which is a matter of written record. Our opinion is that if there had been more red tape cut at Washington during the early stages of the war preparations we would have been in condition to win the war even earlier.

Lieut.-Col. Vincent, being an army officer, is under the rules of the service, and precluded from making any reply to or denial of the charges against him. But the facts are perfectly clear, and as we are not under the restraint upon him we cannot remain silent while even a technical charge is leveled against him.

UNITED DRIVE BY Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., K. OF C., AND OTHER WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS.

The United War Work campaign to raise \$170,500,000 to be apportioned among seven welfare organizations, will open on Monday next, the 11th inst., and continue until the 18th. In preparation for the campaign a mass-meeting was held last Sunday at Madison Square Garden, at which Secretary of War Baker was one of the speakers. In ad-

ressing the gathering, which was joined in by Protestants, Catholics and those of the Jewish faith, Secretary Baker said in part:

At the request of the President, these seven organizations are co-operating closely and sympathetically in the promotion of their common aim and purpose. Some people are wondering, in the event of an early peace, whether the great sum of money which this campaign has been organized to raise will be needed. Let me tell you very emphatically that if peace were declared to-morrow this vast sum would be needed even more than though the war were to continue another year.

I rather imagine from some of the things which have been said here, that there is an apprehension on the part of the committee lest people may fear that the war will come to an early end, and therefore withhold their subscriptions to this fund. I do not know when this war against the German Empire will come to an end, but I know this: that the war for the salvation of young American manhood has only just begun, and it is going to keep on.

It is true that if the war should come to an early end it will take a long time to get these boys home, and they will have to be put in camps in the United States and gradually filtered back into the industry and life of America, and it will be a long-drawn-out process, and the attacks of homesickness and the desire to get back into the careers of civilian pursuits will be more difficult for them to manage than when they are drawn by the single lodestar which challenges them to heroic action. There will be need for us to redouble our efforts and to put both arms around these boys, if only one has heretofore encircled them.

Therefore I express these sentiments to-day, one of congratulation to the American people upon the superb army it has abroad, an army which is winning victories over its enemies because it first won victories over itself. And the second thought I desire to express is one of appreciation to the American people for their intelligent co-operation, their superb support of those who have been charged with the duty of molding this army and getting it abroad, the splendid way in which the whole country has come together as one, forgetting every source of separatist difference of opinion in order that the common things might prevail.

We must press this campaign forward; we must secure these funds, we must continue the services of the devoted men and devoted women who are there now sharing the dangers of the front, and the privations of the soldier's life. We must maintain and increase their activity with our soldier boys, and when those boys do come home, think what an inspiration it will be to them to realize that when they went into battle, forgetting and abating all minor differences in the interest of their patriotic loyalty and desire to do their duty, that we were not found wanting on our side, that we abated our differences, and made a united effort to sustain the thing here for which they were giving their lives there.

The fund sought in the drive is to be apportioned among the following: Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic War Council (including the work of the Knights of Columbus and the special war activities for women), the Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, War Camp Community Service and Salvation Army. Details of the drive and the amounts to be apportioned in each case were given in our issue of Sept. 14, page 1055. On Oct. 25 Secretary Baker in a statement answering inquiries as to the War Department's attitude toward independent associations, stated that all organizations seeking funds for war relief work should if possible be absorbed by the seven agencies recognized by the President. A letter of the latter concerning the campaign was made public this week as follows:

The White House, Washington.

My Dear Mr. Fosdick:

May I convey through you as Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, a very warm expression of the Government's appreciation of the splendid services rendered by the seven officially recognized volunteer organizations which are ministering to the troops at home and overseas? The agencies to which I refer are Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, War Camp Community Service and the Salvation Army. Our soldiers overseas are fighting the battle for democracy with a spirit and a morale unexcelled in any other army. That spirit and that morale will win the war. Through the work which these seven organizations are jointly conducting America is expressing her whole-hearted support of our troops in camp and in the lines, and her anxious desire that the fine edge of their training as fighting men should be maintained. The activity of these organizations, therefore, in mobilizing the home, the club and the church behind the army is of vital military value and will be of the most essential value in effecting the result.

The united war work campaign of these societies is merely another indication of that unity of spirit as a nation that is making it possible for us to win the war. That spirit and the place which the work of these agencies has made for itself in the hearts of all of us gives me confidence to believe that the united campaign will be crowned with abundant success.

Cordially and sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Henry P. Davison, Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, in a cable message from Europe urging the members of that body to support next week's campaign, said:

Having spent nearly five weeks among our men along the back of the lines in England, France and Italy, I have had opportunity to observe the work of the seven war relief organizations. Certainly every chapter of the American Red Cross within the United States and indeed, in all other parts of the world, and all citizens of the United States, would contribute to the work of these organizations if they could appreciate its importance.

Our nearly two million men are far from home, in strange lands, and need as men never needed before just the things that these organizations supply. I am, therefore, confident the entire Red Cross, conscious of its obligation, will co-operate with enthusiasm and zeal in the coming campaign.

The American Red Cross, which will have its campaign for war funds next spring, announced on Oct. 25 that its chapters and members throughout the country would co-operate in the drive and that no funds for the Red Cross will be collected during the coming week.

Announcement was made on the 7th inst. that the United States Steel Corporation had given \$5,000,000 to the United War Work campaign. According to George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Committee on Industries of the War Work campaign, it is the largest single gift ever made by any corporation to any object. The Steel Corporation's contribution was solicited by E. A. S. Clarke, President of the Lackawanna Steel Corporation and Chairman of the sub-committee soliciting steel companies. In his letter to Mr. Clarke Judge Gary said:

Nov. 7 1918.

My Dear Mr. Clarke: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of Nov. 6 instant, relating to the United War Work Campaign.

It seems to me that the steel concerns of this country should contribute at least \$10,000,000 toward this fund. The United States Steel Corporation will contribute \$5,000,000.

We are of the opinion that these seven organizations, together with the American Red Cross, are furnishing to the soldiers what they need above everything else to secure physical and moral health, strength, and comfort, and that this cannot be provided in any other way than by voluntary contributions of money and labor. Even though the war should immediately be brought to a conclusion, the necessities of our soldiers will not be diminished for many months. We make the contribution with the belief that in no other way can we so well serve our soldiers and our country.

Since receiving the opinion of our counsel that such contributions are legal and proper, we do not hesitate to make them and charge the same to the expense account. Sincerely yours,

E. H. GARY,

Chairman United States Steel Corporation.

On the 6th inst. the following resolution was adopted by the directors of the American Iron & Steel Institute, at a meeting held at the office of Judge Gary, President of the Institute, recommending to the companies with which they are connected that they contribute to the campaign as liberally as circumstances permit:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of the Board of Directors of the American Iron & Steel Institute the objects of the approaching United War Work Campaign are of supreme importance and should receive the cordial support of all American industries. The seven organizations for whom the funds are to be raised are furnishing to the soldiers what they need above everything else to secure physical and moral health, strength and comfort, and this will not and cannot be provided in any other way than by voluntary contributions of money and labor. The number of lives saved, the suffering allayed, the immorality prevented, the general good accomplished by these organizations cannot as yet be definitely stated, but we know they justify everything we can do in support of the work that is being done.

Therefore, it is further resolved that the members of the Board will recommend to the companies with which they are respectively connected, and likewise they recommend to all concerns affiliated with the iron and steel industry that at this time they contribute in their various localities as liberally as circumstances in their judgment permit. The Institute throughout the war has advocated its prosecution with all the force at the command of the country until victory could be achieved, and the members now have another opportunity to render efficient service.

DEATH OF MRS. RUSSELL SAGE.

Mrs. Russell Sage, widow of the capitalist, died on Nov. 4 after an illness of only a few days, from ailments incident to advanced age. Mrs. Sage was ninety years old. Besides being classed as one of the wealthiest of women, Mrs. Sage, since the death of her husband in 1906, was equally as well known for her great benefactions. Mrs. Sage, who was born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1828, and was a descendent on her father's side of Capt. Miles Standish, inherited from her husband some \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000, which, it is stated, has grown despite her many gifts. Reared in humble surroundings and obliged, at the age of nine, to do her share in maintaining the home, Mrs. Sage had lived unostentatiously notwithstanding her great wealth. Among her numerous gifts for philanthropic and educational purposes the most important was the \$10,000,000 endowment in 1907 for the establishment of the Russell Sage Foundation for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States. The following official statement of her gifts, made public on Nov. 4, is taken from the New York "Times":

For Charitable Institutions.

An endowment fund of \$10,000,000 to the Russell Sage Foundation, the income to be used for the betterment of social and living conditions.

To the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, an endowment fund of \$300,000.

For the Association for Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Females, an addition to its building on 104th St., \$25,000.

Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, \$25,000.

Working Girls' Home on East 12th St., \$25,000.

To the Young Men's Christian Association, for a new building for the International Committee, on 28th St., New York, \$350,000.

For addition to Y. M. C. A. Building at Brooklyn Navy Yard, about \$340,000. For building at Fort McKinley, Philippines, \$25,000; for Long Island R.R. branch, new building at Long Island City, \$100,000; for new building at Fort Slocum, \$50,000.

Educational Institutions

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, \$1,000,000.

Troy Female Seminary (Emma Willard School), \$1,000,000.

Harvard University, a new dormitory.

Yale University, the Hillhouse property, consisting of thirty acres, at a cost of about \$650,000. This constitutes what is now known as the Pierson-Sage Campus.

Princeton University, dormitories and tower.

New York University, for the purchase of additional land, about \$300,000.

Northfield Seminary, a memorial chapel.

Gifts to Syracuse University, Idaho Industrial Institute, Lincoln University, Girls' School at Constantinople, and the Berry School of Rome, Ga.

To the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Bolles Collection of American Colonial furniture and household art.

For National and City Purposes.

Constitution Island, opposite West Point, purchased and presented to the United States Government.

The City Hall of New York, as respects the rotunda and the Governors' room, restored under the direction of the Art Commission.

Large plantations of rhododendrons, at a cost of about \$60,000, for Central Park.

Libraries of technical books to each of the 258 fire houses in New York City.

For Sag Harbor, Long Island, a public library, including land, building, books, and endowment, a new public school and an extensive playground.

A bird refuge in Southern Louisiana, known as Marsh Island, consisting of about 70,000 acres.

HIGHER EXPRESS RATES APPROVED BY INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—DIRECTOR-GENERAL McADOO'S STATEMENT.

Proposed increases in express rates, to become effective unless another method of giving the American Railway Express Company added revenue should be worked out with the Railroad Administration, were approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission on Oct. 26. While approving the methods of applying the higher rates proposed by the express company, the Commission suggested that some plan should be worked out between the company and the Railroad Administration to give all of the additional revenue to the company instead of dividing it with the railroad according to the terms of the existing contract. Following the Commission's announcement, Director-General McAdoo stated that the suggestion would not be followed on the ground that the railroads are entitled to a proportionate share of any new revenue on account of the higher cost of hauling express shipments. The railroads now receive 50¼% of every dollar received by the express company for transportation. It is stated that the express company will proceed immediately to raise charges, but that these rates will be subject to review by the Inter-State Commerce Commission on complaint of shippers. The new rates, it is stated, would be a maximum of 17 cents per hundred pounds higher on first-class shipments and 12 cents on second-class in so-called first zones, or short hauls, generally less than 100 miles. For longer hauls first and second class rates would be advanced 12 and 8 cents a hundred pounds, respectively, as maximums. In addition, 10 cents per hundred pounds, regardless of distance, would be added to commodity rates. The express company has estimated that of the \$23,679,000 which the proposed rates should produce, \$17,037,000, or more than two-thirds, would come from transportation in the first zone. The entire \$11,780,000 which the express company would receive from the increased revenue is to go to pay higher wages to employees who did not share in previous wage advances. The following is Director-General McAdoo's statement:

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, in its decision announced last Saturday with reference to proposed increase in express rates, indicates that the plan proposed constitutes a justifiable method of dealing with the necessities of the situation unless the Director-General should reduce the percentage basis of compensation which the express company is to pay the Director-General or unless he should make what is in effect a similar change in the contract by providing that only half of the proposed increase in rates shall be made and that the entire increase thus made shall inure to the benefit of the express company.

These alternatives had already been carefully considered by the Director-General, and the conclusion was reached that neither alternative was justifiable in the circumstances.

The contract between the Director-General and the express company provides that the express company shall pay to the Government for the express privileges accorded to it by the Director-General 50.25% of the gross revenues from the express business. This percentage represents the average which has been paid for ten years by the express companies to the railroads and it is fair to assume that this percentage represents what is required for the performance of that part of the total service which has been performed by railroads in the past. Moreover, the heavy increases in operating costs on the railroads have necessitated substantial increases in freight and passenger rates averaging probably 25% or more, and averaging in the case of many passenger rates as much as 50%. In such circumstances it is clearly unwise to make an actual reduction in the basis of the Government's compensation for the express privileges accorded to the express company for services on passenger trains. By the preservation of the present established basis of compensation for the express privileges, the increase in revenue of the Railroad Administration from the carrying of express business on passenger trains will be no greater than the increased revenue paid for transportation of passengers and their baggage, and such increase from the express business is just as appropriate and necessary as the increase from the passenger business.

Another consideration of first importance is that the relatively low rates for transportation of express matter have had the effect of transferring to passenger trains the transportation, as express, of many articles and commodities which ought normally to go by freight. This tendency has been accentuated by the substantial increases recently made in freight rates. The result of this undue transfer of freight matter to passenger trains has been to congest and delay the passenger train service. The proposed increase in express rates will probably fall short of establishing a proper re-

lation between express rates and freight rates, and certainly on this account no less increase in express rates than is proposed would be advisable.

The entire amount of this increase which will inure to the express company is to be used for making necessary increases in wages of express employees. The portion of the increase which will inure to the Railroad Administration will be no more than is needed to provide for heavy increases in operating cost fairly chargeable to the express business.

REVISION OF CLASS RAIL RATES WITHIN STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

The United States Railroad Administration has issued the following statement regarding the revision of class rail rates in Oklahoma:

Director-General McAdoo, convinced of the necessity of making some revision in the class rates applicable within the State of Oklahoma, has promulgated a new schedule to become effective on ten days' notice. This schedule was decided upon after several conferences with Chairman Humphrey and Commissioner Russell, of the Oklahoma Corporation Commission; also Senator Owen and Congressmen Ferris, Thompson, Carter, Chandler, Morgan, McClintic, McKeown and Hastings, together with Mr. W. V. Hardie, Manager of the Oklahoma Traffic Association, and is fully satisfactory to them.

Oklahoma's trouble lay in the fact that the application within the State of the so-called Shreveport scale of class rates constituted in itself a considerable advance over the Corporation Commission's scale previously in effect, and with the additional 25% increase provided for in General Order No. 28, resulted in rates about 60% higher than formerly in effect, and considerably in excess of the inter-State rates from Kansas, Missouri and Arkansas into Oklahoma, the latter having been increased but 25%.

The new schedule represents approximately an average of the rates in a number of Southwestern States. It does not fully equalize Oklahoma with inter-State competitors, but in the opinion of the Oklahoma representatives, will provide the needed temporary relief from a condition which was affecting Oklahoma's industries to a material extent.

For the present the inter-State rates from States to the north and east into Oklahoma, which are lower than the new Oklahoma schedule, are to remain in effect; but further consideration is being given by the Railroad Administration to a more comprehensive revision and equalization of conflicting schedules in the Southwest.

OFFSETS TO ADVANCES TO RAILROADS BY GOVERNMENT.

Supplementing the announcement made by Director-General of Railroads McAdoo on Nov. 1 (and given in our issue of Saturday last, page 1717), concerning advances of \$421,550,598 made to railroads under Government control during the period from April 1 to Nov. 1 1918. A further statement was issued by him on Nov. 2 showing that receipts of \$189,761,905 have been turned over to the Director-General by the transportation companies, making the net amount advanced to them \$231,788,693. A list of the lines which have turned over to the Director-General for the common fund certain amounts of cash from their surplus balances without asking for a return of any portion of such deposit, is furnished in Director-General McAdoo's announcement of Nov. 2, which we give in full herewith:

From April 1 1918 to Nov. 1 1918 the total amount advanced to railroad and other transportation properties under Government control, including loans and payments made by the Director-General to railroad corporations to meet their needs, and including also advances made to meet operating deficits of certain roads, construction and betterment costs, and also including the amount advanced by the Government on account of the new standardized locomotives and freight cars, was \$421,550,598

Against these advances certain transportation companies under Government control have turned over to the Director-General from their current funds and surplus earnings an amount aggregating \$189,050,000, and the Director-General has thus far received from the American Railway Express Co. \$20,711,905, making total receipts from the transportation companies \$189,761,905

So that the net amount advanced to all transportation companies, over and above the amount received from them by the Government to Nov. 1 1918 was \$231,788,693

The two largest items making up these advances are the loans made to the New Haven System for the redemption of its collateral trust notes of \$43,964,000, and advances made to locomotive and freight car builders for rolling stock under construction for various roads of \$58,433,628, leaving the net outlay by the Government in addition to these two principal items \$129,391,065

Of the \$189,050,000 turned over by the roads to the Director-General (in addition to the \$20,711,905 derived from express receipts) from their temporary surplus, \$91,157,875 has already gone back to roads which had temporarily made deposits with the Director-General, these roads subsequently calling upon the Railroad Administration for considerable advances in addition to the return of the amounts which they had deposited.

The only transportation properties which turned over to the Director-General for the common fund during this period amounts of cash from their surplus balances without asking for the return of any portion of the money so deposited, were the following:

Atlantic Coast Lines and Louisville & Nashville	\$14,050,000	Staten Island Rap. Tran. Clyde Line	\$300,000
Duluth Missabe & North	10,400,000	Lake Erie & Western	200,000
Atch. Topoka & Santa Fe	9,200,000	Northwestern Pacific	200,000
Elgin Joliet & Eastern	4,500,000	Gulf & Ship Island	150,000
Duluth & Iron Range	3,400,000	Texarkana & Fort Smith	100,000
Bessemer & Lake Erie	3,000,000	Grand Rapids & Indiana	100,000
Central RR. of N. J.	2,500,000	Mississippi Central	100,000
Pullman Car Lines	2,000,000	Litchfield & Madison	100,000
Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,050,000	Cumberland Valley	100,000
Spokane Portl. & Seattle	900,000	St. Louis Troy & Eastern	100,000
Lehigh & New England	750,000	Mallory Line	100,000
El Paso & Southwestern	750,000		
New Or. Texas & Mexico	300,000	Total	\$54,650,000

The total amounts of cash advanced by Director-General McAdoo to all railroad companies from April 1 1918 to Nov. 1 1918 are shown in the following list:

Pennsylvania RR. Lines	\$56,620,000	Western Pacific	430,000
N. Y. Central Lines	55,320,000	Internat. & Great Nor.	407,215
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	50,000,000	N. Y. Ontario & West	400,000
Baltimore & Ohio	22,250,000	Gulf Mobile & Northern	400,000
Chicago Milw. & St. P.	16,925,000	K. C. Mex. & Orient	400,000
Illinois Central	15,475,000	Bangor & Aroostook	353,500
Erie RR.	12,900,000	Pittsburgh & Shawmut	353,500
Chicago R. I. & Pacific	7,700,000	Georgia RR.	309,000
Southern Pacific Lines	7,500,000	Central New Eng. Ry.	300,000
Southern Railway Lines	7,248,000	Maine Central	300,000
Chicago Burl. & Quincy	6,400,000	Belt Ry. of Chicago	290,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	6,250,000	Central Vermont Ry.	285,000
St. Louis & San Fran.	6,020,000	Chic. Terre Haute & S.E.	279,451
Seaboard Air Line	5,450,000	Midland Valley RR.	270,000
Chicago & Northwest'n	5,100,000	Detroit Toledo & Iront.	262,775
Union Pacific	5,000,000	San Ant. & Aransas Pass	253,000
Missouri Pacific	4,850,000	Vicksb. Shreve. & Pac.	218,000
Delaware & Hudson	4,790,000	Chicago & Western Ind.	215,000
Denver & Rio Grande	4,400,000	Chicago Peoria & St. L.	200,000
Philadelphia & Reading	4,400,000	Pittsb. & West Virginia	200,000
Wabash RR.	4,125,000	Trans-Miss. Term. RR.	190,000
Northern Pacific	4,000,000	Atlanta Birm. & Atlan.	189,000
Lehigh Valley	3,500,000	Illinois Southern Ry.	180,000
Buffalo Roch. & Pittsb.	3,040,000	Cinc. Ind. & Western	160,000
M. K. & T. Lines	2,645,000	Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	150,000
Norfolk & Western	2,500,000	Portland Terminal	150,000
Great Northern Ry.	2,500,000	New Or. Great North.	120,000
Del. Lack. & Western	2,500,000	Rutland RR.	116,000
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	1,910,000	Balt. & Ohio Chic. Term.	100,000
Western Maryland	1,812,999	Old Dominion S.S. Co.	95,000
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,670,000	Ft. Worth & Den. City	85,000
Chicago & Alton	1,635,000	Pere Marquette	80,000
Chic. Ind. & Louisv.	1,425,000	Alabama & Vicksburg	63,000
St. Louis & Southwest.	1,370,000	Rich. Fred. & Potomac	60,000
Chic. St. P. M. & O. Ry.	1,350,000	Wash. Bd. wine & Pt. L.	50,000
Central of Georgia	1,350,000	Louisiana & Arkan. Ry.	50,000
Kansas City Southern	1,060,000	San Ant. Uvalde & Gulf	45,000
Hudson & Manhattan	1,000,000	Franklin & Pittsylvania	35,000
Boston & Maine	925,000	Western Ry. of Ala.	35,000
N. Y. Chic. & St. Louis	854,775	Cumber'd & Penn. RR.	25,000
Term. RR. Assn. of St. L.	825,000	Detroit Bay City & W.	20,000
Colo. & Southern Ry.	805,000	Ulster & Delaware	20,000
Florida East Coast	800,000	Louisv. Hend. & St. L.	17,500
Virginia Railway	800,000	Tennessee Central	15,000
Norfolk Southern RR.	760,000	Louis. & Miss. V. & T. Co.	12,500
Indiana Harbor Belt	720,000	Lehigh & Hudson	8,000
Wheeling & Lake Erie	700,000	Advances made to loco-	
Grand Trk. West. Lines	621,000	motive and freight car	
Ann Arbor RR.	613,000	builders for rolling	
Denver & Salt Lake	590,095	stock under construc-	
Chicago & Great West.	507,660	tion for various roads	58,433,628
Hocking Valley	500,000		
Chicago Junction Ry.	500,000		
Chicago & Eastern Ill.	437,000	Total	\$421,550,598

The following statement shows the amounts advanced by the Director-General during the month of October to various transportation companies, these amounts being included in the totals shown in the preceding list:

Pennsylvania Lines	\$13,020,000	Chicago & Alton RR.	235,000
N. Y. Central Lines	12,400,000	Western Maryland Ry.	213,490
Baltimore & Ohio RR.	5,750,000	Kansas City Southern	210,000
Northern Pacific	4,000,000	Chicago Milw. & St. Paul	200,000
Philadelphia & Reading	3,000,000	Florida East Coast	200,000
Great Northern RR.	2,500,000	Maine Central	200,000
Delaware & Lackawanna	2,500,000	Pittsburgh & West Va.	200,000
Erie RR.	2,000,000	Norfolk & Southern	190,000
Chicago & Northwestern	1,800,000	Trans-Miss. Term. RR.	190,000
Illinois Central RR.	1,700,000	Chic. & Eastern Illinois	187,000
Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	1,560,000	Cinc. Indianap. & West.	150,000
N. Y. N. H. & Hartford	1,536,000	Ann Arbor RR.	125,000
Southern Railway Lines	1,308,000	Chic. Indianap. & Louis.	100,000
Missouri Pacific Ry.	1,300,000	K. C. Mexico & Orient	100,000
Delaware & Hudson	1,290,000	Fort Worth & Den. City	85,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,200,000	Vicks. Shreve. & Pacific	82,000
Wabash RR.	900,000	Pere Marquette	80,000
Virginia Ry.	800,000	Bangor & Aroostook	53,500
Colorado & Southern Ry.	764,000	San Antonio & Aran. Pass	53,000
St. Louis & Southw. Ry.	740,000	Louisiana & Arkan. Ry.	50,000
N. Y. Chic. & St. L. RR.	722,500	Cumb. & Penn. RR.	25,000
Central of Georgia	600,000	Detroit Toledo & Ironton	24,000
Chicago Burl. & Quincy	600,000	Detroit Bay City & West	20,000
Denver & Salt Lake	590,095	Lou. & Miss. V. R.R. & Tfr.	12,500
Norfolk & Western	500,000	Lehigh & Hudson	8,000
Buffalo Roch. & Pittsb.	440,000	Advances in October on	
St. Louis-San Francisco	412,000	account of standard	
Internat. & Great North.	407,215	cars and engines under	
Boston & Maine	375,000	construction	27,773,373
Minneapolis & St. Louis	320,000		
Pittsburgh & Shawmut	243,500	Total	\$96,045,173

In all cases where the advances made by the Director-General have been in the shape of loans, and not on account of the standard rental, the uniform interest rate of 6% per annum has been charged.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE TRANSMITTING REPLY OF ALLIED GOVERNMENTS TO GERMAN REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE.

In a communication handed to the Swiss Minister on Nov. 5 for transmission to Germany, Secretary of State Robert Lansing notified the German Government that President Wilson, having forwarded to the associated Governments Germany's request for an armistice, had received their reply, accompanied by a memorandum of observations by the Allied Governments. With this memorandum, the purpose of which was to make certain reservations in regard to the principles laid down by President Wilson in his speech of Jan. 8 (the so-called fourteen peace principles), the President declared himself to be in agreement. The German Government is notified that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them terms of an armistice.

The reservation made by the Allied Governments relate to the freedom of the seas, as to which, they point out, various interpretations are possible and they therefore reserve complete freedom to deal with that question at the peace conference. The associated Governments also set forth that in their view the conditions laid down by President Wilson require that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed. Germany, therefore, must compensate for all damage done to the civilian

population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air.

The following is Secretary Lansing's communication as made public by the State Department:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Nov. 5 1918.

From the Secretary of State to the Minister of Switzerland, in charge of German interests in the United States.

Sir: I have the honor to request you to transmit the following communication to the German Government:

In my note of Oct. 23 1918, I advised you that the President had transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent, with the suggestion that if those Governments were disposed to accept peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interests of the peoples involved and insure to the associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce the details of the peace to which the German Government had agreed, provided they deem such an armistice possible from the military point of view.

The President is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the Allied Governments on this correspondence, which is as follows:

"The Allied Governments have given careful consideration to the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in the President's address to Congress of January 1918 and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses. They must point out, however, that Clause 2, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter the peace conference.

"Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his addresses to Congress of Jan. 8 1918, the President declared that invaded territories must be restored as well as evacuated and freed, the Allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property by the aggression of Germany by land, by sea and from the air."

I am instructed by the President to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set forth in the last paragraph of the memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by the President to request you to notify the German Government that Marshal Foch has been authorized by the Government of the United States and the Allied Governments to receive properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them terms of an armistice.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

MR. HANS SULZER,

Minister of Switzerland,

In charge of German interests in the United States.

The number "22" attached to the memorandum from the Versailles conference, which is quoted in President Wilson's note to the German Government, is stated to be the index number of the statement, each of those adopted by the Allied conference being numbered.

The text of the second of President Wilson's fourteen terms, concerning freedom of the seas, as stated in his address to Congress, Jan. 8 1918 was as follows:

Second—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

The care taken by the Allied Governments in making clear their understanding of the peace principles which the German Government had declared its acceptance of, was interpreted in most quarters as a fair warning to Germany designed to forestall future charges of unfairness. The enormous extent of the damage which Germany will be called upon to restore staggers the imagination. No attempt has been made to estimate the damage in money, but Andre Tardieu of the French Commission here, was quoted in the New York "Sun" as estimating that in Northern France alone the damage to civilian property would require for restoration the labor of 100,000 men for twenty years. In addition, the wanton destruction wrought in Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, &c., is to be accounted for not to mention the enormous damage wrought by the illegal use of submarines, the aerial bombardment of unfortified English cities, &c. The damage done in Northern Italy must presumably be accounted for by Austria-Hungary.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT ASKS PEOPLE'S SUPPORT, PROMISING STEADY PROGRESS OF REFORM.

The German Government has issued a manifesto, signed by the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Max, the Vice-Chancellor's, Friedrich von Payer, and the Secretaries of State, appealing to the people to bear their hardships and assuring them that resolute work is being done for the transformation of Germany into a popular State, which will be behind no State in the world in liberty and social progress. As quoted in Associated Press dispatches from Amsterdam, dated Nov. 5, the manifesto read:

The burden of the present time is weighing heavily on the world and the German nation. We must overcome these hard days and their conse-

quences. We must begin working for the happier times to which the German nation has a right.

The new Government is engaged on this important work. Equal suffrage is assured in Prussia. The new Government is made up of representatives of the majority parties in the Reichstag. The military administration has been placed under the responsibility of the Imperial Chancellor, a far-reaching amnesty has been granted, and freedom of the press and the right of assembly have been guaranteed. There still remains, however, much to do.

The transformation of Germany into a people's State second to no other country in respect of political freedom and care for the welfare of the masses will be continued resolutely. The reorganization can only exercise its beneficial effects if it encounters among administrative and military authorities a spirit which recognizes and promotes its aims. We expect from our countrymen who serve the Commonwealth in official positions willing co-operation.

In all parts of the State and Empire we need the maintenance of public safety by the nation itself. We have confidence in the German people. It has proved its brilliant qualities during four terrible years of war and will not allow itself to be driven senselessly and uselessly into new misery by visionaries. Self-discipline and order are needed. All lack of discipline will most seriously endanger the conclusion of a speedy peace.

The Government and the commanders of the army and fleet want peace. They want it honestly and they want it soon. Until that time we must protect our frontiers against invasion by the enemy. The troops who for weeks have been engaged in severe fighting must be relieved and rested. It is for this reason, and no other, that more men have recently been called up.

Men of the army and fleet. Our especial thanks are due to you, as well as to your leaders. By your defiance of death and your discipline you have saved the Fatherland.

One of our most important tasks is economic reconstruction so that soldiers and sailors returning home from the front may find the possibility of assuring existence for themselves and their families. All large associations of employers have declared themselves ready to re-employ immediately their former employees and workmen now serving the colors. Provisions for employment, the support of the unemployed, and for housing and other measures with the same object are in preparation or have been carried out.

With the conclusion of peace will come an improvement in food and all other conditions of existence.

The German Chancellor in an interview in the Berlin "Vossische Zeitung," quoted in Amsterdam dispatches on Nov. 4, also said of the recent changes in Germany:

God be praised for a real peaceful revolution. The old regime is gone for good. I am firmly convinced that a new German democracy soon will be living at peace with our present opponents, in order to be able to complete the task of remodelling Germany.

The Chancellor declared that if in the future the Reichstag should pass a vote of want of confidence in him he would be obliged to resign. With reforms in the Federal States, he said, it was unthinkable that the Federal Council should ever receive instructions which would bring it into conflict with decisions by the Reichstag.

The dispatch referred to further reported that the Supreme Army Command in an order issued to all deputy commanding Generals, Governments and commandants had relaxed the censorship and removed restrictions on free speech and public meetings, the order as quoted reading:

The fundamental idea of our political life is to give the German people an extensive right to express their opinions in speech and writing, and they shall, unhampered, express their desires and complaints. Restrictions shall be made without regard to parties, according to the following rules:

All meetings shall be permitted unless the objects of such meetings offend the penal code or are contrary to the interests of warfare, the conclusion of peace or the maintenance of public order.

The same restrictions apply to the censorship of newspapers and other printed matter. A preventive censorship of all news and articles of a military nature remains in force. A preventive censorship can in the future be placed on newspapers only with the assent of the Supreme Military Commander.

GERMANY PROTESTS AGAINST ALLIED AIR RAIDS—HAVE CHANGED OUR TACTICS, THEY SAY.

Claiming that since Oct. 1 German air forces have been under orders to confine their attacks to military objectives, on the assumption that the other side would do the same, the German Government has addressed a protest to the United States against the continuance of air raids on German cities by the Allies. The note, delivered on Nov. 4 through the Swiss Legation, protests that air raids have been carried out recently against seven German towns with loss of life among the civilian population, and that unless such raids cease Germany cannot refrain from aerial attacks on Allied territory outside the zone of operations.

This was said to be the first notice received by the American Government that such orders had been issued to the German air forces, which have consistently raided defenseless cities and towns in France, Great Britain, and Italy since the war began.

The State Department made public the German note without comment. It read as follows:

The German aerial forces have been under orders since the beginning of October of this year only to make bomb attacks which are directed solely against important hostile military objects within the immediate area of operations of war. These orders were issued on the assumption that the enemy aerial forces were to receive similar instructions.

In assuming this the German people find themselves disappointed. A short time ago the enemy made bomb attacks on the German towns of Wetvlar, Kaiserslautern, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Freiburg, Forbach, and Weisbaden, claiming numerous victims among the civilian population. Nor has occupied territory been spared.

It is evident that Germany can refrain from aerial attacks on enemy territory behind the area of operations only if, on their side, the enemy from now on will reciprocate and also refrain from making aerial attacks outside the area of military operations.

In the expectation that the intention, shared by the other side, to further humanity and preserve important objects of culture will meet with the understanding of the opponents, the German Government proposes to the Governments of the other belligerent countries that corresponding instructions be issued without delay to their aerial forces, informing it of the measures taken.

The German protest was addressed to the United States, it was said, probably because this country has not been subjected to the campaign of air terrorism conducted by the enemy. American hospitals behind the line in France, however, have been bombed by German night raiders. It was regarded as possible that the German authorities have been forced to some step by the clamor of the German civil population, particularly in the Rhine provinces, where the belief is general that a mighty American air fleet is being built to destroy towns there.

KAISER APPROVES REFORMS SETTING LIMITS TO AUTOCRATIC POWER.

On the occasion of the constitutional amendment coming into force, according to an official telegram from Berlin to Amsterdam on Nov. 3 Emperor William addressed to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the German Imperial Chancellor, a decree indorsing the decisions of the Reichstag and avowing his firm determination to co-operate in their full development. The Emperor's decree read as follows:

Your Grand Ducal Highness:

I return herewith for immediate publication the bill to amend the Imperial Constitution and the law of March 17 1879, relative to the representation of the Imperial Chancellor, which has been laid before me for signature.

On the occasion of this step, which is so momentous for the future history of the German people, I have a desire to give expression to my feelings. Prepared for by a series of government acts, a new order comes into force, which transfers the fundamental rights of the Kaiser's person to the people.

Thus comes to a close a period which will stand in honor before the eyes of future generations. Despite all struggles between invested authority and aspiring forces, it has rendered possible to our people that tremendous development which imperishably revealed itself in the wonderful achievements of this war.

In the terrible storm of the four years of war, however, old forms have been broken up, not to leave their ruins behind, but to make a place for new vital forms.

After the achievements of these times the German people can claim that no right which may guarantee a free and happy future shall be withheld from them.

The proposals of the allied governments which are now adopted and extended owe their origin to this conviction. I, however, with my exalted allies, indorse these decisions of Parliament in firm determination so far as I am concerned, to co-operate in their full development, convinced that I am thereby promoting the weal of the German people.

The Kaiser's office is one of service to the people. May, then, the new order release all the good powers which our people need in order to support the trials which are hanging over the empire and with a firm step win a bright future from the gloom of the present.

(Signed) WILHELM, I. R.

(Countersigned) MAX, Prince of Baden.
Berlin, Oct. 28 1918.

LAMMASCH APPEALS TO LANSING NOT TO HUMILIATE GERMANY.

The following concerning an appeal to Secretary of State Lansing by Professor Heinrich Lammasch, now Premier of Austria, against the humiliation of the German people, was contained in Associated Press dispatches from Amsterdam, dated Nov. 2:

Heinrich Lammasch, Premier of Austria, has written a communication to Secretary of State Lansing discussing the situation in Germany, according to Vienna advices. Professor Joseph Redlich, member of the Austrian Reichrat, and Dr. Meinel joined with Dr. Lammasch in sending the communication to Secretary Lansing. It was written on Oct. 18, nine days before the Lammasch Cabinet was formed in Vienna.

In opening, Dr. Lammasch recalls to Secretary Lansing "the four months which years ago we spent in common labor with the object of maintaining peace between two great nations." He refers in this to the court of arbitration which decided the Newfoundland fisheries dispute, which was held at The Hague in 1910, and at which Dr. Lammasch was presiding officer and Secretary Lansing was counsellor for the United States.

The communication sets forth considerations which the writers suggest should be taken into account in President Wilson's reply to Germany. It says in part:

"The German people can carry out President Wilson's program only in a manner corresponding to their conditions, traditions and ideals. The more undisturbed the German people are left and the fewer attempts are made to keep them in leading strings, the more surely and quickly will they attain their objective.

"Conditions which the German people could only consider to be humiliating would be rejected, or, if forced to accept momentarily, they would bear them only so long as the more immediate necessity compelled. Just as after Tilsit, the German people would, as soon as they had recovered their strength, rise as one man against the injustice inflicted upon them.

"Only by considering these matters in formulating a program may the pernicious power of militarism be curbed."

The allusion to Tilsit in the foregoing communication refers to the Treaty of Tilsit, which was forced upon Russia and Prussia by Napoleon in July 1807. Prussia, by this convention, had to surrender her dominions west of the Elbe and the territories taken when Poland was divided in 1793 and 1795.

NATION STIRRED BY REPORTS OF SIGNING OF ARMISTICE BY GERMANY.

While reports of the signing of the armistice by Germany flashed throughout the country on Thursday afternoon, proved to be without foundation, November 7 will go down in history as one of the most memorable in the war. In New York old-timers say the demonstration was absolutely without parallel in the city's history. Every one seemed to be in a frenzy of joy. The blowing of sirens and whistles at one o'clock gave the first intimation to the general public of the reports, and was the signal for the beginning of wild demonstrations throughout the city, the people indulging in all sorts of demonstrative tactics, expressive of the joyousness with which the news was hailed. Showers of paper came from the windows of buildings in the financial and business districts, covering the streets and sidewalks as if with a thick fall of snow. The extent of this shower is evidenced by the statement that the work of cleaning up which kept the street cleaners busy all night, cost the city \$80,000. Many of the business houses granted their employees a holiday with the receipt of the reports, few being in a mood to pin their minds down to work. Trading on the Stock Exchange halted for a brief period with the receipt of the report, and the Governors decided to close at 2:30 instead of the customary hour—3 o'clock. Following the close of the market, the members draped the war map with an American flag and adorned it with a victory wreath; patriotic speeches formed part of the celebration indulged in by the members.

Similar celebrations figured at the other local exchanges, while on the Sub-Treasury steps in Wall Street a vast gathering joined in the singing of patriotic songs. An instance of the enthusiasm with which the reports of Germany's surrender were received is furnished in its reception at the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York; there the members were holding their monthly meeting, when word of the report was conveyed to E. H. Outerbridge, its former President. With the conclusion of an appeal by Dr. John R. Mott in behalf of the United War Work Campaign, Mr. Outerbridge told of the news in circulation announcing the signing of the armistice. Before he had finished the 300 members present burst into cheers, some of the members, it is said, embracing each other hysterically concluding their five-minute demonstration with three cheers. Mayor Hylan, who had granted the city employees a holiday on receipt of the news, addressed a gathering from the steps of the City Hall, saying:

Thank God, I have lived to see this day when the rights of the peoples of the world are recognized, and the world has been made safe for democracy and humanity. This day will live forever. The deeds and accomplishments of our great President in this world's strife will be celebrated for all time. He has laid the foundation upon which liberty throughout the world may be safely based for centuries to come. History will proclaim him as "Wilson, the Liberator."

Throughout the city the demonstrations continued during the afternoon and night, notwithstanding that in the late afternoon and evening advices came from Washington discrediting the reports.

The celebrations were not confined to New York, other cities throughout the country witnessing like scenes, and various stock exchanges, Baltimore and Pittsburgh among the number, closing somewhat earlier than the usual time for suspending trading. The different parts of the New York Supreme Court in this borough adjourned at 2 p. m.

The report of the signing of the armistice by Germany came to the office in this city of the United Press from its Paris office. It reached here at 11:56 a. m. on the 7th and gave the time at which the armistice had been signed as 11 a. m. that day, Paris time, adding that hostilities would cease at 2 p. m.

The State Department at 2:15 p. m. on Thursday officially announced that Germany had not signed the armistice. Secretary Lansing authorizing the statement that the German armistice delegation would not be received until 5 p. m. that day, Paris time, or 12 o'clock noon Washington time. The statement follows:

The Secretary of State makes public the following:

"The report that the armistice with Germany has been signed is untrue. When it reached the Department of State an inquiry was at once dispatched to Paris. At 2:04 o'clock this afternoon a telegram in reply to that of the department was received from Paris. It stated that the armistice had not yet been signed and that the German representatives would not meet Marshal Foch until 5 p. m., Paris time, or 12 noon, Washington time."

Yesterday morning it was stated that the truce envoys were not due at French outposts until between 8 and 10 p. m. (Paris time) on the 7th.

It was stated yesterday that the German delegates went into conference with Gen. Foch at 9 a. m. yesterday. Paris cablegrams last night reported the issuance of an official note saying:

They made a formal request for an armistice. The text of the conditions of the Allies was read and delivered to them. They asked a cessation of arms. It was refused them. The enemy has 72 hours to answer.

Yesterday a statement issued by the United Press in explanation of its announcement of the 7th said:

Yesterday's announcement of the signing of the armistice between Germany and the Allies was made by Admiral Wilson at Brest, and was filed to the United Press with the Admiral's approval. This information was received by the United Press in a cablegram from Roy W. Howard shortly before noon to-day.

Practically at the same time another message from Howard was delivered to the United Press, stating that Admiral Wilson made the announcement in Brest at 4 p. m., French time, but that later he was notified that it was not confirmable. This latter message filed by Howard did not show, in the form in which it was delivered, whether it was sent yesterday, or how long it had been held up.

Howard's cablegram clearly showed that Admiral Wilson acted in good faith, stating that he supposed the announcement was official, and therefore gave his approval to the filing of the message to the United Press in New York.

The United Press to-day asked the Government to ascertain how long Howard's message stating that Admiral Wilson authorized the announcement, and also that he later was notified that it was unconfirmable, were held up by the censors.

There was reason to believe that the message stating that the news was unconfirmable was badly delayed in view of the fact that it was not received here until almost twenty-four hours after the original cablegram. The message received to-day from Howard was as follows:

"Unipress, New York.
"Paris—Urgent Brest Admiral Wilson who announced Brest newspaper 1600 (4 p. m.) armistice been signed later notified unconfirmable meanwhile Brest riotously celebrating.

"HOWARD—SIMMS."

The other message read:
"Unipress, New York.
"Brest—Urgent armistice bulletin based local announced (announcement?) by Admiral Wilson Admiral supposing official was filed with Admiral's approval local newspaper bulletined Brest celebrated nightlong."
"HOWARD."

It will be noted that the first message quoted was signed by the names of both Howard and Simms and was filed through the Paris office in the same form as the message received yesterday. In every way this first quoted message indicates that it was probably filed very quickly after the original bulletin.

The second quoted message, however, shows clearly by the reference to the fact that Brest celebrated nightlong that it was filed to-day. It also shows that it was sent direct from Brest and is signed only by Howard, not bearing Simms's name. This message clearly indicates that Howard is in Brest, although these two messages and those received yesterday are the only cables which the home office of the United Press has received from him this week.

Along with the United Press statement the following cable message from Admiral Wilson was made public by the United Press:

Brest, France, Nov. 8.—Admiral Wilson, U.S.N., commander of the American forces in French waters, to-day made the following statement for the information of United Press editors:

"The statement of the United Press relative to the signing of the armistice was made public from my office on the basis of what appeared to be official and authoritative information.

"I am in a position to know that the United Press and its representative acted in perfect good faith, and that the premature announcement was the result of an error, for which the agency was in no wise responsible."

It was announced at the White House yesterday, that with a view to guarding against a repetition of similar false reports, President Wilson would himself make known whatever information should come of the signing of an armistice in France. At the President's direction, Secretary Lansing issued a statement shortly after noon yesterday in which he said that any statement that news reaching the Government concerning armistice negotiations was being withheld was utterly false, and that as soon as a decision in regard to the armistice was reached it would be made public immediately by the Government. Mr. Lansing's statement follows:

I am requested and authorized by the President to state that no information reaching this Government concerning the armistice negotiations in France has been withheld, that any statement to the contrary is utterly false, and that as soon as a definite decision in regard to the armistice has been reached it will immediately be made public by the Government.

Despite the news of yesterday morning that the armistice reports were without foundation, there was a continuance by some of the celebration. A delegation of employees from the shipbuilding yards of Brooklyn, Staten Island and New Jersey (some 20,000 or more, it is said) invaded New York and paraded through its streets.

GERMANY'S SUBJECT RACES ALSO SEEK FREEDOM.

The demand for freedom of the non-German people of German Poland, Schleswig-Holstein and Alsace-Lorraine was voiced on the floor of the Reichstag on Oct. 23, when delegates representing those districts demanded the right of their people, under President Wilson's peace principles, to choose their own sovereignty. As described in a special dispatch from Washington to the New York "Tribune" on Oct. 25, the action taken was indicated as follows:

A sensation was caused in the Reichstag Wednesday by the declarations of non-German members of separatist intentions, according to an official telegram from Berne, which says:

"During the sitting of the Reichstag on Oct. 23 the delegates of non-German nationalities made strictly separatist declarations. Deputy Stychel first claimed the right of the Poles of Prussia to independence, saying:

"The formula, 'All ground where a German puts his foot' is 'German ground,' must be put aside. Wilson is humanity's benefactor, and is moved by the strongest feeling of justice. German Poland has not been so administered as to allow the Poles to live there in comfort. Vexations, rules, laws, governments, brutal words and functionaries have prevented the Poles from becoming equal to other citizens. I await in perfect confidence the peace of right, which will definitely efface all past violences."

"Deputy Hansen, a Dane, declared: 'The Imperial Chancellor said that he wished an honorable peace of right and conciliation to be concluded. At such a serious time it is necessary to use absolutely clear language. As a representative of the Danish population, in the name of right and justice, I request the execution of the Prague Treaty, and I propose that the Northern Schleswig question be finally settled on the basis of the free disposal of peoples when peace is made.'

"Deputy Ricklin, an Alsatian, created the greatest sensation as he read the following declaration in the name of the Alsace-Lorraine Deputies:

"The Chancellor did not allude at all to what the German Government expects from the reforms he intends to carry out in Alsace-Lorraine. Berlin and Strassburg, whatever they may do, will not considerably alter the Alsace-Lorraine way of thinking. Germany having accepted the fourteen clauses of President Wilson's program, the Alsace-Lorraine question is now an international one. The declaration made by the Imperial Chancellor seems to confirm this opinion, as he said: 'The question of right will not reach only to the Empire's frontier; we must admit, of course, that in the settling of the Alsace-Lorraine question the right of peoples to dispose of themselves will have to be taken into consideration.' We must not anticipate now in any way the decision that Alsace-Lorraine will freely take. The reforms of the constitution now being examined seem to anticipate this decision and are of a kind likely to confuse public opinion. The Alsace-Lorraine Deputies consider that complete autonomy for their country, owing to the course of events, has become insufficient."

Riotous scenes, including an attempted fist fight, accompanied the debate on the Polish question in the Reichstag, according to advices received at Berne on Oct. 28. Foreign Secretary Solf told the Polish members that President Wilson's program did not mean that Danzig would be ceded to them. Replying to their demand for a war indemnity, he said the German soldiers were fighting for the liberation of Poland.

"The soldiers robbed us," shouted one of the Polish members.

Order was finally restored without the aid of the police.

"UNMISTAKABLE DEFEAT" THE ONLY CURE FOR GERMANY, SAYS BRITISH CHANCELLOR.

Punishment of offenders, as a vindication of international morality, and reparation for property damage, conducted in such a way as to prevent Germany from reaping any advantage from her crimes, were declared to be the two principal war aims of the Allies by Lord Finlay of Nairn, Chancellor of Great Britain, speaking on Oct. 25 at a dinner given in London by the British Government to the Inter-Allied Parliamentary Committee. The Chancellor was speaking as a substitute for Premier Lloyd George, who was unable to be present. As summarized in a special dispatch to the New York "Times," Lord Finlay said:

After recounting some of Germany's many crimes, he said that the Allies had two objects in this war. One of them was the punishment of those who could be proved guilty of outrages; the other was reparation for the wrong that had been done. The punishment of the offenders, he said, would not be mere penance; it would be the vindication of international morality. No law was of any value without sanction, and unless international law was vindicated the world might look forward to wars in future, with the recurrence of the horrors that characterized the Thirty Years' War.

As to reparation, there were some things that could not be repaired, but there were things for which compensation might be made, such as the devastation of invaded countries, the cutting down of fruit trees, the destruction of coal mines and the havoc wrought upon houses and other property. Every merchant vessel sunk by a submarine ought to be replaced. The Allies, he said, could not allow Germany after the war to start with the advantage of all her merchant service intact, and he trusted that there might be such reparation in this particular matter as would prevent the Germans from reaping advantage from their outrages.

The German people, he continued, must be taught that militarism did not pay. They had identified themselves with the German Government, had exulted in the initial successes of the war and had gloated over the outrages which were committed in their cause. They must be made to recognize that the war was a gigantic crime. Germany was responsible for what had been done by the Kaiser, her ruler.

The people of Germany, said the Lord Chancellor, had never effectually disassociated themselves from what he did. They had glorified in his success and condoned his misdeeds. The only means of bringing home to them what had been done was inflicting upon them unmistakable defeat.

BALFOUR OPPOSES RETURN OF GERMAN COLONIES.

In no circumstances is it consistent with the safety, security and unity of the British Empire that Germany's colonies should be returned to her, declared A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, in a speech at the luncheon of the Australian and New Zealand Club at London on Oct. 23. As reported in press dispatches, Mr. Balfour said it was absolutely essential that the communications of the British Empire should remain safe. He asked, if the German colonies were returned, what security was there that their original possessors would not use them as bases for piratical warfare. The doctrine that the colonies should not be returned, Mr.

Balfour claimed, was not selfish and imperialistic. It was one in which the interests of the world were almost as much concerned as the interests of the Empire itself. If the Empire was to remain united, it was absolutely necessary that communication between the various parts should not be at the mercy of an unscrupulous Power.

BELGIUM TO DEMAND FULL INDEPENDENCE.

The Belgian Official Information Service at Washington, according to press dispatches on Oct. 23, has issued a statement to the effect that Belgium will not consider a return to that state of guaranteed neutrality which, violated by Germany, brought England and, indirectly, the United States into the war, and will be satisfied only with complete independence. The statement was issued to counteract efforts of German statesmen to create the impression in neutral countries that Belgium will revert to its former status as a "neutralized" nation after the war.

The Dutch Legation at Paris on Oct. 31 issued a statement declaring absolutely untrue articles published in the German press to the effect that a neutral committee comprising Spanish and Dutch representatives in Brussels had been formed to investigate the devastation in the zone of the German retreat. The truth is, the statement declared, that the Ministers of Spain and Holland undertook a trip to investigate the condition of the French civilian population that had been removed from the evacuated districts. All the reports made by the German wireless service upon the activities and journeys of the purported committee are declared to have been groundless, as was the reference to it made by the German Foreign Secretary in the Reichstag.

The commission referred to was said to be investigating charges of unnecessary devastation and destruction during the German retreat in Belgium under the guidance of Baron von der Lancken, and to be composed as follows:

The commission of neutrals, referred to last week, which is investigating charges of unnecessary devastation and destruction during the German retreat in Belgium under the direction of Baron von der Lancken is composed as follows: Marquis of Villalobar, the Spanish Minister to Belgium; V. van Vollenhoven, the Dutch Minister; M. Langenberg, Dutch representative on the Belgian Relief Commission; M. van Bree, a Belgian, and Senor Saura, a Spaniard.

The London "Daily News," commenting on the designation of Baron von der Lancken to supervise the investigation, is quoted as having said:

The selection of Von der Lancken is extraordinary, when it is recalled that he played a leading role in the murder of Edith Cavell. It was Von der Lancken who ignored the representations of the American Minister, Brand Whitlock, and refused to allow Miss Cavell to receive a visit from a Belgian lawyer. It was Von der Lancken to whom Mr. Whitlock made his moving appeal: "Save this unfortunate woman from death."

As a result of the continued advance of the Allied armies in Belgium, which has cleared more than half the country of the invaders, the Belgium Government is shortly to be removed from Havre in France to Bruges. On Oct. 25 King Albert with the Queen and heir-apparent made their State entry into Bruges and received an enthusiastic welcome from the populace. The King and Queen on the previous day had made a private trip to Bruges by airplane from Dunkirk, returning the same afternoon.

ZIONISTS WANT FREEDOM FOR PALESTINE.

An appeal to Zionists throughout the world to work for a free Palestine after the war, where the Jews may have their own country, has been issued in the name of the Copenhagen branch of the Zionist organization by Dr. Victor Jacobson. In a message sent to all Zionist federations, Dr. Jacobson, as quoted in Stockholm advices on Oct. 27, said:

The moment is approaching when foundations must be laid for a lasting peace. Such can only occur if the just demands of all nations, small and large, be fulfilled and a world created in which every nation can place all its inherent powers and capacities at the disposition of mankind. The Jewish people also raises its demands in this historic hour of fate.

In the peace treaty there must be assurances, first, fixing Palestine within the boundaries demanded by historic traditions and political and economic needs as a national home for the Jewish people and conditions created for the unhindered construction of this home; second, full and actual rights for Jews in all countries, and thirdly, national autonomy on cultural, social and political grounds for the Jewish populations in countries of mass settlement and also in other countries in case the Jewish population so claims. We ask the Zionist organizations of all countries to support the endeavors of the Zionist world organization and to present these demands before the Governments and public opinion of their country and to request their inclusion in the peace treaty.

On the day of the conclusion of peace, through which mankind approaches the Jewish ideal of an understanding among peoples and of everlasting peace, the 2,000 years' martyrdom of the Jewish people, which bears as a fault on the conscience of all nations, must be redressed. The Jewish people must enter into a league of free nations on an equal basis.

OFFICIAL TEXT OF AUSTRIAN NOTE ACCEPTING PRESIDENT WILSON'S TERMS.

In referring last week (page 1722) to the note of the Austro-Hungarian Government, accepting President Wilson's terms and renewing the request for an armistice, we gave the text of the note as forwarded from Basle by the Associated Press. The official text, as received through the Swedish Legation at Washington differs slightly in wording from the earlier version. As made public by Secretary of State Lansing on Oct. 30, it reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

October 30 1918.

The Secretary of State makes public the following:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 29 1918.

Department of Austro-Hungarian Interests, Legation of Sweden:

Excellency—By order of my Government I have the honor to beg you to transmit to the President the following communication from the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary:

"In reply to the note of the President, Mr. Wilson, to the Austro-Hungarian Government dated Oct. 18 of this year, and about the decision of the President to take up with Austria-Hungary separately the question of armistice and peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government has the honor to declare that it adheres both to the previous declarations of the President and his opinion of the rights of the peoples of Austria-Hungary, notably those of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs, contained in his last note, Austria-Hungary having thereby accepted all the conditions which the President had put upon entering into negotiations on the subject of armistice and peace, nothing, in the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, longer stands in the way of beginning those negotiations. The Austro-Hungarian Government therefore declares itself ready to enter, without waiting for the outcome of other negotiations, into negotiations for a peace between Austria-Hungary and the Entente States and for an immediate armistice on all the fronts of Austria-Hungary, and begs the President, Mr. Wilson, to take the necessary measures to that effect."

Be pleased to accept, Excellency, the assurances of my high consideration.

W. A. F. EKENGREN.

His Excellency Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States.
Washington, D. C.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE AGREED TO BY AUSTRIA.

The terms of the armistice which virtually eliminated Austria-Hungary from the war were announced at Washington on Nov. 4. The armistice had been signed the previous day (Nov. 3) by General Diaz, Commander-in-Chief of the Italian armies, and officers representing the Austro-Hungarian Government, and went into effect at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Nov. 4. An official statement issued at Rome on Nov. 2 described the preliminary negotiations as follows:

An officer of the Austrian General Staff presented himself on the front of our lines, bearing credentials, and asked to discuss an armistice.

General Diaz referred the question to Premier Orlando, who is now in Paris, who in turn informed the Inter-Allied Conference, which discussed and defined the conditions upon which the armistice could be granted, and charged General Diaz, in the name of the Governments of the Allies and the United States, to communicate them to the Austrian white-flag bearers.

The conditions of the armistice are inspired by the principles of President Wilson, namely, to render impossible for the enemy to recommence the war and to prevent him from profiting by an armistice to withdraw from a difficult military situation. The condition of the battle along our front demonstrates the great value of these terms.

As it is probable that the Austro-Hungarian white-flag bearers would wish to confer upon the subject with their chiefs, it is supposed that the response may not be immediate.

So desperate, however, was the plight of the Austrian army, and so complete the internal collapse of the Dual Monarchy, that the Austrian authorities were evidently prepared to purchase peace at whatever price might be demanded, and little or no delay attended the signing of the armistice. Before the armistice went into effect, the Italian army had captured 300,000 prisoners and at least 5,000 guns, according to an official statement issued by the Italian Government. The military situation immediately before the cessation of hostilities was thus described in the statement referred to:

The war against Austria-Hungary which, under the high guidance of the King, the supreme leader of the Italian Army, inferior in numbers and material, began the 24th of May 1915, and which, with unbending faith and tenacious valor has been conducted uninterruptedly and bitterly for forty-one months, has been won.

The gigantic battle, engaged in on the 24th of October, in which fifty-one Italian divisions, and three British, two French, one Czechoslovak, and one American regiment participated against sixty-three Austro-Hungarian divisions, is ended.

The daring and very rapid advance of the 29th Army Corps on Trent, closing up the enemy's armies in Trentino, who were overcome to the west by troops from the Seventh Army and to the east by the First, Sixth and Fourth Armies, brought about the total collapse of the enemy's front.

From the Brenta to the Torre, with irresistible dash, the Twelfth, Eighth, and Tenth Armies and cavalry divisions are driving the fleeing enemy constantly further away. On the plains the Duke of Aosta is advancing rapidly at the head of his unconquered Third Army, with the purpose of reclaiming those positions which the enemy holds.

The Austro-Hungarian Army is destroyed. It suffered very heavy losses in the fierce resistance of the first days of the struggle, and in pursuit it has lost an immense quantity of material of all kinds, nearly all its stores and depots, and has left in our hands about 300,000 prisoners, with their commands complete, and not less than 5,000 guns.

This defeat has left what once was one of the most powerful armies in the world in disorder and without hope of returning along the valleys through which it descended with haughty assurance.

The terms of the Austrian armistice, with parenthetical explanations of minor errors in cable transmission, were announced by the State Department as follows:

Military Clauses.

1. The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, by sea, and air.
2. Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian Army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North Sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in Clause 3, below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force a (?) reduced to pre-war effectives. (Effectiveness?)

Half the divisional, corps, and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at points to be indicated by the Allies and United States of America for delivery to them, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

3. Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austria-Hungary since the beginning of the war.

Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the Commander in Chief of the allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: From Pic Umbrail to the north of the Stelvio it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoeller. The line thence turns south, crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis, and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Col of Predil, Mount Mangart, the Tricorno (Terziou), and the watershed of the Cols di Podberdo, Podlaniscam, and Idria. From this point the line turns southeast toward the Schneeberg, excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it goes down toward the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia, and Volosca in the evacuated territories.

It will also follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including the north Lisarica and Trivanja, and to the south territory limited by a line from the (Semigrand) Cape Pianca to the summits of the watersheds eastward, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and water courses flowing toward Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica, and their tributaries. It will also include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Paga, and Puntadura, in the north up to Meleda, in the south, embracing Santandrea, Busi, Lisa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza, and Lagosta, as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages, only excepting the islands of Great and Small Zirona, Bua, Solta, and Brazza.

All territory thus evacuated (shall be occupied by the forces?) of the Allies and the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories (to be?) left in situ and surrendered to the Allies, according to special orders given by the Commander in Chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage, or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

4. The Allies shall have the right of free movement over all road and rail and water ways in Austro-Hungarian territory and of the use of the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers (wherever?) they may be.

5. Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days, not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts but from all Austro-Hungarian territory.

Internment of all German troops which have not left Austria-Hungary within the date.

6. The administration of the evacuated territories of Austria-Hungary will be intrusted to the local authorities, under the control of the Allied and associated armies of occupation.

7. The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all allied prisoners of war and internal subjects of civil populations evacuated from their homes, on conditions to be laid down by the Commander in Chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austro-Hungarian personnel who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

Naval Conditions.

1. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

2. Surrender to the Allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1910 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and to remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States.

3. Surrender to the Allies and the United States with their complete armament and equipment of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors, to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America. All other surface warships, including river craft, are to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the Allies and the United States of America.

4. Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of the allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube and its tributaries in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

The Allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions, and the positions of these are to be indicated.

In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube, the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

5. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allied and associated powers to be remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchantships found at sea are to remain liable to capture, save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the Allies and the United States of America.

6. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impactionized in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the Allies and the United States of America.

7. Evacuation of all the Italian coasts and of all ports occupied by Austria-Hungary outside their national territory and the abandonment of all floating

craft, naval materials, equipment and materials for inland navigation of all kinds.

8. Occupation by the Allies and the United States of America of the land and sea fortifications and the islands which form the defenses and of the dockyards and arsenal at Pola.

9. All merchant vessels held by Austria-Hungary belonging to the Allies and associated powers to be returned.

10. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender, or restoration.

11. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of the allied and associated powers in Austro-Hungarian hands to be returned without reciprocity.

By agreement between the United States and the Allied Governments, the terms of Austrian armistice were given out on Nov. 4 only in the United States. It was explained at the State Department that this was done simply to have initial publication of the terms of the armistice made here. It was stated that there was no political reason back of it. No cabling abroad of the terms of the armistice was permitted because of the fact that it was desired that the original publication be made here.

JOYOUS CELEBRATIONS MARK AUSTRIAN SURRENDER.

The abject surrender of Austria-Hungary, the knowledge that equally severe terms awaited Germany, and the belief that complete victory and the end of the war are at last definitely in sight, led to great rejoicing and enthusiastic celebrations in all the Allied countries. In New York, the surrender of Austria was celebrated by the blowing of sirens, the ringing of bells, and the use of everything else that would make a big noise. Although the armistice began at 9 a. m., New York time, arrangements had been made to start the celebration here at 3 p. m. The official signal was the sounding of twelve big sirens in various parts of the city, originally intended to warn of air raids, and used by the police during the Fourth Liberty Loan drive. Promptly on the stroke of 3 o'clock the twelve sirens began to bellow. The bells and whistles in all parts of the city responded, and for the next ten minutes the racket was such as New York has seldom heard except on such occasions as election and New Year's nights. In the Italian quarters the celebration had started early in the morning and the streets were bedecked with American Italian and Allied flags. Men, women and children thronged the streets, cheering for President Wilson, General Diaz, and King Victor Emmanuel.

In Italy the final defeat of the Austrian enemy has brought indescribable joy. The entry of the Italian troops into Trieste and Trent, symbolizing the final redemption of Italia Irredenta, and the complete union of Italy, was announced by bonfires lighted in all the hills throughout Italy. Church bells were rung, guns fired, houses illuminated, and cheering crowds thronged the streets, carrying American as well as Italian flags. American officers met on the streets were greeted by shouts of "Viva America. Viva Wilson." A torchlight procession met a number of American sailors and carried them through the streets on their shoulders. All the Allied embassies were visited and the achievements of the armies of the various nations concerned in the notable successes were loudly cheered. The ovation was especially enthusiastic outside the American Embassy, where Ambassador Page appeared on the balcony and addressed the crowd. He was heartily acclaimed by the assembled citizens. A committee from the demonstrators was received by the Ambassador. They asked him to convey to President Wilson the gratitude of the people of Rome and of Italy to America and to express their admiration for that country's part in the struggle. The committee wished him to assure the President and he could count to the constant support of the Italian nation for the triumph of his principles.

HUNGARY DECLARES INDEPENDENCE AS AUSTRIAN CHAOS GROWS.

The dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire is proceeding at a rapid pace, with the internal chaos and breakdown of central authority enormously complicating the task of demobilizing the armies. Travelers returning from the Italian border are quoted in Berne dispatches as saying that complete chaos prevails in Austria. All the railroad villages in the Tyrol are flooded with the returning armies in full disorder. In the villages the demoralized troops, who are breadless, are plundering and requisitioning supplies. Food from the East has been completely cut off. Artillerists are selling their horses for a trifle. Automobile drivers are going homeward as they please. Many of the released Italian prisoners of war who are returning to Italy are trying to enter Switzerland. The civil and military authorities at Innsbruck, in an endeavor to avert the danger from the



hordes of disbanded and hungry troops, have established food depots and are attempting to disarm the soldiers. Entente troops in agreement with the Austro-Hungarian army command, crossed the Austro-Hungarian lines at several points to offer passage to the troops which had not yet fled according to a Vienna dispatch. This action was taken to prevent a further disbandment of the troops and permit them to be transported home in groups. The State Council at Vienna has issued an appeal to the German people of Austria in which it is declared that the country is in danger and the army is breaking up in disorder. The appeal exhorts the soldiers voluntarily to join the German-Austrian Army Corps. The appeal points out that Germans from non-German districts are going home, while German soldiers, obviously tired from the long duration of the war, are leaving their units without considering that the irregular demobilization "brings the danger of widespread unemployment, hunger and misery." The prison camps are being abandoned by their guards, the appeal adds and Italians, Russians and Serbians are leaving the camps and flooding the country. "This danger," the appeal declares, "must be countered if fresh bloodshed is not to threaten our severely tried people and tens of thousands of men, women, and children are not to perish from hunger."

Meantime, the conditions of the armistice between the Entente nations and Austria are being carried out, it is stated, without delay and Italian troops have begun to occupy the territory which will be held as a guarantee that the clauses to the agreement will be observed. It is announced, however, that Austria will protest against the interpretation of any clause in the armistice as meaning that enemy armies are entitled to attack Germany through Austria. Emperor Charles found the conditions of the armistice offered by the Allies so harsh and considered them so dishonorable that he would not sign them, it was said in a Vienna dispatch to the Berlin "Tageblatt." The Emperor declared that he no longer wished to exercise his authority as Supreme Commander of the Army. The conditions were finally signed by Field Marshal Arz von Straussenburg, the Chief of Staff.

As for political conditions in the former Dual Monarchy, reports are so contradictory that it is difficult to get a clear idea as to what is taking place. As against persistent reports in German newspapers that Emperor Charles intends to abdicate, there is an official denial from Vienna that the Emperor has any such intention. It would be difficult, in any case, to say what constitutes the "empire" over which he rules. Vienna dispatches forwarded by way of Copenhagen on Oct. 28 reported that Emperor Charles had accepted the resignation of Baron von Hussarek as Premier and appointed Professor Heinrich Lammasch as his successor. According to the dispatches, Professor Lammasch was to form a "liquidation ministry," composed of impartial officers, in order exclusively to bring about a speedy peace and the transfer of affairs from the central to the national Governments during the transition period. Other advices quote the new Premier as saying that the Government would regard itself as trustee for the newly formed States, which naturally would be represented at the peace conference, and that the Foreign Ministry was ready to aid them in establishing relations with neutral States. On Nov. 1 "revolutions" were reported in both Vienna and Budapest, and the Emperor was said to have given orders that the authorities were to yield unresistingly to the new regime. According to a dispatch from Copenhagen dated Nov. 1, the "Berliner Tageblatt" printed the following description of the events in Vienna:

The National Assembly met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A vast crowd had gathered before the Diet and frantically cheered the red flag which was displayed by laborers from the suburbs of Vienna. Socialist members of the Diet were cheered when they addressed the crowd in favor of a republic.

Mayor Weisskirchner tried vainly to get a hearing but he was greeted with hisses.

Meanwhile the National Assembly had accepted a constitution in which no place was left for the Crown. The National Assembly has the legislative power, while the State Council and the State Government share the executive power. It was planned to name a new government Wednesday night.

At 8 o'clock in the evening a deputation of officers and soldiers visited the National Council and demanded the formation of a soldiers' council to conduct the demobilization of the army and to abolish provisionally the military garrisons.

Groups passed through the streets in the night compelling officers to remove their cockades. Even old generals were not exempt. Youths invaded cafes on a similar mission.

On Nov. 2 it was reported in Vienna dispatches to Amsterdam that Premier Lammasch had informed the President of the State Council that he had been empowered to hand over the Government, so far as it related to German localities,

to the German-Austrian State Council. This Council apparently represents the newly-formed "German State of Austria," created by act of the German National Council of Austria in anticipation of the breakup of the former Hapsburg dominions. The new State claims all territory of old Austria, where the majority of the population is German. On Oct. 23 it was reported in dispatches from Basle that the German-Austrian Deputies in the Austrian Reichsrath had formed an Assembly for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the Germanic people in Austria and had issued a declaration announcing the creation of the "German State of Austria." Karl Seitz, leader of the German Socialists in Austria, it was announced, had been elected President of the new Assembly. The Deputies announced their desire to bring about the autonomy of the Germans in Austria and to establish relations with other nations. The Assembly drew up a resolution, the dispatch stated, restricting the form of government of the territory occupied by Germans. The "German State of Austria" will seek access to the Adriatic Sea, in agreement with other nations. Pending the establishment of a constitution, according to this program, the people will be represented by the Reichsrath Deputies constituted as a Provisional National Assembly. This body will represent the Germans in Austria in negotiations for peace and will exercise legislative powers. The executive branch will consist of twenty members who will have power to contract State debts and administer interior affairs.

There has been evidence for some time that the German people in Austria, distrusting the wavering policy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and fearing its dissolution or that it might draw away from Germany, were desirous of insuring their own close unity with the German Empire. The German population in Austria forms the centre of Austrian society, and is the largest of the many ethnical elements in the Kingdom. The census of 1910 gave the German-speaking population as 9,950,000 out of a total of 28,325,000.

In Hungary a successful revolution under the leadership of Count Michael Karolyi has placed the Hungarian National Council in supreme control. A new Ministry has been formed with Count Michael Karolyi as Premier and Count Theodore Batthyanyi as Foreign Minister. Archduke Joseph of Austria and his son, Archduke Joseph Franz, according to a dispatch from Budapest to Amsterdam, have taken an oath to "submit unconditionally to the orders of the National Council of Hungary and to support it in all its decrees." The people of Hungary will take a public vote a month hence to decide on the question of a monarchy or a republic, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. In the balloting the women will have the same electoral rights as the men. Count Karolyi, it is stated, has resigned the Presidency of the Hungarian National Council, which position he considered incompatible with that of the Premiership. He has been succeeded at the head of the National Council by Deputy Johann Hoch. Count Karolyi will provisionally take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

As a further step in realizing the complete separation of Hungary from Austria, the members of the new Hungarian Government have secured from Emperor Charles a release from their oath of fealty. In addressing a public meeting Karolyi is quoted in a dispatch from Budapest to Amsterdam as saying:

The elementary power and public opinion having desired that not only democracy and independence should be realized, but that a decision should be taken regarding the future form of Government, the King, at the Government's request, has released the Ministers from their oath.

The organization of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic was completed, according to dispatches from Geneva, at a conference at Geneva concluded on Nov. 2. The constitution of the new Government is patterned after that of the United States. Dr. Karl Kramarz, former leader of the Hungarian Czech party, who spent several years in prison on a charge of treason, being released in July 1917, was chosen first President of the new Republic. A Czech Parliament is to be formed at Prague at once. According to a Paris dispatch dated Oct. 30, the Czecho-Slovak Council of State has decided to make Pressburg the capital of Slovakia. Pressburg is situated on the north bank of the Danube 34 miles southeast of Vienna. It is beautifully situated near the western extremity of the Carpathians, and is said to be one of the finest cities in Hungary. Hungarian Kings were crowned at the Cathedral of St. Martin at Pressburg for centuries. The population of the city in 1900 was 61,537. It was announced recently that the Czecho-Slovak Council had changed the name of Pressburg to Wilsonstadt, in honor of President Wilson.

The new government of the Jugo-Slavs took the oath of office on Nov. 2, in the cathedral at Agram, according to Vienna advices. The President of the new Government is Josef Pogacnik, former Vice-President of the Austrian Lower House.

The Slovenian National Assembly has taken charge of the Government of Laibach, Carniola.

The future relations of the different South Slav groups, however, are by no means fixed, and seem likely to require a good deal of adjustment before the situation is cleared up. On this point a special dispatch from Washington to the New York "Tribune" on Nov. 5 had the following to say:

Under the terms of the armistice concluded between Austria-Hungary and the Allies, all the nationalities of the Dual Monarchy, as well as Italy and Serbia, have their interests protected. Italian occupation will take place in territories recognized as Italia Irredenta and other territories, including all strategic points, may be garrisoned by the Allies.

In regard to Jugoslavia, it was learned to-day that the Allied Governments have taken cognizance of the fact that the Croats, Slovenes and Serbs of Austria-Hungary have not yet had an opportunity of declaring their wishes in respect to the proposed union of those peoples with Serbia, under the plan of Corfu, and there is an expectation in Entente quarters here that the Croatian Diet correctly represented the will of the Croatian people when it voted to remain in Austria.

The so-called aspirations of the South Slavs for independence have attained declarations of sympathy from America and the Allied nations, but inasmuch as there has been doubt concerning the correctness of the representations made by the professed spokesmen of the Croats, Slovenes and Austrian Serbs in the Allied countries, the principle of self-determination has been held to be sufficient to determine the wishes of the various Jugo-Slav populations.

Their chief organization, known as the Jugo-Slav Committee, in London has not secured the political recognition of the Allies and America such as has been accorded to the Czecho-Slovak and Polish organizations. It was indicated in an authoritative quarter to-day that plebiscites most probably would be required in both Croatia and Slovenia to establish the will of those peoples; but that in the case of Bosnia-Herzegovina no plebiscite would be held, as those provinces stand upon a practical parity with Italia Irredenta and Alsace-Lorraine and would be awarded to Serbia without discussion.

The action of the Croatian Diet seems to reflect the sentiments of the Croats in the United States, who have held aloof from the Jugo-Slav propaganda; but there is a difference in one particular, for while the Diet declared for union with Austria the Croats here have aspired to complete independence for their country.

Their union with Austria, however, would put them upon a national equality with the Austrians, while they would not possess the same influence in the proposed kingdom of Serbians, Croats and Slovenes.

SECRETARY LANSING'S REPLY TO TURKISH REQUEST FOR ARMISTICE.

The reply of Secretary Lansing to the note of the Turkish Government asking President Wilson to arrange for an armistice was made public at Washington on Oct. 31. As stated in our issue of Oct. 19 (page 1548) the Turkish note was along the same lines as the German and Austrian notes. It was forwarded to this country through the Spanish Government. Secretary Lansing's reply, therefore, is in the form of a letter addressed to the Spanish Ambassador at Washington. It merely acknowledges receipt of the Turkish note and promises to forward the request for an armistice to the Governments at war with Turkey. As made public by the State Department it read as follows:

From the Secretary of State to the Ambassador of Spain.

Excellency:

I did not fail to lay before the President the note which you addressed to him on the 14th instant, and handed to me on that date.

Acting under the instructions of your Government, you enclosed with that note the text of a communication received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain, from the Charge d'Affaires of Turkey, at Madrid on Oct. 12, in which the good offices of the Government of Spain were sought to bring to the attention of the President the request of the Imperial Ottoman Government that he take upon himself the task of the re-establishment of peace, and that he notify all belligerent States of the request, and invite them to delegate plenipotentiaries to initiate negotiations, the Imperial Ottoman Government accepting as a basis for the negotiation the program laid down by the President in his message to Congress of Jan. 8 1918, and in subsequent declarations, especially his speech of Sept. 27. It is further requested by the Imperial Ottoman Government that steps be taken for the immediate conclusion of a general armistice on land, on sea and in the air.

By direction of the President I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Government of the United States will bring the communication of the Turkish Charge d'Affaires to the knowledge of the governments at war with Turkey.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

TERMS OF ARMISTICE AGREED TO BY TURKEY.

The full terms of the armistice agreed to by Turkey were made public at London on Nov. 1. As stated in these columns last week (page 1722), the armistice was signed at Mudros, on the Island of Lemnos, in the Aegean Sea, by Vice-Admiral Calthorp, on behalf of Great Britain, and took effect as of Oct. 31. The terms are tantamount to the "complete and absolute surrender of Turkey," according to a statement made to the Associated Press at London by Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Robert added that the armistice had been signed by England on behalf of all the Allies. The

armistice provides not only for the demobilization of the Turkish army and the placing of all military stores and supplies at the disposition of the Allies, but for the opening of the Dardanelles and the removal of all obstructions barring the way to the Black Sea, thus permitting direct communication by the Allies with Rumania and Russia. Immediate release of all Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners is also provided for. The terms in full were given as follows:

1. The opening of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus and access to the Black Sea. Allied occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus forts.
2. The positions of all mine fields, torpedo tubes and other obstructions in Turkish waters are to be indicated and assistance given to sweep or remove them, as may be required.
3. All available information concerning mines in the Black Sea is to be communicated.
4. All Allied prisoners of war and Armenian interned persons and prisoners are to be collected in Constantinople and handed over unconditionally to the Allies.
5. Immediate demobilization of the Turkish army, except such troops as are required for surveillance on the frontiers and for the maintenance of internal order. The number of effectives and their disposition to be determined later by the Allies after consultation with the Turkish Government.
6. The surrender of all war vessels in Turkish waters or waters occupied by Turkey. These ships will be interned in such Turkish port or ports as may be directed, except such small vessels as are required for police and similar purposes in Turkish territorial waters.
7. The Allies to have the right to occupy any strategic points in the event of any situation arising which threatens the security of the Allies.
8. Free use by the Allied ships of all ports and anchorages now in Turkish occupation and denial of their use to the enemy. Similar conditions are to apply to Turkish mercantile shipping in Turkish waters for the purposes of trade and the demobilization of the army.
9. Allied occupation of the Taurus tunnel system.
10. Immediate withdrawal of Turkish troops from northern Persia to behind the pre-war frontier already has been ordered and will be carried out.
11. A part of Transcaucasia already has been ordered to be evacuated by Turkish troops. The remainder to be evacuated if required by the Allies, after they have studied the situation.
12. Wireless, telegraph and cable stations to be controlled by the Allies. Turkish Government messages to be excepted.
13. Prohibition against the destruction of any naval, military or commercial material.
14. Facilities to be given for the purchase of coal, oil fuel and naval material from Turkish sources, after the requirements of the country have been met. None of the above materials are to be exported.
15. The surrender of all Turkish officers in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to the nearest Italian garrison. Turkey agrees to stop supplies and communication with these officers if they do not obey the order to surrender.
16. The surrender of all garrisons in Hedjaz, Assir, Yemen, Syria and Mesopotamia to the nearest Allied commander, and withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cilicia, except those necessary to maintain order, as will be determined under Clause 5.
17. The use of all ships and repair facilities at all Turkish ports and arsenals.
18. The surrender of all ports occupied in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, including Misurata, to the nearest Allied garrison.
19. All Germans and Austrians, naval, military or civilian, to be evacuated within one month from Turkish dominions, and those in remote districts as soon after that time as may be possible.
20. Compliance with such orders as may be conveyed for the disposal of equipments, arms and ammunition, including the transport of that portion of the Turkish army which is demobilized under Clause 5.
21. An Allied representative to be attached to the Turkish Ministry of Supplies in order to safeguard Allied interests. This representative to be furnished with all aid necessary for this purpose.
22. Turkish prisoners are to be kept at the disposal of the Allied powers. The release of Turkish civilian prisoners and prisoners over military age is to be considered.
23. An obligation on the part of Turkey to cease all relations with the Central Powers.
24. In case of disorder in the six Armenian vilayets the Allies reserve to themselves the right to occupy any part of them.
25. Hostilities between the Allies and Turkey shall cease from noon, local time, Thursday, the 31st of October 1918.

ARMENIANS FULLY PROTECTED BY TURKISH ARMISTICE, DECLARES CECIL.

Lord Robert Cecil, Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, denied most emphatically on Nov. 1 an allegation made by the "Manchester Guardian" that in addition to the armistice a secret agreement had been signed with Turkey by which "we have guaranteed Turkish sovereignty over Armenia, Syria, Palestine, and Arabia in some form or other." As quoted in a special cable to the New York "Times" on Nov. 1 Lord Robert said:

"There is no secret undertaking engagement, or bargain of any sort of kind, as far as the British Government is concerned. Nothing concerning territorial arrangement has been settled at all. I cannot conceive of any solution that would leave these nationalities under the shadow of Turkish oppression."

He was particularly emphatic in his allusions to the Armenians, and pointed out that two clauses of the armistice terms especially provided for their protection, and the Allies had reserved the right to occupy their vilayets in case of disorder.

"The armistice terms," he went on, "amount to unconditional surrender, and especially important is our right to occupy the Taurus tunnel system."

Lord Robert added that nothing in the armistice would hamper the Allies in making such disposition of European Turkey as they wished at the peace conference.

The fact that the armistice gives the Allies actual possession of the Bosphorus forts is of supreme importance. It means that the situation in regard to Russia is materially changed. The loyal elements in the Don country and elsewhere can now be helped.

Again, it is extremely significant that the interned Armenians as well as all Allied prisoners of war are to be handed over. This, it is believed, was one of the conditions which the Turks least liked. It is accompanied by a proviso that the Allies shall occupy the six vilayets of Armenia in case of disorder. This is obviously a police measure, for the Turk is traditionally capable of wreaking vengeance on his hereditary victim in the middle of the armistice. Again, the appearance of an armed guard in these districts notifies the beginning of a new regime and the end of the old one.

The armistice has political implications, such as the liberation from Turkish rule of Christian nationalities in accordance with the British Premier's speech on Jan. 5. Hence Turkish suzerainty is largely challenged. Moreover, the occupation of the Taurus tunnel system is a military measure destined to protect the Armenians.

The capitulation of Turkey, although anticipated, made, nevertheless, a profound impression in France where the newspapers treated it as an event of supreme importance. The Paris "Matin" was quoted on Nov. 1 as saying:

The convention is of a purely military character, and in no way affects the peace which will eventually be signed with the Turkish Empire. What is interesting, however, is the immediate consequence of the armistice.

First of all, the greater part of the British armies in Syria, Palestine, and Mesopotamia will be released. The army of the Orient, which will soon be the army of the Save and Danube, will be, perhaps, called upon to play a great role, for which its reinforcement by seasoned elements will be desirable at an early date. When the Dardanelles are opened, the Allied fleet will restore direct communication with Rumania, as it is hardly probable that the Goeben, the Breslau and the Russian fleet sold to Germany by the Bolsheviks will offer resistance. The Allies will then hold the Mediterranean outlets of Ukraina and Greater Russia.

PRESIDENT WILSON CONGRATULATES KING VICTOR ON ITALIAN VICTORY—MISSION COMING TO UNITED STATES.

President Wilson on Nov. 4 sent to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy the following message of congratulation on the Italian victory over the Austrian army:

May I not say how deeply and sincerely the people of the United States rejoice that the soil of Italy is delivered from her enemies? In their name I send your Majesty and the great Italian people the most enthusiastic congratulations.

WOODROW WILSON.

Secretary Lansing, through Ambassador Sharp at Paris, on the same day sent the following message to Baron Sonnino, Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, now in Versailles attending the sessions of the Supreme War Council:

At the moment of the complete victory of the Italian arms I take this means of conveying to you my most sincere congratulations. The Government of the United States admires the valor of the Italian armies and unites with the Italian nation in this hour of rejoicing and of triumph.

A dispatch from Rome, dated Nov. 4, announced that Francesco Nitti, Minister of the Treasury, who during the absence at Versailles of Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino has been acting head of the Italian Government, has named a Parliamentary mission to proceed immediately to the United States. The mission is composed of Senator William Marconi, Senator Ruffini, President of the Italo-American Union; Senator General Dallolio, who was for a time Minister of Munitions, and Prince Lanza di Scalba, former Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Wishing to show the appreciation of Italy for the part the United States is taking in the war, the mission will be the bearers of gifts for President Wilson, the American Congress, and the City of New York, consisting of original codices of Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, and Giovanni da Verrazzano. The codices of da Verrazzano, who explored the coast of North America from North Carolina to Newfoundland in 1524, discovering New York Bay, are especially interesting, as they refer to his American explorations. The codices will be presented in artistic cases with special inscriptions.

HOW THE AUSTRO-ITALIAN ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

The procedure leading up to the negotiation of the armistice between Austria and Italy was described as follows by the correspondent of the London "Times" at Italian Headquarters:

Toward the evening of Oct. 29 an Austrian officer was seen coming from the enemy trenches close to Serravalle, above Ala, in the Adige Valley. It became evident at once that the white flag was genuine, and Italian officers went forward to meet him.

The officer, who was a captain, declared that he had come to discuss the conditions of an armistice. Taken to a neighboring command and questioned, he was found not to have any authoritative papers and was sent back with a message that a more representative and duly accredited mission should be sent if the matter was to be pursued.

Wednesday evening a white flag was again hoisted. At the head of a small group that approached the Italian trenches was the Austrian General von Weber, a corps commander. The party consisted of eight persons and included another general and naval and military officers. There were also civilians, either diplomatic or Government representatives, and secretaries and typists.

They were treated with every courtesy, and when General von Weber had formally stated his mission and shown that he was the bearer of proper credentials he and his party were driven next day in motor cars to the Villa Giusti, close to General Diaz's headquarters. At 9 o'clock in the morning General Badoglio, the chief of staff, drove with an escort of cavalry to the villa and on his arrival all the troops present saluted and bugles were sounded.

Entering the villa, General Badoglio found all the Austrian mission standing in a line in the drawing room awaiting him. General von Weber was in full uniform, wearing the stars and ribbons of his orders. General Badoglio saluted him and upon seating himself asked the Austrian general his errand. General von Weber replied that he had come to ask the conditions upon which an armistice would be granted. General Badoglio answered that within an hour he would let him know the general lines of such an armistice contained in a written message. He then left the room and the written message in question was at once sent to the villa.

Meanwhile, telegrams were exchanged with Versailles, and during the afternoon the precise details under which an armistice would be granted were received from Signor Orlando, the Italian Prime Minister, and again in written form handed to General von Weber. During the evening one of the Austrian envoys left by motor car for Serravalle with a draft of the conditions to communicate to the Austrian Government.

The Austrian plenipotentiaries were very depressed and did not show themselves outside the villa nor walk in its ample gardens.

REPORT THAT BULGARIAN KING ABDICATES AND PEASANT REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED.

King Boris of Bulgaria, who ascended the throne on Oct. 3, has abdicated, according to advices from Copenhagen on Nov. 2, and a peasant Government has been established at Tirnova, under the leadership of M. Stambuliwsky, who has been chief of the peasants and agrarians of Bulgaria for some time. M. Stambuliwsky is said to be in command of a republican army of 40,000 men.

M. Stambuliwsky was only recently released from prison. When Bulgaria entered the war in October 1915, he was sentenced to imprisonment for life after conviction on a charge of anti-militarism. He remained in prison until Sept. 30, when he was pardoned by King Ferdinand prior to that King's abdication. For many years Stambuliwsky has been the leader of the peasants and the agrarians in the Bulgarian Parliament. Tirnova is a town in Bulgaria on the Yantra River, a tributary of the Danube, and on the railroad from Sofia to Varna. In the middle ages Tirnova was the capital of Bulgaria. It is a city of considerable commercial importance and has a population of about 12,000.

RUMANIAN RIGHTS WILL BE REMEMBERED AT PEACE CONFERENCE, SAYS LANSING.

That the United States would use its influence to secure recognition of the political and territorial rights of Rumania at the final peace conference was asserted by Secretary of State Lansing in a message cabled to the American Legation at Jassy, for transmission to the Rumanian Government. The message was sent in response to a memorandum presented to Secretary Lansing some days ago by Capt. Vasile Stoica, President of the Rumanian National League in the United States, and Captain in the Rumanian Legion, now fighting in France. The memorandum set forth the national aspirations of Rumania without regard to boundaries. Secretary Lansing's message to the Rumanian Government was as follows:

The Government of the United States has constantly had in mind the future welfare and integrity of Rumania as a free and independent country and prior to the existence of a state of war between the United States and Austria-Hungary a message of sympathy and appreciation was sent by the President to the King of Rumania.

Conditions have changed since that time, and the President accordingly desires me to inform you that the Government of the United States is not unmindful of the aspirations of the Rumanian people without as well as within the boundaries of the kingdom. It has witnessed their struggles and suffering and sacrifices in the cause of freedom from their enemies and their oppressors. With the spirit of national unity and the aspirations of the Rumanians everywhere the Government of the United States deeply sympathizes and will not neglect at the proper time to exert its influence that the just political and territorial rights of the Rumanian people may be obtained and made secure from all foreign aggression.

UNITED STATES RECOGNIZES AUTONOMY OF POLISH NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND ARMY.

Following similar action recently taken by Great Britain France and Italy, the United States has now recognized the Polish Army, under the supreme political authority of the Polish National Committee, as autonomous and co-belligerent. A Polish army has been fighting on the western front with the Allied armies under the leadership of General Joseph Haller, the greater part of the force having been recruited in the United States under the direction of Ignace Jan Paderewski. A letter from Secretary of State Lansing on Nov. 4 to Roman Dmowski, President of the Polish National Committee, who is now in Washington, voiced the deep sympathy of the United States with Polish aspirations, and announced the recognition of the Polish National Committee and army as follows:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of Oct. 18 and Oct. 25, requesting the Government of the United States to associate itself with the Governments of France and Great Britain by recognizing the Polish Army, under the supreme political authority of the Polish National Committee, as autonomous, allied and co-belligerent.

In reply I beg to inform you that the Government of the United States has not been unmindful of the zeal and tenacity with which the Polish Na-

tional Committee has prosecuted the task of marshalling its fellow-countrymen in a supreme military effort to free Poland from its present oppressors.

This Government's position with respect to the Polish cause and the Polish people could hardly be more clearly defined than was outlined by the President in his address before the Congress on Jan. 8 1918. Therefore, feeling as it does a deep sympathy for the Polish people and viewing with gratification the progress of the Polish cause, this Government experiences a feeling of genuine satisfaction in being able to comply with your request by recognizing the Polish Army, under the supreme political authority of the Polish National Committee, as autonomous and co-belligerent.

All the members of the Polish Cabinet have signed a manifesto, according to a dispatch from Warsaw from Amsterdam on Nov. 5, declaring that a National Government is to be formed, its majority consisting of representatives of the working classes. The National Government will take over undivided authority until the convocation of a legislative body.

The Ukrainian Federation, the central organizations of the Ukrainians and Ruthenians in this country, sent out a call on Nov. 4 to the Polish National Committee to hold a joint meeting to discuss some common action to stop the fighting between the Polish and Ruthenians troops, which, had begun in Galicia. The Ukrainian Federation proposes, it is said, to send a joint cablegram to the warring peoples to agree on the mediation of the American Government and leave the settlement of the frontier question between the Poles and Ukrainians to a plebiscite, to be held later under the supervision of delegates from neutral countries.

Warsaw newspapers were quoted in Amsterdam dispatches on Nov. 4 as saying that hostilities had broken out between Polish and Ruthenian and Ukrainian troops. The latter, supported by German and Austrian regiments, captured Lemberg, in Galicia, on Nov. 1. Przemysl was said to be in the hands of the Ruthenians. An Austrian army commanded by General Haas, in whose ranks is Archduke William, was reported to be advancing on Rawaruska and Zamost. The dispatch further stated:

A Ukrainian delegation is leaving this week for the United States, according to a dispatch from Kiev to the "Vossische Zeitung" of Berlin, to enlighten the American public on the national and international positions of the Ukraine and to clear up misunderstandings.

The delegation is headed by Ivan Korostovetz, former Russian Minister at Peking; Demetrius Antonovitch, ex-Minister of Marine, and Chevalier von Gassenko, former peace delegate at the Brest-Litovsk conference, and at one time representative of the Ukraine in Switzerland.

A Lemberg dispatch by way of Vienna reports that armed Ukrainian forces occupied the Lemberg public offices, took possession of the railways and the telephone and telegraph services and disarmed the soldiers of other nationalities.

The Ukrainian National Council, it is added, states that it has taken over the administration of Eastern Galicia.

Lemberg is the capital of Galicia, the bulk of the population of which is divided about evenly between Poles and Ruthenians. The town of Zamost is in Poland, north of Rawaruska, just south of the Polish-Galician border. Przemysl is fifty miles west of Lemberg.

The Ruthenians always have opposed the Poles in Galicia and speak a language almost identical with that of the Ukrainians, to whom they are racially related. A dispatch late last week through Copenhagen reported that General Skoropadski, the Ukrainian leader, had gathered a large force of Ukrainian and Austro-Geeman troops on the borders of Cholim, Poland, with the intention of occupying that district when the Austrian-Germans retired from Russian-Poland.

CHILE SEIZES 84 INTERNED GERMAN SHIPS— ARGENTINA ALSO ACTS.

The Government of Chile on Nov. 5 took possession of eighty-four German ships interned in Chilean ports, according to press dispatches from Santiago. This action was taken, it was said, to prevent the crews from sinking the vessels after having destroyed vital parts of the machinery. Chilean armed forces late in September were stated to have "occupied" all the interned German steamships in Chilean waters following attempts by crews of some of the vessels to damage or sink their ships.

It was announced from Buenos Aires on Nov. 5 that the Argentine Government had placed a military guard on three German merchant ships interned at Bahia Blanca. The vessels were the Seydlitz, Sevilla and Patagonia. In April 1917 the Argentine Government was reported to have ordered that all German ships in Argentine waters be concentrated at Buenos Aires and a special guard placed over them. The German Minister protested strongly against the proposal and apparently it was not carried out.

LEADERS OF FRENCH BUSINESS SUGGEST ECONOMIC UNION OF ALLIES AS PEACE GUARANTY.

A delayed dispatch from Paris, dated Oct. 31, gave an account of a luncheon held that day by the industrial and Commercial Federation, the most influential business men's organization in France, in support of the movement for the creation of an economic union among the Allies. The subject was discussed by Andre Lebon, former Minister of Commerce and now President of the Federation, together with

the Presidents of the American, British, Italian, Belgian and Franco-Serbian Chambers of Commerce in Paris. M. Lebon in his remarks pointed out that the change in the Government of Germany, while it might be considered a punishment of Germany's former rulers, constituted in no way a guarantee for the future, as the German people had been entirely responsible for the acts of those who led them and had acquiesced in such acts, sometimes by silence, sometimes by approval, and always by actual complicity. He urged that the Allies should insure preferential treatment among themselves, "to avoid being submerged anew by German commerce." The Allies, he noted, were masters of the world's markets in all raw materials except coal. Germany, he declared, should be placed under the wardship of the Allies, not in a military and political way, but economically.

Sir John Pilter, honorary President of the British Chamber of Commerce, recommended the creation of an inter-Allied customs union.

SLAV RACES JOIN IN NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ISSUED FROM HISTORIC INDEPENDENCE HALL.

As a fitting sequel to President Wilson's recent note to Austria-Hungary, upholding the right to freedom of the subject races oppressed by the Teutonic Empires, delegates representing 65,000,000 Czecho-Slovaks, Jugo-Slavs, Poles, Rumanians, Ukro-Russians (Ukrainians), Lithuanians, Galicians residing in various parts of Austria-Hungary, Germany and the Baltic Provinces, and Italians from Istria and Dalmatia, on Oct. 25 and 26 held a convention in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, the cradle of American liberty, for the purpose of framing a declaration of independence for their various races. The convention was held in Independence Hall by special invitation of the Mayor of Philadelphia, and was presided over by Dr. Thomas S. Masaryk, Prime Minister of the new Czecho-Slovak Republic, whose separate declaration of independence we published in the "Chronicle" last week, page 1632.

As quoted in Washington dispatches on Oct. 22, Dr. Masaryk outlined the purposes of the conference as follows:

The following organizations and representatives are authorized to help in formulating a declaration of independence for their respective nations in Europe: John F. Smulski for the Polish committee, Dr. John Szlupas for the Lithuanian National Council, Captain Vasile Stoica for the Rumanian National League, Dr. H. Hinkovic for the Jugo-Slav National Council, Charles J. Tomazolli for the Italian Irredentists, M. Sichinsky for the Ukrainian Federation and Gregory I. Zatkovich for the American National Council of Ukro-Russians.

Possibly other representatives will in certain cases be chosen to affix their signatures to a document which I trust will go down in the history of the oppressed nations of Europe. One or two more nationalities may be represented. If so this will be announced later.

We consider it an honor and a singular privilege that our conference, based as they will be on the principles of self-determination and co-operation among all groups against Teutonic aggression, may be carried on under the roof where the American Declaration of Independence was drafted and published. We shall do our work under the shadow of a great tradition.

To fittingly proclaim the successful conclusion of their labors, the organizations participating in the convention had a new Liberty Bell cast, which was rung during the signing of the new declaration. As the new bell rang out the glad tidings, Dr. Masaryk, as President of the Mid-European Union, took his place on the steps of Independence Hall and read the Declaration. The text of the document was as follows:

In convention assembled at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States of America, on October 26 1918, we, representing together more than fifty million people constituting a chain of nations lying between the Baltic, the Adriatic and the Black seas, comprising Czecho-Slovaks, Poles, Jugo-Slavs, Ukrainians, Uhro-Russians, Lithuanians, Rumanians, Italian Irredentists, Unredeemed Greeks, Albanians and Zionists, wholly or partly subject to alien dominion, deeply appreciating the aid and assistance given our peoples by the Government and people of America and of the Entente Allies, on behalf of ourselves and our brethren at home, do hereby solemnly declare that we place our all-peoples and resources—at the disposal of our allies for use against our common enemy, and in order that the whole world may know what we deem are the essential and fundamental doctrines which shall be embodied in the constitutions hereafter adopted by the people of our respective independent nations, as well as the purposes which shall govern our common and united action, we accept and subscribe to the following, as basic principles for all free peoples:

- (1) That all governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed.
- (2) That it is the inalienable right of every people to organize their own government on such principles and in such form as they believe will best promote their welfare, safety and happiness.
- (3) That the free and natural development of the ideals of any State shall be allowed to pursue their normal and unhindered course, unless such course harms or threatens the common interest of all.
- (4) That there should be no secret diplomacy and all proposed treaties and agreements between nations should be made public—prior to their adoption and ratification.
- (5) That we believe our peoples, having kindred ideals and purposes, should co-ordinate their efforts to insure the liberty of their individual

nations for the furtherance of their common welfare, provided such a union contributes to the peace and welfare of the world.

(6) That there should be formed a league of the nations of the world in a common and binding agreement for genuine and practical co-operation to secure justice, and therefore peace, among nations.

In the course of our history we have been subject to, and victims of, aggressive and selfish nations and autocratic dynasties, and held in subjection by force of arms.

We have suffered destruction of our cities, violation of our homes and lands, and we have maintained our ideals only by stealth, and in spite of the tyranny of our oppressors.

We have been deprived of proper representation and fair trial; we have been denied the right of free speech and the right freely to assemble and petition for the redress of our grievances; we have been denied free and friendly intercourse with our sister States, and our men have been impressed in war against their brothers and friends of kindred races.

The signers of this declaration, and representatives of other independent peoples who may subscribe their names hereto, do hereby pledge, on behalf of their respective nations, that they will unitedly strive to the end that these wrongs shall be righted, that the sufferings of the world war shall not have been in vain, and that the principles here set forth shall be incorporated in the organic laws of whatever governments our respective peoples may hereafter establish.

HOLLAND TO RESUME TRADE INTERRUPTED BY SUBMARINES.

Preparatory steps are being taken by Dutch shipping concerns toward resuming regular trade with England and America, according to London advices dated Oct. 24, in consequence of the withdrawal of the submarine menace. Shipping with Denmark, it is said, was resumed on Oct. 23

COMPLAIN OF CHINA'S LAXNESS AS AN ALLY— EFFORTS TO END CIVIL WARFARE.

The British Minister to China, according to Associated Press dispatches dated Nov. 4, with the concurrence of the other Allied Legations, has handed informally to the Chinese Foreign Office a memorandum concerning matters in which China is regarded as having been remiss as an ally. Among the instances mentioned are the following:

The wasting in party quarrels of the Boxer indemnity, remitted for fostering industries to enable participation in the war.

Lack of results by the Chinese War Participation Bureau and the diversion of Chinese troops to civil warfare in the south.

The appointment of a Papal Minister without consultation, creating an impression of friendship with the enemy.

Failure to confiscate enemy property, to impose restrictions on enemy enterprises and to impose penalties for trading with enemy subjects.

Refusal to retire the Governor-General of Heino for supporting the enemy and the Bolsheviks in spite of the protests of the Allies.

Failure to imprison intriguing enemy subjects.

Failure to permit Allied consuls to witness the trials of arrested spies.

A special cable from Peking to the New York "Times" on Nov. 6 reported that societies for hastening peace are working strenuously to accomplish Chinese reunion. Even Sun Yat Sen's latest declaration that the reconvoation of the old Parliament is indispensable in order to approve the constitution and elect a President is thought moderate. Unfortunately the southern Chinese are endeavoring to complete the conquest of the Island of Hainan and continuing their offensive in Fukien. This may unite the northern Tuchuns, who meantime are a pacifist wing led by the President. Financial difficulties, together with the Allies' advice, may prevent further serious warfare, as the powers have declined to sanction the release of the customs surplus until a settlement is effected, while the Canton Government has addressed protests to the Powers concerning the customs and salt revenues, opposing the Central Government's using these revenues in their subjugation.

The Associated Press reported in Peking advices dated Oct. 25 that the American Legation had protested against the sanctioning by the Chinese Government of the proposed Chinese Trading Company under the auspices of Tsao Yulin, the acting Minister of Finance, and Tien Wen-lieh, the Minister of Agriculture. The company as planned, it is said, would have remarkable special privileges concerning freight permits, exchange, and discounts, amounting to a monopoly on the export amounting to a monopoly on the export and import business of China. Such a concern, it is declared, would be in contravention of American treaty rights.

"RED TERROR" PERSISTS IN RUSSIA—NOW BEYOND CONTROL OF SOVIET LEADERS.

That the "Red Terror" initiated by the Bolshevik leaders to maintain the "dictatorship of the proletariat," still persists, despite world-wide protests, and, having gotten beyond the control of the Soviet leaders, now constitutes the gravest menace to their continuance in power, is indicated by Associated Press dispatches received from Stockholm published here on Oct. 23. The information was attributed to a party of Entente refugees from Moscow, accompanied

by R. H. B. Lockhart of the British diplomatic service. The dispatch referred to said:

The clash of authority between the counter-revolutionary commissions of Russia and the central and local Soviet organizations has become so serious as to show that it is the predominant menace to the dictatorship of the proletariat, according to information brought here by travellers.

M. Peters, head of the Commission to Suppress Counter Revolutions, has become more powerful than the National Council of Commissaries. Even, Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier, was unable to save men he did not wish executed by the Peters commission.

The red terror spread from Moscow has become a monster which Lenine and other milder members of the Central Government cannot control. The counter-revolutionary commission's chiefs in the smaller cities are equally merciless, giving accused persons no chance to prove their innocence. They try and execute political suspects without reference to other Government organizations.

The National Commissary of Justice is endeavoring to have the counter-revolutionary commission placed under his authority, but it is resisting. The red terror is not waged so publicly at Moscow now, the conservative elements evidently realizing the terrible precedent established and they are endeavoring to dislodge the system.

The last of the American Red Cross workers in Russia reached Stockholm on Oct. 21 after a four-day trip by train from Petrograd. The party consisted of Major Allen Wardwell, Capt. J. W. Andrews, and Dr. M. Davidson. The Bolsheviks, it was said, showed the Red Cross party every courtesy, and President Sverdloff of the Russian Red Cross and many Bolshevik officials sought to obtain the assistance of the American Red Cross to prevent the wholesale starvation of noncombatants in Russia this winter. The Americans looked after the Entente prisoners at Moscow and Petrograd after the departure of the Entente missions and relieved the condition of many unfortunates in Russian jails. Major Wardwell and his assistants were especially anxious to have food supplies sent to Russia for prisoners and children who are public wards and are now facing starvation.

United States Vice-Consul Leonard, who held the post at Astrakhan, and Vice-Consul Burri were both in jail at Moscow when the Red Cross party left, but the Norwegian Legation had been assured that they would soon be released. These officials were first imprisoned at Tsaritsin and had been prisoners nearly two months. They have undergone great privation.

Food conditions are rapidly growing worse in Petrograd and Moscow, the Stockholm dispatch said. Although the Bolshevik press says that the retirement of the Czechs from the Volga districts will make it possible to obtain grain from that region, no supplies are reaching the two cities as yet, probably because the peasant organizations will not release grain to the Soviet Government.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINER SINKS WITH ALL ON BOARD.

The Canadian Pacific passenger steamer Princess Sophia went on the rocks at the entrance to the Lynn Canal, near Juneau, Alaska, on the night of Oct. 24, and foundered with all on board. The vessel carried 268 passengers and a crew of 75. Not a soul survived. The passengers, it is said, were almost all Alaskans, returning from the interior. The Sophia struck at 3 o'clock Thursday morning (Oct. 24). It was at first thought she would float on the high tide in the afternoon. Efforts in that direction evidently failed and the vessel remained fast. Government lighthouse tenders and a number of small craft stood by. When daylight came it was found the boat was resting easy and the weather calm, and it was decided not to remove the passengers. Word was sent to Vancouver and the wrecking steamer Tees and the Canadian Pacific Railway steamer Princess Alice were sent to the Princess Sophia's aid. The sea sprang up again and the winds whipped down the long, narrow Lynn Canal with hurricane force. The Sophia in the path of the gale, was pounded against the rocks. On account of the danger of stranding the nearby ships did not dare go near her. Lifeboats were impossible, although the shore was not many yards away. During the night the gale increased in fury and lifted the steamer up, dragged her across the reef and sent her to the bottom.

The vessel, 2,320 tons gross, had been plying in Western Canadian and Southwestern Alaskan water since she was built in 1912. Captain F. L. Locke commanded her.

GROWTH OF BRITISH NAVY DURING WAR YEARS.

Figures made public at London on Oct. 25 on the growth of the navy during the war showed that the fleet, including auxiliaries, has increased from 2,500,000 tons displacement to 6,500,000 tons, and the personnel from 146,000 to 406,000. Since the outbreak of the war 21,500,000 soldiers have been transported by sea, of whom 4,391 have been lost. For the requirements of the British naval and military forces more

than 85,000,000 tons of stores were transshipped, while more than 24,000,000 tons were taken overseas for Great Britain's allies. Transportation was also provided for 2,000,000 animals. The organization of convoys, due to German submarine warfare, has been an important part of the work of the British Navy since March 1917, since which time there have been 75,929 sailings, with the losses numbering only a few hundred vessels.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX, EX-PREMIER OF FRANCE, ON TRIAL FOR HIGH TREASON.

Sitting as a high court, the French Senate on Oct. 29 began hearings in the trial for high treason of Joseph Caillaux, former Premier of France, Deputy Louis Loustalot and Paul Comby. The indictment against the prisoners was read by the State's prosecutor and the Court appointed a committee of investigation to study the enormous mass of evidence transmitted by the magistrates who had been investigating the case. In his opening address Theodore Lescouve, the prosecutor, charged the accused men with having conspired against the external safety of France by manoeuvres and machinations with the enemy and by aiding enemy enterprises. M. Lescouve during his presentation of the case gave quotations from documents in M. Caillaux's handwriting tending to show that Caillaux considered the French press more responsible for the war than Germany. The prosecutor said that Caillaux in April 1915 believed the war was lost and that the defendant always was more occupied concerning the making of peace than the winning of the war. The program Caillaux had drawn up for France after peace would have meant civil war, the prosecutor added.

M. Lescouve dealt at length with Count Minotto, son-in-law of Louis F. Swift, the Chicago packer, who is interned in this country as a dangerous alien, but who is alleged to have made a confession concerning a plot engaged in by Caillaux and Count von Luxburg, former German Minister to Argentina, to disrupt the Entente alliance and bring about a new war in which the Teutonic allies, with France, Italy and Spain would be arrayed against Great Britain and Russia. Minotto, it is said, admits having been the intermediary between the principals in this plot. The prosecutor gave a detailed biography of Minotto and traced his relations with Baron von Seebeck, son of a German officer, and Hugo Schmidt, Western United States agent of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin, both of whom are interned in the United States.

Conversations of Caillaux while in Italy also were freely gone into by the prosecutor. Caillaux was quoted as having said in Italy that the war could not last until the autumn of 1917, owing to France's lack of raw materials for the manufacture of munitions and because of revolutions in Algeria and Senegal.

The evidence in the case is contained in more than 7,000 documents. When the committee appointed to digest this evidence has finished its inquiry, the Court will resume its sessions. It is not known how long the committee may require to look over the evidence.

Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier of France, a member of the Present Chamber of Deputies, and for many years a leading figure in French public life, was arrested on Jan. 24 of this year on three charges involving treason against the State. The first charged an attempt against the safety of the State by acts of a nature tending to compromise the alliances concluded between France and foreign Powers. The second charge concerned treasonable relations with the enemy, and the third had to do with peace propaganda. Caillaux's name had been linked with that of Bolo Pasha, recently executed for treason; with M. Louis Malvy, former Minister of the Interior, who has since been banished for five years for his part in the conspiracy, and with a number of other prominent politicians and newspaper men accused of complicity in pro-German peace propaganda in France and Italy. Previous to the outbreak of the war in 1914, M. Caillaux was known to be in favor of a rapprochement between France and Germany, to be followed, necessarily, by a new alignment of the European Powers. He is said to have favored the abandonment of the Franco-Russian alliance and the entente cordiale with England, whose interests he considered to be antagonistic to France, and the formation instead of a Franco-German alliance.

The charges against M. Caillaux were formulated by Gen. Dubail, Military Governor of Paris, in a letter to Premier Clemenceau made public on Dec. 12 1917. On Dec. 22, following a report by its own special committee on Gen. Du-

bail's charges, the Chamber of Deputies voted to deprive Caillaux of the Parliamentary immunity to which he was entitled as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. This action followed a long speech by the former Premier in which he defended himself against the charges and demanded that his case be brought to trial. No steps were taken in that direction, however, for several weeks. In the meantime, the investigation of the Italian Department of Justice into the case of Signor Cavallinie, an Italian associate of Bolo Pasha, led to the discovery of documents in which, it is alleged, Caillaux, in the expectation of gaining office as Premier, had drafted a Cabinet, designated a Generalissimo and sketched various "exceptional" measures. These measures included the arrest of certain politicians and Generals among whom Clemenceau is said to have been one, and the dismissal of a number of officials. In addition to these, there were documents of a military character which by their very nature were alleged to constitute the strongest evidence against Caillaux.

The development to which M. Caillaux's final arrest was most generally attributed, however, was the publication by the State Department at Washington on Jan. 16, by arrangement with the French authorities, of intercepted correspondence between Count von Bernstorff, formerly German Ambassador here, and the Berlin Foreign Office, showing that ex-Premier Caillaux was in communication with German agents in Argentina in 1915.

Dispatches from Paris at the time of Caillaux's arrest, summing up the French attitude toward the exposures, expressed the opinion that few well-informed persons in France believed that M. Caillaux had deliberately sought to betray his country, the general opinion being that he was animated rather by overweening ambition.

COUNT MINOTTO ADMITS RELATIONS WITH CAILLAUX AND LUXBURG—DENIES WRONG INTENT.

By the confession of Count James Minotto that he had acted as intermediary between Joseph Caillaux, ex-Premier of France, and Count von Luxburg, German Minister to Argentina, during Caillaux's visit to Buenos Aires in 1915, important evidence is alleged to have been secured bearing upon the charges of treason now being brought against Caillaux in Paris. Minotto's confession was made to Deputy State Attorney-General Alfred L. Becker, who is conducting an investigation here on behalf of the French Government. According to Mr. Becker, Minotto's testimony furnishes a complete story of the twenty-six days M. and Mme. Caillaux spent in Buenos Aires. Minotto was constantly in their company. His story, in the form of a deposition, has been sent to France for use at the Caillaux trial. Minotto, who is in an internment camp as a dangerous enemy alien, was a "social climber," according to Mr. Becker, and his part in the alleged Caillaux-Luxburg intrigue was that of an intermediary. He met Caillaux and his wife in Rio de Janeiro and accompanied them on the voyage to Buenos Aires. The Deputy Attorney-General, it is said, is not inclined to attach much importance to Minotto's part in the episode, and is inclined to accept his statement that he is loyal to the United States. The daily papers report Mr. Becker as saying that Minotto told of carrying oral messages between Count Luxburg and Caillaux, the messages relating to the alleged conspiracy to restore Caillaux to power in France, disrupt the Entente alliance, and align France with Germany and the latter's allies in a new war against Russia and England. When he met Luxburg in Buenos Aires in 1915, Minotto, Mr. Becker added, was there as a representative of the Guaranty Trust Co. of this city. He said there is no evidence to show that Minotto had gone to South America with beforehand intention of acting as the go-between for Caillaux and Luxburg.

About a year ago Secretary of the Navy Daniels revealed that Minotto had tried in July 1917, when this country was already engaged in the war, to secure a position in the Naval Intelligence Service. The filing of this application resulted in an investigation, which disclosed that Minotto was in fact a citizen of Germany. His arrest followed, together with that of several of his German friends. Later Minotto was held to be a dangerous alien, and as such was interned last May.

BOLSHEVIST GOVERNMENT SEEKS ARMISTICE.

The Bolshevik Government of Russia, according to London advices dated Nov. 5, has handed the neutral Ministers a note for transmission to the Entente nations asking for the opening of peace negotiations in order that hostili-

ties between the Allies and the Soviet Government may be ended. The note asks the Allies to decide upon the time and place for the holding of the negotiations.

Efforts of the Bolshevik Government to discuss the withdrawal of the United States and Allied forces from Russia through negotiations for an armistice are attracting no serious attention at Washington, it is said. The associated nations do not recognize the Lenine and Trotsky regime in any way, and it was explained that if the Bolsheviks wanted negotiations they should address the Russian Government at Omsk, the only authority in Russia with which the United States and the Allies deal. The Government of the North, the capital of which is Archangel, has telegraphed the Government at Omsk that it recognizes the latter's supremacy and co-operates with it as an individual district or State in the Government. The Omsk Government has proclaimed war upon Germany, and with its own forces, augmented by the forces of the United States and the Allied countries, is actually fighting against the Bolshevik forces.

A short time ago Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, was reported to have proposed that an armistice be arranged between the United States and the Allies and the Soviet Government and, "under President Wilson's principle of evacuation of occupied territory," naively inquired "when the Allied forces would be withdrawn." This proposal was published from Moscow, but as none of the belligerents has recognized the Soviet rule in Russia no official attention was paid to it. It was regarded as propaganda for popular consumption rather than a serious proposal.

Officials at Washington are quoted as saying that it was safe to assume that the forces of the United States and the Allies would not be withdrawn from Russia until an orderly government had been established throughout the country and a stop put to the reign of terror against which Secretary Lansing called upon all civilized nations to join in protesting.

On Nov. 4 it was reported that Russian Foreign Minister Tchitcherin had telegraphed the Provisional Czecho-Slovak Government at Prague offering to allow the Czecho-Slovak troops in Russia to return home after they lay down their arms, according to the Vienna "Journal." He said he would guarantee their safety.

The indications are that Russia will refuse to make any further indemnity payments to Germany, according to the Frankfort "Gazette," quoted in Copenhagen dispatches, dated Nov. 4. The newspaper says that Russia, which had paid two installments of the war indemnity, has stopped the transport of gold and bank notes to Germany. "Evidently," added the "Gazette," "she refuses to pay the last part of the indemnity."

The American-Russian Chamber of Commerce in New York appealed on Nov. 5 to civic and religious organizations throughout the country to protest against the massacre in Russia of all the members of the bourgeoisie which, according to cable dispatches last week, the Bolsheviks intend to carry out on Nov. 10. The Chamber, it is said, has received information indicating that the Bolsheviks plan a massacre on a greater scale than previous advices have indicated. The appeal urges that the Government of the United States be asked to unite with the Governments of the Allied nations to warn Germany and the Bolshevik Government that all participants in any massacre will be held responsible with their lives.

PROSPECTUS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S THIRD SERIES OF NATIONAL WAR BONDS.

The terms of the prospectus of Great Britain's new series of National War Bonds, the campaign for which was begun on Oct. 1, are published in the London "Financial News" of Oct. 1, which has just come to hand. It is pointed out that the terms of the present series (the third) are the same as those of the second series except as to the dates of redemption and dividend payments. Below we give the prospectus as printed in the "Financial News" of London:

TERMS OF PROSPECTUS.

The prospectus of the new issue of War Bonds gives the following particulars:

Issue of National War Bonds (Third Series):
 £5% bonds, repayable Sept. 1 1923, at 102%.
 £5% bonds, repayable Sept. 1 1925, at 103%.
 £5% bonds, repayable Sept. 1 1928, at 105%.
 £4% bonds ("income tax compounded"), repayable Sept. 1 1928, at 100%.
 Interest payable half-yearly on March 1 and Sept. 1. First dividend payable March 1 1919.
 Price of issue:

£5% bonds, 1923, 100%; £5% Bonds, 1925, 100%; £5% Bonds, 1928, 100%; £4% Bonds, 1928 ("income tax compounded"), £101½%.

The price is payable on application.

The Governor and Company of the Bank of England are authorized by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to receive on Oct. 1 1918, and thereafter until further notice, applications for the above Bonds.

The principal and interest of the bonds are chargeable on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

Bonds of this issue, and the interest payable from time to time in respect thereof, will be exempt from all British taxation, present or future, if it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that they are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Further, the interest payable from time to time in respect of £5% Bonds of this issue will be exempt from British income tax, present or future, if it is shown in the manner directed by the Treasury that the bonds are in the beneficial ownership of a person who is not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, without regard to the question of domicile. Where such a bond is in the beneficial ownership of a person entitled to exemption under these provisions the relative coupons will be paid without deduction for income tax or other taxes, if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Treasury.

Interest on the £4% Bonds will be exempt from liability to assessment to British income tax other than super tax. For the purposes of super tax and in computing total income for the purposes of exemption, abatement, reduced rate of income tax on earned or unearned income, &c., the income derived from such interest will be treated as if the amount received represented the net income after deduction of income tax at the full normal rate. There will, however, be no title to repayment of income tax in respect of such untaxed interest.

Bonds of this issue will be accepted at their nominal value, with due allowance for any unpaid interest thereon, by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue in satisfaction of amounts due on account of death duties, excess profits duty, or Munitions Exchequer payments, provided, in the case of death duties, that such bonds have formed part of the estate of the deceased continuously up to the date of death from the date of the original subscription or for a period of not less than six months immediately preceding the date of death, and in the case of excess profits duty or Munitions Exchequer payments that they have been held continuously by the firm, company, or other person, liable for such duty or payment, since the date of the original subscription, or for a period of not less than six months before such duty or payment becomes due and payable.

CONVERSION RIGHTS.

Holders of £5% Bonds of this issue may convert their holdings into £5% War Loan, 1929-47, at the rate of £100 £5% War Loan, 1929-47, for each £95 nominal value (excluding any redemption premium) of £5% National War Bonds surrendered; and holders of £4% Bonds of this issue may convert their holdings into £4% War Loan, 1929-42 ("income tax compounded") at the rate of £100 £4% War Loan, 1929-42, for each £100 nominal value of £4% National War Bonds surrendered. The £5% Bonds must be lodged for conversion within fourteen days after any half-yearly interest date on the £5% War Loan, viz. June 1 and Dec. 1, and the £4% Bonds within fourteen days after any half-yearly interest date on the £4% War Loan, viz., April 15 and Oct. 15, and will be converted as on such interest dates, respectively. Adjustments of interest consequent upon conversion will be paid, or will be payable as the case may be, at the time of conversion.

In the event of future issues (other than issues made abroad or issues of Exchequer Bonds, Treasury bills, or similar short-dated securities) being made by His Majesty's Government, for the purpose of carrying on the war, bonds of this issue will be accepted at par as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscriptions to such issues, and an allowance will be made for any interest accrued on bonds so accepted.

The bonds will be issued in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000, and the interest thereon will be payable half-yearly by coupon, the first coupon on each bond representing interest from the date on which application is lodged and payment made for the bond at any office of one of the banks hereafter mentioned.

Bonds of this issue may be registered free of cost in the books of the Bank of England, or of the Bank of Ireland, as

1. "Transferable in the Bank Transfer Books," or
2. "Transferable by Deed."

Allotments may be obtained in registered form or in bonds to bearer at the option of the applicant.

Holdings of Registered Bonds, which will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of a penny, may be re-converted at any time in whole or in part (in multiples of £50) into Bonds to Bearer with Coupons attached.

Dividends on registered £5% bonds of this issue will be paid without deduction of income tax, but the income derived from such dividends will be assessable to income tax in the hands of the recipients at the rates of tax appropriate to their respective incomes. Dividend warrants will be transmitted by post.

Applications for bonds must in every case be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable in respect of the bonds applied for, may be lodged at banks throughout the country named in the prospectus, or they may be forwarded by post to the Bank of England Loan Office, 5 and 6 Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

The prospectus contains the following information as to conversion of £4 10s. % War Loan, 1925-1945, £5% Exchequer Bonds, 1919, £5% Exchequer Bonds, 1920, £5% Exchequer Bonds, 1921, and £6% Exchequer Bonds, 1920.

Holdings of the above issues, in pursuance of the options granted in the several prospectuses relating thereto, will be accepted in whole or in part, in such amounts as are respectively transferable, as the equivalent of cash in payment for applications for the following bonds of the present issue at any time during the continuance of the issue of such bonds, viz.:

- £5% National War Bonds, repayable Sept. 1 1925;
- £5% National War Bonds, repayable Sept. 1 1928;
- at the rate of £100 £4 10s. % War Loan or Exchequer Bonds for each £100 National War Bonds.
- £4% National War Bonds, repayable Sept. 1 1928 ("income tax compounded");
- at the rate of £101 10s. £4 10s. % War Loan or Exchequer Bonds for each £100 National War Bonds, but such applications must be for amounts which are multiples of £50.

Applications must be lodged at the Bank of England, and National War Bonds issued in exchange for converted holdings will carry interest from the dates on which the relative applications have been so lodged. A separate dividend will be paid for interest, if any, accrued to date of conversion on a converted holding. Where an application for conversion of a holding in any issue, whether "registered" or "to bearer," is lodged after the balance of such issue has been struck for the preparation of a dividend and before the date on which the said dividend is due, such conversion will be effected as on the latter date.

A commission of $\frac{1}{8}\%$ will be allowed to bankers, stock brokers and financial houses on allotments made in respect of cash applications for this issue bearing their stamp, but no commission will be allowed in respect of applications for conversion.

We also give the account of Chancellor Bonar Law's speech made at the opening of the campaign, as it appeared in the "Financial News," in which he reported that since the system of continuous borrowing had been begun a year ago more than £1,120,000,000 had been invested in war bonds:

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bonar Law began by remarking that our minds were so full of the wonderful events of which the news was reaching us hour by hour that he had difficulty in concentrating his mind on what had called them together. But the financial arrangements were equally important and the letter from the Prime Minister would convince them that he was as much concerned as the speaker in the necessity of raising this money.

Merits of Continuous Borrowing.

The finance of the war, he said, is as important as any of the other efforts in connection with it. There are two methods by which the money necessary could be found. One is by means of periodical great loans and the other by a system of continuous borrowing. No one has ever had any doubt that the second method is in every way the best. It raises the money with the least possible disturbance of general financial conditions. It is therefore best while the war is going on, and this method will also be found to be beyond question the best from the point of view of the stability of the financial position when the war is over. The only doubt was whether this method could succeed. I undertook it with some fear that it might not be successful, but with the determination to do everything possible to make it a success. The result has so far exceeded my expectations, and there is now every reason to believe that it can be continued successfully until the end of the war.

The system of continuous borrowing was begun on October 1 a year ago, and in the year upwards of £1,120,000,000 has been invested in War Bonds. Perhaps the result will be best shown by giving the details for the first eight months of this year for which we have completed figures: In War Bonds through the Bank of England, £816,000,000; through the Post Office, £25,563,000; by War Savings Certificates, £70,400,000—a total of £911,963,000, or an average per week during the whole period of approximately £26,000,000.

Appeal for Special Effort.

A disadvantage of this system is the difficulty of keeping up the pressure. It is much easier to excite enthusiasm for a loan for a definite period than in the case of a loan which goes on continuously. It is therefore with the view of stimulating subscriptions that this meeting is being held to inaugurate the starting of a new issue of bonds. I have pointed out how successful the issue has been, but much more is required, and the money needed will not be obtained without a great and continuous effort. I make, therefore, the strongest appeal not merely for the minimum subscription of £25,000,000 a week, but that at the beginning of this new campaign a special effort should be made largely to increase the amount in the earlier weeks. This is necessary not only to provide a margin in case of a possible falling off later on, but also to make up for the diminution which, though disappointing, was to be expected in the holiday months of August and September.

There is no doubt that the money can be supplied. The need of it has never been greater than now, and the encouragement to lend it has never been so great. The successes on every front not only of our own glorious troops but of those of our Allies gives us reason to hope that money contributed now is contributed to secure victory, and victory to which we can look forward as probable in the not very distant future. The money is there. The amount in deposit in the joint-stock banks just before the Loan of 1917 was about £1,400,000,000. It cannot now be much short of £1,750,000,000. It is from this source that I look for the supply of the money which the State so urgently needs. I would appeal to everyone to examine most carefully his deposit and his current account, and to see whether or not he cannot lend it direct to the State.

Co-Operation of Bankers.

To lend direct to the State is good for everyone except, apparently, for the bankers. It naturally would pay the bankers better to receive the money from their depositors at a low rate and lend it to the State at a higher rate, but the bankers think not only of the interests of the institutions for which they are responsible, but also of the interest of their country, and, indeed, everyone from the point of view even of self-interest knows well that unless the nation emerges victoriously from this struggle it will be ruin for banks and everything else within the empire. The bankers themselves, therefore, are not only willing, but are actively encouraging their depositors to lend direct to the State. To do so is in reality not a sacrifice. Those who lend in War Bonds receive in interest more than 2% above what is obtainable on deposit. The security is the best in the kingdom, for it has behind it all the resources of the kingdom.

One of the reasons which I believe have made depositors hesitate to lend direct has been the natural desire to have money available for the purposes of their business when the need arises, and they are afraid that if it is put in War Bonds it will be locked up. But it is the business of the banks to lend on good security. The national obligations are the best of securities, and I am glad to say that I have consulted representative bankers on this subject, and they assure me that the public can rely upon being treated, not only justly, but generously in this matter when the need arises, either now or after the termination of the war. It is to be remembered also that as the bonds are repayable at a premium on maturity, each month which passes enhances their value and makes them a better security. I would point out further, that no one can hope to gain by waiting.

The Final War Loan.

So far as it is possible to foresee, I feel sure that there will be no big loan issued during the war; but even if there should be such a loan those who subscribe to War Bonds will have the right of conversion into any future loan. As regards the rate, it may be taken as certain that a higher rate will not be paid by the State at any time during the war. At the time the last loan was launched I made that statement on behalf of the Government, and everything that has happened since confirms us in the belief that we would not be justified in paying a higher rate than is now given. But it is not really on the ground of self-interest that I appeal to my countrymen. I have found always that in order to secure the money required, all that is necessary is that it should be realized that those who lend to the State are really helping their country. It is to patriotism more than to self-interest that I appeal, and in the future, as in the past, that appeal will not be made in vain.

I have given some figures as regards the War Savings Certificates, but I shall give the result a little more in detail. In the first six months after they were issued the average received from this source was approximately £900,000 a week. Last year, taking the year as a whole, the average was £1,225,000. For the first eight months of this year the average was £2,011,000. This is a great result, but it is not nearly so good as, in view of the high rate of wages now prevailing, ought to be possible. The average amount now received is upwards of £2,000,000 a week. I should like to see—and I hope to see—this amount doubled. I have said that the difficulty of this continuous borrowing is to keep interest alive. This cannot be done without hard work. The Tanks campaign was an example of successful effort. A new stimulus which is to be called "Feed the Guns Campaign," has been also arranged, and the result, I am sure, will be equally successful.

What Everyone Should Do.

Now let me sum up the points which I have endeavored to make: Money should be taken from deposit and current accounts and lent direct to the State.

No one should ever examine his bank passbook without asking himself: "How much of this can I spare for War Bonds?"

Every item of private expenditure should be carefully checked, and everyone should feel that in saving money he is not only acting wisely for himself but acting in the interest of his country; and, finally, I would like this to sink into the heart of everyone who has money available—that not to lend it when his country requires it is shirking an obvious duty.

ITEMS ABOUT BANKS, TRUST COMPANIES, &c.

Twenty shares of bank stock were sold at the Stock Exchange this week and eight shares were sold at auction. No sales of trust company stocks were made. National Bank of Commerce stock sold at 185 and 195, the closing sale being made at 195—an advance of 20 points over the price at which the last previous sale was made three weeks ago. Extensive tables reporting bid and asked quotations, deposits, surplus, &c., of banks and trust companies in all important cities in the United States are published monthly in the "Bank and Quotation" Section, the November issue of which accompanies to-day's "Chronicle." Bid and asked quotations for all New York City bank and trust company stocks are also published weekly in another department of this paper, and will be found to-day on page 1829.

Shares.	BANK—New York.	Low.	High.	Close.	Last previous sale.
*20	Commerce, Nat. Bank of	185	195	195	Oct. 1918—175
	BANK—Brooklyn.				
8	Peoples Nat. Bank	141	141	141	Oct. 1916—130 $\frac{1}{4}$

* Sold at the Stock Exchange.

The proposal to increase the capital of the Empire Trust Co. of this city from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 was ratified by the stockholders on the 7th inst.

J. A. Lewis, who was recently appointed a Vice-President of the Irving National Bank of this city, assumed his duties with that institution on Nov. 4. He was formerly Vice-President and Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce in St. Louis. Although the Middle West has been his field of activity, he is well known in New York banking and commercial circles.

The directors of the United States Mortgage & Trust Co. of this city adopted resolutions on Oct. 31 giving expression to the sense of the loss suffered by them in the death on Oct. 26 of Louis C. Krauthoff, one of their associates. Mr. Krauthoff became identified with the company in 1908, when he was appointed general counsel. He was elected a director of the institution and a member of the executive committee in March 1911, and had continued in service in these several capacities until his death. Mr. Krauthoff was also chief counsel for the United States War Risk Insurance Bureau, besides serving as general counsel for the National City Bank and other organizations. He was sixty years of age.

The directors of the Irving National Bank of this city announce the appointment of William R. Wilson of Detroit, Michigan, as a Vice-President from Dec. 1 1918. Mr. Wilson for the last five years has been directly associated with Dodge Brothers, Detroit, in their organizing and expansion of their unusual institution. This association, together with a broad previous experience in other industries, qualifies him as a valuable addition to the official staff of the Irving National Bank, which is a strictly commercial institution.

A new publication, entitled "Foreign Trade Thought of 1918," has been issued by the Irving National Bank of this city in its Foreign Trade Series. The book contains many excerpts from addresses delivered at the Fifth National Foreign Trade Convention, held in Cincinnati which have been classified so as to emphasize outstanding ideas, such as: Co-operation, the Need for Nationalizing Effort,

For Creating an Adequate Merchant Marine and For Adjusting Vision to the Needs of the Whole World. The Foreword urges the establishment of foreign trade as an American institution. It does not advocate indiscriminate competition or a measuring of commercial progress in terms of "War After the War," but it does point out that the slogan of the five conventions, "Greater Prosperity through Greater Foreign Trade," will be realized only through recognizing the value of wholehearted, concentrated effort, intensified zeal and activity.

Morton F. Plant, well-known in yachting and railroad circles, died at his home in this city on Nov. 4. He was in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Plant was the son of the late Henry Bradley Plant, who played an important part in the building up of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway and the Southern Express Company. Morton F. Plant began his business career in the service of the latter in 1868 and later served as Vice-President of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Board of the Southern Express Company; Vice-President and director of the Chicago Indianapolis and Louisville Railway; director of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company; the National Bank of Commerce of New London and Trustee of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Co. of Hartford.

In the four Liberty Loans for which subscriptions were taken by the State Trust Co. of Plainfield, N. J., the company reports that it has placed a total of nearly \$2,000,000 of bonds, an amount equal to its deposits. This represents a wide distribution, 8,362 persons having subscribed. The State Trust Co. since its organization in 1910 has enjoyed an increasingly large growth, deposits of \$2,000,000 having been acquired since that time, in addition to which the company has built and is now housed in a modern bank building located in the centre of the business district. The company's watchword has been "Service," and the fact that the giving of careful attention to the requirements of patrons brings results seems to be amply evidenced by the growth that this company has enjoyed. The officials are E. F. Feickert, President; M. C. Van Arsdale, Vice-President; George S. Clay, Vice-President, and Theo. M. Stevens, Secretary and Treasurer.

At a meeting of the directors of the First National Bank, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Nov. 4 William Archer, Treasurer of the County of Westchester, was elected Vice-President, to succeed the late Howard S. Dickson.

George H. Williams, Cashier of the Danbury National Bank of Danbury, Conn., with which he had been identified for 53 years, died on Oct. 19. Mr. Williams was 67 years of age. Mr. Williams had held the cashiership of the institution for fifteen years.

Thomas P. Peckham, President of the Newport Trust Company of Newport, R. I., died on Oct. 31 after a brief illness. Mr. Peckham was 72 years of age and had been President of the institution since 1914.

Because of its steadily increasing business with Latin-American countries, and especially with Argentina, the management of the First National Bank of Boston has instituted classes in Spanish for those employees who are interested in the subject, and to whom a knowledge of the Spanish language will be of value. Classes will be conducted for junior and senior students, and will be taught by Eumenio Blanco of the Commercial Service Department of the bank. They will be held in the banking rooms and the bank defrays all expenses. A large number of employees has been enrolled. Although established only a little more than a year the Buenos Aires, Argentina Branch of the First National Bank of Boston has attained a prominent position among the 22 banking institutions in that city. The figures of checks cleared in August, the latest available, show that the First National Branch was seventh in volume of clearings, with \$118,176,286 09 in Argentine paper. This places it at the head of the branches of United States banks in Buenos Aires in this respect. The deposits of the First National Bank have touched a new high figure, in excess of \$220,000,000.

Louis W. Robey has become a director of the Parkway Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

At a meeting of the directors of the Tradesmens National Bank of Philadelphia on Oct. 25, H. D. McCarthy resigned as Cashier, continuing in the office of Vice-President. Edmund Williams was elected Cashier and Howard E. Deily, Assistant Cashier. These changes became effective Nov. 1. Howard A. Loeb is President of the institution.

A contest has grown out of negotiations for the sale of the Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank of Baltimore to the National Exchange Bank of that city. Opposition to the move has developed among certain members of the board of the Drovers' & Mechanics' National, two of whom, Robert D. Hopkins and Heyward E. Boyce, are Vice-Presidents of the institution. According to these directors, the President of the bank, Paul A. Seegar, "on his own initiative entered into negotiations for the sale of the bank." A letter issued by the four opposing directors on Oct. 31 said:

Baltimore, Oct. 31 1918.

To the Stockholders of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank:—

The undersigned members of your board of directors deem it their duty to present to you the circumstances leading up to the proposal for the sale of your bank to the National Exchange Bank, notice of which appeared in to-day's press.

There has been for some months past a very positive feeling that the management of the bank under Mr. Seegar has not been a business one, and that unless a change was made the value of your holdings would not reflect a normal increase. The bank has not been going ahead as it should have done with its resources for some years, and the discontent in the board over Mr. Seegar's conduct of the affairs of the institution became such that a few weeks ago he announced to the members of the board that he would not become a candidate for re-election in January next.

On last Friday without having advised your directors whose names are signed hereto, that he was contemplating such a step, and in the opinion of the undersigned, without any right so to do, he announced to the board that he had on his own initiative entered into negotiations for the sale of the bank to the National Exchange Bank on the basis of three shares of stock of the Drovers' and Mechanics' National Bank for four shares of the National Exchange Bank; and it then developed that one of the terms of the sale or consolidation involved the election of Mr. Seegar as Vice-President of the consolidated institution.

It is certainly true that Mr. Seegar's management of your bank has not been a successful one compared with the success of some of the other banks in Baltimore, and that its earnings have not been commensurate with its resources, and it is also true that a change in the management is in the opinion of the undersigned imperative.

The good will of the bank, built up over a long period of years, coupled with its very large resources, is such as to fairly assure under proper management, a large return to the stockholders, and such as to justify the feeling on the part of the undersigned that the merger of the bank at this time is most inadvisable, especially on the terms outlined above.

We are opposed to the sale of the Bank and intend on our own behalf and on behalf of other stockholders to take such steps as we may deem advisable to prevent the consummation of the proposed merger.

We think it to your best interest to give us your proxies to vote your stock both in the matter of any such sale or liquidation and the election of directors at the next annual meeting of the stockholders, or at any other meeting, and we enclose proxy. If you will entrust the voting of your stock to us, please sign the same and return it to us; we will see that the requisite revenue stamps are affixed.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT D. HOPKINS,
SIMON C. ADLER,
CARL G. HILGENBERG,
HEYWARD E. BOYCE,

Directors.

Of the \$600,000 capital of the Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank (6,000 shares), we learn that Mr. Hopkins and his family own 700 shares. Mr. Adler and his family, 200 shares; while Messrs. Hilgenberg and Boyce are the owners of respectively 11 shares and 104 shares. The above letter has been followed by still another communication addressed to the stockholders by six other directors of the Drovers' & Mechanics', who defend Mr. Seegar and the movement looking to the proposed consolidation. This letter, signed by George W. Kirwin, M. H. Carter, Hamilton G. Fant, George W. Atkinson, R. Howard Bland, and Carlyle Barton, was printed as follows in the Baltimore "Sun" of Nov. 5:

Our attention has been called to a circular letter dated Oct. 31, addressed to the stockholders of your bank by four members of the board of directors, in which a personal attack is made upon Mr. Paul A. Seegar, your President.

We wish to take this opportunity to state that, in our opinion, the criticisms made are unwarranted, unjustifiable and without foundation. If it is a fact, as stated, that the management of the bank has been unsuccessful—a statement which we emphatically repudiate—then the board must shoulder the blame equally with the President, and no member of the board should by such means endeavor to throw the entire burden of alleged mismanagement upon the President. Every transaction of importance has always been brought before the board by your executive, and for such losses that may have occurred (none of which have been excessive) the responsibility rests as much upon the board as upon the President.

We, therefore, deem it our duty to bring to your attention our firm conviction that the methods used to discredit Mr. Seegar are not only unfair, but tend to cloud the issues.

Putting aside all personalities, the matter to be considered by you is whether or not the consolidation of your bank with the National Exchange Bank will be beneficial to the stockholders of the Drovers' & Mechanics' National Bank and its depositors. We have carefully and thoughtfully gone into all the details of the plan, and in our judgment, the interests of the stockholders of this bank will be best served by its acceptance. The stockholders of this bank, by accepting the proposal, are, in effect, receiving \$208 per share for their stock, whereas it is now quoted on the market at about \$195 per share.

Furthermore, the consolidation will result in making the new National Exchange & Drovers Bank rank as one of the leading banks of the city, with largely increased resources and proportionately enlarged facilities for increasing its earning capacity.

Besides the capital of \$600,000, the Drovers' & Mechanics' National has surplus and profits in the neighborhood of \$475,000 and deposits of more than \$10,000,000. The National Exchange Bank has a capital of \$1,500,000 surplus and profits around \$1,000,000 and deposits of between eight and nine million dollars.

An initial dividend of 2%, payable Nov. 1, to stockholders of record on Nov. 1 1918, was declared by the directors of the Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, on Oct. 28. The bank has a capital of \$1,000,000 and a surplus and undivided profits of \$350,000.

The National Bank of the Republic of Chicago starts its daily routine in a patriotic way. Each morning its force of 175 people (employees and officials) gather around the service flag—which contains two gold stars, two of its boys having been killed in action in the Chateau-Thierry battle—for the singing of national anthems. The Chicago "Daily News" of Oct. 28, in referring to the bank's daily practice, said:

The idea was originated several weeks ago and President John A. Lynch approved heartily of it. Alexander Bregenzer leads the five minutes of song. During the singing no business is done. From doorman to President the members of the bank assemble in the main corridor and gladden the building with the sound of the country's anthem and other numbers.

W. T. Fenton, First Vice-President and Manager of the bank, who inaugurated the custom, explained:

"It keeps our men and women aware of their patriotic duties," he said "It brings their sympathies together and starts them off for the day with a feeling of co-operation and comradeship."

Gordon C. Smith has resigned as Vice-President of the Merchants National Bank of St. Paul, Minn. Mr. Smith has made application for admittance to the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

Edward Huwaldt and Chas. M. Hitchman were elected Assistant Cashiers of the Live Stock National Bank of Omaha, Neb., on Oct. 29. Mr. Huwaldt is a member of the Board of Education.

Plans are under way for the consolidation of the Union National Bank and the Citizens National Bank of Louisville, Ky., under the name of the Citizens-Union National Bank. The consolidated institution will have a capital of \$1,000,000, with surplus and undivided profits of over \$1,000,000 and deposits of more than \$20,000,000. The uniting banks each have a capital of \$500,000; the Citizens National has surplus and profits exceeding \$700,000 and deposits of about 9½ million dollars, while the Union National Bank has surplus and profits of about \$660,000 and deposits of 11½ million dollars. The enlarged institution will be located in the present quarters of the Union National in the Inter-Southern Building. While the roster of officers is not yet complete, the bank will be under the presidency of J. D. Stewart, President of the Union National. S. B. Lynd, President of the Citizens National will be First Vice-President of the consolidated bank, while F. M. Gettys, Vice-President of the Union National will serve as Second Vice-President of the combined institution. The merger proceedings were formally acted upon by the directors of the two institutions on Oct. 28, and will later be presented to the stockholders for endorsement. A statement issued on behalf of the uniting banks and published in part in the Louisville "Courier Journal" says:

The importance to Louisville of having an institution of such strength and potentialities is revealed by an examination of the last published statements to the Comptroller of the Currency, which showed combined assets of the two banks of more than \$23,000,000.

It has been repeatedly stated that the present industrial and commercial activity in this section needs larger financial units. This need has been emphasized by the conditions brought about by the war. In addition to the heavy Governmental financing, the high price of commodities has largely increased the banking requirements of our best merchants and manufacturers. It is, therefore, looking not only to the present business situation in Louisville, but to the after-war growth of the city and the territory tributary to Louisville, that these two institutions are combining their strength.

A merger of these two institutions seems particularly appropriate, for the reason that for many years they have been doing business along similar lines, viz., strictly commercial banking. The capitalization of the two banks is also identical, and the stock of each has been in demand at a price in excess of \$300 per share, which is indicative of their high standing in the estimation of the public.

Charles E. Carpenter, Cashier of the Farmers National Bank of Oklahoma City, Okla., died in Oct. 10 in that city

of pneumonia following an attack of Spanish influenza, aged thirty-three years. Mr. Carpenter was born in Kansas. He entered the service of the Farmers National Bank as a messenger in 1904 and rapidly rose to the Cashiership of the institution, to which he was elected seven years ago.

R. L. Gentry and M. R. Jamison have been promoted to Assistant Cashierships in the National City Bank of Seattle, Wash. These two men had been in the service of the bank for several years. The National City is now located in its new building at the corner of Second & Marion Streets, its removal to the new quarters having occurred on Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH GOLD AND SILVER MARKETS.

We reprint the following from the weekly circular of Samuel Montagu & Co. of London, written under date of Oct. 17 1918:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue shows an increase of £108,330 as compared with last week's return, and is indisputably the highest amount held in the history of this institution. The return of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of £5,001,350 in its holding of gold. This doubtless represents the second consignment of gold received from Russia.

The Transvaal gold output for September 1918 amounted to £3,008,267, as compared with £3,135,807 for September 1917, and £3,144,211 for August 1918. Following on the remarks regarding the Mohur (quoted in our last letter) a communique issued to the Indian press about the 31st of August is of special interest:

"The Government of India are issuing a rule under the Defense of India Act prohibiting dealings in any legal tender coin above its face value, the value of the sovereign being declared to be fifteen rupees. As is known, the Government of India have in recent months been issuing gold coin, namely, sovereigns, and latterly gold mohurs, for the purchase of wheat, with the object of assisting the currency position and reducing the demand for rupees. This object, is, however, being frustrated by the withholding from circulation of these coin in expectation of securing a speculative profit and the intention of the present rule is to make illegal speculative transactions in the currency."

SILVER.

No alteration has taken place in the tendency of the market, which continues good. The present price—49½d.—has been quoted for 50 successive working days. This is a record duration; the preceding rate 48 13-16d.—only lasted for 42. The China exchanges still vacillate. After dropping to 5s. for one day, the Shanghai quotation rose to 5s. 2d. per tael.

Indian Currency Returns.

(In lacs of rupees.)	Sept. 22.	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.
Notes in circulation	13,477	13,438	13,439
Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India)	2,830	2,788	2,793
Gold coin and bullion in India	2,035	2,038	2,035
Gold coin and bullion out of India	12	12	12

The stock in Shanghai on the 12th inst. consisted of about 27,700,000 ounces in sycee and 12,100,000 dollars, as compared with about 27,360,000 ounces in sycee and 12,800,000 dollars on the 5th inst.

Cash quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:

Oct. 11	49½d.	Oct. 17	49½d.
Oct. 12	49½d.	Average	49.5d.
Oct. 14	49½d.	Bank rate	5%
Oct. 15	49½d.	Bar gold per ounce standard	77s. 9d.
Oct. 16	49½d.		

No quotation fixed for forward delivery. The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

We have also received this week the circular written under date of Oct. 24 1918:

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue continues steadily to augment. The increase this week of £201,220 as compared with the last return is the twenty-sixth reported in succession. It is reported that a notice of new regulations governing the withdrawals of gold bars has been issued by the Superintendent of the New York Assay Office. The notice follows new regulations drafted by the Director of the Mint and provides that gold bars for use within the jurisdiction of the United States may be withdrawn only upon presentation of an industry priority certificate issued by the War Industrial Board. Bars intended for exportation may be withdrawn only upon presentation of an exportation license issued by the Federal Reserve Board. In all other cases a special order of the Secretary of the Treasury is necessary. The withdrawal of gold bars against the deposit of gold bullion may continue unrestricted, not being affected by the order.

SILVER.

For a long time past, the tendency of the market has been described as good. A new factor has now to be taken into consideration, namely, the present cessation of Indian remittances, owing to the unsatisfactory character of the monsoon, but it is not likely to have an important effect upon the general need for silver. There is always the possibility of a small reduction in the maximum London price in order to correspond with a possible lessened charge for insurance on supplies sent to this country from America.

Indian Currency Returns.

(In lacs of rupees.)	Sept. 30.	Oct. 7.	Oct. 15.
Notes in circulation	13,438	13,439	13,470
Reserve in silver coin and bullion (within and without India)	2,788	2,793	2,821
Gold coin and bullion in India	2,038	2,035	2,037
Gold coin and bullion out of India	12	12	12

No fresh news has been cabled as to the holding in Shanghai, which, as reported in our last letter, consisted on the 12th inst. of about 27,700,000 ounces in sycee and 12,100,000 dollars.

Cash quotations for bar silver per ounce standard:

Oct. 18	49½d.	Oct. 24	49½d.
Oct. 19	49½d.	Average	49.5d.
Oct. 21	49½d.	Bank rate	5%
Oct. 22	49½d.	Bar gold per ounce standard	77s. 9d.
Oct. 23	49½d.		

No quotation fixed for forward delivery. The quotation to-day for cash delivery is the same as that fixed a week ago.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL MARKETS—PER CABLE.

The daily closing quotations for securities, &c., at London, as reported by cable, have been as follows the past week:

Table with columns: London, Week ending Nov. 8, Nov. 2, Nov. 4, Nov. 5, Nov. 6, Nov. 7, Nov. 8. Rows: Silver, per ounce; Consols, 2 1/2 per cents; British, 5 per cents; British, 4 1/2 per cents; French Rentes (in Paris) fr.; French War Loan (in Paris).

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR SEPTEMBER.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington has issued the statement of the country's foreign trade for Sept. and from it and previous statements we have prepared the following interesting summaries:

FOREIGN TRADE MOVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. (In the following tables three ciphers (000) are in all cases omitted.)

Table: MERCHANDISE. Columns: Exports, Imports. Rows: 1918, 1917, 1916. Months: January to December.

Table: GOLD. Columns: Exports, Imports. Rows: 1918, 1917, 1916. Months: January to December.

Table: SILVER. Columns: Exports, Imports. Rows: 1918, 1917, 1916. Months: January to December.

EXCESS OF EXPORTS OR IMPORTS.

Table: Columns: Merchandise, Gold, Silver. Rows: 1918, 1917, 1916. Months: Jan to Dec.

Totals for merchandise, gold and silver for nine months:

Table: Columns: Merchandise, Gold, Silver. Rows: 1918, 1917, 1916. Months: 1918, 1917, 1916.

Similar totals for the three months since July 1 for six years make the following exhibit:

Table: Columns: Merchandise, Gold, Silver. Rows: 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913.

f Excess of imports.

TREASURY CASH AND CURRENT LIABILITIES.

The cash holdings of the Government as the items stood Oct. 31 are set out in the following. The figures are taken entirely from the daily statement of the U. S. Treasury for Oct. 31.

Table: CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES. GOLD. Assets: Gold coin, Gold bullion. Liabilities: Gold certs. outstanding, Gold settlement fund, Fed. Reserve Board, Gold reserve, Avail. gold in gen'l fund.

Table: SILVER DOLLARS. Assets: Silver dollars. Liabilities: Silver certs. outstanding, Treasury notes of 1890 outstanding, Available silver dollars in general fund.

Table: GENERAL FUND. Assets: Avail. gold, Avail. silver dollars, United States notes, Federal Reserve notes, Fed. Res. bank notes, National bank notes, Cert. checks on banks, Subsidiary silver coins, Minor coin, Silver bullion, Unclassified (unsorted currency, &c.). Liabilities: Treasurer's checks outstanding, Deposits of Government officers, Post Office Dept., Board of Trustees, Postal Savings System (5% reserve), Comptroller of the Currency, agent for creditors of insolvent banks, Postmasters, clerks of courts, &c., Deposits for redemption of Federal Reserve notes (5% fund), Redemption of Fed'l Reserve bank notes (5% fund), Redemption of national bank notes (5% fund), Retirement of additional circulating notes, Act May 30 1908, Exchanges of currency, coin, &c.

*The amount to the credit of disbursing officers and agencies to-day was \$1,741,776,224 65. Book credits for which obligations of foreign Governments are held by the United States amount to \$220,790,000.

Under the Acts of July 14 1890 and Dec. 23 1913 deposits of lawful money for the retirement of outstanding national bank and Federal Reserve bank notes are paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and these obligations are made under the Acts mentioned a part of the public debt.

Table: TREASURY CURRENCY HOLDINGS.—The following compilation, made up from the daily Government statements, shows the currency holdings of the Treasury at the beginning of business on the first of August, September, October and November 1918: Holdings in Sub-Treasuries. Rows: Net gold coin and bullion, Net silver coin and bullion, Net United States notes, Net national bank notes, Net Fed. Reserve notes, Net Fed. Res. bank notes, Net subsidiary silver, Minor coin, &c.

*Includes Nov. 1, \$17,353,187 57 silver bullion and \$4,059,112 46 minor coin &c., not included in statement "Stock of Money."

TRADE AND TRAFFIC MOVEMENTS.

LAKE SUPERIOR IRON ORE SHIPMENTS.—Shipments of Lake Superior iron ore during the month of October totaled 8,541,593 tons, exceeding the shipments during the same month last year by 347,701 tons.

Table with columns: Port, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1918, 1917, 1916. Rows: Escanaba, Marquette, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, Two Harbors, Total.

Canadian Bank Clearings.—The clearings of the Canadian banks for the month of October 1918 show an increase over the same month of 1917 of 4.9%, and for the ten months the gain reaches 5.5%.

Table with columns: Clearings at, 1918, 1917, Inc. or Dec., 1918, 1917, Inc. or Dec. Rows: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Calgary, Edmonton, Victoria, Quebec, Hamilton, Halifax, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, London, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Brandon, Brantford, Fort William, New Westminster, Medicine Hat, Peterborough, Sherbrooke, Kitchener, Tot. Canada.

The clearings for the week ending Oct. 31 in comparison with the same week of 1917 show an increase in the aggregate of 1.3%.

Table with columns: Clearings at, 1918, 1917, Inc. or Dec., 1916, 1915. Rows: Canada, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Quebec, Calgary, Halifax, Hamilton, Victoria, St. John, Edmonton, London, Regina, Brandon, Lethbridge, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw, Brantford, Fort William, New Westminster, Medicine Hat, Peterborough, Sherbrooke, Kitchener, Total Canada.

Clearings by Telegraph—Sales of Stocks, Bonds, &c.—the subjoined table, covering clearings for the current week, usually appears on the first page of each issue, but on account of the length of the other tables is crowded out once a month.

Table with columns: Clearings—Returns by Telegraph, 1918, 1917, Per Cent. Rows: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Kansas City, St. Louis, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Baltimore, New Orleans, Eleven cities, 5 days, Other cities, 5 days, Total all cities, 5 days, All cities, 1 day, Total all cities for week.

Our usual monthly detailed statement of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange is appended. The results for the ten months of 1918 and 1917 are given below:

Table with columns: Description, Ten Months 1918 (Par Value, Actual Value, Aver. Price), Ten Months 1917 (Par Value, Actual Value, Aver. Price). Rows: Stock (Sh. Val), R.R. bonds, U. S. Gov't bonds, State, &c. bonds, Bank stks., Total.

The following compilation covers the clearings by months since Jan. 1 1918 and 1917:

Table with columns: M'th, 1918 (Number of Shares, Values), 1917 (Number of Shares, Values). Rows: Jan, Feb, Mar, 1st qr, April, May, June, 2d qr, 6 mos, July, Aug, Sept, 3d qr, 9 mos, Oct.

The volume of transactions in share properties on the New York Stock Exchange each month since Jan. 1 in 1918 and 1917 is indicated in the following:

Table with columns: Month, Clearings, Total All., Clearings Outside New York., 1918, 1917, %. Rows: Jan, Feb, Mar, 1st qu, April, May, June, 2d qu, 6 mos, July, Aug, Sept, 3d qr, 9 mos, Oct.

The course of bank clearings at leading cities of the country for the month of October and since Jan. 1 in each of the last four years is shown in the subjoined statement:

Table with columns: City, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Cleveland, New Orleans, Minneapolis, Louisville, Detroit, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Providence, Omaha, Buffalo, St. Paul, Indianapolis, Denver, Richmond, Memphis, Seattle, Hartford, Salt Lake City, Total, Other cities.

Other Western and Southern Clearings brought forward from first page:

Table of Clearings at - Week ending November 2. Columns: 1918, 1917, Inc. or Dec., 1916, 1915. Rows include Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Paul, Denver, Duluth, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Wichita, Sloux City, Lincoln, Topeka, Davenport, Cedar Rapids, Fargo, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Fremont, Hastings, Aberdeen, Waterloo, Helena, Billings, Total oth. West, St. Louis, New Orleans, Louisville, Houston, Galveston, Atlanta, Memphis, Savannah, Fort Worth, Nashville, Norfolk, Augusta, Birmingham, Little Rock, Jacksonville, Chattanooga, Charleston, Knoxville, Mobile, Oklahoma, Macon, Austin, Vicksburg, Jackson, Tulsa, Muskogee, Dallas, Shreveport, Total Southern.

Table of Clearings at - October, Ten Months. Columns: 1918, 1917, Inc. or Dec., 1918, 1917, Inc. or Dec. Rows include Kansas City, Minneapolis, Omaha, St. Paul, Denver, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Duluth, Wichita, Sloux City, Lincoln, Davenport, Topeka, Cedar Rapids, Sloux Falls, Waterloo, Helena, Fargo, Colorado Spgs, Pueblo, Aberdeen, Fremont, Hastings, Billings, Joplin, Grand Forks, Lawrence, Iowa City, Oshkosh, Kan. City, Kan., Lewistown, Tot. Mid. West, St. Louis, New Orleans, Louisville, Houston, Galveston, Richmond, Atlanta, Memphis, Savannah, Fort Worth, Nashville, Norfolk, Augusta, Birmingham, Little Rock, Jacksonville, Chattanooga, Charleston, Knoxville, Mobile, Oklahoma, Macon, Columbia, Beaumont, Austin, Columbus, Ga., Wilm'ton, N.C., Vicksburg, Jackson, Tulsa, Muskogee, El Paso, Dallas, Newport News, Montgomery, Tampa, Texarkana, Raleigh, Shreveport, Tot. Southern.

Commercial and Miscellaneous News

FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW YORK.

Table of Merchandise Movement at New York. Columns: Month, Imports, Exports, Customs Receipts at New York. Rows: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, Total.

Imports and exports of gold and silver for the 9 months:

Table of Gold Movement at New York and Silver - New York. Columns: Month, Imports, Exports, Imports, Exports. Rows: January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, Total.

BANK NOTES—CHANGES IN TOTALS OF, AND IN DEPOSITED BONDS, &c.—We give below tables which show all the monthly changes in national bank notes and in bonds and legal tenders on deposit therefor:

Table of Bonds and Legal Tenders on Deposit for and Circulation Afloat Under. Columns: 1917-18, Bonds, Legal Tenders, Bonds, Legal Tenders, Total. Rows: Sept. 30 1918, Aug. 31 1918, July 31 1918, June 30 1918, May 31 1918, Apr. 30 1918, Mar. 31 1918, Feb. 28 1918, Jan. 31 1918, Dec. 31 1917, Nov. 30 1917, Oct. 31 1917, Sept. 29 1917.

\$24,637,960 Federal Reserve bank notes outstanding Sept. 1, of which \$23,831,800 covered by bonds and \$356,160 by lawful money.

The following show the amount of each class of U. S. bonds held against national bank circulation and to secure public moneys held in national bank depositories on Sept. 30.

Table of U. S. Bonds Held Sept. 30 to Secure. Columns: Bonds on Deposit Sept. 30 1918, On deposit to secure Federal Reserve Bank Notes, On deposit to secure National Bank Notes, Total Held. Rows: 2s, U. S. Consols of 1930, 3s, U. S. Loan of 1908-1918, 4s, U. S. Loan of 1925, 2s, U. S. Panama of 1936, 2s, U. S. Panama of 1938, 2s, U. S. One-year certifs. of indeb'ness, 3s, U. S. One-year Treasury notes, Total.

The following show the amount of national bank notes afloat and the amount of legal-tender deposits Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 and their increase or decrease during the month September.

Table of National Bank Notes—Total Afloat. Columns: Amount afloat Sept. 1 1918, Net amount retired during September, Amount of bank notes afloat Oct. 1 1918, Legal-Tender Notes, Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Sept. 1 1918, Net amount of bank notes retired in September, Amount on deposit to redeem national bank notes Oct. 1 1918.

Auction Sales.—Among other securities, the following not usually dealt in at the Stock Exchange were recently sold at auction in New York, Boston and Philadelphia:

Table of Auction Sales. Columns: Shares, Stocks, \$ per sh., Shares, Stocks, \$ per sh. Rows include 200 Phila. Co. for Guar. Mtges., 105 Federal St. & Pleas. V. Pass. Ry., 6 Hunt. & Broad Top Mtn. RR., 6 pref., \$50 each, 25 Commonwealth Pow., Ry. & L., preferred, 2 Commonwealth Pow., Ry. & L., common, 10 Lewis, Aug. & Waterv. St. Ry., preferred, 60 Coosa Portl. Cement, 1st pref. \$10 lot, 46 Geo. H. White Co. Land & Impt., \$50 each, 5 Lindner Shoe (Carlisle, Pa.), 3 Phila. & Gray's Ferry Pass. Ry., 3 Commonwealth T. I. & Trust, 11 Real Estate T. I. & Trust, 10 Franklin National Bank, 6 Girard National Bank, 16 Corn Exch. Nat. Bank, 13 Fourth Street National Bank, 1 Market St. Title & Tr., \$40 pd. 131, 1 Philadelphia Trust, 14 Girard Ave. Title & Tr., \$50 ea., 4 Phila. Bourse, com., \$50 each, 5 United Gas & Elec., 1st pref., 5 German Theatre Realty, \$10 ea., \$1,000 Phila. & Garretford Ry. 1st 5s, 1955, \$5,000 Counties Gas & Elec. gen. 5s, 1962, \$500 Zoological Soc. of Phila. loan \$65 lot, \$750 Lakeside Ry. 1st 4s, 1923, \$2,000 Buff. Roch. & Pitts. Ry. equip. 4 1/2s, 1920, \$1,000 Pitts. C. C. & St. L. Ry. cons. 4 1/2s, 1940, \$1,000 United Gas & El. coll. 6s, '45 52, \$1,000 Wilm. & Nor. RR. gen. 5s, '32 92 1/2, \$8,000 Ga. & Fla. Ry. 1st 5s, 1956, \$4,000 Mt. Wash. St. Ry. 1st 5s, 1933 63, \$4,000 Coosa Portl. Cem. 1st 6s, '44 25.

By Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York:

Table listing shares and stocks for Adrian H. Muller & Sons, New York, including items like 1 Clinton Hall Association, 8 Peoples Nat. Bank of Bklyn., etc.

By Messrs. R. L. Day & Co., Boston:

Table listing shares and stocks for R. L. Day & Co., Boston, including items like 3,473 New England Power, 21 First National Bank, Boston, etc.

By Messrs. Millett, Roe & Hagen, Boston:

Table listing shares and stocks for Millett, Roe & Hagen, Boston, including items like \$1,000 Jersey City 4 1/2s, 1927, 2,000 Hampshire County 4s, 1919, 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.

Main table of dividends with columns: Name of Company, Per Cent., When Payable, Books Closed. Days Inclusive. Includes entries for Railroads (Steam), Street & Electric Railways, Miscellaneous, etc.

Table listing various companies and their dividend details, including Per Cent., When Payable, and Books Closed. Days Inclusive. Includes entries for Eastman Kodak, Common (extra), Preferred, etc.

* From unofficial sources. † Transfer books not closed for this dividend. ‡ Less British income tax. § Correction. ¶ Payable in stock. †† Payable in common stock. ‡‡ Payable in scrip. ††† On account of accumulated dividends. ‡‡‡ Payable in Liberty Loan bonds. †††† Red Cross dividend. ††††† Payable in U. S. Liberty Loan 4 1/2% bonds. †††††† Declared subject to the approval of Director-General of Railroads. ††††††† The New York Stock Exchange has ruled that stock will not be quoted ex-dividend on this date and not until further notice. †††††††† Ex-dividend on this date. ††††††††† Declared \$6 payable \$1 each on Nov. 11, Dec. 11 1918 and Jan. 11, Feb. 11, Mar. 11 and April 11 1919 to holders of rec. of Nov. 4, Dec. 4 1918 and Jan. 4, Feb. 4, Mar. 4 and April 4 1919, respectively. †††††††††† For United War Work Campaign. ††††††††††† Less 12 cents per share corporation war income tax. †††††††††††† Erroneously reported in previous issues as on preferred stock.

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 was published in the "Chronicle" of Dec. 29 1917, page 2523.

STATEMENT SHOWING PRINCIPAL RESOURCE AND LIABILITY ITEMS OF MEMBER BANKS LOCATED IN CENTRAL RESERVE AND OTHER SELECTED CITIES AS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS OCTOBER 25 1919.

Large increases in the amounts of Liberty bonds held, also in loans secured by U. S. war obligations, are indicated by the weekly statement of condition on Oct. 25 of 749 member banks in leading cities. Treasury certificates on hand, following the redemption on Oct. 24 of the 839 million certificate issue of June 25, also the liquidation of certificates of all issues in payment for the new Liberty bonds, show a decrease for the week of 780.6 millions, of which 509 millions represents the decrease for central reserve city banks and 442.7 millions the decrease for Greater New York banks alone. U. S. bonds other than circulation bonds held by all reporting banks show an increase for the week of 490 millions, the corresponding increase for the central reserve city banks being 207.1 millions and for the Greater New York banks 122 millions. Total loans secured by Government war obligations went up 663.8 millions, the banks in the central reserve cities reporting an increase in this item of 392.5 millions, practically all at the Greater New York banks. All other loans and investments increased 116.6 millions, largely outside the central reserve cities. The ratio of U. S. war securities and loans supported by such securities to total investments shows an increase from 20.4 to 22.3%. For the central reserve city banks an increase in this ratio from 22.3 to 23.3% and for the New York City banks an increase from 23.9 to 24.7% is noted. Government deposits show an increase for the week of 308.3 millions, chiefly outside the central reserve cities. Net demand deposits decreased 270.9 millions, of which 72.1 millions represents reductions at central reserve city banks. Time deposits show a decline of 2.3 millions. Reserve balances with the Federal Reserve banks went up 147.3 millions and cash in vault—1.7 millions. For all reporting banks the ratio of investments to deposits rose from 126.6 to 130.8%. For the central reserve city banks this ratio shows a rise from 118 to 121.1%. The ratio of combined reserve and cash to deposits went up from 14.9 to 16.3% for all reporting banks and from 15.8 to 17.9% for the banks in the three central reserve cities. "Excess reserves" of all reporting banks work out at 232.2 millions, as against 56.8 millions the week before. For the central reserve banks an increase in this item from 30.6 to 148.5 millions is noted.

1. Data for all reporting banks in each district. Two others (00) omitted

Member Banks.	Boston.	New York.	Phladel.	Cleveland.	Richm'd.	Atlanta.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Minneapolis.	Kan. Cit.	Dallas.	San Fran.	Total.
Number of reporting banks	44	103	53	85	81	44	101	32	35	73	45	53	749
U. S. bonds to secure circulat'n	\$ 14,402,0	\$ 50,610,0	\$ 11,492,0	\$ 42,713,0	\$ 24,253,0	\$ 15,065,0	\$ 18,866,0	\$ 17,871,0	\$ 6,369,0	\$ 13,635,0	\$ 17,929,0	\$ 34,505,0	\$ 267,510,0
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	29,566,0	405,941,0	85,415,0	119,174,0	52,502,0	48,871,0	141,342,0	42,093,0	11,825,0	26,068,0	24,615,0	29,563,0	1,016,975,0
U. S. certifis. of indebtedness	80,056,0	385,796,0	56,107,0	67,292,0	34,937,0	43,243,0	102,728,0	31,420,0	17,983,0	40,202,0	15,434,0	74,153,0	949,351,0
Total U. S. securities	124,024,0	842,347,0	153,014,0	229,179,0	111,692,0	107,179,0	262,936,0	91,184,0	36,177,0	79,905,0	57,978,0	138,221,0	2,233,836,0
Loans sec. by U. S. bonds, &c.	123,063,0	616,214,0	160,091,0	68,540,0	34,963,0	17,427,0	84,495,0	19,273,0	10,335,0	8,676,0	7,544,0	13,349,0	1,163,970,0
All other loans & investments	797,663,0	4,214,931,0	621,928,0	977,437,0	383,837,0	308,882,0	1,445,468,0	386,261,0	283,467,0	469,564,0	177,156,0	549,249,0	10,624,404,0
Reserve with Fed. Res. Bank	81,809,0	714,823,0	68,969,0	91,476,0	32,542,0	28,524,0	148,380,0	37,617,0	23,565,0	55,028,0	16,373,0	61,556,0	1,360,662,0
Cash in vault	29,951,0	130,608,0	20,867,0	31,631,0	19,046,0	15,918,0	60,347,0	12,022,0	10,148,0	16,861,0	12,906,0	21,905,0	382,210,0
Net demand deposits	676,394,0	4,481,308,0	606,679,0	724,076,0	314,068,0	220,246,0	1,075,569,0	255,646,0	212,617,0	382,979,0	145,192,0	429,617,0	9,524,391,0
Time deposits	96,746,0	257,894,0	15,987,0	222,180,0	56,556,0	91,315,0	371,980,0	74,113,0	45,875,0	59,783,0	24,625,0	121,895,0	1,438,992,0
Government deposits	178,776,0	258,382,0	30,179,0	57,841,0	52,231,0	28,683,0	42,492,0	38,723,0	29,212,0	34,571,0	5,845,0	10,903,0	767,838,0

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.	
	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.
Number of reporting banks	70	70	44	14	128	128	452	452	169	169	749	749	749	749
U. S. bonds to secure circulat'n	\$ 36,728,0	\$ 36,778,0	\$ 1,119,0	\$ 10,556,0	\$ 48,403,0	\$ 48,454,0	\$ 170,773,0	\$ 170,974,0	\$ 48,334,0	\$ 48,600,0	\$ 267,510,0	\$ 268,028,0	\$ 267,510,0	\$ 268,028,0
Other U. S. bonds, including Liberty bonds	336,351,0	214,320,0	91,552,0	31,014,0	458,917,0	251,819,0	468,234,0	223,684,0	89,824,0	51,174,0	1,016,975,0	526,677,0	1,016,975,0	526,677,0
U. S. certifis. of indebtedness	366,066,0	808,772,0	38,860,0	24,327,0	429,253,0	938,223,0	444,265,0	678,267,0	75,833,0	113,321,0	949,351,0	1,729,811,0	949,351,0	1,729,811,0
Total U. S. securities	739,145,0	1,059,870,0	131,531,0	65,897,0	936,573,0	1,238,496,0	1,083,272,0	1,072,925,0	213,991,0	213,095,0	2,233,836,0	2,524,516,0	2,233,836,0	2,524,516,0
Loans sec. by U. S. bonds, &c.	579,628,0	195,800,0	62,853,0	14,183,0	656,664,0	264,205,0	445,101,0	207,826,0	62,205,0	28,169,0	1,163,970,0	500,200,0	1,163,970,0	500,200,0
All other loans & investments	3,871,086,0	3,847,547,0	891,530,0	278,661,0	5,041,341,0	5,006,881,0	4,707,432,0	4,640,335,0	875,631,0	860,547,0	10,624,404,0	10,507,763,0	10,624,404,0	10,507,763,0
Reserve with Fed. Res. Bank	687,502,0	585,449,0	107,530,0	28,890,0	823,922,0	715,436,0	480,909,0	438,523,0	55,831,0	59,414,0	1,360,662,0	1,213,373,0	1,360,662,0	1,213,373,0
Cash in vault	116,719,0	113,844,0	35,290,0	6,449,0	158,458,0	154,882,0	182,449,0	183,050,0	41,303,0	42,763,0	382,210,0	380,495,0	382,210,0	380,495,0
Net demand deposits	4,181,100,0	4,222,161,0	738,621,0	184,070,0	5,103,791,0	5,175,907,0	3,745,107,0	3,903,521,0	675,593,0	715,883,0	9,524,391,0	9,795,310,0	9,524,391,0	9,795,310,0
Time deposits	205,034,0	203,484,0	139,880,0	53,605,0	398,519,0	398,491,0	844,596,0	841,281,0	195,834,0	201,462,0	1,438,992,0	1,441,234,0	1,438,992,0	1,441,234,0
Government deposits	225,400,0	209,890,0	28,426,0	28,154,0	281,980,0	249,514,0	398,876,0	173,056,0	86,982,0	36,994,0	767,838,0	459,564,0	767,838,0	459,564,0
Ratio of combined reserve and cash to total net deposits	24.7	23.9	18.1	19.5	23.3	22.3	21.8	18.8			22.3	20.4	22.3	20.4

The Federal Reserve Banks.—Following is the weekly statement issued by the Federal Reserve Board on Nov. 2.

Large operations on Government account, including the redemption of over 250 millions of temporary Treasury certificates, and concentration of Government funds in the Reserve Banks are indicated by the Federal Reserve Board's weekly bank statement issued as at the close of business on Nov. 1 1918. The large decline in members' reserve deposits notwithstanding the considerable volume of rediscounting shown for the week is due apparently to a large extent to heavy withdrawals of Government funds from depository member banks.

INVESTMENTS.—All the banks report large additions to their holdings of war paper, the total increase for the week being 160.5 millions. Other discounts on hand show an increase of 39.3 millions. Holdings of bills bought in open market declined 21.6 millions, the New York and Boston banks reporting considerable net liquidation of this class of paper. Government short-term securities on hand went down 233.3 millions, following the redemption by the Government of the certificates issued the week before to four banks. As the result of all these operations the investment account of the banks shows a decrease of 53.9 millions.

DEPOSITS.—Government deposits increased 171.2 millions, all the banks except Boston reporting considerable gains in their holdings of Government funds. Members' reserve deposits declined 241 millions and net deposits—60.5 millions.

RESERVES.—The banks show a further increase of 7.5 millions in their cash reserves, of which 7.1 millions represents a gain in gold. The banks' reserve percentage, as the result of the considerable decrease in net deposits, shows a rise from 49.6 to 50.4%.

NOTE CIRCULATION.—Federal Reserve Agents report a net increase of 13.6 millions in the total of F. R. notes outstanding. The banks show an increase of 7.6 millions in the volume of F. R. notes in actual circulation besides an increase of 4.5 millions in their aggregate liabilities on F. R. bank notes in circulation.

CAPITAL.—Accessions to the System of new members and payment for Federal Reserve Bank stock are largely responsible for an increase of \$170,000 in total paid-in capital, the New York, Chicago and St. Louis banks reporting most of the increase shown.

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 Nov. 1, consisted of "Foreign Government deposits," \$94,937,565; "Non-member banks deposits," \$5,918,361, and "Due to War Finance Corporation," \$6,100,956.

COMBINED RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 1 1918

	Nov. 1 1918.	Oct. 25 1918.	Oct. 18 1918.	Oct. 10 1918.	Oct. 4 1918.	Sept. 27 1918.	Sept. 20 1918.	Sept. 13 1918.	Nov. 2 1917.
RESOURCES.									
Gold in vault and in transit	\$ 383,833,000	\$ 376,679,000	\$ 382,160,000	\$ 372,922,000	\$ 373,255,000	\$ 370,220,000	\$ 367,660,000	\$ 386,214,000	\$ 501,311,000
Gold settlement fund—F. R. Board	449,248,000	415,676,000	416,413,000	448,720,000	419,665,000	437,319,000	459,997,000	465,298,000	378,514,000
Gold with foreign agencies	5,829,000	5,829,000	5,829,000	5,829,000	5,829,000	5,829,000	5,829,000	5,829,000	52,500,000
Total gold held by banks	838,910,000	798,184,000	804,402,000	827,471,000	798,749,000	813,368,000	833,486,000	857,341,000	932,325,000
Gold with Federal Reserve Agents	1,149,859,000	1,184,998,000	1,173,521,000	1,157,000,000	1,181,485,000	1,161,731,000	1,145,950,000	1,123,132,000	602,433,000
Gold redemption fund	63,460,000	61,950,000	57,390,000	46,765,000	45,200,000	45,714,000	44,122,000	44,086,000	11,317,000
Total gold reserves	2,052,229,000	2,045,132,000	2,035,313,000	2,031,236,000	2,025,434,000	2,020,813,000	2,023,558,000	2,024,559,000	1,546,075,000
Legal tender notes, silver, &c.	53,456,000	53,037,000	52,372,000	52,122,000	51,937,000	51,363,000	52,481,000	53,173,000	50,744,000
Total reserves	2,105,685,000	2,098,169,000	2,087,685,000	2,083,358,000	2,077,371,000	2,072,176,000	2,076,039,000	2,077,732,000	1,596,819,000
Bills discounted: Secured by Government war obligations	1,252,904,000	1,092,417,000	1,262,757,000	1,304,383,000	1,251,787,000	1,221,533,000	1,146,357,000	1,163,247,000	503,965,000
All other	493,043,000	453,747,000	425,799,000	450,086,000	453,246,000	491,897,000	513,789,000	250,032,000	186,012,000
Bills bought in open market	377,072,000	398,623,000	370,136,000	338,620,000	311,990,000	288,391,000	288,391,000	239,750,000	
Total bills on hand	2,123,019,000	1,944,787,000	2,058,692,000	2,093,089,000	2,017,023,000	2,001,821,000	1,910,178,000	1,852,997,000	689,977,000
U. S. Government long-term securities	29,472,000	28,251,000	28,205,000	28,214,000	28,289,000	28,545,000	29,022,000	29,563,000	53,851,000
U. S. Government short-term securities	88,750,000	322,060,000	67,738,000	66,193,000	56,514,000	50,098,000	41,878,000	33,777,000	45,211,000
All other earning assets	35,000	24,000	197,000	188,000	202,000	102,000	84,000	81,000	1,267,000
Total earning assets	2,241,276,000	2,295,122,000	2,154,832,000	2,187,684,000	2,102,028,000	2,080,566,000	1,981,162,000	1,916,418,000	790,306,000
Uncollected items (deduct from gross deposits)	684,315,000	856,923,000	803,517,000	723,430,000	704,046,000	649,448,000	654,843,000	697,225,000	332,284,000
5% redemp. fund agst. F. R. bank notes	3,703,000	3,692,000	3,425,000	3,177,000	2,679,000	2,447,000	2,112,000	1,405,000	537,000
All other resources	17,075,000	16,879,000	13,757,000	13,485,000	13,262,000	12,858,000	12,610,000	13,013,000	1,588,000
Total resources	5,052,114,000	5,270,785,000	5,063,216,000	5,011,134,000	4,899,386,000	4,817,495,000	4,726,766,000	4,705,793,000	2,721,534,000

* Includes amount formerly shown against items due from or due to other Federal Reserve banks net.

Table showing LIABILITIES and FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES from Nov. 1 1918 to Nov. 2 1917. Includes sub-sections for Distribution by Maturities and Federal Reserve Notes.

a Net amount due to other Federal Reserve banks. b This item includes foreign Government credits. † Revised figures.

WEEKLY STATEMENT of RESOURCES and LIABILITIES of EACH of the 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS at CLOSE of BUSINESS NOV. 1 1918

Table showing WEEKLY STATEMENT of RESOURCES and LIABILITIES of EACH of the 12 FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS at CLOSE of BUSINESS NOV. 1 1918. Columns include Boston, New York, Philadel., Cleveland, Richm'd., Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., and Total.

*Difference between net amounts due from and net amounts due to other Federal Reserve banks. † Net amount due to other Federal Reserve banks. * Overdraft.

STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 1 1918

Table showing STATEMENT OF FEDERAL RESERVE AGENTS' ACCOUNTS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS NOV. 1 1918. Columns include Boston, New York, Philadel., Cleveland, Richm'd., Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneap., Kan. City, Dallas, San Fran., and Total.

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 Nov. 2. The figures for the separate banks are the averages of the daily results. In the case of totals, actual figures at end of the week are also given.

NEW YORK WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE RETURN.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	Capital.		Loans, Discov's, Investments, &c.	Gold.	Legal Tenders.	Silver.	National Bank and Federal Reserve Notes.	Reserve with Legal Depositaries.	Additional Deposits with Legal Depositaries.	Net Demand Deposits.	Net Time Deposits.	National Bank Circulation.
	[Nat. Banks Aug. 31]	[State Banks Sept. 10]										
Week Ending Nov. 2 1918.	[Trust Co's Sept. 10]											
	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.	Average.
Members of Federal Reserve Bank.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of N Y, N B A.	2,000,000	5,374,800	52,065,000	24,000	85,000	109,000	162,000	5,188,000	-----	32,914,000	1,744,000	769,000
Bank of Manhat Co.	2,500,000	7,227,700	63,859,000	297,000	276,000	421,000	999,000	7,343,000	-----	48,612,000	-----	-----
Merchants' National.	2,000,000	2,743,500	30,400,000	76,000	70,000	203,000	185,000	2,941,000	-----	21,780,000	299,000	1,821,000
Mech & Metals Nat.	6,000,000	11,026,500	163,696,000	8,341,000	186,000	1,302,000	1,205,000	26,361,000	-----	145,637,000	12,669,000	3,770,000
Bank of America.	1,500,000	6,762,800	31,935,000	276,000	174,000	336,000	325,000	3,001,000	-----	23,907,000	-----	-----
National City.	25,000,000	52,572,400	560,273,000	8,206,000	3,055,000	848,000	1,543,000	110,338,000	-----	601,468,000	12,427,000	1,445,000
Chemical National.	3,000,000	9,557,600	88,721,000	154,000	288,000	313,000	736,000	8,571,000	-----	57,385,000	4,603,000	444,000
Atlantic National.	1,000,000	905,100	17,630,000	87,000	104,000	215,000	87,000	1,870,000	-----	13,649,000	547,000	144,000
Nat Butch & Drovers	300,000	103,100	3,012,000	12,000	47,000	50,000	8,000	448,000	-----	2,593,000	-----	297,000
American Exch Nat.	5,000,000	5,991,400	118,317,000	589,000	162,000	560,000	1,373,000	10,986,000	-----	82,800,000	5,890,000	4,956,000
Nat Bank of Comm.	25,000,000	23,745,300	421,646,000	182,000	219,000	559,000	1,563,000	39,869,000	-----	303,439,000	4,886,000	-----
Pacific.	500,000	1,086,700	15,865,000	38,000	346,000	259,000	363,000	1,793,000	-----	14,013,000	50,000	-----
Chat & Phenix Nat.	3,500,000	3,033,500	100,268,000	469,000	525,000	1,034,000	3,291,000	12,883,000	-----	75,539,000	7,612,000	2,236,000
Hanover National.	3,000,000	17,479,400	138,021,000	4,137,000	213,000	542,000	634,000	22,402,000	-----	140,220,000	-----	150,000
Citizens' National.	2,550,000	3,034,900	51,452,000	112,000	32,000	641,000	321,000	4,268,000	-----	28,041,000	230,000	991,000
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2,276,900	30,170,000	541,000	150,000	794,000	933,000	4,138,000	-----	26,593,000	-----	-----
Corn Exchange.	3,500,000	8,274,500	104,887,000	931,000	196,000	2,253,000	4,701,000	13,245,000	-----	100,629,000	-----	-----
Importers & Trad Nat.	1,500,000	7,843,600	39,937,000	70,000	435,000	54,000	110,000	3,201,000	-----	24,250,000	-----	51,000
National Park.	5,000,000	17,923,800	189,518,000	36,000	374,000	290,000	1,276,000	18,891,000	-----	143,326,000	3,890,000	4,962,000
East River National.	250,000	79,500	3,081,000	2,000	141,000	15,000	36,000	551,000	-----	3,417,000	-----	50,000
Second National.	1,000,000	4,011,100	20,884,000	79,000	24,000	245,000	522,000	2,015,000	-----	14,154,000	-----	650,000
First National.	10,000,000	31,189,000	313,779,000	9,000	524,000	709,000	537,000	18,460,000	-----	149,232,000	1,547,000	8,371,000
Irving National.	4,500,000	5,828,000	110,153,000	1,018,000	461,000	2,590,000	2,203,000	13,192,000	-----	95,705,000	692,000	1,000,000
N Y County National	1,000,000	361,900	11,876,000	58,000	27,000	199,000	490,000	1,438,000	-----	10,021,000	163,000	201,000
Continental.	1,000,000	637,400	6,033,000	29,000	23,000	16,000	114,000	1,005,000	-----	5,046,000	-----	-----
Chase National.	10,000,000	14,591,000	321,636,000	2,601,000	2,663,000	1,419,000	865,000	33,073,000	-----	283,089,000	10,901,000	1,100,000
Fifth Avenue.	200,000	2,275,300	19,002,000	53,000	163,000	365,000	427,000	2,145,000	-----	16,256,000	-----	-----
Commercial Exch.	200,000	880,400	5,616,000	53,000	37,000	85,000	98,000	790,000	-----	5,433,000	-----	-----
Commonwealth.	400,000	840,300	7,166,000	40,000	24,000	150,000	150,000	1,008,000	-----	6,830,000	-----	-----
Lincoln National.	1,000,000	2,000,600	15,962,000	123,000	299,000	218,000	889,000	1,948,000	-----	13,963,000	100,000	210,000
Garfield National.	1,000,000	1,389,000	13,108,000	2,000	27,000	51,000	145,000	1,658,000	-----	10,194,000	31,000	399,000
Fifth National.	250,000	406,800	7,617,000	47,000	21,000	9,000	170,000	822,000	-----	6,152,000	161,000	249,000
Seaboard National.	1,000,000	3,724,800	51,519,000	339,000	268,000	167,000	468,000	6,128,000	-----	42,352,000	120,000	70,000
Liberty National.	3,000,000	4,281,700	75,763,000	159,000	-----	14,000	514,000	10,676,000	-----	64,978,000	1,738,000	800,000
Coal & Iron National	1,000,000	974,700	14,576,000	6,000	47,000	145,000	538,000	1,672,000	-----	12,371,000	424,000	414,000
Union Exchange Nat.	1,000,000	1,292,200	15,026,000	12,000	54,000	273,000	204,000	1,693,000	-----	12,333,000	475,000	399,000
Brooklyn Trust Co.	1,500,000	2,368,200	38,853,000	71,000	33,000	158,000	511,000	3,133,000	-----	22,542,000	4,812,000	-----
Bankers Trust Co.	11,250,000	15,822,600	263,659,000	129,000	128,000	68,000	757,000	23,973,000	-----	194,591,000	14,475,000	-----
U S Mtge & Trust Co	2,000,000	4,592,400	70,168,000	55,000	68,000	103,000	304,000	4,659,000	-----	50,075,000	1,966,000	-----
Guaranty Trust Co.	25,000,000	27,084,600	474,147,000	1,776,000	118,000	311,000	2,810,000	49,818,000	-----	352,152,000	22,050,000	-----
Fidelity Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,291,800	11,785,000	90,000	37,000	48,000	171,000	1,226,000	-----	8,767,000	451,000	-----
Columbia Trust Co.	5,000,000	6,895,400	86,798,000	23,000	34,000	227,000	611,000	8,011,000	-----	61,710,000	11,109,000	-----
Peoples Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,335,900	27,637,000	49,000	85,000	239,000	614,000	1,890,000	-----	20,641,000	1,616,000	-----
New York Trust Co.	3,000,000	10,665,300	100,103,000	54,000	3,000	7,000	203,000	7,065,000	-----	50,443,000	3,504,000	-----
Franklin Trust Co.	1,000,000	1,145,900	26,725,000	77,000	35,000	132,000	214,000	2,039,000	-----	13,904,000	1,636,000	-----
Lincoln Trust Co.	1,000,000	590,600	19,456,000	18,000	15,000	36,000	320,000	1,748,000	-----	11,594,000	1,668,000	-----
Metropolitan Trust	2,000,000	4,402,300	54,523,000	69,000	30,000	40,000	600,000	3,953,000	-----	30,281,000	1,180,000	-----
Nassau Nat. B'klyn.	1,000,000	1,174,800	17,027,000	-----	83,000	187,000	126,000	1,033,000	-----	8,866,000	598,000	50,000
Irving Trust Co.	1,500,000	1,060,900	48,333,000	97,000	125,000	521,000	2,018,000	4,524,000	-----	34,515,000	994,000	-----
Farmers Loan & Tr.	5,000,000	11,436,800	134,404,000	3,747,000	20,000	60,000	262,000	15,480,000	-----	105,725,000	10,113,000	-----
Average for week.	192,900,000	351,594,900	4,607,723,000	35,463,000	12,554,000	19,771,000	37,706,000	524,471,000	-----	3,604,127,000	147,371,000	35,999,000
Totals, actual conditi on Nov. 2			4,583,744,000	35,502,000	12,561,000	18,698,000	33,687,000	525,944,000	-----	3,593,689,000	149,477,000	36,098,000
Totals, actual conditi on Oct. 26			4,628,553,000	35,532,000	12,371,000	20,366,000	38,268,000	617,098,000	-----	3,691,867,000	147,811,000	36,048,000
Totals, actual conditi on Oct. 19			4,529,143,000	35,296,000	12,256,000	19,940,000	36,922,000	519,115,000	-----	3,728,311,000	144,172,000	35,408,000
Totals, actual conditi on Oct. 11			4,540,196,000	35,353,000	12,658,000	20,366,000	39,627,000	530,675,000	-----	3,663,867,000	146,874,000	35,645,000
State Banks.	Not Mem	bers of Fed	eral Reserve	Bank								
Greenwich.	500,000	1,474,500	16,548,000	603,000	152,000	233,000	1,219,000	866,000	-----	14,517,000	-----	-----
Bowery.	250,000	819,300	4,834,000	279,000	23,000	17,000	248,000	266,000	122,000	4,426,000	5,000	-----
N Y Produce Exch.	1,000,000	1,152,200	22,291,000	609,000	493,000	519,000	471,000	1,727,000	104,000	19,863,000	-----	-----
State.	2,000,000	495,200	34,030,000	1,505,000	611,000	408,000	1,018,000	2,284,000	249,000	32,107,000	47,000	-----
Totals, avge for wk	3,750,000	3,941,200	77,703,000	2,996,000	1,279,000	1,177,000	2,956,000	5,123,000	475,000	70,913,000	52,000	-----
Totals, actual conditi on Nov. 2			77,152,000	3,009,000	1,146,000	1,068,000	2,806,000	4,964,000	801,000	71,913,000	52,000	-----
Totals, actual conditi on Oct. 26			77,297,000	3,010,000	1,174,000	1,217,000	2,952,000	4,947,000	293,000	70,995,000	45,000	-----
Totals, actual conditi on Oct. 19			74,760,000	3,102,000	1,125,000	1,112,000	2,831,000	4,765,000	183,000	73,615,000	39,000	-----
Totals, actual conditi on Oct. 11			73,356,000	3,227,000	1,211,000	1,008,000	3,013,000	5,737,000	274,000	72,689,000	43,000	-----
Trust Companies	Not Mem	bers of Fed	eral Reserve	Bank								
Title Guar & Trust	5,000,000	11,871,000	39,682,000	97,000	124,000	217,000	574,000</					

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. Nov. 2. Differences from previous week.)

RESERVE. State Banks. Trust Companies. Cash in vaults. Deposits in banks and trust cos.

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.)

Table showing weekly financial data from July 6 to Nov. 2, including Loans and Investments, Demand Deposits, Specie, Legal Tenders, Total Cash in Vault, and Reserve in Depositories.

*Included with "Legal Tenders" are national bank notes and Fed. Reserve notes held by State banks and trust cos., but not those held by Fed. Reserve members.

In addition to the returns of "State banks and trust companies in New York City not in the Clearing House," furnished by the State Banking Department, the Department also presents a statement covering all the institutions of this class in the City of New York.

For definitions and rules under which the various items are made up, see "Chronicle," V. 98, p. 1661.

The provisions of the law governing the reserve requirements of State banking institutions as amended May 22 1917 were published in the "Chronicle" May 19 1917 (V. 104, p. 1975). The regulations relating to calculating the amount of deposits and what deductions are permitted in the computation of the reserves were given in the "Chronicle" April 4 1914 (V. 98, p. 1045).

STATE BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

Table comparing State Banks and Trust Companies for the week ended Nov. 2, 1918, showing Capital, Surplus, Loans, Deposits, and Reserve.

Boston Clearing House Banks.—We give below a summary showing the totals for all the items in the Boston Clearing House weekly statement for a series of weeks:

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.

Table showing circulation and deposits for Boston Clearing House members from Oct. 19 1918 to Nov. 2 1918.

Philadelphia Banks.—The Philadelphia Clearing House statement for the week ending Oct. 26, with comparative figures for the two weeks preceding, is as follows. Reserve requirements for members of the Federal Reserve system are 10% on demand deposits and 3% on time deposits, all to be kept with the Federal Reserve Bank.

Table showing financial data for Philadelphia banks for the week ending Nov. 2 1918, comparing members of the F.R. System with other trust companies.

* Cash in vault is not counted as reserve for Federal Reserve 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.

Large table showing the return of non-member institutions, categorized by Clearing Non-Members, State Banks (not members of Federal Reserve Bank), and Trust Companies (not members of Federal Reserve Bank). Columns include Capital, Profits, Loans, Gold, Legal Tenders, Silver, National Bank & Federal Reserve Notes, Reserve with Legal Depositories, Additional Deposits with Legal Depositories, Net Demand Deposits, Net Time Deposits, and Net Bank Circulation.

a U. S. deposits deducted, \$19,466,000.

Bankers' Gazette.

Wall Street, Friday Night, Nov. 8 1918.

The Money Market and Financial Situation.—No change worthy of note occurred in the security markets during the early part of the week. The moderate demand for bonds and standard shares, which has prevailed for some time past, continued until Thursday, when a premature report that an armistice had been signed by representatives of the belligerent nations in Europe caused a rapid increase in the volume of business and a corresponding movement in prices. The advance then recorded has not been maintained, however. A reaction set in before the close of the market, which, by the way, owing to the general hilarity, lack of attention to business and perhaps other reasons, was a half hour earlier than usual, and opening prices to-day were in many cases from 1 to 3 points lower than yesterday's closing. To-day's market has very naturally been highly irregular and it would be interesting to know to what extent the whole movement has been controlled by the Stock Exchange Money Committee. That the latter is having a salutary effect many firmly believe and none can with certainty deny.

Other than the two factors mentioned nothing is known to have had any influence upon security values or the course of the market during the week now closing.

Foreign Exchange.—Sterling exchange ruled firm as likewise did the Continental Allied exchanges; but neutrals were weak, pesetas touching a new low record.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for sterling exchange were 4 73/4 @ 4 73/4 for sixty days, 4 75 13-16 @ 4 76 for cheques and 4 76 9-16 for cables. Commercial on banks sight, 4 75 1/2 @ 4 75 1/2; sixty days, 4 72 1/2 @ 4 72 1/2; ninety days, 4 71 @ 4 71 1/4, and documents for payment (sixty days), 4 71 1/4 @ 4 72. Cotton for payment 4 75 1/4 @ 4 75 1/4, and grain for payment, 4 75 1/2 @ 4 75 1/2.

To-day's (Friday's) actual rates for Paris bankers' francs were 5 50 @ 5 50 1/2 for long and 5 45 1/2 @ 5 45 1/4 for short. Germany bankers' marks were not quoted. Amsterdam bankers' guilders were 41 1-16 for long and 41 7-16 for short.

Exchange at Paris on London, 26.02 1/2 francs; week's range, 26.02 1/2 francs high and also 26.02 1/2 francs low.

Exchange at Berlin not quoted.

The range for foreign exchange for the week follows:

Actual—	Sixty Days.	Cheques.	Cables.
High for the week	4 73 3/4	4 76	4 76 1/2
Low for the week	4 73	4 75 1/2	4 76 5/8
Paris Bankers' Francs—			
High for the week	5 50	5 44 1/2	5 43 1/2
Low for the week	5 52 1/4	5 47 1/4	5 46 1/4
Amsterdam Bankers' Guilders—			
High for the week	41 9-16	41 1/2	42 1/4
Low for the week	41 1-16	41 1/2	41 1/2

Domestic Exchange.—Chicago par. Boston par. St. Louis, 25 @ 15c. per \$1,000 discount. San Francisco, par. Montreal, \$20 per \$1,000 premium. Cincinnati, par.

State and Railroad Bonds.—No sales of State bonds have been reported at the Board this week.

The market for railway and industrial bonds has reflected the universal expectation that in France and Belgium the closing scenes of the war are being enacted. The result is the fact that of a list of 15 well-known representative issues, selected as usual at random, all have advanced, none less than 2 and several from 5 to 7 points.

The latter include Rock Island, Chicago Great Western, Southern Pacific and Southern Railway issues. Ches. & Ohio, Balt. & Ohio, Lehigh Valley, New York Central and Missouri Pacific are from 3 to 5 points higher than last week. In addition to the above the list mentioned includes Am. Tel. & Tel., Burlington, Interboro. Rapid Trans., U. S. Rubber and U. S. Steel issues.

United States Bonds.—Sales of Government bonds at the Board include \$27,000 4s coup. at 160 5/8, Liberty Loan 3 1/2s at 99.86 to 100, L. L. 1st 4s at 97.80 to 98.30, L. L. 2d 4s at 97.30 to 100, L. L. 1st 4 1/4s at 97.70 to 98.70, L. L. 2d 4 1/4s at 97.28 to 98.10, L. L. 3d 4 1/4s at 97.30 to 98.34, and the new 4th 4 1/4s at 98. For to-day's prices of all the different issues and for the week's range see third page following.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—As noted above, the stock market has been irregular but almost exclusively strong. Of a list of 27 prominently active issues 24 have advanced, several from 5 to 10 points. The railway issues have been conspicuous in the advance, led by Northern Pacific, which moved up 10 1/2 points. Great Northern was a close second, up 10 points, while New York Central, Acheson, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific advanced between 5 and 6 points and New Haven, Balt. & Ohio and Reading between 3 and 5.

Mexican Petroleum was again conspicuous, covering a range of 15 points, and closing near the highest. General Motors was bid up 9 points and also held nearly all the gain up to the close. On the other hand, Royal Dutch declined 10 points and recovered feebly. Am. Sum. Tob. dropped over 13 points early in the week but later recovered substantially, and Beth. Steel has lost over 2 points, closing near the lowest.

For daily volume of business see page 1828.

The following sales have occurred this week of shares not represented in our detailed list on the pages which follow:

STOCKS. Week ending Nov. 8.	Sales for Week.	Range for Week.		Range since Jan. 1.	
		Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Acme Tea 1st pref...100	50	82 Nov 8	82 Nov 8	80 May	80 May
Adams Express...100	400	66 Nov 7	69 Nov 8	48 Sept	80 Jan
American Express...100	400	91 Nov 2	95 1/2 Nov 8	77 1/2 Sept	95 1/2 Nov
Am Malt 1st pref rect...100	600	42 Nov 4	42 Nov 7	41 Sept	103 1/2 Aug
American Snuff...100	225	90 Nov 6	95 Nov 7	85 Oct	100 May
Am Sumat Tob, pref.100	200	84 Nov 4	85 Nov 6	81 Jan	103 June
Amer Teleg & Cable.100	100	55 Nov 6	55 Nov 6	51 Jan	60 Feb
Assets Realization...10	200	1 1/2 Nov 4	1 1/2 Nov 4	1 Mar	1 1/2 July
Associated Oil...100	1,000	65 1/4 Nov 7	68 Nov 8	54 Apr	71 Oct
Atlanta Birm & Atl...100	200	8 Nov 4	8 Nov 4	8 July	10 1/2 June
Batopilas Mining...20	7,500	1 1/2 Nov 7	2 Nov 2	1 Jan	2 Nov
Brown Shoe, Inc...100	200	71 Nov 4	74 Nov 6	62 June	74 Nov
Brunswick Terminal.100	500	10 Nov 4	10 Nov 6	6 1/2 Jan	16 1/2 June
Butterick...100	100	15 1/2 Nov 6	15 1/2 Nov 6	7 1/2 May	15 1/2 Oct
Calumet & Arizona...10	300	68 1/4 Nov 2	70 Nov 4	63 1/2 Jan	71 May
Cert'n-Teed Prod. no par	200	35 Nov 7	37 1/4 Nov 8	30 Oct	38 June
Chicago & Alton...100	200	9 1/2 Nov 7	9 1/2 Nov 7	7 Apr	10 May
Comput-Tab-Rec...100	200	36 1/2 Nov 2	37 Nov 2	30 Jan	39 July
Continental Insur...25	400	54 Nov 8	56 Nov 7	44 Feb	56 Nov
Deere & Co pref...100	300	96 Nov 8	96 Nov 8	90 June	96 Feb
Duluth S S & Atlan...100	100	4 Nov 8	4 Nov 8	2 1/2 Feb	4 1/2 Oct
Duluth S S & Atl, pf.100	200	5 Nov 4	8 Nov 7	4 1/2 May	8 July
Elk Horn Coal...50	200	28 Nov 2	28 Nov 2	22 Jan	30 1/2 Aug
Federal Mfg & Smelt.100	300	13 Nov 2	14 Nov 2	9 1/2 Apr	15 Oct
Preferred...100	600	40 1/2 Nov 2	42 1/2 Nov 8	27 Jan	44 1/2 Oct
Fisher Body, pref...100	200	91 1/2 Nov 2	92 1/2 Nov 6	70 1/2 Jan	92 1/2 Nov
Gen Chemical, pref...100	100	100 Nov 6	100 Nov 6	99 1/4 June	103 1/2 Jan
General Cigar, Inc...100	900	44 1/4 Nov 4	45 Nov 8	34 Jan	58 June
Gulf Mob & Nor oils 100	100	8 Nov 8	8 Nov 8	8 Mar	10 May
Preferred...100	100	33 1/2 Nov 8	33 1/2 Nov 8	27 Mar	33 1/2 Nov
Homestake Mining...100	100	90 Nov 7	90 Nov 7	68 June	90 Nov
Int Harv, new pref...100	100	107 Nov 4	107 Nov 4	107 Oct	109 1/2 Oct
Iowa Central...100	300	4 Nov 4	5 1/2 Nov 7	2 1/2 Jan	5 1/2 Nov
Jewel Tea, Inc...100	100	35 Nov 7	35 Nov 7	28 Oct	40 Feb
Kelly-Springf, pref...100	100	90 Nov 7	90 Nov 7	76 1/2 Feb	90 Nov
Kelsey Wheel, Inc...100	100	33 Nov 7	33 Nov 7	24 1/2 July	35 Oct
Preferred...100	100	90 Nov 2	90 Nov 2	81 Jan	90 Mar
Kings Co El L & P...100	58	104 Nov 8	104 Nov 8	87 Aug	101 Oct
Kresge (S S) Co...100	200	105 Nov 7	105 Nov 8	83 June	105 Nov
Preferred...100	100	104 1/2 Nov 7	104 1/2 Nov 7	104 1/2 Nov	104 1/2 Nov
Laclede Gas...100	300	85 Nov 4	85 Nov 7	82 July	90 Mar
Liggett & Myers...100	100	179 Nov 6	179 Nov 6	164 1/4 Aug	195 1/4 Feb
Loose-Wiles 1st pref.100	100	93 Nov 8	93 Nov 8	82 1/2 Jan	93 Nov
Lorillard (P)....100	300	155 Nov 2	158 Nov 6	144 1/2 Aug	200 Mar
Preferred...100	100	110 Nov 6	110 Nov 6	98 Jan	110 Nov
Manhattan (Elev) Ry.100	800	98 Nov 6	100 Nov 8	94 Mar	100 May
Manhattan Shirt...100	100	78 Nov 7	78 Nov 7	65 June	78 Nov
May Dept Stores...100	500	61 Nov 7	62 Nov 7	47 Jan	62 1/2 Oct
Minn St P & S S M...100	850	93 Nov 6	97 Nov 7	80 1/2 Jan	97 Nov
Preferred...100	14	110 Nov 6	110 Nov 6	105 Apr	112 Oct
National Acme...50	900	30 1/2 Nov 7	31 1/2 Nov 6	26 1/2 Jan	33 May
National Biscuit...100	900	107 Nov 2	109 1/2 Nov 7	90 Aug	109 1/2 Nov
Preferred...100	300	108 1/2 Nov 8	110 Nov 6	106 1/4 Sept	114 Mar
Nat Rys Mex, 2d pf.100	5,000	8 1/2 Nov 6	10 1/2 Nov 6	4 1/2 May	10 1/2 Nov
NO Tex & Mex v t c.100	3,600	29 1/2 Nov 2	33 Nov 8	17 Apr	33 Nov
NY Chic & St Louis.100	100	22 Nov 8	22 Nov 8	13 1/2 Oct	22 Nov
New York Dock...100	200	20 1/2 Nov 6	20 1/2 Nov 6	18 1/2 Jan	27 May
Norfolk Southern...100	100	15 Nov 6	15 Nov 6	15 Nov	21 Feb
Nova Scotia S & C...100	300	60 Nov 2	63 1/2 Nov 6	56 1/2 July	70 Aug
Ohio Fuel Supply...25	300	41 1/2 Nov 6	42 Nov 6	40 Oct	46 1/2 June
Owens Bottle-Mach...25	800	55 Nov 2	61 Nov 8	55 Nov	70 1/2 Aug
Pacific Tel & Tel...100	600	22 1/2 Nov 2	24 1/2 Nov 4	18 1/2 Apr	27 Oct
Peoria & Eastern...100	500	5 1/2 Nov 6	6 1/2 Nov 8	4 1/2 Feb	6 1/2 Nov
Pitts C C & St L...100	100	58 1/2 Nov 6	58 1/2 Nov 6	25 1/2 June	58 1/2 Nov
St L-S Fran pref A...100	600	30 Nov 8	32 Nov 8	21 Apr	32 Nov
Savage Arms Corp...100	400	61 1/2 Nov 8	62 1/2 Nov 2	53 Jan	80 1/2 May
Stand Milling, pref...100	50	84 1/2 Nov 4	84 1/2 Nov 4	80 June	89 Jan
Stutz Motor Car no par	3,700	42 Nov 4	45 1/2 Nov 8	37 Oct	47 1/2 Feb
Third Avenue Ry...100	1,700	18 1/2 Nov 4	20 1/2 Nov 8	15 1/2 Sept	21 1/2 Jan
Toi St L & West tr rcts...100	200	7 Nov 8	7 Nov 8	4 June	7 1/2 Aug
Preferred tr rcts...100	300	14 Nov 6	14 1/2 Nov 8	8 1/2 Mar	16 Aug
Underwood...100	600	109 Nov 6	109 Nov 6	100 Apr	110 1/2 Oct
United Drug...100	100	75 Nov 8	75 Nov 8	69 June	76 Oct
2d preferred...100	300	79 1/2 Nov 6	82 Nov 8	77 June	82 Nov
U S Express...100	500	16 1/2 Nov 7	16 1/2 Nov 7	14 1/2 Apr	16 1/2 May
Wells, Fargo Express 100	300	76 Nov 8	78 Nov 6	63 1/4 Sept	83 1/4 Jan

Outside Market.—The "curb" market was decidedly irregular this week, weakness and strength occurring in different parts of the list at the same time. The unconfirmed report on Thursday that an armistice had been signed with the German delegates added considerably to the confusion. To-day's market showed a generally firm tone, with good advances throughout the list. The so-called war-order issues were the weakest features. Aetna Explosives com. lost over a point to 6 1/4, the lowest for the year, and closed to-day at 6 1/8. Curtiss Aeropl. & M. com. dropped some 8 points to 19 1/8, a new low record, and sold finally at 20. Wright-Martin Air. com. weakened from 5 3/8 to 4 1/8 and finished to-day at 4 3/8. Submarine Boat also sold at its lowest, down from 13 3/8 to 11, and at 12 finally. On the other hand, Standard Oil issues were especially conspicuous for sharp upturns. Standard Oil of N. J. ran up about 39 points to 617 and closed to-day at 615. Standard Oil of N. Y. from 276 reached 292. Standard Oil (Calif.) gained 10 points to 240, easing off finally to 238. Ohio Oil advanced from 317 to 327 and closed to-day at 326. Improvement was also reflected in the other oil shares. Midwest Refining advanced 9 points to 139 and ends the week at 137. Oklahoma Oil & Prod. rose from 9 1/2 to 10 1/4 and eased off to 10. Merritt Oil moved up from 23 to 24 3/8, the final figure to-day being 24 1/4. There was heavy trading in British-American Tobac. issues and both sold at their highest. The ordinary stock rose from 20 1/2 to 22 1/8 and the ordinary bearer stock from 21 3/4 reached 23 3/8. Burns Bros. Ice com. advanced from 51 to 52 3/4, then broke to 49 1/2, the close to-day being back to 51. Marconi Wireless Tel. of Amer. sold up from 4 3/8 to 5 1/4, a new high record, and closed to-day at 5. United Motors gained nearly 3 points to 35 3/8 and finished to-day at 35. In the bond department good gains were reported in the American Tobacco serial 7s. The Russian Govt. bonds were also higher. The 6 1/2s gained about 5 points to 75 and the 5 1/2s about 8 points to 70. The former closed to-day at 74 1/2 and the latter at 70.

A complete record of "curb" market transactions for week will be found on page 1828.

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see preceding page.

Table with columns: HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT. (Saturday Nov. 2 to Friday Nov. 8), Sales for the Week Shares, STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE (Railroads, Industrial & Miscellaneous), PER SHARE Range since Jan. 1., PER SHARE Range for Previous Year 1917.

*Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Ex-rights. ‡ Less than 100 shares. a Ex-div. and rights. s Ex-dividend. b Before payment of first installment.

For record of sales during the week of stocks usually inactive, see second page preceding.

HIGH AND LOW SALE PRICES—PER SHARE, NOT PER CENT.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Nov. 2 to Friday Nov. 8) and price ranges per share. Includes a vertical label 'STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED—ELECTION DAY'.

Table of STOCKS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Columns include Stock Name, Sales for the Week, and Price Ranges (Lowest, Highest) for the current week and previous year (1917).

*Bid and asked prices; no sales on this day. † Less than 100 shares. ‡ Ex-rights. § Ex-div. and rights. ¶ Par \$10 per share. ** Par \$100 per share. †† Ex-dividend

1822 New York Stock Exchange—Bond Record, Friday, Weekly and Yearly

In Jan. 1909 the Exchange method of quoting bonds was changed and prices are now—"and interest"—except for interest and defaulted bonds.

Table with columns for Bond Name, Interest, Price (Friday Nov. 8), Week's Range or Last Sale, Bonds Sold, and Range Since Jan. 1. The table is divided into three sections: U.S. Government, Foreign Government, and State and City Securities. The right side of the page contains another similar table for Bonds N.Y. Stock Exchange Week Ending Nov. 8.

*No price Friday; latest this week. a Due Jan. b Due April. c Due May. d Due June. e Due July. f Due Aug. g Due Oct. h Due Nov. i Due Dec. j Option sale

Main table with columns: BOND N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Nov. 8., Price Friday Nov. 8., Week's Range or Last Sale, Range Since Jan. 1, and detailed bond listings with interest periods, prices, and ranges.

* No price Friday; latest bid and asked this week. a Due Jan. b Due Feb c Due June. d Due July. e Due Sept. f Due Oct. g Option sale.

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Nov. 8.												
Interest	Period	Price Friday Nov. 8		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1		Maturity	No.	Low	High
		Bid	Ask	Low	High		Low	High				
A	O	74		74 1/2	Mar '18		72 1/2	74 1/2				
J	D	101 1/8		113	May '15							
A	O	96 3/4		96 3/8	Oct '18		95 1/4	98 1/4				
J	J	75 1/2		73	Oct '18		67 1/4	73				
J	J	60 1/2		60	June '18		60	63				
J	J	55		70	Jan '18		70	70				
J	J	85		101	Nov '16							
A	O			103	Nov '16							
J	J	91 1/4		94	Apr '18	1	92	94 7/8				
J	D	73		73	73		70	75				
J	D	71 1/2	72 1/4	71	Nov '18		71	73				
M	S	87 1/8	91 1/4	88 3/4	91	39	82	91				
M	N	90 1/8	Sale	87	90 1/8	23	81 1/4	90 1/8				
M	N			83 7/8	Nov '17							
J	J			104 1/2	Dec '15							
J	J	90 1/4		103	May '17							
A	O	102		130 1/8	Jan '09							
J	J	102		123 1/4	Mar '12							
J	J	102		99 1/2	Aug '17		92	92				
M	S	95	98	92	Apr '18		92	92				
J	J	80		74 1/2	Aug '18		74 1/2	75				
J	J			87	Feb '14							
M	N	71 5/8		79 7/8	July '17	6	72 3/4	84 1/2				
A	O	84 1/2	Sale	83 1/2	84 1/2	6	72 3/4	84 1/2				
A	O	82	Sale	81	82	6	75 1/2	82				
A	O	78		85	Nov '17		61	68 1/2				
M	N	71 1/2	72	67 3/4	Oct '18	2	71 1/2	80				
J	J	80	Sale	79 7/8	80	2	70	76 3/4				
J	J	72 1/2	80	75 1/2	Oct '18							
M	N		99 1/4	100 1/2	Jan '17							
J	J			98 3/8	July '17							
F	A	82 1/2	86	81	Oct '18		77 1/8	88				
M	S	60		60	Oct '18		60	60				
M	S	53		55	Sept '18		55	55				
A	O	55 1/2	56 1/2	59	Sept '18	1	52	61 1/8				
J	J	55	63	59	59	1	52	61 1/8				
M	N	55	59 1/4	59 3/4	Oct '18		55	61				
J	J	55 1/4	56	55 1/4	55 1/4	3	51 1/8	60				
J	J	94 1/8	Sale	93	94 1/8	9	82	94 1/8				
F	A			50	Oct '17							
J	J			91 1/2	Jan '12							
J	J			60	July '18		60	60				
A	O											
J	J	78		73	Aug '18		60	73				
F	A			79 1/8	Dec '17							
J	J	61 1/8	69	69	Oct '18		60	60				
M	S			106 1/2	May '15							
M	N	89 1/8		87	July '14							
A	O	80		83	Aug '13		45	64 3/8				
J	J	64 1/2	Sale	60 7/8	64 3/8	9						
A	O	85		70	Sept '17							
J	J	68		57	Apr '16							
M	N		50	99 7/8	Dec '13							
J	J			88 3/8	Feb '14							
J	J	69	70	68	68	1	63 1/2	68 1/2				
M	S			92 1/2	June '12							
J	D	61	65	60	Apr '18		60	60				
A	O	68 1/8		66 3/4	Oct '18		60	67				
M	N	85 1/2		81 1/2	June '18		81 1/2	84 1/2				
M	N	108		108 1/2	Oct '18		105 1/4	108 1/2				
F	A	105 1/2		122	Nov '16							
A	O	106		106	Oct '18		105	106				
A	O	86 1/8		84 1/2	Oct '18		79	85 1/2				
A	O			93 1/2	Dec '16							
J	J	81	85	80 7/8	Oct '18		71	80 7/8				
J	D			123 1/2	May '17							
M	S			117 1/4	May '17							
M	S	104 1/4		104 3/8	Sept '18		103 1/2	105 1/2				
J	D	80 3/4	83 1/2	76	Oct '18		76	85 1/8				
J	J	95 3/4		103	Sept '16							
M	N	76 3/8		77 1/2	77 1/2	1	72	79 1/8				
Q	J	86 1/2	87 1/2	84	86 1/2	32	79	86 1/2				
Q	J	82 1/2	84 1/2	79 1/4	Oct '18		78 3/4	80				
Q	F	62 1/2	63	59 3/4	62	65	56 3/8	62				
Q	F	56	59	58	Oct '18		58	58				
J	J	87 1/4		83 1/2	83 1/2	2	82 7/8	85 3/8				
J	D	75	81 1/2	74	Aug '18		74	75				
F	A	102 1/8	104 1/2	101	Oct '18		100 3/4	103				
Q	A	100 3/8	104	103 3/4	Sept '17							
F	F	93 3/4		107	Oct '16							
F	D	72 1/2		88 7/8	Mar '17							
Q	M	60	85	36 1/2	Dec '16							
J	J	105 1/2	108 1/2	107	107	2	106 3/4	108 3/8				
J	J	80 1/2	Sale	77	80 1/2	14	65 1/4	80 1/2				
J	D			84	84	2	82	95				
J	J		100	100 1/8	Feb '17							
M	N	95		93 1/2	July '18		93 1/4	93 1/2				
M	S	97 3/8	100	100	Aug '18		100	100				
Q	M	97 1/2		88	July '18		88	88				
M	N	89		84	Oct '18		83	90				
M	N	80 1/8		84	Oct '18		82 7/8	99				
F	A	97	Sale	97	97 1/8	2	92 7/8	99				
J	D	93 3/4	Sale	91	93 3/4	178	85 7/8	93 3/4				
M	S	86 1/2		85	Nov '18		85	85				
F	A	81 3/8		84 1/2	Sept '16							
M	N	86		92	Aug '17							
J	J			102	Jan '93							
M	S	84 7/8		92	Dec '17							

BONDS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE Week ending Nov. 8.												
Interest	Period	Price Friday Nov. 8		Week's Range or Last Sale		Bonds Sold	Range Since Jan. 1		Maturity	No.	Low	High
		Bid	Ask	Low	High		Low	High				
M	N	89 1/8	96	92	Nov '18		88 7/8	92				
F	A	93		93	Sept '18		93	93				
A	O	99		98 1/2	Oct '18		96 7/8	100 1/2				
Q	F			100	June '17							
M	N			87	Mar '16							
F	A	90	Sale	85 1/4	90	47	79 3/8	90				
J	J	72 1/8		70 1/2	70 1/2	3	62 1/2	70 1/2				
J	J	40	47 1/2	45	Oct '18		44	50				
A	O	93 1/4		99	Jan '18		99	99				
J	J			97 1/4	Dec '17							
J	J	90	Sale	84 3/8	91	44	80 3/4	90				
J	J			81 1/2	June '18		81 1/2	81 1/2				
A	O	85 1/2		82	Oct '18		81 1/4	86				
J	J			63	Aug '18		63	63				
J	J	64 1/2	Sale	63 1/2	67 1/2	318	55 1/2	67 1/2				
J	J	80	Sale	75 3/4	81	164	66	81				
A	O	76	Sale	72 1/2	76	84	60	76				
J	O	52 1/4	Sale	48 1/2	53	415	44	54				
J	J	102		100 3/8	Sept '18		100 1/2	101 1/4				
J	J	94 3/4	97	94 3/8	Oct '18		91	97 1/2				
J	J			78	May '16							
A	O			90	May '17							
M	N	101 1/4	102	100 3/4	Oct '18		99 3/8	106 1/2				
A	O	74										

Main table containing bond listings for 'N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE' and 'Miscellaneous'. Columns include 'Bonds', 'Price Friday', 'Week's Range', 'Range Since Jan. 1', 'Bid', 'Ask', 'Low', 'High', 'No.', 'Low', 'High'. Includes sections for 'Street Railway', 'Gas and Electric Light', 'Coal, Iron & Steel', and 'Telegraph & Telephone'.

*No price Friday; latest bid and asked. a Due Jan. b Due April. c Due May. d Due June. e Due July. f Due Aug. g Due Oct. h Due Nov. i Due Dec. j Option sale.

SHARE PRICES—NOT PER CENTUM PRICES.

Table with columns for days of the week (Saturday Nov. 2 to Friday Nov. 8) and stock prices. Includes a vertical label 'STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED—ELECTION DAY'.

Table titled 'STOCKS BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGE' with columns for 'Sales for the Week Shares', 'Range Since Jan. 1.', and 'Range for Previous Year 1917'. Lists various stocks like Railroads, Miscellaneous, and Mining.

*Bid and asked prices. a Ex-dividend and rights. c Assessment paid. d Ex-stock dividend. e Ex-rights. f Ex-dividend. w Half-paid.

Outside Stock Exchanges

Boston Bond Record.—Transactions in bonds at Boston Stock Exchange Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive:

Table with columns: Bonds, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various bonds like U S Lib Loan, Alaska Gold, etc.

Chicago Stock Exchange.—The complete record of transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange from Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like American Radiator, Armour & Co, etc.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Pittsburgh Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Amer Sewer Pipe, Amer Wind Glass, etc.

Baltimore Stock Exchange.—Complete record of the transactions at the Baltimore Stock Exchange from Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from the official sales lists, is given below. Prices for stocks are all dollars per share, not per cent. For bonds the quotations are per cent of par value.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Atlantic Petroleum, Baltimore Tube, etc.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange.—Record of transactions at Philadelphia Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive, compiled from official sales lists:

Table with columns: Stocks, Par., Friday Last Sale Price, Week's Range of Prices (Low, High), Sales for Week, Range since Jan. 1. (Low, High). Lists various stocks like Alliance Insurance, American Railways, etc.

Note.—Omitted last week: 10 shares Bank of Pittsburgh at 125.

Volume of Business at Stock Exchanges

Table showing transactions at the New York Stock Exchange daily, weekly, and yearly from Nov. 8, 1918.

Table comparing sales at the New York Stock Exchange for the week ending Nov. 8, 1918, with the same week in 1917 and 1918.

DAILY TRANSACTIONS AT THE BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE EXCHANGES.

Table showing daily transactions at the Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore exchanges for the week ending Nov. 8, 1918.

New York "Curb" Market.—Below we give a record of the transactions in the outside security market from Nov. 2 to Nov. 8, both inclusive.

It should be understood that no such reliability attaches to transactions on the "Curb" as to those on the regularly organized stock exchanges.

On the New York Stock Exchange, for instance, only members of the Exchange can engage in business, and they are permitted to deal only in securities regularly listed—that is, securities where the companies responsible for them have complied with certain stringent requirements before being admitted to dealings.

On the "Curb," on the other hand, there are no restrictions whatever. Any security may be dealt in and any one can meet there and make prices and have them included in the lists of those who make it a business to furnish daily records of the transactions.

Large table listing various stocks and bonds with columns for price, range, and sales.

Table listing various stocks and bonds, including mining stocks, oil stocks, and government securities, with columns for price, range, and sales.

* Odd lots. † No par value. ‡ Listed as a prospect. § Listed on the Stock Exchange this week, where additional transactions will be found. ¶ New stock. †† Unlisted. ‡‡ Ex-cash and stock dividends. ††† When issued. †††† Ex-dividend. ††††† Ex-rights. †††††† Ex-stock dividend.

CURRENT NOTICE

Burnham's Manual of Chicago Securities is being distributed to-day by John Burnham & Co. The book is revised to Oct. 1 1918 and contains 524 pages.

A. B. Leach & Company, Inc., of this city have issued a new list of municipal, public utility, railroad, industrial and foreign bonds, yielding from 4.5% to 8%.

All the notes having been sold, the National City Company of this and other cities is advertising the offering of \$3,000,000 Jacob Dold Packing Co. 7% serial gold notes elsewhere in the "Chronicle" to-day.

At 101 1/2 and interest, to yield 4.65% to optional period and 5% thereafter, Bonbright & Co. are offering by advertisement in the "Chronicle" a new issue of \$500,000 5% Farm Loan bonds issued by the Liberty Joint Stock Land Bank.

—Subject to prior sale, William Salomon & Co. of this city and Chicago are offering and advertising in this issue \$1,500,000 Pennsylvania Company 4 1/2% loan, due June 15 1921, at 97 1/2 and accrued interest, yielding about 5 1/2% to maturity. Principal and interest is unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

—Ellis P. Egan, formerly of the National City Co. of Chicago, has become associated with Pynchon & Co. in charge of the bond department of their Chicago office.

—An analysis of Seaboard Steel & Manganese Co. has been prepared by Keyes, Haviland & Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

—Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury, we are enabled to place before our readers to-day the details of Government receipts and disbursements for October 1918 and 1917 and for the four months of the fiscal years 1918-19 and 1917-18.

Table with columns: Receipts, Disbursements, Grand total receipts, Grand total disbursements. Rows include Ordinary, Internal revenue, Panama Canal, Public Debt, Bonds, Int.-bear'g notes, Nat. bank notes, Excess of total receipts, Excess of total disbursements.

*Receipts and disbursements for June mailing the Treasury in July are included.

New York City Banks and Trust Companies

All prices now dollars per share.

Table listing various banks and trust companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and share price. Includes entries like America, Amer Exch, Atlantic, Battery Park, Bowery, Bronx Boro, Bronx Nat, Bryant Park, Butch & Drov, Chase, Chat & Phen, Chelsea Ex, Chemical, Citizens, City, Coal & Iron, Colonial, Columbia, Commerce, Comm'l Ex, Common-wealth, Continental, Corn Exch, Cosmopolitan, Cuba, East River, Fifth Ave, Fifth, First, Garfield, Gotham, Greenwich, Hanover, Harriman, Imp & Trad, Irving, Liberty, Lincoln, Manhattan, Mech & Met, Merchants, Metropolitan, Mutual, New Neth, New York Co, New York, Pacific, Park, Prod Exch, Public, Seaboard, Second, Sherman, State, 23d Ward, Union Exch, United States, Wash H'ts, Westch Ave, Yorkville, Brooklyn, Coney Island, Flatbush, Greenpoint, Hillside, Homestead, Mechanics, Montauk, Nassau, National City, North Side, People's, Brooklyn Tr, Franklin, Hamilton, Kings County, Manufacturers, People's, Queens Co.

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.

Table listing various realty and surety companies with columns for Bid, Ask, and share price. Includes entries like Alliance R'ty, Amer Surety, Bond & M G, Casualty Co, City Investing, Preferred, Lawyers Mtge, Mtge Bond, Nat Surety, N Y Title & Mtge, Realty Assoc (Brooklyn), U S Casualty, U S Title Guar, West & Bronx Title & M G.

Quotations for Sundry Securities

All bond prices are "and interest" except where marked "f".

Large table listing various securities including Standard Oil Stocks, RR. Equipments, Ordnance Stocks, Tobacco Stocks, Short-Term Notes, and Industrial and Miscellaneous. Columns include company names, share prices, and other details.

*Per share. †Basis. ‡Purchaser also pays accrued dividend. §New stock. ¶Flat price. † Nominal. ‡ Ex-dividend. § Ex-rights. ¶ Without par value.

Investment and Railroad Intelligence.

RAILROAD GROSS EARNINGS.

The following table shows the gross earnings of various STEAM roads from which regular weekly or monthly returns can be obtained. The first two columns of figures give the gross earnings for the latest week or month, and the last two columns the earnings for the period from Jan. 1 to and including the latest week or month. The returns of the electric railroads are brought together separately on a subsequent page.

Main table of Railroad Gross Earnings with columns for Road, Latest Gross Earnings (Week or Month, Current Year, Previous Year), and Jan. 1 to Latest Date (Current Year, Previous Year). Includes sub-tables for Missouri Pacific and Pennsylvania RR.

AGGREGATE OF GROSS EARNINGS—Weekly and Monthly.

Summary table with columns for Weekly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %) and Monthly Summaries (Current Year, Previous Year, Increase or Decrease, %).

Latest Gross Earnings by Weeks.—In the table which follows we sum up separately the earnings for the fourth week of October. The table covers 9 roads and shows 16.79% increase in the aggregate over the same week last year.

Table with 5 columns: Fourth Week of October, 1918, 1917, Increase, Decrease. Lists various railroad companies and their earnings for the week of Oct 4-10, 1918, compared to Oct 4-10, 1917.

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:

Large table with 5 columns: Roads, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Year, Previous Year. Lists numerous railroad companies and their monthly gross and net earnings from Jan 1 to the latest date in 1918, compared to the same period in 1917.

Table with 5 columns: Roads, Current Year, Previous Year, Current Year, Previous Year. Focuses on Gross Earnings and Net Earnings for specific roads like Utah, Vicks Shreve & Pac, Western Pacific, etc.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND PUBLIC UTILITY COS.

Table with 5 columns: Name of Road or Company, Latest Gross Earnings (Current/Previous Year), Jan. 1 to Latest Date (Current/Previous Year). Lists electric utility companies and their monthly earnings.

a Now covers only the lines east of York Beach, Me.; in the first four months of 1917 covered also the lines west of York Beach, Me. b Represents income from all sources. c These figures are for consolidated company. f Earnings now given in milreis. g Includes constituent companies;

Electric Railway and Other Public Utility Net Earnings.—The following table gives the returns of ELECTRIC railway and other public utility gross and net earnings with charges and surplus reported this week:

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year), Net Earnings (Current Year, Previous Year). Lists companies like Alabama Power Co., American Power & Light Co., Illinois Traction, etc.

Table with columns: Companies, Gross Earnings, Net Earnings, Fixed Chgs., Balance Surplus. Includes Detroit United Lines.

FINANCIAL REPORTS

Annual, &c., Reports.—The following is an index to all annual and other reports of steam railroads, street railways and miscellaneous companies published since Sept. 28.

This index, which is given monthly, does not include reports in to-day's "Chronicle."

Full-face figures indicate reports published at length.

Table with columns: Steam Roads, Electric Roads, Miscellaneous Companies. Lists Atlantic Coast Line Co., Boston & Worcester Elec. Co., etc.

Miscellaneous Companies—Page. American Druggists' Syndicate, American Sealing Machine Co., American Shipbuilding Co., etc.

Maxwell Motor Co., Inc., Detroit and New York.

(Fifth Annual Report—Year ending July 31 1918.)

On a subsequent page will be found the report for the late fiscal year ending July 31 1918, including the remarks of President W. Ledyard Mitchell:

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT YEARS ENDING JULY 31.

Table with columns: Net, after taxes, &c.; Other income; Gross income; Depreciation; Sinking fund; Inventories reserve; etc.

*Deprec. on bldgs., mach'y and tools over and above repairs & replace'ts. x During the year the regular quarterly dividends of 1 3/4% on the 1st pref. stock for the quarters ending Sept. 30 and Dec. 31 1917 were paid in cash and for the quarters ending March 31 and June 30 1918 in dividend certificates payable as to principal two years from date of issue, with interest at the rate of 6% per annum, payable semi-annually.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JULY 31.

Table with columns: Assets (Real estate, bldgs., mach. & equip., Investments, etc.), Liabilities (1st pref. stock, 2d pref. stock, Common stock, etc.).

a Sight drafts with bills of lading attached, out for collection (discounted, \$951,931 as per contra side). No provision made in above for excess profits tax.—V. 107, p. 1388.

Crucible Steel Co. of America (N. J.), Pittsburgh, Pa. (18th Annual Report—Year ended Aug. 31 1918.)

The report, dated Oct. 16 1918, says in substance:

Operations under War Conditions.—The past year has been fraught with the greatest anxieties. As the war progresses the closer do we find ourselves associated with the Government in its aims. It has virtually made us a partner with it. It tells us to whom we shall sell our products and the prices at which they shall be sold.

War has taught us many lessons, but probably the most beneficial is the knowledge it has given us of the value of co-operation. Personal interests have been subserved to the one great purpose of winning the war.

Wages.—Probably the greatest problem we are forced to-day to meet is the shortage of labor. The managers appeal for help, but it cannot be found. Wages paid are by far the highest ever received by our employees.

Output Restricted by Lack of Suitable Clay, &c.—Conditions existing since Germany ceased shipping its clays abroad, together with the difficulty in inventories.—Under these war-time conditions the cost of living to a corporation has increased much more rapidly than it has to the individual.

Earnings.—Need for Conservatism.—Our earnings have been quite satisfactory, but, owing to the heavy costs of new construction, increased inventory outlays and heavy tax-demands, the management has concluded that as far as possible what remains of the company's income should at this time be conservatively treated as a protection against the uncertainties of the early future.

securing Ceylon lead, both of which are so essential in the manufacture of crucibles on which the product of our plants is so dependent, have not improved, but in fact have grown worse.

Additions, &c.—During the year important demands have been made upon our plants' resources by Governmental requirements. To meet these, large additions to present mills have had to be built and new developments made, incurring the expenditure of millions of dollars.

Some of the improvements referred to in our report of last year still remain unfinished because of the difficulty of securing material and labor. Improvements, &c., at Company's Plants.—The extension to the open-hearth and electric furnace building at the Atha works is not yet finished, owing to the difficulty in getting structural steel, and the extension to the annealing building is also in an unfinished condition.

The main rolling mill building, the original building of the Atha works, having become unsafe, a contract has been made for its substitution with a new steel structure to be built without a single interior column.

The new building in which to centralize the open hearth furnaces at the Park works remains unfinished, but before Dec. 31 will probably be completed and the new open hearth furnaces placed in successful operation.

At the Sanderson works an entire new mill building and storehouse were found necessary. These have been contracted for and will be erected during the coming season.

At the Labelle works additional boilers and an entirely new method for handling coal at the river have been contracted for, but these improvements will hardly be completed before late in the spring of 1919.

Pittsburgh Crucible Steel Co., Midland, Pa.—The large heat-treating building upon which construction started almost two years ago is only now approaching completion. It should be in operation by the coming spring.

The construction of a 600-ton blast furnace and the 100-oven block of Koppers by-product coke ovens has already been referred to. Both are expected to be finished by Oct. 1919.

Crucible Fuel Co.—Our coal mines are producing as heavily as the excessive shortage of labor will permit. Gradually, to make good the reduction in acreage through mining, small areas of coal adjacent to the company's lines from time to time, as opportunity offers, are being added to the main tract.

Inventories.—All inventories have been carefully taken and have been valued at or below actual purchasing or producing cost, or at the market value prevailing Aug. 31 1918, whichever figure was the lower.

Stockholders.—The number of stockholders Aug. 31 1918 was: Preferred, 3,858; common, 1,363.

(The report is signed by Herbert DuPuy, Chairman, and O. H. Wharton, President.)

EARNINGS FOR YEAR ENDING AUG. 31. Table with 5 columns for years 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15. Rows include Gross profits, Renewal and deprec'n, Contingencies, Balance, Int. on scrip and bonds, Preferred dividends, and Balance, surplus.

BALANCE SHEET AUGUST 31. Table with 5 columns for years 1918, 1917, 1918, 1917. Rows include Assets (Real estate, good-will, invest't in & construction, U. S. Liberty Loan bonds, Accts. & bills rec., Cash, Scrip redemp. fund, Taxes, insurance, &c., unexpred., Inventory) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, Dividend scrip, Coal land pur. notes, Accts. payable, &c., Int., & taxes acc'd, Pref. divs. payable, Sept. 30, Depreciation, &c., Insurance fund, Res'vs for conting., *Approp. surplus, Profit and loss).

* Approp. for and invested in additions to property & working capital. The company has also guaranteed the principal and interest of \$6,860,000 5% bonds of associated companies.—V. 107, p. 1749.

American Type Founders Co., New York.

(26th Annual Report—Fiscal Year ending Aug. 31 1918.)

President Robert W. Nelson on Nov. 1 1918 said in subst.:

Results.—Our business was the largest in the history of the company, having increased over 12% in comparison with the preceding year, resulting in an increase of 10% in net profits.

Purchase.—The owners of the Keystone Type Foundry, an old and important manufacturer of type and other printers' supplies, having decided to dispose of the property, your company availed itself of the favorable opportunity thus afforded to acquire a part of the plant for \$350,000 and the standard merchandise for a little over \$850,000.

The company has already disposed of a sufficient amount of the Keystone merchandise to reimburse it for its cash outlay, and during the current year will dispose of a considerable part of the remainder.

Operations.—While our company has not been engaged directly in the manufacture of war materials, it has sold a large amount of merchandise from stock to various departments of the Government, as well as giving prompt service to its other customers.

The industry in which we are engaged has not been placed upon the preference list by the Government, but as over 12,000 of our customers, including newspapers and periodicals, are on the preference list, and as we are supplying a large number of Governments, State and municipal institutions, including public schools, we do not anticipate that our activities during the remainder of the war will be reduced by Government require-

ments. We have received a sufficient amount of steam coal to last for several months.

The efficiency of the Kelly Press has been firmly established, and our sales in this department have increased more than 20% over that of the preceding year, and a large number of these presses have been sold to the various departments of the Government. This increased growth has made it necessary to purchase additional machinery for the plant of the Kelly press department.

The business of the National Paper & Type Co., our distributing agency throughout Latin America, has also largely increased during the year.

Liberty Bonds.—The company is still carrying Liberty bonds for its employees on the weekly payment plan. Our subscription to the Fourth Liberty Loan was more than double the amount subscribed to any of the previous loans.

Inventory.—Our merchandise has been inventoried at a low valuation, and therefore our profits will not be materially affected should there be a reduction in prices after the close of the war.

Outlook.—At no time has the company been so prosperous as at present, and we anticipate a continued increase in business and profits during the current year.

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31.

RESULTS FOR YEARS ENDING AUGUST 31. Table with 5 columns for years 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15. Rows include Net earnings, Common dividend (4%), Preferred dividend (7%), and Bal. for year, surplus.

BALANCE SHEET AUGUST 31.

BALANCE SHEET AUGUST 31. Table with 5 columns for years 1918, 1917, 1918, 1917. Rows include Assets (Plant, Mdse. & raw mater, Accts. receivable, Notes receivable, Cash, Cash for purchase of bonds, Stocks and bonds, Miscellaneous) and Liabilities (Capital stock, com., Capital stock, pref., Debenture bonds, 1937 bds. for subs., Accounts payable, Notes payable, Scrip, Surplus).

Total 11,408,049 10,511,413

Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., New York.

(Receivers' Third Report—Year ended Aug. 1 1918.)

Receivers George C. Holt and Benjamin B. Odell on Oct. 31 1918 wrote in substance:

Capitalization.—The funded debt increased during this period \$168,500 and pref. stock decreased \$173,250, due to the settlement with the General Crushed Stone Co., whose contract for the exchange of bonds for stock was upheld by the Special Master.

Balance Sheet, &c.—For the purpose of this report there have been eliminated from assets in each of the accompanying balance sheets certain items of doubtful value, viz.: contracts and good will, \$3,524,449; financing and organization expense, \$2,485,388; a total of \$6,009,837. An equivalent amount is carried on the books among the liabilities in the amortization account.

In other words, the above statement as of Aug. 1 1918 is based on the assumption that these doubtful charges have already been amortized and that of over \$4,000,000 is now applicable to the amortization of plants.

During the year \$1,243,138 has been expended upon the plants for capital account; finished products have increased \$1,946,068, while notes and accounts receivable have increased \$1,874,621.

The item of \$2,134,353 due the Republic of France is an advance under our contracts without interest payable by a per pound deduction upon each invoice.

The current assets over and above current liabilities were on Aug. 1 1917, \$7,259,497, an increase during the year of \$2,627,115.

Cash.—The cash on hand July 31 1917 was \$1,105,861; cash received from all sources from Aug. 1 1917 to July 31 1918, \$43,192,066; total, \$44,297,926. The disbursements during the same period were \$43,190,828, leaving on hand Aug. 1 1918 \$1,107,098.

Liberty Bonds.—With sanction of court, the Receivers have purchased, including bonds for the employees, about \$2,000,000 of the Second and Third Liberty Loan bonds, the sum of \$1,748,866 representing the cost of the bonds now held by the Receivers. The equity in these bonds, over and above all that was due upon them on Aug. 1 1918, amounted to \$1,548,866, which sum may be considered as substantially an addition to the cash in hand as of Aug. 1 1918.

Explosions.—The estimated loss caused by the explosion at Silverford, on July 2 1918, amounted to \$38,613; the loss at Ishpeming, on July 19 1918, amounted to \$30,508; and both of these amounts together with payments made on account of Oakdale explosion of \$1,063,154 have been charged against the profits are are reflected in the above statement of charges against profits.

The most serious explosion was that at Oakdale, Penn., on May 18 1918, which entailed a distressful loss of life and the almost total destruction of the TNT plant. In addition to the destruction of the company's own property, great loss was suffered by the adjoining town of Oakdale, in which nearly every building was damaged to some extent.

The loss at Oakdale is estimated as follows: Destruction of the plant (book value), \$902,855; destruction of raw materials, &c., at plant, \$663,654; damage of adjoining property (estimated), \$450,000; damages for personal injuries and loss of life, in a majority of cases payable in monthly payments extending through varying terms (estid.), \$145,000; \$2,161,510.

Against this loss of \$2,161,510 the company will receive from insurance, as now adjusted, the sum of \$225,000.

Of the loss caused by the explosion at Oakdale, there has been included in the charges against profits as of July 31 1918 the following sums: Loss to adjoining property, \$450,000; loss of material (less insurance receivable), \$468,154; personal injury, \$145,000; \$1,063,154. This leaves \$873,356 to be charged against future profits, viz.: Book value of plant (less insurance recoverable), \$775,131; balance, loss on account of materials, \$98,225.

New Plant.—After the explosion on May 18, the Receivers determined that it was undesirable to resume the manufacture of TNT at Oakdale and determined to rebuild the plant at Silverford (Mt. Union), where they already had a plant for the finishing of TNT, and where additional space could be purchased, and where there was comparatively little danger of injury to outside property in case of an explosion. The Receivers, with the permission of the State of Pennsylvania, decided to continue the manufacture of TNT at Carnegie, but on the understanding that when the new TNT plant at Silverford was finished, the manufacture of TNT at Carnegie should be terminated.

The construction of the new TNT plant at Silverford is estimated to cost about \$1,100,000, upon which there has been expended \$599,806 at July 31 1918. It is expected that this plant will be in operation by Dec. 15 1918. The contracts to be completed at the new TNT plant at Silverford are firm contracts, viz., they run to completion without any reference to the possible termination of the war. Profits during the interim period at Carnegie, and thereafter at Silverford will, it is expected, repay the whole amount of expenditure with a substantial profit.

Dividends to Creditors.—On April 19 1917, the date of the appointment of the Receivers, the debt of the company, to general creditors was &c., \$4,608,476, viz.: For notes, &c., \$1,741,342; general merchandise creditors \$2,867,133.

The outstanding notes secured by bonds of the company have all been paid prior to July 31 1918, and the bonds redeemed, except notes for \$230,000, the liability for which was disputed because of counterclaims; of this amount, \$80,000 has since been paid leaving \$150,000 still outstanding.

Of the foregoing total liability of \$4,608,476, an amount of \$3,055,684 represented claims secured by bonds or other collateral, claims for wages, &c., which had to be paid prior to the general merchandise creditors.

To the general creditors who filed claims, two dividends have been paid, namely (a) 50% March 28 1918 calling for \$677,654; (b) 25% June 28 1918, all claims of \$200 or less being paid in full, aggregating \$317,871.

Creditors to a total of \$50,012 availed themselves of the option to receive the balance of their claims in Liberty bonds of the 4 1/2% issue at par, plus accrued interest. As a result of the above dividend payments and certain adjustments, the balance of claims which have been filed and allowed and were outstanding on July 31 1918 was reduced to \$309,085.

The difference between this figure and the figure of \$507,253 is caused by the facts that, as to certain liabilities shown on the books, counter-claims are asserted, and that certain creditors have not filed claims.

Mortgage Claim.—Since the report dated Feb. 7 1918, the question whether the claim of the Guaranty Trust Co., that the appointment of the Receivers was a default under the mortgage of the Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., and that consequently the bonds secured by that mortgage had become due, has been tried before Judge Lacombe as Special Master. Judge Lacombe has reported against the contention of the Trust Co. Exceptions have been filed to this report and they are now before the District Court for determination.

Contracts.—During the year the Receivers, with the approval of the court, have entered into contracts with the War and Navy Departments of the U. S. Government, and with the Republic of France. The contracts with the United States provide that the United States shall furnish the necessary raw materials at fixed prices, the Receivers paying for these raw materials by delivery of finished product. The Republic of France makes a cash advance without interest upon each contract with the Receivers, repayment being made by an agreed per pound deduction from each invoice. These arrangements reduce the working capital needed by several millions of dollars.

On Aug. 1 1917, there were in existence contracts the unfilled portions of which called for 35,800,147 lbs. of explosives. Since then, and up to Aug. 1 1918, new contracts have been secured upon which there still remain unfilled 83,892,220 lbs. The total of both old and new contracts remaining unfilled at the date of this report was 101,889,146 lbs. These contracts, with the exception of the contract for TNT with the United States Navy, which is firm as heretofore stated, all contain provisions giving the buyer the right to terminate the contract in such manner that the contracts will undoubtedly end upon the cessation of hostilities. All the contracts, however, make provision for the protection of the Receivers against loss by reason of such termination, with the exception of the loss of profits. Certain of the contracts which involved additions or changes to the plants, provide that on cancellation a certain amount per pound be paid to the Receivers on all deliveries canceled, this amount being given to reimburse the Receivers for the actual expenses incurred, thus protecting the Receivers against loss for capital expenditures made necessary in order to fulfill contract obligations.

The contracts in force at the beginning of the receivership were made on the whole at higher prices than was possible to obtain after the receivership. Large sums have been expended in additions and betterments, with the result that the July output was the largest in the history of the company. Work is now in progress at Silverford and at Drummondville, Canada, which when completed will greatly augment our facilities for production, as well as make possible greater efficiency in operation and in lessening production costs.

Disputed Claims.—In addition to the liabilities against the estate of Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., shown on the balance sheets, there are certain claims against the estate which are either wholly disputed by the Receivers or which are still unliquidated.

In the report dated Feb. 7 1918, the amount of such claims, exclusive of the claim on the mortgage bonds, was stated to be \$1,473,133. Since then an additional claim of \$225,000 has been filed by A. J. Moxham—the alleged value of stock given by him to aid the company in disposing of preferred stock. In addition to the said claims of \$225,000, there are at present eight other claims outstanding, the total amount of which is \$707,050. Of these, the claim of F. J. Lewis Mfg. Co. totals \$517,593, of which \$193,000 represents alleged damages which accrued subsequent to Aug. 28 1917, the last day on which claims could be filed.

Commercial Business.—Of the total amount of business covered by this report, \$7,118,943 has been for commercial products, other than war material. As has heretofore been stated, the cost of replacement at the Emporium plant at an expense of \$316,030, has been met from the profits of this branch of the business. The gross and net business in this department during the entire period covered by this report has shown a substantial increase. As an after war business proposition, this branch of the Aetna's business furnishes a basis of calculation as to the future. The possibility of conversion of the plants now used exclusively for war production should also receive the attention of those most directly interested.

PROFITS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31 1918.

(Compare V. 106, p. 1225; V. 105, p. 814.)

Table with columns for items and amounts. Total sales for year: \$46,295,064. Operating profit: 6,828,155. Deductions include Claims for commission, fees, &c. (\$1,155,830), Insurance adjustment (89,234), Other settlements and adjustments (361,572), Explosion loss, Mount Union (38,613), Explosion loss, Pluto Plant (30,503), Explosion loss in part Oakdale (1,053,154), Replacements at Emporium (316,030). Total deductions: \$3,054,971. Net profit before Federal tax and amortization charges: \$3,773,184.

* This amount compares with \$3,393,349 for the period from April 20 to Dec. 31 1917.

Note.—During this period, numerous settlements were made for claims for commissions, &c., notably, the claim of Johns and Bassick for over \$4,000,000, which was settled for \$900,000. There was also charged against profits the cost of certain replacements at one of the commercial plants located at Emporium, Penn., which could not properly be charged to capital account. There were also charged off losses on account of three major explosions and other losses.

BALANCE SHEET, AUGUST 1.

Balance sheet table with columns for 1918 and 1917. Assets: Plant, mach. and real estate (\$15,061,752); Cars (203,838); Cash (1,107,098); Notes receivable (103,676); Accts. receivable (3,754,624); Materials (4,067,524); Finished product (act cost) (3,386,604); do awaiting shipment (sale price) (1,889,230); Investments (1,748,866); Coll. sec. deposits (64,000); Funds with mtge. trustee (62,255); Deferred charges (292,980). Total: 31,742,427. Liabilities: Pref. stock outst'g (par \$100) (5,322,650); Com. stock out (12,538,290); Funded debt (2,395,300); Accounts payable—Acct. Aetna Co. (507,253); Acct. of receivers (2,503,553); Notes payable (780,000); Advances by French Government (2,134,353); Other current liab. (389,108); Depreciation fund (212,808); Accident fund (87,343); Insurance fund (9,917); Surp. bef. ammort'n (4,848,822). Total: 31,742,427.

x Represents 628,414 1/2 shares of no par value.—V. 107, p. 1748.

Charcoal Iron Co. of America, Detroit.

(Report for 3 Months ending Sept. 30.)

President Frank W. Blair in circular of Oct. 30 says:

During the 3 months ended Sept. 30 there was expended on property account approximately \$300,000, chiefly on the Yale mine construction and the development underground. Current assets increased slightly over \$300,000 and there was a corresponding increase in current liabilities. On Sept. 30 the unfilled orders on our books for pig iron for delivery during 1918 were 42,942 tons, at an average selling price of \$36.04 at the furnace. We also had unfilled orders for delivery in 1919 amounting to 44,260 tons at an average selling price of \$37.60 at the furnaces. During the third quarter there was paid a dividend of 2% on com. stock.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR 3 AND 9 MONTHS ENDING SEPT. 30.

Income account table with columns for 1918-3 Mos. and 1918-9 Mos. Profit from operations, after deducting all exp., including management salaries, stumpage on cordwood & timber, relining furnaces and other accruing renewals: 380,042 and 412,276. Deduct—Int. on borr. money: 17,929 and 13,864. Balance: 362,113 and 398,412. Pref. dividends paid: 362,113 (3%) and 398,412 (3%). Common dividends: 17,000 (6%) and 17,036 (6%). Balance, surplus: \$1,222,771 and \$723,580.

No changes were made in capitalization during the quarter. See V. 107, p. 607.

Hendee Manufacturing Co. ("Indian Motorcycles"), Springfield, Mass.

(Report for Fiscal Year ending Aug. 31 1918.)

Table with columns for Aug. 31 Years: 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15. Profits: \$740,691, \$539,755, \$203,990, \$422,440. Pref. stock sk. fd. (No.): (5)102,683, (4)150,000, (3)150,000, (2)150,000. Preferred dividends (7%): 136,301, 154,056, 156,632, 169,951. Miscellaneous: 3,077.

Balance, sur. or def. sur. \$501,707 sur. \$235,699 def. \$100,729 sur. \$102,489

SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Surplus account table with columns for 1917 and 1918. Balance, Aug. 31 1917: \$1,142,250. Replacement of third and fourth reserves for retirement of pref.: 300,000. Unused portion of other reserves: 1,266. Net profits for year 1917-18 after deductions as above shown: 501,707. Total: \$1,945,223. Reduction of goodwill: 1,300,000. Balance, Aug. 31 1918, as per balance sheet: \$645,223.

BALANCE SHEET AUGUST 31.

Balance sheet table with columns for 1918 and 1917. Assets: Land & buildings (691,218); Good-will (7,000,000); Mach'y & equip't (835,726); Stock in other cos. (589,856); Cash (171,127); Inventories (3,093,085); Accts receivable (1,017,968); Liberty bonds (80,950); Notes receivable (125,000); Due from branches (103,380). Liabilities: Common stock (10,000,000); Preferred stock (1,815,700); Trade creditors (791,689); Wages pay'le, &c. (54,057); Accrued taxes, &c. (51,450); Advances from cos. (62,566); Notes payable (For Lib'y bonds) (80,950); Affiliate cos. (101,000); Sink. fd. pref. stk. (102,683); Surplus (645,225).

* These amounts do not include any reserve for Federal income and excess profits taxes, estimated at \$120,000, on the operations of the year.—V. 107, p. 1672.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Racine, Wis.

(Official Statement to N. Y. Stock Exchange Mar. 22 1918.)

The statement made to the N. Y. Stock Exchange Mar. 22 touching the listing of the engraved certificates for the \$12-150,000 7% Cumulative Pref. Stock (of an authorized issue of \$20,000,000) says in substance:

Organization.—Incorporated in 1880 in Wisconsin, and is engaged in the manufacture and sale of a varied line of agricultural machinery and implements, such as threshing machines, steam traction engines, farm steam engines, steam rollers, oil tractors, corn huskers and shredders and corn shellers. Career perpetual. Business begun at Racine as a co-partnership in 1812 and was so continued until 1880.

Plants.—Principal plant and place of business is at Racine, Wis., and covers an area of about 10 acres in heart of city. Also owns about 100 acres just south of Racine, where it has erected a new manufacturing plant. The combined plants contain about 100 different buildings, mostly of substantial brick or steel construction.

The main plant has the advantage of both rail and lake transportation. The South Works and the motor works are located on the main line of the Chicago & N. W. Ry. The factory premises comprise about 137 acres of ground and have more than 60 acres of floor space; approximate annual capacity, 5,000 threshers, 12,000 steam and oil tractors, 1,000 hay balers and 5,000 automobiles, in addition to the numerous smaller lines.

The number of employees ranges from 4,000 to 4,500. Capital Stock.—The authorized capital stock has been increased from time to time for the purpose of acquiring additional property, plants and businesses and for increasing the working capital, as follows:

Table showing authorized common and preferred stock from 1907 to 1911.

The preferred shares are entitled to cumulative dividends at rate of 7% per annum and no more, payable Q.-J. In case of liquidation or dissolution, voluntary or involuntary, the preferred shares will be entitled to par and accrued dividends, before any amount may be paid to the common stock. The preferred and common shares have equal voting power. Authorized preferred stock, \$20,000,000; outstanding, \$12,150,000. The preferred shares are not redeemable.

No dividend upon the common stock in excess of 6% per annum may be declared or paid if thereby the assets applicable to the payment of dividends as determined by the board shall be reduced to an amount less than \$2,000,000. Auth. common stock, \$20,000,000; outstanding, \$3,300,000.

Branches.—The company has 61 branch houses, all under the direct management of the home office at Racine, of which 47 are located in the United States, 6 in Canada, 4 in South America and 4 in Europe, where the company carries stocks of its products, including repair parts and supplies, and furnishes the service essential to its growth and permanent success.

The Canadian branches are located in Brandon, Man.; Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta; Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man. The South American branches are at Bahia Blanca, Buenos Aires and Rosario, Argentina, and Montevideo, Uruguay. In Europe we have branches at Paris, Bordeaux and Toulouse, France, and Odessa, Russia.

In addition to the above, to provide for possible future development in Canada, the company owns a manufacturing site of 192 acres at Fort William, Ont., on the Kaministiquia River, the site having 1,600 ft. of dockage with 20 ft. depth of water. In France the business is owned and handled by Compagnie Case de France, a separate corporation.

Bonds.—The company has outstanding 6% bonds secured by trust deed to First Trust & Savings Bank and Emil K. Boist of Chicago, as trustees, dated Feb. 1 1914, maturing serially Dec. 1 each year until paid. On Dec. 1 1917 \$500,000 of the bonds matured and were paid. The company also purchased and canceled during the year \$2,438,000 of bonds. The bonds outstanding at Dec. 31 1917 amounted to \$6,012,000. [On June 1 1918 \$529,000 of the issue was called for payment at 103 and int., a further \$325,000 has been bought in and cancelled since Dec. 31 1917 and on Dec. 1 1918 an additional \$1,450,000 called for redemption will be paid off, leaving outstanding as of Dec. 1 1918 \$3,208,000, maturing in 1919, \$607,000; in '20, \$539,000; in '21, \$499,000; in '22, \$722,000; in '23, \$791,000.—Ed.]

Sales and Net Earnings.—These have been as follows:

Table with columns for years 1913 to 1917. Sales: Steam engines (2,925,085 to 2,478,640), Engine attachments (376,890 to 324,036), Gas tractors (1,316,000 to 1,394,250), Separators (1,440,740 to 1,394,673), Separator attach. (265,894 to 239,592), Horse powers (17,326 to 12,305), Feeders (440,745 to 416,865), Stackers (693,043 to 701,937), Drive belts (233,731 to 241,094), Automobiles (3,622,393 to 5,120,780), Plows (262,762 to 149,391), Miscellaneous (361,512 to 435,307), Repairs (1,468,290 to 1,486,474). Total sales: 13,417,403 to 14,395,334.

Net Earnings also Preferred Dividends Paid for the Last Six Years.

Table with columns for years 1912 to 1917. Net earnings: 2,264,435 to 1,931,825. Pref. divs.: 813,167 to 850,500.

Directors.—Frank K. Bull, Warren J. Davis, Frederick Robinson, Ellis J. Gittins and Milton H. Pettit, all of Racine, Wis.; H. A. J. Upham, Charles J. McIntosh and W. E. Black of Milwaukee, Wis.; Francis L. Hine and Arthur O. Choate of N. Y., and Frederick W. Stevens of Ann Arbor, Mich.

Officers.—Frank K. Bull, Chairman; Warren J. Davis, President and Treasurer; Ellis J. Gittins and Milton H. Pettit, Vice-Presidents, and William F. Sawyer, Secretary, all of Racine, Wis.

Annual meeting held in Racine on the first Wednesday in April. J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y. City, are the transfer agents. Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. City, is the registrar of said certificates. Compare annual report with balance sheet, &c., V. 106, p. 1223, 1247.

Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation.

(Annual Report for Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31.)

President Rodney Thayer on Jan. 24 1918 wrote in subst.:

Results.—For year ending Dec. 31 1917 the gross sales were \$10,544,497 and the net earnings (after deducting oper. expenses, repairs, renewals, deprec., income taxes and excess profit taxes) aggregated \$1,045,021. Dividends have been paid amounting to (\$4 per share) \$240,000.

Two note issues of \$500,000 each have been paid off. All plants during the past year have been operating under the highest pressure, and very large charges have been made for repairs, renewals, rebuilding of furnaces, &c., which have been included in manufacturing costs, while ample depreciation charges have also been made.

Capital Account.—In July we sold the Seaboard plant, but during the year we have expended upon the three other plants approximately the amount of its proceeds, with the net result that at this time we have approximately the same amount of money invested in plants and equipment as a year ago, but this investment is concentrated in three instead of four plants and our total steel-making capacity has been increased 43%.

For the purpose of determining the capital invested in your business and consequently taxes to be paid, it has been deemed advisable to increase our plant values to the appraisal figures of Coverdale & Colpitts made in 1916, which to-day represent far less than their cost of replacement. Actual physical inventories have recently been taken at all plants of raw materials and stores, and our accounts adjusted to them, their unit prices being taken at cost which is far below present market values.

Orders.—We have orders on hand to insure full and continuous operation of all plants for at least four months.

Bonds.—Arrangements have been completed for the installation, at your New Castle plant, of the requisite machinery for the manufacture of plates for ships, locomotives and cars, which involves an expenditure of approximately \$2,000,000, which has been approved and arranged for by the sale of bonds. This should permit your company to continue its operation at its existing high level as soon as the national problems above referred to become clear. [The new plate mill was placed in operation late last month. See below.]

BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns: 1917, 1916, 1917, 1916. Rows include Fixed assets, Cur'nt assets, Other assets, Cap'l & surp, Cur'nt liabils, Reserves, and Total.

[Capital stock authorized, 200,000 shares, all of one class and of no par value; outstanding (less Dec. 31 in treasury), 60,000 shares. Initial quarterly dividend of \$1 per share, together with an extra dividend of 25c paid May 1 1916; quarterly dividends of \$1 per share paid to and including May 1 1918; \$1 50 per share was paid Aug. 1 1918 and also Nov. 1 1918.

In December last the company sold to Philadelphia bankers \$2,000,000 1st Mtge. 6% serial convertible gold bonds dated Dec. 1 1917. All except \$14,000 of these bonds have since been converted into stock, increasing the outstanding stock, it is understood, to about 100,000 shares; the remaining \$14,000 bonds have been called for payment on Dec. 1 at 101 1/2 and int. As to possible new issue of stock or notes see a subsequent page.—Ed.]—V. 107, p. 507.

Republic Motor Truck Co., Inc., Alma, Mich.

(Annual Report for Year ended June 30 1918.)

President F. W. Ruggles said in substance:

During the past fiscal year, the Republic Motor Truck Co. earned \$985,084; Torbensen Axle Co., \$368,219, making combined earnings \$1,353,302. These figures are after setting aside \$900,000, as a reserve for income and excess profits taxes, based on the law of Oct. 3 1917, and making additional allowance for probable increases under the new law.

In compliance with the Government's wishes, the company has curtailed its output of commercial trucks, and has devoted a considerable part of its equipment and organization to the manufacture of trucks for military requirements.

Heavy taxes requiring large cash payments make it seem wise to the board of directors to conserve the company's resources in every way. Prospects for the coming year seem excellent, and the demand for the company's product is limited only by its ability to arrange its manufacturing schedule on a basis which will meet with the Government's approval.

COMBINED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR FISCAL YEARS END. JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1917-18, 1916-17, 1917-18, 1916-17. Rows include Net sales, Total sales, Mfg. costs, Gross oper. prof., Other income, Income all sources, Sell., gen. exp., &c., Net profits, and Surplus.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30 (Including Sub. Co.).

Table with 4 columns: 1918, 1917, 1918, 1917. Rows include Assets (Land, Patent rights, Inventories, Accounts receivable, etc.) and Liabilities (7% cumulative pref. stock, Balance of capital, etc.).

Total \$10,672,250 \$7,402,468. Note.—Discounted drafts in course of collection secured by trucks shipped. \$1,103,334.—V. 107, p. 1583.

Rogers-Brown Iron Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

(Report for Fiscal Year ended Dec. 31 1917.)

CONSOLIDATED INCOME ACCOUNT FOR CALENDAR YEARS.

Table with 5 columns: 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914. Rows include Net sales, Net income, Rentals and royalties, Bond, &c., interest, Sinking fund, Exhaustion of minerals, Plant depreciation, Mine develop., exp., &c., Bond discount, Special charges, Pref. dividends, Common dividends, Total deductions, Bal., sur. or deficit.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns: 1917, 1916, 1917, 1916. Rows include Assets (Cost of properties, Discount on bonds, Royal's pd. in adv., etc.) and Liabilities (Common stock, 7% cum. pref. stk., 1st M. 5% bonds, etc.).

* Includes in 1917 reserves for exhaustion of minerals, &c., \$1,925,903, and for depreciation and renewals of plants, \$582,000.—V. 105, p. 179.

Securities Corporation General.

(Annual Report for Fiscal Year ended June 30 1918.)

Prest. P. M. Chandler on Oct. 15 1918 said in substance:

The past fiscal year presented peculiar difficulties in the conduct of the business of the corporation. The company was organized mainly to invest in and finance public service enterprises. As a consequence most of its investments are in this class of securities—ordinarily the soundest and least affected by changing conditions. The unprecedented unsettlement imposed upon industry by the war, however, has borne most heavily upon public service enterprises, confronted with rapidly rising costs and fixed prices for services rendered, which could not be immediately adjusted.

A most conservative policy has been necessary therefore, until conditions shall have righted themselves, which it is hoped will be the case before the close of the present fiscal period.

The board of directors on Oct. 15 1918 adopted the following resolution: (1) Whereas, The Capital of the Securities Corporation General is largely invested in the securities of public service corporations, many of which have suspended the payment of dividends in order to conserve their financial resources; and (2) Whereas, Current financial conditions interfere seriously with the business of the corporation in underwriting and financial undertakings, and Whereas, These conditions adversely affect the current earnings of the corporation and the prevailing low level of quotations for securities owned makes it inadvisable to draw upon accumulated surplus for dividends: Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the board of directors of Securities Corporation General believes the interests of the corporation and its stockholders are best conserved by the suspension of the dividend upon its preferred stock and the said dividend is hereby ordered suspended.

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30.

Table with 5 columns: 1917-18, 1916-17, 1915-16, 1914-15. Rows include Income from Securities & investments, Loans & bank deposits, Underw'g rights & priv., Investment profits, Total income, Deduct (Int. on loans payable, Salaries, exp. & taxes, Divs. pref. stock, Div. com. stock, Bal. organization expenses written off, Adjust't of tax accrual, Reduction book value security holding), Total deductions, Balance, surplus, Previous surplus, Total p. & l. surplus.

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30.

Table with 4 columns: 1918, 1917, 1918, 1917. Rows include Assets (Invest. Bds. & stks., Time & dem. loans, Cash, Accounts receivable, etc.) and Liabilities (Capital (see note), Coll. loans payable, Accts. pay. & accr'ls, Bond subscription, Surplus).

Total 3,181,011 3,360,467. Note.—Capital stock as of June 30 1918, \$2,400,000 preferred and \$2,725,000 common stock, issued under laws of the State of Virginia for the following values: Cash, \$1,410,000; securities (par value, \$1,660,000), \$720,000; underwriting rights and privileges, \$125,000; total, \$2,255,000.—V. 106, p. 925.

Rivett Lathe & Grinder Co., Brighton, Mass.

(Annual Report—For Year ended Dec. 31 1917.)

President George A. Clark said in substance:

The net sales for the year were \$555,818; the net profit was \$126,802. The two regular semi-annual dividends were paid to the holders of the pref. stock, and two additional payments were made during the year, representing 6% on account of accrued and unpaid pref. dividends Jan. 1 1917.

In addition to cleaning up our unpaid dividends, the working capital of the company was increased approximately \$65,000 as a result of the year's operation. The net increase in the plant account amounted to \$4,953. As of Jan. 1 1918, the company had unfilled orders amounting to \$244,593. No capital expenditures are contemplated for the coming year.

COMPARATIVE BALANCE SHEET DEC. 31.

Table with 4 columns: 1917, 1916, 1917, 1916. Rows include Assets (Fixed & plant assets, Cash, Accts. & notes receiv., Liberty bonds, etc.) and Liabilities (Preferred stock, Common stock, Notes payable, Accounts payable, Reserve for pref. div., Reserve for taxes, Profit and loss).

Total each side \$910,402 \$827,961

GENERAL INVESTMENT NEWS

RAILROADS, INCLUDING ELECTRIC ROADS.

Advances by Government to Railroads.—6% Interest on Loans.—

The Director-General of Railroads has announced that the Railroad Administration has been able to keep the interest rates on nearly all new railroad loans down to 6%, the uniform rate which the Government itself has charged on railroad loans. See fuller particulars in V. 107, p. 1445. See also page 1717 in last week's issue.—V. 107, p. 1098, 1002.

Government Contract with Short Line Roads.—Form of Contract Approved by Director-General.—

See p. 1717 in last week's issue.

Government Operation of RR's.—Revised Annual Report Forms for Steam Railroads Consisting of Two Statements for Each viz.: A Corporate and a Federal Report.—

See preceding pages in this issue.—V. 107, p. 1669.

Alabama & Vicksburg Ry.—Secretary and Treasurer.—

C. S. Smith has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of this company and the Vicksburg Shreveport & Pacific Ry., succeeding Udolpho Wolfe, Local Treasurer under Federal control.—V. 107, p. 1002, 904.

Arizona & New Mexico RR.—Out of Federal Control.—

This company has been released from Federal control.

Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe Ry.—Standard Return.—

President E. P. Ripley, favoring the "Chronicle with a copy of the tentative agreement with the Government—the form submitted to the stockholders Oct. 15 1918, writes:

The standard return is fixed at \$42,885,311 in Section 7, subject to the special conditions set up therein. Limitations as to its use are set up in the same section. [This standard return includes the railroads of the Atch. Top. & S. Fe and its subsidiaries, the Gulf Colo. & Santa Fe Ry., Panhandle & Santa Fe Ry., Rio Grande El Paso & Santa Fe RR., Kansas S. W. Ry. and Grand Canyon Ry.]

The Atchison company is not likely to suffer under the deferred maintenance provision because our property has always been liberally kept up. The draft enclosed represents practically the form of contract that will, no doubt, be executed, but there may be slight modifications before the contract is signed.

[Circular sent shareholders says: The contract, while not in every particular all that we could have wished, is in the main satisfactory and has been approved by your board. In brief, the compensation allowed is sufficient to care for your fixed charges and dividends on the basis of amounts heretofore paid and to provide amounts substantially equal to those heretofore appropriated from income for additions and betterments.]—V. 107, p. 1286, 1191.

Atlanta Birmingham & Atlantic Ry.—President.—

W. G. Brantley has been elected President and General Counsel, and J. M. Caldwell Secretary and Treasurer.—V. 107, p. 904, 603.

Atlantic City & Shore RR.—Fare Increase.—

The New Jersey P. U. Commission has granted the application of this company's receiver for an increase in fares from 5 to 6 cts., as a war measure, which may be rescinded when the present unusual conditions are altered.—V. 107, p. 801, 179.

Atlantic Coast Line RR.—Treasurer.—

J. J. Neilligan has been appointed Treasurer.—V. 107, p. 1573.

Baltimore & Ohio RR.—President.—

Former President Daniel Willard, having been commissioned as a Colonel of Engineers, has been granted leave of absence by the directors. L. F. Loree will act as Chairman of the Executive Committee in Mr. Willard's absence.—V. 107, p. 1747, 1384.

Bangor & Aroostook RR.—Vice-President.—

Henry J. Hart has been elected Vice-President and General Counsel.—V. 107, p. 290.

Barcelona Trac., Light & Power Co., Ltd.—Plan.—

The holders of the 5% 1st Mtge. 50-year bonds and also separately the holders of the 5% 10-year notes, will meet at Cannon Street Hotel, London, on Nov. 14 1918, to act on a conditional agreement of reorganization dated Sept. 21 1918, and generally providing for the modification and alteration of the rights of the bondholders and the noteholders.—V. 106, p. 2648, 2449.

Bay State Street Ry.—Fare Situation.—

At a hearing on this company's application for a fare rate of 2½ cents per mile with a minimum fare of 10 cents, Receiver Wallace B. Donham is quoted as saying:

"This is not an ordinary occasion or an ordinary case. The problem is whether the Bay State shall continue to operate. It will not continue to operate if it does not take in a dollar for each dollar of outgo. If the day comes when I, as receiver, am not getting enough revenue to operate this property I shall, of necessity, report the facts to the Federal Court, and if I am not mistaken an order of the Court will follow and the property will cease to operate."

"Wages must go up because the scale is unfairly low as compared with wages in other industries and on other street railways. It is possible that if wages are not increased the operation of the Bay State road may cease for lack of men to run cars and to maintain the supply of power."—V. 107, p. 1579, 1481.

Berkshire (Mass.) Street Ry.—Wage Increase.—

Motormen and conductors of this company have applied for another adjustment of wages whereby their pay shall be 60c. per hour regardless of length of service, this being a raise of about 40%. The company is not inclined to open negotiations because of the contract with its employees running until June 1 1919.—V. 107, p. 1579, 290.

Blue Hill Street Ry.—Fare Increase.—

This company and the Norfolk & Bristol Ry. have filed with the Massachusetts P. U. Commission notice of their intention to increase present fares from 7 to 8 cents, and to make a corresponding increase in the commutation rates.—V. 106, p. 85.

Boston Elevated Railway.—New Trustee.—

Governor McCall of Massachusetts has nominated Samuel L. Powers as successor to Louis A. Frothingham, who resigned, as a member of the Board of State Trustees of this company.—V. 107, p. 1579, 1481.

British Columbia Electric Ry.—Fare Situation.—

The defeat of the plebiscite on the 6-cent fare proposal has further complicated the transportation situation in British Columbia. It is said that the only course now left open to the City Council in view of the 2 to 1 defeat of the referendum, is to continue its court action to restrain the company from collecting the 6-cent fare, which it is at present charging. The matter of the renewal of the franchise for another five years also becomes more complex, as the company has insisted that the six-cent fare be made a part of the agreement. Few jitneys are operating on the streets at the present time. ("Monetary Times," Toronto.)—V. 107, p. 1579, 401.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.—Disaster.—

A wreck occurred on the evening of Nov. 1 on the Brighton Beach line, operated by this company, resulting in the loss of some 89 lives and the injury of more than 100 persons. An inquiry is in progress to determine where the responsibility lies.

The strike of the motormen in progress at the time was brought to a conclusion immediately, the company agreeing to re-instate certain discharged men in compliance with the order of the War Labor Board.—V. 107, p. 1669, 1384.

Canadian Northern Ry.—Jurisdiction of Board.—

A press dispatch states that it has been announced in Winnipeg that an Order-in-Council to be issued in a few days will extend the power of the Canadian Northern Ry. board so that it may have jurisdiction over the Inter colonial, National Trans-Continental and other Government railways. One corporate control is thus to be established over 14,000 miles of road. All of the stock of the Canadian Northern was recently acquired by the Dominion Government.

No Debenture Interest.—

Referring to the trust deed securing the 5% income charge convertible debenture stock, the directors regret to announce that the earnings for the half-year ended June 30 1918 are insufficient to enable them to declare any interest to be payable on the above stock on Nov. 2.—V. 107, p. 1669, 1481.

Canadian Pacific Ry.—Vice-President.—

Anthony D. MacTier, has been appointed Vice-President in charge of lines east of Port Arthur, Ont.—V. 107, p. 1481, 905.

Charleston & Western Carolina RR.—Officers.—

The following new corporate officers have been chosen: George B. Elliott, Chairman, Executive Committee, New York; R. D. Cronly, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Wilmington, N. C.; J. J. Neilligan, Treasurer, Baltimore, Md.—V. 106, p. 2345.

Chattanooga Ry. & Light Co.—Default on Chattanooga Rys. Bonds.— Holders of the First Consolidated Mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga Rys. Co. are in receipt of a circular from C. M. Clark, Pres. of the Chattanooga Ry. & Light Co., dated Oct. 31 1918, saying in substance:

The management of the Chattanooga Ry. & Light Co. regrets to advise the holders of the Chattanooga Railways Co. First Consol. Mtge. bonds that the earnings of the railway lines which are covered by the mortgage securing these bonds have not been sufficient to furnish funds to pay the coupons due on Nov. 1 1918 upon the above mentioned bonds. The immediate reason is the constantly mounting costs of labor and materials with a fixed rate of income which, up to date, it has been impossible to increase. The rate of fare is fixed at 5 cents by ordinance of the City of Chattanooga. Several advances have already been made in wages and on account of recent awards by the National War Labor Board on other similar properties further advances must be made.

These bonds are not assumed or guaranteed by the Chattanooga Ry. & Light Co., and while that company has during recent years advanced large amounts of money to pay the interest and for betterments and improvements to the railway lines, it is manifestly unfair to its own bondholders and stockholders that it should be subjected to further loss on such accounts. The property will be operated as heretofore for the best interest of the bondholders unless and until the bondholders take such action as they may decide necessary to protect their interests.

The mortgage provides that in case of default for four months in the payment of principal and interest, the trustee may upon the request of 10% of the outstanding bonds and shall, upon the written request of the holders of a majority in amount of said bonds declare the principal of the bonds immediately due and payable.—V. 106, p. 1461, 497.

Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR.—Officers.—

C. E. Perkins, President of this company has also been elected President of the Ft. Worth & Denver City RR. (V. 107, p. 1690) the Ft. Worth & Denver City Terminal RR. (V. 90, p. 372), the Wichita Valley, the Wichita Falls & Oklahoma, the Stamford & Northwestern, and the Abilene & Northern railroads. S. Kessler has been elected Secretary and Treasurer of this company.—V. 107, p. 1747, 1669.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.—Meeting Postponed.—

The stockholders have postponed the annual meeting until Dec. 10.—V. 107, p. 1481, 1003.

Chicago Local Transportation Co.—Ordinance Rejected.—

The people of Chicago at an election held Nov. 5 rejected the proposed traction ordinance providing for the unification of the surface and elevated lines. See V. 107, p. 1384, 1292.

Chicago Milwaukee & St Paul Ry.—Possible New Issue.—

It is reported that the directors have under consideration the issuance of approximately \$11,000,000 in notes or equipment trust certificates to pay for cars and locomotives which the road was recently authorized to build and purchase. It is understood, however, that the matter is still in the preliminary stages.—V. 107, p. 1005, 905.

Chicago Union Station Co.—Federal Manager.—

G. L. Peck, Federal Manager of the Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh, has had his jurisdiction extended over this property.—V. 107, p. 180.

Chicago & Western Indiana RR.—Payment of Overdue Interest on One-Year 6% Notes—Extension Plan Declared Operative—Time for Deposits Extended till Dec. 16.— An advertisement on another page makes the following announcement:

The interest on the One-Year 6% notes due Sept. 1 1918 will be paid upon presentation of coupon at office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St. New York.

A sufficient amount of the above notes having been deposited under the offer made by the company, with the consent of the Railroad Administration, the company announces it will consummate the extension of the deposited notes by attaching thereto an extension contract providing for the payment of the notes on Sept. 1 1919, with interest from Sept. 1 1918 at rate of 6% per annum, payable semi-annually, to be evidenced by coupons payable, respectively, March 1 1919 and Sept. 1 1919, and by paying in cash the 1¼% consideration for the extension.

The extended notes are to be delivered and the cash payment of \$12.50 per \$1,000 note, being the 1¼% extension consideration, will be made upon surrender of the deposit receipts of J. P. Morgan & Co. at their office on or after Nov. 20 1918.

Holders of notes not deposited may have such notes extended upon the same terms upon presentation at the office of J. P. Morgan on or before Dec. 16 1918. Compare plan, &c., in V. 107, p. 1669, 1579, 1481, 1286, 1191, 1003, 695.

Christopher & 10th Street RR.—Bonds Extended.—

This company's issue of \$210,000 First Mtge. 4% bonds, due Oct. 1 1918, have been extended for five years at the same rate of interest, to be payable Oct. 1 1923. Coupons are payable at the National Bank of Commerce, New York.—V. 107, p. 905.

Cincinnati Milford & Blanchester Traction Co.—

This company was incorporated under the laws of Ohio on Oct. 24, with an authorized capital stock of \$400,000. The new company is successor by reorganization to the Cincinnati Milford & Loveland Traction Co. (See V. 107, p. 501, 182.)

Cincinnati Milford & Loveland Tract. Co.—Successor.

See Cinn. Milford & Blanchester Traction Co. above.—V. 107, p. 501, 82.

Cleveland Union Terminal.—Approval of Project.—

The Cleveland City Council on Oct. 24 approved the proposition providing for a union passenger terminal in Cleveland, both for steam and inter-urban trains, to be located on the Public Square. The people of Cleveland will vote on the ordinance at a special election to be held Dec. 12.—V. 107, p. 1191, 905.

Colorado Midland Ry.—Equipment Sale.—

Receiver Carlton has filed an application with the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Denver, for an order of sale of 10 locomotives and 43 freight cars. The proceeds of the sale, it is declared, are needed to meet monthly expenses in wages and taxes amounting to \$35,000.—V. 107, p. 1579, 1287.

Columbus Delaware & Marion Ry.—Bond Litigation.—

Holders of the bonds of this company and the Marion Railway Light & Power Co. are in receipt of following, dated Oct. 28, from Rudolph Kleybolte:

"This is to inform that a suit was brought by John J. Tyler against the Cleveland Trust Co. and the old committee to prevent the exchange of the first mortgage bonds for second mortgage bonds and to compel the return of the bonds to their original owners and the repayment of the \$25 per bond paid under protest.

"Their answer showed that not more than half as many bondholders had agreed to exchange as they had been claiming and their misrepresentations entitle those who were induced to agree to this exchange by their misrepresentations to get their bonds back."—V. 107, p. 905.

East St. Louis & Suburban Co.—Fare Increase.

The Illinois P. S. Commission has just granted authority to the Alton Granite & St. Louis Traction Co., a subsidiary of this company, to charge 3 cents per mile on its interurban lines, effective Nov. 10 1918.—V. 107, p. 1192, 1003.

Eastern Pennsylvania Ry.—Fares—Bonds Authorized.

The company and the Pottsville Union Traction Co. have filed with the Pennsylvania P. S. Commission new rates, effective Nov. 7, making the following changes in fares: Ten-strip tickets will be sold for 25 cents, each ticket good for one zone. There have been 40 zones established between Glen Carbon and Mauch Chunk. The single fare between Palo Alto and Pottsville is reduced to 6 cents.

The Pennsylvania P. S. Commission has granted this company permission to issue \$136,500 bonds for extensions and improvements.—V. 106, p. 1796.

Empire United Rys.—Receiver Discharged.

Justice Leonard C. Crouch, in the United States Supreme Court on Oct. 30 signed an order discharging H. S. Holden as receiver for this company. Compare V. 106, p. 1796.

Ft. Worth & Denver City RR.—Officers.

See Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR. above.—V. 107, p. 1670.

Ft. Worth & Denver Terminal RR.—President.

See Chicago Burlington & Quincy RR. above.—V. 90, p. 372.

Gulf & Ship Island RR.—Secretary.

J. E. Gordon has been appointed Sec. and Controller.—V. 107, p. 802.

Hudson Bay Ry.—Construction Ceases.

Announcement is made that owing to the difficulty of securing steel rails further construction on this company's line will be discontinued for the season.—V. 106, p. 2757.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Earnings.

Results for September and the Three Months ended Sept. 30.

	1918—Sept.—1917.	1918—3 Mos.—1917.	1918—3 Mos.—1917.	1918—3 Mos.—1917.
Gross revenue.....	\$3,176,578	\$3,073,471	\$9,435,624	\$8,909,808
Operating expenses.....	2,007,702	1,454,134	5,613,625	4,352,606
Taxes.....	424,296	356,850	1,081,043	849,424
Operating income.....	\$744,580	\$1,262,487	\$2,740,956	\$3,707,778
Other income.....	43,399	42,272	124,621	125,650
Total income.....	\$787,979	\$1,304,759	\$2,865,577	\$3,832,428
Accruals under provision of contract No. 3 payable from future earnings..	547,840	220,500	1,456,661	727,518
Total income.....	\$1,335,819	\$1,525,259	\$4,322,238	\$4,559,946
Int., rentals, &c., incl. Manhattan guaranty..	1,429,407	1,070,001	4,198,557	3,203,754
Balance.....	def. \$93,588	sur. \$455,208	sur. \$123,681	sur. \$1,356,192
Passengers carried.....	59,745,274	58,801,825	178,253,157	170,269,237

Notes Sold.

Announcement is made that all of the \$33,400,000 3-year 7% convertible notes recently offered by the banking syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. have all been sold.—V. 107, p. 1747, 1384.

International Ry., Buffalo, N. Y.—Interest Deferred—Wage Situation.—Pres. Connette in a communication, dated Nov. 1 1918, addressed the holders of the Refunding & Improvement 5% gold bonds as follows:

In May last our employees belonging to the union gave us notice that unless their wages were increased they would suspend work on June 15. On June 11 the Mayor and Council agreed to increase the rate of fare, and we granted the increase of wages demanded by the men, which amounted to about \$773,000 a year. The courts decided afterward that the resolution adopted by the Mayor and Council, granting an increased rate of fare, was subject to referendum under the City charter, and an election was called for Aug. 20.

In the meantime, the War Labor Board fixed a scale of wages which made an additional increase in the payroll of \$300,000 a year, and this increase was subject to the company securing an increase in the rate of fare.

On Aug. 20 the voters by a large majority repudiated the action of the Mayor and Council. The union demanded the War Labor Board rates, notwithstanding the provision in the award making it dependent upon an increased fare, and as the company had not received an increased fare and could not pay the War Labor Board rates, the men suspended work and the strike continued for twenty-four days, ending last Saturday, Oct. 26, when the City Council passed another resolution providing for a temporary increase in the rate of fare and reference of the matter for final determination to the P. S. Commission. On the strength of this action the company granted the War Labor Board rates. This resolution is also subject to referendum, but we are hopeful the referendum can be avoided.

In view of the foregoing, the company will not be able presently to pay the semi-annual interest due Nov. 1 on the bonds of the Refunding & Improvement Mortgage. It is our earnest hope that no referendum petition will be filed. The increased fare then will become effective and we should be able rapidly to overtake the deferred interest. Compare V. 107, p. 1384, 802.

Kansas City Railways Co.—Fare Increase Sought.

This company has filed an application with the United States District Court at Kansas City, asking (a) an increase in fares from 6 cents to 8 cents, (b) 2 fares for 15 cents, (c) a 4-cent fare for children, (d) one-cent charge or transfers, and (e) complete jurisdiction by the Federal Court.

The company holds it is impossible to comply with the order of the National War Labor Board for an increase of employees' wages on the present 6-cent fare. The Federal Court is asked to take full jurisdiction over the fare controversy, determine the binding effect of the Labor Board's wage award and to establish a fare which will yield an adequate return.

Wage Increase.

The National War Labor Board has announced the award for the employees of this company, fixing the pay of motormen and conductors at 43c. per hour for the first 3 months of service, 46c. for the next 3 months, and 48c. thereafter. Women employees are to be put on an equal basis with the men and the maximum wage of \$75 per month was fixed for both.—V. 107, p. 1192, 1004.

Las Vegas & Tonopah RR.—Government Operation.

Announcement is made that the United States RR. Administration has arranged to take over and operate this property.—V. 107, p. 1385.

Lehigh Valley RR.—Treasurer.

D. G. Baird has been appointed Treasurer with office at Philadelphia, Pa.—V. 107, p. 501, 1579.

Los Angeles & Salt Lake RR.—Vice-President, &c.

J. D. Farrell, Vice-President of the Union Pacific has also been elected 1st Vice-President of this company. C. P. Smith has been elected Secretary and W. J. Doran has been appointed Treasurer.—V. 106, p. 1344.

Marion Ry. Light & Power Co.—Bond Litigation.

See Columbus Delaware & Marion Ry. above.—V. 77, p. 89.

Missouri Kansas & Texas Ry.—May 1 Coupons Paid.

Interest due May 1 1918 on the following bonds was paid upon presentation at office of Agent for Receiver, 61 Broadway, N. Y., on Oct. 30:

Missouri Kansas & Oklahoma RR. First Mtge. 5% bonds, due 1942. (Interest on certs. of deposit for above at U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.)
Boonville Railroad Bridge Co. First Mtge. 4% bonds, due Nov. 1 1951.
Dallas & Waco Ry. First Mtge. 5% bonds due 1940.
Interest due Nov. 1 1918 is deferred on above issues.—V. 107, p. 1747, 1004.

Nevada-California-Oregon Ry.—Officer.

R. Rosa has been elected Treasurer to succeed R. M. Cox, resigned.—V. 107, p. 1379.

Newport News & Hampton Railway, Gas & Elec. Co.

Earnings for September and 9 Months ending Sept. 30 1918.

	1918—Sept.—1917.	1918—9 Mos.—1917.	Increase.
Gross earnings.....	\$213,091	\$129,811	\$1,578,249
Operating expenses.....	143,146	67,459	1,055,205
Deduct taxes.....	12,082	4,784	83,030
Net earnings.....	\$57,863	\$57,568	\$440,714
Add—Non-oper. revenue.....	379	339	6,926
Gross income.....	\$58,242	\$57,907	\$447,640
Deduct—Int. on bonds.....	\$20,034	\$20,034	\$180,308
Int. on floating debt.....	483	525	2,075
Miscellaneous.....	354	158	2,514
Net income.....	\$37,370	\$37,190	\$262,693

Norfolk & Bristol Street Ry. Co.—Fare Increase.

See Blue Hill St. Ry. above.—V. 106, p. 2450.

Northern Pacific Ry.—Government Compensation.

The amount of compensation to be paid this company as certified by the I. S.-C. Commission is stated as \$30,130,069, which amount, however, is subject to slight modification. The Government contract was authorized by stockholders on Oct. 25. Compare V. 107, p. 1670, 1482.

Oklahoma Ry.—Offering of Bond-Secured Notes.—The Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, is offering a \$100 and interest, to net 8%, \$375,000 Bond-Secured 8% gold notes, dated Sept. 1 1918, due March 1 1921. Int. M. & S. Denom. \$1,000. Authorized and issued, \$375,000. Trustee, Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis.

"Passed by Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible, &c." Company.—Owns and operates an up-to-date street and interurban electric railway system serving Oklahoma City, El Reno, Norman, Moore, Edmund and Guthrie. The company serves the most important commercial and financial centre of the State, as well as several communities tributary thereto, with a total population of 145,000. This is a very good agricultural section, producing wheat, corn and cotton.

Data from Statement by Vice-President J. W. Shartel. Security.—These notes are secured by a deposit with the trustee of \$500,000 First & Refunding M. 5% gold bonds of the company due Jan. 1 1941, or in a ratio of 133% per value of bonds to each \$100 of notes.

The First & Refunding M. 5% bonds above mentioned are a 1st M., subject to only \$347,000 underlying bonds, outstanding in the hands of the public, on the entire property (except the Guthrie City and Interurban lines). The company owns and operates a total of approximately 132 miles of single track and valuable terminal property in Oklahoma City. Of this total mileage over 100 miles are located on private right of way.

Earnings.—Both the gross and net earnings have shown a steady increase for the last five years without increased fares.

The rights of operation in Oklahoma City are perpetual, subject, however, to the right of the city to purchase the property on Jan. 30 1932, or at the end of any 15-year period thereafter at a price to be agreed upon, taking into consideration physical value and productive capacity.—V. 107, p. 1670.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.—Bonds.

The California RR. Commission has authorized this company to issue \$5,000,000 of its 5% General & Refunding Mortgage bonds, payable Jan. 1 1942, or \$5,000,000 of its 6% First Preferred stock, or portions of each aggregating \$5,000,000, the bonds to be sold at 85 and the stock at not less than \$82.50 a share. The proceeds are to be used by the company to reimburse its treasury for capital expenditures made before May 31 last, and to finance future construction work.

The company showed that it has made capital expenditures of \$3,504,255.57, for which no stock or bonds have been issued, and it estimates new construction incurring expenditures of \$5,785,163.66, a total of \$9,289,419.23, for which the company has not issued stocks or bonds.

The item of deductions in the statement for September and the 12 months ending Sept. 30 which appeared in a recent issue, page 1670, includes dividend on pref. stock amounting to \$124,473 for September 1918 and \$1,490,224 for the last 12 months.—V. 107, p. 1288, 1670.

Pennsylvania Company.—Offering of 4½% Gold Loan Bonds Due 1921.—William Salomon & Co. are offering by advertisement on another page, at 97½ and int., yielding about 5½% to maturity, \$1,500,000 4½% gold loan bonds due June 15 1921, principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by endorsement by the Pennsylvania RR. The advertisement shows:

Interest J. & D. 15. Redeemable on any interest date at par and accrued interest upon 60 days' previous notice. Authorized issue \$48,262,500. Issued (Dec. 31 1917), \$37,467,723.

Secured by deposit of an equivalent amount of the Pennsylvania Co. French Franc Loan bonds of 1906 (V. 82, p. 1439), maturing June 15 1921. The French loan was issued under an indenture to the Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia, trustee, secured by very valuable stock collateral. See V. 101, p. 1014, 846, 616; V. 82, p. 1439.—V. 107, p. 1385, 1288.

Pennsylvania RR.—Guaranteed Bonds Offered.

See Pennsylvania Company above.

Sub.-Co. Control.

See Delaware & Raritan Canal Co. under Industrials below.—V. 107, p. 1482, 1385.

Philadelphia Company, Pittsburgh.—Financing.

A financial plan, it is understood, is under consideration and may be issued at no distant day. Confirmation is lacking for the press report that this plan may involve the making of a new mortgage, looking to the eventual retirement of existing bonds stamped subject to call and in the meantime the floating of an issue of notes to refund the \$7,000,000 5½% collateral notes of 1917 due April 2 1919.—V. 107, p. 1385, 604.

Philadelphia Railway.—Wage Increase.

Employees of this company which operates through the downtown section of Philadelphia to Fort Mifflin and Hog Island have received wage increases awarded by the War Labor Board.—V. 106, p. 2560.

Piedmont & Northern RR.—Federal Treasurer.

E. F. Parham, Federal Treasurer of the Southern RR., has been appointed Federal Treasurer for this company.—V. 107, p. 502, 78.

Pittsburgh Rys. Co.—Sub. Co. Coupons.

The receivers announced that overdue interest will be paid on the following bonds: Pittsburgh & West End Passenger Ry., West End Traction Co., Pittsburgh & Mansfield Ry., and the Coraropolis & Neville Island Bridge Co.—V. 107, p. 1748, 1670.

Portland (Ore.) Ry. Lt. & Power Co.—Wage Award.

The War Labor Board has awarded a new scale of wages for motormen and conductors, ranging from 46 cents per hour for the first 3 months of service, 48 cents for the next 9 months, and 50 cents per hour thereafter.—V. 107, p. 1385, 803.

Public Service Ry. (New Jersey.)—Fare Situation.

The Jersey City, N. J., City Commissioners on Oct. 22 passed a resolution authorizing Corporation Counsel to take steps to have the franchise

of the company revoked, and requiring the company to show cause on Nov. 19, why the privileges granted in exchange for the 5 cent fare should not be revoked.—V. 107, p. 1580, 803.

Quannah Acme & Pacific R.R.—Federal Manager.—

This company's property has been placed under Federal control, and assigned to jurisdiction of J. S. Pyeatt, Fed. Manager.—V. 102, p. 886.

Republic Railway & Light Co.—Earnings, &c.—

Capital Outstanding.—6% Secured Gold notes, Jan. 15 1918, due Jan. 15 1920, \$1,500,000; 6% pref. stock, \$5,191,400; common stock, \$6,206,000. Earnings for Sept. and 12 Months end. Sept. 30 1918—Republic Ry. & Light Co. Subsidiaries (Eliminating Inter-Company Items).

(Based upon earnings officially reported by subsidiary companies.)

Earnings—	—Month of Sept.—		Inc. %	—12 Months—		Inc. %
	1917-18	1918		1917-18.	1916-17.	
Gross earnings	\$443,863	\$426,250	4.13	\$5,570,222	\$4,536,528	22.79
Oper. exp., deprec. & taxes	321,642	280,673	14.59	4,002,464	2,944,934	35.91
Net earnings	\$122,221	\$145,577	d16.04	\$1,567,758	\$1,591,594	d1.50
Other income	7,485	5,472	36.79	117,412	49,376	---
Gross income	\$129,706	\$151,049	d14.12	\$1,685,170	\$1,640,970	2.69
Int. & sub. co. dividends	100,021	87,100	14.83	1,155,984	957,608	20.72
Net income	\$29,685	\$63,949	d53.59	\$529,186	\$683,362	d32.56
Preferred divs.	25,957	25,957	---	311,484	311,484	---
Bal., surplus	\$3,728	\$37,992	d90.18	\$217,702	\$371,878	d41.46

d Decrease.—V. 107, p. 1193, 502.

St. Louis & San Francisco R.R.—Sub.-Co. Control.—

See Quannah Acme & Pacific R.R. above.—V. 107, p. 1482, 1385.

St. Paul Union Depot Co.—Descriptive Data.—

The "Railway Review" in its issue of Oct. 26 publishes a description with map describing the new St. Paul passenger terminal.—V. 107, p. 697.

Temiscouata Railway.—No Dividend on Provisional Cts.—

The Temiscouata Railway Bondholders' Committee, Ltd., in London, gives notice that they have received cable advice from the company that the balance of the net earnings for the year to June 30 1918, after providing for the Prior Lien bond interest and redemption fund, has been retained to meet special improvement expenditure, consequently no dividend will be paid this year on the provisional certificates issued by the committee. The £584,000 certificates in question (denom. \$100) were issued for the company's 5% Consol. Mtge. Income bonds. Previous interest payments were as follows: For 3 years ended June 30 1907, 1½%; 1907-08 to 1911-12, 1%; 1912-13 and 1913-14, 1½%; 1914-15, nil; 1915-16, 1% (Coupon No. 9), the last payment. There are also outstanding £50,000 Prior Lien bonds.—V. 105, p. 1999.

Toledo Peoria & Western R.R.—Notice to Bondholders.—

Theodore Gilman, 55 William St., N. Y., is requesting holders of the \$4,895,000 1st Mtge. 4% bonds who have or have not deposited their bonds with the Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., to communicate with him on matters of mutual interest.—V. 107, p. 286.

Toledo Riverside Ry.—Guar. Released—Bonds Canceled.

Receivers Judson Harmon and Rufus B. Smith, of the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton Ry. on Feb. 28 applied to the U. S. District Court at Cincinnati for authority to join with the Baltimore & Ohio R.R. in a transfer to bondholders of the Toledo Riverside Ry. Co. of 500 shares of stock in the Great Central Dock Co., Toledo, O., which had been pledged to the B. & O. as collateral security for a loan.

The Great Central Dock Co. was organized to own and operate a dock on the Maumee River at Toledo, the property being taken over from the Toledo Riverside Ry. Co. The Receivers said the Toledo Company had issued bonds and mortgaged the property for \$150,000, and the C. H. & D. afterward guaranteed the bonds. As the property cannot be sold to advantage and the bondholders have agreed to release the C. H. & D. from its guaranty, if the stock is turned over to them, the Receivers recommended they be permitted to enter into such an arrangement.

The Ohio Savings Bank & Trust Co., of Toledo, writing on May 8, said: "We have no knowledge as to the action of the receivers of the Cincinnati Hamilton & Dayton with reference to the stock of the Great Central Dock Co. The interest has not been paid on the bonds [of the Toledo Riverside Ry. Co.] since March 1916. We had a recent letter from a firm of attorneys in Cleveland, to the effect that they desired to submit all of the bonds excepting one to us for cancellation and expected to deposit enough in our hands to pay that bond with interest at maturity, and requested a release of the trust indenture."—V. 76, p. 968; V. 82, p. 988.

Toledo St. Louis & Western Ry.—President.—

W. L. Ross has been elected President and Receiver with headquarters at Toledo, Ohio.—V. 107, p. 1102.

Toledo Terminal R.R.—Officers.—

Bryan Thomas has been appointed Secretary and W. C. Carr, Treasurer.—V. 106, p. 2561.

United Light & Rys. Co.—Revised Data—Earnings.— Bonbright & Co., Inc., have issued a revised circular, describing their offering of 7% Bond Secured notes, series "B" (fully described in our issue of Aug. 10 page 605) and showing:

Consolidated Earnings for 12 Months ended Aug. 31.

	1916.	1917.	1918.
Gross earnings	\$6,731,227	\$7,269,274	\$8,778,777
Net, after maintenance and taxes	\$2,671,868	\$2,766,112	\$2,679,316
Total annual charges prior to interest on these notes			1,314,142
Balance			\$1,365,174
Annual interest on \$1,250,000 7% notes (this issue), \$87,500;			
\$3,250,000 6% notes, \$195,000; \$2,000,000 6% convertible debentures, \$120,000			402,500

Balance available for depreciation, reserves, dividends, &c.—\$962,674. Net earnings exceed 1½ times all charges including interest on these notes. Earnings available for interest charges on notes and debentures exceed 3.39 times the annual requirements.

The company has made application for increases in rates covering all classes of service in the different communities, and has already secured increases that will add about \$500,000 to the annual gross earnings. A full description of this issue, &c., may be found in V. 107, p. 605, 286.

United Rys. Co. of St. Louis.—Need of Further Revenue.

President McCulloch in a statement issued Oct. 22, stated that but for the 6 cent fare the company would have failed to pay the charges for September by more than \$80,000. The statement says in substance:

"Operating revenues for September were \$1,228,262, an increase of \$139,511 over 1917, and a decrease of about \$21,000 compared with August of this year. Operating expenses and taxes were \$980,366, an increase of \$152,878. The increase in expenses was, accordingly, about \$13,300 more than the increase in revenues.

"Included in revenues is \$12,501, the amount collected from the additional 1 cent being charged in the city of St. Louis. This amount is nearly equal to the total increase in revenues experienced by the company.

"If the company were not allowed the increase in revenues resulting from the 6-cent fare it would have failed to earn its interest charges during September by \$81,754. Operating expenses for September did not include any back wages, as did August.

"The undesirability of still further increasing the rate of fare has been pointed out and the company has recommended the restoration of the 5-cent fare and the installation of a distance tariff, so that the long haul passengers may be permitted to pay more than the fares of the short haul passengers may be reduced."—V. 107, p. 1580, 1482.

Winnipeg Electric Ry.—Fare Increase.—

The city of Winnipeg has granted this company permission to temporarily charge a flat 5 cent rate except for children's and workmen's tickets, which

will be sold at the rate of 8 and 6 for 25 cents, respectively. The city's action will avert the threatening strike.—V. 107, p. 1670, 1580.

York (Pa.) Rys.—Rate Increase Applied for.—

This company has filed with the Pennsylvania P. S. Commission new schedules covering increases in both trolley and power rates. The trolley fares are to be increased from 6 to 7 cents within the city zone.—V. 106, p. 823, 603.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Abingdon Cotton Mills, Huntsville, Ala.—Receiver.—

This company on Nov. 2 filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Walter I. Wellman, a bondholder, was appointed receiver.

Advance-Rumely Co.—Business Status.—The following data are officially revised for the "Chronicle":

The directors on Oct. 29 took no action toward declaring any dividend on the preferred stock. It is not likely that any such action will be taken until after the dividend becomes cumulative from Jan. 1 1919.

It is understood that the company's earnings are at present at a rate which would considerably exceed the preferred dividend requirements, but it is considered to be more to the interest of the company to use these earnings to strengthen the company's position, and to meet any extraordinary requirements in the way of readjustment of inventory and trade conditions after the termination of the war.

The company's cash reserve of \$2,594,167 at the end of 1917 has been increased up to the present by over \$1,000,000. A large proportion of this total, however, is in the form of investments in Liberty bonds and U. S. Government Certificates of Indebtedness.

While no figures have been given out by the company, it is understood that the gross sales for the nine months ended Sept. 30 were considerably in excess of the same period last year, and, in fact, greater than the business done for the entire preceding year. It is understood that the profit on this business also shows a satisfactory increase.

The company is sending out notices to all holders of its debentures inviting tenders with a view to retiring as many of these as can be obtained at around the present market quotation.—V. 106, p. 2346, 2124.

Aetna Explosives Co.—Committee Report.—

Judge Mayer in the U. S. District Court at New York has appointed a committee to draw up and present to him by Dec. 2 a plan of reorganization for this company, now in the hands of receivers. The committee is composed of Royal Pictor, Chairman; John B. Stanchfield, G. M. Brooks, J. N. Rosenberg, S. Straussberger and Henry Woolman. It is generally understood that the company is in such a condition that the discharge of the receivers is permissible, and that the appointment of this committee has been made necessary owing to the inability of the various interests to come to agreements. See also report on a preceding page.—V. 107, p. 1748, 1482.

Alaska Gold Mines Co.—Ore Milled (Tons).—

1918—October—1917.	Decrease.	1918—10 Mos.—1917.	Decrease.
75,870	191,610	15,740	1,073,744
			1,899,166
			825,422

—V. 107, p. 1483, 1005.

American Agricultural Chemical Co., N. Y.—Option to Subscribe for About \$11,000,000 New Common Stock in Amounts Equal to 20% of Common or Pref. of Record Nov. 14—

Issue Underwritten.—An amount of new common stock equal to one-fifth of the total par value of the capital stock, common and preferred, outstanding Nov. 14 1918, is offered at par (\$100 a share), pro rata, to all preferred and common stockholders of record Nov. 14 for subscription at or before 3 p. m. Nov. 29 1918 at Columbia Trust Co., 60 Broadway N. Y., or Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.

Subscriptions will be payable one-half or more on or before Nov. 29 1918 accompanying the subscription, and the remainder on or before April 21 1919. In the case of subscriptions fully paid on or before Nov. 29 1918, the subscribed shares will carry all dividends payable after Nov. 29 1918 (including the full quarterly dividend payable on or about Jan. 15 1919). In the case of subscriptions that are not fully paid on or before Nov. 29 1918, but are fully paid on or before April 21 1919, the subscribed shares will not carry the quarterly dividend payable in April 1919 or prior dividends, but will carry all subsequent dividends; and interest on the partial payments will be allowed at present dividend rate of 8% per annum from time of partial payments to date of April 1919 quarterly dividend.

Checks or drafts in payment of subscriptions must be drawn payable in New York or Boston funds to the order of the company. Subscription warrants will be issued shortly after Nov. 14 1918. Holders of fractional warrants should either purchase in the market further fractional warrants to make up whole shares, or sell their fractions. The company will neither buy nor sell rights.

An agreement has been entered into with Lee, Higginson & Co. and Hayden, Stone & Co. for the formation of a syndicate which will underwrite the whole of this proposed issue of common stock.

In the case of stockholders who are outside the United States the company reserves the right to extend the time for subscription or payment, or both, and to adjust dividends and interest correspondingly.

Digest of Official Circular Dated Nov. 4 1918.

On Oct. 21 1918 the amount of the capital stock outstanding was: Preferred, \$27,650,200; common, \$19,505,100; total, \$47,155,300.

As the offering of new stock is in the ratio of one share of new stock to five shares of stock, both preferred and common, the total amount of new common stock thus to be issued will be at least \$9,431,000, to which will be added an amount equal to one-fifth of any further stocks issued in exchange for the convertible bonds between Oct. 21 1918 and Nov. 14 1918. Including such possible conversions, the total amount of common stock to be issued under said offer will probably not exceed \$11,000,000.

The purpose of this issue is to reduce the notes payable, thus furnishing additional permanent capital. As shown in the annual reports to the stockholders, notes payable increased from \$3,563,000 on June 30 1917 to \$17,020,000 on June 30 1918. On Oct. 4 1918 they amounted to \$17,682,500.

This floating debt is largely due to the great increase in the cost of production and in the value of the inventories that the company has been obliged to carry. The value of inventories increased from \$9,246,434 on June 30 1917 to \$19,523,208 on June 30 1918. Much of this increase has been due to the increased costs of raw materials. The following review shows a practically continuous gain in profits applicable to dividends:

Income Statement for Last Seven Fiscal Years ended June 30.

June 30	Net Earnings.	Interest on Fund. Debt.	Prof. Divs. (6%).	Com. Dividends—Rate.	Amount.	Surplus for Year.
1912----	\$3,085,395	\$531,210	\$1,209,363	2%	\$353,220	\$991,602
1913----	3,103,957	511,232	1,632,687	4%	733,232	226,806
1914----	3,678,198	612,483	1,658,258	4%	738,399	669,058
1915----	4,513,239	838,094	1,654,176	4%	737,236	1,283,733
1916----	6,328,919	883,392	1,653,492	4%	737,236	3,054,799
1917----	6,220,772	884,680	1,655,067	5%	875,468	2,805,557
1918----	8,987,423	876,405	1,658,487	6%*	1,059,776	5,392,755
7 years--	\$35,917,903	\$5,137,496	\$11,121,530		\$5,234,567	\$14,424,310

* Rate increased to 8% on Oct. 15 1918.

The above stated net earnings are after deducting all expenses, liberal allowances for maintenance and depreciation, interest on temporary loans and taxes, including Federal taxes to Dec. 31 1917.

The profits from organization to June 30 1918 aggregate \$53,679,004. Deduct dividends on pref. stock, \$24,093,027; dividends on common stock, \$5,234,567; good-will, dismantlement of plants, &c., written off, \$7,956,580; balance, accumulated surplus June 30 1918, \$16,394,830.

Current Assets and Current Liabilities (Working Capital).

June 30—	Current Assets.	Current Liabilities.	Net Wkg. Cap't
1913-----	\$30,491,926	\$5,849,458	\$24,642,467
1914-----	34,495,119	5,085,209	29,409,909
1915-----	35,359,732	6,541,838	28,817,894
1916-----	32,860,063	2,154,297	30,705,766
1917-----	37,364,454	6,627,248	30,737,206
1918-----	52,798,445	21,105,102	31,693,343

The above statement emphasizes the necessity for a considerable increase in working capital.

The enormous demand for all farm products throughout the world has naturally had a stimulating effect upon the fertilizer industry and has led to a greater use of fertilizers, not only because they produce greater crops of better quality, but also because they conserve labor by increasing the yield per acre.

After the war we anticipate a heavy European demand for phosphate rock, the export of which during the war has been rendered almost prohibitive by the scarcity of ships.

As phosphoric acid is far more important to the production of crops than potash, Germany will be only too glad to exchange her potash for our phosphates after the war, as she did before.

Recent reports from Spain indicate that the potash deposits in the Provinces of Lerida and Barcelona may also prove important factors in the potash situation.

American Caramel Co.—Increased Dividend.—

The directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2% on the \$1,000,000 outstanding pref. stock, payable Nov. 11 to holders of record Nov. 1.

American Car & Foundry Co.—Government Orders.—

Recently, Government orders covering approximately 70,000 freight cars were placed, of which number about 60,000 are for use on French railways.

American Factors, Ltd.—Initial Dividend.—

This company, which was recently formed to take over the German-owned business of Hackfeld & Co., of Honolulu, has paid an initial dividend of 1% on its capital stock.

American Light & Traction Co.—Earnings—Usual Dividends.—

Pres. Alanson P. Lathrop, N. Y., Nov. 1, wrote in substance: The gross business of the subsidiary companies has increased as follows:

Table showing increase in gross business for 9 months to Sept. 30. Columns: Gas sales, Electric sales, Traction receipts. Rows: 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915.

For the quarter ending Sept. 30 1918, the decrease in net earnings over the corresponding quarter of 1917, based on the actual operating results, was \$60,026.

The net earnings during the summer months have been reduced to a considerable extent by the Daylight Saving Law, which has been in effect since April.

The "Surplus and reserve Sept. 30 previous year" of \$12,698,235, as shown in the earnings statement for 1918, includes in addition to the surplus of \$11,855,623 as shown for the year 1917 certain undistributed net profits heretofore carried as contingent reserves, but which have now been transferred to surplus account.

The directors on Oct. 1 1918 declared the regular quarterly cash dividend of 1 1/2% on pref. stock; a quarterly cash dividend of 2 1/2% on common stock, and a stock dividend on common stock, at the rate of 2 1/2 shares of common stock on every 100 shares of common stock outstanding; all payable Nov. 1 1918 to stockholders of record Oct. 11 1918.

EARNINGS STATEMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPT. 30.

Large table with 5 columns: 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: Earnings on stocks of sub. cos., Miscellaneous earnings, Gross earnings, Expenses, Net earnings, Surplus previous year, Total sur. earnings, Cash div. on pref. stock, Cash div. on com. stock, Stock div. on com. stock, Balance, surplus.

American Steel Foundries.—Nine Months' Earnings.—

Table with 6 columns: 9 Mos. to Sept. 30, Net Earnings, Other Income, Deprec. Charges, Esc. Prof. & Interest, Balance, Surplus. Rows: 1918, 1917.

American Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Dividend.—

Directors are scheduled to meet next Wednesday, when action should be taken on the 15% stock dividend recently approved by the Capital Issues Committee.

American Tobacco Co.—Sub. Co. Debenture Offering.—

See Mengel Box Co. below.—V. 107, p. 1748, 1670.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co.—Production (in lbs.).—

Table with 4 columns: 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: Production in pounds.

Arizona Copper Co.—Output.—

Table with 2 columns: October 1918, 10 Mos. 1918. Rows: Production in pounds.

Atlantic Coast Co.—New Stock.—

Stockholders of this company, a subsidiary of the Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Co., are given the privilege of subscribing to \$750,000 of new stock at par in the ratio of 3 new shares for every 5 owned.

Atlantic Refining Co.—New Refinery.—

The plans of this company to build a new refinery at Brunswick, Ga., to run Mexican crude oil, follows extensive development of oil properties in Mexico.

The company recently incorporated a Mexican subsidiary to take care of its Mexican interests which include ownership in oil producing proper-

ties, terminal facilities and contracts without producing companies. Its present contract with Port Lobos Petroleum Co. is understood to call for several million barrels of oil.—V. 107, p. 1483, 292.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.—Vot. Trust Expires.—

The trustees of the company have notified holders of voting trust certificates that the voting trust was to expire Nov. 1.

Botany Worsted Mills.—New Directors.—

The directors of this company, over two-thirds of whose stock is owned by the Alien Property Custodian, elected Herbert R. Howell and William Hollmer directors, to succeed Max W. Stoehr and George Roehlig.

Brown Shoe Co., Inc. (St. Louis).—Govt. Contract.—

The War Department has awarded contracts for 1,146,700 pairs of metallic fastened shoes for the army to cost \$8,195,905, or an average price per pair of \$7.15.

Butte Central Mining & Milling Co.—Sale—Committee.—

The property of this company, consisting of Ophir mine and concentrator, has been bid in at Sheriff's sale for \$57,000 on account of Butte-Detroit Copper & Zinc Mining Co., a subsidiary of the Anaconda Copper Co.

Butte & Superior Mining Co.—Production.—

Table with 4 columns: 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: Zinc (in lbs.), Silver (in ozs.).

Calumet & Arizona Mining Co.—Copper Production (lbs)

Table with 4 columns: 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: 1918-October-1917, Increase, 1918-10 Mos.—1917, Decrease.

New Cornelia Copper Co. Output and Initial Dividend.—

See that company below.—V. 107, p. 1483, 1103.

(J. I.) Case Threshing Machine Co.—Further \$1,450,000 1st M. 6s Called for Redemption on Dec. 1.—

The company has called for redemption all its First Mortgage bonds which fall due from Dec. 1 1924 to Dec. 1 1925, inclusive, now outstanding, the same being all outstanding bonds bearing numbers from 10,001 to 12,000, inclusive, of an aggregate face value of principal of \$1,450,000.

On or about Nov. 6 1918 the company reported outstanding \$4,658,000 of its 1st M. 6s \$529,000 having been called for payment June 1 1918 and a further \$594,000 having been bought in and canceled since Dec. 31 1917.

The present call therefore reduces the outstanding amount to \$3,208,000 as of Dec. 31 1918, viz.: Due in 1919, \$607,000; 1920, \$589,000; 1921, \$499,000; 1922, \$722,000; 1923, \$791,000. The issue originally amounted to \$12,000,000.

Official Statement to New York Stock Exchange.—

See "Annual Reports" in a preceding page.—V. 106, p. 1903, 1580.

Central & South Amer. Teleg. Co.—Brazilian Cable.—

The Brazilian Government has granted this company a concession to lay and operate a cable from Rio de Janeiro to Cuba.—V. 107, p. 1289.

Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp.—Production (in lbs.).—

Table with 4 columns: 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: 1918-October-1917, Decrease, 1918-10 Mos.—1917, Increase.

Chile Copper Co.—Earnings.—

Chile Exploration Co.—Copper Production for Six Months.

Table with 4 columns: First Quar. 1918, Second Quar. 1918, 1917. Rows: January, February, March, Total (2d qu.), Aver. per mo.

Earnings and Expenses, Including Expenses of Chile Copper Co. —Three Mos. Ending— June 30 '18, June 30 '17, —Six Mos. Ending— June 30 '18, June 30 '17.

Table with 4 columns: Three Mos. Ending, Six Mos. Ending, 1918, 1917. Rows: Copper production, Net operating income, Miscellaneous income, Total income, Int. on bonds and loans, Deprec. on plant & equip., Amortized disc. on bds., Exp. of Chile Copp. Co.

Undivided profits... \$1,445,748 \$2,807,899 \$2,570,245 \$5,377,744 The above earnings are computed on the basis of 23.69 cts. per lb. for copper for June 30 1918 quarter, against 23.83 cts. per lb. for the March 31 1918 quarter, against 27.71 and 26.87 cents per lb., respectively, in 1917.

President Daniel Guggenheim says in brief:

The total quantity of ore treated during the quarter was 950,885 dry tons and the average grade of same was 1.58% copper, as compared with 829,553 dry tons and 1.76% copper, respectively, for the first quarter of the year.

Against the production of 24,556,156 lbs. of copper there was sold and actually delivered 21,142,505 lbs. at an average price of 23.69c. per pound.

The costs and profits per lb. stated on the basis of copper sold and actually delivered (the undelivered copper being carried in the inventory at cost) were for the second quarter, compared with the first quarter of 1918, as follows: (a) Cost of production, exclusive of excess profits tax, and obsolescence, 17.73c., against 18.38c.; (b) cost f. o. b. plant, incl. depreciation, 11.28c., against 11.61c.; (c) cost delivered at Atlantic Seaboard ports, including freights, handling, selling, miscell. expenses, and income taxes, with credits for miscell. earnings, 13.87c., against 14.39c.; (d) depletion of ore reserves, interest and amortization of bond discount, 3.86c., agst. 3.99c.

The operations for the second quarter of the year show net profit on copper delivered (after deducting depreciation) of \$2,006,671, against \$1,675,385 for the first quarter, while the balance of undivided profits was \$1,445,747, against \$1,124,498 for the first quarter.—V. 107, p. 1581, 1483.

Chino Copper Co.—Production (in lbs.).—

Table with 4 columns: 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915. Rows: 1918-October-1917, Increase, 1918-10 Mos.—1917, Decrease.

City Ice Delivery Co. (Cleveland).—Extra Dividend.—

The directors have declared a dividend of 3 1/2%, 2% of which will be paid in Liberty Bonds, and 1 1/2% in cash, on Nov. 11 to stockholders of record Oct. 31.

Colgate & Co.—Indictment Dismissed.—

Judge Waddill in the United States District Court at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 29 dismissed the indictment against this company for alleged violation of the Sherman Law. This action was on a demurrer by the company.

which the Court sustained. The Court holds that a manufacturer, provided he is not in conspiracy with other manufacturers of similar products, has the right to fix and enforce the maintenance of reasonable and fair prices, and that such a manufacturer is violating no law in refusing to sell again to a retailer who fails or refuses to maintain such a fixed price. —V. 106, p. 1347.

Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co.—Earnings.—

Results for 9 Months ending Sept. 30 1918 and 1917 and Full Calendar Years 1917 and 1916.					
1918-9 Mos.—1917.		Inc. or Dec.		1917-12 Mos.—1916.	
Net earnings	\$1,692,408	\$1,331,283	Inc.\$361,125	\$1,915,746	\$1,551,226
Extraordinary war taxes	None deduc.	130,000	Dec. 130,000	—	None deducted
Int. on 6% gold bonds (excl. Treas. bds.)	257,895	262,383	Dec. 4,489	347,389	344,373
Net, after bond interest	\$1,434,512	\$938,899	Inc.\$495,613*	\$1,568,357	\$1,206,853

* These figures do not include any appropriation for excess profits tax and other unusual taxes. A Deducting \$130,000 for extra war taxes. The "net earnings" as above shown are the net earnings of subsidiary companies, after deducting for maintenance and depreciation of plants and equipment, reserve for doubtful accounts, proportion of unacquired shares, and expenses of Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co.—V. 107, p. 699.

Consumers Company, Chicago.—Control.—

Referring to the rumor that control of the company had been acquired by the Semet-Solvay Co., Pres. F. W. Upham is quoted as saying: "Several months ago when the common advanced from around 25 to about 50, certain persons who are largely interested in the Semet-Solvay Co. bought a substantial interest in the Consumers company, but they did not acquire control. Their holdings are probably around \$1,400,000, out of a total of \$10,000,000 common stock. The stock of Mr. Peabody, Mr. Letts and my own shares, together with those of the Semet-Solvay interests mentioned, control the Consumers Co. "The business outlook of the company for the winter is good. The company has on hand a large stock of soft coal, but its supply of anthracite, of course, under the Fuel Administration restrictions, is small compared with last year. In the first twenty-six days of October 1917 we received 47,000 tons of anthracite, while in the same period this year we received only 5,600 tons."—V. 106, p. 1686.

Consumers' Gas Co. of Toronto.—Earnings.—

Sept. 30 Years	Gross Earnings	Net, after Taxes	Other Income	Interest Charges	Dis. (10%)	Balance, Surplus
1917-18	\$5,095,007	\$1,055,765	—	\$34,330	\$530,645	\$490,790
1916-17	4,296,349	853,306	25,000	46,271	495,740	436,294
1915-16	3,637,806	919,577	—	50,998	488,200	380,379

Continental Motors Corporation.—Government Work.

This company's plant, it is stated, will by Jan. 1 be operating on a 100% war basis.—V. 106, p. 610.

Crowell & Thurlow Steamship Co.—Par Value Reduced.

The stockholders on Oct. 30 voted to reduce the par value of the company's capital stock from \$100 to \$10 per share, increasing the number of shares outstanding from 10,000 to 100,000.

Sub. Co. New Stock.—

See Atlantic Coast Co. above.—V. 107, p. 1671, 195.

Cudahy Packing Co.—Capital Readjustment.— Referring to the proposed readjustment of capital by increasing the capital stock to \$35,000,000 by the issuance of an additional \$15,000,000 common stock, Pres. E. A. Cudahy is quoted:

It has been decided to make a readjustment of capital and surplus stock of our company, and at the annual meeting Nov. 29, preliminary steps will be taken under which common stockholders will receive one additional share for each four shares held by them. Final details or various legal steps have not yet been worked out, but it is anticipated there will be authorization of an increase in company's stock to \$35,000,000, by authorizing an additional \$15,000,000 common stock, and that this will create a basis, which will in the future, permit of further financing by issuance of some additional common stock.—V. 107, p. 1749, 607.

Davis-Daly Copper Co.—Earnings.—

Years end.	June 30 '18	June 30 '17	June 30 '18	June 30 '17
Ore returns	\$1,362,135	\$737,230	Depr., depl., &c.	\$145,517
Other income	58,952	4,773	Miscellaneous	48,668
Mining costs	\$759,944	\$462,134		66,113
Taxes	9,468	Not shown	Balance, surp.	\$457,489
				\$163,800

Delaware & Raritan Canal Co.—Government Control.—

The U. S. RR. Admin. has taken over entire control and operation of this property, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania RR.—V. 2, p. 216.

Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co.—Chicago Committee of Note Holders.— Reference was recently made in this column (V. 107, p. 1387) to the formation of a committee in Denver which was expected to co-operate with a new committee organized in Chicago in safeguarding the security holders of this company and its allied irrigation districts.

The Chicago committee, in circular of June 15 1918, said:

To the holders or owners of the notes of an authorized issue of \$2,650,000, secured by trust deed to the Central Trust Co. of Illinois, dated Aug. 11 1913, and payable Aug. 11 1918, made by Harrison B. Riley, Ralph S. Child, J. J. Corkill and others, acting as a bondholders' protective committee under terms of a bondholders' protective agreement dated Jan. 9 1912, for the owners of bonds deposited thereunder with the Chicago Title & Trust Co., depository, and issued by the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co., Denver-Greeley Valley Irrigation District, the Denver-St. Vrain Municipal Irrigation District and North Denver Municipal Irrigation District:

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a substantial amount of the committee notes maturing Aug. 11 1918, have organized a protective committee to act for the holders of the notes under terms of agreement herewith enclosed, dated June 15 1918. The members of the protective committee are all largely interested as owners of notes or direct representatives of such owners.

We call your attention to the following: (1) The committee is organized solely to protect by all means available the interests of committee note-holders. (2) Under the agreement the depositors of notes are not personally liable for expenses or other liabilities incurred or subject to any personal assessment therefor. (3) Under the agreement, the committee may be enlarged at any time or superseded by a new committee chosen by the depositors.

Deposit of committee notes is requested with the committee's depository, Central Trust Co. of Illinois, 125 West Monroe St., Chicago.

The committee will submit a complete statement of the financial situation as soon as possible after sufficient deposits have been made and its investigation completed.

With great care enough ought to be realized to pay the principal of the outstanding committee notes and a substantial portion of the accumulated interest.

(Signed by E. O. Kohlsaat (Pres. Kansas City Title & Trust Co.), O. F. Buffe (Ayers Nat. Bank, Jacksonville, Ill.), Chester Snyder (Pres. First Nat. Bank, Easton, Pa.), W. T. Abbott (V.-P. Central Trust Co. of Ill.)

Extracts from Preamble of Aforesaid Deposit Agreement.—

Harrison B. Riley, Ralph S. Child, J. J. Corkill, Lorin Cray and others were organized as a bondholders' protective committee under the terms of a bondholders' protective agreement, dated Jan. 9 1912, for the owners of the bonds deposited thereunder, issued by the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co., Denver-Greeley Valley Irrigation District, The Denver-St. Vrain Municipal Irrigation District and the North Denver Municipal Irrigation District (V. 101, p. 925; V. 99, p. 471; V. 97, p. 368, 889).

Pursuant to a plan for funding the debts of the company and its subsidiary companies, dated July 15 1912, and amendments thereof, said committee made an authorized issue of notes of \$2,650,000, dated Aug. 11 1913, and due Aug. 11 1918, and secured the same by trust deed to the Central Trust Co. of Illinois, and pledged thereunder security for the payment of said notes certain trustee's bonds issued by the Chicago Title & Trust Co., as trustee under and pursuant to the terms and provisions of the reorganization plan for the funding of the debts of the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Co. above referred to, of an aggregate of \$2,650,000, and the bonds previously deposited with said bondholders' protective committee issued by the Denver-Greeley Valley Irrigation District, The Denver-St. Vrain Municipal Irrigation District and the North Denver Municipal Irrigation District.

No interest has been paid on any of said notes since the issue thereof on Aug. 11 1913, and the income of the property pledged will not suffice to discharge any part of the interest due or to become due on said notes up to Aug. 11 1918. There are no funds available to meet any part of the principal of said notes, and large amounts have been advanced from time to time to said bondholders' protective committee by the Chicago Title & Trust Co. which are a lien on the property of said trust estate prior to the notes secured by trust deed to the Central Trust Co. of Illinois.

A large amount of money will also be required to meet the cost of making repairs to the embankment of the dam of the Standley Reservoir, and the parties hereto believe that the values represented in all of the properties held as security for said notes can only be preserved and conserved for their benefit by concerted action, and to the end and purpose that the rights of the noteholders may be protected. Compare V. 107, p. 1387.

Denver Union Water Co.—Distribution.—

The city and county of Denver, Colo., on Nov. 1 took over the plant, &c., of the company and on Nov. 2 the first distribution of the assets was made upon presentation of stock certificates in the amount of \$20 per share.—V. 107, p. 607.

Diamond Match Co.—Business Status.— In an interview with a financial news agency, a director of this company is quoted as saying:

"Despite high wages and costs of materials and the various restrictions in production and distribution, our company is doing very well. It is as busy as it can be under the circumstances, but we cannot estimate this year's net earnings very closely until we know what the excess profits tax will be. The demand for our product is beyond our capacity to supply it at present. Foreign competition is less than formerly. Sweden has not been able to get the ash and other match woods from Russia for a long time, and chemicals are scarce.

"Our 'strike box' match is very popular. One tobacco company has ordered 500,000,000 such matches, and our Barborton, O., plant is turning them out at the rate of 25,000,000 a month. The Government takes all the matches we can produce after supplying the ordinary essential needs. Our paper matches are in great demand by smokers, but thus far we have been able to supply them only to the large consumers.

"We are producing the best potash in the world, and we have one year's supply ahead for our own use. We get it mostly from Salt Lake. The alunite beds of Utah are rather expensive to work, Nebraska prairie pockets yield inferior potash, Fall River mill water is inadequate—Lawrence, Mass., is operating only 40% of capacity, I understand—and there is the same difficulty with California kelp, which does not grow fast enough. Kelp requires six months of growth, instead of four, as has been claimed, and a strange thing about it is that the spring cutting is much better in potash yield than the fall cutting.

"The company requires a large working capital these days, but its cash position is strong. I find that while our bank borrowings are around \$650,000, we have about \$700,000 deposited in the banks."—V. 106, p. 1903, 1459.

Dominion Steel Corporation.—Wages.—

This company has decided upon the third wage revision for this year, the last being an increase of 2½c. per hour, retroactive from Oct. 1.—V. 107, p. 1387, 85.

Duquesne Light Co.—Project Held Up.—

A press report from Pittsburgh states that the Government has canceled its contracts with this company for the construction of the \$16,000,000 power plant at Cheswick, Pa.—V. 107, p. 607, 505.

(Jacob) Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.—Sale of 7% Serial Gold Notes.— The National City Co., N. Y., and the National City Bank of Chicago have sold at prices ranging from 100 and int., to yield 7%, to 99 and int., to yield 7¼%, according to maturity, an issue of \$3,000,000 7% Serial gold notes, dated Nov. 15 1918, due in five annual installments, Series A to Series D, \$500,000 each, Nov. 15 1919-22 inclusive, and Series E, \$1,000,000, maturing Nov. 15 1923.

See also advertising pages.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible, &c." Denom. \$1,000 c. Int. M. & N. 15 without deduction for any Federal normal income taxes, now or hereafter deductible at the source, up to 4%. Prin. & int. in U. S. gold coin at the National City Bank of New York.

Redeemable at the option of the company on any int. date upon 30 days' notice as a whole or in blocks of not less than \$500,000, in which event it must call for redemption notes of one or more of the series last maturing at 103 for notes with 4 years or more to run; 102½ for notes with 3 years or more but less than 4 years to run; 102 for notes with 2 years or more to run but less than 3 years to run; 101½ for notes with 1 year or more to run but less than 2 years to run; 101 for notes with less than 1 year to run.

The notes are also subject to redemption in part by lot at above prices in the event of the sale of any substantial or essential part of the property or sale of additional preferred or common stocks. The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York, trustee.

Data from Letter of the President, Dated Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 31 1918.

Company—Established 53 years ago, and incorporated as the Jacob Dold Packing Co. on Aug. 13 1888 in N. Y. The company is one of the eight largest packers in the U. S. and owns packing houses in Buffalo, N. Y.; Kansas City and Wichita, Kan., and has central distributing branches at many points in the U. S. and one in Great Britain. The company has contracts to supply the U. S. and Allied Governments with food products, over 50% of the total production of the company being for such purposes.

The company owns the entire capital stock of the Capitol Refining Co. of Washington, D. C., which was incorporated in 1913 in Va., to engage in the business of refining vegetable oils, such as crude cottonseed, soya bean, peanut and cocoanut oils and the manufacture of lard substitutes of cooking oils, salad oils, butter oil, butterine and clear margarine.

The company also owns the entire capital stock of the South Washington Storage Co., organized in Dec. 1915, to take care of the storage and of the business of the packing and refining companies.

Purpose of Issue.—The proceeds of this issue will be used in reduction of present outstanding bank loans and to increase working capital.

Security.—The notes will be the general credit obligations of the packing company and will constitute its only obligations outstanding in the hands of the public. The company and its constituent companies (a) will not mortgage or pledge any fixed assets without providing for priority of payment for these notes, and will not consolidate or merge with any corporation other than a constituent company, unless prior thereto it secures these notes by a closed 1st M. and pledge on and of all its properties, real and personal; (b) will at all times maintain an excess of current assets over all current liabilities equal to at least 200% of the face value of these notes then outstanding, and will maintain current assets in an aggregate amount equal to at least 140% of the amount of all liabilities, including these notes; (c) will not dispose of any substantial or essential part of its fixed assets unless it applies the proceeds to the acquisition of fixed assets of at least equal value, or to the redemption of notes of this issue; (d) will keep properties in thorough repair and adequately insured.

In the event that the company sells additional pref. or common stock, it will apply the entire proceeds to the purchase or redemption of outstanding notes of the series last maturing. It will not declare or pay dividends in excess of 6% on the common stock, and in no event except out of the net income of its preceding fiscal year.

Volume of Business and Earnings Available for Interest and Excess Profits

Taxes of the Co. and Constituent Companies	Calendar Years—			
	1913.	1915.	1917.	1918 (6 Mos.)
Net volume of business	\$23,882,447	\$24,177,248	\$38,864,107	\$27,547,163
Earnings	793,894	882,593	1,274,518	1,622,043

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at June 29 1918.

Assets—		Liabilities—	
\$		\$	
Land, buildings, machinery and equipment	5,941,079	First mortgage bonds	35,000
Investments	20,000	Preferred stock	3,114,300
Cash	1,745,426	Common stock	2,300,500
Notes receivable	6,689	Notes payable	6,640,000
Accounts receivable	2,226,579	Accounts payable	186,749
Inventories	7,058,418	Reserve for Federal taxes	200,000
Marketable securities	83,609	Foreign acceptances and advance payments	301,277
Prepaid items	123,434	Accrued items	58,372
Miscellaneous	45,750	Reserves	813,176
Deferred charges	93,851	Surplus	3,695,461
Total	\$17,344,835	Total	\$17,344,835

Gross book value of fixed assets (\$5,941,079 on June 29 1918) was substantiated by an appraisal made as of that date, which showed actual values considerably in excess of our book figures. Net current assets amounted to \$3,903,507.—V. 81, p. 1377.

East Butte Copper Co.—Production (in Lbs.)—

1918—October—1917.	Increase.	1918—10 Mos.—1917.	Increase.
1,823,680	1,691,008	132,672	21,062,738
			15,716,348
			5,346,390

General Development Co.—No Action on Dividend.
The directors on Nov. 4 took no action on the company's dividend. Three months ago the quarterly dividend of 75c. per share was paid.—V. 107, p. 608.

Graton & Knight Manufacturing Co.—Stock.

Referring to the notice just filed with the Secretary of State of Massachusetts for the issue \$1,900,000 of 2d pref. stock, we understand that the action is merely the completion of a transaction pending for some time.

An issue of \$2,000,000 of such stock was authorized by the stockholders last January; \$100,000 of this stock was issued in the early summer for a special purpose. Since this time the approval of the Capital Issues Committee has been secured for the issue of the balance of the stock and an opportunity to subscribe was submitted to the stockholders in July last; \$1,000,000 of this sum is set aside to meet the conversion privilege which is attached to Series C of the serial note issue which was marketed last August. Such part of the balance as has not been subscribed for by stockholders in accordance with the notice sent to them last July, will be placed in the treasury. See note offering, &c., in V. 107, p. 805, 505.

Great Western Power Co.—Refunding.

This company has applied to the California RR. Commission for authority to refund its \$350,000 promissory note in the favor of the Bankers Trust Co., New York, due Nov. 7, and secured by the pledge of the company's First Mortgage bonds. The company asks either to give a new note due six months from date, or to negotiate a like loan on the same security from some other bank, and with the proceeds repay the Bankers Trust Co.—V. 107, p. 1388, 1286.

Greene Cananea Copper Co.—Output (in Lbs.)—

1918—October—1917.	(Mines closed)	1918—10 Months—1917.
4,300,000	43,070,000	28,610,000

—V. 107, p. 1484, 1104.

Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario.

The "Engineering News-Record" in its issue for Oct. 31 1918 published a descriptive article illustrated with map and photographs of this company's large power development at Niagara involving the construction of a canal around the falls to a 300,000 h. p. plant at a cost of \$25,000,000.—V. 107, p. 1007.

Independent Brewing Co., Pittsburgh.—Earnings.

Years ending—		Years ending—	
Sept. 30 '18	Oct. 20 '17.	Sept. 30 '18	Oct. 20 '17.
Total sales	\$6,488,735	\$5,212,603	Prof. divs. (7%)
Profit on sales	\$1,297,262	\$1,073,644	Common divs.—(2½)
Interest	247,960	691,144	Balance, surplus
Depreciation, &c.	538,052		\$83,750
			None

—V. 107, p. 805.

Indian Head Mills of Alabama.—Extra Dividend.

Press reports state that the directors have declared an extra dividend of 2% on the \$600,000 outstanding capital stock, along with the regular semi-annual disbursement of 3%, payable Dec. 2 to shareholders of record Nov. 7.—V. 106, p. 2348.

Inspiration Consol. Copper Co.—Production (in Lbs.)—

1918—October—1917.	1918—10 Months—1917.
8,125,000	2,400,000
	83,675,000
	72,050,000

The large decrease in 1917 was due to labor troubles.—V. 107, p. 1484.

International Mercantile Marine Co.—Proposal Presented to Directors.—Chairman Harold A. Sanderson at a special meeting of the directors on Thursday presented the directors with the details of the offer which has been made by a British syndicate for the ships owned by English subsidiaries of the company.

P. A. S. Franklin, President of the company, was quoted after the meeting as saying that it had been the first time that the directors had considered the complete proposal, and that they would act on it later. He said further: "There are three or four details yet to be ironed out before a decision in respect to the offer can be made. If the transaction is completed under the proposals now in hand, it will result in the sale of all the ships owned by the British companies and will leave these corporations with between £26,000,000 and £27,000,000 in their treasuries. The ships of the Mercantile Marine Company under the American flag will not be disturbed, and as the situation now stands the Marine Company will be left as it is at present, operating the nine vessels of American registry and one under the Belgian flag."

The New York "Times" says: "As the British companies have approximately \$40,000,000 cash in their treasuries, the sale of the British ships will bring in about \$90,000,000. The vessels in question total about 750,000 tons. The Marine Company owns all the stocks of the British corporations. The directors of the British companies favor the sale, and it remains to be approved by the parent company. Mr. Franklin declined to predict whether the receipts from the transaction, if it goes through, would be transferred to the Marine Company's treasury in the near future. Mr. Franklin stated that the management had made no after-war plans in respect to increasing its American fleet.

"The opportunities to be presented to American shipping interests by the ending of the war," he added, "will in my opinion be excellent, and the expansion of ocean carriage facilities should be stimulated."—V. 107, p. 1484, 1290.

Iron Cap Copper Co.—Bonds Offered.

Stockholders of record Nov. 4 are offered the right to subscribe to \$500,000 First Mortgage 8% 20-year gold bonds at par, with a bonus of one share of stock (par \$10), on the basis of \$200 in bonds for each 6 shares of stock now held. Stockholders may subscribe for \$20 par value of the bonds and receive scrip for 1-10 of the share of stock.

The new bonds will be dated Oct. 1 1918. Subscriptions will be received up to Dec. 5. Subscribers will be required to pay interest from Oct. 1 to Dec. 5. Stockholders may make additional subscriptions on the same terms for all bonds not taken. Subscription privilege is not transferable. The issue has been approved by Capital Issues Committee.—V. 106, p. 2653.

Kennecott Copper Corporation.—Output (in Lbs.)—

1918—October—1917.		1918—10 Mos.—1917.	
Kennecott	13,286,000	7,116,000	115,756,000
Braden	5,414,000		63,326,000
			52,348,000

—V. 107, p. 1484, 1196.

Lincoln County Power Co., Inc., Me., Consolidated.—Acquisition, &c.—Financial Data.—The "Chronicle" has been favored with the following data:

On Oct. 9 1917, the Maine P. U. Commission authorized this company to acquire the business of the Lincoln County Power Co. (formerly Portland Power & Development Co.), also to acquire the business of the Twin Village Water Co., the stock of which was owned by the Lincoln Co. Power Co., and to issue \$100,000 of common stock and \$100,000 of preferred stock and further authorized to mortgage its property, then owned and after acquired in the sum of \$500,000.

By supplemental decree, the Lincoln County Power Co., Inc., was authorized to acquire the rights, property, privileges and franchises of the Boothbay Harbor Electric Light & Power Co. At the present time all companies are now merged in the Lincoln County Power Co., Inc.

Since the merging of the companies the Lincoln County Power Co., Inc., has completed new power installation at Bristol Mills of 300 h. p. with new transmission line between its plant to Boothbay Harbor and Damariscotta Mills and is now engaged in rehabilitating original transmission line. Bonds authorized for this work and for acquiring other companies in the total sum of \$360,000 have been issued, which includes repairs and betterments to the original power plant at Damariscotta Mills.

The Lincoln County Power Co., Inc., has outstanding an issue of \$360,000 First Mortgage 6% gold bonds dated Oct. 1 1917, due Oct. 1 1942, and a total authorized of \$500,000. Interest A; & O. at the First-Auburn Trust Co. Normal Federal income tax paid. There is no conversion privilege and no prior lien outstanding. The mortgage covers all the property owned.

The capital stock of the company consists of \$100,000 common and \$100,000 preferred, authorized, of which all the common is outstanding, and \$70,000 of the preferred (par in each case \$100,000). The preferred stock is 8% cumulative, and is subject to redemption at any time at \$125 per share. There is no conversion privilege for the preferred stock; both classes have not equal voting power. The officers of the company are: President, Frank E. Blackhurst; Sec., Irving E. Vernon; Treas., W. Louis Williams. The address of the company is Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Louisville (Ky.) Tobacco Warehouse Co.—Liquidation.

The shareholders on Nov. 4 voted to liquidate the affairs of this company, a committee being appointed to dispose of all assets available, and to arrange for the retirement of outstanding stock with the proceeds of the sale.

President Keller recently said in substance: "The minority are opposed to the dissolution because the company is at present in a better condition than for years past. The fiscal year, which ends Oct. 31 1918 will show quick assets of over \$600,000, compared with \$118,000 when I assumed the Presidency in November 1914. The statement of Oct. 31 1918 will show the company to be entirely free of debt excepting a few balances to the credit of dealers.

"The investments in sundry loose leaf companies throughout the State have been reduced from \$506,000 to \$65,000, only two such out-of-town properties now being owned. The Louisville real estate, all in use by the company, excepting two minor pieces, stands on the books at \$346,000. Therefore the company, with no indebtedness except to its stockholders (\$350,000 preferred and \$1,436,000 common) has assets approximating \$1,000,000.

"The earnings for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31 1918 aggregate \$200,000. Dividends on the common stock were discontinued Feb. 1914; dividends on the pref. stock discontinued Nov. 1914, were resumed May 1917 and on Oct. 28 1918 the unpaid divs., which are cumulative will be paid in full.

"It is my opinion that if the dissolution is ordered by the stockholders, forcible liquidation will be a serious mistake"—V. 104, p. 1493.

(A.) Macdonald Co., Ltd.—Preferred Dividend Plan.

See Western Grocers, Ltd., below.—V. 107, p. 408.

Majestic Mines Co.—Bonds for Stock.

Owners of the bonds of the Majestic Copper Mining & Smelting Co. were notified in May last that they might exchange such bonds for stock of the Majestic Mines Co. on the basis of 500 shares of stock for each \$1,000 bond if presented at the office of the Majestic Mines Co., 342 Exchange Building, Boston, on or before July 1 1918.

The successor company was incorporated in 1908 in Maine to acquire the properties and securities of the Majestic Copper Mining & Smelting Co. and the Majestic Copper Co. Properties are in Beaver County, Utah. Capital stock at last accounts, auth., \$5,000,000; out, \$4,043,975; par, \$5.

Manhattan Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings.

Year ending—	June 30 1918.	Dec. 31 1917.
Gross earnings	\$139,492	\$114,498
Net earnings, after taxes	\$34,127	\$36,768
Interest on bonds	16,500	16,500
Surplus	\$17,627	\$20,268

P. W. Brooks & Co. a year or so ago offered this company's First Mortgage Sinking Fund 6% 10-year gold bonds dated March 1 1917, callable on any interest date at 105 and interest, of which there are issued \$275,000, out of a total authorized of \$500,000, interest on which is payable M. & S. in N. Y. Denom. \$100, &c. c*. The company also has outstanding \$85,000 7% pref. stock and \$300,000 common stock. The company supplies without competition electric light, power and gas in the city of Manhattan, Kan., and in connection with its power plant also operates an ice plant.

Massachusetts Lighting Companies.—Further Data.

The offering by C. D. Parker & Co., of Boston, Mass., of this company's \$1,160,000 7% serial gold debentures (due \$116,000 yearly June 1 1919 to 1928) was noted in these columns Oct. 12, page 1485.

Data from Letter of Pres. Arthur E. Childs. Dated Boston, Sept. 10. Capitalization (upon completion of present financing) Auth. Outstanding. Common (no expressed value), number of shares 80,000 46,169 6% preferred (expressed value \$100) \$8,000,000 \$5,533,100 7% serial Gold Debentures bonds (this issue—see V. 107, p. 1485) 1,160,000 1,160,000

Holder of Trust.—The name Massachusetts Lighting Companies is the designation of the trustees for the time being under a declaration of trust dated Oct. 1 1903. The trust owns all but \$6,650 par value of the entire capital stocks and all the note indebtedness of 18 gas and electric light companies, all incorporated in Mass. and serving 29 cities and towns having a population of 220,592. Twelve of these companies sell gas in 23 cities and towns having a population of 209,138, and 11 sell electricity in 16 cities and towns having a population of 127,635. It also owns the entire capital stock of the Light, Heat & Power Corp. and the Gas & Electric Impvtv't Co.

List of the Companies Now Owned by the Massachusetts Lighting Cos.

Name of Co.	Incorp.	Serves with Electricity.	Serves with Gas.
Adams Gas Lt. Co.	1860	Adams and Cheshire.	Adams.
Arlington G. L. Co.	1854		Arlington, Belmont and Winchester.
Ayer Elec. Lt. Co.	1901	Ayer and Groton.	
Clinton Gas Lt. Co.	1854	Clinton and Lancaster	Clinton.
Gas & El. Impt. Co.	1911		
Gloucester G. L. Co.	1853		Gloucester.
Harvard G. & E. Co.	1912	Harvard.	
Leominster E. L. & Pow. Co.	1888	Leominster.	
Leominster G. L. Co.	1878		Leominster & Lunenburg
Lexington Gas Co.	1874		Lexington.
Light, H. & P. Corp.	1897		
Milford E. L. & P. Co.	1886	Milford and Hopedale.	
Milford Gas Lt. Co.	1854		Milford and Hopedale.
Mill River E. L. Co.	1903	Williamsburg.	
N. Adams G. L. Co.	1864	N. Adams & Clarksburg	N. Adams & Clarksburg.
Northampton Elec. Lighting Co.	1886	Northampton.	
Northamp. G. L. Co.	1853		Northampton.
Spencer Gas Co.	1886	Spencer.	Spencer.
Williamstown G. Co.	1889	Williamstown.	Williamstown.
Worcester Co. G. Co.	1905		Palmer, Monson, Warren, W. Brookfield, No. Brookfield, Brookfield and Leicester.

Purpose of Issue.—To provide funds for the payment of the entire temporary note indebtedness of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies and to supply additional funds to pay for necessary and essential extensions and additions.

Growth of Sales of Gas and Electricity in Last Six Years ending June 30.

1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.
\$1,064,426	\$1,151,718	\$1,148,124	\$1,251,677	\$1,427,949	\$1,594,945

(For income account see "Reports" on a preceding page.)
Security.—As of June 30 1918 the assets of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies consisted of cash, notes and receivables amounting to \$1,907,272 and stocks (at cost) amounting to \$1,813,368.
 These bonds will be direct obligations of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies. The issue will be secured by an indenture to the Old Colony Trust Co., trustee, under which it is provided that unless the bonds of this issue are equally secured, the companies will not issue any obligation secured by pledge or mortgage of its property, or any part thereof, while any of these bonds are outstanding. The bonds maturing on or after four years from date of issue are callable at 103 on any interest day upon three months' notice.—V. 107, p. 1485, 1196.

Marlin-Rockwell Corp.—Official Data.—The remarks of President A. F. Rockwell dated Oct. 23 1918, describing the company's properties and "after-the-war" business position, will be found in full under "Reports and Documents" on a subsequent page. Compare V. 107, p. 1383.—V. 107, p. 1746.

Mason Tire & Rubber Co.—Initial Dividend.—The directors have declared a cash dividend of 6% on the \$549,750 outstanding common stock (par \$10) out of the earnings of the fiscal year to Oct. 31 last, payable 2% Feb. 20 1919, 2% May 20 and 2% Aug. 20, to stockholders of record Jan. 31 1919.—V. 107, p. 1388.

Mengel Box Co. (Louisville, Ky.)—Offering of 7% Serial Gold Debentures—American Tobacco Co. Owns a Majority of the Capital Stock.—The Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis; Halsey, Stuart & Co., Chicago; Smith, Moore & Co., St. Louis, and George H. Burr & Co., N. Y., are offering, by adv. on another page, at prices ranging from 99½ and int. to 98¾ and int., to yield approximately from 7.25% to 7.40%, according to maturity, \$4,000,000 7% Serial gold debentures dated Nov. 1 1918, due \$1,000,000 annually Nov. 1 1920 to 1923, inclusive.

Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible, etc. Int. M. & N. in U. S. gold coin at the Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, or its agencies in Chicago and N. Y. Denoms. \$1,000, \$500 and \$100c*. Redeemable on any interest payment date upon 30 days' notice, as a whole or in series, in which latter event debentures must be called in order of series next maturing, at: 102 for debentures with 4 years or more to run; 101½ for debentures with 3 years or more, but less than 4 years to run; 101 for 2 years or more, but less than 3 years to run; 100½ with 1 year or more, but less than 2 years to run; and 100 for debentures with less than 1 year to run.
 Interest payable "without deduction for Federal income taxes now or hereafter deductible at the source, not to exceed 2%." Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis, trustee.

Data from Letter of Pres. C. C. Mengel, Louisville, Ky., Nov. 5 1918.
Organization.—Organized in N. J. July 13 1899, and through the purchase at that time of the box business of C. C. Mengel & Bro. Co., has been in continuous operation since 1877, the business increasing from \$3,000 to \$1,000,000 a month.
Capitalization (upon completion of present financing)

7% Serial gold debentures (this issue)	Auth.	Outstand'g.
7% Cumulative preferred stock	\$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Common stock	4,000,000	6,000,000

As the business developed the amount of common stock was increased to \$6,000,000, fully paid in. Dividends paid in cash or in stock out of surplus account during the past 17 years have averaged 18.6% annually. As of July 31 1918, the surplus amounted to \$1,110,910. The \$4,000,000 7% pref. stock has been authorized for issuance from time to time in the future.

Property and Business.—The company manufactures high-class wood and boxboard shipping boxes, and owns and operates box factories at Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Jersey City, N. J.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; a boxboard factory at Elkhart, Ind., and saw and veneer mills at Hickman, Ky., Mengelwood, Tenn., Lufkin, Tex. Also controls (through stock ownership) and operates the box factory of the Columbia Box Co., St. Louis, Mo. All buildings are of modern mill construction. All plants are equipped with modern labor-saving machinery, electrically operated, and equipped with fire prevention apparatus.

A large part of the lumber and veneer used is produced at the plants at Mengelwood, Tenn., and Hickman, Ky., located near 155,831,250 ft. of standing hardwood timber on 25,078 acres of land owned. The company also owns 15,370 acres of cut-over land. All timber land owned is connected with the Mengelwood plant by a railroad owned by the company. At its log shipping plant at Hale's Point, Tenn., it operates its own railroad in connection with its towboat line, which consists of two steel river steamers and 12 barges. The company now carries \$8,882,856 of fire insurance.

Purpose of Issue.—To retire bank loans incurred for new working capital.
Security.—Direct obligation and constitute sole funded debt. The company (a) will not mortgage or pledge any of its assets while any of these debentures are outstanding unless prior to or contemporaneously therewith all of the debentures then outstanding shall be paid and canceled. (b) Will at all times, so long as any of these debentures are outstanding, maintain quick assets equal to at least 1½ times all current liabilities, including all of these debentures at the time outstanding. (c) Will maintain insurance upon all property equal to not less than 150% of debentures outstanding.
Net Assets.—The balance sheet as of July 31 1918 (after including these debentures and applying the proceeds thereof to reduce current liabilities) shows:

Net current assets (cash, Liberty bonds, accounts and bills receivable, merchandise inventory, supplies, &c.), less current liabilities	\$6,272,027
Plants, real estate, machinery, boats, &c., less deprec'n reserve	3,572,107
Timberlands, lands for sale and timber	986,777
Total	\$10,830,910
Excess assets over all liabilities, including these \$4,000,000 debts	\$6,830,910

Earnings.—The volume of business is now at the rate of \$12,000,000 per annum. Net profits applicable to interest charges for the calendar year 1917, after deductions, including reserve for depreciation and Federal income and excess profits taxes, were \$1,225,275. Average annual net profits applicable to interest charges for the last three fiscal years were \$930,787 after all charges including Federal income and excess profits taxes.

Management—Control.—The management is in the hands of the men who have been successful in the development of the business. The American Tobacco Co. owns a majority of the capital stock.—V. 106, p. 933.

Metropolitan Edison Co.—Offering of 1st & Ref. 5s and Bond Secured 6% Gold Notes.—Bonbright & Co., Inc., have issued revised circulars on their offerings of this company's First & Refunding 5% gold bonds and Bond Secured 6% gold notes that show the following data:

Company.—Furnishes without competition the electric service in Reading, Lebanon, and vicinity, and supplies most of the power for 200 miles of electric railway lines centring at Reading, Lebanon and Norristown.
Capitalization

Common stock (all owned by the Reading Transit & Light Co.)	Authorized.	Held by Public.
Preferred stock	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Bond Secured 6% gold notes, due Dec. 15 1920	2,000,000	None
First & Ref. Mtge. 5% gold bonds, due 1922	2,000,000	1,200,000
Metro. El. Co. 1st M. Sink. Fund 5s, due 1939	10,000,000	3,956,000
\$2,200,000 General Mortgage 20-Year 5% Gold bonds, due June 15 1938	Closed	2,698,000

\$2,200,000 General Mortgage 20-Year 5% Gold bonds, due June 15 1938 have been issued, of which \$1,600,000 have been pledged as collateral to these Bond Secured 6% Gold notes and \$600,000 reserved in the treasury for corporate requirements.

Sales.—These have increased from 28,000,000 k. w. h. in 1914 to over 72,000,000 in 1917. The present demand indicates that the 50% increase in capacity expected from the additional equipment provided by this note issue will be rapidly absorbed.

Earnings for 12 Mos. ended Sept. 30 (Excl. Earnings of Penna. Utilities Co.).

	1917.	1918.
Gross earnings	\$1,391,211	\$1,941,089
Net, after taxes, maintenance and rentals	\$612,762	\$630,818
Annual interest on all bonds		332,700
Balance		\$298,118
Interest on bond secured notes		72,000

Balance ----- \$226,118
 Net earnings, after deducting prior annual interest charges, exceed four times the annual interest requirement on these notes. Net earnings exceed 1½ times the total annual interest charges, including interest on these notes. Increased earnings can be expected from the equipment now being added to plant. Compare V. 107, p. 296, 86.

Metropolitan Petroleum Corp.—Further Deposits.—The Joint Stockholders' Committee, Charles C. Matchett, Chairman, has given notice that further deposits of stock may be made, in order that all shareholders may participate in such benefits as may be secured by the committee. Books will be opened for additional deposits up to and including Nov. 12.—V. 107, p. 1196, 185.

Miami Copper Co.—Output.

1918—October—1917.	Increase.	1918—10 Mos.—1917.	Increase.
4,945,178	2,673,775	2,271,403	49,218,628
			34,735,386
			14,483,242

—V. 107, p. 1388, 1007.

Michigan Power Co.—Deposits.—The bondholders' protective committee, George W. York (Otis & Co., Cleveland, O.), has notified the holders of the First Mtge. bonds that the 5th of November was the last day fixed by the committee for the deposit of bonds, as provided in the protective agreement of Feb. 1 1918.—V. 101, p. 135.

Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.—Earnings.

Results for Quarter and Nine Months ending Sept. 30.

	1918—3 Mos.—1917.	1918—9 Mos.—1917.
Federal taxes	Not shown	\$7,817,964
Net earnings, aft. Fed. tax.	\$11,590,601	\$10,227,118
Interest & guar. divs	772,812	805,685
Deprec. & depletion	3,024,162	1,382,148
		2,351,020
		6,983,967
		4,840,235
Net profits	\$7,793,627	\$8,039,285
		\$24,139,411
		\$23,353,466

The figures for 1918 are subject to revision to meet an changes in Federal tax laws.—V. 107, p. 1290.

Minnesota Gas & Electric Co.—Earnings.

	Year ending—June 30'18	Dec. 31'17	June 30'17	Dec. 31'17
Gross earnings	\$140,935	\$133,597	\$18,900	\$18,900
Net, after taxes	\$45,216	\$50,594	\$26,316	\$31,699
				Surplus

(Furnished by interested bankers.)—V. 105, p. 824.

National Acme Co., Cleveland.—Earnings.

	1918—3 Mos.—1917.	1918—9 Mos.—1917.
Net sales	\$3,928,560	\$4,553,790
Net profits	1,514,333	1,223,926
Dividends	375,000	375,000
		1,125,000
		1,125,000
Balance, surplus	\$2,039,227	\$2,954,864
Before deducting Federal income and excess profits taxes		\$5,915,798
		\$8,919,595

—V. 107, p. 700, 507.

National Conduit & Cable Co.—Earnings.

Earnings for 3 Mos. and 9 Mos. ended Sept. 30.

	3 Mos. to Sept. 1918.	3 Mos. to June 1918.	9 Mos. to Sept. 1918.
Net sales	\$4,161,326	\$4,142,838	\$10,790,010
Mfg. cost & administrative expenses	4,307,416	4,091,105	11,011,206
Loss from operation	\$146,090	pr. \$51,733	loss \$221,196
Other income	19,292	33,483	66,315
Result before taxes, &c.	loss \$126,798	pr. \$85,216	loss \$154,841
Taxes, interest and depreciation	356,582	187,271	723,007
Loss for period	\$483,380	\$102,055	\$877,848

—V. 107, p. 700, 507.

Nebraska Telephone Co.—Rate Increase.—The Nebraska Street Railway Commission has granted this company an increase in rates which will give an increased revenue of \$425,000 per annum. Compare V. 107, p. 1582.

Nevada Consol. Copper Co.—Production (in Lbs.).

1918—October—1917.	Decrease.	1918—10 Mos.—1917.	Decrease.
6,700,000	7,000,000	300,000	66,230,415
			66,887,350
			656,935

—V. 107, p. 1389, 1196.

New Cornelia Copper Co.—Production—First Dividend.

1918—October—1917.	Inc.	10 Mos. '18	5 Mos. '17
3,644,000	3,240,000	404,000	39,878,000
			10,615,164

An initial dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the \$9,000,000 stock, payable Nov. 25 to holders of record Nov. 8.—V. 107, p. 610, 186.

New England Cotton Yarn Co.—Pref. Stock Acquired.—This company has advised the Boston Stock Exchange that all its pref. shares have been acquired and are held in treasury, and that the outstanding bonds have been reduced to less than \$100,000.—V. 107, p. 1672.

New Jersey Zinc Co.—Earnings to Sept. 30.

	Periods ended Sept. 30—	1918—3 Mos.—1917.	1918—6 Mos.—1917.
Total income	\$5,330,781	\$5,593,985	\$16,012,221
Bond interest	40,000	40,000	120,000
Reserve	75,000	75,000	225,000
Federal taxes	1,775,000	2,126,317	4,925,000
Dividends	1,400,000	2,800,000	5,600,000
			11,200,000
Surplus	\$2,040,781	\$552,668	\$5,142,221
			\$3,960,174

—V. 107, p. 507, 186.

O'Gara Coal Co.—New Name, &c.—The shareholders will vote on Nov. 18 on electing seven new directors and on the changing of the name of the corporation to the Harrisburg Coal Co., or some other suitable name.—V. 107, p. 296.

Old Dominion Co. of Maine.—Output (in Lbs.).

1918—October—1917.	Increase.	1918—10 Mos.—1917.	Increase.
2,373,000	1,623,000	750,000	27,796,500
			24,722,000
			3,074,500

—V. 107, p. 1197, 1485.

Penn Seaboard Steel Corporation.—All Remaining Bonds Called—\$1,986,000 Converted into Stock—Proposal to Issue New Notes or Stock—Annual Report.

Of the \$2,000,000 1st M. 6% 5-year gold mortgage bonds placed in Dec. 1917 by Frazier & Co., Cassatt & Co. and West & Co., of Philadelphia (V. 105, p. 2278), only \$14,000 remain outstanding, and these have been called for payment on Dec. 1 1917 at the Commercial Trust Co., Philadelphia, at 101½ and interest.
 The remainder of the issue, it is stated, has been converted into stock on the basis of 20 shares of stock for each \$1,000 bond, thus increasing the amount of stock outstanding, it is understood, from about 60,000 shares (of no par value) to about 100,000 shares.
 The company has recently had in contemplation the issuance either of \$2,000,000 notes or 40,000 additional shares of stock, in connection with the completion of a large contract for the Government, but what effect, if any, the conclusion of the war would have on this plan does not appear certain.

The corporation began to operate its plate mill at the Baldt Works, New Castle, Del., the latter part of October. Compare "Annual Reports" on a preceding page.—V. 107, p. 507.

Phelps Dodge Corporation.—Copper Output (in Lbs.)—1918—October—1917. Decrease. 1918—10 Mos.—1917. Increase. 16,728,371 17,578,624 850,253 | 180,822,636 167,481,510 13,341,126 —V. 107, p. 1389, 1104.

Philadelphia Electric Co.—Government Loan.—A tentative agreement to a contract was arrived at on Nov. 1 in conference of the United States Shipping Board, by the terms of which the company is to receive \$6,000,000 at 5% from the Government through the Fleet Corporation for the completion of the Beach and Palmer streets plant and other power plant extensions.

The Government funds are 40% of the cost of the proposed extensions to be made to the company's system. The remainder, or approximately \$9,000,000, is to be furnished by the company. The plant will contain three generating units with a total capacity of 90,000 k.w. Work is partially completed on the foundations and work will be completed within 13 months. The Beach and Palmer streets plant itself will cost \$9,500,000. Three new sub-stations will cost an additional \$2,500,000, and a transmission and distributing system will cost another \$2,000,000.—V. 107, p. 1385, 408.

Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co.—Scrip Dividend.—The regular quarterly dividend of 3% has been declared payable in scrip Dec. 5 to holders of record Nov. 15.—V. 107, p. 611.

Ray Consol. Copper Co.—Output (in Lbs.)—1918—October—1917. Decrease. 1918—10 Mos.—1917. Decrease. 7,490,000 7,700,000 21,000 | 73,887,559 77,956,679 4,069,120 —V. 107, p. 1389, 1197.

Republic Rubber Corporation.—Stock Increase Auth.—The stockholders on Nov. 4 authorized an increase in the capital stock of the company so that it should consist of \$10,000,000 1st pref. cumulative 7% stock, \$2,500,000 2d pref. 8% cumulative convertible stock and 650,000 shares of common stock without par value. Compare V. 107, p. 1583, 807.

St. Louis Rocky Mtn. & Pacific Co.—Income Account. 1918—Sept.—1917. 1918—9 Mos.—1917. Gross earning \$433,085 \$331,960 \$3,917,455 \$2,821,102 Cost, expenses and taxes 336,006 240,229 2,928,957 2,016,647 Interest charges 20,446 20,671 185,067 187,402 Depreciation and depletion 15,893 12,295 129,000 106,272 Net income \$60,740 \$58,765 \$674,431 \$510,781 Robinson & Co., N. Y., are interested.—V. 107, p. 1385.

(Chas. A.) Schieren Co. (Tanneries) Bristol, Tenn.—The "Manufacturers Record" of Oct. 31 1918 published an interesting illustrated article describing the development of the business of this enterprise from a modest beginning in 1868 to the now widely known concern. The company operates a tanneries plant at Bristol, Tenn., covering 23 acres, and occupies a commodious building on Ferry St., New York.

Shannon Copper Co.—Output (in lbs.)—Output, month of October 3918. 1917. 1916. 800,000 (Closed) 757,000 Output, 10 months 8,047,000 5,433,000 7,756,500 —V. 107, p. 1583, 1105.

Shattuck-Arizona Copper Co., Inc., N. Y.—Output.—1918—Oct.—1917. 1918—10 Mos.—1917. Copper (lbs.) 744,069 808,518 7,991,972 10,531,089 Lead (lbs.) 535,009 44,161 1,504,709 1,874,956 Silver (ozs.) 19,347 10,251 128,423 134,729 Gold (ozs.) 123.51 66.01 1,048.11 1,359.12 —V. 107, p. 1389, 1197.

Sinclair Oil & Refining Co.—1918 Earnings.—Sept. 30 '18. June 30 '18. Mar. 31 '18. Fully Yr. End. June 30 '18. Net earns. from oper. \$4,761,709 \$4,407,660 \$1,985,440 \$11,934,845 Other income 53,643 Rrs'v for Federal taxes 750,000 921,582 711,261 872,502 Int. & dis. on note 528,778 3,750,000 Divs. to Feb. 1918 Res'v for depr. & deplet. 1,064,389 1,052,071 712,911 3,639,703

Balance, surplus \$2,418,542 \$2,487,650 \$561,268 \$1,783,857 Note.—From the surplus of June 30 1918 \$1,034,281 has been deducted to provide for additional Federal taxes on account of the proposed new law for 1918. Compare V. 107, p. 910, 701.

Standard Oil Co. of California.—Dividend.—The directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 50 per share, payable Dec. 16 to stockholders of record Nov. 15. In the previous quarter an extra dividend of \$2 50, payable in Liberty bonds, was also paid.—V. 107, p. 1291, 186.

Tacoma (Wash.) Gas Co.—Reorganization.—See Tacoma Gas & Fuel Co. below.—V. 107, p. 86, 1105.

Tacoma Gas & Fuel Co.—Successor Company.—This company, incorporated in Delaware on Sept. 23, with \$5,000,000 of authorized capital stock, contemplates taking over the properties of the Tacoma Gas Co. and Olympia Gas Co., as of Nov. 1 1918, but arrangements to this end had not been completed to Nov. 4. The present plan would leave outstanding the \$416,000 Tacoma Gas & Electric Light Co. 5% bonds and \$50,000 Tacoma Gas Co. 6% real estate bonds, and call for the issue of \$510,000 new pref. stock and \$2,125,000 new common stock. In July last it was announced that the plan of Aug. 15 1917 had been declared operative (V. 107, p. 86, 1105).

The Tacoma Gas Co. supplied gas in the cities of Tacoma and Puyallup, Wash., and owned all the capital stock of the Olympia Gas Co., which supplied gas in Olympia, Wash. Under the plan there is to be transferred to the new company, following the foreclosure sales, all the property both of the Olympia Gas Co. and the Tacoma Gas Co., the latter subject to \$416,000 Tacoma Gas & Electric Light Co. 1st M. 5% gold bonds June 1 1906 [and due June 1 1926, V. 84, p. 343], and to the \$90,000 1st M. real estate 6% gold bonds [due \$5,000 each A. & O. till Oct. 1 1923 and \$2,500 semi-annually thereafter till Oct. 1 1928; now outstanding \$80,000].

As consideration for the aforesaid properties the new company was to issue \$2,000,000 common stock and \$450,000 7% cumulative pref. stock, the latter with preference both as to assets and dividends and the same voting power as the common. The reorganization committee, however, had the right to vary these amounts to fix the limits of the authorized issues.

In addition to the old undisturbed bonds above mentioned, there were outstanding at the time the receiver was appointed the following: Tacoma Gas Light Co. Ref. M. 5% gold bonds, dated June 1 1906, \$1,559,000; Olympia Gas Co. 1st M. 5% gold bonds, dated Sept. 1 1910, \$120,000; floating debt, approximately, \$300,000; pref. stock, \$750,000; common stock, \$1,550,000—all extinguished by the foreclosure sales.

Terms of Exchange for Old Bonds, &c. New Preferred. New Common. \$1,559,000 Tacoma Gas Lt. Co. Ref. M. 5s. 25%—\$389,750 100%—\$1,559,000 \$120,000 Olympia Gas Co. 1st M. 5s. 25%—30,000 100%—120,000 For floating debt at committee's discretion 100%—300,000 For expenses of receiver and reorganiz'n. 30,250 21,000

Total \$450,000 \$2,000,000 New Status on Basis of Combined Earnings, Yrs. end.—July 31 '16. July 31 '17 Gross earnings \$289,791 \$283,559 Net earnings, after operating expenses 83,951 69,101 Bond interest: 5% on \$416,000 bonds; 6% on \$90,000 bonds 26,200 7% dividend on \$450,000 pref. stock 31,500

Balance \$11,401 The plan also authorized the reorganization committee, in its sole discretion, to determine the authorized amounts of pref. and common stocks. Reorganization Committee.—H. M. Bylesby, S. W. Childs, J. J. O'Brien, W. H. Clarke and F. W. Stehr, with as depositaries Old Colony Trust Co., Boston, and Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago.

United Motors Corporation.—Dissolution.—The shareholders on Nov. 7 ratified the plan calling for the dissolution of the company and the sale of all its assets to the General Motors Corp. Compare V. 107, p. 1486.

United Profit-Sharing Corporation.—Extra Dividend.—The directors have declared an extra dividend of 5% on the capital stock along with the semi-annual dividend of 5%, payable Dec. 2 to stockholders of record Nov. 11.—V. 106, p. 1809.

United States Gypsum Co.—Business Status.—Pres. Avery is quoted as saying: "Our tonnage is 75% of normal, but net for this year after taxes should equal best the company ever made."—V. 106, p. 1793, 1583.

United States Rubber Co.—Notes Taken Up.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that the \$6,000,000 5-year 7% gold notes offered in exchange to present holders of General Rubber Co. debenture 5% bonds, due Dec. 1 1918, have practically all been taken up by conversion.—V. 107, p. 1673, 1486.

Utah Copper Co.—Output (in Lbs.)—1918—October—1917. Increase. 1918—10 Mos.—1917. Decrease. 19,000,000 18,100,000 900,000 | 167,898,596 172,152,325 4,253,729 —V. 107, p. 1389, 1197.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co.—Earnings, Aug. 31 Yrs. Years—Profits. Bond. Int. Divs. (8%). Bal., Sur. Total Sur. 1917-18 \$543,844 \$87,889 \$229,702 \$226,253 \$858,434 1916-17 418,023 91,664 169,976 156,383 844,651 1915-16 376,261 93,500 169,976 112,785 688,268

* After deducting \$212,470 stock dividend.—V. 105, p. 2280.

Western Grocers, Ltd., Winnipeg.—Dividend Plan.—The A. Macdonald Co., Ltd., now Western Grocers, Ltd., with a view to a settlement of the deferred dividends, has issued a circular signed by W. P. Riley, Winnipeg, as of Oct. 5, saying in substance:

Since the capital represented in the deferred dividends will be necessary to successful operations for some time to come, we recommend that the present pref. stock [\$1,766,800] be increased by an amount equal to the accumulated and unpaid dividends as at Dec. 31 1918 [\$618,380], and that the shareholders accept pref. stock at par in full settlement of unpaid dividends up to that date.

Providing that the preferred stockholders accept this plan and subscribe at par for preference stock approximately equal to the cumulative and unpaid dividends up to Dec. 31 1918, a dividend of 35% will be declared early in the year 1919 to carry out this arrangement (35% being cumulative dividend of 7% for five years). Only shares of the par value of \$100 each will be issued, and pref. shareholders whose dividend will not aggregate an even \$100 must pay such additional amount as will bring the sum up to \$100.

Your directors anticipate that if this plan is accepted and your company's earnings continue as satisfactory as they are at present, the future earnings will be sufficient to warrant the payment of regular quarterly dividends at the rate of 7% per annum, on the total issue of preference stock, beginning with the quarter ending March 31 1919. The larger amounts consequently required for investment in merchandise stocks and credits, and the fact that your company is enjoying a steadily increasing trade, have made necessary the employment of more capital. Bank borrowings have increased, and the plan suggested is, therefore, about the only way the accumulated dividends can be properly retired.

[Capital stock authorized in \$100 shares: (a) \$4,000,000 common; (b) \$3,000,000 7% cum. pref. entitled to participate equally in all further profits after 8% has been paid the common; outstanding, \$3,000,000 com. and \$1,766,800 pref. No bonds. Dividends paid: 7% on pref. to Dec. 31 1913 and 5% on com. to June 30 1913; none since.]—V. 107, p. 410.

Western Heater Dispatch Co.—Offering of Equipments.—Farson, Son & Co. are offering at a price to yield 7.25% \$100,000 equipment 6s, due \$20,000 each year 1920 to 1924. These notes are the direct obligation of the Western Heater Dispatch Co., and are secured by a first lien on 460 standard highly insulated cars of modern construction.

Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Official Circular—Status under Peace Conditions.—Pres. John F. Miller, in circular of Nov. 7, says in substance:

In view of the change in the fiscal year which has postponed until March the issue of the annual report heretofore received in October, it is proper to state in general terms the present condition and outlook of business.

The company is not now engaged in the execution of any contract or contracts involving munitions or other products used directly or solely for war purposes. The brake equipments and draft-gear now being supplied for application to the cars and locomotives ordered by the U. S. R.R. Adm. include a relatively small number originally intended for use on American lines in France, but the demand for additional locomotives and cars for use in the United States is so great that even if the Government should decide not to ship additional locomotives and cars to France, there is no doubt that the entire number of equipments on order will be required in the United States as promptly as they can be produced. Again, the assistance that the United States must lend in the rehabilitation of Belgium and France will undoubtedly continue the increasing demand for additional transportation facilities in this country, so that there is no reason to anticipate any reduction in the volume of brake business during 1919.

Current monthly shipments of air-brake material and accessories exceed in value the shipments of any corresponding period in the history of the company, and the value of unfilled orders on Nov. 1 1918 approximated \$11,000,000.

The same statements apply with equal force to the signal business of the Union Switch & Signal Co., which promises to show unusually favorable figures for the calendar year 1918, with every prospect of their continuance through 1919. The war work of that company, which has been handled with distinguished success and without any interference with normal activities, will bring the net earnings for the year 1918 much beyond any previously reported for a similar period. The Switch Co.'s principal contract with the U. S. Government is nearing completion, and the supplementary contracts on which work has been commenced can be canceled without loss, if the Government so elects.

The business of the company's other subsidiary and associated companies, the National Brake & Electric Co., of Milwaukee; the American Brake Co., of St. Louis, and the Locomotive Stoker Co., of Pittsburgh, has been and continues to be extremely satisfactory.—V. 107, p. 298, 87.

Weyman-Bruton Co.—New Stock.—The shareholders will vote Dec. 4 on approving an increase in the authorized capital stock by 30,000 shares (par \$100) each, of common and preferred stock, identical with the common and preferred issues at present outstanding so that the total authorized capital stock will be \$18,000,000, of which \$9,000,000 will be preferred and a like amount common. The new preferred stock will from time to time be offered to the preferred shareholders at par, and the common stock offered to the common shareholders at par, in each case in proportion to their respective holdings, in order to provide additional working capital as when and as needed.—V. 107, p. 1292, 105.

Whitman Mills Corp.—Dividend Increased.—Press reports state that the directors have declared a quarterly dividend of \$5 per share on the \$2,000,000 outstanding capital stock (par \$100), an increase of \$1 from the last previous dividend, payable Nov. 15 to shareholders of record Nov. 6. In Feb. 1918 2% and 1% extra were declared.—V. 105, p. 1809.

(F. W.) Woolworth Co.—Sales.—1918—October—1917. Decrease. 1918—10 Mos.—1917. Increase. \$9,331,384 \$9,610,534 \$279,150 | \$81,631,932 \$74,424,186 \$7,207,746 —V. 107, p. 1583, 1105.

Worcester Gas Light Co. (Mass.).—New Stock.—The stockholders will vote Nov. 12 on increasing the capital stock by an issue of 7% pref. stock and 6% bonds to pay off floating debt. The amounts to be issued, it is said, have not been determined by the other directors, but they probably will be before the meeting.

The capital stock of the company is \$1,400,000. The floating indebtedness June 30 was \$1,880,000.—V. 107, p. 808.

Reports and Documents.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY INCORPORATED

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT—FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31 1918.

July 31 1918.

To the Stockholders:

The fifth annual report of the Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., for the year ended July 31 1918 is herewith submitted.

The net earnings of your Company, as shown by the accompanying statements of its Certified Public Accountants, Messrs. West & Flint, and Messrs. Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Company, respectively, amount to \$2,292,201 90, after setting aside reserves for Federal Income Taxes at the rate of 6% and without provision for Excess Profits Taxes, if any.

During the fiscal year just ended the regular quarterly dividends of 1¼% on your Company's First Preferred Stock for the quarters ending September 30 and December 31, respectively, 1917, were paid in cash, and for the quarters ending March 31 and June 30, respectively, 1918, in Dividend Certificates payable, as to principal, two years from date of issue, with interest at the rate of 6% per ann. payable semi-annually.

As the Stockholders are well aware, war conditions have effected radical changes in the automobile industry in the year just passed. Plants like your own were regarded as a logical source of production for the war materials necessary to a successful prosecution of the war, and it became our patriotic duty to co-operate with the Government in carrying out its war program, to the fullest measure that our circumstances would permit.

This has involved a substantial curtailment of the production of passenger automobiles, and conversion of your Company's facilities from the manufacture of passenger automobiles to the manufacture of war materials, but this curtailment and conversion has been effected gradually, with the result that there has been little, if any, interruption in the continuous operation of your Company's plants as a whole.

Under agreement with the War Industries Board your Company is permitted to manufacture passenger automobiles until December 31 1918 at the rate of 50% of its 1917 production, and as our fiscal year closes about 20% of our total capacity is so engaged. The remaining 80% is devoted to the production of necessary war materials. Just what will be the probable profit of your Company from the performance of these war contracts cannot be fairly estimated until the work is nearer completion and it is for this reason that the estimated profits realized to date from this source are not included in the enclosed balance sheet.

In this connection it should be stated that the above reference to your Company's capacity includes the properties and manufacturing facilities of the Chalmers Motor Corporation,

the use of which was acquired by your Company for a period of five years from September 1 1917 pursuant to the terms of a lease entered into by your Company and the Chalmers Motor Corporation as of that date. The amount of the rental payable by your Company under the lease referred to is 50% of the net profits derived from the use and operation of the Chalmers properties.

It is perhaps needless to say that upon the conclusion of the war the entire facilities of the Maxwell and Chalmers factories will be devoted to the production of Maxwell and Chalmers passenger cars, Maxwell trucks and tractors, but to what extent your Company will be able to continue the manufacture of passenger automobiles during the war cannot now be stated, as this will be governed and controlled entirely by the needs and demands of the United States Government. In the meantime, however, it is expected that through your Company's several thousand dealers throughout the country it will be able to maintain prompt and efficient service to all those who own and operate Maxwell and Chalmers cars.

In January 1918 the Voting Trust which held the stock of all classes of your Company was dissolved, and stock certificates were duly issued to the holders of Voting Trust Certificates.

The net working assets of your Company and its subsidiaries at the close of its fifth fiscal year are \$13,384,377 82.

Attached to this report are the balance sheet and the profit and loss account, containing additional information as to the result of the year's operations.

Respectfully submitted,
W. LEDYARD MITCHELL, *President.*

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INCORPORATED, AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES—CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31 1918.

<i>Net Earnings from Operations</i> , after deducting Costs of Manufacturing and Expenses of Advertising, Selling, Administration and Taxes excluding any profits on Government work delivered or in process.....	\$2,437,114 28
<i>Other Income</i> Cash Discounts on Goods Purchased.....	\$283,684 37
Sundry Miscellaneous Revenue.....	442,535 84
	726,220 21
Total	\$3,163,334 49
<i>Deductions</i> Depreciation on Buildings, Machinery and Tools, over and above Repairs and Replacements.....	571,132 59
Net Income for the Fiscal Year ended July 31 1918: Corporation Income Tax at 6% deducted, and without deduction of Excess Profits Tax.....	\$2,292,201 90

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, INCORPORATED—CONSOLIDATED GENERAL BALANCE SHEET JULY 31 1918.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
<i>Capital Assets—</i> Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment.....	\$9,183,843 06	<i>Capital Stock—</i> First Preferred: Authorized August 1 1917....	\$14,050,000 00
Investments in other properties.....	100,000 00	Issued.....	\$13,915,142 01
	\$9,283,843 06	Less: Purchased since August 1 1915 and canceled through Sinking Fund.....	578,500 00
<i>Good-Will, Patents, Models, Trade-Marks and Trade Names</i>	25,224,108 94		\$13,336,642 01
<i>Current Working Assets—</i> Inventories.....	\$16,283,387 15	Second Preferred.....	\$11,000,000 00
Advances to Chalmers Factory.....	2,398,115 65	Less: In Treasury.....	872,532 01
London Office—Net Assets.....	65,837 55		10,127,467 99
Interest Receivable—Government Contracts.....	115,485 85	Common.....	\$13,000,000 00
Accounts Receivable.....	2,611,563 83	Less: In Treasury.....	194,842 42
Notes Receivable (Discounted to the amount of \$206,844 83. See opposite).....	879,715 01		\$12,805,157 58
Liberty Bonds.....	773,750 00	Mortgages and Land Contracts.....	168,381 53
Cash.....	2,869,937 96	U. S. Government—Advances on Contracts (incl. Interest).....	5,614,944 10
Sight Drafts with Bills of Lading attached, out for Collection (Discounted to the amount of \$951,931 39. See opposite).....	1,783,190 19	Dividend Warrants—Due 1920.....	488,782 48
	27,780,983 19	<i>Current Liabilities—</i> Notes Payable.....	\$4,160,000 00
<i>Deferred Expenses—</i> Insurance and Taxes Prepaid.....	119,405 19	Accounts Payable—Audited.....	1,568,247 11
Sinking Fund (Central Union Trust Company of New York, Trustee).....		Accounts Payable—Unaudited Vouchers.....	765,877 86
Cash.....	\$10,717 92	Wages, Taxes, Insurance & Interest Accrued.....	500,149 76
First Preferred Capital Stock Scrip.....	6 00	Customers' Deposits.....	419,066 82
	10,723 92	Liberty Bonds Subscription—Banks.....	140,000 00
		Liberty Bonds Subscription—Employees.....	69,543 50
		Notes Receivable—Discounted.....	206,844 83
		Sight Drafts on Customers—Discounted.....	951,931 39
		<i>Reserves—</i> For Depreciation of Plants.....	\$2,333,377 35
		For Accounts Doubtful of Collection.....	157,524 61
		For Contingencies.....	60,000 00
		<i>Corporate Surplus—</i> Undivided Surplus July 31 1917.....	\$8,017,444 34
		Net Income for the year ended July 31 1918 (subject to Federal Taxes and Income Tax in excess of 6%).....	2,292,201 90
			\$10,809,646 24
		<i>Deductions—</i> Dividends.....	\$953,762 17
		Sinking Fund Appropriation.....	133,366 42
		Adjustment of Taxes.....	580,392 27
		Reduction in appraised values of other property Investment.....	75,000 00
			1,742,520 86
			8,567,125 38
			\$62,419,064 30
			\$62,419,064 30

We have audited the Books and Accounts of Maxwell Motor Company, Inc., for the year ended July 31 1918. WE CERTIFY that during the year only actual additions to the Properties and Plants of the Company have been capitalized and that full provision has been made for Depreciation and Renewals of plant and equipment. The inventories of cars, materials, supplies, &c., are valued at cost less a liberal deduction for possible loss and provision has also been made for doubtful accounts and contingencies. Pending the completion of the contracts with the U. S. Government, and the possibility of certain adjustments in connection therewith having to be made later, it has been deemed advisable not to take any profit into account at this time in connection with said contracts and accordingly none is included in the result stated. The earnings for the year, viz., \$2,292,201 90, are after charging all costs, expenses and other deductions with the exception of Excess Profits Tax and Income Tax over 6%. Subject to the foregoing, we certify that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the correct financial position of the Company at July 31 1918.

New York, October 22 1918.

BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO., *Chartered Accountants.*
WEST & FLINT, *Accountants and Auditors.*

New York, October 22 1918.

To the Board of Directors, Maxwell Motor Company, Incorporated, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—We have made an audit and examination for the fiscal year ended July 31 1918 of the books and records of your Company together with those of:

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation,
Maxwell Motor Company of Canada, Limited,
Briscoe Manufacturing Company.

Of the above named Companies the Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation is the Selling Agent in the United States; the Canadian Company is the Agent in Canada, and the Briscoe Manufacturing Company is the Manufacturer of Automobile parts with a factory in the City of Detroit.

The net worth of the Briscoe Manufacturing Company to the Maxwell Motor Company, Incorporated, has in past years been shown on the Consolidated General Balance Sheet under the caption "Investments in Other Properties." In the Balance Sheet presented herewith this method of statement has not been followed. The Company has practically ceased its activities in the open market and confines itself to the manufacture of Government work and automobile parts for the Maxwell Passenger Cars and Trucks and the Assets and Liabilities are shown in detail throughout the Balance Sheet.

The Investments in other properties, \$100,000 00, shown consist of the Company's interest in the New Castle Realty Company (New Castle, Indiana) and in shares of stock of the Detroit Shell Company, a Company organized in Detroit for the production of shells for the United States of America.

The book value of the holdings of the New Castle Realty Company has been written down from \$150,000 00 to \$75,000 00 during the year by charges against Surplus.

The Treasury Stock, the Notes Receivable, the Cash on Hand and on Deposit and the Sight Drafts on dealers with Bills of Lading attached, have been verified by examination or by proper certificate.

The Notes and Accounts Receivable have been examined and the collectibility thereof inquired into. In our opinion, the Reserve set up to provide for shrinkage in liquidation is ample and sufficient.

The Inventories of Merchandise and Supplies have been valued at cost to the Company, but in view of the fact that the operations of the automobile industry have been curtailed it has been deemed advisable to materially reduce the cost values of certain of the slower moving articles to provide for any shrinkage which may eventuate and this has been done accordingly.

The Reserve for Depreciation has been increased by charges against Operating Costs, etc., as under:

Maxwell Motor Company, Incorporated	\$871,132 50
Maxwell Motor Company of Canada, Ltd.	59,765 34
Briscoe Manufacturing Company	2,067 99
Total	\$932,965 92

The above sum is in addition to the usual maintenance charges.

The Central Union Trust Company of New York as Trustee under the Sinking Fund for the retirement of the First Preferred Capital Stock has, during the year, surrendered for cancellation 5,785 Shares of the First Preferred Capital issue and under instructions of the Stockholders this has been retired and the Authorized Capital for this issue reduced to the sum of \$13,471,500 00.

The Sinking Fund provision has been observed by the setting aside out of profits of the sum of \$133,366 42, being 1% of the amount of the First Preferred issue outstanding. This sum, together with the discount on shares purchased and interest and dividends accruing to the Sinking Fund, have been applied on reduction of the Good-Will Account to the amount of \$233,254 27 during the year.

The Company has undertaken directly large contracts with the United States of America and as Sub-Contractors with other parties holding like contracts. At July 31 1918 the deliveries on account of said contracts were incomplete, and it has been deemed wise to wait until a later date to determine what profits flow from these operations, consequently the annexed Income Account does not reflect any profits on this work.

Yours truly,
BARROW, WADE, GUTHRIE & CO.,
WEST & FLINT.

MARLIN-ROCKWELL CORPORATION

PRESIDENT'S REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS, DATED OCTOBER 22 1918.

To the Stockholders,

MARLIN-ROCKWELL CORPORATION:

In keeping with the policy of this Corporation, your executives are devoting their energies to conserving the interests of your manufacturing divisions engaged in the production of commodities that will continue in demand subsequent to the War.

The nature of the errand upon which your Company was originally launched has forced an expansion in fixed assets far beyond any original expectations, but it is the present policy of your directors to limit further expansion in this direction to the greatest extent possible and to continue to keep the Company in increasingly liquid condition.

We are endeavoring to anticipate the condition in which we will find ourselves as the stoppage of the war occurs, and to so plan our organization and operations that we will be fortified from every standpoint, so far as possible.

We view the automobile industry as a likely substantial absorber of necessary high-grade accessories.

Your Standard Roller Bearing Division at Philadelphia, one of the largest producers of roller, ball, and taper bearings in the United States, whose present field of sale is largely confined to motor trucks, tractors, airplane motors, &c., is, we feel, enjoying a constant and healthy growth and fitting itself to meet its share of such demand as will occur with the revival of the motor industry. The unopened field for bearings is vastly larger than that so far developed; the program contemplates specializing in types of bearings that will result in great economies to the consumers as well as yield substantial profits—in, for instance, the equipment of railway trains and trolley cars, etc., where a decreased resistance in friction will offset increased power otherwise necessary. We feel that we can conservatively anticipate a turnover of \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 in 1919 for this Division, depending on the duration of the war.

Your Rockwell Drake Division at Plainville, Conn., is producing very high-grade bearings at a satisfactory profit; the demand has reached a point that warrants largely increasing the capacity (which matter is now being considered by us). This plant's product, for which there is apparently a lasting market, is capable of producing about \$1,500,000 annually.

Your Standard Roller Bearing Company is the exclusive licensee of the Rudge-Whitworth Motor Wheel, which we believe is conceded to be the best wire wheel that has been devised. Plans are prepared for promulgating this branch of the business on a thoroughly broad scale when conditions make that possible. Prior to its being interrupted, the demonstrating effort of 1917 resulted in a turnover in excess

of \$600,000, and the management predicts a practically unlimited market later.

Your Mayo Radiator Division, located in the Bronx, New York, is quadrupling last year's turnover, and is constantly increasing its rate of production. Next year, under any conditions, we feel that it is entitled to and should do a business of approximately three million dollars.

We have a well-organized Patent Department, under which our present interests will not only be maintained and protected, but through which we expect to establish monopolistic control of devices above enumerated as well as those in hand in our laboratory and future development departments.

The acquisition of the Braeburn Steel Company, at Pittsburgh, will insure a steel supply for the bearings divisions. The quality of steel required for bearings is so high-grade that we are confident that the ownership of this plant will put us in a position to materially excel in the quality of our product, giving us a genuine commercial advantage through the bearings divisions. In addition to this, we are finding a satisfactory market for the steel production in excess of our own requirements, and the profits of operation of the plant, so far as indicated by our four months' ownership, are considerably in excess of our expectations. The Company's production is now at the rate of over three million dollars per annum, and provisions are being made for additional equipment to fully meet the requirements of the bearings division.

Your Machine Shop at Tacony, Pennsylvania, is a new plant, well located and equipped for the manufacture of Standard and Special machine tools for our several (after-war products) plants, insuring quality, quantity, and economy in new and increased machine tool equipment.

Your Laboratories are conducting experimental work which we confidently expect will eventuate in the development of patentable articles in attractive commercial fields; some of these have reached such a stage as to be considered of proven worth. We will be prepared to take commercial advantage of these devices when conditions become normal.

In addition to the enumerated divisions, we have at present approximately thirty-five million dollars worth of contracts for munitions due for delivery to the Government by July 1919. After delivery is completed under these contracts, we will have released for production in normal lines about 835,298 square feet of floor space, a large amount of equipment, and some thousands of trained employees, which we will be prepared to utilize in the production of some of the commodities above reviewed as well as others under development.

A. F. ROCKWELL, President.

The Commercial Times

COMMERCIAL EPITOME

Friday Night, Nov. 8 1918.

Trade has slackened, owing to the excitement growing out of the election of Nov. 5, the influenza which has not yet completely died out, warm weather, and finally renewed peace talk, not to mention the great outburst of popular excitement on the 7th inst., owing to a false report which spread throughout the country that an armistice with Germany had been signed, thereby practically ending the war. It was denied after some hours, but the celebration, nevertheless, continued far into the night. The German Commission has seventy-two hours in which to reply to the armistice terms of the Allies and the United States, the time ending at 11 a. m. Paris time Monday, Nov. 11. With the approach of peace there is a disposition to restrict business somewhat and await light on the decidedly interesting question how peace will affect prices. It is supposed that plant extensions will be abandoned to some extent in certain directions. On the other hand, the return of our armies from Europe ought to help business. For retail trade has certainly suffered from the absence of an army of 2,000,000 men or more on foreign soil and some hundreds of thousands in the camps of this country. Also it is said that manufacturers are not any too anxious to accept orders just now for any great length of time ahead. They might be canceled later on if prices should drop decidedly. In the holiday trade useful rather than fancy articles are being bought. Many industries, it is true, are active. Yet, the note of peace begins to be perceptible. The fear of a deflation of prices is there. And the feverish activity of war is bound to die down as peace approaches. The general hope and belief is that by Monday next, if not before, the armistice will be signed and the war to all intents and purposes come to an end—that is, a war with victory, the only ending that the American people desire or will tolerate. Meanwhile the fuel situation is better. There is no actual curtailment as yet in the iron steel and shipbuilding industries. Quite the contrary. They are all active on Government orders. Business in munitions, however, it is said, is beginning to decrease. There are indications that civilian business is being sought or soon will be on a larger scale by steel and iron concerns. The crop news is generally favorable, and it is well known that the winter-wheat acreage is the largest on record, and it has been favored by good rains. Food will be more plentiful, now that submarines seem likely to disappear very shortly, if they have not already. India, Argentina and Australia will help feed Europe. American will have more for herself. The opening up of the Dardanelles will prove to be a great event sooner or later, in the grain trade, not to speak of its more momentous consequences. Business failures are still remarkably few. Collections are good. Money is more plentiful. As peace approaches many prominent business men are urging the country to get ready for it, adding that it is really as unprepared for peace with its momentous changes as it was for war. The high cost of living continues, though fruit, notably oranges, are somewhat cheaper. Meanwhile it costs the United States 50 cents per day to feed soldiers in camps in this country and more in France, whereas, twenty years ago, three square meals a day cost 13 cents per man. The increase has been 350%. During Gen. Pershing's campaign in Mexico the daily ration cost 25 cents. This country will, it seems, soon return to pure white wheat bread, owing to the opening up of routes to Europe for the big wheat supplies of India and Australia since the collapse of Austria and Turkey. The recent food survey has disclosed, contrary to reports of a month ago, that there is a world surplus of wheat if tonnage can be obtained to complete distribution. The Argentine and Australian crops exceed former estimates, and the winter wheat crop in the United States is about 60,000,000 bushels over the latest estimate. The doing away with substitutes for wheat in this country will be a welcome return to normal conditions. Yet the food question is still a burning one. Not only the Allied armies but the big populations of the Allied nations and now those of Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey are to be fed and to a considerable extent by the United States. Even should peace come now the need for a greater food production in 1919 will not be lessened, Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, told an audience at the Humanitarian Society. The need for restoration work abroad, absorbing the labor of vast armies of men who will thus be prevented from working on the land, Mr. Ousley said, will throw a still greater agricultural responsibility on the United States. Also he pointed out, once peace is signed the Central Powers will be in the market for American food products along with the Allies. Labor is still scarce but if peace is near at hand the turn in the lane may not be far off. Returning troops and discharged hands from munition works would greatly increase the supply. Shipbuilding it is agreed must continue on a large scale for years to come. In fact a demand of unparalleled size is expected for ships for many years from all over the world, i. e., the Allies, neutrals and present enemies. The question is whether the Government will continue in control after peace. In any case shipbuilding it is argued is bound to be active in the United States for some years. In our

Pacific coast yards a ship a day is being completed by a huge army of workers. Cargo carriers are usually turned out ready for immediate service. The shipworkers of the fifties in this country would have considered such things incredible. Receipts of live stock at Chicago for October shows a high record for that month, being the largest of any month since January 1908. It is reported that recent purchases of farm lands in Iowa have been at \$350 to \$400 per acre, the highest ever known. With a view to preventing coal shortage and the distress of last winter and the hampering of industries a coal storage program has been outlined for eastern States which are to begin accumulation by Nov. 15 the Fuel Administration declares. In other words heavy accumulation of coal for winter storage in points in the East, including Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and the New England States will be begun then.

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE IN NEW YORK.

	Nov. 1 1918.	Oct. 1 1918.	Nov. 1 1917.
Coffee, Brazil -----	bags 814,762	1,078,932	1,722,293
Coffee, Java -----	bags 7,450	13,837	12,193
Coffee, other -----	bags 519,646	639,993	628,508
Sugar (refiner's stock) -----	barrels 21,349	14,463	-----
Hides* -----	No. -----	-----	-----
Cotton -----	bales 60,700	75,046	93,067
Manila hemp -----	bales -----	-----	2,750
Flour -----	barrels 21,700	36,000	6,100

*Not published during war.

LARD steady; prime Western, 27.20@27.30c.; refined for the Continent, 28.75c.; South America, 28.90c.; Brazil in kegs, 29.90c. Futures advanced partly in response to the rise in corn and hogs. Packers have been buying and there has also been more or less covering. Minimum prices for hogs have been fixed for all Western packing points, based upon \$17.50 at Chicago. As against the bullish factor an increase in stocks as compared with last year served as a more or less counteracting influence. Stocks of lard on Nov. 1 were 6,121,855 lbs., against only 308,697 lbs. a year ago. This refers to contract grade. The total of all kinds is 28,421,601 lbs., against 20,011,671 a year ago. To-day prices advanced. They are higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF LARD FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Nov. delivery -----	cts. 26.20	26.25	Holi-	26.60	26.70	26.60
December delivery -----	24.95	24.90	day	25.40	25.90	26.25

PORK strong; mess \$40@41; clear, \$42@50; family, \$53@55. Beef products firm; mess, \$35@36; packet, \$36@37; family, \$40@41; extra India mess, \$58@59. No. 1 canned roast beef, \$4.25; No. 2, \$8.25. Cut meats steady; pickled hams, 10 to 20 lbs., 30⁵/₈@31³/₈c.; pickled bellies, 35@36c. To-day Nov. pork closed at \$37.80, a rise of \$2.90 for the week. Butter, creamery, 57@61c.; Cheese, flats, 29¹/₂@32³/₄c. Eggs, fresh, 48@67c.; nearby white, 75@81.

COFFEE higher and more active on the spot; No. 7 Rio 10³/₄c.; No. 4 Santos 15¹/₄c.; fair to good Cucuta 15¹/₄@15¹/₂c. On the 2d inst. the Food Administration's new order regarding the winding up of trading in futures was announced as follows: "On and after Nov. 1 1918 all operations and transactions on or under the rules of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange are hereby prohibited, except such as are required in the liquidating of the outstanding contracts, on or before Nov. 9 1918, at the maximum price permitted to prevail on the Exchange by Rule 1, of these regulations on Oct. 18 1918. The maximum prices are as follows: November, 8.65; December, 8.80; January, 8.95; February, 9.10; March, 9.25; April, 9.40; May, 9.55; June, 9.70; July, 9.85; August, 10; and September, 10.15. It is ordered that no person after Nov. 9 1918 shall have outstanding any such unliquidated contract or perform it by the delivery of coffee." Many members of the Exchange are disposed to criticize the methods thus adopted, though no one denies that the situation is abnormal. Others approve of the regulating terms and call attention to the fact that they remove the excuse on the part of the holders of coffee for refusing to sell because of the inability to cover their hedges on the Exchange. Secondly, under the restriction of the Food Administration, no coffee can be carried longer than ninety days, and profits are limited by Government regulation, something that looks reasonable. It is stated that 90% of the long interest is foreign, chiefly Great Britain, France, Holland and Spain. Most holders abroad, it appears, have been carrying their holdings for several years, switching from time to time at considerable premiums, and the European holder will suffer heavy loss by the system of compulsory liquidation.

SUGAR has been quiet. Raw, 7.28c. for centrifugal, 96-degrees, Cuban and Porto Rican; granulated, 9c. The Committee has bought, to all appearance, sparingly. The weather has been good for grinding in Louisiana. Michigan beet factories are in some cases shipping freely. As a precaution against a possible shortage of sugar in general, interim certificates are to be issued for winter supplies, to anticipate possible freight congestion, which may begin about Nov. 15. Certificates will be issued for a full thirty days' supply, making them in denominations of 60,000 lbs. and marked "November interim."

OILS.—Linseed lower at \$1.51@1.53 raw, carloads, prompt delivery; 5-barrel lots \$1.54@1.56. Lard, prime edible \$2.25@2.50. Coconut, Ceylon, bbls. 17@17¹/₂c. Cochin, bbls., 18@18¹/₂c. Soya bean, 18@18¹/₂c. bbls. Corn oil, crude, wood, 17³/₄@18c. Olive \$4.25. Cod, domestic, \$1.45@1.50. Spirits of turpentine 71¹/₂@72c. at yard. Strained rosin, common to good, \$15.25@15.30.

PETROLEUM in brisk demand; refined, barrels, cargo, 17.25@18.25; bulk, New York, \$8.25@9.25; cases, New

York, \$19 25@ \$20 25. Gasoline firm; motor gasoline, in steel barrels, to garages, 24 1/2c.; to consumers 26 1/2c.; gas machine, 41 1/2c. There was a decline in October oil field operations, owing to influenza. It cut down completion of oil wells and new production. The total October completions were 2,129 against 2,213 in September. Closing prices: Pennsylvania dark \$4 00 South Lima \$2 38 Illinois, above 30 degrees \$2 42 Cabell 2 77 Indiana 2 28 Kansas and Oklahoma 2 42 Crichton 1 40 Princeton 2 42 Somerset, 32 deg 2 60 Wooster 2 85 Ragland 1 25 Caddo, La., light 2 25 Thrall 2 25 Electra 2 25 Caddo, La., heavy 1 55 Strawn 2 25 Moran 2 25 Canada 2 78 De Soto 2 15 Plymouth 2 33 Healdton 1 45 North Lima 2 38 Henrietta 2 25

TOBACCO has been very quiet. It is even said that some manufacturers are trying to resell old-crop stocks owing to labor shortage. The ending of the war, it is believed, will gradually rectify the labor situation. Stripped Havana tobacco has been active. The last allotment of 5,000 bales of Java leaf was quickly taken. Sealed bids were received up to noon Nov. 6 by the United States Shipping Board on 13,720 bales of East India tobacco taken by the Government from requisitioned Dutch steamers. The October report by the Government says the weather was favorable for curing tobacco in northern areas and during the first part of the month in the South. There was some complaint of mildew in the lower Ohio Valley, due to excess of moisture.

COPPER has been quiet since peace talk has been renewed. The ending of the war would naturally cut off the war demand. It would seem that civilian business would then greatly increase, however. The price is still 26 cents in car lots and 27.30 in smaller quantities. Tin dull at 75 1/2 to 76c. Lead quiet at 8.05c. Spelter quiet at 9c. here and 8.65 at East St. Louis.

PIG IRON has been quiet in anticipation of an early peace. The production for the rest of 1918 will be taken by the Government. No other offerings appear except for the first half of 1919, and neither buyers nor sellers appear any too anxious to do business, owing to the uncertainties involved in approaching peace. It is stated, however, that Great Britain is negotiating through the Government for 750,000 tons of basic iron for delivery over the first half of next year. This is believed to be the largest transaction ever offered American iron producers.

STEEL trade shows little new business. Everybody is discussing the absorbing question just what the Government's attitude will be in the period of readjustment from war to peace. Considerable orders for steel are still unfilled; 5,000,000 tons of shell steel orders have been given out for rolling. Rail production is expected to be increased. Rail mills working hitherto on war orders will go back to their peace product. Meanwhile, the Government is calling for prompt deliveries on its orders. The common impression is that war business will soon decrease noticeably. Of course this really depends upon events in Europe. The false report on the 7th inst. that an armistice had been signed will make everybody wary about being taken in again.

COTTON

Friday Night, Nov. 8 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 134,013 bales, against 152,254 bales last week and 169,230 bales the previous week, making total receipts since Aug. 1 1918 1,643,250 bales, agst. 2,235,215 bales for same period of 1917, showing a decrease since Aug. 1 1918 of 591,965 bales.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Total.
Galveston	5,042	7,244	11,505	5,626	3,863	7,004	40,284
Texas City						3,102	3,102
Port Arthur, &c.						488	488
New Orleans	7,276	6,130	6,146	11,774	6,958	3,532	41,816
Mobile	650	62	1,484	432	124	166	2,918
Pensacola							
Jacksonville						1,250	1,250
Savannah	4,032	3,607	3,964	4,062	3,320	2,339	21,324
Brunswick						2,000	2,000
Charleston	1,162	890	2,140	1,088	727	949	6,956
Wilmington	580	157	151	569	431	373	2,261
Norfolk	1,590	1,813		3,587	1,589	1,529	10,108
Newp't News, &c.						183	183
New York							
Boston	3	159	59			102	323
Baltimore						1,000	1,000
Philadelphia							
Totals this week	20,335	20,062	25,449	27,138	17,012	24,017	134,013

The following shows the week's total receipts, total since Aug. 1 1918 and stocks to-night, compared with last year:

Receipts to Nov. 8.	1918.		1917.		Stock.	
	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1918.	This Week.	Since Aug 1 1917.	1918.	1917.
Galveston	40,284	617,818	57,688	755,412	296,659	245,552
Texas City	3,102	16,711	6,778	11,230	12,629	7,967
Port Arthur, &c.	488	3,442	96	9,985		
New Orleans	41,816	369,965	57,362	445,185	324,226	230,270
Mobile	2,918	38,933	4,515	46,907	22,060	22,203
Pensacola				1,155	110	
Jacksonville	1,250	3,189	2,500	17,950	9,352	11,500
Savannah	21,324	361,004	41,099	474,611	274,556	210,639
Brunswick	2,000	30,800	7,000	72,000	11,000	17,500
Charleston	6,956	61,308	7,394	97,416	55,590	55,306
Wilmington	2,261	39,383	6,360	44,999	43,366	50,900
Norfolk	10,108	79,863	17,021	104,546	93,000	59,825
Newp't News, &c.	183	1,455	73	1,562		
New York		2,199	2,450	74,737	126,149	127,878
Boston	323	11,795	2,331	29,094	11,873	8,573
Baltimore	1,000	5,385	3,498	45,475	10,711	29,211
Philadelphia				2,961	13,590	5,920
Totals	134,013	1,643,250	212,054	2,235,215	1,304,871	1,083,244

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	40,284	57,688	102,342	59,527	147,731	159,765
Texas City, &c.	3,590	2,763	14,848	16,487	13,972	23,580
New Orleans	41,816	57,362	67,749	49,210	48,391	95,135
Mobile	2,918	4,515	1,654	2,381	6,148	16,994
Savannah	21,324	41,099	28,127	28,837	59,922	79,719
Brunswick	2,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	6,000	7,000
Charleston, &c.	6,956	7,394	7,727	7,795	15,848	22,902
Wilmington	2,261	6,360	4,351	6,152	10,384	24,383
Norfolk	10,108	17,021	22,200	17,360	18,566	32,023
Newp't N., &c.	183	73		104	3,423	3,214
All others	2,573	10,779	19,039	11,568	9,670	20,553
Total this wk.	134,013	212,054	271,037	200,421	338,055	485,269
Since Aug. 1.	1,643,250	2,235,215	3,140,718	2,545,100	1,970,503	4,687,123

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 52,329 bales, of which 21,310 were to Great Britain, ----- to France and 31,019 to other destinations. Exports for the week and since Aug. 1 1918 are as follows:

Exports from—	Week ending Nov. 8 1918.				From Aug. 1 1918 to Nov. 8 1918.			
	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.	Great Britain.	France.	Other.	Total.
Galveston	11,209		8,050	19,259	210,785		93,933	304,718
Texas City			3,600	3,600			15,800	15,800
Pt. Nogalez							130	130
New Orleans	10,101		976	11,077	139,631	68,475	37,093	245,199
Mobile					18,644			18,644
Savannah			5,882	5,882	41,146	47,000	43,926	142,072
Brunswick					11,196			11,196
Wilm'ton							5,646	5,646
Norfolk					20	31		51
New York					69,067	26,501	99,985	195,553
Boston					7,911	964		8,875
Baltimore					11,220			11,220
Philadel'ia					1,077			1,077
Pacific ports			12,511	12,511			55,988	55,988
Total	21,310		31,019	52,329	520,697	142,971	352,411	1,016,079
Total 1917.	16,153		23,487	39,640	909,408	217,138	304,764	1,431,310
Total 1916.	94,603		36,976	80,950	212,529	1,004,173	310,472	666,878
Total 1915.								1,981,523

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.

Nov. 8 at—	On Shipboard, Not Cleared for—					Total.	Leaving Stock.
	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Other Cont't.	Coast-wise.		
Galveston	8,390			9,974	13,000	31,364	265,295
New Orleans*	3,000	10,000		9,000	5,000	27,000	297,226
Savannah				3,000	6,000	9,000	265,556
Charleston					1,000	1,000	54,590
Mobile	2,708				800	3,508	18,552
Norfolk					400	400	92,600
New York*	10,000	5,000		5,000		20,000	106,149
Other ports*	10,000			2,000		12,000	100,631
Total 1918.	34,098	15,000		28,974	26,200	104,272	1,200,599
Total 1917.	83,035	23,421		18,050	17,228	141,734	941,510
Total 1916.	89,548	12,959		48,083	20,671	171,261	1,157,724

* Estimated.

Speculation in cotton for future delivery has been at very irregular prices, ending decidedly higher. Fluctuations have been violent. Early in the week there was a sharp rise, owing to what looked like increasing probability of peace and the fact that the market was oversold both for home and foreign account. Wall Street, Western, local and perhaps the Southern interest on the short side was evidently large. In addition, there was to all appearance a large short account in Liverpool straddles made by buying Liverpool and selling New York. Liverpool fluctuations have also been wild, both upward and downward. A times they have shown a good deal of strength; at others not a little weakness. But in the fore part of the week, at least, the drift here was towards covering, both for home and foreign account. Spot markets were reported firm. Holders at the South were said to be refusing to follow the recent decline in futures. The Governor of Texas was quoted as urging Texas farmer to hold for higher prices. Latterly there has been even talk of not a few farmers demanding 35 to 40 cents. At one time there was a rumor that Chairman Brand of the Distribution Board had summoned members of the New York and New Orleans Exchanges to Washington to assist in an investigation of recent transactions on the two Exchanges. It was inferred that this had reference to short selling by various interests. At all events, shorts took the alarm at the mere mention of such a thing and this of itself caused a big rise on the 6th inst. In other words, it amounted roughly to 150 to 200 points from the low level of the morning on that date. Spinners were buying, it was understood, to some extent. Wall Street, the West and New Orleans were buyers; also Liverpool. Spot cotton advanced 90 points. On the 7th inst. the market was thrown into great excitement about noon by a report issued by the United Press that the armistice had actually been signed. This was tantamount to an announcement of the ending of the war. The so-called "news" was the signal for an outburst of great enthusiasm all over the city, and prices, which had been declining sharply, wheeled around and made a sensational rise from the bottom. There were all sorts of conjectures as to how peace might affect the market. Many took the ground that exports would improve after a time in an effort to relieve the admitted scarcity in foreign markets. Moreover, the world is bare of cotton goods and its supplies must be replenished. It was not until after 3 o'clock on the

7th inst. that the earlier report was announced by the Associated Press to be incorrect. It was officially stated at the State Department at 2:15 p. m. that the Germans had not signed armistice terms. Meanwhile, neither the American Government nor the Embassies of the Allies had received any report that an armistice had been signed. It was certainly a painful incident. To-day the ginning report was received. Previous estimates had been of a bullish character. The Census report showed that the total ginned up to Oct. 31 was 7,793,615 bales, against 7,150,254 for the same period in 1917, 8,623,893 in 1916 and 7,378,886 in 1915. The ginning for the period from Oct. 18 to Oct. 31 was 1,003,612 bales, against 1,578,630 in the same period last year. As against an advance in prices, it is urged that there cannot be an immediate readjustment of the world's cotton trade to peace conditions even after the war ends. The whole trade of Europe has been disorganized. And where to get the shipping to forward big cotton supplies to Europe? Meanwhile, domestic consumption has decreased. American stocks are of course very large. Actual exports are small. Bull speculation has been practically banned since the first week of September. To-day prices ended lower on Liverpool, Southern, Wall Street and local selling. The peace reports of Thursday turned out to be false. Marshal Foch gives the German Government 72 hours in which to make its decision as to the armistice terms of the Allies. The ginning was somewhat larger than previous estimates. Exports are so small and bull speculation so light that the general feeling seems to be that prices must decline. Spot cotton closed at 30.85c. a rise for the week of 180 points. Spot holders at the South are reported to be holding in some cases for 35 to 40c.

The official quotation for middling upland cotton in the New York market each day for the past week has been:

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8—	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Middling uplands	29.25	30.70	Hol.	31.60	31.25	30.85

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS FOR 32 YEARS.

The quotations for middling upland at New York on Nov. 8 for each of the past 32 years have been as follows:

1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887								
30.85	28.85	19.40	11.60	13.70	12.20	9.35	14.95	14.20	9.30	10.80	10.30	11.60	10.25	10.25	11.15	8.45	7.81	9.56	7.81	5.31	5.83	8.12	8.81	8.45	7.81	9.56	7.81	5.31	5.83	8.12	8.81	5.62	8.31	8.50	8.25	9.62	10.25	9.88	9.88

MARKET AND SALES AT NEW YORK.

	Spot Market Closed.	Futures Market Closed.	SALES.		
			Spot.	Contract	Total.
Saturday	Quiet, 20 pts. adv.	Barely steady	---	---	---
Monday	Steady, 145 pts. adv.	Strong	---	---	---
Tuesday	HOLI DAY	HOLI DAY	---	---	---
Wednesday	Steady, 90 pts. adv.	Steady	---	---	---
Thursday	Quiet, 35 pts. dec.	Steady	---	---	---
Friday	Quiet, 40 pts. dec.	Steady	---	200	200
Total	---	---	---	200	200

FUTURES.—The highest, lowest and closing prices at New York for the past week have been as follows:

	Saturday, Nov. 2.	Monday, Nov. 4.	Tuesday, Nov. 5.	Wed'day, Nov. 6.	Thurs'dy, Nov. 7.	Friday, Nov. 8.	Week.
November—							
Range	27.68	27.68				29.50	27.68-50
Closing	27.30	28.80		29.65	29.55	29.17	
December—							
Range	26.80-38	27.65-40		28.40-435	28.80-410	29.00-82	26.80-435
Closing	27.16-28	28.95-00		29.80-88	29.45-55	29.07-10	
January—							
Range	26.00-57	27.00-135		27.65-150	27.90-140	28.30-15	26.00-150
Closing	26.50-54	28.20-30		29.20-26	28.78-92	28.38-42	
February—							
Range	26.23	27.95		28.85	28.55	28.05	
Closing	26.23	27.95		28.85	28.55	28.05	
March—							
Range	25.70-22	26.58-95		27.50-108	27.40-190	27.83-70	25.70-108
Closing	23.16-17	27.85-95		28.75-82	28.40-45	27.90-93	
April—			HOLI DAY				
Range	25.95	27.55		28.40	28.15	27.68	
Closing	25.95	27.55		28.40	28.15	27.68	
May—							
Range	25.38-98	26.25-65		27.15-70	26.90-150	27.50-30	25.38-70
Closing	25.85	27.45-57		28.30-35	28.00-05	27.53-60	
June—							
Range	25.13-85	26.05-40		26.90-136	26.60-125	27.20-00	25.13-136
Closing	25.70	27.14-15		28.05-08	27.67-70	27.25-30	
July—							
Range	24.62	26.60		26.63-85	27.30	27.30-40	24.62-85
Closing	25.50	26.60		27.50	27.30	26.75-85	
August—							
Range	24.20-50	25.10-40		26.20-40	26.60-29	26.40-80	24.20-40
Closing	24.80	26.30		27.25-35	27.00	26.33	
September—							
Range	26.00	25.50		26.00	25.50	25.50-00	
Closing	27.00	26.80		27.00	26.80	25.50	

30c. 29c. 28c. 27c.

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, Nov. 2.	Monday, Nov. 4.	Tuesday, Nov. 5.	Wed'day, Nov. 6.	Thurs'dy, Nov. 7.	Friday, Nov. 8.
November	26.64	28.64		29.60	29.21	28.85
December	26.14-18	28.14		29.10-15	28.71-80	28.35-40
January	25.45-50	27.45	HOLI DAY	28.51-53	28.15-23	27.75-81
March	25.19-21	27.19		28.10	27.78-85	27.34-38
May	25.01-04	27.01		27.84-85	27.40	27.15
July	24.81-83	26.81		27.55	27.20-25	26.95-98
Options	Quiet Steady	Quiet Steady		Firm Steady	Steady Steady	Quiet Steady

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON to-night, as made up by telegraph and cable, is as follows. Foreign stocks, as well as the afloat, are this week's returns, and consequently all foreign figures are brought down to Thursday evening. But to make the total the complete figures for to-night (Friday), we add the item of exports from the United States, including in it the exports of Friday only.

	1918.	1917.	1916.	1915.
Nov. 8—				
Stock at Liverpool	221,000	461,000	627,000	871,000
Stock at London	16,000	19,000	29,000	69,000
Stock at Manchester	39,000	28,000	45,000	69,000
Total Great Britain	276,000	508,000	701,000	1,009,000
Stock at Hamburg			*1,000	*1,000
Stock at Bremen			*1,000	*2,000
Stock at Havre	100,000	147,000	147,000	237,000
Stock at Marseilles	1,000	5,000	5,000	2,000
Stock at Barcelona	15,000	65,000	44,000	69,000
Stock at Genoa	28,000	16,000	205,000	118,000
Stock at Trieste			*1,000	*1,000
Total Continental stocks	151,000	233,000	404,000	430,000
Total European stocks	427,000	741,000	1,105,000	1,403,000
India cotton afloat for Europe	10,000	43,000	34,000	29,000
Amer. cotton afloat for Europe	200,000	228,000	706,473	523,989
Egypt, Brazil, &c. afloat for Europe	50,000	40,000	59,000	71,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	235,000	196,000	154,000	203,000
Stock in Bombay, India	*620,000	*530,000	284,000	430,000
Stock in U. S. ports	1,304,871	1,083,244	1,328,985	1,343,949
Stock in U. S. interior towns	1,207,141	932,607	1,192,916	1,186,584
U. S. exports to-day	16,959		29,391	12,320
Total visible supply	4,070,971	3,793,851	4,893,765	5,238,842

Of the above, totals of American and other descriptions are as follows:

American—				
Liverpool stock	109,000	337,000	487,000	661,000
Manchester stock	10,000	21,000	36,000	56,000
Continental stock	*130,000	*195,000	*322,000	*337,000
American afloat for Europe	200,000	228,000	706,473	523,989
U. S. port stocks	1,304,871	1,083,244	1,328,985	1,343,949
U. S. interior stocks	1,207,141	932,607	1,192,916	1,186,584
U. S. exports to-day	16,959		29,391	12,320
Total American	2,977,971	2,796,851	4,102,765	4,120,842
East Indian, Brazil, &c.—				
Liverpool stock	112,000	124,000	148,000	210,000
London stock	16,000	19,000	29,000	69,000
Manchester stock	29,000	7,000	9,000	13,000
Continental stock	*21,000	*38,000	*82,000	*93,000
India afloat for Europe	10,000	43,000	34,000	29,000
Egypt, Brazil, &c., afloat	50,000	40,000	59,000	71,000
Stock in Alexandria, Egypt	235,000	196,000	154,000	203,000
Stock in Bombay, India	620,000	*530,000	284,000	430,000
Total East India, &c.	1,093,000	997,000	791,000	1,118,000
Total American	2,977,971	2,796,851	4,102,765	4,120,842
Total visible supply	4,070,971	3,793,851	4,893,765	5,238,842

* Estimated.

Continental imports for past week have been ----- bales. The above figures for 1918 show an increase over last week of 116,174 bales, a gain of 277,120 bales over 1917, a decrease of 822,794 bales from 1916 and a loss of 1,167,871 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 Nov. 8 1918.				Movement to Nov. 9 1917.			
	Receipts.		Shipments.	Stocks Nov. 8.	Receipts.		Shipments.	Stocks Nov. 9.
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Nov. 8.	Week.	Season.	Week.	Nov. 9.
Ala., Eufaula	207	3,513	---	2,278	80	2,964	25	2,617
Montgomery	2,127	44,151	1,172	21,742	2,451	33,307	2,304	18,532
Selma	1,800	35,624	1,335	15,334	1,795	24,523	1,414	5,760
Ark., Helena	2,000	16,763	500	7,583	3,000	20,771	2,000	16,931
Little Rock	8,148	54,874	5,989	28,317	11,852	69,374	9,669	34,601
Pine Bluff	9,057	38,366	4,996	32,054	7,079	51,920	708	35,371
Ga., Albany	318	8,002	---	3,755	386	10,727	388	2,477
Athens	4,600	51,318	2,278	33,604	7,870	50,159	3,959	24,548
Atlanta	7,300	63,270	5,100	24,926	10,450	90,534	10,844	32,406
Augusta	13,158	192,753	2,228	136,416	13,803	243,555	21,158	107,153
Columbus	3,100	31,100	100	18,000	1,834	18,306	1,164	14,657
Macon	6,426	78,192	8,408	28,300	6,513	75,622	3,797	21,359
Rome	1,700	20,942	1,500	11,842	3,159	17,269	2,095	7,232
La., Shreveport	7,153	62,715	6,595	38,128	8,837	95,306	6,904	40,229
Miss., Columbus	1,067	10,795	859	3,902	757	4,320	597	2,745
Clarksdale	2,532	50,216	3,932	37,251	5,922	60,229	5,757	42,783
Greenwood	4,000	58,035	2,700	41,714	9,000	56,610	5,000	30,883
Meridian	1,500	18,637	---	11,181	1,246	13,891	846	9,522
Natchez	1,531	21,971	1,000	11,028	3,379	28,548	3,411	10,945
Vicksburg	1,698	11,324	1,351	7,315	1,344	7,943	1,230	5,213
Yazoo City	1,000	13,907	500	12,009	2,000	19,783	1,500	11,558
Mo., St. Louis	16,423	85,309	14,452	17,713	67,775	289,992	67,294	4,042
N.C., Grnsboro	1,000	9,727	600	6,469	2,082	11,940	1,887	2,328
Raleigh	200	2,841	200	211	500	3,034	500	213
O., Cincinnati	2,288	37,005	2,313	15,000	1,147	35,946	3,418	16,509
Okl., Ardmore	---	---	---	---	2,500	17,550	2,000	11,000
Chickasha	2,446	17,263	2,429	9,838	3,853	19,102	6,101	

The above totals show that the interior stocks have increased during the week 65,895 bales and are to-night 274,534 bales more than at the same time last year. The receipts at all towns have been 106,717 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:

Nos. 8.	1918		1917	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Shipped—				
Via St. Louis.....	14,452	81,291	167,294	295,303
Via Mounds, &c.....	20,416	111,423	19,535	99,975
Via Rock Island.....	396	3,808	—	495
Via Louisville.....	6,247	40,237	3,326	19,920
Via Cincinnati.....	1,505	29,080	518	14,583
Via Virginia points.....	5,986	56,864	11,041	113,423
Via other routes, &c.....	10,218	128,504	27,408	170,670
Total gross overland.....	59,220	451,207	129,122	714,369
Deduct shipments—				
Overland to N. Y., Boston, &c....	1,323	19,379	8,279	152,267
Between interior towns.....	1,082	16,620	4,193	29,348
Inland, &c., from South.....	4,291	79,817	40,630	148,168
Total to be deducted.....	6,696	115,816	53,102	329,783
Leaving total net overland *.....	52,524	335,391	76,020	384,586

* Including movement by rail to Canada. a Revised.

The foregoing shows the week's net overland movement has been 52,524 bales, against 76,020 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 49,195 bales.

In Sight and Spinners' Takings.	1918		1917	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts at ports to Nov. 8.....	134,013	1,643,250	212,054	2,235,215
Net overland to Nov. 8.....	52,524	335,391	76,020	384,586
Southern consumption to Nov. 8..a	79,000	1,196,000	80,000	1,253,000
Total marketed.....	265,537	3,174,641	368,074	3,872,801
Interior stocks in excess.....	65,895	510,525	53,716	577,665
Came into sight during week.....	331,432	—	421,790	—
Total in sight Nov. 8.....	3,685,166	—	4,450,466	—
Nor. spinners' takings to Nov. 8..	57,913	500,419	111,366	621,939

a These figures are consumption; takings not available.

Movement into sight in previous years:

Week—	Bales.	Since Aug. 1—	Bales.
1916—Nov. 10.....	509,310	1916—Nov. 10.....	5,693,185
1915—Nov. 12.....	414,964	1915—Nov. 12.....	4,523,408
1914—Nov. 13.....	547,773	1914—Nov. 13.....	3,970,004

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 Nov. 8.	Closing Quotations for Middling Cotton on—					
	Saturday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thurs'd'y.	Friday.
Galveston.....	29.25	30.25		31.50	31.50	31.00
New Orleans.....	29.50	29.50		30.38	30.38	30.38
Mobile.....		27.88			29.38	28.75
Savannah.....	30.00	30.00		29.50	29.50	29.50
Charleston.....				29.50	29.50	29.50
Wilmington.....	26.00		HOLI-			28.00
Norfolk.....	26.50	27.00	DAY	28.25	28.25	28.50
Baltimore.....	28.50	28.50		28.50	29.50	29.50
Philadelphia.....	29.50	30.95		31.85	31.50	31.10
Augusta.....	27.00	28.50		29.44	29.19	28.87
Memphis.....	29.50	30.00		30.50	30.50	30.50
Dallas.....		29.20		30.05	29.55	29.10
Houston.....	28.65	30.50		31.50	31.25	30.85
Little Rock.....	29.50	29.50		30.00	30.00	30.00

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Reports to us by telegraph this evening from the South denote that with generally favorable weather the gathering of the crop has progressed rapidly.

Galveston, Tex.—A light cold wave penetrated the northern part of the State during the week, but no heavy killing frosts occurred. Good rains fell in the northern section at the close of the week. Frost and near freezing temperatures are predicted for Northern Texas to-night. There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 70, the highest being 78 and the lowest 62.

Abilene, Tex.—We have had rain on one day of the past week, the rainfall being eighteen hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 68, ranging from 54 to 82.

Brownsville, Tex.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 60 to 88, averaging 74.

Dallas, Tex.—The week's rainfall has been five inches and sixty-two hundredths, on two days. Average thermometer 63, highest 78, lowest 48.

Palestine, Tex.—We have had rain on one day the past week, the rainfall being one hundredth of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 62, the highest being 78 and the lowest 46.

San Antonio, Tex.—We have had rain on three days of the past week, the rainfall being thirty-five hundredths of an inch. The thermometer has averaged 68, ranging from 54 to 82.

Taylor, Tex.—There has been rain on two days during the week, the rainfall being eight hundredths of an inch. Minimum thermometer 50.

Amarillo, Tex.—The week's rainfall has been four hundredths of an inch, on one day. Average thermometer 54, highest 74, lowest 34.

New Orleans, La.—There has been no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 66.

Shreveport, La.—There has been rain on one day of the week, to an inappreciable extent. The thermometer has ranged from 38 to 80.

Vicksburg, Miss.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 39 to 77, averaging 60.

Mobile, Ala.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 61, highest 78, lowest 50.

Selma, Ala.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 52, the highest being 70 and the lowest 36.

Savannah, Ga.—We have had no rain the past week. The thermometer has averaged 56, ranging from 44 to 74.

Charleston, S. C.—There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has ranged from 46 to 71, averaging 59.

Charlotte, N. C.—Dry all the week. Average thermometer 54, highest 70, lowest 37.

Memphis, Tenn.—The killing frost reported on November 1 was later characterized by the Weather Bureau as a heavy frost. Picking is making good progress. There has been no rain during the week. The thermometer has averaged 58, the highest being 75 and the lowest 36.

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:

River and Point	Nov. 8 1918.	Nov. 9 1917.
	Feet.	Feet.
New Orleans.....	Above zero of gauge.	4.9
Memphis.....	Above zero of gauge.	13.1
Nashville.....	Above zero of gauge.	10.4
Shreveport.....	Above zero of gauge.	13.9
Vicksburg.....	Above zero of gauge.	8.2

* Below.

CENSUS BUREAU REPORT ON COTTON GINNING TO NOV. 1.—The Census Bureau issued on Nov. 8 its report on the amount of cotton ginned up to Nov. 1 from the growth of 1918, as follows, comparison being made with the returns for the like period of preceding years:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Alabama.....	555,061	305,299	379,745
Arizona.....	9,565	4,564	1,854
Arkansas.....	537,605	505,399	814,290
California.....	18,404	11,704	11,283
Florida.....	16,111	34,225	38,965
Georgia.....	1,475,090	1,295,218	1,435,524
Louisiana.....	359,744	432,258	365,316
Mississippi.....	688,471	500,333	562,810
Missouri.....	25,094	19,774	40,025
North Carolina.....	414,748	278,013	381,237
Oklahoma.....	398,901	529,226	593,236
South Carolina.....	966,040	784,078	639,846
Tennessee.....	152,144	82,148	228,463
Texas.....	2,168,495	2,396,826	3,112,859
Virginia.....	6,307	4,210	15,311
All other States.....	1,835	1,903	3,129
United States.....	7,793,615	7,185,178	8,623,893

The number of round bales included this year is 120,343, contrasted with 132,907 bales in 1917 and 154,141 bales in 1916.

The number of Sea Island bales included this year is 15,780, against 57,560 bales in 1917 and 80,727 bales in 1916. The distribution of Sea Island cotton for 1918 by States is: Florida, 6,290 bales; Georgia, 7,860 bales, and South Carolina, 1,630 bales.

The corrected statistics of the quantity ginned this season prior to Oct. 18 are 6,818,628 bales.

RECEIPTS FROM THE PLANTATIONS.—The following table indicates the actual movement each week from the plantations. The figures do not include overland receipts nor Southern consumption; they are simply a statement of the weekly movement from the plantations of that part of the crop which finally reaches the market through the outports:

Week end'g.	Receipts at Ports.			Stocks at Interior Towns.			Receipts from Plantations		
	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1916.	1918.	1917.	1916.
Sept. 20	139,756	160,421	230,375	736,904	287,143	542,558	215,253	185,622	361,750
27	156,587	185,430	285,561	808,094	355,449	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	457,820
18	163,647	235,539	340,497	1,011,610	673,994	1,053,374	233,038	364,942	425,889
25	169,230	224,873	325,901	1,066,369	878,891	1,158,599	223,987	328,981	379,421
Nov. 1	152,254	224,873	325,901	1,141,246	878,891	1,158,599	227,133	328,981	379,421
8	134,013	212,054	271,037	1,207,141	932,607	1,192,916	199,900	265,770	305,354

The above statement shows: 1.—That the total receipts from the plantations since August 1 1918 are 2,153,775 bales; in 1917 were 2,812,880 bales, and in 1916 were 3,979,900 bales. 2.—That although the receipts at the outports the past week were 134,013 bales, the actual movement from plantations was 199,903 bales, the balance going to increase stocks at interior towns. Last year receipts from the plantations for the week were 265,770 bales and for 1916 they were 305,354 bales.

WORLD'S SUPPLY AND TAKINGS OF COTTON.—

The following brief but comprehensive statement indicates at a glance the world's supply of cotton for the week and since Aug. 1 for the last two seasons, from all sources from which statistics are obtainable; also the takings, or amounts gone out of sight, for the like period.

Cotton Takings. Week and Season.	1918.		1917.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season.
Visible supply Nov. 1	3,954,797	—	3,691,796	—
Visible supply Aug. 1	—	3,027,450	—	2,814,776
American in sight to Nov. 8	331,432	3,685,166	421,790	4,450,466
Bombay receipts to Nov. 7	610,000	303,000	14,000	201,000
Other India shipments to Nov. 7	—	12,000	2,000	30,000
Alexandria receipts to Nov. 6	630,000	195,000	32,000	226,000
Other supply to Nov. 6*	63,000	80,000	1,000	33,000
Total supply	4,329,229	7,302,616	4,162,586	7,755,242
Deduct—				
Visible supply Nov. 8	4,070,971	4,070,971	3,793,851	3,793,851
Total takings to Nov. 8—	258,258	3,231,645	368,735	3,961,391
Of which American	224,258	2,656,645	288,735	3,173,391
Of which other	34,000	575,000	80,000	788,000

* Embraces receipts in Europe from Brazil, Smyrna, West Indies, &c. a This total embraces since Aug. 1 the total estimated consumption by Southern mills 1,196,000 bales in 1918 and 1,253,000 bales in 1917—takings not being available—and the aggregate amounts taken by Northern and foreign spinners 2,035,645 bales in 1918 and 2,708,391 bales in 1917, of which 1,460,645 bales and 1,920,391 bales American. b Estimated.

BOMBAY COTTON MOVEMENT.—The receipts of India cotton at Bombay for the week ending Oct. 17 and for the season from Aug. 1 for three years have been as follows:

Oct. 17. Receipts at—	1918.		1917.		1916.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Bombay	9,000	241,000	10,000	170,000	9,000	127,000

ALEXANDRIA RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COTTON.—The following are the receipts and shipments for the week ending Oct. 16 and for the corresponding week of the two previous years:

Alexandria, Egypt, October 16.	1918.		1917.		1916.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
Receipts (cantars)—						
This week	234,686	—	250,056	—	259,870	—
Since Aug. 1	731,525	—	963,130	—	1,085,382	—

Exports (bales)—	1918.		1917.		1916.	
	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.	Week.	Since Aug. 1.
To Liverpool	10,051	56,752	—	34,166	7,403	35,702
To Manchester, &c.	—	20,416	—	19,119	8,363	16,335
To Continent and India	—	22,988	—	19,119	3,467	12,684
To America	—	—	—	—	400	2,633
Total exports	10,051	100,156	—	63,534	19,633	67,354

Note.—A cantar is 99 lbs. Egyptian bales weigh about 750 lbs. This statement shows that the receipts for the week were 234,686 cantars and the foreign shipments 10,051 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET.—Our report received by cable to-night from Manchester states that the market is quiet for yarns, but cloth is in better demand. We give prices for to-day below and leave those for previous weeks of this and last year for comparison:

	1918.						1917.							
	32s Cop Twist.		8½ lbs. Shirts to Finest.		Cot'n Mid. Upl's		32s Cop Twist.		8½ lbs. Shirts to Finest.		Cot'n Mid. Upl's			
Sept. 13	54½	@	56¼	30 3	@	38 10½	25.10	23¼	@	25	13 6	@	17 9	16.95
20	55¼	@	56¼	30 3	@	38 10½	23.34	24	@	25¼	13 7½	@	17 10½	17.82
27	55¼	@	56¼	30 3	@	38 10½	23.23	25¼	@	26¼	14 0	@	18 0½	18.62
Oct. 4	55¼	@	57	30 3	@	38 10½	23.43	26¼	@	28	14 3	@	18 6	19.37
11	55	@	57	30 3	@	38 6	22.02	27	@	28¼	14 6	@	18 10½	20.07
18	54¼	@	56	30 0	@	38 6	22.10	27	@	29	15 0	@	19 0	20.52
25	54	@	55¼	30 0	@	38 6	21.63	28¼	@	30	15 0	@	19 1½	20.42
Nov. 1	52	@	55¼	29 3	@	37 9	21.26	30	@	32	15 6	@	19 9	21.27
8	52	@	55¼	29 3	@	37 9	21.24	30¼	@	32¼	15 10½	@	20 1½	21.55

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

	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 8.
Sales of the week	9,000	9,000	7,000	4,000
Of which speculators took	—	—	—	—
Of which exporters took	—	—	—	—
Sales, American	4,000	4,000	2,000	2,000
Actual export	—	—	—	—
Forwarded	70,000	75,000	52,000	50,000
Total stock	207,000	199,000	183,000	221,000
Of which American	104,000	100,000	99,000	109,000
Total imports of the week	66,000	43,000	41,000	91,000
Of which American	54,000	40,000	33,000	74,000
Amount afloat	177,000	215,000	225,000	—
Of which American	114,000	163,000	210,000	—

The tone of the Liverpool market for spots and futures each day of the past week and the daily closing prices of spot cotton have been as follows:

Spot.	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
Market, 12:15 P. M.		Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.	Quiet.
Mid. Upl's		20.76	21.15	21.15	21.39	21.34
Good Mid. Uplands	HOLIDAY	21.39	21.78	21.78	22.02	21.97
Sales		1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000
Futures		Quiet at 22@31 pts. dec.		Quiet at 1@6 pts. decline.	Steady at 19@24 pts. adv.	Quiet unch. to 1 pt. decline.
Market, 4 P. M.		Very st'dy. 41@88 pts. adv.	Barely st'y. 24@34 pts. adv.	Irreg. at 20 pts. adv.	Unsettled. 13@25 pts. dec.	Irregular 32@60 pts. decline.

The prices of futures at Liverpool for each day are given below.

Nov. 2 to Nov. 8.	Sat.		Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.	
	12¼ p. m.	12¼ p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4 p. m.	12¼ p. m.	4 p. m.
New Contracts.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
November	20.37	20.77	21.35	21.08	20.99	21.20	21.46	20.95	20.59	20.63	19.50	19.99
December	18.96	19.35	20.00	19.69	19.50	19.81	20.07	19.56	19.16	19.18	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
January	18.34	18.73	19.38	19.02	18.76	19.10	19.35	18.93	18.50	18.50		
February	17.92	18.07	18.65	18.31	18.08	18.29	18.49	18.16	17.69	17.56		
March												

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT'S REPORT.—The Agricultural Department's report on the cereal and other crops was issued Nov. 8, and is given below:

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates make the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

Crops—	Production		Yield per Acre—	
	1918 Preliminary.	1917 Final Est.	1918 Preliminary.	1917 Average.
Corn, bushels	2,749,198,000	3,159,494,000	24.2	26.0
Wheat, bushels	918,920,000	650,828,000	15.6	14.7
Oats, bushels	1,535,297,000	1,587,286,000	34.5	31.2
Barley, bushels	236,505,000	208,975,000	26.0	25.1
Rye, bushels	76,687,000	60,145,000	14.1	16.1
Buckwheat, bushels	18,370,000	17,460,000	17.6	19.5
Potatoes, bushels	390,101,000	442,536,000	94.8	95.9
Sweet potatoes, bushels	88,114,000	87,141,000	91.9	93.6
Hay, all tons	86,254,000	94,930,000	1.25	1.34
Cotton, bales	611,818,000	611,302,000	154.1	179.6
Tobacco, pounds	1,266,686,000	1,196,451,000	871.8	816.0
Flaxseed, bushels	14,646,000	8,473,000	7.4	8.2
Rice, bushels	41,918,000	36,278,000	37.4	35.5
Peaches, bushels	40,185,000	45,066,000	—	—
Pears, bushels	10,342,000	13,281,000	—	—
Apples, total bushels	197,360,000	174,608,000	—	—
Apples, commercial bbls.	25,008,000	22,519,000	—	—
Sugar beets, tons	6,549,000	5,980,000	10.6	10.2
Kafirs, bushels	61,182,000	75,866,000	12.0	21.4
Cranberries, No. bbls.	374,000	255,000	13.8	—
Beans, 5 States, bushels	17,802,000	14,967,000	10.4	—
Onions, 13 States, bush.	13,438,000	—	37.5	—
Cabbage, 9 States, tons	565,000	—	9.2	—
Broom corn, tons	52,000	52,000	.17	.19
Sorghum syrup, gallons	29,757,000	—	84.6	—
Cloverseed, bushels	1,248,000	—	1.5	1.9
Peanuts, bushels	52,617,000	56,104,000	23.8	—

a Mostly 10-year average 1908-17. b Forecast from condition Sept. 25. c Census. d Pounds. e Forecast from condition Oct. 1. f Forecast from condition Nov. 1.

BREADSTUFFS

Friday Night, Nov. 8 1918.

Flour has been quiet, partly owing to the interruption of Election Day, the 5th inst. Business is not stimulated even by offerings by the mills at low prices. They have been offering at times quite freely and cutting under one another. Naturally this has had a more or less unsettling

effect. The strange thing, too, is that some of these offerings are evidently below the cost of production. At any rate that is the general impression in the trade here. This sort of thing only makes buyers more cautious. Naturally they are anxious to buy at the lowest possible price. Meanwhile export trade has been very moderate. Last week there was some business at low prices. It is said, too, that the supply of ocean tonnage is gradually increasing and with it some slight increase at least in the export business. Recent announcements to the effect that the United States will have to furnish Europe with large quantities of food for some years to come, i. e., 220,000,000 of the populations in Allied nations besides our armies for a time at least. And now it is stated that the United States and the Allies will take measures to feed the needy populations of former enemies, or in other words, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and also Turkey. It looks then as though the coming year would see a considerable export business in breadstuffs and not improbably much of it will take the shape of flour.

Wheat has developed no features of striking interest. It is known that the winter-wheat acreage is the largest on record and that the crop has, on the whole, had a good start. The Michigan State report puts the condition at 97% against 84 last year and 56 in June. The visible supply increased last week 9,096,000 bushels, and the total is now 122,604,000 bushels against 14,908,000 last year. In Argentina the weather has been clear and cool and the crop outlook is excellent. It looks as though the yield would be large. Wheat shipments, however, at the present time are negligible. In Australia recent rains over a wide area have considerably improved the outlook for the growing crop. However, the acreage to wheat this year is somewhat less than that of the previous season. Construction of silos in New South Wales is progressing favorably and many have been finished. The visible supply of wheat in New South Wales is 37,500,000 bushels, Victoria 84,000,000 bushels and South Australia 57,500,000 bushels, making a total for the three States of 179,000,000 bushels, compared with 119,000,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments have been moderate, owing to the limited supply of tonnage. Small amounts of wheat have been destined to the Pacific coast. In India the northern and western areas are still drouthy and the unfavorable condition of the soil is tending to retard new crop preparations. Port arrivals are moderate. Clearances continue small, with only a limited supply of freight room available. In Italy the Government estimate of 164,000,000 bushels for this year's crop is generally regarded as approximately correct, but the general opinion seems to be that the other cereals, including corn, are distinctly short, and the same is the case with potatoes. In the Balkan States reports are confirmed that the Bulgarian harvest this year is very poor; in some quarters it is claimed to be the worst in fifty years. It has been known that the crop was badly affected by drouth, but these latest reports are considered bad. In view of the fact that drouth also occurred in Roumania, it is believed the crop there is not very much better. From Russia a recent report confirms the decreased sowings in the Ukraine. The outturn of this year's harvest is estimated at 555,000,000 bushels, compared with a normal quantity of 647,000,000 bushels. Although the harvest was not favored with good weather, the theoretical surplus is calculated at about 55,500,000 bushels. It is unlikely, however, that this amount will be obtained, as the peasants are not willing sellers and have no use for paper money. In Scandinavia efforts are being made to increase the area under grain. This is especially the case in Sweden, where the area under wheat and rye had increased 178,000 acres, the increase being obtained at the expense of oats, meadows and fallow land. Denmark has also increased the wheat and rye acreage. A Washington dispatch says white bread made wholly of wheat flour will be available soon for the people of the United States, according to expectations just expressed by Food Administrator Hoover. The withdrawal of Austria from the war and the elimination of U-boats in the Mediterranean has permitted the reopening of shipping routes from England and France to the wheat markets of India and Australia. Enormous supplies of wheat for export are stored in both countries. The shipment of grain to England and France from other sources than the United States, it was stated, will increase the volume of wheat flour available for consumption in the United States and permit the diversion of the quantities here to the peoples of Southern and Eastern Europe, who have hitherto been isolated.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF WHEAT IN NEW YORK.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
No. 2 red.....	237½	237½	Holi-	237½	237½	237½
No. 1 spring.....	240½	240½	day.	240½	240½	240½

Indian corn advanced sharply on the prospect that this country will have to provide large quantities of foodstuffs to Europe for several years to come. On the 6th inst. there was a semi-panic among the shorts at Chicago and prices advanced some 8 cents per bushel in an oversold market. Some are looking for large exports during the present season to the Allied countries and also to Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Turkey, and after peace, to Germany. Large supplies will also have to be sent to Russia. In short, the world will look largely to the United States for food, it is believed, for a year or two to come, so that peace which was supposed to be a bearish factor, has now taken on a different aspect. It is believed, too, that there will be large feeding of corn to hogs, at the present price of \$17 50. It

is contended, indeed, that the exports of meat into which corn enters will figure largely in the export business of food and that corn will be thus benefited by the demand from Europe, both directly and indirectly. The feeding of corn to stock may cause farmers to hold back considerable supplies on the farm. At one time Omaha reported sales of corn for export. On the other hand, the domestic cash demand has not been brisk; far from it. Also, receipts from the new crop are increasing. Latterly much of the short interest has been covered. The visible supply decreased last week 375,000 bushels, but is 4,735,000 bushels, against 1,277,000 bushels a year ago. Argentina continues to offer corn freely, according to Liverpool advices. They also state that there is some demand from foreign sources. But Argentina clearances are increasing. A proposed change in the rules of the Board of Trade, providing for return to old grades of contract for corn for delivery on futures after Jan. 1 was carried. The Government report to-day puts the yield at 2,748,000,000 bushels, against 2,717,000,000 bushels a month ago, 3,159,000,000 bushels last year and 2,761,000,000 bushels the five-year average. To-day November corn advanced 5c. but other months declined 1¼ to 2½c., owing to peace talk. Offerings increased on rallies. Prices end higher for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

No. 3 yellow.....	Sat. 146	Mon. 146	Tues. Holi.	Wed. 143	Thurs. 144	Fri. 144
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DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF CORN FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Nov. del. in elev. (new contract).....	Sat. 115½	Mon. 115½	Tues. Holi-	Wed. 123½	Thurs. 120	Fri. 125
Dec. del. in elev. (new contract).....	113	113½	day.	121½	122	120

Oats have advanced sharply though not so much as corn. Still there has been considerable covering and at times the trading has been active. Cash and commission houses as well as shorts have been good buyers. The business in cash oats has been better too. The Government, it is said, has been a good buyer, and naturally this has counted for much in the rise. As the struggle in Europe has developed into something like the old-time open warfare, cavalry operations have increased. The Italian armies, it seems, captured some 250,000 horses from the Austrians. And of course the United States and the Allies have many thousands of horses to feed. Naturally this gives rise to a big demand in this country from time to time. Aside from this there has also been some other export demand at the West, although the regular export business has not been on a large scale; quite the reverse. On the other hand, country offerings to arrive have increased as prices rose. The visible supply decreased last week 261,000 bushels, against an increase in the same week last year of 688,000 bushels, but the total is even now 21,950,000 bushels, against 17,312,000 bushels a year ago. Argentina advices say that oats are being shipped in fair quantities and that offerings are being pressed for sale; also that the new crop outlook is regarded as favorable. To-day prices ended higher after an early decline. There was buying to remove hedges on shipping sales. Country offerings are light. Prices are up for the week.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS IN NEW YORK.

Standards.....	Sat. 77-77½	Mon. 77-77½	Tues. Holi-	Wed. 79½-80	Thurs. 79½-80	Fri. 79½-80
No. 2 white.....	77½	77½	day.	79	nom.	nom.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF OATS FUTURES IN CHICAGO.

Nov. del. in elev. (new contract).....	Sat. 67½	Mon. 68½	Tues. Holi-	Wed. 72½	Thurs. 72	Fri. 72½
Dec. del. in elev. (new contract).....	66½	67½	day.	70½	70½	70½

The following are closing quotations:

Spring.....	\$10 50@	\$10 95	Tapioca flour.....	nom.
Winter.....	10 00@	10 25	Hominy.....	\$3 85@4 42½
Kansas.....	10 50@	10 95	Yellow granulated.....	\$4 30
Rye flour.....	8 50@	9 50	Barley goods—Portage barley:	
Corn goods, all sacks 100 lbs.			No. 1.....	6 00
White.....	\$3 85@	4 20	Nos. 2, 3 and 4.....	5 25
Corn flour.....	4 00@	4 25	Nos. 2-0 and 3-0.....	6 00@6 15
Rice flour, spot and			No. 4-0.....	6 25
to arrive.....	nom.		Oats goods—Carload, spot de-	
Barley flour (to arrive).....	\$7 42@	\$7 50	livery.....	9 75
Wheat—			GRAIN.	
No. 2 red.....	\$2 37½		Oats—	
No. 1 spring.....	2 40½		Standard.....	79½@80
Corn—			No. 2 white.....	nom.
No. 2 mixed.....	1 56½		No. 3 white.....	79@79½
No. 2 yellow.....	1 59½		No. 4 white.....	78½@79
No. 3 yellow.....	1 44		Barley—	
Argentine.....			Feeding.....	1 05
			Malting.....	1 11
			Rye—	
			No. 2.....	1 77

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.
	bbls. 196lbs.	bush. 60 lbs.	bush 56 lbs.	bush 32 lbs.	bush. 48lbs.	bush. 56lbs.
Chicago.....	163,000	1,896,000	1,884,000	2,675,000	497,000	178,000
Minneapolis.....	1,068,000	33,000	632,000	471,000	175,000	
Duluth.....	4,712,000	42,000	279,000	452,000		
Milwaukee.....	21,000	646,000	112,000	1,398,000	421,000	112,000
Toledo.....	136,000	10,000	175,000			
Detroit.....	30,000	46,000	84,000			
Cleveland.....		No report				
St. Louis.....	44,000	604,000	421,000	540,000	21,000	7,000
Peoria.....	55,000	31,000	641,000	136,000	20,000	5,000
Kansas City.....	12,000	1,133,000	276,000	201,000		
Omaha.....		648,000	336,000	346,000		
Indianapolis.....		90,000	287,000	446,000		
Total wk. '18.....	295,000	10,994,000	4,046,000	6,675,000	1,709,000	929,000
Same wk. '17.....	339,000	7,633,000	1,370,000	9,822,000	2,831,000	778,000
Same wk. '16.....	434,000	11,146,000	2,507,000	7,832,000	3,453,000	904,000
Since Aug. 1.....						
1918.....	4,977,000	231,225,000	65,222,000	110,112,000	19,904,000	10,814,000
1917.....	4,353,000	79,285,000	31,661,000	114,550,000	34,328,000	10,587,000
1916.....	5,269,000	156,032,000	46,227,000	110,657,000	37,026,000	10,051,000

Total receipts of flour and grain at the seaboard ports for the week ended Nov. 2 1918 follow:

Receipts at—	Flour.		Wheat.		Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	97,000	1,317,000	73,000	1,042,000	71,000	315,000		
Philadelphia	81,000	589,000	6,000	128,000	1,000	9,000		
Baltimore	87,000	797,000	28,000	151,000	39,000	208,000		
New Orleans*	70,000	70,000	27,000	45,000				
Montreal	19,000	935,000	61,000	195,000				
Boston	32,000	197,000		70,000	31,000	2,000		
Total wk. '18	386,000	3,905,000	195,000	1,771,000	142,000	534,000		
Since Jan. 1 '18	14,400,000	66,610,000	18,747,000	87,355,000	8,457,000	5,983,000		
Week 1917	399,000	3,368,000	136,000	2,412,000	211,000	364,000		
Since Jan. 1 '17	18,041,000	172,666,000	47,463,000	128,907,000	15,620,000	11,604,000		

* 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 Nov. 2 are shown in the annexed statement:

Exports from	Wheat.	Corn.	Flour	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Peas.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
New York	434,953	4,301	117,450	174,186	231,804	24	1,145
Boston	199						
Baltimore	312,310			89,972			
Newport News				140,000			
Total week	746,815	4,301	117,450	404,158	231,804	24	1,145
Week 1917	2,632,790	312,591	133,337	2,228,543	743,783	300,524	756

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 Nov. 2.	Since July 1.	Week Nov. 2.	Since July 1.	Week Nov. 2.	Since July 1.
	Barrels.	Barrels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom	31,605	340,299	559,768	8,427,930		1,591,499
Continent	38,116	832,647	387,047	17,245,561		578,696
So. & Cent. Amer.	1,765	8,919				3,220
West Indies	34,744	74,926			4,271	19,735
Brit. No. Am. Cols.						
Other countries	11,220	34,166			30	2,220
Total	117,450	1,290,957	746,815	25,673,491	4,301	2,195,370
Total 1917	133,337	2,058,923	2,632,790	27,936,792	312,591	6,193,001

The world's shipments of wheat and corn for the week ending Nov. 2 1918 and since July 1 1918 and 1917 are shown in the following:

Exports.	Wheat.			Corn.		
	1918		a1917.	1918.		a1917.
	Week Nov. 2.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.	Week Nov. 2.	Since July 1.	Since July 1.
North Amer*	7,000,000	76,690,000	104,348,000	150,000	5,174,000	11,225,000
Russia						
Danube						
Argentina	600,000	51,136,000	4,132,000	1,000,000	8,812,000	5,523,000
Australia	716,000	13,286,000	21,612,000			
India	232,000	4,466,000	8,306,000			
Oth. countr's	50,000	916,000	770,000	39,000	1,001,000	1,435,000
Total	8,798,000	146,494,000	139,168,000	1,189,000	14,987,000	18,183,000

* 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.
Nov. 2 1918	Not available	Not available				
Oct. 26 1918	Not available	Not available				
Nov. 3 1917	Not available	Not available				
Nov. 4 1916			40,088,000			22,152,000

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports Nov. 2 1918 was as follows:

United States—	GRAIN STOCKS.				
	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Rye. bush.	Barley. bush.
New York	2,447,000	61,000	1,929,000	1,717,000	160,000
Boston	1,011,000	2,000	379,000	2,000	
Philadelphia	2,421,000	20,000	441,000	163,000	1,000
Baltimore	2,951,000	45,000	819,000	398,000	44,000
Newport News			719,000		
New Orleans	5,535,000	141,000	901,000		
Galveston	2,360,000	3,000			
Buffalo	13,308,000	190,000	1,002,000	1,558,000	248,000
Toledo	1,219,000	36,000	1,173,000	9,000	29,000
Detroit	23,000	123,000	189,000	37,000	
Chicago	20,160,000	2,173,000	6,129,000	439,000	1,359,000
Milwaukee	3,580,000	85,000	1,261,000	156,000	493,000
Duluth	22,211,000		379,000	498,000	323,000
Minneapolis	21,164,000	112,000	1,867,000	1,275,000	767,000
St. Louis	3,613,000	204,000	147,000	19,000	
Kansas City	14,930,000	496,000	2,446,000	66,000	
Peoria	10,000	84,000	554,000		
Indianapolis	219,000	441,000	192,000	32,000	
Omaha	4,802,000	517,000	1,093,000	27,000	94,000
On Lakes	153,000		330,000	298,000	148,000
On Canal and River	487,000				
Total Nov. 2 1918	122,604,000	4,733,000	21,950,000	6,694,000	3,666,000
Total Oct. 26 1918	113,508,000	5,108,000	22,211,000	5,503,000	3,126,000
Total Nov. 3 1917	14,908,000	1,277,000	17,312,000	3,528,000	4,441,000
Total Nov. 4 1916	60,703,000	1,630,000	46,403,000	2,006,000	3,920,000

Note.—Bonded grain not included above: Oats, Duluth, 3,000 bushels; total, 3,000, against 217,000 bushels in 1917; and barley, Duluth, 68,000 bushels; total, 68,000, against 304,000 in 1917.

Canadian—	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Oats. bush.	Rye. bush.	Barley. bush.
Montreal	1,268,000	140,000	2,134,000	4,000	207,000
Ft. William & Ft. Arthur	11,713,000		2,332,000		
Other Canadian	3,686,000		485,000		
Total Nov. 2 1918	16,667,000	140,000	4,951,000	4,000	207,000
Total Oct. 26 1918	12,610,000	134,000	6,635,000	2,000	137,000
Total Nov. 3 1917	13,772,000	22,000	6,582,000	10,000	337,000
Total Nov. 4 1916	21,053,000	452,000	14,456,000	41,000	478,000
Summary—					
American	122,604,000	4,733,000	21,950,000	6,694,000	3,666,000
Canadian	16,667,000	140,000	4,951,000	4,000	207,000
Total Nov. 2 1918	139,271,000	4,873,000	26,901,000	6,698,000	3,873,000
Total Oct. 26 1918	126,118,000	5,242,000	28,846,000	5,505,000	3,263,000
Total Nov. 3 1917	28,680,000	1,299,000	23,894,000	3,538,000	4,778,000
Total Nov. 4 1916	81,756,000	2,082,000	60,859,000	2,047,000	4,398,000

THE DRY GOODS TRADE

New York, Friday Night, Nov. 8 1918.

The dry goods markets, like all others, were greatly elated over the unconfirmed reports that Germany had signed an armistice, and the quietness which has prevailed for some weeks back was further augmented by this news from abroad. Subsequent denials of the unconfirmed reports failed to stimulate trade, as it is generally believed that it is only a matter of a few days before the actual event will take place. It is also fully realized that the ending of the war will mean another readjustment of business, and few are willing to anticipate the future at the moment. Traders as a rule are more inclined to stand aside and await developments before entering into new commitments. On the other hand, offerings of goods are on a much larger scale than recently, and there are more definite indications that peace will bring about a much easier situation as regards supplies. There are also increased assurances that lower prices will prevail, and many fabrics are already available at quotations below those fixed by the Government. While there have been rumors to the effect that large Government orders for goods have been canceled, these have been officially denied. There has, however, been a falling off in new inquiry from the Government, and it is felt in conservative quarters that there will be a sharp decrease in the demand from the Government when peace comes. The prospect of Government withdrawal from the market has caused many merchants who are in need of supplies for ordinary account to hold off from making purchases in the hope of lower prices. Second hands who were holding goods have been endeavoring to reduce their lines, as they do not want to be caught stocked up in a declining market. Generally speaking, the dry goods markets are in a very unsettled condition, with conservatism increasing daily. The new list of prices expected to be announced about the 16th of the current month is awaited with interest. The consensus of opinion is that reductions will be made. Labor conditions at mill centres are improving as a result of the waning of the influenza epidemic, but manufacturers do not seem to be making much headway in catching up with back orders. Buyers for civilian account, in many cases, are taking advantage of the delay in making deliveries to cancel orders, and according to reports cancellations are increasing. Manufacturers have been devoting much of their time to the labor situation, and especially the wage question. It is the general opinion that the present level of wages cannot be maintained after the war and that some readjustment must take place.

DOMESTIC COTTON GOODS.—Markets for staple cottons rule quiet and until the international situation is more definitely settled no improvement is looked for. The ending of the war will no doubt make it much easier for merchants to obtain supplies, as mills to a large extent will be relieved of Government work; consequently buyers are holding off. Although there have been official denials of Government cancellations of orders for goods, such action is likely, as the Government is credited with having accumulated a large reserve supply. Trade for civilian account is confined for the most part to actual requirements. Mills are offering staple cottons more freely for delivery next year, and it is reported that additional openings of goods for next fall will take place within the near future. Some mills have been offering various lines of heavy goods, such as drills and osnaburgs, for delivery late this year. Most of the pressure to sell, however, is coming from second hands.

WOOLEN GOODS.—Uncertain conditions prevail in woolen and worsted markets, with Government business receiving most of the attention. In the dress goods and mens wear trades there is very little business passing. Some buyers of dress goods have been endeavoring to cancel purchases, but not on a general scale. In the markets for raw material, after-war developments are the chief questions, one of which is what action will be taken as regards prices to protect domestic growers.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS.—Nothing of special interest has taken place in markets for linens, business continuing of small proportions. Merchants as a rule have not been endeavoring to make purchases except to cover actual needs, as they prefer to await more definite news regarding the international situation. Small arrivals are reported from time to time, but stocks in importers' hands continue to decrease. Retailers are buying sparingly, as they do not care to tie up more capital in linens at prevailing high prices with the demand from the consuming trade falling off. Burlaps continue quiet at the Government fixed prices. Light weights at 14c. and heavy weights at 16.50c.

The Chronicle.

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State and City Department

MUNICIPAL BOND SALES IN OCTOBER.

The market for long-term municipal bonds in October was very dull, the reason being that during the canvassing for the Fourth Liberty Loan, which ended Oct. 19th after a more than successful campaign, the total subscriptions amounting to \$6,866,416,300, it was not possible to get the approval of the Capital Issues Committee for new loan applications of any other kind.

Resolved, That in view of the paramount importance of meeting the Government's financial requirements for war purposes, the Capital Issues Committee will not pass any application respecting the sale or offer for sale of shares or securities during the period from Sept. 15 1918 until after the close of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign, except applications which the committee may regard as urgently necessary.

Investment houses, brokers, corporations and others offering the unsold portion of security issues heretofore passed by the Capital Issues Committee are asked to withdraw the same from public offering or solicitation during the period from Oct. 1 to the close of the Liberty Loan campaign, in order to give the Government the right of way.

It is hoped that with the Government loan out of the way and with the elimination by the U. S. Senate Finance Committee of the municipal taxing provision from the War Revenue bill now pending in Congress, trading will broaden and the tone improve.

Figures compiled from our records show that transactions in long-term municipal bonds in the United States during October aggregated only \$5,099,195, being the smallest October total for over fifteen years. Some figures have been published purporting to show a total larger by several millions, but these fail to distinguish between sales made in previous months and not reported until October and sales actually made in October.

With the exception of the offering and sale by the State of Michigan of \$1,000,000 4% bond, (which sale, however, was not made until after the close of the campaign) no large offerings were in evidence in October, but it is expected that these will be more numerous during November.

Temporary loans negotiated last month, including \$17,650,000 temporary securities (revenue bonds, revenue bills and corporate stock notes) issued by New York City, totaled \$24,555,000.

Debentures sold throughout the Dominion of Canada in October amounted to \$1,632,900.

The following is a comparison of all the various forms of loans put out in October of the last five years:

Table comparing loan amounts for 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, and 1914 across categories: Permanent loans (U.S.), Temporary loans (U.S.), Canadian loans, Bonds of U.S. Possessions, Gen. fund bonds (N.Y.C.), Gen. fund bonds (Balto.).

* Including temporary securities issued by New York City, \$17,650,000 in October 1918, \$19,735,000 in 1917, \$21,810,548 in 1916, \$9,275,000 in 1915 and \$1,200,000 in 1914.

The number of municipalities in the United States emitting long-term bonds and the number of separate issues made during October 1918 were 75 and 84, respectively. This contrasts with 207 and 299 for September 1918 and 433 and 541 for October 1917.

For comparative purposes we add the following table, showing the aggregates (excluding temporary loans and also debentures issued by places in Canada) for October and the ten months for a series of years:

Table showing aggregates of long-term bond sales for October and for the ten months for years 1904-1905 to 1918-1919.

In the following table we give a list of October loans to the amount of \$5,099,195, issued by 75 municipalities. In the case of each loan reference is made to the page in the "Chronicle" where the account of the sale is given.

Large table listing individual municipal bond issues with columns for Page, Name, Rate, Maturity, Amount, and Price.

Total bond sales for October 1918 (75 municipalities, covering 84 separate issues) \$5,099,195

a Average date of maturity. d Subject to call in and after the earlier year and mature in the latter year. k Not including \$24,555,000 of temporary loans reported, and which do not belong in the list. z Taken by sinking fund as an investment. y And other considerations.

REVISED TOTALS FOR PREVIOUS MONTHS.

The following items, included in our totals for previous months, should be eliminated from the same. We give the page number of the issue of our paper in which the reasons for these eliminations may be found:

Table listing items to be eliminated from previous months: 1685 Butte, Mont. (July list) \$75,000, 1497 Walker Co., Texas (September list) 25,000.

We have also learned of the following additional sales for previous months:

Page.	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
821	Bishop, Calif. (July)	6	1919-1958	40,000	100.25
1685	Boone, Iowa (July)	5	1926	\$30,000	100.423
1495	Braddock, No. Dak.	6	1938	3,400	---
1685	Butte, Mont. (July)	6	---	40,000	97.50
2773	Chagrin Falls, Ohio (June)	6	1919-1926	7,500	100
1495	Charleston S. D., W. Va.	5 1/2	Serial	95,000	---
1685	Chillicothe, Ohio	5 1/2	---	4,000	100
1116	Clayton Twp. Sch. Dist., Ohio	6	1919-1923	5,000	---
1592	Cleveland, Ohio	---	1919-1925	70,000	100
1855	Coal Grove Sch. Dist., Ohio	6	1928	8,000	---
1855	Colfax Twp. S. D., Ind. (Aug.)	5	1919-1933	8,000	100.171
1855	Colfax Twp. S. D., Ind. (Aug.)	5	1922-1938	8,500	---
1761	Cook County, Minn.	6	1928-1937	100,000	100
1855	Cream Ridge Drain. Dist., Mo.	5 1/2	1921-1933	39,000	---
1592	Crawfordsville S. D., Ind. (August)	5	1919-1937	50,000	100.752
1592	Dawson Co. S. D. No. 50, Mont.	6	---	1,000	100
2671	Dows, Iowa (June)	---	---	14,000	---
1686	Fayette, Mo.	5 1/2	d1928-1938	10,000	100.50
1886	Fort Morgan Co. S. D. No. 3, Colo. (April)	5	d1933-1948	20,000	100
1400	Fostoria, Ohio	6	d1925	26,734	102.162
2576	Framingham, Mass. (July)	5	1919-1938	27,800	100.95
1761	Grand Forks, No. Dak. (July)	5	d1923-1938	30,000	100
1686	Harriman, Tenn.	6	1923-1935	13,000	100.53
1855	High Point, No. Caro.	6	1918-1928	7,000	102.05
1855	High Point, No. Caro.	6	1919-1937	17,000	---
1762	Hudson, Ohio	5 1/2	1928-1928	3,000	100.11
1593	Huron Twp. Consol. Sch. D., Iowa	5	---	55,000	100
1400	Kankakee Co. S. D. No. 97, Ill.	6	1921-1934	6,450	---
1686	Kansas (Aug.), 25 issues	---	---	109,300	100
1686	Kansas (12 issues)	---	---	34,643	100
2672	Kasson S. D., Minn. (June)	---	---	60,000	---
1496	Kitsap County S. D. No. 42, Wash.	5	1923-1933	23,200	100
1686	Ladysmith, Wisc.	---	---	6,000	---
1686	Leonia, Ohio	6	1928	2,000	---
1686	Le Roy, Ill.	5	1919-1933	15,000	100
528	Lima, Ohio (July)	5 1/2	1922	45,000	101.281
2775	Long Beach, Calif. (June)	5	---	20,000	---
1686	Macomb County S. D. No. 1, Mich. (April)	5	1921-1930	50,000	100.25
1496	Malta, Mont. (June)	6	1926	6,100	---
1762	Millard Co. Dr. D. No. 2, Utah	---	---	250,000	---
1762	Minot Park D., No. Dak. (July)	5 1/2	1938	12,500	100
1496	Montana (16 issues)	6	---	36,965	100
2577	Monterey Co. Rec. Dist. No. 1665, Calif. (June)	6	---	24,000	100
1496	Nebraska (4 issues)	6	---	59,635	---
1496	Nebraska (2 issues)	5 1/2	---	61,000	---
1686	Nelsonville, Ohio	6	---	2,500	---
1593	New Bedford, Mass.	4 1/2	1919-1928	69,440	100.27
1686	Newton, Iowa (Jan.)	6	---	21,100	---
1686	Newton, Iowa (July)	5 1/2	1919-1925	6,000	---
1593	Niles, Ohio	5 1/2	---	5,000	---
1496	North Dakota (4 issues)	4	---	27,200	100
1856	Obion River Drain. Dist. No. 1, Tenn. (June)	6	1924-1938	67,000	---
1686	O'Brien County, Iowa	5	1926-1928	13,000	100
1686	Palo Alto County, Iowa	5	1919-1938	32,000	---
1593	Phillips Co. S. D. No. 5, Mont.	6	---	6,000	---
1762	Poagville S. D., Miss.	6	1919-1928	17,000	100
1762	Poinsett Co. Dr. D. 7, Ark. (Jan.)	5	1923-1942	500,000	---
1856	Portland, Ore.	6	d1921-1928	350,000	102.326
1687	Potsdam and Norfolk Union Free S. D. No. 1, N. Y.	5	\$1,000 yrly	7,000	100
2776	Ravenna, Ohio (June)	5 1/2	1932-1940	50,000	101.20
1687	Rolfe School Dist., Iowa (July)	5	1936	10,000	102
1593	Roseau County, Minn. (Aug.)	6	1923-1934	9,000	---
1155	Salem, Ore. (March)	6	1928	31,570	---
1762	San Joaquin Co. Reclamation District No. 756, Cal. (July)	6	1928-1935	401,250	---
1496	Seattle, Wash. (5 issues)	6	---	42,170	100
1401	Seymour S. D., Ind. (August)	5	1919-1924	24,000	100.537
1856	Spartanburg County, So. Caro.	4 1/2	---	202,000	---
1687	Strayhorn Consolidated S. D., Miss. (July)	6	1919-1938	17,000	---
1763	Terra Bonita S. D., Cal. (July)	5 1/2	1919-1928	5,000	100.26
2579	Teton, Idaho (June)	6	d1928-1938	15,000	100
1593	Texarkana Special S. D., Ark.	6	1919-1938	30,000	---
1687	Tillamook County S. D. No. 39, Ore. (July)	6	1919-1923	12,500	---
1497	Walker County, Tex.	5	1919-1935	100,000	---
1687	Willard, Ohio	5 1/2	1919-1924	2,200	100
1497	Wolf Point, Mont.	6	d1928-1938	25,000	---
1593	Yakima Co. Diking District No. 3, Wash. (July)	8	1924	3,600	100

All the above sales (except as indicated) are for September. These additional September issues will make the total sales (not including temporary notes) for that month \$22,884,607.

DEBENTURES SOLD BY CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES IN OCTOBER.

Page.	Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Amount.	Price.
1687	Arthur, Ont.	6	1928	\$8,000	100
1687	Brandon, Man.	---	---	67,000	---
1402	London, Ont.	6	1923	100,000	---
1687	Moose Jaw, Sask.	---	---	10,000	---
1594	New Westminster, B. C.	6	1923	100,000	91
1687	Saskatchewan (Province of)	---	---	1,263,600	---
1594	Saskatchewan Sch D's (25 iss.)	---	---	84,300	---
1856	West Vancouver, B. C.	---	---	7,000	75.00

Total amount of debentures sold in Canada during October 1918.....\$1,632,900

NEWS ITEMS.

Denver Reservoir & Irrigation Co.—Chicago Committee of Note Holders.—In our "General Investment News" columns we make reference to the action of this committee in conjunction with the Denver committee in the settlement of the debt of the Denver Reservoir & Irrigation Co. 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 District.—V. 107, p. 1495.

The article to which this item refers to was to have been published in last week's issue, but because of space restrictions it was withheld.

Massachusetts—Constitutional Amendments Voted.—Constitutional amendments submitted to the people by the Constitutional Convention, it is stated, were carried. One providing for biennial elections after 1920 was adopted by a majority of 25,274. The total vote was: Yes, 133,145; no, 107,871. The amendment putting into effect the initiative and referendum obtained a majority of 7,408. The total vote was: Yes, 169,141; no, 161,733.

New Orleans, La.—Obstacles to Building Natural Gas Lines and the Issuance of Bonds Therefor.—Judge I. D. Moore, City Attorney, discussing the legal obstacle that stand in the way of the City of New Orleans from issuing bonds and laying its own natural gas supply pipes, gives the following opinion as published in the Times-Picayune of New Orleans in its issue of Oct. 30:

Complying with your request that I investigate and advise you in the matter of the communication from Mr. R. S. Hecht of date Oct. 23 1918, submitted to your honorable body on the 29th of Oct. 1918, by his honor, the mayor, which communication refers to a plan or scheme for acquiring and operating a pipe line to convey natural gas to the city of New Orleans, I beg to advise that the plan proposed by Mr. Hecht is that the city of New Orleans avail itself of the provisions of Section 4 of Act No. 4 of 1916, which was adopted as an amendment to the Constitution of the State, and that there be submitted thereunder to the votes of the property taxpayers of the city a proposition to issue say \$4,000,000 of bonds, without however, the impression of any special tax to meet the principal and interest thereof, proposing in lieu and stead of such special tax that the principal and interest of the bonds shall be paid by the city of New Orleans out of the funds used by it for general municipal purposes.

Section 4 of the Constitutional amendment above referred to, as you are fully advised, authorizes the city of New Orleans to issue and negotiate its bonds when authorized so to do by a vote of a majority in number and amount of the property taxpayers, who shall have been assessed for property in said city, as shown by the last assessment made prior to the submission of the proposition to the said taxpayers and who are otherwise qualified to vote under the Constitution and laws of the State, voting at an election called by ordinance adopted by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Commission Council, and which ordinance before any such election is ordered shall be also adopted by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of the Board of Liquidation, City Debt; due notice of said election, however, to be published for thirty days in the official journal of the city. So that, unquestionably, the constitutional amendment cited supra, when complied with, is authority for the issuance of bonds as suggested by Mr. Hecht.

These bonds would, necessarily, have to be issued under the terms of said constitutional amendment, which provides that they shall bear such rate of interest or, from time to time, different rates of interest, and shall be of such form, terms and denominations, and payable at such times and places, within a period not exceeding fifty years from the date thereof, as the Board of Liquidation, City Debt, shall determine; that they must be issued in serial form and be payable in annual installments, commencing not more than two years from their respective dates, and that the installments payable each year must be so fixed that, when the annual interest is added thereto, the several annual total amounts of principal and interest to be paid shall be as nearly equal as practicable; provided installments may be fixed at five thousand dollars or the nearest multiple thereof.

As it is not suggested that a special tax be levied, from the avails of which payment can be made of the annual interest on the entire issue suggested, plus an amount sufficient to pay the principal of the annually maturing series, Mr. Hecht's plan provides therefor by segregating from the active mass of the annual revenues of the city, used by it for general municipal purposes, and known in the nomenclature of the law as the city's "alimony," one of the sources of revenue, and applies the avails of that particular source to the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds. The item selected by him from the active mass of the city's alimony is the residue of the 1/2 of 1% debt tax coming to the city of New Orleans after the application of a sufficient amount thereof to pay the principal and interest in any one year of the \$9,000,000 bonds especially authorized to be issued under said constitutional amendment.

Of course, the city has a legal right to apply this or any other segregated portion of its alimony to the purpose stated, but in view of the fact that Mr. Hecht states in his communication that "The issuance of the proposed pipe line bonds will in no way affect the city's income for general municipal purposes," it is my duty to advise you that this proposition is unsustainable as a question of law, and erroneous as a matter of fact; although I do not wish to be understood as even intimating one way or the other the wisdom of applying any part or portion of the funds used for general municipal purposes to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds suggested to be issued. I am not invited so to do, nor have I any authority to volunteer such an opinion, but, I have said before, Mr. Hecht's statement compels me, as a matter of duty and as your legal adviser, to call your attention to the fact that it is erroneous.

It must be borne in mind that prior to the adoption of the constitutional amendment above referred to, the city was authorized to levy, and annually did levy, a 10-mill tax on all taxable property in the city, the avails of which were to be used for general municipal purposes, and that at that time the avails of one-half of the surplus of the 1% debt tax were dedicated for public school purposes.

The plan or scheme of readjusting the city debt, which eventuated in the adoption of the constitutional amendment, had for its basis:
(a) The investiture of the Orleans Parish School Board with power to levy a tax for public school purposes of 3 1/2 mills, in lieu of any special appropriation out of the general funds of the city;
(b) The reduction of the rate of municipal taxation for general municipal purpose from 10 mills to 6 1/2 mills; and
(c) The transfer or dedication of one-half the surplus of the 1% debt tax to the general fund of the city of New Orleans (after application is first made of a sufficient amount thereof to pay the principal and interest of the \$9,000,000 bonds authorized by the amendment), in order to compensate for the diminution of the city's general fund necessarily occasioned by the transfers of 3 1/2 mills of its taxing power to the School Board and its retention of the power to levy but 6 1/2 mills.

The textual provisions of Section 8 of the constitutional amendment referred to specifically provides and declares that "Any residue thereof (referring to the one-half of the surplus of the 1% debt tax heretofore dedicated to public school purposes) remaining after the payment of the principal and interest in any one year of bonds authorized by this amendment shall be turned over to the city of New Orleans to be used by it for general municipal purposes."

The very first item in the city's annual table showing the marshalling of the assets and avails of the city upon which to base its tableau of disbursements is the item received from the residue of the one-half of the surplus of the 1% debt tax; and the budget of expenditures of the city for the year 1918 shows a reserve fund expense of obligations aggregating \$715,709 51, which is impressed with a pledge which is not and could not be disturbed by the constitutional amendment in question.

So far as concerns Act 22 of 1918, known as the Barrett bill, I am not advised in what particular same may be deemed unconstitutional; nor have I been able on my own investigation to discover any constitutional defect therein, except, of course, that such portion of said Act as refers to the right of municipal authorities to issue bonds in the manner and form therein prescribed, to the extent that the same may be in conflict with the constitutional \$9,000,000 bond amendment, is nugatory so far as concerns the city of New Orleans.

The power of the city of New Orleans, however, to construct, own and operate gas pipe lines is not dependent upon the Barrett Act whatsoever as I have already had occasion to advise you. The city's authority in this respect exists under the following provisions of its charter:

(e) The city shall also have all powers, privileges and functions which, by or pursuant to the Constitution of this State, have been, or could be, granted to or exercised by any city;
(d) The legislative, executive and judicial powers of the city shall extend to all matters of local and municipal Government, it being the intent hereof that the specifications of particular powers by any other provision of this charter shall never be construed as imparting the effect of the general grant of powers of local Government hereby bestowed. (Section 1 of the Charter, Act 150 of 1912.)

Of such provisions the Supreme Court has said, in the case of City of New Orleans vs. Shuler, 140 La. 658:
"It would be impossible to express more emphatically than by the language thus used the intention to confer upon the city all the power that it is competent for the General Assembly to confer upon any municipal corporation."

BOND PROPOSALS AND NEGOTIATIONS
this week have been as follows:

AKRON, Summit County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 7th the \$1,315,000 5% coupon (with privilege of registration) water-works bonds

(V. 107, p. 1593) were awarded jointly to Tillotson & Wolcott, Cleveland; Curtis & Sanger, Boston; Otis & Co., Cleveland, and Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston, for \$1,365,272 45, a basis of 4.70%. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest (A. & O.) payable at the National Park Bank, New York City, N. Y. Due yearly as follows: \$20,000 1919, \$21,000 1920, \$22,000 1921, \$23,000 1922, \$24,000 1923, \$25,000 1924, \$26,000 1925, \$27,000 1926, \$28,000 1927, \$29,000 1928, \$30,000 1929, \$31,000 1930, \$32,000 1931, \$33,000 1932, \$34,000 1933, \$36,000 1934, \$37,000 1935, \$38,000 1936, \$39,000 1937, \$40,000 1938, \$41,000 1939, \$42,000 1940, \$43,000 1941, \$44,000 1942, \$45,000 1943, \$46,000 1944, \$47,000 1945, \$48,000 1946, \$49,000 1947, \$50,000 1948, \$51,000 1949, \$52,000 1950, \$53,000 1951, \$54,000 1952, \$55,000 1953.

BONDS APPROVED.—Local newspapers state that an issue of \$70,000 street impmt. bonds has been approved by the Capital Issues Committee.

ALLIANCE, Stark County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—The following bids were received on Nov. 4 for the two issues of 5 1/4% bonds aggregating \$22,500 and offered on that date:

	\$11,500	\$11,000
	City Portion	Water Works
Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati	\$11,565 00	\$11,055 00
The Provident Savings Bank & Tr. Co., Cinc.	11,500 00	11,000 00
A. E. Aub Co., Cincinnati	11,570 00	11,050 00
Wm. R. Compton Co., Cincinnati	11,507 50	11,006 75
J. C. Mayer Co., Cincinnati	11,534 00	11,031 00
The Rudolph Kleybolte Co., Cincinnati	11,537 50	11,032 50
Durfee, Niles Co., Toledo	11,521 00	11,021 00
Tillotson & Wolcott, Cleveland	11,531 55	11,030 70
Stacy & Braun, Toledo	11,528 83	11,021 98
Ohio National Bank, Columbus	11,556 00	11,042 00

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—We are in receipt of the following financial statement in connection with the offering on Nov. 14 of the \$64,000 gold funding bonds—V. 107, p. 1761:

Financial Statement.	
Estimated value of taxable property	\$27,000,000 00
Assessed value taxable property last assessment, 1917	17,911,125 00
Value of municipal property	3,741,160 45
Bonds outstanding	\$2,208,200 00
Floating indebtedness	197,067 49
Total indebtedness (including this issue)	2,405,267 49
Sinking funds (except for water, market-house and street bonds)	40,671 44
Cash in treasury held for sole purpose of retiring floating indebtedness above	20,603 84
Floating debt included in above, payable from current revenues	39,299 19
Bonds for public utilities owned by city of Asheville, whose income has proven sufficient for maintenance, interest payments and sinking fund:	
Water bonds	370,000 00
Market-house bonds	28,000 00
Street improvement bonds, for which sufficient assessments have been levied to insure payment of interest and principal	322,208 58
Total of deductions	820,783 05
Net indebtedness, computed under regulations governing deposit of postal savings funds	1,584,484 44

The official circular states that the city of Asheville has never defaulted in the payment of either principal or interest. Tax rate (per \$1,000), \$17. Population, as estimated by the Bureau of Census, 1917, 21,156. This estimate does not include population of West Asheville, recently annexed to the city of Asheville, which is about 4,000.

BELLEFONTAINE, Logan County, Ohio.—BONDS PROPOSED.—The City Council has been requested, it is stated, to issue \$20,000 hospital-improvement bonds, and has accepted.

BENTON COUNTY (P. O. Foley), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—J. E. Kasner, County Auditor, will receive proposals until 2 p. m. Nov. 14 it is stated, for \$15,000 ditch bonds.

BEVERLY, Essex County, Mass.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 4 the \$11,000 4 1/4% 2-10-year serial coupon water bonds (Loan No. 2, Act of 1918)—V. 107, p. 1761—were awarded to Blodgett & Co. of Boston at 100.728 and interest. Other bidders, all of Boston, were: E. H. Rollins & Sons.....100.513 | R. L. Day & Co.....100.38 Curtis & Sanger.....100.42 | Naumkeag Trust Co., Salem.....100.14

BETHLEHEM SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Bethlehem), Northampton County, Pa.—BONDS VOTED.—It is reported that a proposition to issue \$866,000 school-bldg. bonds carried at the general elections Nov. 5.

BIG HORN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2 (P. O. Kane), Wyo.—BOND OFFERING.—Additional information is at hand relative to the offering on Nov. 12 of the \$10,000 6% 25-year coupon school-house bonds (V. 107, p. 1761). Proposals for these bonds will be received until 1 p. m. on that date by A. A. Smith, Clerk Board of School Trustees. Auth. Chap. 140, Comp. Statutes 1910. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1918. Semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) payable at State Treasurer's office at Cheyenne or the County Treasurer's office at Basin. Bonded debt (excl. this issue) Nov. 4 1918, \$1,300. Assessed valuation 1918, \$574,750.

BOONE COUNTY (P. O. Lebanon), Ind.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 29 the \$18,500 4 1/4% 1-10-year serial highway impmt. bonds, dated Aug. 16 1918 (V. 107, p. 1685) were awarded to the Meyer-Kliser Bank of Indianapolis at par and interest.

BOSTON, Mass.—BOND SALE.—During October the Trust Fund purchased at par an issue of \$153,000 4 1/4% Dorchester Tunnel bonds. Date Oct. 1 1918. Due Oct. 1 1963.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—During the month of October the following two issues of 4% bonds, aggregating \$19,378 45, were purchased by local sinking funds: \$11,000 00 water refunding bonds. Date Oct. 1 1918. Due Oct. 1 1943. 8,378 45 monthly local work bonds. Date Oct. 15 1918. Due Oct. 15 1919.

COAL GROVE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Coal Grove), Lawrence County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—Recently the Hanchett Bond Co. of Chicago purchased an issue of \$8,000 6% 10-year refunding bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 5 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Chase National Bank of New York. Total bonded debt, \$24,000. Assessed valuation, \$1,110,000. Population, 2,500.

COLFAX TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Newton County, Ind.—BOND SALE.—During August the Fletcher American National Bank of Indianapolis purchased at 100.171 the following 5% school bonds: \$8,000 8-year aver. bonds for \$8,013 75. Date June 1 1918. Due serially from July 1 1919 to June 1 1933 incl. 8,500 14-year aver. bonds for \$8,514 75. Date Aug. 2 1918. Due serially from July 15 1922 to July 15 1938. Denomination \$500. Interest J. & J.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that the \$5,000 bonds recently authorized (V. 107, p. 1761) will be taken by the Sinking Fund when tendered to that body for sale.

CREAM RIDGE DRAINAGE DISTRICT, Livingstone and Grundy Counties, Mo.—BOND SALE.—An issue of \$39,000 5 1/4% tax-free bonds was recently awarded Caldwell & Co. of St. Louis. Denom. \$500. Date Sept. 2 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. (M. & N.) payable at the Mississippi Valley Trust of St. Louis. Due \$3,000 yearly on May 1 from 1921 to 1933, incl.

CRESCENT CITY, Putnam County, Fla.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by the Board Bond Trustees, A. E. Lounds, Clerk, until 12 m. Dec. 4 for \$2,500 6% coupon electric-light bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Oct. 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest 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 15 years from date and \$1,500 16 years from date. Certified check for 1-25th of the amount bid, payable to F. L. Bills, Chairman Board of Bond Trustees, required. Bids must be made on blank form supplied by the Town Clerk. Bonds to be delivered and paid for when sold. Bonded debt Nov. 1918,

none. Assessed valuation, real estate, \$136,335. Assessed valuation, personal property, \$32,160. Total assessed valuation (1-5 actual), \$168,495. Population, 800.

CUSHING, Pagne County, Okla.—BONDS VOTED.—At a special election held Oct. 29 in this town a proposition to issue \$150,000 water-supply bonds carried, it is reported.

DECATUR, Macon County, Ill.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 10 a. m. Nov. 11 by Jerome J. Heger, City Clerk, for the \$225,000 5% water bonds, mentioned in V. 107, p. 1116. Denom. \$1,000. Date Sept. 1 1918. Int. semi-ann. (M. & S.) payable at the Milliken National Bank of Decatur. Due yearly from 1923 to 1938, incl. Total bonded debt \$577,000. Sinking fund \$133,241 25. Assessed value 1917 \$9,635,457. Total tax rate (per \$1,000) \$74 00.

ELYRIA, Lorain County, Ohio.—BONDS PROPOSED.—It is reported that the city is contemplating the issuance of \$700,000 water-works bonds.

ERATH COUNTY (P. O. Stephenville), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—Reports state that at a recent election the question of issuing \$150,000 road bonds was favorably voted.

FARRELL, Mercer County, Pa.—BONDS VOTED.—A proposition to issue \$32,000 municipal-improvement bonds carried at the general election Nov. 5, it is stated.

FISHER COUNTY (P. O. Roby), Tex.—BONDS VOTED.—It is reported that an issue of \$60,000 road bonds has been voted.

FREMONT, Wayne County, No. Caro.—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—We are in receipt of the following financial statement in connection with the offering on Nov. 15 of the \$25,000 6% coupon (with privilege of registration) public improvement bonds (V. 107, p. 1761):

Financial Statement.	
Assessed valuation 1917	\$308,240
Bonded debt, including this issue	25,000
Floating indebtedness, exclusive of debt incurred in anticipation of taxes or of this bond issue	None

GARBER, Garfield County, Okla.—BONDS VOTED.—At a recent election the question of issuing \$25,000 water works bonds was favorably voted, it is stated.

GREENVILLE, Darke County, Ohio.—BONDS AUTHORIZED.—On Oct. 14 the City Council passed an ordinance authorizing the issuance of \$1,094 5% coupon street-improvement bonds. Denom. \$547. Date Sept. 1 1918. Int. M. & S. Due one bond March 1 and Sept. 1 1920. O. R. Jobs, City Auditor.

HACKENSACK, Cass County, Minn.—BONDS TO BE RE-OFFERED.—The \$3,000 5 1/4% 20-year refunding bonds offered without success on Oct. 21 (V. 107, p. 1686) will be re-offered this month.

HAPPY VALLEY IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Olinda), Shasta County, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 28 the \$260,000 6% 21-40-year construction bonds (V. 107, p. 1400) were awarded to William Platts at 96.50. Denoms. \$100, \$450 and \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Int. J. & J.

HATTIESBURG, Forest County, Miss.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 12 the \$25,000 6% 1-20-year serial water-works bonds, dated Oct. 1 1918 (V. 107, p. 1496) were awarded, it is stated, to Weil, Roth & Co., of Chicago, at 104.80, interest and blank bonds.

HIGH POINT, Guilford County, No. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 21 the two issues of 6% coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds, aggregating \$24,000 (V. 107, p. 1117), were awarded to Stacy & Braun of Toledo for \$24,492 21 (102.05) and interest. Other bidders were: Bruce Craven, Trinity.....\$24,428 Provident Savings Bank & John Nuveen & Co., Chicago 24,086 | Trust, Cincinnati.....\$24,006

HOWE, Le Flore County, Okla.—BOND OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received by E. S. McClain, Town President, for \$5,000 6% coupon electric-light bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1918. Interest semi-annual (M. & N.), payable at the fiscal agency of the State of Oklahoma in New York City, N. Y. Due Nov. 1 1938. Assessed value, \$222,425. Total tax rate (per \$1,000), \$9 60.

KING COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 131, Wash.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by John A. Bennett, County Treasurer (P. O. Seattle), until 11 a. m. Nov. 15 for \$2,000 1-13-year (opt.) coupon teachers' cottage bonds at not exceeding 6% interest. Auth. three-fifths affirmative vote at election held Oct. 14 1918. Denom. \$100 and \$200. Principal and annual interest payable at the County Treasurer's office or at the fiscal agency in New York, at option of holder. Certified check or draft for 1% of the bonds bid for, payable to the above County Treasurer, required on all bids excepting those from the State of Washington. Bonds will be ready for delivery Dec. 1 1918. Bonded debt, none. Assessed valuation, \$67,660.

LINCOLN COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 7 (P. O. Warland), Mont.—BOND SALE.—The Montana State Land Board has purchased at par \$5,000 6% 10-20-year (opt.) refunding school bonds. Denoms. \$500 and \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1918. Int. A. & O.

LINDSAY-STRATHMORE IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Lindsay), Tulare County, Calif.—BIDS REJECTED.—It is reported that the two bids received for an issue of \$250,000 6% 1-30-year serial drainage bonds offered on Oct. 28 were rejected. The higher of the two bids was at 90 and interest. It is further reported that the bonds will probably be re-advertised within thirty days.

LONG BEACH, Nassau County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 5 the \$27,500 sewer bonds (V. 107, p. 1686) were awarded to Geo. B. Gibbons & Co. of New York at 100.13 for 6s. The other bidder was H. A. Kahler & Co., also of New York, who bid 100.046 for 6s.

MAINE (State of).—BONDS PROPOSED.—It is reported that the State will offer for sale an issue of \$218,500 highway bonds.

MANTECA, San Joaquin County, Calif.—BONDS VOTED.—At an election held Oct. 29 a proposition to issue \$42,000 sewer-line bonds at not exceeding 6% int. carried, it is reported, by a vote of 152 "for" to 16 "against." It is further reported that the bonds will probably be offered by the Board of Trustees in about three weeks.

MIAMI, Roberts County, Tex.—WARRANT SALE.—J. L. Arlt of Austin was recently awarded \$10,000 6% warrants. Date Aug. 13 1918. Due yearly from 1921 to 1947 incl. Assessed value, \$601,310.

MIAMI BEACH (P. O. Miami), Dade County, Fla.—BOND ELECTION.—It is reported that an election will be held Nov. 18 to vote on a proposition to issue \$40,000 water-works-development bonds. S. F. Canova is City Clerk.

MICHIGAN (State of).—BOND SALE.—Towards the close of October various Michigan banks purchased at par and int. the \$1,000,000 4% 5-10-year (opt.) coupon tax-free war loan bonds recently offered by Samuel O'Dell, State Treasurer.—V. 107, p. 1209.

MOWER COUNTY (P. O. Austin), Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—Proposals will be received by O. J. Simmons, County Auditor, until 2 p. m. Nov. 14 for \$34,600 Judicial Ditch No. 4 bonds at not exceeding 6% int. Date Nov. 1 1918. Int. J. & J. Due from Jan. 1 1923 to July 1 1938, inclusive. Certified check for 5% of the bonds bid for, payable to the County Treasurer, required. Bonds will be furnished by the county.

NASSAU COUNTY (P. O. Mineola), N. Y.—CERTIFICATE SALE.—On Nov. 7 the \$75,000 5% 2-4-year serial tuberculosis hospital certificate dated Nov. 1 1918—V. 107, p. 1686—were awarded to H. A. Kahler & Co. of N. Y. at 101.14.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—BIDS REJECTED.—The three bids submitted for the \$600,000 5% tax-free Public Belt RR. bonds offered on Nov. 7.—V. 107, p. 1686—were rejected owing to informalities.

NEWTON SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Newton), Jasper County, Ia.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 4 the \$75,000 5% 10-20-year (opt.) school-building bonds—V. 107, p. 1762—were awarded to Geo. M. Bechtel & Co. of Davenport for \$75,753, equal to 101.004. Denom. \$1,000. Date Nov. 1 1918. Interest M. & N.

NEW YORK CITY.—BOND SALE.—During the month of October the City Sinking Fund purchased at par two issues of 3% assessment bonds, aggregating \$600,000, due on or after Jan. 2 1919.

TEMPORARY LOANS.—The following short-term securities, consisting of revenue bonds and bills, and corporate stock notes, aggregating \$17,650,000 were also issued during October.

Amounts.	Revenue Bills 1918, Aggregating \$6,000,000.	Int. Rate.	Maturity.	Date Sold.
\$1,000,000	-----	4 1/2 %	Mar. 14 1919	Oct. 4
\$5,000,000	-----	4 1/2 %	Nov. 5 1919	Oct. 15
Special Revenue Bonds 1918, Aggregating \$500,000.				
\$500,000	-----	3%	{On or after Jan. 2 1919}	Oct. 25
Corporate Stock Notes, Aggregating \$11,150,000.				
Various Municipal Purposes.				
\$500,000	-----	3%	On demand	Oct. 4
2,000,000	-----	4 1/2 %	Feb. 20 1919	Oct. 31
900,000	-----	4 1/2 %	Mar. 17 1919	Oct. 31
Water.				
\$500,000	-----	4 1/2 %	Mar. 17 1919	Oct. 31
Docks.				
\$1,000,000	-----	4 1/2 %	Mar. 31 1919'	Oct. 31
Rapid Transit.				
\$250,000	-----	4%	On demand	Oct. 4
400,000	-----	4%	On demand	Oct. 15
5,000,000	-----	4 1/2 %	Jan. 28 1919	Oct. 25
250,000	-----	4 1/2 %	Mar. 17 1919	Oct. 30
350,000	-----	4 1/2 %	Mar. 17 1919	Oct. 31

On Oct. 31 there was taken by the Sinking Fund \$5,000,000 3% "General Fund" bonds maturing Nov. 1 1930, and issued in accordance with the law passed in 1903 for the purpose of releasing the surplus revenue of the sinking fund of the old city of New York.

NIAGARA FALLS, Niagara County, N. Y.—BOND OFFERING.—Edwin J. Fort, City Manager, will receive bids until 10 a. m. Nov. 27 for the following 5% registered bonds, aggregating \$55,000: \$15,000 municipal building bonds. Date Aug. 1 1918. Due Aug. 1 1943. Certified check for \$700 required.

13,500 park bonds. Date Aug. 1 1918. Due Aug. 1 1944. Certified check for \$600 required.

26,500 sewer bonds. Date Oct. 1 1918. Due \$13,500 Jan. 1 1928 and \$13,000 Jan. 1 1929. Certified check for \$1,000 required.

Denom. \$1,000 and \$500. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the Hanover National Bank of New York. All certified checks must be drawn on a solvent bank or trust company and must be made payable to the City Clerk. A favorable opinion covering the legality of the bonds will be furnished the successful bidder by Reed, McCook & Hoyt, of New York. Bonds must be taken up by the City Treasurer on or before Dec. 4 1918 unless another time is mutually agreed upon. This issue has received the approval of the Capital Issues Committee.

Financial Statement.

Total assessed valuation 1918-19	\$86,858,695 00
Assessed valuation of real estate, rolls of 1918-19	81,742,295 00
Assessed valuation of special franchise, rolls of 1918-19	5,012,400 00
Assessed valuation personal property, rolls of 1918-19	104,000 00
City tax rate, 1919, per \$1,000	8 07
Total bonded indebtedness, not including bonds now offered	3,558,219 00
Water bonds included in the above	1,558,219 00
No floating debt or other legal obligations are outstanding except above.	
Population, State Census, 1915, 42,257; Present estimated pop'n, 56,000	

OBERLIN, Lorain County, Ohio.—BOND SALE.—Recently the Sinking Fund Trustees purchased at par and interest an issue of \$6,500 6% paving bonds.

OBION RIVER DRAINAGE DISTRICT NO. 1, Henry County, Tenn.—BONDS OFFERED BY BANKERS.—Caldwell & Co. of St. Louis are offering to investors \$67,000 6% tax-free drainage-impt. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date June 1 1918. Prin. and semi-ann. int. payable at the Fourth-First Nat. Bank, Nashville, or may be collected through the above company without charge. Due yearly on June 1 as follows: \$3,000 1924, \$4,000 1925 to 1930 incl., \$5,000 1931 to 1938 incl.

OSSINING, Westchester County, N. Y.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 4 the \$100,000 5% gold registered refunding water bonds—V. 107, p. 1762—were awarded to the National City Co. of New York at 105.599. Due \$5,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1929 to 1948 incl. Other bidders were: A. B. Leach & Co., N. Y., \$105,530 00; H. A. Kahler & Co., N. Y., \$104,640 00; Stacey & Braun, Toledo, 105,510 00; White, Weld & Co., N. Y., 104,239 40; Remick, Hodges & Co., N. Y., 105,445 00; Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., N. Y., 104,061 00; Harris, Forbes & Co., N. Y., 105,334 00; Hornbl'r & Weeks, N. Y., 104,040 00; Farson, Son & Co., N. Y., 105,201 00; Wm. R. Compton Co., N. Y., 103,631 30; R. M. Grant & Co., N. Y., 104,915 00.

PLATTE CITY, Platte County, Mo.—BOND SALE.—Reports state that an issue of \$20,000 bridge bonds has been disposed of.

PORTLAND, Ore.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 27 an issue of \$350,000 6% improvement bonds were awarded to E. L. Devereaux & Co., of Portland, for \$358,141, equal to 102.326. Denom. \$1,000. Date Oct. 1 1918. Due Oct. 1 1928 and optional Oct. 1 1921 and monthly thereafter. Int. A. & O.

PRINCETON CODORA-GLENN IRRIGATION DISTRICT (P. O. Sacramento), Glenn and Colusa Counties, Calif.—BOND SALE.—McDonnell & Co., of San Francisco, were recently awarded an issue of \$175,000 6% tax-free irrigation bonds, it is stated, for \$175,556, equal to 100.317. Other bidders were: J. R. Mason & Co., Los An. \$175,258; Capital Nat. Bk., Sacram., \$175,000; Cyrus Peirce & Co., San Fr. \$170,712; Bond & Goodwin, San Fran., 169,093; Wm. R. Staats Co., Los Ang.

The bonds were sold, it is said, with the approval of the Capital Issues Committee.

PULASKI TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT, Beaver County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 1 the Union National Bank of New Brighton purchased at par and int. an issue of \$5,500 5% 1-11-year serial school-bldg. bonds. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1918. Int. M. & N. Due \$500 yearly.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—NOTE SALE.—On Nov. 4 the four issues of notes aggregating \$220,000 (V. 107, p. 1762) were awarded to S. N. Bond & Co. of New York at 4.60% interest and \$6 premium. Other bidders, all of New York, were:

	Int.	Prem.
Guaranty Trust Co.	4.60%	---
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	4.61%	---
A. B. Leach & Co.	4.69%	\$7 00
Equitable Trust Co.	4.69%	---
George H. Burr & Co.	5.25%	---

NOTE SALE.—On Nov. 7 the following four issues of notes, aggregating \$250,000, payable four months from Nov. 8 at the Central Union Trust Co., of N. Y., were awarded to S. N. Bond & Co., of New York, at 4.55% interest plus \$9 25 premium: \$100,000 water notes, \$100,000 sewage, \$15,000 Brown Street subway, and \$35,000 Lower Genesee River notes. Other bidders, all of New York, were:

	Interest.	Prem.
Guaranty Trust Co.	4.54%	---
Equitable Trust Co.	4.55%	\$3 33
Salomon Bros. & Hutzler	4.59%	8 00

ROOSEVELT SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 38, McHenry County, No. Dak.—BOND SALE.—During the month of October the State of North Dakota purchased at par an issue of \$14,000 4% 20-year school-bldg. bonds. Date July 15 1918. Due July 15 1938.

SEATTLE, Wash.—BOND ELECTION.—An election will be held Nov. 11, it is reported, to vote on a proposition to issue \$245,000 bridge bonds. These bonds are a part of an issue of \$545,000 which was ratified by the voters on March 2 1915, and of which \$300,000 were sold, it being now proposed to sell the remainder.

SEWARD COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 27 (P. O. Seward), Nebr.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 24 the State of Nebraska purchased at par for the Permanent School fund an issue of \$20,000 5 1/2% 5-30-year (opt.) bonds. Denom. \$1,000. Date May 23 1918. Semi-annual int. (M. & N.) payable at the County Treasurer's office. Due May 23, 1948, optional after May 23 1923.

SHAKOPEE, Scott County, Minn.—BOND OFFERING.—P. J. Schwartz, City Recorder, will receive proposals until 8 p. m. Nov. 12 for \$3,000 5% 2-year street-grading bonds, it is stated. Denom. \$500. Date Nov. 1 1918. Interest semi-annual. Certified check for 10% of bid required.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—BIDS.—The other bids received for the \$200,000 5 1/2% 30-year coupon (with privilege of registration) tax-free refunding bonds awarded on Oct. 30 to the Wells-Dickey Co. of Minneapolis (V. 107, p. 1762) were:

Bidder—	Amount.	Rate.	Premium.
Wells-Dickey Co., Minneapolis	\$200,000	5%	10,480 00
R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago	100,000	5%	10 00
R. M. Grant & Co., Chicago	100,000	4 1/2 %	2,000 00
Edmunds Bros., Boston	200,000	5%	10,640 00
Curtis & Sanger, Chicago	200,000	5%	10,620 00
The First National Bank of St. Paul	200,000	5%	10,280 00
Minneapolis Trust Co., Minneapolis	200,000	5%	6,500 00
Wm. R. Compton & Co.			
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	200,000	4 1/2 %	120 00
Harris Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	200,000	5%	6,640 00
Guaranty Trust Co., New York			
Continental & Comm'l Tr. & S. Bk., Chicago	200,000	5%	6,680 00
Minnesota Loan & Trust Co., Minneapolis			
White, Grubbs & Co., St. Paul	200,000	5%	7,600 00
Hornblower & Weeks			
Kalman, Matteson & Wood, St. Paul	200,000	5%	10,160 00
Merchants' Trust & Sav. Bank, St. Paul	200,000	5%	10,075 00
A. B. Leach & Co., Chicago	200,000	5%	8,894 00
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Chicago			
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Chicago	200,000	5%	6,280 00
Remick, Hodges & Co., New York	200,000	5%	9,110 00
Merrill, Oldham & Co., Boston	200,000	5%	6,640 00
Well, Roth & Co., Cincinnati	200,000	5%	4,160 00
Spitzer, Rorick & Co., Toledo	200,000	5%	4,663 50
First Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago	200,000	5%	7,100 00
The National City Company, Chicago	200,000	5%	9,340 00

* This bid was submitted in addition to the bid upon which they were awarded the bonds.

SIOUX FALLS, Minnehaha County, So. Dak.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Local papers state that the city contemplates issuing \$300,000 municipal-power-plants-enlargement bonds. It is further stated that the city has no intention of selling the bonds at present but merely obtaining the consent of the public. The question is before the Minneapolis Sub-Committee on Capital Issues.

SOMELO SCHOOL DISTRICT, Calif.—BOND SALE.—On Oct. 7 the Bank of Arroyo Grande was awarded \$1,900 6% school bonds for \$1,910, equal to 100.526. Denom. \$380. Date Oct. 7 1918. Int. annually. Due \$380 yearly from 1919 to 1923 incl.

SOUTH DAKOTA (State of)—WARRANT OFFERING.—Sealed bids will be received until 4 p. m. Nov. 22 by G. H. Helgeson, State Treasurer (P. O. Pierre), for \$500,000 revenue warrants, it is reported. Date Dec. 1 1918. Due April 1 1919. Cert. check for \$1,000 required.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY (P. O. Spartanburg), So. Caro.—BOND SALE.—On Sept. 26 the Spartanburg Clearing House was awarded at par an issue of \$202,000 4 1/2% highway-improvement bonds.

STAMFORD, Jones County, Texas.—BOND OFFERING POSTPONED.—As the date of sale is still undetermined the offering of the \$200,000 water and \$35,000 sewer bonds has been postponed.—V. 107, p. 1763.

STOCKTON, San Joaquin County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—It is reported that G. W. Pulich, City Clerk, will receive proposals until 10:30 a. m. Nov. 15 for \$101,545 6 1/2% 6-year (aver.) street bonds. Cert. check for 5% required.

SWISSVALE SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Swissvale), Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—On Nov. 6 the \$48,000 coupon school bonds (V. 107, p. 1687), were awarded to A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., of N. Y., at 101.23 and interest for 4.60s. Due on Oct. 1 as follows: \$12,000 1925, \$12,000 1932, \$12,000 1939 and \$12,000 1946. Other bidders were: Lyon, Singer & Co., Pittsburgh, \$48,411 06; Harris, Forbes & Co., New York, 48,163 68; Holmes, Bulkeley & Wardrop, Pittsburgh, Par less \$143. A bid was also received from Glover & MacGregor, of Pittsburgh, at par for 4.60s.

UTICA, Licking County, Ohio.—BONDS PROPOSED.—Reports state that the City Council has been instructed to prepare an ordinance to issue \$10,000 sewer bonds.

VENICE ISLAND RECLAMATION DISTRICT NO. 2023, San Joaquin County, Calif.—BOND OFFERING.—Reports state that proposals will be received until 2 p. m. Nov. 11 by W. E. Neumiller, County Treasurer (P. O. Stockton) for the \$59,000 reclamation bonds offered without success on Oct. 21—V. 107, p. 1762. Cert. check for 10% required.

VERNON, Wilbarger County, Tex.—BONDS PROPOSED.—The issuance of \$35,000 street and water bonds is under consideration, according to reports.

WEYMOUTH, Norfolk County, Mass.—TEMPORARY LOAN.—On Nov. 2 the temporary loan of \$50,000, dated Nov. 4 1918 and maturing May 15 1919 (V. 107, p. 1763) was awarded to S. N. Bond & Co., of New York, on a 4.60% discount basis plus \$2 premium.

WHITLEY COUNTY (P. O. Williamsburg), Ky.—BOND SALE.—We are advised that \$45,000 road and bridge bonds (part of an issue of \$250,000 auth. in 1915—V. 103, p. 2009) have been sold during October.

WILLINS TOWNSHIP SCHOOL DISTRICT (P. O. Turtle Creek), Allegheny County, Pa.—BOND SALE.—The \$10,000 5% 2-11-year serial coupon school bonds, offered on Oct. 7 (V. 107, p. 1306) were awarded on that day to Glover & McGregor of Pittsburgh at 103 and interest.

WINN PARISH (P. O. Winnfield), La.—BOND SALE.—Recently J. L. Arlitt, of Austin, purchased \$40,000 5% 1-10-year serial bonds. Total bonded debt, \$80,000. Assessed valuation, \$7,101,373.

WINSTON-SALEM, Forsyth County, No. Caro.—BONDS PROPOSED.—It is stated that the city is contemplating the issuance of \$12,000 6% street bonds.

YOUNGSTOWN, Mahoning County, Ohio.—BOND OFFERING.—Further details are at hand relative to the offering on Nov. 25 of the two issues of coupon (with privilege of registration) bonds, aggregating \$60,000 (V. 107, p. 1763). Proposals for these bonds, which are described below, will be received until 12 m. on that day by J. R. Edwards, City Auditor. \$55,000 5 1/2% city's portion of improvement bonds. Due \$5,000 yearly on Oct. 1 from 1920 to 1930, inclusive.

5,000 5% fire department and equipment bonds. Due yearly on Oct. 1 as follows: \$2,000 1921 and \$3,000 1922.

Date Dec. 1 1918. Principal and semi-annual interest payable at the office of the City Sinking Fund Trustees. Certified check on a solvent bank for 2% of the amount of bonds bid for, payable to the City Auditor, required on each bid. Bonds to be delivered not later than Dec. 1 1918 at one of the banks in the City of Youngstown or at the office of the City Sinking Fund Trustees.

CANADA, its Provinces and Municipalities.

BRANDON, Man.—DEBENTURE SALE.—In addition to the \$28,000 hospital debentures recently sold—V. 107, p. 1687—\$39,000 water-works 5% debentures were also sold, it is reported, to C. H. Burgess & Co. of Toronto at 79.09. Date July 1 1913. Due July 1 1943.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.—DEBENTURE SALE.—During July the Lumbermen's Trust Co. of Portland purchased \$170,000 gold debentures. Denoms. \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. Date July 1 1918. Due July 1 1923. Net general bonded debt, \$2,781,481; Assessed valuation for taxation, 1917, \$13,541,850; total assessed valuation available for taxation, 1917, \$17,376,160.

SUMMERLAND, B. C.—DEBENTURES AUTHORIZED.—Reports state that an issue of \$35,000 8% 1-12-year serial debentures was authorized recently.

WEST VANCOUVER, B. C.—DEBENTURE SALE.—On Oct. 23 an issue of \$7,000 water-works debentures was awarded, it is stated, to Waghorn, Guigun & Co. at 75, the brokers being given an option at that figure until Dec. 31 1918.